

Ex 1589

Doc. No. 2753

Order c. 2

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. was raped by Japanese soldiers and two Sisters of the Territorial Army Nursing Service were raped on three occasions during the same night.

101589



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. C. 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. W. 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., is 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. 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 Shanshuipo 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.



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.

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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.



Doc. No. 2753

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.