

15890

Prosecution Document No. 5089 B, being the statement of Mrs. Andrew Levinge, a V.A.D. at St. Stephens Hospital, is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement set out that during the night of 25 December 1941 a V.A.D. wasraped by Japanese soldiers and two Sisters of the Territorial Army Nursing Service were raped on three occasions during the same night.

St Stephens
Hospital
Rape + atrocity

Prosecution Document No. 5089 H being the statement of Sister A. F. Gordon, Territorial Army Nursing Service on the staff of St. Stephens College Hospital is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement describes how she was raped by three Japanese soldiers one after the other on two occasions during the night of 25 December 1941 and that another nursing sister underwent a similar experience.

Prosecution Document No. 5089 E being the statement of Sgt. H. Peasegood, RAMC, a member of the staff of St. Stephen's College Hospital is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. This statement sets out that the bodies of three VAD's of the Hospital staff were found by him in the grounds of the hospital and he identifies them as Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Buxton.

Prosecution Document No. 5089 F being the statement of Sgt. J. H. Anderson, RAMC, a member of the staff of St. Stephen's College Hospital is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement sets out that St. John's ambulance men were murdered and that the bodies of Lt. Col. Black and Capt. Witney, RAMC, were found in the hospital bayoneted or cut with swords. The bodies of the three missing women were found cut to pieces, Mrs. Begg's head was almost severed from the body. Altogether about 60 to 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of staff were collected and buried upon orders of the Japanese.

Prosecution Document No. 5100 being the affidavit of Captain S. M. Banfill, RCAMC is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that the deponent had established a First Aid Post at the Salesian Mission and describes how RAMC personnel from the First Aid Post were lined up and shot. When Capt. Banfill protested about the shooting an English speaking Japanese told him they had an order to kill all captives. There were two survivors 2/ Lieut. Osler Thomas HKVDC and Cpl Leath RAMC. The deponent saw the Japanese bayonet wounded officers and men and then shoot them to make sure that they were dead.

Prosecution Document No. 5286 A being the affidavit of Capt Osler Thomas H. K. V. D. G. is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that the deponent was serving as a medical officer under Capt. Banfill at the Salesian Mission Advanced Dressing Station. On 19 December the station surrendered and the male personnel were led on to the main road and lined up on the edge of a Nullah. Suddenly Japanese soldiers started to bayonet the unsuspecting men from the rear amidst cheers from the enemy onlookers. Some who attempted to escape were shot. The deponent fell into the nullah as though shot and the bodies of two victims fell on him and he survived.

Prosecution Document No. 5089 D being the statement of Cpl. N. J. Leath R. A. M. C. attached to the Advanced Dressing Station is now marked for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement describes how Medical corps personnel surrendered , were searched and their valuables taken away from them. They were marched off into a little valley when they were halted on the edge of a nullah. The party was lined up and shot or bayoneted in the back. Cpl. Leath was struck from behind on the back of the neck and blood poured into his eyes, ears and mouth. The wounded were shot as they lay on the ground but Cpl. Leath lay still among the dead bodies and survived.

Prosecution Document No. 5089 C being the statement of Sgt. T. R. Cunningham, R. A. M. C., attached to the Advanced Dressing Station is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement sets out on 19th December St. John's ambulance bearers surrendered and although they were fully dressed and wore Red Cross brassards were killed by the Japanese.

Prosecution Document No. 5287 A being the affidavit of Martin Tso Him Chi, 5 AA Bty H.K.V.D.C., if offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that after surrendering 25 men were ordered to leave the magazine and as each man passed the entrance he was bayoneted. The deponent, who was bayoneted through the body, feigned death and survived.

Prosecution Document No. 5289 A being the affidavit of Brother Michael Hogan of Maryknoll Mission, Stanley, Hong Kong, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that on 25 December 1941 six British officers, who had been captured, were bayoneted by Japanese soldiers.

Prosecution Document No. 5101 being the affidavit of L/Sgt W. A. Hall of the Winnipeg Grenadiers is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states he was captured on the 19th December 1941. After surrender, while being marched down the road, three grenadiers were taken out of the ranks by Japanese soldiers, one Pte. Whalen was shot and L/Cpl. Land and Pte. Osadchuk were bayoneted and appeared to die almost instantly.

Prosecution Document No. 5288-A being the affidavit of Col. L. T. Ride, officer commanding Hong Kong Field Ambulance, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that after the surrender the deponent was searching for wounded and found over 50 bodies, many of them with hands and feet tied. Many had bayonet stabs and sword wounds, mostly in their backs.

Prosecution Document No. 5284-A being the statement of 1st Lieutenant Tanaka, Hitoshi is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The statement sets out that Sergeant Paine and the three other Canadians who escaped from North Point Camp in 1942 were recaptured when, in attempting to cross to the Kowloon side, their boat capsized. They were taken to the Kai Tak Aerodrome, cut down with swords, stabbed with bayonets and shot.

Prosecution Document No. 5099 being the affidavit of Major R. D. Buck, R.A.P.C., is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states in July 1942 at Shamshuipo Camp an escape tunnel was discovered by the Japanese. Eight British other ranks were arrested and four were not returned to the camp. In August 1945 the deponent saw a list prepared by the Japanese in which these four British soldiers were named as having been killed by shooting. Prisoners of war were employed in repairing guns and in the enlargement of Kai Tak Aerodrome. An English artillery officer who protested was severely beaten. He saw the Roman Catholic padre, Captain Green, after he had been beaten and he was very severely knocked about.

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Prosecution Document No. 5093 being the affidavit of Lt. Col. George Trist, Winnipeg Grenadiers, is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit describes the inadequacy of the accommodations both at Sham Shui Po and North Point Camps. When asked to sign an affidavit that prisoners would not attempt to escape it was pointed out to the Japanese commandant that it was a military duty to attempt to escape, whereupon the Commandant replied that the prisoners were no longer officers but were merely prisoners of war and that refusal to obey an order of the Japanese Army would have serious consequences. The affidavit describes the beating of officers including one who had complained to the visiting Representative of the Red Cross that the prisoners were being starved to death. The affidavit also states that Sgt. Paine and three other Canadians escaped from the camp on 20 August 1942.

Prosecution Document No. 5090 being the affidavit of G.M.S. (WO II) V. J. Myatt, C.M.S.C., is offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that sick men were forced to go on working parties at Kai Tek airport and that a number of extremely sick men were actually carried to the work on stretchers in order to meet the exact number demanded.

Prosecution Document No. 5095, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. F. D. Field, Royal Artillery, is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that at Shamshuipo Camp, which was chiefly for other ranks, there was a lack of medical facilities and a shortage of food. Many of the men were forced when very ill to go on working parties. In the autumn of 1942 diphtheria and dysentery broke out. The Japanese refused the sick men any medical attention with the result that about 200 died. In June or July 1943 Captain Douglas Ford, Royal Scots, and Flying Officer C. G. Grey, R.A.F., were tortured, tried, and shot for attempting to escape. The prisoners were warned not to speak to the Red Cross representative who visited the camp in August 1944, and Lieutenant Barnett was beaten for calling out to the representative that the prisoners were starving.

Prosecution Document No. 5096, being the affidavit of Captain the Rev. E. J. Green, M. M. (R. C.), is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. The affidavit states that in the autumn of 1942 a severe epidemic of diphtheria broke out in Shamshuip Camp. The Japanese authority provided no medical attention or drugs, and although beds were available in many cases the sick were left on the concrete floor and died. The deponent describes how he was severely beaten because he complained at the delay in the distribution of moneys made available by the Vatican for the benefit of the prisoners.

Prosecution Document No. 5089A, being the affidavit of Lt. Col. C. O. Shackleton, R.A.M.C., is now offered for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence. This affidavit states that the deponent was Senior British Medical Officer at Hong Kong and commanded Bowen Road Hospital. He describes the medicines provided as grossly inadequate to cope with the diseases caused by malnutrition and such diseases as beri beri, pelagra, and failing vision. The food supplied was on a starvation diet and Red Cross parcels were freely taken by the Japanese and consumed by them.

STATEMENT OF MRS ANDREW-LEVINGE REGARDING EVENTS WHICH
OCCURRED AT ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE, STANLEY, DURING THE
PERIOD 24th to 26th DECEMBER, 1941.

"On the evening of December 24th the fighting came closer and closer and our troops and machine gunners seemed to fall back around the hospital. At 2 a.m. on the 25th I moved into the linen store with Miss Gordon, Mrs. Fidoe and the other four V.A.D. 's (Mrs Buxton, Smith, Simmons and Begg).

At about dawn I heard strange grunting noises and shortly afterwards I saw several figures go past the open door. I went to the door with bare feet and hands raised above my head and was immediately roughly pulled out by Japanese soldiers. Others, including Mrs. Fidoe, followed me and they also were pulled out on the verandah. All the patients and staff were then hustled into one of the store rooms on the ground floor of the main building. In this room was a dead Orderly lying in a pool of blood and we were so crowded that there was no room either to lie or sit down. Here we remained over one hour before being removed to the Hall and ordered upstairs. Mrs Fidoe, whilst helping a patient, was struck by a Japanese soldier and at the top of the stairs another soldier hit everyone (including all the Sisters and V.A.D's) and removed whatever valuables they saw, tearing up three hundred dollars which I had in a bag around my neck.

We were now directed into separate rooms and I found myself with Lt. Col. McCurdy, Captain Scotcher, Mrs Fidoe, S.M. Knightley and approximately 20 R.A.M.C. and patients, in a small room. Here we remained from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. without water although packets of biscuits and one tin of condensed milk were thrown into the room during this time. A patient, Rfm Sweet, was bleeding profusely from a wound in the arm, having been shot downstairs a few minutes before coming up.

At about 5 p.m. Mrs. Fidoe and I were removed from this room and, in the corridor, joined up with Miss Gordon and Mrs Simmons. The four of us were taken to another small room at the end of the corridor where there were already four chinese women (wives of British soldiers). There were two mattresses on the floor of this room. Very shortly four Japanese soldiers came and took away one of the chinese women, who returned weeping after an interval of ten minutes or so. Another chinese woman was taken shortly afterwards. I believe both these women were raped. Later the Japanese ordered the "four English women" to come with them to bandage wounded Japanese soldiers - and we were taken to a room at the other end of the corridor. This room was partially destroyed by shell fire, the smell was appalling, and in it were some mattresses covering up the dead bodies of red cross personnel. Mrs Simmons was first made to strip and later was taken away; after her return five minutes or so later Mrs Fidoe was taken away and brought back after ten minutes;

and on her return Miss Gordon was removed. All returned weeping. I was not actually taken out of the room nor was any attempt made to rape me. Apparently at this stage the soldiers became alarmed and, after consultation, took us back to the room from which we had come. The Chinese women had now disappeared and we never saw them again. Several parties of two or three Japanese soldiers kept arriving and Miss Gordon and Mrs. Fidoe were taken away alternately and both raped twice. Miss Gordon, after the second occasion, was in a very collapsed condition and at her wits end and Mrs. Fidoe volunteered to take her place next time should it be necessary. I noticed that the door was fixed with a Yale lock and so closed it and fixed the lock. Other bodies of Japanese soldiers kept arriving throughout the night and tried to get in, but did not attempt to break open the door, and we were thus left in comparative peace for the rest of the night.

At daylight next morning we were taken downstairs and given chocolate and lemon squash. We were then ordered to clean the corridors, which were covered with blood and feathers. At 9 a.m. S.M. Begg asked us for news of "Jimmie" (his wife) and later a Japanese Officer informed him that the three missing women were dead. Mrs Fidoe and the Canadian Padre went and identified three bodies as those of Mrs. Smith, Begg and Buxton. Later a dressing room was fitted up and all patients wounds were dressed. In the evening, about 6 p.m., a volunteer officer came from Stanley Fort and took Miss Gordon, Mrs Fidoe, Mrs Simmons and myself back with him to the Fort in an ambulance.

(Signed) T. Andrews-Levinge
J.K.V.O.C. N.D.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original exhibit B

Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED "B" REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CELRIC WILTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH
DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT Captain Legal Staff

1591A

STATEMENT OF SISTER MISS A.F. GORDON, TERRITORIAL ARMY NURSING SERVICE, OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AT ST. STEPHENS COLLEGE HOSPITAL DURING THE PERIOD 23rd to 26th DECEMBER 1941.

"On the evening of the 23rd December Mrs. Fidoe and I and all the V.A.Ds returned to the Sisters Quarters (Dr. Pope's house) to find that it had been taken over as the Headquarters of the Canadian troops. Lt. Col. Home, Royal Rifles of Canada, was surprised to see us and advised to return to hospital. However, we stayed there for the night and returned at crack of dawn. On the road down to the hospital I noticed that the whole route was trenched and occupied by troops with machine guns.

December 24th was a dreadful day - we were shelled, machine gunned and dive bombed throughout. However we were so busy that I had no time to notice what actually was going on outside. Dr. Hackett arrived from the Prison Hospital with a view to taking our worst cases, eventually taking twelve. He also took with him Captains Lynch and Spence, Lt. Ashton-Rose, Dr. Balean and several orderlies.

All staff remained in the hospital the night of December 24/25th. I, Mrs. Fidoe and five V.A.Ds lay down in the Pack Store of the hospital (main building adjacent to the office). The noise was so terrific and the bombing so disturbing that we all returned to the main hall. Here there was complete chaos - everyone all bunched together in the darkness with Lt-Col. Black and Captain Witney. There was no further attempt at sleeping that night.

Just before dawn there was a terrific howl and shortly afterwards Japanese arrived in large numbers at the front entrance where I was standing with the V.A.Ds; the latter ran into the main building whilst I remained with the others in the main hall. Captain Scotcher was pulled out and shortly afterwards he instructed me to come out and put my hands above my head. They took off my steel helmet and cracked me over the head with it, searched my pockets, took off my red cross band and removed any valuables (watch) that I had. They shouted for everyone to come out and everyone did except Sgt. Parkin, RAMC, who attempted to run past but was shot dead instantly. They gave me the impression that they did not think that this was a hospital - that it was more in the nature of a fortress. We were all marched in single file into one of the adjacent class rooms, the patients also being brought in. Here we remained for an

hour or two, crowded and huddled together with no room to lie or sit down. One of our patients Kim Sweet, suffering from a wound in the back received another wound in the left elbow and bled profusely. Several of our patients (between 50 and 60 I should imagine) were killed during the day. After two hours (about 9 a.m.) we were marched in single file upstairs - dead bodies and blood covered the stairs - and at the top landing several Japs hit us as we passed. We were then put into different class rooms, I going into a small room with four VADs (Mrs. Smit Begg, Buxton and Simmons) where there were five Chinese women (wives of British soldiers). We remained here all day the Japanese fixing up a machine gun outside our door, during the day a soldier came in and threatened to shoot us. We were given a tin of bull beef and a tin of milk between us; the Chinese women, who had more freedom, managing to get some water. A particularly bad lot of Japanese soldiers (five in all) came in at 4.30 p.m. and removed Mrs. Smith, Begg, and Buxton - these three we never saw again. One of the Chinese girls told Mrs. Simmons that they had taken out the three VADs to kill them and that they would return for us shortly - moreover they informed us that the Japanese intended killing all British (men and women) if HONG-KONG did not surrender that evening. Half an hour later several Japanese ordered us out and we joined up with Mrs. Andrew-Levinge and Mrs. Fidoe and were taken to a room at the end of the corridor, one of the Japanese informing us that Hong-Kong "now belong Japanese".

"It was a clean room and there was a mattress and blanket on the floor for us and a similar one for the Chinese girls. Fifteen minutes later we were ordered by a Japanese soldier, speaking English, to come and bandage wounded Japanese soldiers. They took us to a room in another part of the building overlooking the tennis court, where there were 5 dead bodies of red cross personnel. We were made to sit down on these bodies (it was beginning to get dark about now). A little later two soldiers removed Mrs. Fidoe and two removed me. I was taken to another room, where there were two dead bodies, and made to take off all my clothes whilst they removed theirs. Before touching me they apparently became afraid someone was coming and made me put on my clothes again and I was returned to the room where Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Andrew-Levinge still were. Mrs. Fidoe rejoined us almost immediately in a weeping state and told us she had been raped. We were all hurried back into the original room with the mattresses but the Chinese girls who had been there had now gone. We were left in peace for a short time only - three soldiers came in and took me to a small adjacent bathroom, knocked me down and all raped me, one after the other, and then let me return. Mrs. Fidoe was then taken and underwent a similar experience. Both Mrs. Fidoe and I were taken out a second time and raped as before. Mrs. Simmons and Mrs.

Andrew Levinge remained untouched. We were all now very desperate and discovering there was a Yale lock on the door we pulled it to, locking ourselves in. They returned several times during the night but did not force an entrance.

At 8 a.m. on the 26th two Officers and some troops ordered us downstairs where everyone was assembled. Here we were given a tin of bully beef each and some milk and were counted and checked. We four women were then detailed to sweep up all the feathers.

Five Japanese officers later allocated rooms for patients and allowed Orderlies to get everything fixed up for the dressing of wounded. We were busy all morning doing dressings, the Japanese providing food. One of the Japanese officers asked Sgt. Major Begg to come and identify the bodies of three women to see if one were his wife. The Canadian Padre, with Sgt. Peasegood R.A.M.C., went out and identified them as the bodies of Mrs. Smith, Begg and Buxton.

Early in the afternoon a volunteer British officer (Capt. Stoker) arrived from Stanley Fort with a patient and I asked him if he could possibly have us four women removed from St. Stephens. In the evening, about 6 p.m., the same officer arrived and said he would smuggle us out at once if we were quick. We returned to Stanley Fort in the ambulance he had arrived in".

(signed) A. F. Gordon,
Sister, T.A.N.S.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'A' REFERRED TO IN THE
AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON
SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT,
Captain, Legal Staff.

(See sheet 19 of Reprt).

APPENDIX "F"

The following are extracts from the reports of the two under-mentioned Senior N.C.O's, R.A.M.C., who were on the Staff of St. Stephens College Hospital, Stanley, prior to and at the time of its capture.

1. No. 7259991 Sgt. H. PEASEGOOD states:-

"I was posted to St. Stephens College, Stanley, on the 18th of December and commenced to open up a medical store and dispensary the same day. There was accommodation at that time for about 200 patients in the main hall and gallery of the college. The following day more patients and staff arrived from the Military Hospital, Bowen Rd. At that time the College was in telephonic communication with the rest of the Island through the ordinary telephone system".

"During the following few days patients, both British and Indian, were being received from Wong Nei Cheong Gap, Tytan Reservior and Shushon Hill areas and members of the R.A.M.C. were drifting in from various evacuated collecting posts."

"I was informed by an Officer of the Royal Artillery at about 7 a.m. on the 19th December that the Japanese had landed on the Island".

"About the 24th December, to relieve congestion in the hospital, a number of the more seriously wounded patients were evacuated to Stanley Prison Hospital. A machine gun post was opened up about 100 yards from the hospital and later several new machine gun posts were placed even nearer to the hospital"

"Our food supply was fairly good at the time as we were getting supplies from the food dump on the Repulse Bay Road and later from Stanley Barracks. The water supply until about the 22nd was also good but about that date it was cut off and we had to make use of the water left in the tanks".

"On the night of the 24th December I heard an Officer shouting to our machine gun posts to stop firing as the Canadians were retreating and there was a lull for a short time. Then machine guns went into action from the College Hospital verandah and continued throughout the night".

"About 6 a.m. on the 25th of December I was lying fully dressed on my bed when I heard a rifle shot in the room. I jumped up and opened the door to see a Japanese soldier with fixed bayonet about to enter the room. He shouted out something in Japanese and I put my hands above my head and then he bundled me through the entrance hall to the verandah where I saw several other

members of the staff with their arms raised. After an interval of perhaps half an hour, during which time the remainder of the staff and the majority of the patients had been gathered there, everybody was moved into the same room from which I had emerged and I saw the body of Sergeant Parkin, R.A.M.C., lying full length on the floor in a pool of blood. He appeared to be dead when I glanced at him. We were kept in this room for about two hours and then were all taken upstairs and, after receiving one or two hits from a steel helmet and sword by the Japanese troops who were waiting at the top, I was put into a room about 10' by 15' with approximately 90 other men, at least 30 of whom had leg injuries and could not stand. Immediately after a Japanese soldier came and attacked those in reach with a leather strap, whilst another proceeded to throw live ammunition about the room hitting quite a number of people including myself, from which I received a slight head wound. Every time a Japanese soldier appeared at the doorway we were all told to kneel down (which was quite impossible owing to the number of people crowded into the room) and those near the door who could not possibly conform to this demand received a hit from a strap or rifle, whichever was at the moment in the hand of the Japanese concerned. As time wore on and our position was becoming unbearable owing to the congestion several people fainted we did at last, after several appeals, manage to obtain a jug of water and each received about 2 ozs. (This was all we received during our stay in that room until 9 p.m.).

To cope with the needs of nature during this long day necessitated the use of boots as urinals and later, people just had to relieve themselves on the floor".

