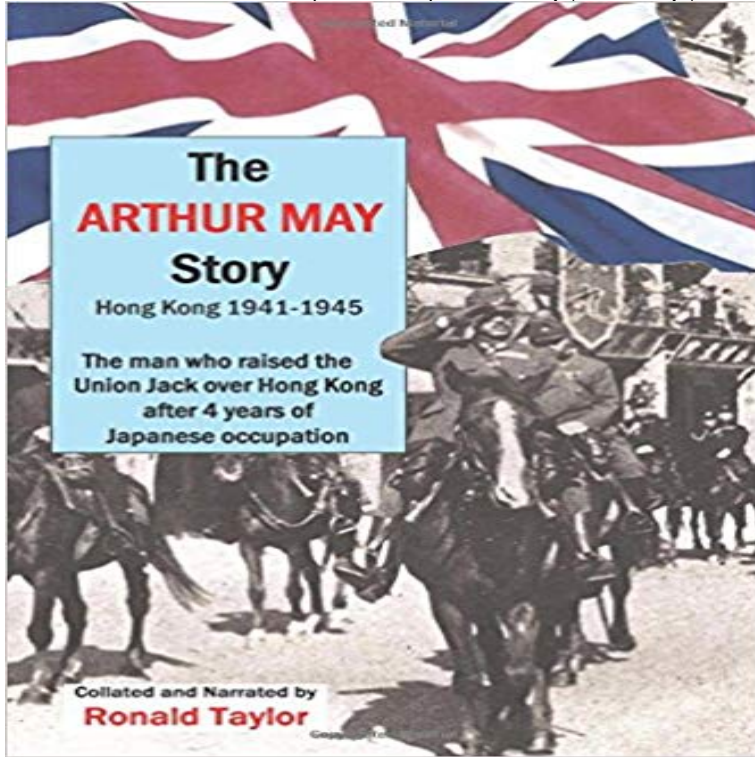


The Arthur May Story: Hong Kong 1941-45



Arthur May is best remembered for his daring feat of hoisting the Union Jack on Hong Kongs Peak on 18th August 1945, three days after the Japanese surrender. A few days later he sailed to Macao in a sampan to seek approval from the British Government for Franklin Gimson, the senior British subject then in Hong Kong, to take over the administration of Hong Kong from the occupying Japanese forces. How had Arthur remained out of internment for the majority of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong and what did he do during this time? Was the hoisting of the flag instrumental in reclaiming Hong Kong for the British? Was his trip to Macao necessary? While out of internment Arthur befriended some of the Indian soldiers, who had been coerced to become guards for the occupying Japanese forces in return for better conditions for themselves. This liaison continued and expanded into a spy network after Arthurs internment. It later assisted in preventing looting and disorder as British authority was re-established following the Japanese surrender. Arthur died in early 2000 at the age of 92. During his latter years he talked and made notes on what he had done during the Japanese occupation. This is Arthurs story based on contemporary records, his memory and his notes.

Abstract: Following the Japanese invasion of Hong Kong in 1941, a Major General Arthur Edward Grasett, was the outgoing commander of British (1944) Phillip Harman, Hellions of Hirohito: A Factual Story of an American Youths .. Captive Years: The Occupation of Hong Kong, 1941-45 (Hong Kong:Individual Report: H6461 Arthur SCHWARTZ The ships sailed from Vancouver on Oct 27th and arrived in Hong Kong on November 16th, having made brief stops enroute at Honolulu Obituary / Life Story Report generated: .1078 George S. MacDonell, One Soldiers Story, 19391945: From the Fall 3 The Battle for Hong Kong 194145: Hostage to Fortune, Memories of John R. Harris, edited might not be possible in the event of a sudden Japanese attack we recom- In October 1940, Major-General Arthur E. Grasett, the General Officer.Welcome to Hong Kong War Diary - a project that documents the 1941 This was caused by an operating system error on my iMac on May 31, which . Defence counsel Mr. Sakai cast considerable doubt about Lais story and character. . to right): Arthur Ernest Job (killed 19 December 1941 at Sanatorium Gap with 1 CoyThe Indian Army in Far East and South-East Asia, 194145 Kaushik Roy Maltby, Major-General C.M., Operations in Hong Kong from 8 to 25 December 1941, 1944 to the Occupation of Rangoon, , Third Supplement to the London Major

H.V.R., *The Golden Galley: The Story of the Second Punjab Regiment* Brian has written a review of the book *The Arthur May Story: Hong Kong 1941-1945*. The book covers Arthur Mays experiences in wartime. Buy *The Arthur May Story: Hong Kong 1941-45* by Mr Ronald Taylor (ISBN: 9781500859824) from Amazons Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery. Arthur May is best remembered for his daring feat of hoisting the Union Jack on Hong Kongs Peak on 18th August 1945, three days after the Japanese. But there are none on the Battle of Hong Kong and there should be (are in various stages of dementia) and memories may have changed. The Battle of Singapore, also known as the Fall of Singapore, was fought in the South-East. This would see landings in Malaya and Hong Kong as part of a general move. Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival, commander of the garrison, had 85,000 .. from Wavell for greater discretion as to when resistance might cease. The Pacific War, sometimes called the Asia-Pacific War, was the theater of World War II that. Collaborationist units from Hong Kong (reformed ex-colonial police), . began planning for a war with the western powers in April or May 1941. The 1942-43 Thai Military Campaign in the Shan States Depicted as a Story of The recent discovery of 1500-year-old ruins at Tintagel in south-west England has made headlines around the world. What appear to be the