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From : Deputy Judge Advocate General Far East,
General Headquarters, Far East Land Forces.
To : Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces,
(Through Colonel "A").
Date : 23rd December 1948.
Ref : DJAG/3002.

Lieutenant General KINOSHITA EIICHI
Sergeant YOSHIDA BUNZO
both of Shanghai Kempeitai, The Imperial Japanese Army.

The trial by a Military Court of the two above named members of the Imperial Japanese Army was convened by Major General F.K.H. Matthews, G.O.C. Hong Kong Land Forces, on the 25th October 1948, before a Court consisting of Lieutenant Colonel L.A. Massie, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, as President and two members. The trial finally ended on the 29th November 1948.

2. The two accused were charged jointly with committing a War Crime in that they at Shanghai, between the 1st July 1943 and the 31st August 1943, were concerned in the ill-treatment of civilian residents including John Martin Watson, William Hutton and Hans Rechlin, causing physical suffering and the death of William Hutton. Lieutenant General Kinoshita was also charged with being concerned in the ill-treatment of a Chinese named Vong, which ill-treatment resulted in the death of Vong, and lastly Kinoshita was charged with the ill-treatment of a number of civilians including Henry Forsythe Pringle, Arthur Vincent Rooney Dean Alexander Haindrava and others.

3. The two accused pleaded not guilty to the charges upon which they were arraigned but with small exceptions which were covered by special findings under the provisions of R.P. 44D the Court found the accused guilty of their charges. Kinoshita was sentenced to undergo life imprisonment whilst Sergeant Yoshida was sentenced to undergo twelve years imprisonment.

4. Broadly speaking the case for the Prosecution was that Lieutenant General Kinoshita owed an overall responsibility for the alleged ill-treatment of the various persons mentioned in the charges whilst Sergeant Yoshida actually took part in the torture of Watson, Hutton and Rechlin who are mentioned in the 1st Charge.

5. Lieutenant General Kinoshita was an officer of the Regular Imperial Japanese Army. Until 1937 he was an Infantry Officer but in the early part of that year he transferred to the Kempei Branch and in August 1937 was promoted to the rank of Colonel. After the Japanese entered the war the International Settlement of Shanghai was occupied by them and in about August 1942 Kinoshita was posted to Shanghai as General Officer Commanding the Kempei Tai with the rank of Major General and among his duties were the training, discipline and control of all Kempei Tai and the control and supervision of all places of detention there.

6. The strength of the Kempei Tai in Shanghai was approximately 1600 in all of whom about 1000 were Kempeis and 500 Auxiliary Kempeis and the Command was divided into eight Kempei Tai stations. Each of these stations had officers in charge who were of course responsible to General Kinoshita for the proper conduct of their affairs and certain of these Stations had places of/

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of detention as part of their establishments in which civilian detainees were held. These were known as Bridge House, Myrburgh Road Gaol (the former Union Jack Club), Haiphong Road Camp and at 94 Jessfield Road, Shanghai. The accused General Kinoshita had his office at Bridge House whilst according to his own evidence, Sergeant Yoshida was attached to the German affairs section at 94 Jessfield Road.

7. The first witness for the prosecution was Mr. H.F. Pringle an Australian and General Commercial Superintendent of the Shanghai Telephone Company. He was arrested by Japanese gendarmes on the 6th October 1942 and taken to Bridge House. There he was placed in a cell 19 feet by 11 feet in which he found 16 male Chinese and three foreigners including one Russian woman aged 46 years of age. In an alcove was the lavatory consisting of a bucket with a lid on it for use by all persons and the cell was illuminated by one electric light. Later in the day a Mr. Douglas Fleming was brought into the cell making the total number of inmates up to 21 and the conditions were appalling. The inhabitants were filthy and verminous and the food totally inadequate. In this cell Mr. Pringle existed for 102 days.