"About mid-day there was great activity in the adjoining rooms which sounded as if machine guns were being mounted and one or two walls seemed to be blown down. About 2 p.m. what sounded like a fresh battle began in the grounds of the College and from accounts by the people near the window the Canadians were trying to recapture the College. This battled lasted a considerable time and it was at this stage that patients were being dragged out from our room and screams could be heard and then a shot (The following morning I saw bodies of people taken from the room laying either on the stairs or in the corridor). About 4 p.m., after several people had tried to jump out of the window, we were told to close it."

"Things quietened down about 4 p.m. and remained so until 9 p.m. when the noise of the machine guns being dismantled could be heard. I also heard the word "surrender" come from one of the adjoining rooms. A few minutes later about 40 of us were moved to a store room and were given water and cigarettes. We then made ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night.

"The following morning a Japanese Officer fell the Staff in and detailed us off for various jobs such as collecting the dead bodies, removing the blood from the stairs and corridors and piling rifles, steel helmets and respirators out in the grounds. Later on in the morning I went with Sister Fidgee and the Canadian Padre, in the company of the Japanese officer, to the rear of the kitchen and in the bushes I saw a pile of something covered with a blanket. I removed the corner of the blanket and found three bodies huddled together, these I identified as Mrs. Begg, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Buxton, three of the V.A.D's of the hospital staff. I recovered the bodies and we all returned to the hospital".

"We were allowed to collect drugs and dressings, etc, from the stores and a treatment room was opened upstairs and patients allotted to other upstairs rooms".

"The water situation was critical, there not being sufficient to allow anybody to wash for three days and the water ration for drinking was of a dark brown colour. The Japanese eventually allowed us to fetch sea-water for washing and cleaning purposes." "On the 30th December the force at Stanley, minus a few R.A.M.C. who remained to care for the wounded in the fort, were all marched into HONG KONG as far as North Point Camp where the R.A.M.C. and A.D. Corps personnel were told to board a lorry and we were brought to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road".

(Signed) H. PEASEGOOD, Sgt.
R.A.M.C.

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'E' REFERRED TO IN THE
AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON
SHACKLETON DATED THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER
1945, BEFORE ME, (SIGNED)

A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

Excerpts.

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2. No. 7262360 Sgt. J.H. ANDERSON, states:-

"Towards mid-night on December 24 machine gun and mortar fire increased and numerous machine gun posts were set up in the grounds of the hospital. Later on these posts actually used bales of hospital blankets and mattresses from the linen stores to build machine gun nests within six yards of the entrance to the hospital reception hall. Guns were also set up on the rising ground behind the cook-house and another within arms reach of the flag-pole carrying the Red Cross. The machine gun outside Brigade HQ actually had to fire over the top of a large St. George Cross flag, (the only other Red Cross available) which had been hoisted over the end of the tennis courts. Firing and grenade fire increased until nearly dawn but it was too dangerous to go outside to see what the position was as the roads and verandahs were caught in a cross-fire. Just before dawn on December 25 British and Canadian forces dropped back without warning being given to the hospital and the first sign of capture was the arrival of four Japanese soldiers at the entrance to the hospital."

"Lt-Col. Black and myself went out to meet them, followed by Capt. Witney, Cpl. Noble and Pte Mooney, RAMC, were already outside under guard. The two officers, after their equipment had been removed, were taken round the corner of the building but the rest of us were lined up against the wall and had our arm bands inspected. One of the Japanese was sent back, apparently to report to some others who soon arrived, entered the main hall, and shepherded all the nurses and some of the patients out. As this was going on Sgt. Parkin, RAMC, who had been asleep in one of the rooms, made a dash for a window and was shot through the head. There were sounds of shouting and shooting as the Japanese ran down the main hall amongst the patients and any patients who were too slow in getting up out of bed, or who could not move owing to wounds were bayoneted or shot. Some of the KKVDC tried to escape and others put up a bit of a struggle but they were mostly all bayoneted or shot. The St. John Ambulance Brigade men were all put in one room and systematically butchered, one only remained alive to tell us what happened. All staff and patients were first of all herded into one of the store rooms and later, as all survivors were collected by the Japanese and daylight came, they were taken upstairs and put into the small students dormitories. The women were in one room with some Chinese girls."

"86 patients and staff, including myself, were in a room 9' by 12' 3". After threatening us with hand grenades and warning us not to escape the Japanese set up a machine gun in the passage outside. After numerous appeals one of the Japanese fetched us a large jug of water and some dry oatmeal. That was all the food or drink offered to us until 10 p.m. During the day, at intervals, parties of Japanese came along and peered in at us, on most of the occasions seizing one of the men and dragging him out to the corridor. The bodies of 4 of these men were afterwards found bayoneted and tortured, the sounds of this going on could be heard in the corridor. Up to about 7 p.m. we could still hear the women talking." "About 10 p.m. a junior officer arrived and allowed us to move out some of the walking wounded to other rooms, still leaving about 40 people to spend the night

Sheet 3 of APPENDIX "F"

of December 25/26th in the original small room, in which there was insufficient space to lie down properly. At our request the officer allowed us to bring up buckets of fire hydrant water but there was no sign of food and at no time from then onwards did the Japanese offer us any. S.M. Begg (a patient) whose wife was a V.A.D. asked me to try and find out something about the ladies."

"As soon as it was light on the morning of 26th December the Japanese collected all persons capable of walking and set them to cleaning up. They allowed myself and a patient to go down and get more water. During the cleaning up we found the bodies of the S.J.A.B. and M.K.V.D.C. The bodies of Lt-Col. Black and Capt. Witney, RAMC, were found in the staff lavatory and sitting room respectively, both had been searched and bayoneted or cut with swords. The bodies of three missing women were found in the grounds covered by a blanket. They had been cut to pieces - Mrs. Begg's head was almost severed from her body. It was not possible to make an examination of the bodies. Altogether about 60 to 70 bodies of patients and 25 bodies of staff were collected. Under orders from the Japanese a huge bonfire was built for the burning of the bodies."

"In the afternoon of Boxing Day the Japanese told us we could have the whole of the top floor of the hospital east wing. This was occupied and as much medical material as possible was collected. There was no medical officer left. Late that evening Lt-Col. Andrews-Levinge (---) arrived from Stanley with some of the H.K.V.D.C. and just before dark they returned with a small van and succeeded in smuggling the remaining ladies out to the fort. Also they promised to send water and food the following day."

"By Saturday 27th, the water situation was desperate. The Japs had left the building altogether and by disconnecting the hot-water cisterns it was possible to get enough water to last two days."

"For some reason the promised supplies from Stanley had not arrived, probably going astray en route, but enough food had been salvaged from the wrecked stores to give everyone something to eat."

On the evening of the 29th a Japanese officer offered us a lorry to take up to Stanley fort with the remainder of the wounded patients. This was accepted and as much as could be carried was taken through to the Fort."

"Most of the St. Stephens hospital RAMC personnel were left at Stanley Fort and the remainder (12 O.R's) marched back to North Point Camp via Lyemun Gap, eventually arriving at Bowen Road."

(Signed) J.H. ANDERSON, Sgt. RAMC.

15/7/42

(---) (It has since been discovered that the officer was Captain STOKER and not Lt-Col. Andrews-Levinge).

(Indorsed on the margin of each page):

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'F' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

CANADA
Province of Quebec
To Wit:

(In the matter of Canadian
(Prisoners of War at Hong
(Kong and Vicinity.

HONG KONG

I, Stanley M Banfill, a Captain in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, presently residing at 4629 Kensington Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, make oath and say:-

1. I am a graduate in medicine and surgery of the University of McGill having graduated in May, 1933.
2. In December, 1941, I was attached to the Royal Rifles of Canada and on active service in Hong Kong. I had established a First Aid Post at the Salesian Mission which was across the main highway from the military area of Lei Mun. We originally had a First Aid Post at Lei Mun, overlooked from Devil's Peak on the mainland which was considered too dangerous and on 12 December 1941 we had moved across the road. This place was occupied by various Medical Services. There was a civilian First Aid Post under the Hong Kong Government. There was also the Central Military Medical Stores for the Island with an RASC Staff. The personnel on staff of the First Aid Post established by me were E-30067 L/Cpl A C HARRISON, E-30552 Rfn R J OAKLEY, my batman, who also acted as a First Aid man, an RASC driver named KELLY and myself. Though the Post was marked with Red Crosses, neither the RASC personnel or my own had been able to obtain any Red Cross arm bands, none were being worn. The RASC personnel had Red Cross Identification Cards, but the Royal Rifles personnel had none and neither did I.
3. On the evening of 18 December 1941, Major M T G MacAULAY of the Royal Rifles of Canada, who was in command of HQ Coy at Ty Tam, a personal friend of mine, came and advised me to evacuate the area. However, we had various reasons for not doing so. I had recommended a few days before that the FAP be moved and the Governor had reprimanded me for interfering with a civilian organization. I should say that though the Post was supposed to look after civilians in Sau Ki Wan area, of which there were about 20,000, I do not suppose more than 15 were brought in during the entire time I was there, certainly very few. Major MacAULAY said he would come back the next day with transport to move us and stores from the area. This was the night of 18 December, 1941. The RASC had picquets on the building facing the North, but apparently they noticed nothing unusual happening during the night. I had a very troubled sleep due to heavy shelling and did not find out till after that the shelling was our own guns from Stanley on the south side of the Island.
4. About dawn we were awakened by two British officers being helped in. One was wounded, the other died almost immediately. Up to that time we had no patients except one wounded Chinese. The wounded British officer was shot through the chest quite badly and on questioning he stated he wished to be taken back to Lieut-Colonel W J HOME, RRC, at Ty Tam as he had very important information for him. He also made the request that I come down to where the Rajput First Aid Post was, about a mile and a half from my position, as there were a number of wounded there. I asked him

about his wounds and he said he and his friend had been shot while attempting to get down the main road to Ty Tam by Canadians. He did not mention Japanese at all and as I knew the Canadians had been shooting recklessly down the road, it never occurred to me the people they were fighting were Japanese. I took this man, the wounded civilian and the dead man and put them in an ambulance together with three of my men, 2/Lieut Osler THOMAS, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, who had been attached to me a day or so before as a medical student; Rfa OAKLEY and Dvr KELLY, who were to take them there. They drove out of the courtyard on to the road and a moment later came back screaming that they had been machine gunned. Rfa OAKLEY had a machine gun bullet through his thigh. I do not remember if the ambulance was marked, it was an improvised vehicle.

5. Rfa OAKLEY insisted the people who fired were Japanese. We had never seen one until then. I went into the Mission and looked out from upstairs at the area they were shooting from and to my surprise there was a concentration of Japanese troops on the flat area behind the Mission. I was with them for some time afterwards. There were 3 Japanese Lieutenants and one Japanese Captain, I would say a company organization. I rushed downstairs shouting to the women in charge of the Civilian Aid Post and the other people to try and get them down into the depression in front of the building, towards the village of Sau Ki Wan. As I came into the main hall of the Mission, a Japanese patrol had circled the building and were just coming in the front door of the Mission. I immediately put up my hands and took no interest in defending the place whatever. No one fired, I am positive of that.

6. The Japanese took us out into the courtyard and lined us up, soldiers together, St Johns Ambulance and women employees of the First Aid Post and civilian doctors, 40 or 50 altogether. The St John Ambulance people had on a distinctive uniform with Red Cross badges on the sleeve. The civilian Doctors had no markings whatsoever and our people had no Red Crosses. The Japanese ordered, more or less by gestures, that the people remove jackets and empty their pockets. The RANC personnel showed the Japanese their Red Cross Identification Cards with photographs, but they were simply snatched out of their hands and thrown to the ground. There was no one there to speak English. I do remember that the Japanese had some conversation with a Chinese Doctor and I have been told since that the Chinese Doctor told them who we were. They made everyone remove their boots except me. I had been identified as the leader of the group in this way. The Japanese came out of the building holding up a revolver and I claimed it. Apparently they associated this with senior rank and put me to one side.

7. They marched us out on to the road; St Johns Ambulance personnel towards Sau Ki Wan, the women towards Sai Wan which is a little further south than where we were. The RANC personnel, consisting of about 9 or 10 storemen, the civilian Doctors, HARRISON, KELLY and myself were marched off the road into a little gully which was bounded on the east by the back of the embankment which made up the road and on the west by Mt Parker. We marched a distance up the side of Mt Parker and then an English speaking

officer came along and started questioning me. I told him we were medical personnel from the First Aid Post and non-combatants. They took me off to one side, tied my arms behind my back with a loop around my neck and left me standing there. They marched the other personnel past me (I was the only one tied) across the gully and had them standing facing me with their backs to the embankment. There was a sound of shooting, I looked up and saw some of my friends falling down. Just at that moment a Japanese civilian came along, knocked me down and kicked me several times, to prevent me from seeing any more. This Japanese was dressed in a civilian overcoat and wore Japanese military shoes with the separated toe and was unarmed.

8. The officer who gave the order to tie me was not in charge. There was an officer senior to him in charge, but the ranks were unknown to me. The English speaking Japanese then came to me, got me on my feet and we started up the hill. I protested to him about shooting these people and he said they had an order to kill all captives, that "Order is, all captives must die", I said "You have not killed me" and he said "We will kill you - all captives must die, but we want you to help us". We started up the hill and arrived at a water cachement. We got in and followed it in the direction of Ty Tam, walked for about a mile, turned around and came back, then over the eastern shoulder of Mt Parker in the direction of Wong Nei Chong. This was the morning of 19 December 1941 and I think Brigadier Lawson was killed in the early morning or during the night at Wong Nei Chong. I arrived there in the late afternoon.

9. On the way across they untied my hands because I fell and put me on a leash. I had a good bit of conversation with the Lieutenant. He told me he had gone to St Paul's Mission School in Tokyo and had learned to speak English; that his mother and sisters were Christians, but that he was not sure of his own views on the subject; that he objected to war and thought everyone should be kind. He also spoke of French Canada, American movies, etc.

10. On this trip we rested frequently because the Japanese were carrying heavy equipment, such as a flame thrower, which seemed difficult for two men to carry. This continued until late afternoon when we were stopped. The Japanese told me his name was pronounced FONDA, but spelt HONDA. He said, "I think it is a shame we have to kill you" or words to that effect, and "I will see if I can get permission to take you back to Headquarters". He spoke to his Commanding Officer whom I judged to be a Captain. He came back a few minutes after and said "I am very sorry, there is an order that all captives must die". Later he said "My Commander says I may take you back to Headquarters". We continued in a southwesterly direction towards Wong Nei Chong.

11. Two Japanese were in front of us as an advance party, HONDA and I were immediately behind them. We came across a British officer, wounded, who was crawling along the road. The Japanese bayoneted him, then took me up and asked me what his rank was. He was a young, very white-faced 2nd Lieutenant with the insignia of the Hong Kong and Singapore Royal Artillery on his shoulder. He was later identified in a PW Camp by Major Duncan, Commanding Officer of the HKSRA, as an Indian officer of that unit. This

happened twice more on that trip, they bayonetted wounded soldiers and threw them over the side and then shot them to make sure they were dead. I was not asked again to identify anyone. About 6 o'clock we arrived at Wong Nei Chong where there was a concentration of Japanese troops, at least a battalion and probably more.

12. It was at dawn, approximately 0800 hours on the 19 December 1941 when the Japanese arrived at Salesian Mission. They came from due south of the Mission, but had landed at the North. I believed it to be a company organization with 1 Captain and 3 Lieutenants although I am not positive of the ranks. The junior officer who spoke English told me he was a Lieutenant. I can't be positive of the rank of the Company Commander. They carried swords and staffs; wore khaki cotton uniforms covered with coarse netting; steel helmets covered with khaki canvas covering and coarse netting which was used to fasten foliage in for camouflage purposes. Their weapons were as follows - rifles; the non-commissioned officers had swords; they were carrying a heavy machine gun of Vickers pattern as well as some small mortars. A very heavy flame thrower was carried between two men slung on a pole. It resembled an Electrolux Vacuum Cleaner, only larger and slightly spherical, with flexible hose and nozzle. They also carried light machine guns with fixed bayonets. There were between 100 to 150 men and there was no transport. Their boots were black canvas, rubber soles, separated great toe, ankle boots fastened by snaps at the back. The officers and NCOs were wearing high and knee length boots and our type of Army ankle boot. Their equipment consisted of a leather ammunition container with two leather pouches and contained .26 calibre high velocity rifle ammunition. They also carried a canvas haversack slung over the shoulder which resembled our light haversack. I noticed at least one medical orderly and there were probably others. This one carried a leather case, not much larger than an attache case with a Red Cross on it. I do not recall arm bands. They had no stretchers, but I saw some evacuated casualties on stretchers made of boughs.

13. Two of the victims in some way lived through the shooting and escaped although one was hacked with swords by the Japanese as he was lying feigning death. One of these is 2/Lieut Osler THOMAS, HKVDC, who had been my assistant. He is easily identified as his father was the chief local employee of the Government Medical Service. He, himself, was a medical student at Hong Kong University and because of this had been detailed as my assistant. The other was Cpl LEITH of the RAMC, who after his escape and subsequent recovery acted as clerk and secretary during the Prisoner of War period to Lieut-Colonel Bowie, Commander of Bowen Road Hospital.

14. Two of the ladies who had been in the civilian First Aid Post and who had marched off towards Sai Wan survived and could give evidence of the circumstances surrounding the capture. They are MISS FERON, who was born in China and later went to the United States and became a member of the American Women's Army Corps and MRS TINSON who was in charge of the civilian First Aid Post and is the widow of the Director of Civilian Communications at Hong Kong and a Barrister in civilian life in Hong Kong.

15. I estimate that the shooting took place not more than 200 yards from the large building of the Salesian Mission which we had occupied as a First Aid Post.

16. I would describe the English speaking Japanese officer named HONDA as about 23 yrs of age; 5'2" or 5'4"; 130 to 140 lbs; small, stocky, mongoloid appearing Japanese, solemn appearance, very large buck teeth with no gold in them as I remember and he wore horn-rimmed spectacles. He told me he had served in China and had been educated in St Paul's Church of England School in Tokyo; that his mother and sisters were Christians and that he was not sure of his own views on that subject. He did not mention having been wounded and stated that he did not approve of war. His description is somewhat like that of Lieut WADA, later a Camp Commandant at North Point and Sham Shui Po, but is not the same man.

17. The Japanese officer who was in charge of the party which captured the Salesian Mission was 5'8" to 5'10"; 150 lbs; in appearance not more than 25 years; very smooth, clear, olive complexion; regular features; not mongoloid; quite slender; somewhat Italian in appearance; striking and would be considered a very handsome gentleman in any race; wore no glasses and spoke no English as far as I know.

This affidavit of the deponent,)
Stanley M BANFILL, consisting of)
this and the preceding three pages,)
each signed by the deponent and by)
me, was sworn before me at the City)
of Montreal, in the Province of)
Quebec, this 22nd day of December)
1945

/s/ Gerard Nantel, Major

/s/ S. Martin Banfill, Capt
(Stanley M BANFILL) Captain

A.J.A.G., H.Q., M.D. No. 4 Canadian Army

RCAMC

A Commissioner of the Superior
Court for the Province of Quebec.

1595A
Summary of examination of Capt. OSLER THOMAS.

British Army, General List, duly sworn states:-

I am 25 years of age, of British Nationality, and born at Hong Kong.

My permanent address is c/o Dr. G. E. Thomas Medical Department

Hong Kong.

I am at present living at the Gloucester Hotel, Hong Kong.

On 23rd December 1941 hostilities broke out in Hong Kong and a few days later, as Cadet Medical Officer in the Field Ambulance, Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, I was posted as Medical Officer to the 3rd Battery, R. K. V. D. C. at Pak Sha Wan, Lyemun. Due to very heavy Japanese shell fire, I was later sent back to our Advance Dressing Station situated at the Salesian Mission Shaukiwan. The A. D. S. was commanded by Captain Stanley M. Benfill, Royal Rifles of Canada, and the personnel comprised a number of medical orderlies from the same Regiment. The building also housed R. A. M. C. supplies and stores in charge of Q. M. S. BUCHAN and a number of R. A. M. C. other Ranks, together with a civilian Red Cross Aid Post under Dr. ORLOFF. His staff consisted of another Chinese doctor. Dr. TSANG FOOK CHOR, St. John's Ambulance stretcher-bearers and some A. N. S. nurses.

