

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 13 December 1943. This account was given to me by Major G. 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 GSOL, 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 BOELHO, 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 ARGYLL 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 MALBY, 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.

EXHIBIT NO. 1606A

フレドリック・デントン・フィールド

香港

100-595  
私、本籍地ベッドフォード・リチモンド路五番地、  
英国砲兵隊任命將校フレドリック・デントン・フ  
161  
ィールド中佐ハ宣誓ヲナシタ上次ノコトヲ陳述ス  
ル。

昭和十六年十二月二十五日ニ私ハ日本兵ニ依リ  
香港ヲ捕ハレタ。ソシテ香港ヨリ「シヤムシユイ  
ボート」知ラレテキル香港ノ反対側ノ半島ノ西側  
ニアル收容所ニ移サレタ。私ハ昭和十六年十二月  
三十日カラ昭和十七年四月一八日迄シヤムシユイ  
ボートニ留ツタ。同四月ニ私ハ「アイザイル・スト  
リート」收容所トシテ知ラレテキル半島ノ東側ニ  
アル一收容所ニ移サレタ。

私ハ其處ニ昭和十九年五月迄留ツテ昭和十九年五  
月私ハ「シヤムシユイボート」收容所ニ送リカヘサ  
レ昭和二十年八月迄其處ニ抑留サレテキタ。

昭和十七年四月迄私ガ「シヤムシユイボート」收  
容所ニ居ル間「シー・エム・マルトビー」軍醫少  
將ガ前任英國將校デアツタ、彼ト數人ノ他ノ將校

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

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ガ昭和十七年四月、私ラ「アーヂイル・ストリート」  
收容所ニ退行シタ。マルトビイ少將及ビ他ノ英國  
前任將校ノ殆ンドガ昭和十八年六月ニ此ノ區域カ  
ラ移サレ、私ガ前任將校トナツタ。  
「シヤムシユイホー」ノ收容所ハ「エス」收容所  
トシテ知ラレテ居リ「アーヂイル・ストリート」收  
容所ハ「エス」收容所トシテ知ラレテキタ、今後  
コレラ收容所ハ「エス」「エス」トシテ引用スル。  
「エス」收容所ハ主ニ他ノ階級兵卒ノタメノモノ  
デアリ、「エス」收容所ハ將校ヲ養フタメノデアツ  
タ。  
「エス」收容所ニ於ケル状態ハ本當ニヒドカツタ。  
私ガ「エス」收容所ニ居タ間ノ「エス」收容所ノ  
英國連絡將校ハ輻重兵科「ブーン」少佐デアツタ。  
例ノ醫藥設備及ビ食物ノ不足ノ上其處ニ居ル俘虜  
達ハ多クハ、大病ノ時デモ強制的ニ團體作業ヲサ  
セラレタ  
居ル者ハ擔架ニノセテ行カナケレバナラナカツタ。  
昭和十七年ノ秋ニデフテリヤ及ビ赤痢ガ「エス」  
收容所ニ發生シタ。日本人ハ病人ニ何等ノ注意ヲ  
拂ハウトセズソノ結果既ニ百名ガ死ンダ。  
此ハピーター・ブラウン軍醫大尉ニ依ツテ確證出  
來ル。



Doc 5095-163

「エヌ」收容所ハ假小監收容所デアツテ手入ガ非常ニ悪カツタ。

樂シイコトモ、誤樂設備モ醫藥設備モ注意モ何モナカツタ。

食物ハ主ニ營養價值ノ皆無ニ等シイ僅カベカリノ飯及ビ野菜カラ成ツテ居タ。私ガ「エヌ」收容所ニ居タ間ハ重犯罪ガアツタニ就イテハ知ラナイガ然シ俘虜ヲ打ツタリ、ナグツタリスル事ハ普通ナ事デアツタ。

昭和十八年六月、七月ニ「エヌ」收容所ニ居タ第ニロイヤル・スコット聯隊ノ「ドグラス・フオード」大尉ガ支那ノ外部ノ動作者ト結ブ事ニ依リ大仕掛ノ逃亡ヲ成サント試ミタ、然シ彼ハ發見サレテシマツタ、彼ノ仲間ハ英國空軍飛行將校「シリ・ヂー・グレイ」デアツタ。此等二人ノ將校ハ拷問サレタ。彼等ハ「スタンレイ・ジエール」ニ連レテ行カレ飢餓的配給ヲ受ケタ。日本人ハ香港ニ於テ昭和十八年十二月一日ニ彼等ヲ裁判ニカケ死ノ宣告ヲナシタ、此ノ宣告ハ昭和十八年十二月十八日ニ射撃ニ依リ施行サレタ。

此ノコトハ「フオード」大尉及ビ「グレイ」飛校



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將校ト共ニ「スタンレイ」刑務所ニ居タリニコ  
ルン・シヤイヤー聯隊ノ「シー・ボクサー」小佐  
ニ依リ私ニ話サレタ

Doc 5093  
昭和十八年ノ夏七月頃ニ支那司令官ノ參謀將校  
歩兵ノ「ニユウヌハム」大佐ガ外部ノ動作者ト連  
絡シヨウト試ミ見ツカツテ「エヌ」收容所カラ移  
サレタ。「ニユウヌハム」大佐ハ「スタンレイ」  
刑務所ニ連レテ行カレタ、後ニ「ボツクサー」小  
佐ヨリ「ニユウヌハム」大佐ハヒドクブタレ、ヤ  
ガテ日本人ヨリ射撃サレタト云フコトヲ聞イタ。

三 次ノ事件ハ昭和十九年八月ニ「シヤムシユイボ  
ー」ニ於テ起ツタ、赤十字社ノ代表ガ收容所ヲ訪  
レテキタ、俘虜達ハ此ノ代表ニ話シテハナラナイ  
ト注意サレテキタ、此ノ命令ニ挑ミ香港義勇防禦  
團ノ「バーネット」少尉ハ英語、佛語及ビ獨語デ  
ソノ代表ニ「我々ハ食物ガカイ、ソシテ飢エツ、  
アルノダ」ト此ノ意味ノコトヲ叫ンダ  
此ノコトヲシタ爲、バーネットハ連レテ行カレ  
竹ノ葎デ氣絶スル程ヒドクタ、カレタ。

インドノ軍隊ニ第 $\frac{5}{4}$ ラブツト聯隊ノアンサリ大  
尉ガ居タ、日本人ハヨクインド軍隊ヲ唆カシ彼等

Doc 57093-55-

ノ忠誠ヲ嘗セント試ミタ。ソシテコレニ成功シナ  
カツタノハ、アツサリ 大尉ニ責任ガアツタ、ソ  
ノ結果、昭和十八年ノ中頃ト思フガ彼ハ「スタン  
レイ」刑務所ニ遣レテユカレ其處デ非常ニ殘忍ニ  
取扱ハレタ、彼ハ昭和十八年十一月二十九日ニ斬  
首サレタ。

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