On the morning after his arrival at Bridge House at about 9 a.m. Mr. Douglas Fleming was taken out of this cell and returned at about 11.30 a.m. in what Mr. Pringle describes as "a terrible state". He could not use his hands and he told Pringle that he had been strung up by his thumbs. Mr. Pringle's time for torture was on the 13th October 1942 when he was awakened at about 11.30 p.m. and taken to an interrogation room similar to that shown in the photograph exhibit 'K'. There he was questioned but when his interrogators realised that he would not confess to the matters to which they required admissions they decided, in their own words, "to take it out of his body". Mr. Pringle was then subjected to electrical treatment which consisted of sending electric shocks through his body by placing electrodes on tender parts of his body such as his navel, nipples, lips, nose and ears. He struggled so violently in his agony that the bench to which he was secured collapsed. The bench was again set up and when Pringle had been secured once more the electric treatment was continued but this time the shocks were also applied to his private parts. So excruciating was the pain that Pringle tried to knock himself out by striking his head against the bench but mercifully he ultimately lost consciousness. The record of this brutality is on Page 19 of the Proceedings.

8. After ending this electrical treatment Pringle was revived with hot coffee and then given the water treatment which mean in brief that he was secured to the bench and water was poured into him via the mouth and nostrils until his body was full of water. Then someone would jump up and down on his stomach forcing the water back through his mouth. Again he lost consciousness and again he was revived this time to find one of his torturers screaming at him "Speak you bastard, speak." The time was then 8 a.m. and Pringle had been on the bench for no fewer than 6 hours.

9. The evidence of Pringle also contains descriptions of beatings administered to him and it would seem clear that his torturers were determined to extract a confession from him to the effect that he was the Agent of a foreign power.

10. At the end of October 1942 a Chinaman named Vong was put into the cell with Pringle and the others but beforehand Pringle said that he saw Vong being beaten by guards with a wooden stick and a thin iron pipe for a period of about 1½ hours altogether. A notice was placed outside the cell saying that Vong was to receive no food and no water and in fact he received none/

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none except what was given to him secretly by the other cell mates. Even this was finally stopped and after existing for 27 days in that cell Vong died. The last days of Vong's life were described by Pringle and are recorded in his evidence but the important point in this case is that according to Pringle, General Kinoshita personally knew of what was happening to Vong and yet took no action whatever. On Page 26 of the Proceedings it is recorded that Pringle recognised Kinoshita as having inspected the cell on the 16th or 18th day of Vong's starvation when the notice ordering no food and water for Vong was clearly visible. Vong, said Pringle, "threw himself down on his kneed and begged for mercy in his peculiar Chinese he was using, saying 'I am ppor, no food, please Sir.' "The High ranking officer then.....stood and looked concerned." That High ranking officer was Kinoshita and yet he did nothing whatever to alleviate Vong's suffering and as a result I am of the opinion that the Court was entirely justified in convicting Kinoshita of the 2nd Charge.

11. Mr. Pringle also stated that it was a nightly occurrence for him to hear screams of agony in Bridge House. On the 28th January 1943 he was transferred to Haiphong Road Camp where he remained until the 8th July 1945. There he saw William Hutton and others and early in August 1943, he saw Hutton and Mr. J.K. Watson leave the camp with a gendarme. According to Pringle, Hutton was healthy. He saw Hutton's return about 10 days later when Hutton was scarcely recognisable. Pringle's description of Hutton then is recorded on Page 33 of the Proceedings. Hutton died in a mental institution a few days later.

12. There is no evidence as to exactly what happened to Hutton but Mr. John Martin Watson whose evidence commences on Page 51 of the Record spoke of the events between 2nd August 1943 and the 13th August 1943. On the 2nd August 1943 Hutton and Watson were taken from Haiphong Road Camp to 94 Jessfield Road, Shanghai. There, after interrogation, they were placed in adjoining cells, Watson find/himself in one with Hans Rechlin and others. The cells were infested with bugs, lice, mosquitos and other vermin whilst the lavatory accommodation again consisted of a bucket in the corner from which an appalling stench emanated. At this establishment Watson was subjected to both the water treatment and the elctrical treatment.

13. At 94 Jessfield Road, Watson said that he saw Hutton being taken out of the cell twice and that he saw Hutton brought back after the first occasion with the aid of a gendarme on either arm. Watson recognised Yoshida as being a third gendarme who was following Watson and said that Hutton appeared as if he had been through physical ill-treatment and looked extremely tired and in pain (Page 57). The second occasion was on the 7th August 1943 at about 8 a.m. When Yoshida and the gendarmes appeared, they dragged Hutton out of his cell and knocked Hutton down with a rifle butt. Watson also said that after Hutton had been taken away he heard screams and shoutings from Hutton whose voice he recognised. After this second occasion the Accused Yoshida again returned Hutton to his cell.