At about 0600 hours on 19th December 1941, being unaware of the fact that the enemy had actually landed and were in the vicinity, I left the A. D. S. with an ambulance carrying 2 wounded Rajput Officers (British Captains) and an injured civilian. We had only gone a few yards up the road when the ambulance was raked by intense machine-gun fire. The driver and an orderly (both Canadians) leapt from the ambulance and one was hit in the leg. I backed the vehicle down the road to the Mission and managed to get into the building to warn the rest of the personnel. They went up to the top floor of the building and from there they could see large numbers of Japanese on the hill-side above. In a few minutes the building was surrounded and the glass doors of the basement were broken in. Owing to the presence of women and civilians and the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, the post surrendered. All the personnel, including Chinese cooks and servants, were led out on to the level ground in front of the building, and all the males searched and stripped except for their trousers. After about an hour, we were all led on to the main road and the women taken up toward Lyemun Barracks while the men were led up the hill behind the Mission. On the main road we saw the 2 Rajput Captains lying by the roadside after having been thrown out of the Ambulance. The men were then lined up on the edge of the nullah which runs behind the Mission, with a large number of

Japanese troops on the hillside watching on. Suddenly three Japanese soldiers started to bayonet our unsuspecting men from the rear amidst cheers from the enemy onlookers. Some of our men had to be bayoneted three times before they would fall and then their were kicked into the mullah. I think at this moment panic must have broken loose as a number of those on the lower end of the line broke out, ran and ran these were shot. These included Dr. ORLOFF. During this pandemonian of shooting I fell into the mullah as though shot, the bodies of two victims later falling on me and protecting me from the orgy of shooting and bayonetting that followed.

I lay in that bloody mullah all day, hearing the groans of the dying and seeing the flow of blood under me, but not daring to move. One R. A. M. C. cook, badly wounded in the neck crawled over me down the mullah and I advised him to lie still, but this advice he ignored. That night, I escaped down the mullah but was unable to get through the Japanese lines and so, after obtaining Chinese clothes, lived in an A. R. P. Shelter and later in a hill-squatters hut until about the 23rd December, when Dysentery and general weakness forced me to make my way to Causeway Bay where I sheltered with a friend who put me up and took care of me until after January 1942 when I returned to my home. I left Hong Kong for Free China in July, 1942.

(Sgd.) O. THOMAS.....Capt.

Sworn before me.....R. C. Cooper.....Major.

ThisNinth.....day of.....March, 1946.

(Sgd.).....R. C. COOPER.....Major
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM,
Hong Kong.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.
(Authority:-ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 - Para. 7)

Certified true copy.

R. C. Cooper, Lt. Col.

Summary of examination Capt. OSLER THOMAS..... (Page 2)

SUBJECT:- REPORT ON THE ARMY MEDICAL STORE, SHAUKIWAN.
-o-

To :- The Officer Commanding,
Military Hospital,
Bowen Road,
Hongkong.

From :- Corporal N.J. Leath, R.A.M.C.
No. 7262538

Sir,

At about 7.00 a.m. on the morning of the 19th December, 1941, just as the detachment were about to sit down for breakfast, Private R. Reid, R.A.M.C., who was on sentry duty from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., came down to the Dining Hall and reported to Q.M.S. Buchan, M.M., R.A.M.C., that the building was surrounded by Japanese troops. Captain Banfell, R.C.A.M.C., Q.M.S. Buchan, Sgt. Watt and myself proceeded to the first floor of the building. Here we saw that Private Reid's statement had been perfectly correct and that Japanese troops were all around us, although at this stage none of them were making for the building. We all went back to the Dining Hall and Captain Banfell and Q.M.S. Buchan had a discussion on the subject and they then informed all the troops and the A.N.S., and St. John's Ambulance personnel that if the building were attacked, or looked as though it were likely to be attacked, the policy would be to surrender. Whilst these instructions were being given several of the personnel were keeping a look-out from the windows and one of them reported that a large number of Japanese were approaching the building with machine guns. A few moments later a banging was heard on the door and a lot of shouting in Japanese. Q.M.S. Buchan ordered Pte. Mohan to open the door. This order was carried out. We piled all our arms in the centre of the Dining Hall and went out of the building with our hands above our heads. We were greeted by about 100 Japanese troops, who shouted and prodded us into line. They then sent in a search party to see if any more people were left in the building. In the meantime one of the Japanese soldiers lay down in front of us with an automatic rifle on a tripod and 'ran it' around us. When the search party came back we were separated. The soldiers being pushed onto one side and the A.N.S. and St. John's Ambulance personnel onto the other. They then searched us and took all our belongings except watches, jewellery, etc. We were then instructed to take off our boots or shoes and tunics or shorts. We, the servicemen present, were then left with just a vest, trousers and socks. After doing a 'War Dance' the Japanese instructed us, by a wave of the hand, to march off onto the main road, this we did. Capt. Banfell remained behind. After proceeding up Island Road for about 200 yards we were halted, the ladies and nurses of the S.J.A.B. continued up the road, whilst the men were taken up a little path, which led into the hills. We carried on for about ten minutes and looking back we could see that they were taking all the females up to Lyemun Barracks. We were halted in a little valley about half a mile or so up the hillside. It was very well sheltered and could not be seen from the road. There were, I should estimate, about 1,000 Japanese troops present at this position. We were told to sit down and some Chinese civilians, who were with the troops, came down and removed our jewellery, i.e. finger rings, watches, etc. After remaining seated for a matter of several minutes we were ordered to get up and proceed down the hill. We eventually reached a small clearing on a level piece of ground which ran in a slight slope down to a nullah. We were halted and prodded into line facing the direction of the main road. This brought us facing away from the Japanese. We heard laughter from behind and then suddenly I heard a commotion and a loud moan from further down the line and looking along I saw that Sergeant E. Watt, R.A.M.C., had been bayoneted. He fell to the ground and was stabbed several times whilst lying there. I then felt a terrific hit on the back of the neck. The blow shot me into the air and spun me completely round and I fell to the ground face downwards. I lay in this position with blood pouring into my

eyes, ears and mouth, and then as my brain cleared I could hear firing close at hand, and also a great deal of moaning going on around me. I could also hear the Japanese talking and laughing quite close at hand.

To Sheet 2/.

They came over towards where I lay and I heard them loading, presumably, a revolver. There was a single shot fired and then a moan, which had been very close to me, ceased. The Japanese then moved away and I heard several shots fired at varying intervals and after each shot the moaning lessened. I lay still for some time and later when I ventured to lift up my head to look around I saw that all the troops had moved off but that four Japanese sentries remained behind to guard the spot. I noticed that Private Reid was lying across the bottom of my logs, and from his wounds it was obvious that he was dead. Private McFarquhar lay to the left of me and it was also obvious that he too was dead. I pushed myself clear from the obstruction around me and then rolled down the slope into the nullah. I lay here for several minutes quite exhausted. I also saw that Q.M.S., Buchan and Private Williams were lying in the nullah and from their wounds it was only too obvious that they too were dead. I then commenced to crawl down the nullah in the direction of the Medical Store. Water was running down the nullah and I was getting very wet and was also shivering a great deal. On the way down I passed a body lying in the nullah floor and after I had got a few feet past I heard a low whistle. I looked around and saw that it was Lieut. Thomas, H.K.V.D.C., (Field Ambulance), who had been attached to the Collecting Post in the same building as the Army Medical Store. He stated that he intended to stay where he was until nightfall and then try to get away. I told him that I did not intend to do the same but was all for getting down to the bottom of the hill as soon as possible and looking around whilst it was still light. I then carried on down the hill and after about half an hour I reached the part of the nullah which overlooked the store. I could see from here that the Japanese were in occupation of the building and so I moved further down and hid in an improvised shelter which had been built by the Salesian Father in residence as an air raid shelter. I remained here all night and on the following morning I crept out to have a look around. There were no Japanese in the actual vicinity of the store although a large number of cavalry were housed on the other side of Island Road. I made my way down to the football pitch which was situated behind the building and from here I proceeded to carefully approach the store. As I got closer I noticed that there were several Japanese in the kitchen. I decided that it was unsafe to remain near the store so I returned to the hills. As I passed the front of the store I noticed that several cars and lorries were parked in the compound. I decided that it was quite useless to attempt to gain an admittance to the building so commenced to move off up the hill with the object of eventually reaching Taikoo. I was now in a state of complete exhaustion; and was obliged to rest frequently. I carried on at a snails pace for several hours and then had to lie down for about half an hour or so. It was impossible to me to carry on any further. However, I eventually dragged myself to my feet and carried on. At about four o'clock in the evening I had reached the block of houses which overlook Taikoo Docks and Sugar Factory. I realized that it was physically impossible for me to carry on any further this day so I entered one of the houses and sat down on the floor for a while. These houses had all been smashed and looted, presumably by the Chinese; furniture was broken and burnt and strawn all over the place. I found that the settee of a suite of furniture had been left intact so I dragged this into an alcove of the room in which it stood. I sat down and found out that I had a fairly good view of the two paths which led up to the house. I fell fast asleep soon after I sat down. It was early next morning when I awoke and taking advantage of the dim light outside I went scouting for food and water, all the taps in the house had been smashed to pieces and the water turned off. I searched the houses in the vicinity but could find no food or water. There were a large number of dead bodies of troops, mainly Indian, and empty cartridge cases and field telephones. I then returned to the house and sat down again. After a short while I heard footsteps and voices below and looking down I saw that three Japanese were entering the

house via the kitchen, which was directly below where I was situated. As soon as I heard them coming up the stairs I quietly opened the window and climbed through and dropped the ten or so feet to the ground beneath. I crept round the side of the house and lay low in some bushes. I saw the Japanese emerge from the house and go off down the hillside again. I went back into the house to think things over. Less than half an hour later I again heard footsteps and voices and looking down I saw yet another four Japanese approaching the house. I repeated my performance of the time before and when they departed I returned to the house. I had by this time decided that it was stupid for me to remain in the main part of the house any longer.

...../Sheet No. 3.

I went down past the kitchen and into the basement. I stayed here for the rest of the day. By this time my wound was extremely painful and I was beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and thirst. I eventually fell asleep and slept right through until the next morning. I again went up onto the first floor and straight away bumped into three Chinese civilians. They spoke to me and appeared to be quite sympathetic until one of them asked me if I had any money. I replied that I had not but they did not appear to believe me. One of them then commenced to try to search me. I naturally resented this and pushed him away. He and one of his comrades then went outside the door and came back with a gardening fork each and commenced to rush at me. I staved them off with a piece of broken chair, but was eventually hit in the side by one of the forks, it did not penetrate into my flesh very deeply but it was sufficient to draw blood. This apparently satisfied them for they went off and appeared to be quite pleased with themselves. I went back into the basement again and remained there for the rest of the day. I found that in the front of the house there was a fountain and that the tap running into this contained water, although it was somewhat dirty. I drank about a pint and a few hours later I had terrible pains in the stomach. However, these pains went and I was more or less alright again. I remained in the house until the 26th of December, although I of course did not know that this was the date then. During this period I had nothing to drink only the pint of water which I have mentioned above and nothing whatsoever to eat. It was only on very rare occasions that I came up into the house for a look around. I might have mentioned earlier that when I first arrived at Taikoo the Japanese forces were landing at the Taikoo Sugar Factory Pier in large numbers and were proceeding along Kings Road and up Mount Parker Road and this of course meant that I was trapped in behind the Japanese lines with little or no chance of getting out. Thus my enforced stay in the vicinity. However on the evening of the 26th I decided that I could not go on any longer without some form of dressing for my wound or without water or food so I ventured out into the grounds once again. I had not gone more than a few yards when I met four Japanese walking towards me. They looked me over and grunted and pointed for me to go on down the pathway onto Kings Road. This I did, any moment expecting to get a shot from behind. I went on for about 25 yards and then looked around and was astonished and pleasantly surprised to find that the Japanese had disappeared from my view. I continued on down to the main road and then walked in the direction of Causeway Bay. I met several Japanese sentries and they just looked me over and pushed or prodded me on my way, mostly with the end of a rifle. After about half an hour I arrived at the North Point Internment Camp. Here a Japanese with a Red Cross Pennant in his hand led me into the camp. He sat me down on a chair and went away in search of someone. Meanwhile several European people, both male and female came up to me and led me into one of the huts. Two A.N.S., nurses commenced to attend to my wounds when a Mr. Stewart arrived on the scene and after informing me that he was ex-R.A.M.C., continued with the cleaning up and dressing of my wound. I was very well treated by these people and they lay me down on a camp bed after the dressing was finished and gave me a mugful of baked beans. Several members of the R.A.O.C., were already interned and they were most anxious to hear what had happened to me. A Japanese officer then came along and gave me a clean shirt and a pair of flannels and informed me that if I changed into these clean clothes he would attempt to get me admitted to either the Queen Mary Hospital or the French Convent Hospital. He said that he did not know if these hospitals were accepting military casualties and it would be better if I went in civilian

clothing. He gave me a chit of paper with Japanese written all over it and told me to show it to anyone who stopped me. I was then picked up and carried outside the gate and placed in a waiting car, which turned out to be the property of Dr. Selwyn Clarke. This gentleman himself came out and got in and we commenced our journey. We arrived at the French Hospital but it was full up so we proceeded from there to the Queen Mary Hospital and I was admitted into this hospital. I remained there until the January when Corporal Thompson, R.A.M.C., came from Bowen Road and brought me to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road. I was operated upon on the morning of the 6th January, 1942, and was discharged hospital on 26th March, 1942.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

N. J. Leath.

(Indorsed on Margin on each page)

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'D' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME.

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

To:- Officer Commanding,
Military Hospital,
Bowen Road,
HONGKONG.

Appendix. E.

From:- Sergeant T.C. Cunningham, R.A.M.C.,
No. 7262319

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'C' REFERRED
TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLO
NEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN
THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT.

Captain Legal Staff.

Sir,

The staff attached to the Advanced Dressing Station, Wongneichong on the 18 December 1941, were in addition to myself.

Captain B. De. Barclay, R.A.M.C.
Private Evans, R.A.M.C.
Private Jones, R.A.M.C.
Driver Mapp, R.A.S.C.

Ten St. Johns Ambulance Brigade personnel. These latter were accommodated in the two adjoining Medical Shelters.

L/Corporal Linton, 1/Middlesex Regt. Brigade Clerk, slept in the A.D.S., at night.

An Indian Constable, attached to the Wongneichong Police Station, sustained facial and shrapnel wounds late in the evening. Captain Barclay arranged for him to sleep in one of the Medical Shelters as the Police Station was under fire.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Woodside, Royal Rifles of Canada, Brigade Intelligence Officer, told Captain Barclay that all the Brigade vehicles were immobilized by shell fire and suggested that Captain Barclay, knowing the local topography very well, stand by at the A.D.S., with his car as Brigadier Lawson would like to go around the posts.

At about 9.00 p.m. Lieutenant Woodside told us that the Japanese had landed on the Island. Captain Barclay telephoned Field Ambulance Headquarters and I think they suggested him to await local developments. A few hours later we were told that the Japanese had reached the Stubbs-Taihang Road Junction. From what I remember Captain Barclay phoned to Field Ambulance Headquarters and St. Alberts Hospital asking if we should remain at the A.D.S., I don't know what the gist of the messages were but I believe, on Lieutenant Woodside's request, we remained at the A.D.S., as we were in telephonic communication with Brigade Headquarters. We awaited there for a few hours until we found it impossible to escape. The Japanese had apparently suddenly surrounded our locality. It was now about 4 a.m. on 19 December. At day break we heard a party on the roof trying to force the ventilators open but they were unsuccessful. Later, after a series of explosions, we were able to see the St. Johns bearers with the Indian constable, all in some degree injured, come out of their shelters and surrender. Although the bearers were fully dressed, complete with Red Cross brassards, the Japanese killed everyone.

We awaited inside the building during the 19th and the morning of the 20th hoping for a possible counter attack by our forces, but from what we could hear the Japanese forces appeared to be everywhere. Several times they tried to enter, but beyond spraying the doors and windows with bullets, no determined effort was made. Captain Barclay during this time was rather worried about our position. Escape was proved impossible. He did not like surrendering, our rations were low, we had no apparent hope of relief. By the sounds we heard there seemed to be some wounded lying unattended. He said it was our duty to attend to them no matter what nationality they were. Eventually he improvised a Red Cross Flag and pinned to it a note saying who we were and the fact that we were unarmed. On pushing this through a window he barely escaped being shot as the Japanese opened fire at the first signs of life. Later we heard a large body assemble round the A.D.S., and some trying to force the doors. So we all came out and surrendered. We were then beaten, securely tied and our Red Cross brassards torn off. We were then brought before a few officers who did not seem to know much English. After interrogation we were again beaten, Captain Barclay

bearing the brunt of it as he did his best to explain our position as Red Cross workers. Another prisoner, a Rajputana Sepoy, joined our party and we were driven up the stream along the valley facing the A.D.S. This place seemed alive with Japanese. I would estimate there was about one battalion of troops here and the majority of those we met, although our hands were fastened, seemed to think that we were playing at running the gauntlet. We then came to an encampment on the slopes of the valley overlooking the A.D.S., and fastened to the trees. The Japanese seemed to have a system of trench latrines for the purpose of accommodation, two men to a trench. These trenches were all around us. Soon we were blindfolded and except for a periodic beating left alone. At about 5 p.m. Private Jones and Driver Mapp were taken away, and later, I estimate at about 10 or 11 p.m. L/Cpl. Linton cut me free from the tree. Apparently the Indian Sepoy had a knife in his trousers pocket with which he freed himself. Then although he was in the centre of an armed camp he crawled around to our trees and freed Captain Barclay, Private Evans and myself. Captain Barclay deciding, I think, to head for Stanley left us and we crawled through the camp heading for the hills and Shaukiwan. We had decided by now that everywhere, except Stanley had capitulated, and we hoped to get to the mainland where we thought we would have a better chance to escape. Only for the help I received from Linton and Evans I would never have managed to get away as I was very exhausted. In fact they also did not feel very fit but they would not leave me.

After about an hours travel we landed on Sir. Cecil's Ride but we were met by rifle fire from ab ut 10 yards distance. We scattered in the dark. I headed up the hill again. I waited to see if I could contact the others but I could hear nothing but the Japanese, so I decided to keep moving, hoping that Linton and Evans were doing the same. The time was about midnight 20/21 December. The next morning I contacted Indian Troops who directed me to Ventris Terrace where a Company Headquarters was. The time was now about 7.30 a.m. 21.12.1941.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) T.R. Cunningham.

Sgt. R.A.M.C. No. 7262319.

(Indorsed on margin)

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'C' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P.HUNT,
Captain Legal Staff.

SUBJECT:- REPORT ON THE ARMY MEDICAL STORE, SHAUKIWAN.

-o-

To :- The Officer Commanding,
Military Hospital,
Bowen Road,
Hongkong.

From :- Corporal N.J. Leath, R.A.M.C.
No. 7262538

Sir,

At about 7.00 a.m. on the morning of the 19th December, 1941, just as the detachment were about to sit down for breakfast, Private R. Reid, R.A.M.C., who was on sentry duty from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., came down to the Dining Hall and reported to Q.M.S. Buchan, M.M., R.A.M.C., that the building was surrounded by Japanese troops. Captain Banfell, R.C.A.M.C., Q.M.S. Buchan, Sgt. Watt and myself proceeded to the first floor of the building. Here we saw that Private Reid's statement had been perfectly correct and that Japanese troops were all around us, although at this stage none of them were making for the building. We all went back to the Dining Hall and Captain Banfell and Q.M.S. Buchan had a discussion on the subject and they then informed all the troops and the A.N.S., and St. John's Ambulance personnel that if the building were attacked, or looked as though it were likely to be attacked, the policy would be to surrender. Whilst these instructions were being given several of the personnel were keeping a look-out from the windows and one of them reported that a large number of Japanese were approaching the building with machine guns. A few moments later a banging was heard on the door and a lot of shouting in Japanese. Q.M.S. Buchan ordered Pte. Mohan to open the door. This order was carried out. We piled all our arms in the centre of the Dining Hall and went out of the building with our hands above our heads. We were greeted by about 100 Japanese troops, who shouted and prodded us into line. They then sent in a search party to see if any more people were left in the building. In the meantime one of the Japanese soldiers lay down in front of us with an automatic rifle on a tripod and 'ran it' around us. When the search party came back we were separated. The soldiers being pushed onto one side and the A.N.S. and St. John's Ambulance personnel onto the other. They then searched us and took all our belongings except watches, jewellery, etc. We were then instructed to take off our boots or shoes and tunics or shorts. We, the servicemen present, were then left with just a vest, trousers and socks. After doing a 'War Dance' the Japanese instructed us, by a wave of the hand, to march off onto the main road, this we did. Capt. Banfell remained behind. After proceeding up Island Road for about 200 yards we were halted, the ladies and nurses of the S.J.A.B. continued up the road, whilst the men were taken up a little path, which led into the hills. We carried on for about ten minutes and looking back we could see that they were taking all the females up to Lyemun Barracks. We were halted in a little valley about half a mile or so up the hillside. It was very well sheltered and could not be seen from the road. There were, I should estimate, about 1,000 Japanese troops present at this position. We were told to sit down and some Chinese civilians, who were with the troops, came down and removed our jewellery, i.e. finger rings, watches, etc. After remaining seated for a matter of several minutes we were ordered to get up and proceed down the hill. We eventually reached a small clearing on a level piece of ground which ran in a slight slope down to a nullah. We were halted and prodded into line facing the direction of the main road. This brought us facing away from the Japanese. We heard laughter from behind and then suddenly I heard a commotion and a loud moan from further down the line and looking along I saw that Sergeant E. Watt, R.A.M.C., had been bayoneted. He fell to the ground and was stabbed several times whilst lying there. I then felt a terrific hit on the back of the neck. The blow shot me into the air and spun me completely round and I fell to the ground face downwards. I lay in this position with blood pouring into my

eyes, ears and mouth, and then as my brain cleared I could hear firing close at hand, and also a great deal of moaning going on around me. I could also hear the Japanese talking and laughing quite close at hand.

To Sheet 2/.

They came over towards where I lay and I heard them loading, presumably, a revolver. There was a single shot fired and then a moan, which had been very close to me, ceased. The Japanese then moved away and I heard several shots fired at varying intervals and after each shot the moaning lessened. I lay still for some time and later when I ventured to lift up my head to look around I saw that all the troops had moved off but that four Japanese sentries remained behind to guard the spot. I noticed that Private Reid was lying across the bottom of my legs, and from his wounds it was obvious that he was dead. Private McFarquhar lay to the left of me and it was also obvious that he too was dead. I pushed myself clear from the obstruction around me and then rolled down the slope into the nullah. I lay here for several minutes quite exhausted. I also saw that Q.M.S., Buchan and Private Williams were lying in the nullah and from their wounds it was only too obvious that they too were dead. I then commenced to crawl down the nullah in the direction of the Medical Store. Water was running down the nullah and I was getting very wet and was also shivering a great deal. On the way down I passed a body lying in the nullah floor and after I had got a few feet past I heard a low whistle. I looked around and saw that it was Lieut. Thomas, H.K.V.D.C., (Field Ambulance), who had been attached to the Collecting Post in the same building as the Army Medical Store. He stated that he intended to stay where he was until nightfall and then try to get away. I told him that I did not intend to do the same but was all for getting down to the bottom of the hill as soon as possible and looking around whilst it was still light. I then carried on down the hill and after about half an hour I reached the part of the nullah which overlooked the store. I could see from here that the Japanese were in occupation of the building and so I moved further down and hid in an improvised shelter which had been built by the Salesian Father in residence as an air raid shelter. I remained here all night and on the following morning I crept out to have a look around. There were no Japanese in the actual vicinity of the store although a large number of cavalry were housed on the other side of Island Road. I made my way down to the football pitch which was situated behind the building and from here I proceeded to carefully approach the store. As I got closer I noticed that there were several Japanese in the kitchen. I decided that it was unsafe to remain near the store so I returned to the hills. As I passed the front of the store I noticed that several cars and lorries were parked in the compound. I decided that it was quite useless to attempt to gain an admittance to the building so commenced to move off up the hill with the object of eventually reaching Taikoo. I was now in a state of complete exhaustion; and was obliged to rest frequently. I carried on at a snails pace for several hours and then had to lie down for about half an hour or so. It was impossible to me to carry on any further. However, I eventually dragged myself to my feet and carried on. At about four o'clock in the evening I had reached the block of houses which overlook Taikoo Docks and Sugar Factory. I realized that it was physically impossible for me to carry on any further this day so I entered one of the houses and sat down on the floor for a while. These houses had all been smashed and looted, presumably by the Chinese; furniture was broken and burnt and strawn all over the place. I found that the settee of a suite of furniture had been left intact so I dragged this into an alcove of the room in which it stood. I sat down and found out that I had a fairly good view of the two paths which led up to the house. I fell fast asleep soon after I sat down. It was early next morning when I awoke and taking advantage of the dim light outside I went scouting for food and water, all the taps in the house had been smashed to pieces and the water turned off. I searched the houses in the vicinity but could find no food or water. There were a large number of dead bodies of troops, mainly Indian, and empty cartridge cases and field telephones. I then returned to the house and sat down again. After a short while I heard footsteps and voices below and looking down I saw that three Japanese were entering the

house via the kitchen, which was directly below where I was situated. As soon as I heard them coming up the stairs I quietly opened the window and climbed through and dropped the ten or so feet to the ground beneath. I crept round the side of the house and lay low in some bushes. I saw the Japanese emerge from the house and go off down the hillside again. I went back into the house to think things over. Less than half an-hour later I again heard footsteps and voices and looking down I saw yet another four Japanese approaching the house. I repeated my performance of the time before and when they departed I returned to the house. I had by this time decided that it was stupid for me to remain in the main part of the house any longer.

...../Sheet No. 3.

I went down past the kitchen and into the basement. I stayed here for the rest of the day. By this time my wound was extremely painful and I was beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and thirst. I eventually fell asleep and slept right through until the next morning. I again went up onto the first floor and straight away bumped into three Chinese civilians. They spoke to me and appeared to be quite sympathetic until one of them asked me if I had any money. I replied that I had not but they did not appear to believe me. One of them then commenced to try to search me. I naturally resented this and pushed him away. He and one of his comrades then went outside the door and came back with a gardening fork each and commenced to rush at me. I staved them off with a piece of broken chair, but was eventually hit in the side by one of the forks, it did not penetrate into my flesh very deeply but it was sufficient to draw blood. This apparently satisfied them for they went off and appeared to be quite pleased with themselves. I went back into the basement again and remained there for the rest of the day. I found that in the front of the house there was a fountain and that the tap running into this contained water, although it was somewhat dirty. I drank about a pint and a few hours later I had terrible pains in the stomach. However, these pains went and I was more or less alright again. I remained in the house until the 26th of December, although I of course did not know that this was the date then. During this period I had nothing to drink only the pint of water which I have mentioned above and nothing whatsoever to eat. It was only on very rare occasions that I came up into the house for a look around. I might have mentioned earlier that when I first arrived at Taikoo the Japanese forces were landing at the Taikoo Sugar Factory Pier in large numbers and were proceeding along Kings Road and up Mount Parker Road and this of course meant that I was trapped in behind the Japanese lines with little or no chance of getting out. Thus my enforced stay in the vicinity. However on the evening of the 26th I decided that I could not go on any longer without some form of dressing for my wound or without water or food so I ventured out into the grounds once again. I had not gone more than a few yards when I met four Japanese walking towards me. They looked me over and grunted and pointed for me to go on down the pathway onto Kings Road. This I did, any moment expecting to get a shot from behind. I went on for about 25 yards and then looked around and was astonished and pleasantly surprised to find that the Japanese had disappeared from my view. I continued on down to the main road and then walked in the direction of Causeway Bay. I met several Japanese sentries and they just looked me over and pushed or prodded me on my way, mostly with the end of a rifle. After about half an hour I arrived at the North Point Interment Camp. Here a Japanese with a Red Cross Pennant in his hand led me into the camp. He sat me down on a chair and went away in search of someone. Meanwhile several European people, both male and female came up to me and led me into one of the huts. Two A.N.S., nurses commenced to attend to my wounds when a Mr. Stewart arrived on the scene and after informing me that he was ex-R.A.M.C., continued with the cleaning up and dressing of my wound. I was very well treated by these people and they lay me down on a camp bed after the dressing was finished and gave me a mugful of baked beans. Several members of the R.A.O.C., were already interned and they were most anxious to hear what had happened to me. A Japanese officer then came along and gave me a clean shirt and a pair of flannels and informed me that if I changed into these clean clothes he would attempt to get me admitted to either the Queen Mary Hospital or the French Convent Hospital. He said that he did not know if these hospitals were accepting military casualties and it would be better if I went in civilian

clothing. He gave me a chit of paper with Japanese written all over it and told me to show it to anyone who stopped me. I was then picked up and carried outside the gate and placed in a waiting car, which turned out to be the property of Dr. Selwyn Clarke. This gentleman himself came out and got in and we commenced our journey. We arrived at the French Hospital but it was full up so we proceeded from there to the Queen Mary Hospital and I was admitted into this hospital. I remained there until the January when Corporal Thompson, R.A.M.C., came from Bowen Road and brought me to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road. I was operated upon on the morning of the 6th January, 1942, and was discharged hospital on 26th March, 1942.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

N. J. Loath.

(Indorsed on Margin on each page)

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'D' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME.

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

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I am, Sir,

C O P Y

Summary of examination of Martin Tso Him Chi Occupation - Banker of Bank of Communications, Canton, Address - Bank of Communications Hostel, Canton, duly sworn states, I am 30 years of age, of British Nationality and born at Hong Kong. My permanent home is No. 49 Wyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong. I am at present living at Bank of Communications Hostel, Canton.

I was a member of 5A.A. Bty. H.K.V.D.C., and on night of 17th or 18th, December, 1941, I was stationed with my Bty. at Sai Wan A.A. gun position. At about 2000 hrs. the enemy landed below our position and in a short time we were surrounded and heavily outnumbered. At about 2100 hrs. we surrendered. At that time I was in the "rest" position in a tunnel below the main gun site. We were ordered out from the tunnel and with the others about 25 in all were herded together into one of the magazines. After 2-3 hours during which we were searched, we were ordered to leave the magazine and as each man passed the magazine entrance he was bayoneted. As I passed through the entrance I was bayoneted from the right hand side across my abdomen up to my chest. Then I pretended to be dead and lay with others of our Battery who had been killed in this way. I saw the bodies of Gnr. M.K. Kwok, Gnr. K.K. Poon, Gnr. A. Ho and Bdr. T.H. Lau, and Gnr. H.B. Tsang amongst others who had been bayoneted. Groans were heard by me from many during the night and some of the other fellows must have died from their wounds during the night. After 2 nights and three days, it must have been about 20th December, I left Sai Wan Gun position and although in pain and feeling weak I tried to make my way home to Causeway Bay, but I was forced by Japanese whom I met on the way to do coolie work. After one day of coolie work I made my way to the Catholic Church at Saukiwan where Rev. Fr. Shek and Mrs. Tinson dressed my wounds and looked after me.

(SGD) MARTIN TSO HIM CHI

Sworn before me (Signature R.C. COOPER (rank) Major.

(Description) War Crimes Investigation Team. This 24th day of January, 1946, Hong Kong.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

Certified true Copy.

R.C. COOPER..... Lt. Col.....

Summary of examination of Brother MICHAEL, HOGAN.

duly sworn states:-

I am 59 years of age, of AMERICAN Nationality, and born at

PHILADELPHIA PA., U.S.A.....

My permanent address is CATHOLIC FOREIGN SOCIETY OF AMERICA, MARION HOLL, N.Y.

I am at present living at MARION HOLL, STANLEY.

On December 25th, 1941 at 7 a.m. the Japanese came. All of us (about 34 in number) were ordered downstairs. In about an hour's time 6 British Officers were brought in. They were captured nearby. I knew some of them: Lt. LAWRENCE was tied most cruelly with a rope around his neck. I was afraid he would be strangled to death at any moment. A Japanese N.P. came and loosened the rope. We were kept sitting out till the afternoon about 3 p.m. The British officers were marched down the road. We were forced to take off our long coats and our hands were tied behind our backs. They marched us down to the main road and lined us up against the hillside. The six British officers were lined up in front of us about 3 feet away. The Japanese Officer phoned up to somebody unknown and after a short conversation, he gave the command for the British Officers to be marched off to the gully which was only a few yards away around the corner. Shortly after, I heard terrible screams of pain, and I saw a British Officer running from the direction from where the screams came, to about 5 yards in front of me. Here was a Japanese soldier guarding us and this Jap. soldier pierced this officer with his bayonet slightly wounding the British who was thus forced to return to where he came from. After a time all the screams and cries ceased and I presumed that all the men had died. After this the Jap. Officer in-charge of us again phoned up somebody and a fairly long argument followed. After this we were all marched off to a building and tied up for three days and three nights.

(Sgd.) Brother MICHAEL HOGAN.

Sworn before me..... T.E. YEON..... (Capt.)
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM.
Hong Kong.

This.....Thirteenth....day of March1946

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces,
South East Asia.

(Autho rity:- AFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 - Para. 7)

Certified true copy

(Signed) R.C. COOPER Lt. Col.

Deposition of: H.6047, L/Sgt. William Albert Hall

Pte. Bell, and L/Sgt. Currie, all of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, were also present.

5. There were about six Japanese soldiers who were actually responsible for the killing of Pte. Whalen, L/Cpl. Land and Pte. Osadchuk, although the soldiers who were marching us down to the shack took no steps to prevent these soldiers being murdered.

6. About fifty yards further down the path we came to a road along which we proceeded for about 200 or 300 yards until we came to the shack. It was here that I first saw a Japanese Officer although at the place we surrendered there had been several Noncommissioned officers and there also had been several Non-commissioned officers guarding us on the way down to the shack. I do not know the name or number of the Unit to which any of these men belonged, but it definitely was an Infantry Unit and it must have been a first or second regiment on to Hong Kong Island.

7. The Japanese Officer whom I saw at the shack on the 19th of December, 1941, was an Infantry Officer. He was short and stocky and weighed approximately 150 lbs. He was a Lieutenant; clean shaven, and spoke English slightly. I believe that he was an Officer belonging to the Unit which took us prisoners as our guards appeared to know him well.

8. During the night of the 19th of December, 1941, I was in the shack with approximately ninety other prisoners who included about thirty Canadians and the rest being made up of British, Indian, Hong Kong volunteers and one Chinaman. There were three Canadian Officers and one British officer in the shack. The ten Canadians who joined our group were brought down to the shack at a later time and they were all Winnipeg Grenadiers; but the only one I can remember by name was Sergeant Marsh.

9. During the night our own Artillery scored two direct hits on the shack and many of the prisoners of war including two of the officers were killed, and another officer Lieut. V. Mitchell of the Winnipeg Grenadiers was very badly wounded and I believe was killed in this shack by the Japanese after we had left in the morning.

10. On the morning of the 20th of December, 1941, those of us who were able to walk were moved to North Point Camp. Those who were unable to walk were left in the shack and none of them were heard of again. We were not permitted to carry those who were unable to walk; the Japanese guards stated that only those capable of walking unaided could proceed. Although Lieut. McKillop had been badly wounded, when the shack was hit during the night, he was able

Deposition of: H.6047, L/Sgt. William Albert Hall

to walk unaided and he proceeded with us. I am convinced that the Japanese killed all those who were left, as one of the Japanese Non-commissioned officers stated that they, the Japanese, could not be bothered looking after those who were unable to walk.

11. Our group arrived at North Point Camp on the evening of the 20th of December, 1941, and on the following day several of us carried Lieut. McKillop to Argyle Street Barracks in Kowloon, where we were quartered until about the 30th of December, 1941. Lieut. McKillop died at Argyle Street Barracks about the 2nd of January, 1942, due largely I believe, to the lack of medical attention immediately after he was wounded at the shack. I did not see any of the wounded receive any medical attention whatsoever, although many of them had received very serious wounds.

12. I was moved to Sham Shui Po on or about the 30th of December, 1941 and remained there until the latter part of January, 1942. While at Sham Shui Po I did no work and although we received very little food I did not see any of the prisoners of war beaten. I saw several Chinese civilians tortured and tied up near the guard house at Sham Shui Po but I cannot now recall any specific instance nor do I know the names or units of the guards who were responsible for these atrocities.

13. About the end of January, 1942, I was taken with the rest of the Canadians to North Point Camp, where I remained until taken to Bowen Road Hospital in the latter part of August, 1942. While at North Point Camp I did no work until about June, 1942, when I went to work at the Kai-Tak Airport, about twice a week.

14. I was in the hospital at North Point Camp when four Canadian Prisoners of war escaped, namely: Sgt. Payne, Pte. Ellis, Pte. Adams and L/Cpl. Benzenski. I believe it was the 21st of August, 1942, when this escape took place. During the evening of the escape, I saw these four soldiers getting ready in the Orderly Room of the Hospital. My bed was at the end of the ward, closest to the Orderly Room and I had a good view of what they were doing. They each had a small pack, in which they placed food of all kinds. They were all dressed warmly and each one of them had a complete battle dress, which I believe they wore leaving the camp. I am not absolutely certain of the time I saw them in the Orderly room but it was between 10:00 and 11:00 o'clock and it took them nearly an hour to complete their preparations.

15. About 11:15 p.m. I saw the four of them leave the Orderly Room in the Hospital and about ten or fifteen minutes later I heard a clattering sound from the slate roof of the hospital and it was very evident that the sound which I heard was caused by persons clambering

over the roof. The clattering sounded very loud in the ward and when the noise on the roof stopped it was very quiet and I heard no shouting or shooting at any time throughout that night; although I lay awake for at least three hours after the four had gone. Immediately after I heard this noise on the roof stop one of the hospital Orderlies, whose name I cannot now recall, but who was a member of the Royal Rifles of Canada, came up to me and started to rub my feet to ease the pain, as I was suffering from beri beri of the feet and dysentery. This medical orderly remarked to me: "Well, they've finally got away". This orderly continued rubbing my feet for at least half an hour and then returned to the Orderly Room where I believe he remained for the rest of the night.

16. The Japanese apparently did not realize that anybody had escaped until the morning roll call which was held between 8:00 and 8:30 in the morning. Several of the Japanese came into the hospital and asked the patients various questions as to what they knew about the escape, but all of us advised them that we had heard and seen nothing.

17. The camp at North Point was surrounded by a barbed wire fence about seven feet high. Some time during the Spring or early Summer of 1942, an electric fence was constructed about eighteen inches outside the barbed wire fence and was made approximately the same height as the barbed wire fence. This electric fence was about the same distance outside the barbed wire fence all the way around the camp and although I am not sure of the exact distance between the fences, I remember on one occasion, about a month before the escape of the four soldiers, seeing a small dog electrocuted by having his nose touch the electric fence while the back of his body was against the barbed wire fence. This fence completely encircled North Point Camp except for the area directly behind the hospital where there was no fence, the fence being anchored to both ends of the hospital building.

18. During the evening of the day after the escape, I became semi-conscious and I am told at some time during the night or the following morning I was taken to Bowen Road Hospital although I was unconscious at the time. I remained at Bowen Road Hospital until the end of November, 1942.

19. While I was at Bowen Road Hospital, I remember seeing Col. Bowie and Major Boxer slapped in the face several times by one of the Naval Headquarters staff; Naval Headquarters being just down the hill from the Bowen Road Hospital. I do not now know the name of the Japanese who slapped Col. Bowie and Major Boxer but it was allegedly because there had been men seen cheering allied planes which had flown over the Hong Kong area when orders had previously been given that there would be no cheering, and no leaving the Hospital when Allied planes were in the vicinity.

Deposition of: H.6047, L/Sgt. W.A.Hall

20. At the end of November, 1942, I was discharged from Bowen Road Hospital and was sent directly to Sham Shui Po, where I remained until about the 19th of January, 1943. While at Sham Shui Po, I did no work and remained in the camp.

21. One evening approximately the 16th of January, 1943, Pte. Hawes, M., Winnipeg Grenadier, and myself were beaten by the Kamloops Kid. The circumstances surrounding the beating being as follows: Hawes and myself were just proceeding from one hut to another, just at dusk, when we passed the Kamloops Kid. We saluted him, as per instructions that all prisoners of war would salute all Japanese soldiers and members of the camp staff. However, the Kamloops Kid apparently did not consider that we saluted sufficiently smartly and he stopped us and commenced striking Hawes and myself, with his fist, in the face. He struck Hawes four or five times in the face with his fist, knocking him down. While Hawes was down, the Kamloops Kid kicked him as hard as he could all over the body. Hawes managed to stand up and was again struck in the face four or five times by the Kamloops Kid, and was knocked down a second time. From time to time while the Kamloops Kid was hitting Hawes he struck me hitting me in the face with his fist four or five times, but he took most of his vengeance out on Hawes and I was able to get off comparatively lightly. The Kamloops Kid was about 5'8½" tall, weighed about 165 lbs., and was between 25 to 30 years old. He was a good looking and always very smart and neat in appearance and was clean shaven. He did not wear glasses.

22. On or about the 19th of January, 1943, I was sent in the first draft of Canadians from Sham Shui Po to Japan, where we arrived at Nagasaki after a trip of about five days. On arrival at Nagasaki we were sent directly by train to Camp 3"D" at Kowasaki, which is between Tokyo and Yokohama. About five hundred Canadians under Capt. Reid, R.C.A.M.C. were in the draft which went to 3"D", and 3"D" was entirely Canadian; we being the first prisoners to occupy this camp. There were British and American camps in the vicinity of 3"D" but we had no communication with them.

23. All the time I was at Camp 3"D", Lieut. "Wamori" was the Camp Commandant, and he appeared to be fair in his treatment of the prisoners of war. Lieut. Wamori was about 5'10" tall, 35 years old, and weighed about 170 pounds. Lieut. Wamori stated that he was interested in athletics and he appeared to be well built for an athlete and was always smartly dressed.

24. While I was at 3"D", I worked in the shipyards of the Nippon Kokan Ship Yard Company. I reamed ships plates. I worked until about February, 1944, on reaming ships plates and the balance of my time in 3"D" I was on the "Clean-Up Gang".

25. I was in the hospital at 3"D" with Yellow Jaundice for about a month during July and August, 1943. During this time I saw S/Sgt.