14. Hans Rechlin in his affidavit, exhibit "NN" and Ernest Solomon in his affidavit "BB" also testified that Sergeant Yoshida ill-treated William Hutton besides themselves and other detainees.

15. On the 13th August 1943, Watson was ordered to Hutton's cell where he found him tied up and in a pitiable condition, trussed up like a dog with ropes that had bitten into his skin leaving festering sores. There were also other marks on his body one of which spelt the word "KILLED". Watson and Hutton returned to Haiphong Road Camp where Hutton's condition was seen by Mr. John Macauley and others. The photographs exhibits P,Q,R,S and T are/

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are of various portions of the body of William Hutton showing the markings referred to whilst these are also described in the Medical Report, exhibit "DD".

16. On his return to Haiphong Road Camp, William Hutton was placed under the medical care of Dr. T.B. Duhn, an American interne, whilst Dr. S.D. Sturton O.B.E. assisted. Dr. Sturton was called as a witness for the Prosecution and his evidence appears on Pages 143 to 153 of the Proceedings. He described the state of Hutton on the 13th August 1943 and the evidence in this case shows that between the 2nd August 1943 and the 13th August 1943 Hutton was reduced from a healthy strong man to a demented wreck and ultimately a few days later he died as a result of the ill-treatment he received during those 11 days at 94 Jessfield Road, Shanghai. An enquiry into the death of Hutton was ordered by the Japanese Authorities in Tokio and yet in his evidence, Kinoshita stated (Page 193) that he later forgot that such an enquiry ever took place.

17. The witnesses for the Prosecution spoke of the horrors practiced in the Camps in which they were confined, of the appalling conditions, the lack of food and water, the insanitary conditions and there was evidence given that Kinoshita knew of these conditions because he visited the cells on various occasions yet he took no action to alleviate the sufferings of the detainees. This failure on his part to exercise the authority which he possessed contributed to the suffering because it was only with his acquiescence that the cruelty could have continued and therefore in my opinion he may be said to be responsible for and concerned in the numerous acts of cruelty practiced by his subordinates.

18. Kinoshita and Yoshida both gave evidence at their trial. The evidence of Kinoshita commences on Page 185 of the transcript and that of Yoshida on Page 226. Whilst admitting that he had inspected the cells where these various detainees had been incarcerated (Pages 195 and 205), Kinoshita denied any knowledge of any ill-treatment of prisoners. He admitted, however, that Daily Reports were furnished to his Headquarters by the officers in charge of the Stations but said that he hardly ever saw them. He denied (Page 192) that he had received any reports concerning William Hutton but he stated (Page 205) that the detainees would become accustomed to the foul odour from the lavatory buckets in the cells. This admission would perhaps suggest at least a callous attitude towards the prisoners' welfare.

19. Sergeant Yoshida's case also amounted to a complete denial of the allegations against him and he also suggested that his duties were such that he would not normally come into contact with the detainees who gave evidence. He denied that he ever saw William Hutton in the cells (Page 244) and said that it was only in conversation with the Kempeis that he had heard of this William Hutton incident and that Hutton had been tied up with rope. In answer to a question put to him by the President (Page 261) Yoshida denied Hans Rechlin's statement that he had given the electrical treatment to Rechlin but admitted he had heard of this treatment and he described the apparatus used and said that it was used during the interrogation of Chinese (Page 262). He had also heard of the water treatment and agreed that it was inhumane.

20. Having regard to the evidence of the Prosecution witnesses and in particular, Mr. Watson, Mr. Solomon and Mr. Hans Rechlin, I am of the opinion that the Court was justified in convicting Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo of the 1st Charge which was the only one upon which he was arraigned.

21. With regard to Lieutenant General Kinoshita, as I have pointed out in paragraphs 10 and 17 above, the evidence indicates that/

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that he knew of the treatment meted out to detainees. It was certainly his duty to know and he himself admitted that even without that knowledge he owed a moral responsibility (Page 213). I consider that the Court was justified in convicting Kinoshita of all the Charges.

22. The two accused each submitted Petitions against the Findings and Sentence. These Petitions are both dated the 7th December 1948 and are attached to the Proceedings of the trial. In his Petition Kinoshita pleads that there was no evidence at the trial that he was "concerned in" the alleged ill-treatment of the prisoners and suggests that the Court misinterpreted the words "concerned in" for "responsible for". I do not consider that there is any substance in this contention.

23. The Petition of Sergeant Yoshida Bunzo contained a repetition of his denial of knowledge of the offences alleged against him. This Petition contains no material which was not before the Court and I therefore advise that it provides no reason for interference with the Findings of the Court.

24. The maximum punishment to which the Court could have sentenced the accused was death and you will no doubt consider in all the circumstances as to whether the sentences of Life Imprisonment for General Kinoshita and 12 years Imprisonment for Sergeant Yoshida are just. I respectfully suggest that they are. The Court made no recommendation to mercy.

25. Having carefully considered these Proceedings and attended the trial on two days, I am of the opinion that the case was well conducted and since the G.O.C. Hong Kong Land Forces has reserved confirmation to you, I am of the opinion that you may confirm the Findings and the Sentence. Since, however, the G.O.C. Hong Kong Land Forces has not endorsed on the Minutes of the Proceedings a Minute reserving confirmation I have written to him with a request that he should sign and forward a suitable Minute which can be attached to the Proceedings.

(Sgd) A. Sidney Wilmot.

Group Captain,
D.J.A.G., FAR EAST.

ASW/LB.

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END OF EVIDENCE OF P.W. NO. 1 - H.F. PRINGLE (Contd.).

Witness:(Contd): big and stout as I am.

President: Sgt Yoshida Bunzo, will you require Mr Pringle again?

Second accused: No.

President: You are discharged, Mr Pringle.

Prosecutor; Will you call Mr J.R. Canning.

P.W. NO. 2 - JAMES ROBERT CANNING.

The witness is sworn.

EXAMINATION BY PROSECUTOR.

Q. Mr Canning, will you give the Court your full name, your age, your nationality and your occupation?

A. James Robert Canning, 42, British, factory manager.

Q. And your Shanghai address?

A. 927 Baikal Road.

Q. In October, 1942, were you a civilian resident of Shanghai?

A. I was.

Q. Can you tell this Court of anything that happened to you in the month of October, 1942?

A. On October 28, 1942, at 11 a.m. I was escorted from the factory to Bridge House by the Japanese appointed military supervisor.

Q. What happened to you when you arrived at Bridge House?

A. I was taken through the side door to the office on the ground floor and told to wait there and was handed over to the charge of the officers by the military supervisor who then left.

Q. What happened to you after that?

A. I was searched and all my valuables, belt, suspenders, tie taken away and then shoved into a cell.

Q. Where was the location of this cell?

A. Through the main door, through the main building, out into the yard and some distance away was a small house which came to be known as the annexe.

Exhibit "J" is shown to the witness.

Q. Does this sketch illustrate the position of that house?

A. Exactly.

Prosecutor: Will you show that to the Court?

Witness indicates the position on the sketch to the Court.

Q. Does that sketch show the cell in which you were actually confined?

A. That sketch actually shows the building. No cells are marked on it.

Q. Will you look through these photographs and tell the Court if you recognize any of them?

Witness is shown Exhibits "K," "L," "M," and "N."

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J.R. CANNING (Contd.).

A. Exhibit "K" is the interrogation room, the mezzanine floor building outside the wall of the main ground floor office. Exhibit "L" is a cage of exactly the same dimensions as the one in which I myself was interned. Exhibit "M" is actually the interior of the house where I was detained.

Q. Does it show the actual cell in which you were imprisoned?

A. It shows the cell in which I was actually imprisoned and the number "six" can be seen in Chinese character on the door. (Witness shows Exhibit "M" to the Court).

Q. Can you say that these are authentic photographs of these buildings?

A. Definitely, yes.

Q. Would you describe briefly the condition in cell No. 6 when you first went into it?

A. As I passed into the cell, before which I was deprived of my shoes, the place was fairly dirty. There were a number of Chinese prisoners and some foreigners.