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West and Rfmm. Pattingale being exercised around camp during the morning by various members of the camp staff and on several different days I saw them beaten by members of the Camp Staff and by the guards outside the guard room. I believe that practically every member of the camp staff struck S/Sgt. West and Rfmm. Pattingale at some time while they were being held under arrest.

I saw on various occasions at this time, Yamanaka, Baba, Kondo, and Shabata, strike S/Sgt. West and Rfmm. Pattingale. They would be slapped and punched in the face and on one occasion I saw them being hit with a rubber hose.

26. Two or three days after I was released from the hospital, Kondo came into the hut one night with S/Sgt. West and made everyone stand to attention until the identity of the person from whom S/Sgt. West had obtained the shoes, had been determined. We stood at attention for about three hours until finally S/Sgt. West felt that there was no use in us all being punished and he pointed out Soroko as being the person whose shoes he had obtained; whereupon Kondo struck Soroko with his fists ten or twelve times and then took him with S/Sgt. West to the guard room. We were then permitted to go to bed.

27. On nearly every occasion in which Kondo beat up S/Sgt. West. Pete the Tramp, whose real name was "Ushita", was with him, and from time to time he would strike S/Sgt. West as did the other members of the camp staff.

28. About the middle of December, 1944, I was sent to Headquarters Camp in Tokyo with twenty-two other Canadians from Camp 3"D". I remained at Headquarters Camp for three and a half months and while there, I was employed unloading rice, iron ore, paper and several other commodities from box cars. There were more than five hundred prisoners of war at Headquarters Camp when I arrived, with the majority being British and American. Our group of twenty-three were the only Canadians at the Camp, until February, 1945, when another seventy Canadians arrived from Shina Gawa.

29. While at Headquarters Camp I was beaten up by Sergeant Watenabe in January, 1945. The circumstances surrounding the beating were as follows: One of the prisoners of war had been doing a paint job in the camp and had left the tin of paint with the lid uncovered and the paint pot in the wrong place. Sgt. Watenabe immediately called out all Canadians and proceeded to beat us up with his fists and a stick. He struck me with his fist eight or ten times and also hit me across the neck with a stick which was slightly larger than a broom handle. I was knocked down twice but did not require medical attention, although I received a cut over my eye. I suffered no permanent injury.

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30. Some time after my beating by Sgt. Watenabe I saw S/Sgt. Barton knocked down and beaten by Sgt. Watenabe. The Circumstances surrounding the beating were as follows:- S/Sgt. Barton was late for his lunch one day and was in the middle of eating when Sgt. Watenabe came into the hut. Sgt. Watenabe insisted that when he came into the hut everybody would stand and bow and remain in that position until he granted permission for them to carry on. S/Sgt. Barton stood up and bowed as required but upon Sgt. Watenabe giving the order to carry on S/Sgt. Barton apparently sat down too quickly, which annoyed Watenabe, who went up to Barton and struck him ten or twelve times in the face with his fist, knocking him down and kicked him. He then pushed Barton out of the hut and continued kicking and hitting him for several minutes. This beating continued for about fifteen minutes and then Watenabe walked away and ordered S/Sgt. Barton to report to him at the orderly room that night. S/Sgt. Barton stated later that upon reporting to the Orderly Room he was made to stand outside the Orderly Room for about an hour and was then dismissed. S/Sgt. Barton received several bruises and several sore ribs as a result of the beating which I witnessed but he did not require medical attention. I was standing beside S/Sgt. Barton in the hut when Sgt. Watenabe started to beat him.

31. Sgt. Watenabe was nick-named the "Bird". He was about 5'6" tall, 30 years of age, weighed approximately 150 pounds. He was of medium build, clean shaven and smart in appearance.

32. About the end of March, 1945, I was sent from Headquarters camp Tokyo to Chasi Camp 6 "B" and remained there until liberated on the 15th of September, 1945. Chasi was approximately ten or twelve miles straight up the valley from Kamashi. There were about four hundred prisoners at Chasi; two hundred being Canadian, the balance being British, American and Dutch. While at Chasi, I worked in the iron mine at the five hundred feet level until the end of July, 1945, after which I worked on road construction until the 15th of August, when all work ceased.

33. About the first week of August, 1945, myself and Pte. Downie of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, were beaten up by the "Shadow", whose real name I do not know. He was about 5'5" tall, very thin, sallow complexioned, pock marked face and wore glasses; about 35 years old, and weighed approximately 125 pounds. The following are the circumstances surrounding the beating: Downie and myself were pushing a small car on the railroad track full of rock and dirt, when the "Shadow" came up behind us, carrying his walking stick with a hammer handle on the end of it, and proceeded to give us each two or three hits across the head with the head of the handle. My head was very sore after this beating

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and I had a large bump on the back of my head but I did not require medical attention. I cannot explain the reason for our beating but the "Shadow" stated that there should have been three men pushing the cart as it was too heavy for only two men. It appeared that as there were only two of us pushing the cart, we were beaten.

34. I remained at Chasi until liberated by the Americans on the 15th of September, 1945.

35. Except as herein stated I do not at this time recollect any further information of atrocities or incidents of mistreatment of Allied Prisoners of War.

SWORN before me at the City of Winnipeg)
in the Province of Manitoba, this 29th)
day of January, 1946. Consisting of)
seven pages, each signed by the Deponent)

/s/ W. A. Hall
(H.6047, L/Sgt. W.A. Hall)
Winnipeg Grenadiers, C.A.

C. H. Johnson
(A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Manitoba).

Summary of examination Col. L.T. Ride, C.B.E.

duly sworn states:-

I am 48 years of age, of BRITISH Nationality, and born at NEWSTEAD, VICTORIA.

My permanent home is "THE ESPLANADE" Mornington, VICTORIA.

I am at present living at.....

During the fighting in December, 1941, in Hong Kong, I was Lt. Col., commanding Hong Kong Field Ambulance.

After the surrender of Hong Kong on 25th December, 1941, I attempted many times to get permission from the Japanese to search the hills for our wounded. Permission was consistently refused until on 29th December, I was given a permit by a local area commander to go to Stanley to collect wounded. I went first to WONG NEI CHONG Gap area, and in the area just south of the Gap, counted over 50 bodies of our dead. Many of them had their hands and feet tied, and many had bayonet stabs or sword wounds, mostly in their backs. One or two had had their heads smashed in. At "The Ridge" Repulse Bay Road, about a dozen bodies had been thrown over a retaining wall between the two houses, their hands still tied behind their backs. There were both Naval and Army personnel and the majority had no identity discs. I took the records of those with discs, but these notes were unfortunately captured by a Japanese patrol at LO NGAI SHAN in Eastern Kwangtung on 17th January 1942, during my escape from the Colony. I can remember the names of only two of the victims: one was Lt. Col. MACGILLIVRAY, D.A.D.O.S. who was wearing his identity disc with his old rank and regiment - Captain, Royal Scots. His body was lying face down, the hands still together behind his back. The forearms and hands were very swollen, excepting for a narrow groove around the wrists, indicating that thin rope that had tied the wrists had been removed some time after death. His head had been bashed in on one side. The other body was of Mr. Pinson, and it was lying in his house. I can remember no indication on his body as to the cause of death.

On the steps leading to Lyon light No. 1115 by the roadside, west of Deep Water Bay, were the bodies of 6 Middlesex O.Rs. recognisable by their hosetops. Their hands and feet were still tied. There were large blood stains on the cutting and the roadside on the opposite side of the road, and streaks of blood stretching from this, across the road to the steps where the bodies lay in a heap. Their heads had been almost completely severed by sword cuts.

(Sgd.).....Col.

Sworn before me.....(Major)

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM
HONG KONG

This..... day of1946

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No.1. Para 7)

Certified true Copy of signed statement held by War Crimes Registry No
ALFSEA and seen by me.....R.C.COOPER Lt. Col.

Summary of examination of 1st Lieutenant TANAKA Hitoshi who duly affirmed and solemnly states :-

I am 30 years of age, of JAPANESE Nationality, and born at FUKUOKA PREFECTURE, KYUSHU, JAPAN,

Jap. admission

My permanent home is 35 - 3 CHO-ME, MATSUGAE CHO, KURUME CITY, FUKUOKA, KYSHU, JAPAN.

I am at present held in custody at STANLEY GAOL, HONG KONG.

On the outbreak of Hostilities my Regt., took part in the capture of Hong Kong. At the end of January 1942, I was transferred to the Prisoners of War Camp Staff as Intelligence Officer. My own staff consisted of the following N.C.OS. Sgts. HAYASHI (林) and HAYAKAWA (平川) and Corporal TAKINO (龍野). All instructions regarding prisoners of War were given by Colonel TOKUNAGA (徳永), Commandant of Prison Camps, Hong Kong, or by his Adjutant Capt. KURATA (倉田). The latter was replaced at the end of 1942 by Captain YOKOI (横井).

At about 2 a.m. of a certain in June or July 1942, four Canadians (Sgt. PAINE, Pte. BARNES and two others) escaped from NORTH POINT CAMP during a storm. They had somehow procured a boat and in attempting to cross to the Kowloon side the boat capsized. They were picked up by 2nd Lt. MATSUMOTO (松本), who went in pursuit of them and were taken to KAI TAK Aerodrome. Here they were cut down with swords, stabbed with bayonets and shot. Their bodies were later taken by truck to P.O.W. Camp H.Q. Forfar Road. No death certificates were issued and no funeral rites were held. Tokyo was informed that they had been shot whilst escaping from a P.O.W. Camp. 2nd Lieut. MATSUMOTO who at that time was officer i/c of the Guard at North Point was later transferred to New Guinea or Rabaul.

At about 10 o'clock the same date, I met Colonel TOKUNAGA, Lt. WADA (和田), 2nd Lt. MATSUMOTO and Private GOTO (後藤) at H.Q.S. Lieut WADA had already been to KAI TAK Aerodrome. A true report was made to Colonel TOKUNAGA who approved of the action taken.

I hereby declare that the statement above was given by me voluntarily after being cautioned and informed that I was not obliged to make any statement and that if I did it might be given in evidence.

(signed) H. TANAKA.

INTERPRETER: I certify that I truly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language prior to his signature which appears above.

(signed) BEACON YEH

Solemn declaration made before me F.V. COLLISON, Capt.
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION UNIT,
HONG KONG.

This Third day of April, 1946.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

(Authority:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 para 7). CSN.

Certified true copy.

(signed) C.C. Cooper Lt. Col.

1603A

IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED
AT SHAMSHUIPO CAMP, HONGKONG, FROM
30 DECEMBER 1941 UNTIL AUGUST 1945.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Major ROBERT DIGBY BUCK, Royal Army Pay Corps, an officer of the Regular Army, with permanent home address at 111, ONSLOW GARDENS, WALLINGTON, SURREY, MAKE OATH and say as follows :-

1. I was captured at HONGKONG by the Japanese on 25 December 1941 and was taken from the Island to a camp on the west side of the penninsular opposite HONGKONG, known as SHAMSHUIPO. I remained at SHAMSHUIPO from 30 December 1941 until August 1945.

2. On 18 April 1942 about three hundred officers were removed from SHAMSHUIPO Camp to a camp on the other side of the penninsular known as ARGYLL STREET CAMP. Some forty officers were left at SHAMSHUIPO Camp. ARGYLL STREET was known as Camp 'N' and was for officers. Camp SHAMSHUIPO was, except for the forty officers remaining, the Camp for Other Ranks.

On 1 May 1944 ARGYLL STREET CAMP was evacuated and the officers there were brought back to SHAMSHUIPO. There, the officers were kept separate from the other ranks but, while at SHAMSHUIPO, they retained their identity and camp name - namely Camp 'N' so that Camp 'S' (Other Ranks) and Camp 'N' (Officers) were located at SHAMSHUIPO but kept separate and distinct.

3. The Camp Commandant of Camp 'S' from February 1942 until early 1943 was Lieutenant SAKAINO. He was succeeded by Lieutenant WADA who remained Commandant until the end of 1943. WADA then became sick and the Commandant from the end of 1943 until the end of 1944 was Lieutenant TANAKA. Lieutenant TANAKA was in charge but the camp in fact was run by a Japanese Warrant Officer named HONDA. Early in 1945 Lieutenant WADA returned and was Commandant until August 1945.

WADA and HONDA were quite good, particularly HONDA: I have nothing against them nor against Lieutenant TANAKA but Lieutenant SAKAINO was an indifferent Commandant.

4. I have read the affidavit made on 23 November 1945 by Lieutenant-colonel F.D. FIELD. I confirm the matters spoken to in his affidavit so far as they relate to what occurred in Camp 'S'.

I have the following further observations to make:

- (a) The 'Lieutenant' LLOYD referred to in paragraph 3 of Lieutenant-colonel FIELD's affidavit was a Serjeant;
- (b) The Captain BROWN referred to in paragraph 4 of the said affidavit is Major PETER K. BROWN;
- (c) The Flying-Officer GREY referred to in paragraph 6 of the said affidavit is Flight-Lieutenant HECTOR BERTRAM GRAY;
- (d) Two other ranks were involved with Captain FORD and Flight-Lieutenant GRAY and were also tortured; they are Serjeant HARDY, Royal Air Force and a Serjeant ROUTLEDGE;
- (e) I was informed by several fellow prisoners, who had seen Lieutenant BARNETT's condition, that he had been beaten up by the Japanese Camp Serjeant HARATA, as mentioned in paragraph 11 of Lieutenant-colonel FIELD's affidavit.

5. In July 1942 at SHAMSHUIPO an attempt at a tunnel was discovered by the Japanese. About eight British other ranks were removed by the Japanese some time later. All except four of those taken away returned. I was told that all of those taken away had been interrogated and general ill-treated by the KEMPETAI. I heard nothing more about the four who did not return until, in August 1945, I saw a list prepared by the Japanese in which these four were named as having been killed by shooting. The four other ranks in question were:

No. 6202127 - Lance-corporal BYRNE
Middlesex Regiment
6202767 - Private BRANSON
Middlesex Regiment
6200791 - Private DUNNE
Royal Army Ordnance Corps
7608321 - Private STOPFORTH
Royal Army Ordnance Corps

The officer in charge of the KEMPETAI at this time was a Colonel NOMA: I believe that he left for Japan early in 1945.

6. In October 1942 I was informed by the Japanese that a sum of money had been made available by the Vatican for the benefit of prisoners. I was requested to prepare a list of articles upon which this money should be expended. I made a list which included drugs, and food for invalids. About a month later the Roman Catholic Padre of the camp, the Reverend E.J. GREEN who, I believe, could be found at "CRANFORD", 36 MARCHMONT ROAD, WALLINGTON, SURREY, wrote to the Commandant, Lieutenant SAKAINO asking that the supply of goods requested should be expedited. He was taken before the Commandant and he explained the purport of his letter and was dismissed. About ten minutes later the Reverend GREEN was ordered to the Commandant's office; there he received a very severe beating up at the hands of Serjeant KURASAKI and the Interpreter INOUE. Lieutenant SAKAINO was not present. I saw the Reverend GREEN immediately after the beating up and he had been very severely knocked about. He was taken to hospital shortly afterwards and I consider, in company with many others, that this ill-treatment adversely affected his health for the whole period of his captivity.

7. In regard to the escape which was effected in April 1942 from Camp 'S', a Serjeant BEARD - a branch manager of a canteen who had donned khaki and was given the local rank of serjeant -, and a Lieutenant T.A. PEARCE, Royal Artillery were removed, interrogated and ill-treated. It was alleged that they had some knowledge of the escape but, in BEARD's case, he had no knowledge and was apparently mistaken by the Japanese for Lieutenant BARD.

8. Soon after the departure of the officers to ARGYLL STREET certain Royal Army Ordnance Corps and other technical personnel among the prisoners were employed by the Japanese on repairing guns at STANLEY. I took it upon myself to protest to the Interpreter TSUTADA but could get no satisfaction. Towards the end of 1942 working parties of prisoners from SHAMSHUIPO were employed on the enlargement of KAI TAK Aerodrome. A Lieutenant E.H. FIELD, Royal Artillery, protested. He was taken before the adjutant of Colonel TOKUNAGA at whose hands he suffered a severe beating.

9. (a) With regard to the Japanese named in paragraph 16(a) of the said affidavit of Lieutenant-colonel FIELD I am in agreement with such paragraph except with respect to the Japanese KOCHI and FUJIHARA therein mentioned whom I have never seen.

(b) Of the other Japanese whom I have named:

- (i) NOMA (Colonel) was in charge of the KEMPETAI in HONGKONG from, I believe, late 1941 until his departure to Japan which, I think, occurred at the end of 1944 or beginning of 1945. He was well-known in HONGKONG.
- (ii) TSUTADA, was Interpreter at SHAMSHUIPO from about February 1942 until early 1944 after which I never saw him again. He was then aged twenty-two to twenty-five years; height 5 feet 7 inches; dark hair; his facial appearance favoured that of a European rather than that of a Japanese; he wore glasses and was clean-shaven; he was of slight but wiry build; spoke English fluently and was a man of considerable administrative ability. I believe he was educated in Singapore where his father was a Japanese dentist.
- (iii) KURASAKI (Serjeant) was aged about thirty; height five feet; clean-shaven; wore spectacles; stocky in build and of considerable strength. I believe that at the end of 1943 or early in 1944, his time period of service in the Japanese Army having expired, he took a civilian post in HONGKONG and may well be in British custody.
- (iv) INOUE was aged about twenty-five; height about 5 feet 8 inches; hair dark; clean-shaven; was solid and well-built. He had spent his boyhood in CANADA at a place called CAMLOOPS. About the end of 1943 he left SHAMSHUIPO and, although I did not see him again, I believe that he went to the southern regions, returned to HONGKONG and was in British custody.

- (v) The Japanese NIMOURI mentioned by Lieutenant-colonel FIELD, I heard, had studied law in America.

10. In my capacity as Acting Command Paymaster I prepared a statement of casualties happened to prisoners who had been captured. The Japanese produced a statement which purported to show also what had happened to all prisoners of war captured in HONGKONG. This statement showed prisoners who had been according to the Japanese executed or killed; this statement I brought home and I understand is now in the possession of "Casualties P.W.", the War Office.

SWORN by the aforesaid ROBERT)
DIGBY BUCK at 6 Spring Gardens)
in the City of WESTMINSTER this) (SIGNED) R.D. BUCK.
THIRD day of DECEMBER 1945,)

BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) RATHCREEDAN,
Captain Legal Staff.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

/s/ R.G. deC. WONNELL, Major

Office of the Judge Advocate
General.

DEPOSITION

CANADA
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
TO WIT

) In the matter of Canadian
) Prisoners of War at Hong
) Kong and Vicinity.

I, George TRIST, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, residing at Suite "F", Layton Apartments, 830 Corydon Avenue, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Army, make oath and say:-

1. In civil life I am an accountant in the employ of the corporation of the City of Winnipeg.

2. I was an officer in the Winnipeg Grenadiers and took part in the defence of Hong Kong. On the surrender of the Fortress on the 25th of December, 1941, I was stationed at Mount Gough when about 1530 hours I saw a white flag run up on the Mount Gough Police Station. An Imperial Artillery Officer, whose name I do not know, later came and advised me of the surrender of the fortress and instructed me to take all arms to the rendezvous at Mount Austin Barracks where I was to place all the arms in one room, keep it locked up and confine the troops to barracks. I went there with the troops immediately and carried out the instructions. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "A" is a certified true copy of the original written instructions issued to me. From then until the relief in 1945 I was a prisoner of war in the hands of the Japanese.

3. After the withdrawal of the mainland force to the Island of Hong Kong the Canadian Force was divided into two parts; the Winnipeg Grenadiers continued to serve under the command of Brigadier Lawson and formed part of the West Brigade; the Royal Rifles of Canada came under the command of Brigadier Wallace who commanded the East Brigade. The dividing line of the two Brigades was, roughly, what is known as the Repulse Bay Road, which runs from the east end of the city of Victoria on the north shore of the island to Repulse Bay at the south. This situation continued until the capitulation of the Island on December 25th, 1941. On the death of Brigadier Lawson on December 19th, 1941, Lieut. Col. J.L.R. Sutcliffe, Winnipeg Grenadiers, assumed temporary command of the Brigade for forty-eight hours and then Col. Rose assumed command.

4. During the days immediately following the surrender, with the troops, I moved to Peak Mansions and thence to Sham Shui Po Camp on the mainland where I remained until the 23rd of January, 1942. At this time the Winnipeg Grenadiers and a small party of the Royal

Rifles of Canada were the only Canadians at Sham Shui Po Camp; the Royal Rifles of Canada being at North Point Camp. On January 23rd, 1942, all the Canadians at Sham Shui Po were moved to North Point Camp. For the first three months, until April 1942, we had some Naval personnel with us at North Point. From then until September 1942 it was purely Canadian, the Naval personnel being transferred to Sham Shui Po. We then went back to Sham Shui Po Camp where there were approximately 4,500 all told of whom 1,400 were Canadians, the balance being Imperials and Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. In August, 1943, the senior Canadian Officers were transferred to Argyle Street Camp in Kowloon and detained there until May, 1944, when they were sent back to Sham Shui Po Camp but kept separate, no communication being allowed with the men. In April 1945 the balance of the junior officers, less six, were moved into the officers' portion of Sham Shui Po Camp. Up until this time the junior officers had been in contact with the men. To the best of my recollection the six officers left with the men were:-

H/Captain	James	BARNETT
Captain	Wm. P.C.	BOUTILLIER
Lieutenant	F.V.	DENNIS
Lieutenant	J.E.	PARK
Lieutenant	Wm. F.	NUGENT
Lieutenant	Angus A.	MacMILLAN

This situation lasted until the relief.