Q. How many prisoners besides yourself were in the cell?

A. Never more than 10 or less than seven.

Q. Will you give very briefly the dimensions of this cell?

A. I should say approximately 10 feet by 12 feet.

Q. Did you stay in this cell the whole time that you were in Bridge House?

A. For the entire period of my detention.

Q. Were you ever taken out of the cell for anything, any reason?

A. On the 30th October, about 10 p.m. I was taken from the cell to one of the questioning rooms in the main office.

Q. Do you mean the interrogation room similar to the one you have identified on this photograph Exhibit "K"?

A. Yes.

Q. What happened there?

A. I was met by two Japanese junior officers and one interpreter in civilian dress.

Q. What happened then?

A. I was accused of gleaning information of Japanese military importance from my factory and passing this information out to my Government.

Q. Was there any truth in these allegations?

A. None at all.

Q. What happened to you after that?

A. I was told that unless I came through with the information they required, I was in for a very, very bad time.

Q. Did you then stay in the interrogation room or what happened then?

A. They had my personal files from my house which they had taken after my arrest and asked me many questions of inconsequential matters.

Q. And after that?

A. I was returned to my cell after about two hours questioning.

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd).

Q. Were you ever again removed from the cell for any reason?
 A. I was taken out on the afternoon of November 2 about 4 p.m.

Q. ⁱⁿ Where were you taken to?
 A. Again to one of the interrogation rooms.

Q. Will you describe what happened then?
 A. Exactly the same form that happened on the night of October 30 with the addition of a little kicking and face-slapping.

Q. Who did this kicking and face-slapping?
 A. A corporal whose name I understand to be Nakatani.

Q. How was he dressed?
 A. In the ordinary Japanese uniform.

Q. Did he have any distinguishing marks on his uniform of any kind?
 A. I believe he had one star and a red line on his coat.

Q. What happened to you after that?
 A. I was returned to the cell and told that that evening they would call me again and give me my last chance to confess.

Q. Did they come back in the evening?
 A. They did.

Q. What happened after that?
 A. I was this time taken to the ground floor office ⁱⁿ the main office, itself. There was a party of seven men, five in uniform and two in plain-clothes.

Q. Were these seven men all of the same nationality or what were they?
 A. All of the same nationality.

Q. What was that?
 A. Japanese.

Q. What happened when you got into this room?
 A. The interpreter took me through the same old rigmarole again. I arrived about 8.30. At about 8.55 they said they were tired of wasting time on a British liar. They said all Britishers were liars. "If the British had not lied, there would have been no war." If the tongue would not talk, they would make the body talk.

Q. Did they do anything of the kind?
 A. They produced two low benches or forms, laid them down, and I was tied to these forms with my arms and ankles manacled and tied securely with ropes and chains.

Q. What happened after that?
 A. Nakatani sat on my chest, one of the crowd sat on my stomach and two men held my head with a bucket underneath it and produced a large kettle of water which Nakatani held in his hand. They proceeded to pour the water from this kettle into my mouth and nose until I passed out.

Q. You mean you became unconscious?
 A. Yes.

Q. And after what length of time did you become unconscious?
 A. About half-an-hour.

Q. And when you regained consciousness, what happened?

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd.).

A. Nakatani was on the floor. They were holding my head to one side and the man on my stomach was rolling back and forth like he was riding a horse and forcing water out of me.

Q. And after that?

A. They continued the same treatment until 3 a.m. on November 3.

Q. Was the water which they were using the same water from the same kettle?

A. No.

Q. What sort of water was it?

A. Towards the end of the time they put in a handful of rock salt.

Q. And what was the effect of that?

A. The effect of that was that I told them they could write anything they liked and I would sign it.

Q. Why was that more effective than the ordinary water?

A. It produced a pain which it is practically impossible to describe.

Q. And did you sign any such document?

A. I was released from the chains and shackled and sat on a chair for 15 minutes to compose myself and then I signed this document.

Q. And then?

A. Then I was forced to write underneath it "I have signed this document of my own free will and accord."

Q. What happened after that?

A. I was returned to the cell about 3.30.

Q. And what was your condition when you returned to the cell?

A. I was feeling very, very sick, and after a short time I had to go to the toilet and passed quite a lot of blood.

Q. How many times did you pass blood?

A. About every hour for 24 hours.

Q. Now, in this cell where you were living with the other prisoners, what were the arrangements for your everyday life. I would like you to tell the Court of the ordinary necessities of existence such as food, sanitary arrangements and general conditions as briefly as possible.

A. In the morning we received a bowl of very watery congee and at lunch time got a bowl of cold rice, sometimes with a tiny rubber fish on it. The prisoners who would rather have bread were given a small piece of bread instead of rice. The evening meal was the same as the tiffin meal. After the prisoners had emptied their bowls one or two were pushed through a hole in the door and some green tea was pushed in. There was never more than three bowls between the whole of the prisoners. No matter what your condition, no other liquid was permitted at any other time of the day.

Q. And the sanitary arrangements?

A. In the corner of the cell where I was in was two wooden boards which one pulled up and there was a hole in the floor. Only two cells had that arrangement. The other cells had tubs.

Q. Were these two boards similar to the two shown in Exhibit "L" which you recognized as the photograph of one of the cells?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you show the Court where these two boards were?

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd).

Witness indicates the position in the Photograph to the Court.

Q. What were these two boards?

A. It was the cover to the toilet.

Q. And was that the arrangement throughout the whole of the time of your imprisonment?

A. In my particular cell, no woman was ever placed. The arrangements were such as I have described. Had a woman been placed in the cell, they added a tub.

Q. Did you actually see that arrangement being made in the other cells?

A. Yes.

Q. What about the facilities for keeping yourself clean in this cell?

A. They allowed the prisoners in the cell about two minutes to rush into the yard opposite in which there were about six taps and clean themselves as quickly as possible. I myself had no toilet articles such as a tooth-brush, tooth-paste or change of clothing for 24 days.

Q. What was the effect of that?

A. After I had been in Bridge House for about 30 days some disease broke out in my hands.

Q. Do you know the cause of that disease?

A. I was not sure at the time of the cause, but I presumed it was because of the terrible conditions we were in.

Q. What did it look like, this disease?

A. It looked like festering boils.

Q. Was it cured?

A. Until my hands reached the stage when I could no longer use them, I was denied any medical attention and I was taken to a dressing station on the fourth floor.

Q. You say you were taken to the fourth floor where you received medical attention to your hands?

A. That is correct.

Q. And you received such medical attention?

A. I did.

Q. Did your hands improve from that time on?

A. No, they got steadily worse.

Q. You said you could not use your hands?

A. That is so.

Q. Did you remain in the cell?

A. I did.

Q. How did you perform the ordinary duties of life without the use of your hands?

A. Another British cell-mate, Mr Jack Rodgers, did all the necessary buttoning and unbuttoning of my clothes and fed me when he was through.

Q. What was the climate like in Shanghai in October, 1942?

A. In October it was fairly nice, but November and December was very, very cold and on many days freezing.

Q. Did the climate affect life in your cell in any way?

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd).

A. I should say it made our degree of misery quite a lot worse.

Q. What were the arrangements for keeping you warm?
A. None existed.

Q. What happened to you?
A. On December 29 I was taken along with 12 other prisoners in a police lorry to the Kiangwan Court.

Q. What happened there?
A. We hung around the Court all day long and at 6 p.m. we were taken in an open truck back to Bridge House.

Q. And thereafter?
A. On the 30th we were again taken -- the same party of prisoners -- the military High Court at Kiangwan. Before taking us into Court, one of the gendarmes from Bridge House spoke to each of us separately and told us we were going to be tried on the confessions we had signed. He told us we would be asked if we had made them of our own free-will and accord. He told us to say "yes." If we said "no" it would be disastrous for us.

Q. Did he say what kind of disaster it would be?
A. My education then was fairly good. I knew.

Q. Did he not say?
A. No.

Q. What happened after that?
A. All the prisoners were marched into Court. There was no sign of any defence. The charges were read and we were all pronounced guilty of espionage.

Q. And were these signed statements of yours produced?
A. I did not see them.

Q. And subsequently what happened to you?
A. We were told that as Shanghai was an occupied country, we could only expect capital punishment. Someone asked each of us our religion and next-of-kin. Several hours later we were taken back into Court and the sentence was reduced to two years imprisonment suspended for five years.

Q. And then?
A. Then I was taken back to Bridge House, given my things, released and told to go to the General Hospital.

Q. While you were in the cell in the annexe to Bridge House, were there guards of any kind?
A. Usually one corporal and two privates. They used to change about three times a day.