5. A Labour Draft of one officer and 662 men, composed entirely of Canadian prisoners of war, was sent to Japan on January 19th, 1943. A second draft consisting of 376 Other Ranks was sent to Japan on the 15th of August, 1943. There were two more drafts sent to Japan after I had been taken to Argyle Street Camp.

6. The rations issued to the prisoners of war in Hong Kong, officers and men alike, were at times of a character that in Canada we would not use for pig fodder. The rice was obviously floor sweepings and the vegetables consisted of potato and chrysanthemum tops. We got a meat ration up until July, 1942, and none from then until June, 1945, at which time two ounces per man per week was issued. There was a small issue of salt; sugar, four ounces per man per month, unless it was missed; tea usually in sufficient quantity; no milk; no butter; occasionally an issue of soya beans; no cereal or fats; a certain amount of peanut oil. An issue of cigarettes was supposed to be made once per month to Canadian personnel employed in the camp. It was called a "workers

issue". This issue varied in amount and was never regular. The food ration varied greatly in quantity. It was supposed to be standardized at 660 grams of rice per day but many times fell as low as 300 grams per day per man. At best with the full issue it would not make more than one good meal. Fuel for cooking was always short and some times we had to go a day without food because there was no fuel to cook it with.

7. Sham Shui Po Camp which comprises Nankin and Hankow Barracks, was looted of every movable article including doors, windows, etc. by the Chinese during the early occupation of Kowloon by the Japanese and when we were first interned there, there was absolutely nothing but the empty shells of the huts. No beds or bedding were supplied by the Japanese and we were compelled to sleep on the cement floors. We blocked up the door and window openings with bits of cocoanut matting, old bricks and corrugated iron salvaged from destroyed buildings in the vicinity of the camp. This was still the situation when the Canadians were moved from Sham Shui Po to North Point Camp, January 23rd, 1942.

North Point had been a Chinese refugee camp prior to the war and had been built to house the Chinese refugees pouring into Hong Kong Area from the Japanese occupied portions of China to the North. I have been told that prior to the war it accommodated approximately 600 of these people. After the surrender and during the period the Navy personnel were with the Canadians at North Point approximately 2,200 all ranks were interned there.

This camp was equipped with double tier wooden beds left by the Japanese but which were not nearly sufficient to accommodate all of the Prisoners of War. Some of the men were able to make beds from lumber salvaged from two huts which had been destroyed during the bombardment, others were compelled to sleep on the floor. The huts were extremely crowded until the Navy moved out in April 1942 when the situation was eased off. The building used as a camp hospital was a disgrace. The cement floor was below the ground level and during the rainy season there was always several inches of water covering the floor.

On our return to Sham Shui Po in September, 1942, we found very little improvement in the hut situation. The door and window frames were still blocked up with bricks, sheets of iron etc., except that a few windows had been salvaged from the Jubilee Building on the water

front. Sleeping platforms had been built running the full length of the huts. These had become infested with bed bugs which were impossible to get rid of and after numerous complaints to the Japanese we were permitted to pull these out and the men went back to sleeping on the floor.

No dishes or utensils of any kind were provided by the Japanese and for the first three months we used old tin cans or any other thing we could lay our hands on as dishes. After the officers received their first three months pay such things as dishes, knives, forks, spoons etc. were purchased through the canteen and as far as was possible the officers helped out the men who were the worst off for these articles. No stoves were issued by the Japanese and all cooking was done by stoves and ovens built with salvaged bricks etc. At North Point and Argyle Street Camps there was running water for wash-rooms, showers, and toilets but at Sham Shui Po there were no flush toilets. Buckets were used and the excreta was buried in the garden twice a day.

The camps were infested with bed bugs and rats. During the first two years the Japanese supplied a small quantity of carbolic acid occasionally for spraying the huts but this was later discontinued. About twice a year they would bring about ten rat traps into the camp for a period of approximately one week and while a number of rats were always caught it did not appear to make any difference in the number remaining. Monthly issues of soap, tooth powder, tooth brushes, small towels and talcum powder were begun in the early months of 1942 and were continued until late in 1943 or early 1944 when they became irregular and never in sufficient quantities to go round the camp. In the latter months of the war the issues were spaced to one every three months. The soap was of very poor quality and was never sufficient to last the allotted period. At the time of the surrender many of the men had only the clothes they stood up in although those who were lucky enough to have a blanket were permitted to keep what they could carry. No issue of blankets was made by the Japanese until the early winter of 1943 when each man was supplied with two blankets. Various small issues of Red Cross clothing were made by the Japanese from time to time but never in sufficient quantities to be of any real value.

Prior to the removal of the senior Canadian officers from Sham Shui Po to Argyle Street Camp, the Canadians operated as a force under instructions from the Japanese. Daily inspections of the men's quarters were carried out by the orderly officer to assure they were kept clean and

in as sanitary a condition as was possible. Once a week a camp inspection was carried out by Lt. Col. Home our Camp Commandant, or one of the Battalion Commanders detailed by him. On this weekly inspection the S.M.O. or one of his assistants always accompanied the inspecting officer.

8. There was no distinction between the treatment accorded officers and men, except that at Hong Kong the officers did not have to work, but we actually did camp fatigues such as gardening and cutting wood to save the men from having to do this sort of work.

9. With regard to the state of health of the troops and the state of medical supplies, I know that no medical supplies in any quantity were furnished until about 1943 except what we purchased with money supplied by the officers from their pay. I know that it was April 1943 before I personally received treatment for beri beri and what we locally described as "electric feet", both of which ailments started in August, 1942. The officers contributed various amounts per month to a medical fund for the purchase of drugs which were purchased through sentries.

10. On various occasions working parties from Argyle Street Camp reported to me that at Japanese Headquarters, that is to say the Headquarters of Colonel Tokunaga, Commander of all Prisoner of War Camps in Hong Kong and vicinity, they had observed lots of empty Red Cross tins such as are supplied by the British Red Cross (meat, butter, milk, bully-beef, etc.) lying around these Headquarters. The men who reported this to me and whom I believe to be telling the truth, were men of the Imperial Force and at this time I do not recall their names. During the whole period of my captivity I received nine Red Cross parcels and one personal individual parcel of clothing. The latter I received on the 27th of February, 1945, although it bore postmarks indicating it had been mailed on the 10th of April, 1942. I also received on the same date a parcel of 1,000 cigarettes. This was the first and only parcel of cigarettes received by me although I have knowledge of several parcels being sent to me. Some of the men also got nine Red Cross parcels each. The only difference I know of was that at Argyle Street Camp people there got one and two-thirds less parcels than we got. I was one of four or five fortunate officers who received a personal parcel. None of the others did. I do know of cases where some of the soldiers got one personal parcel.

11. The officers were paid equivalent to Japanese of the same rank. The men were paid ten sen per day, only if working. At the beginning fifteen sen or the proceeds

of a day and a half of labour by the soldier would purchase ten cigarettes. Later as prices rose the same number of cigarettes would cost forty yen (or 4,000 sen). These were the black market prices. The canteen prices for the same number of cigarettes varied from fourteen to twenty-three yen but very few cigarettes were available at the canteen. At this time coolie labour in the vicinity of Hong Kong was being paid thirty yen per day plus rice rations. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "B" are lists of current prices on various dates as taken from Hong Kong newspapers. From my personal knowledge of prices, I am able say that they are correct quotations.

12. In my own personal pay as an example, I was supposed to get 170 yen per month, equivalent to \$43.93 and while I was compelled each month to sign an acquittance roll for this amount I never at any time received the full amount. From the 1st of January, 1942, to the 30th of June, 1943, a deduction of sixty yen per month was made by the Japanese for rations and quarters and the balance of 110 yen per month was paid to me in cash. On the 1st of July, 1943, this deduction was reduced to 30 yen per month and was that up until the 31st of July, 1945, when I was paid 140 yen per month, except that on the 1st of October, 1943, a compulsory savings account was started by the Japanese and a deduction of forty yen per month was made from my pay until the 31st of December, 1944, when this was reduced to twenty yen per month until the time of surrender. At the time of the surrender this money was offered back to me by the Japanese authorities, but I did not wish to accept any military yen at this time because the military yen had been practically valueless for several months prior to the surrender. However, each officer was furnished with an individual bank book showing a credit for the deducted amount.

13. During the period in which I was a prisoner of war, protests about treatment were handled by Lt. Col. W.J. Home, our Camp Commandant, I never had any opportunity personally to protest as I had no contact, but I made all complaints of protests through Lt. Col. Home.

14. The so-called parole given by the troops at Hong Kong was in the form of an affidavit to the effect that we swore we would not attempt to escape under any circumstances. The Camp Commander at North Point Camp tried to get us to sign and we refused. Then Col. Tokunaga, who was in charge of all the Prisoner of War Camps in the Hong Kong area, called a conference at the Camp Commander's

house, the Camp Commander then being 2nd/Lieut. Wada. Col. Tokunaga tried to get us to sign and said it was an order of the Japanese Army and we would be disobeying an order of the Japanese Army if we refused to sign and we would be court-martialled and disposed of according to Japanese Military Law. Col. Tokunaga, speaking through an interpreter, whose name I do not know, told us General Maltby had signed. Lt. Col. Home thereupon asked permission to get in touch with General Maltby or be allowed to telephone him. This was refused. Finally we decided to sign but told Col. Tokunaga as we were doing so under pressure we did not consider it to be binding. Present at this meeting were Lt.Col. W. J. Home, Lt. Col. J. H. Price, Major Fred T. Atkinson, Major C.A. Young, R.R.C. and Major H.W. Hook, the latter now deceased. This happened on or about the end of April or beginning of May, 1942. We were about two hours at this conference. We pointed out to Col. Tokunaga that such a course was against our Military Law and against our Military Regulations governing conduct of prisoners of war and that it was our military duty to attempt escapes, if possible. He replied that we were no longer officers, that we were merely prisoners of war and that refusal to obey an order of the Japanese Army would have serious consequences. He ordered us to go back to Camp and instruct the men to sign. This we refused to do but told him that we would advise the men that we ourselves had signed and leave it to them to do as they thought fit. He thereupon said that if we would not do the ordering, he would. Eventually most of the men signed, but one B-40638 Cpl. Porter, J., R.R.C. refused to sign the parole and he was taken away and interned for a week. Subsequent to his return it was generally understood throughout the camp that he had been beaten and ill-treated during his absence in an attempt to make him sign, which I understand he eventually did. I did not have any conversation with Cpl. Porter on his return and do not recall any direct source of this information. It was common talk in the camp. I am unable to say what his physical condition was on his return.

15. Routine slapping by sentries was so common that no one paid much attention to it. Officers and men were slapped indiscriminately. During the last eighteen months of our captivity the sentries in the various Camps were not Japanese but were Formosans who were considerably more friendly to the prisoners and they did all the trading for us.

16. Various atrocities were reported at the time of

the surrender although I do not know of any personally as I was in the rear party out of the fighting area. I did hear of them and I do know that a lot of our wounded who were left in shelters were never seen or heard from again.

17. Except for the funeral of Lt. Col. John L. R. Sutcliffe at Bowen Road Hospital, which was attended by the Senior Canadian Officers, the only Canadians who were ever allowed to accompany a body to the cemetery were the officiating padre and a party of pallbearers. No information of any kind relating to deaths from disease or other causes in hospitals outside the camp was ever given to us by the Japanese. The only way we heard of the various deaths would be by information supplied by another hospital patient on return to camp or some similar source. As far as the labour drafts that left the Hong Kong area for Japan are concerned, no information of any kind relating to casualties was ever supplied to me by the Japanese staff nor do I know of any that was ever supplied to any other Canadian officer. No one ever returned to the Hong Kong Prisoner of War Camps where we were imprisoned after they had once been shipped away on labour drafts.

18. I personally witnessed the following incidents:-

(a) On or about the 21st day of December, 1942, I witnessed the beating and kicking of Captain John A. Norries, Winnipeg Grenadiers, and the kicking and beating of Major F.T. Atkinson, Royal Rifles of Canada, by the Japanese interpreter named Inouye, nicknamed the Kamloops Kid. Attached as Exhibit "C" to this my affidavit is a photograph depicting three Japanese. The one sitting on the right -- as you look at the picture -- with his mouth open and his hands clasped between his knees is the Japanese interpreter referred to and known as Inouye or the Kamloops Kid, who beat and kicked Captain Norris and kicked Major Atkinson. Inouye was well known to me and he claimed to have been born in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada. The circumstances of the beating and kicking of Captain Norris and Major Atkinson are as follows: It happened during the regular roll-call parade at Sham Shui Po Camp on the afternoon of December 21st, 1942. In Camp at this time were approximately 4,500 Prisoners of War of whom about 1,400 were Canadians, the balance being Imperials and Hong Kong Volunteers. Upon making a check by count of the Winnipeg Grenadiers present on parade I ascertained that two were absent. Upon further check it

was found that the two missing were hospital orderlies. They were immediately sent for. While the two orderlies were being rounded up Inouye, nicknamed "Kamloops Kid", came on parade with the Japanese Camp Commandant and assisted the Camp Commandant in making a check. I reported to Inouye that two were absent but they had been sent for. He made a check and found three missing. The third was accounted for by explaining to Inouye that he had been detailed to go for the other two. Inouye then proceeded to check the Royal Rifles of Canada who were lined up on the left of the Winnipeg Grenadiers. While Inouye was making this check of the Royal Rifles of Canada the two missing orderlies came on the parade ground but were not permitted to fall in line with the others but were detained at the right of the line. The third party fell in line. Subsequently, Captain Norris, who was the Company Commander of the two missing men was called out by Inouye and taken by him to the right of the line where the Japanese Camp Commandant was. I do not know the name of this Camp Commandant. Lt. Col. Home, our Camp Commandant and Major Atkinson, who was acting as Brigade Major, were with the Japanese Camp Commandant. There was some conversation between the Japanese Camp Commandant, Inouye and Captain Norris, but I was too far away to overhear the conversation. It was at this time that Inouye started to beat Captain Norris, over the face with one hand and then hit him over the head with a roll-call board he was carrying in the other hand. These blows caused Capt. Norris to fall down and while he was down he was kicked by Inouye. The Japanese Camp Commandant in no way interfered. During this ill treatment of Capt. Norris by Inouye, Major Atkinson appeared to say something to Inouye who then turned on Major Atkinson and kicked him in the knee. I was less than one hundred yards away and being in front of the parade I could clearly see what took place. As a result of this ill treatment administered to Captain Norris, he was assisted to the Medical Inspection hut, which was about twenty yards from where the beating took place. Capt. Norris was still in the Medical Inspection hut when the parade was dismissed. I next saw Captain Norris about two hours later and at that time his face was badly bruised and swollen. He did not make any statement to me.

(b) Another incident concerned Lieut. Barnet of the Hong Kong Naval Volunteers. This occurred at Sham Shui Po in the Spring of 1944, during a Red Cross inspection by a representative of the Swiss Government, a German Swiss by the name of Zindal. I was told by several prisoners occupying the same hut, Imperials whose names I do

not recall, that Lieut. Barnet spoke to the Red Cross representative and said "We are being starved to death, can you do anything for us" or words to that effect. He was rushed out of the hut by Mr. Nomuri, one of the interpreters on the staff of the Camp, and two sentries and was placed in a storeroom. The Red Cross representative was then taken out of the Camp without completing his inspection. After the Red Cross representative left, Sgt. Harata, a soldier who had come to the camp late in 1943 or early in 1944, returned with two sentries and took Lieut. Barnet out of the storeroom and started to beat him about the head. Sgt. Harata struck Lieut. Barnet several blows with his sheathed sword knocking him unconscious. After Lt. Barnet revived the same Japanese took him out of the officers section of the Camp ostensibly to take him to the Japanese office. Lt. Col. White, Royal Scots, acting Camp Commandant of the camp, demanded from Lieut. Wada, the Japanese Camp Commandant, that Lieut. Barnet be returned. Lieut. Barnet was held for approximately forty-eight hours and then returned to Camp, where he was immediately placed in hospital for treatment. I saw the beating which he received and the part in which he was taken out of Camp, although I was not close enough to him to observe the extent of his injuries. Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "C" is a photograph of three Japanese. I recognize the interpreter, Mr. Nomuri, as being in the centre position of the three sitting. Mr. Nomuri, known as "Panama Pete", was supposed to have been in the United States and had travelled for some time with a Side Show. He aped the conduct of the Chicago Gangster as much as possible.

(c) I personally did not witness the alleged incident of Dr. Saito beating the hospital orderlies and the only knowledge I have of this was from a very indirect source.

(d) At North Point Camp on the morning of August, 20th, 1942, we were permitted to have the 0800 hour roll-call in the huts because it was raining. The usual custom was to have the roll-call on the Parade Ground. This roll-call was taken by the Company Commanders. Owing to the congested living conditions in the huts it would be impossible to check each man individually at roll-call but when the roll was called apparently each name was answered. The Company Commanders then reported verbally their findings to the adjutant who in turn made up a parade state for the Brigade. The parade state for this day showed the Battalion as being all present. About 1000 hours I had occasion to send for Sgt. J.O. Payne as I wanted to see

the sketches of the camp area and the huts which he was engaged in making. I was informed that he could not be found. I then proceeded to his hut and made inquiries as to where he was and was informed by some of the N.C.O.'s in his hut that he had escaped during the night. At this time I do not recall who the N.C.O.'s were that informed me. I immediately ordered a muster parade of the Battalion. This would be between 1000 hours and 1030 hours. I discovered Sgt. Payne and three others were missing from this parade and subsequently found the other three to be H-6700 L/Cpl. George Berzenski, H-6294 Pte. John H. Adams and H-6771 Pte. Percy J. Ellis. On making inquiries from men who occupied the same huts as the missing men, I was advised that they had escaped during the night. I immediately made a personal report to Lt. Col. Home giving him the names of those who were missing and who were reported to have escaped. He in turn reported this to the Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada. The Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, immediately called a muster parade of the entire camp. This would be about 1100 hours. All the camp personnel were found to be present with the exception of the four aforementioned parties. The parade was then dismissed. No further action was taken until about 2200 hours the same day when Col. Tokunaga and a number of his staff arrived at the camp and ordered a muster parade. This parade was held in the open and the roll-call was concluded by shortly after midnight. The parade, however, was held on parade in the rain until approximately 0500 hours the following morning. There was a cold wind off the channel during this parade.

Some days later, say within a week or ten days, in conversation with the camp interpreter, Kochi (phonetic), he advised me that he thought that the four men who had escaped had been picked up by the Gendarmes, but did not know what disposition had been made of them. Kochi was the interpreter at the camp at the time of the alleged escape and was present at the roll-call following. There was no intimation or suggestion at this time that the escapees had been or might have been shot. The first intimation that the alleged escapees had been shot while attempting to escape was subsequent to our relief in August, 1945, when I requested Lt. Col. White, then the Camp Commandant, to make some inquiries as to what had happened to the four Winnipeg Grenadiers who had escaped from North Point Camp. As a result of Lt. Col. White's inquiry he was given a written report by

Col. Tokunaga. A typewritten copy of this report with appended map was forwarded to me by Lt. Archer of Lt. Col. White's staff with memo initialled by Lt. Archer attached stating:- "Original chopped by Col. Tokunaga will be handed to War Criminal Department". Attached to this my affidavit and marked EXHIBIT "D" is a certified true copy of the aforementioned typewritten report together with a photostatic copy of the appended map.

I never saw Payne, Berzenski, Adams or Ellis again nor did I ever hear from them either directly or indirectly. I did not hear any shooting in Camp on the night of August 19th- 20th, 1942, nor was any shooting in camp reported. I did not hear any sounds of commotion. Everything seemed normal in every way in camp during the whole of the night and up to the time Lt. Col. Home reported the matter to the Japanese Camp Commandant, Lt. Wada, about 1100 hours August 20th, 1942. I am firmly of the opinion that none of the Japanese Camp Staff knew of the escape until after the time it was reported.

(e) Three days after the escape of Sgt. John O. Payne and the three others the Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, accompanied by his own interpreter and Col. Tokunaga's interpreter, whose name I do not know, came into camp and called for Lt. Col. Home, Major Atkinson and myself and then sent for the N.C.O.'s who were in charge of the huts, previously occupied by the four escaped personnel. These were H-6502 CSM Fredrick G. Adams, H-6179 CSM Frank Logan and H-6165 Sgt. Henry P. McNaughton. When these N.C.O.'s arrived Col. Tokunaga's interpreter advised us that it had been decided to punish all concerned. The three N.C.O.'s were to undergo one weeks detention in a Japanese prison, and Lt. Col. Home, Major Atkinson and myself were advised that for the period of one week we would have to be good. As we did not understand exactly what this implied we made inquiries of them and were informed that the best English interpretation of the above Japanese term was that we were not permitted to do any drinking or smoking during the above mentioned period. I strongly objected to the collective punishment of the N.C.O.'s and pointed out that two at least could not have been involved in plans to escape as CSM Logan was at that time suffering from dysentery and was a bed-patient in his hut and that CSM Adams had only arrived at North Point Camp from Bowen Road hospital two days previously. We were told that the decision had been made by the Japanese command and that no alterations

could be made in the punishment. The three N.C.O.'s were taken from camp and placed in a single room in the guard commanders residence, just outside the camp where they remained for a period of four days after which they were returned to camp. The Camp Commandant, Lieut. Wada, advised us that the three days intervening between the time of the escape and the time they had been confined had been counted towards the completion of their sentence. Following the release of the three N.C.O.'s I had a conversation with each of them and they each advised me that the room in which they had been confined was very small; that they were not permitted to wash or shave during the period of confinement; that a latrine bucket was placed in the room for their use and that this remained in the room for the entire period of their confinement without being emptied; and that they were required to sleep on the cement floor without any blankets or bedding. They also stated that they had received no ill treatment other than aforementioned. There was no noticeable change in their appearance.

19. Except as herein stated I do not at this time recollect any further information of atrocities or incidents of mistreatment of Allied Prisoners of War.

Sworn before me at the City of Winnipeg)	
in the Province of Manitoba this)	/s/ George Trist
day of February, 1946. Consisting of)	(Lt. Col. George Trist)
ten pages each signed by the Deponent.)	Winnipeg Grenadiers, C.A.

(SEAL.)

C. H. Johnson
(A Notary Public in and for the Province
of Manitoba)

Troops will return to barracks as follows and be confined to barracks:

FHQ to FHQ
Stanley to Stanley
RA Coast Btys to Fort Jubilee
HKSPRA to Mt. Austin
RA & RE Arty to Wellington Barracks
2/R Scots to Victoria Barracks
1/Middlesex Regt to Murray Barracks
2/14 Punjabs and 5/7 Rajputs to Botanical Gardens
Winnipeg Grenadiers to Mt. Austin Barracks
R. Signals to Victoria Barracks
RASC M.T. & Supplies to University
Remainder of RASC to Camber
RAMC to Hospital
RAPC to Wellington Barracks
HKVDC to Headquarters HKVDC
RAF to Aberdeen

All Rifles will be stacked and ~~SAA~~ and small arms will be collected and locked in one storeroom.

This is Exhibit "A" referred to in the Affidavit of Lt. Col. George TRIST, Sworn to before me at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this eighth day of February, 1946.

(SEAL)

C. H. Johnson
(A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Manitoba)

Official Prices of Commodities

The official list of prices of various foodstuffs in the market is as follows;

Chicken - From Y42 to Y55 per catty.

Vegetables - Cabbage Y12; Saiyeungchoi (water cress) Y10.80; Oong choi (water vegetable) Y4.20; Sweet potatoes (red) Y3; (white) Y4.08; Cucumber Y10 20.i

Fruits - Papaya Y10.20; Pineapple Y8.40.

Fresh Fish - Garoupa (red) Y36; (green) Y26.74; Golden Thread Fin (hungsam) Y20.80; Shrimps (large) Y46.70; (medium) Y28.47; Fresh water fish from Y27.60-Y31.20.

The official prices of pork and beef remain as before.

Date line July 19/44

Prices of Market Commodities

The following were yesterday's official market prices:-

Beef, Y40 per catty; pork, Y41.20; chicken, Y40/45.50; cuttlefish, large, Y17.20, small Y8.50; bream, Y12.71; Mackerel-scad, Y4.16; pumpkin, Y1.14; lettuce, Y2.40; bean sprouts, Y3.12; sweet potatoes, red Y1.80; white Y2.28; potatoes, Y5.28; cucumber, Y8.40; Egg-plant, Y3.20; bamboo-shoot, Y3.84; tomatoes, red, Y9.60; green, Y2.16; ginger, Y12.00; dried onions, Y16.00; spring onions, Y3.00; string beans, Y3.00.

Date line July 25/44

Official Prices Of Foodstuffs

Yesterday's official prices per catty of various kinds of foodstuffs, fruit and vegetables were quoted as follows:-

Pork (lean meat) Y8.58; Ordinary meat, from Y7.68 to Y8.28; Head meat Y7.50; Ribs Y8.28; Liver Y8.58; Heart Y7.85; Lungs Y5.50; Lard Y8.05; Pig's tail Y6.50; Kidneys Y7.60; Tripe Y6.30; Intestine Y5.30; Pig's feet Y5.45; Soup bones, from Y1.85 to Y3.50.

Beef (lean meat) Y6.30; Ordinary meat, from Y4.60 to Y5.90; Fat Y5.30; Kidneys Y3.60; Soup bones Y1.50; Ox tongue Y5.70; Ox tail Y4.70; Intestine Y3.30; Lungs Y3; Brains Y4.40; Tripe Y2.90; Liver Y6.30.

Poultry: Chicken, from Y8.98 to Y13.48; Duck 6.49; Goose Y10.

Eggs: Chicken eggs .52 sen each; Duck eggs .76;
Salted eggs .55; Leghorn eggs .80.

Vegetables: White cabbage .90; Kau-choi .43;
Lettuce .48; Spinach .46; Cong-choi (water vegetable) .36;
Kai-choi Y1.44; Salted Kai-choi .92; Bean sprouts .78;
Chinese sweet potatoes (red) .82; White .94; Potatoes Y2.28;
Yellow melon .38; Si-kwa (green squash) .84; White squash .72;
Cucumber .78; Bitter melon .96; Carrots .88; Red hairy
squash .66; Hairy squash .78; (Pumpkin (round) .36;
Pumpkin (long) .25; Lily's shoots Y1.14; Bamboo shoots Y3.60;
Green beans Y2.40; White beans Y1.44; Chillies .66;
Water chestnuts Y1.66; Ginger from Y1.62 to Y2.52;
Chinese onions .48.

Fish: Red Garoupa Y5.45; Green Garoupa Y4.20;
Red fish Y3.30; Garoupa (small) Y4.10; Tsing-I (green fish)
Y4.80; Shrimps from Y1.92 to Y2.88; Crabs Y1.80 to Y4.56;
Golden Thread Y2.41; White Pomfret Y3.55; Black Pomfret Y3.17;
Conger-pike (eel) Y2.61; Shark-fish Y1.53; Octopus Y3;
Golden sardine Y1.42; Cuttle fish Y3.04; Frogs Y9.90;
Oysters Y1.44; Fresh water fish Y2.64.

Fruit: Oranges Y3.27; Bananas, from .90 to Y1.32;
Pineapple Y1.20; Wong-pi Y2.40; Water melon Y1.10;
Papaya Y1.44

September 13, 1944

Commodity Prices More Favourable

With the constant arrivals of foodstuffs in HongKong, the prices of daily necessities have become more favourable, a visit to the market revealed yesterday.

There is a noticeable drop in the price of vegetables, while those of fish and marine products are also much lower than a week ago.

Following is the list of official prices quoted yesterday:
FRESH FISH: Cuttle fish Y17.20 per catty; Hoi hor
Y11.80; Chinese Mackerel Y11.90; Frogs Y45.60; Golden
thread fin (hung sam) Y18.70.

VEGETABLES: Cabbage Y7.56 per catty; Lettuce Y5.16;
Bean sprouts (big) Y7.80, (small) Y4.80; Cucumber Y10.-
02; Pumpkin Y4.18; Lilly-root Y8; Onions Y3 per tael.

PORK: Best Y52-50; Breast Y50; Other qualities Y46.

BEEF: Y51; Breast of beef Y46.50.

Extract from the HongKong News of
Saturday, December 23rd, 1944

Market Prices

The official prices of pork, beef, and poultry were further revised yesterday, resulting in the changes per catty shown below:

Pork: Best quality, Y149; Ordinary meat Y142;
Lard, Y149; Liver, Y149; Pig's feet, Y64.

Beef - Y80; Breast of beef, Y76; Liver Y80.

Chicken: From Y98 to Y105 per catty.

Duck: Y75.90

The official prices of fish and other marine products remain steady.

Extract from the HongKong News,
Tuesday, November 21, 1944.

Around Town

The official prices of pork and beef have been revised as follows:
Pork (best) Y78.40 per catty; Breast of pork Y77.20;
Ordinary meat Y76.85; Head meat Y74.50, Beef (best) Y58;
Breast of beef Y54; Ordinary meat Y40.

Extract from the H.K. News
Thursday, November 23, 1944.

Around Town

The official price of pork has been further revised to Y87.80 per catty, while the price of beef remains the same - Y58 per catty.

Extract from the HongKong News,
Monday, January 29th, 1945

Around Town

Passenger and freight rates of the Inland River Transportation Company will be increased as from next month, it was learned yesterday. The passenger rates will be ten times the present ones with freight five times that charged at the present time.

REPORT ON PRISONERS OF WAR SHOT

Hong Kong POW Camps

1. Persons Shot:-

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Canadian	Sgt	PAYNE
"	L/Cpl	BERZENSKI
"	Pte.	ADAMS
"	Pte.	ELLIS

2. Time: About 0120, 20 Aug 1942.

3. Place: Seashore near the bakery in the North-Western part of the Hong Kong Island Camp, Hong Kong POW Camps (North Point).

4. Circumstances:

(i) Weather. The typhoon which started on the morning of 19th August reached its climax about 2000 hrs and began later to calm down gradually about 2200 hrs.

(ii) Col Commandant ordered his staff at all Camps to tighten vigilance generally (on the same night two British POWs succeeded in escaping from Shamshuipo Camp). In view of the necessity for special vigilance on the seashore at Hong Kong Island Camp, after the typhoon, Col. Commandant had one officer and one NCO inspect the Camp from the sea at about 2400 hrs, on board a Water-Gendarmerie Boat.

(iii) At the Hong Kong Island Camp, at about 0120 hrs, on the 20th (see appended map):-

(a) Sentry No.3 while on mobile duty, approached the Bakery where he found the barbed wire forced open at its lowest part, where it touched the ground. Thereupon he stared with a suspicious mind around the area and discovered two black heaps about five or six metres in the eastern direction (points A B). When he walked forward five or six steps to verify if these heaps meant escapers, he noticed another prisoner of war (D) coming from behind and forcing his way through the said opening. The sentry stopped him but the latter would not listen and tried to escape. Therefore, the sentry had no choice but to shoot at him and the bullet hit him. The sentry further kept vigilance to see if there was not anything else wrong in the vicinity. He discovered still another moving point about at C point in an attempt to escape. He judged that the situation was most serious as he thought that a mass escape was being carried out, and he shouted repeatedly "look out" in a loud voice by way of precaution, and at the same time, as an emergency step after calling out "Stop" several times at the escaper who had reached 'C' point, but he would not obey the order to halt. Therefore the sentry had to shoot at him and he was hit and killed.

(b) Sentry No.2, while keeping his mobile watch at the south-eastern part of the Camp about that time, heard the repeated shouts "Look out" by Sentry No.3 and also the two shots, as mentioned above. At this, he judged that some prisoner (s) were attempting escape near the Bakery and hurriedly made for the place. As he approached he encountered one of the escapers at point 'A' across the wire fence, the former (the sentry) inside and the latter (the prisoner of war) outside, and in spite of the attempt to halt him, the latter still moved eastward, whereupon the former shot and killed him. Simultaneously he found another suddenly rising at a backward point 'B' trying to continue his escape eastward, and shot and killed him.

(c) The Guard Commander, knowing that there were escapes taking place near the Bakery, rushed to the spot and then reported to the officer in charge of the guard. The Guard Commander then carried out an extensive search of the neighbourhood with the guards at the guardhouse who were off duty at the time.

(d) A sea patrol who chanced to come across the vicinity of the Bakery, of the Hong Kong Island Camp, at about 0200 hrs, were informed of the affair and from consultation with the Camp Commandant, carried the bodies away on their boat, and the bodies were buried at the POW cemetery.

(This report is addressed to the Governor's Office and the POW Information Bureau).

"I CERTIFY this document to be a true copy of the original typewritten copy produced before me by Lt. Col. George Trist. This is Exhibit "D" referred to in the Affidavit of Lt. Col. George Trist, sworn to before me at the City of Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, this eighth day of February, 1946."

G. H. Johnson

(A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Manitoba).

CANADA

Province of Ontario
To Wit:

(In the matter of Canadian
(Prisoners of War at Hong
(Kong and Vicinity.

I, P-38163 QMS (WO II) Victor Joseph MYATT, Corps of Military Staff Clerks, residing at 722 Desmarchais Boulevard, Verdun, Quebec, make oath and say:-

1. I am a member of the Canadian Army, Permanent Force.
2. I was a member of the Senior Administrative Officers' Staff of "C" Force, Canadian Army, which was the Canadian Force which took part in the defence of Hong Kong.
3. I became a prisoner of the Japanese Army on 25 December, 1941, when the Island capitulated.
4. I was held prisoner in North Point and Sham Shui Po Camps in Hong Kong and Kowloon until 15 August 1943, when I was despatched to Japan as a member of a labour draft.
5. While at Sham Shui Po and North Point we were ordered by the Camp Commandant to supply labour parties to work at Kai Tek Airport in Kowloon. The Commandants from whom we received these orders were Lieut WADA and another whose name I do not now recall. We understood that the demands for these parties came from the PW Administration under Colonel TOKUNAGA. The number of men called for was often as high as 850, although there were hardly any physically fit men in camp capable of doing hard work. I feel sure that Colonel TOKUNAGA was well aware of our physical condition when he sent in his demands as he made frequent visits to our camps.
6. I remember one particular occasion when 850 men were called upon. There were not even that number who were capable of walking out to the job. However, the Camp Commandants were so brutal, stupid and followed the orders to the letter, that a number of extremely sick men were actually carried out to the job on stretchers in order to meet the exact number demanded. I saw this sort of thing happen on numerous occasions.
7. I cannot state that this treatment caused the deaths of any men who were carried out to Kai Tek. They were not called upon, nor were they capable of doing any work when they arrived. They just remained on their stretchers all day and were carried back to camp at night. I merely cite this as an example of the brutal stupidity displayed by the Hong Kong PW Administration.

8. When I was despatched to Japan on 15 August, 1943, almost every member of the Canadian party of 376 men was suffering from beri beri, pellagra or some other manifestation of malnutrition. Some were also convalescing after having had diptheria and a number had been discharged from the hospital to make up the draft.

9. Being well aware of our condition prior to despatching us to Japan, I feel that the Hong Kong PW Administration is in a large measure responsible for the great number of deaths which occurred shortly after our arrival in Niigata.

This affidavit of the deponent, Victor)
Joseph MYATT, consisting of this page,)
signed by the deponent and by me, was)
sworn before me at the City of Ottawa)
this 12th day of February, 1946.)

/s/ Victor J. MYATT.
(P-38163 QMS (WO II) MYATT, V J)
Corps of Military Staff Clerks

/s/ _____
A Notary Public in and for the Province
of Ontario.

(SEAL)

WD/JAG/FS/JC/24
RGLW/AKS-

IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED AT
ARGYIL STREET CAMP AND SHAMSHUIPO CAMP, HONGKONG
FROM 30 DECEMBER 1941 UNTIL AUGUST 1945.

A F F I D A V I T .

I, Lieutenant-colonel FREDERICK DENTON FIELD, Royal Artillery, an officer of the Regular Army with permanent home address at 5, RICHMOND ROAD, BEDFORD, MAKE OATH and say as follows:-

1. I was captured at HONGKONG by the Japanese on 25 December 1941 and was taken from the Island to a camp on the west side of the penninsular opposite HONGKONG, known as SHAMSHUIPO. I remained at SHAMSHUIPO from 30 December 1941 until 18 April 1942. On the latter date I was removed to a camp on the east side of the penninsular known as ARGYIL STREET CAMP. I remained there until May 1944. In May 1944 I was taken back to SHAMSHUIPO CAMP and remained there until August 1945.

During the time that I was at SHAMSHUIPO CAMP until April 1942, Major-General C.M. MALTBY, M.C. was the senior British officer; he and a number of other officers accompanied me to ARGYIL STREET CAMP in April 1942. Major-General MALTBY and most of the other British senior officers were removed from this area in July 1943 leaving me the Senior British Officer.

2. The camp at SHAMSHUIPO was known as Camp 'S'; ARGYIL STREET CAMP was known as Camp 'N' and they are so referred to hereinafter. Camp 'S' was for other ranks chiefly, Camp 'N' was for officers.

3. At Camp 'S' in April 1942 an escape was effected. As a result certain British officers left in the camp were interrogated by the Japanese. Captain SHRIGLEY and Lieutenant LLOYD were beaten up with bamboos by the KEMPETAI, the Japanese equivalent of the Gestapo. Lieutenant LLOYD was not heard of again and I believe died from the treatment he received. I believe that one of the 'S' Camp interpreters whose name is NIMOURI was involved in this incident. Both the officers were of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS. I was given an account of his beating up subsequently by Captain SHRIGLEY. Another officer who can speak of this incident is a Lieutenant BARROW of the HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS, formerly in the HONGKONG Government. Another possible witness is a Major C. ROCHFORD-BOYD, Royal Artillery, who may have the names of the Japanese responsible.

4. Conditions at Camp 'S' were very bad indeed. The Liaison British Officer at Camp 'S' while I was at Camp 'N' was a Major BOON, Royal Army Service Corps. Apart from the usual lack of medical facilities and shortage of food, many of the men there were forced when very ill to go out on Working Parties; some even had to be carried out on stretchers. In the autumn of 1942 diphtheria and dysentery broke out at Camp 'S'. The Japanese refused the sick men any attention with the result that about two hundred died. This can be confirmed by Captain PETER BROWN, Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Japanese medical officer who dealt with both 'S' and 'N' Camps was a Doctor SAITO - rank, I believe Lieutenant. He was responsible for sick British prisoners being forced to work.

5. Camp 'N' was a hutment camp and in very poor repair; there were no amenities or facilities, no medical equipment or attention; the food chiefly consisted of a meagre quantity of rice and vegetables the nutrition value of which was nil. I do not know of any major crimes that were committed while I was at Camp 'N' but striking and slapping of the prisoners was a common thing.

6. In June and July 1943 Captain Douglas FORD, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots located at Camp 'S' tried to effect a wholesale escape by contacting outside agents in CHINA. He was, however, discovered. Associated with him was a Flying Officer C. G. GREY, Royal Air Force. Both these officers were interrogated under torture. They were taken to STANLEY GAOL and put on starvation rations. The Japanese tried them on 1 December 1943 in HONGKONG and they were sentenced to death. These sentences were carried out by shooting on 18 December 1943. This account was given to me by Major O. BOXER, The Lincolnshire Regiment, who was in STANLEY GAOL with Captain FORD and Flying Officer GREY.

7. In the summer of 1943 about July Colonel NEWNHAM, who was GS01, China Command, who had been trying to contact outside agents, was detected in this and removed from Camp 'N'. Colonel NEWNHAM was taken to STANLEY PRISON. I subsequently was told by Major BOXER that Colonel NEWNHAM had been badly beaten up and, in due course, was shot by the Japanese. A Japanese, a Colonel KOCHI, who held a role something like that of Public Prosecutor in HONGKONG was concerned in this matter.

8. In September 1943 the Japanese discovered in Camp 'N' a wireless set which we had made. They took away Major C. BOXER of the Lincolnshire Regiment, Commander CRAVEN, R.N. Commander YOUNG, R.N. and Sub-Lieutenant DIXON, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, to the civil prison known as STANLEY PRISON, HONGKONG: I believe they were beaten up and ill-treated. They were kept there on starvation diet. I understand that Commander CRAVEN and Commander YOUNG are now back in England.

9. While we had been at Camp 'N', Lieutenant T.S. SIMPSON, Royal Engineers, had picked up a note, apparently dropped by a Chinese, which was brought to me. It purported to come from a British Agent but I was suspicious of it. Subsequently a second note was brought to me of which I was even more suspicious. In June 1944, when we were back at 'S' Camp, the Japanese held an identification parade. They singled out Captain H.A. de B. BOTELHO of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and Major J. SMITH also of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. These two officers were interrogated and tortured. The water torture hereinafter described was used. Both officers subsequently related to me their experiences in this respect.

Lieutenant T.S. SIMPSON, Royal Engineers, Captain G.V. BIRD, Royal Engineers, and myself were also interrogated by the Japanese about these notes. We knew nothing about them but Captain BIRD was tortured by the Japanese being tied up, placed in a trough, a piece of silk was placed over his face and water poured on to him until he nearly drowned. This was told to me afterwards by Captain BIRD himself.

A Mr. JEROME LAW, whose address is 128 KENNEDY ROAD, HONGKONG, was an eye witness to this incident. The Japanese responsible for the torturing of BOTELHO, SMITH and BIRD was a KEMPETAI Interrogator whose name was FUJIHARA.