Q. Did you ever see ranks apart from corporals and privates?
A. Yes.

Q. What did you see?
A. Every evening at 6 p.m. there was an inspection of the cells by an officer, accompanied by some corporals.

Q. Were these the only inspections, at 6 o'clock in the evening?
A. No.

Q. What other inspections were there?
A. I think on about three occasions there was a really high-ranking person came around and inspected the cells.

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EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd.).

Q. What intervals were there between these three occasions?
 A. About three weeks to a month.

Q. Was it the same high-ranking officer each time?
 A. I do not remember.

Q. Did you see the officer on each of the occasions?
 A. Yes.

Q. On what occasion?
 A. The first occasion was when I had been there for about 30 days.

Q. What happened on that occasion?
 A. The guards got themselves all cleaned up and showed great respect and this officer came in and walked around and peered through the bars of each one but did not enter any cell.

Q. What was the condition of your cell when he peered in?
 A. There was no change at any time in the cell.

Q. Have you ever seen that officer since?
 A. No.

Q. Could you describe him?
 A. He was a man of very fine military bearing and from the back when he was walking he looked exactly like a Prussian officer. I should say he was about 5 feet 4 inches or 5 feet 5.

Q. Do you recognize any of the Japanese in this Court?
 May the accused stand, sir?

President: Yes. Both accused, stand up.

Q. I would like you to take a good look at both these men and tell the Court if you have ever seen either of them before.

The witness approaches both accused.

A. Mr President, I do not recognize these men.

Prosecutor: That concludes my examination-in-chief of this witness.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY DEFENCE COUNSEL.

Q. About how many Europeans were kept in the No. 2 cell in which you were in?

A. Sometimes four, sometimes five. The prisoners changed.

Q. On the occasion when the first inspection party came to inspect your cell, about how many Europeans were in your cell?
 A. I can't remember.

Q. Can you recollect any of the names of the European prisoners who were together with you in the same cell?
 A. I can.

Q. Will you please name some of them?
 A. Rodger, Topas, Allivatsky.

Q. Do you remember the names of the European prisoners who were kept in the No. 3 cell?
 A. Only one.

Q. Who was that?
 A. Forrestier.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION OF P.W. NO. 2 - J. R. CANNING (Contd).

Q. What was the approximate period of Mr Forrestier's detention there?

A. He was there when I came in, he was there when I left.

Q. Can you remember any other European prisoners who were detained in any of the other cells there?

A. I can.

Q. Who were they?

A. Mr Johnstone, Mr Pringle, Mr Petroff, Mr Bungey. That's all.

Q. In which cell was Johnstone?

A. He was in the main building, but was brought to No. 1 cell where I was staying about 26th December.

Q. In which cell was Pringle?

A. I don't know. It was in the main building.

Q. In other words the cell in which you were kept and the cell in which Pringle was kept were in completely different buildings?

A. I did not see him. I know he was not kept in the block where I was kept. He must have been in another building.

Q. Have you ever seen any of the handcuffs that were used at Bridge House?

A. I had some on my hands and feet.

Q. Were these handcuffs chrome or nickle-plated and looked shining?

A. I am sure I cannot tell you now as I was not interested in handcuffs at the time.

Q. In that case you are quite able to say you never saw Pringle in one of those detention cells?

A. Correct.

Defence Counsel: No further questions, sir.

RE-EXAMINATION BY PROSECUTOR.

Q. You have mentioned the names of certain Europeans who were in the annexe while you were there. Were these cells in which you were confined similar to yours?

A. Exactly, in every respect, except that No. 1 and No. 6 had a tub under the wooden boards. The others had tubs in the cells which were taken out of the cells every morning.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SECOND ACCUSED DECLINED.

As Mr ^{KAKEN} Kineshita and second accused both state they do not wish to question the witness further, J. R. CANNING is discharged by the President.

Prosecutor: Call Mr Watson.

P.W. NO. 3 - JOHN MARTIN WATSON

The witness is sworn.

EXAMINATION BY PROSECUTOR.

Q. Mr Watson, will you give this Court your full name, age and present address?

A. John Martin Watson, now 52, residing in Shanghai.

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