10. In June 1944 Lieutenant SHRIGLEY was interrogated by the Japanese in connection with the burying of some Colours which had taken place at the time of surrender. I was told by Colonel E.J.R. MITCHELL, Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps that Lieutenant SHRIGLEY jumped from a veranda and committed suicide to avoid further ill-treatment

11. The following incident occurred at SHAMSHUIPO in August 1944. A Red Cross Representative was visiting the camp. The prisoners had been warned not to speak to this representative. In defiance of this order a Lieutenant BARNETT of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps called out to the representative in English, French and German: "We have no food and are starving", or words to this effect. For doing this BARNETT was taken away and he was beaten up with a bamboo stick so severely that he fainted. The Japanese responsible for this was the camp serjeant whose name is HAFATA. The account of this incident was given me by Captain A.R.B. BARKER, Royal Artillery, and Commander MILLETT, R.N. Retired.

12. In or about September 1944 a Lieutenant Commander VERNALL of the Hongkong Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve was taken from Camp 'N' to the Military hospital on the island. There, in connection with an incident about which I know nothing, he was beaten up and ill-treated. Lieutenant-colonel BOWIE, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was in charge of the hospital, has knowledge of this incident.

13. The Commandant of 'N' Camp at the times of the above-mentioned incidents concerning Lieutenant BARNETT and Captain BIRD was a Japanese named TANAKA.

14. The higher Japanese officer in charge of and controlling Camps 'S' and 'N', also the Military hospital BOWEN ROAD, HONGKONG, and the Indian Camp at ARGYIL STREET which was known as "MATACHEUNG" for the period from December 1941, until August 1945, was Colonel TOKENUGA. I believe he also took over STANLEY INTERNMENT CAMP in about December 1943. He was responsible for and familiar with conditions at the camps, particularly the deaths from diphtheria which he could have prevented by introducing anti-diphtheria serum. Major-General MALTBY, Brigadier PEFFERS, OBE, MC, and Lieutenant-colonel S.E.H.E. WHITE, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots could give evidence with respect to Colonel TOKENUGA.

15. There was with the Indian troops a Captain ANSARI of the 5/7th RAJPUT Regiment. The Japanese made a practice of trying to seduce the Indian troops and undermine their loyalty and Captain ANSARI was responsible for the Japanese lack of success in their endeavours. As a result, he was taken to STANLEY GAOL, I think about the middle of 1943, and there treated with great brutality. He was executed by being beheaded on 29 November 1943.

16.

(a) I myself saw Colonel TOKENUGA and Doctor SAITO in British custody in HONGKONG in September 1945.

(i) TOKENUGA is aged about fifty; height about five feet six inches; hair black with grey specks and close cropped becoming thin; eyes brown; sallow com-

plexion; round face; squat features like a toad; fat and flabby with a pronounced corporation; he was clean-shaven.

- (ii) SAITO was aged about forty to forty five; height about five feet four inches; black close cropped hair; longish face; sallow complexion; brown eyes; clean shaven; wore thin rimmed glasses; slight in build.
- (iii) KOCHI I cannot describe as I have not seen him. I believe he was a Colonel. I think that Major BOXER could give a description of him. He may have been apprehended by the British on the Japanese surrender.
- (iv) TANAKA, Lieutenant, was aged about thirty-five; height about five feet six inches; hair black - fairly close cropped; round features; brown eyes; clean shaven; wore glasses; medium build. It is not unlikely that he was also taken into custody by the British.
- (v) FUJIHARA was aged about thirty; height five feet nine inches; hair black and close cropped; thin hatchet face; clean-shaven; eyes dark brown; suffered from some affliction of the neck; slight and thin in build. I last heard of him in June 1944 at Camp 'N'. Notwithstanding this, he may still have been in HONGKONG and have been interned in September 1945.
- (vi) HARATA, Serjeant, was aged about twenty-five to thirty; height five feet four inches; black hair; square features; clean shaven; brown eyes; sallow complexion; stocky in build; he was seen at Camp 'S' at the beginning of August 1945 and then disappeared but he may likewise have been interned.
- (vii) NIMOURI was aged between forty and fifty; height about five feet five inches; black hair; triangular features; very wrinkled face; stocky in build; distinctive slit eyes; I was told before I left HONGKONG that Nimouri had been taken into British custody.
- (b) It is likely that Major BOXER, and Major HALL-CAINE of the British Army Aid Group, China, and, I believe, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, both of whom remained at Hongkong, could probably speak as to the Japanese who were taken into British custody. The British Naval authorities interned, inter alia, the staffs of 'S' and 'N' Camps and all the Japanese internees were lodged at Camp 'S'.

17. I recall the following Japanese as being at Camps 'N' and 'S' :-

CAMP 'N'

Commandant from April 1942 until January 1943 was Lieutenant SANAMORI. I know of nothing against him.

Commandant from January 1943 until December 1943 was Lieutenant TANAKA, whom I have mentioned above.

Commandant from December 1943 until May 1944 was Lieutenant HARA. I know of nothing against him.

For the month of May 1944 the Commandant was Warrant Officer ISHINGI. I know of nothing against him.

Serjeant HARATA whom I have mentioned above was at this camp from September 1943 until May 1944.

An Interpreter named NATAYAMA was periodically at Camp 'N' from May 1942 until May 1944.

The Interpreter NIMOURI whom I have mentioned above was at Camp 'N' from December 1943 until May 1944.

CAMP 'S'

From May 1944 until April 1945 the above-named Lieutenant TANAKA was Commandant.

From May 1945 until August 1945 Lieutenant WADA was Commandant.

From May 1944 until August 1944 the above-mentioned Serjeant HARATA was at Camp 'S', thereafter his place was taken by a Serjeant NAGAMATSU who remained there until August 1945.

From May 1944 until August 1945 the Interpreter KATAYAMA was at Camp 'S'.

I know of nothing against Lieutenant WADA, KATAYAMA or NAGAMATSU.

Lieutenant Doctor SAITO was doctor to both camps from December 1941 until August 1945.

Major BUCK of the Royal Army Pay Corps was at Camp 'S' from December 1941 until August 1945 and would know all Japanese there.

18. In 1942, Major-General MALTBY instructed Major W. de B. WOOD, Army Education Corps, an officer of the Regular Army, to make and keep a note of war crimes committed by the Japanese in HONGKONG; this Major WOOD carried out. I believe this officer has returned to England.

SWORN by the aforesaid FREDERICK)
DENTON FIELD at 6 Spring Gardens)
in the City of WESTMINSTER this)
23rd day of NOVEMBER 1945.) (SIGNED) F.D. FIELD

BEFORE ME,

(Signed) RATHCREEDAN,
Captain Legal Staff
Military Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

(signed) R. G. McDonnell
Major Legal Staff
Office of the Judge Advocate General.

MD/JAG/FS/JC/24(3B)
GRLW/AKS-

1607A
Hong
Kong
IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT
OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT SHAMSHUIPO
CAMP, HONGKONG - DECEMBER 1941 to
FEBRUARY 1942.

A F F I D A V I T .

I, Captain The Reverend ERIC JOHN GREEN, M.M., C.F. (R.C.)
with permanent address at 17, ADDISCOMBE ROAD, EAST CROYDON,
SURREY, MAKE OATH and say as follows :-

1. I was captured at HONGKONG by the Japanese on 23 December 1941 and was taken from the Island to a camp on the west side of the Penninsular, opposite HONGKONG known as SHAMSHUIPO. I remained at SHAMSHUIPO from 26 February 1942 until 9 September 1945. I was in the hospital attached to this camp from 19 November 1942 until 20 December 1942 and from July 1943 until August 1945.

2. I have read the affidavits dated respectively 23 November 1945 and 3 December 1945 made by Lieutenant-colonel F.D. FIELD and Major R.D. BUCK and I confirm the evidence of these two officers as contained in their said affidavits with respect to the conditions obtaining at SHAMSHUIPO Camp.

3. In the Autumn of 1942 a severe diphtheria epidemic broke out in the Camp; about two hundred of the prisoners died. I can say of my own knowledge that the Japanese authorities provided no medical attention and no drugs or serum to alleviate the epidemic, although beds were available in many cases the sick were left on the concrete floor and died. The Japanese medical officer never visited the sick. I was told by some of the British officers that the Japanese doctor whose name was SAITO had issued an order that there were to be no more deaths from diphtheria. At this time there were only eleven latrines and four showers available for seventeen hundred men.

4. In October 1942 Major BUCK the Camp Paymaster was informed by the Japanese that a sum of money had been made available by the Vatican for the benefit of prisoners. He prepared a list of articles upon which he considered this money should be expended including such items as drugs and invalid food. Major BUCK consulted me when he prepared the list and I approved it. The list was submitted to the Japanese camp authorities but nothing was heard for a month. I therefore wrote to the Camp Commandant asking that the supply of the goods mentioned in the list be expedited, at the same time saying that I did not think that the Pope would approve of the delay while prisoners were in such need. The following morning I was taken before Lieutenant SAKAINO, the Camp Commandant. He took exception to the second part of my letter but, after some discussion, said he would try to provide the goods. There were also present at this interview the Japanese interpreter INOUE, and Major BOON, Royal Army Service Corps. I was then dismissed but, about ten minutes later, I received an order to report to Major BOON's office. I did so and found there the interpreter INOUE and a Japanese sergeant named KURASAKI. They started to shout at me and abuse me alleging that I had suggested that they had put the money from the Vatican into their own pockets.

I denied that I had made such a suggestion. KURASAKI then started to attack me first with his fists and then with his sword hilt. I was knocked backwards, then INOUE joined in. KURASAKI stood aside and INOUE gave me a very severe beating. He accompanied his blows with remarks such as: "This is for the treatment I received in Canada". This lasted until I was only semi-conscious. KURASAKI then threw water over me and I was dismissed. Five days later I was admitted to hospital with high inflammation of the throat which is still apt to recur. Acting Sergeant-major HITCHENS, Royal Army Service Corps, witnessed my beating up.

5. Four days later three sergeants of the Middlesex Regiment were late on parade. I saw the interpreter INOUE beat up these three sergeants unmercifully until they dropped. There was also present the Commandant, Lieutenant SAKAINO. When the three sergeants struggled to their feet again SAKAINO knocked them down. Major BOON stood by, holding SAKAINO's sword in his hand. Afterwards INOUE struck Captain CLIFFORD WEBBER, Middlesex Regiment, who was in charge of the Middlesex Battalion.

- 6.
- (a) I agree with the description and particulars of KURASAKI and INOUE contained in paragraph 9(b) of the affidavit of Major BUCK.
 - (b) Lieutenant SAKAINO was Commandant of SHAMSHUIPO Camp from the time I arrived there until a date in 1943. I never saw him after that. He was aged about 27 to 33; height about 5' 6 or 7"; dark hair and swarthy complexion. He was slight in build.

SWORN by the aforesaid ERIC JOHN GREEN)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of)
WESTMINSTER this ELEVENTH day of)
DECEMBER 1945,) (SIGNED) ERIC J. GREEN

BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT,
Captain Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of The Judge Advocate General,
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

R. G. McDonnell (signed)
Major, Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General

1608A
MD/JAG/FS/JC/30/3B)
RGLW/AKS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF
PRISONERS OF WAR AND ATROCITIES COMMITTED AT
HONGKONG FROM SEPTEMBER 1941 UNTIL APRIL 1944.

A F F I D A V I T

Hong Kong

I, Lieutenant-colonel CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON, Royal Army Medical Corps, with permanent address at : Care of Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Bankers (Holt's Branch), WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.1, MAKE OATH and say as follows :-

1. I was Senior British Medical Officer at HONGKONG and commanded BOWEN ROAD Hospital there from April 1939 and I was active in this capacity at BOWEN ROAD Hospital, HONGKONG when HONGKONG capitulated to the Japanese on 25 December 1941.

2. I remained at BOWEN ROAD from 25 December 1941 until 8 August 1942. I was then moved to ARGYLL STREET CAMP, known as Camp 'N', on the mainland where I stayed from 8 August 1942 until 20 April 1944. I then was transferred to SHAMSHUIPO Camp, known as Camp 'S' on the mainland where I remained for nine days. I left SHAMSHUIPO en route for JAPAN on 29 April 1944.

3. I now see before me two statements signed respectively by Miss A. F. GORDON, Territorial Army Nursing Service, and Mrs. J. ANDREWS-LEVINGE, marked respectively 'A' and 'B' and exhibited to this affidavit. I have many times spoken to both these ladies and they have described to me in person all the incidents to which they refer in their statements.

4. I now see before me copies of statements made by :

- No. 7262319 - Serjeant T.R. CUNNINGHAM, Royal Army Medical Corps;
- No. 7262538 - Corporal N.J. LEATH, Royal Army Medical Corps;
- No. 7259991 - Serjeant H. PEASEGOOD, Royal Army Medical Corps; and
- No. 7262360 - Serjeant J. H. ANDERSON, Royal Army Medical Corps.

These copies are marked respectively 'C' to 'F' inclusive and are attached as exhibits to this affidavit.

I myself have discussed with these four Royal Army Medical Corps non-commissioned officers the conditions and experiences which they relate in their statements and can confirm that they mentioned these matters to me personally.

5. Some time in January 1942 Officers, Other Ranks, Nursing Staff and Patients at BOWEN ROAD were called upon by the Japanese to sign a statement to the effect that, as prisoners of war, we would make no attempt to escape. Nearly everybody refused to sign. However, we the medical staff agreed to an amended statement whereby we agreed not to attempt to escape while employed in the hospital. After we had signed the amended statement I know that all up-patients were taken in the heat of mid-day to an open space and a threat was made that they would be kept there until they signed the original form of affidavit. The Senior Naval Officer by the name of Captain CAMPBELL and the Senior Canadian Officer were taken away and were interrogated

and, I understand, that they eventually signed under duress by reason of a threat that collective punishment would otherwise ensue. The Japanese who presented the ultimatum to me regarding the signing of the "no escape" affidavit was, I think, Lieutenant SAWADA who was Commandant of the hospital, and a Japanese corporal by the name of CIANO.

6. There was brought to BOWEN ROAD Hospital soon after Christmas 1941 a Canadian soldier; he was riddled with machine-gun bullets the wounds being infected with maggots. He was treated and eventually recovered. He subsequently told me that a number of Canadian prisoners who had surrendered were tied up together and machine-gunned in a heap. All were killed except him and he was left for dead.

7. A few days after Christmas 1941 I was informed by some of the civilian medical staff that they had seen the remains of some British officers who had been decapitated.

8. During the time that I was a prisoner at BOWEN ROAD Hospital I remained there and did not go out except with express permission and on the authority of a Pass which was given to me; the result was that I was rarely out of the hospital. I did make a visit with the Senior Japanese Medical Officer, a Major KORNISH, to STANLEY Prison, the internees' Camp and to the Japanese Headquarters. There, Major KORNISH interrogated me but his questions were quite proper; I do not complain of him. I must say, however, that the Japanese pursued an obstructive policy throughout and always met any objections which I submitted with threats of collective punishment. Save for reduced rations and the curtailment of our amusements and sports these threats were not carried out.

9. On 26 and 27 December 1941 I asked for permission to allow parties to go out to collect our wounded but permission was refused. Later I obtained permission to collect wounded who had been reported.

10. There was located at the SILESIA MISSION in HONGKONG a very large reserve of medical stores. About May or June 1942 a serious epidemic of diphtheria broke out at SHAMSHUIPO Camp. I had no contact with SHAMSHUIPO Camp but the Japanese sent to me cases whom I discovered were suffering from skin conditions affected by diphtheria organisms. Moreover, I heard rumours of the epidemic at SHAMSHUIPO. I several times asked both Lieutenant SAWADA and Corporal CIANO that anti-diphtheria serum - forming part of the said reserve store - should be made available. I was informed that this was impossible because the Japanese Navy had taken over the store.

11. On 8 August 1942 I was removed from BOWEN ROAD to ARGYLL STREET Camp (Camp 'N') on the mainland where I remained until 20 April 1944. There were thirteen medical officers there and I was the Senior Medical Officer.

12. During the whole time that I was senior medical officer at Camp 'N' the medicines provided were grossly inadequate to cope with the number of diseases caused by malnutrition, and such diseases as beri beri, palagra and failing vision. On dozens of occasions I have sent in official requests for drugs and increased diet to Colonel TOKENUGA and Captain SAITO who were, respectively, the Commandant and medical officer of all the camps in the area. These requests met with no response at all. I was, however, able to obtain some supplies of drugs

surreptitiously. Rations were extremely short during most of this period; in 1944 the grain ration fell as low as 480 grammes per head per diem. The calorific value of the ration in 1944 was 1556 ; in April and May 1944 it fell as low as 1348. The minimum calorific value to maintain health is estimated at 2500 per diem. The protein consumption was estimated at .5 grammes per kiloweight. One gramme is considered to be the minimum. These figures show that the food supplied was an absolute starvation diet. Had we been unable to obtain food from other sources there would have been many deaths from actual starvation. However, we were able to supplement the starvation ration from the canteen and from food parcels. This addition was just sufficient to support life; nevertheless, we always had many cases of deficiency diseases. The average loss of weight among the prisoners was approximately thirty-five pounds.

13. During the time that I was at Camp 'N' the total number of Red Cross packages received was one and one-fifth per prisoner. Enormous quantities of Red Cross parcels were stored at HOLTS WHARF, KOWLOON on the mainland. These were freely taken by the Japanese. I have seen Japanese consuming the contents of Red Cross parcels and I have ----- seen empty Red Cross packages in refuse bins behind the Japanese Prison Headquarters. All the Japanese there, including Colonel TOKENUGA, in my opinion, were involved.

14. While I was at Camp 'N' there were at least a dozen cases of ruptured gastric ulcers and acute appendicitis requiring immediate operations. Every time most dangerous delay was experienced because the Japanese refused to allow the matter to be dealt with at once. The Japanese directly responsible for this was Captain SAITO. No bearers were given to carry the patients to the theatre in the Indian Prisoner of War Camp which was a half to three-quarters of a mile away, and the surgeon, his assistant and the anaesthetist were obliged to carry the patients.

15. I have read the affidavit made on 23 November 1945 by Lieutenant-colonel F. D. FIELD, Royal Artillery. I confirm :

(a) Paragraph 7 of the said affidavit. In this connection I remember that I tried to send Colonel NEWMAN's tooth-brush and shaving kit to him at STANLEY Gaol but was told by the Interpreter (probably NOMURA) that Colonel NEWMAN would have no need of these.

(b) Paragraph 8 of the said affidavit. In addition I would say that Colonel LEVETT, Royal Corps of Signals, Commander W. F. CROWTHER, R. N. Retires, Captain WOODWARD, Indian Medical Service, also Lieutenant-colonel FIELD, Royal Artillery, were also removed from Camp 'N' in connection with this enquiry, kept in solitary confinement for three weeks in very severe conditions, starved and ill-treated. When I saw them three weeks later they were in very poor condition. These officers had been sworn to secrecy as regards their treatment. The Japanese responsible were the KEMPETAI.

(c) Paragraph 14 of the said affidavit is confirmed in its entirety.

16. During the nine days I was in SHAMSHUIPO before leaving for TOKYO I asked a Japanese interpreter named HASEGAWA whether he could obtain for me any mail as I had received no letters for over a year. HASEGAWA was most helpful and kind; he promised to look and later produced to me nineteen letters. These he obtained from the Japanese Headquarters. It was, therefore, clear to me that the mail to the prisoners was being retained there. He told me that there were sacks of mail at the Japanese Headquarters

17. The following persons might be able to give useful evidence in regard to conditions at HONGKONG :-

Dr. SELWYN-CLARKE, D. M. S. (Civil), HONGKONG, who, I believe, is now at the EMPRESS CLUB, DOVER STREET, LONDON;

Miss DYSON, now of Queen Alexander's Imperial Military Nursing Service, who was at STANLEY INTERNMENT CAMP and, previously my matron at BOWEN ROAD ;

Miss KELLY, - - whose present address is "The COTTAGE", Betchworth, SURREY .

Major D. C. BOWIE, Royal Army Medical Corps, who followed me at BOWEN ROAD Hospital and would be likely to be able to give useful evidence.

18. I would describe Lieutenant SAWADA as aged about thirty-two height five feet six or seven inches; weight 120 pounds; black hair; wore glasses; clean shaven; sallow complexion; fairly lightly built.

I would describe Corporal CIANO as aged about twenty-two or twenty-three; height five feet; stockily built; weight 120 pounds. I believe he was a chemical laboratory student before the war. He was clean-shaven and did not wear glasses.

SWORN by the aforesaid CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the City of WESTMINSTER)
this ELEVENTH day of DECEMBER 1945.)

(SIGNED) C. O. SHACKLETON.

BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT,
Captain Legal Staff.

Military Department,
Office of the Judge Advocate General
LONDON, S.W.1.

I certify that this is a true copy of the original affidavit.

(signed) R. G. del-Wormell, Major
Legal Staff,
Office of the Judge Advocate General.