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AFFIDAVIT

TAPUTUAPAI Tetani
Born at Piroe (Tahiti) on
6 April 1915; parents:
Father unknown; mother:
Tete Taputuraoi.
Living at 16 Rue Bellier, Hanoi.

At Long-Son on 9 March in the evening I had taken
refuge in the shelter where the General's Command Post was.
I passed the night in the magazine.

About 6:30 AM on the 10th, the General with the
officers and men of the strong point were made prisoners,
bound and shut up in one portion of the shelter. I re-
joined them.

About 10:30 four Japanese rode re back into the
magazine where I had spent the night. I tried to resist
but they struck re and pushed re into this room. There
one of the soldiers came up and threatened re with his
bayonet, another struck re and laid re on the ground. I
was violated by one of them under the eyes of three others,
one of whom was threatening re with his bayonet. Pre-
viously they had torn re clothes off re.

In the evening about 2000 hours, I was taken back
to the citadel where the other French women already were.

I shall recognize the one to blame if he is brought
before re. I do not /know/ his name, rank or unit.

(Signed) T. TAPUTUAPAI

Witnessed for the verification of the signatures of Mrs.
TAPUTUAPAI and of Captain LE Sourd placed against this
/affidavit/.

Hanoi, 4 September 1946 (Sd) J. Leriviere
Chief of Civil Service

(STAMP) (COMMISSARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC
(Tonkin and North Annam)
(Civil Commission)

Signed and attested under oath on 3 September 1946 at
Hanoi, before re the undersigned Investigation Officer
assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of
which this affidavit is the object.

(Sd) Captain LE SOURD

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A F F I D A V I T:

NGUYEN-thi-THONG
Born 23 Feb. 1915 at THAI-BINH
TONKIN
Father: dead, name unknown
Mother: NGUYEN-THI-NAM, deceased
Home address: 16 Boulevard Carnot
HANOI

At LANGSON:

I was living with Medical Captain BELINI, who was in charge of the infirmary in the Gallieni barracks at KYLUA near LANG Son, as his concubine.

At the time of the attack of 9 March 1945 the barracks surrendered on the 11th at 7 a.m. The Japanese evacuated the women who had been shut up in the GROUPE TRU THIEM. I found myself there with Mrs. LAZENSKI, RICHARD, ALPHONSI and other civilians whose names I don't remember. When we left the barracks we left there Captain BELINI dead from his wounds and Captain JARDOT wounded.

About 2200 hours on 11 March the Japanese gathered all the civilians together and shut us up in the Indo-China Guardhouse at Lang Son. We remained there ten days after which the women were transferred to the Fotel des Trois Brechoux. The day after our arrival at the hotel, I asked to go out and be employed at the infirmary, offering myself as a sick nurse. This was granted me and I repaired at once to the hospital furnished with a permit given me by the Japanese Medical Officer NAGATA.

There, I again met Medical Commandant CLAIR and Captain BELINI; the latter wounded in the head by a blow with an iron bar.

After four days of freedom, I was arrested in the town by the Japanese and taken to their Military Police H.Q. situated behind the hospital of the Indo-China Guard. One day, having to go to the W.C., I saw in one of the outhouses the window shutters of which were partly open, the body of Captain LINAUD hanging by the thumbs. His head was turned towards the window and lolling to one side. It appeared to me that he was dead.

I remained shut up in Japanese military police H.Q. for 8 days and then let go. After that I was arrested on several occasions and violently beaten. The Japanese rebuked me for my relations with the French.

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When I could move around in Lang Son, that is to say ten days after 9 March, I saw, in a trench near the Officers' Club, the corpses of Mme. BRICHER holding the corpse of little AVISSE, grandson of Mr. BLOUX of the G.I. in her arms, and the corpse of police officer CA. All three appeared to have been killed by bayonet thrusts. I also saw two crates of corpses. CO HEB, who was following this funeral procession told me that it was connected with the massacre of 13 officers and men of the Engineers by sword and bayonet. One of the victims was her lover.

On the mound LE DUC KEMI, I saw the corpses of six French Soldiers, one of which had been completely decapitated. In the direction of CO LEM I saw corpses of 3 French NCOs.

In the city, near the market I saw 8 corpses which were afterwards buried in nearby trenches.

I was able to wander in the direction of Fort Negrier and to TO SON; I saw there numerous corpses of French Soldiers in an advanced state of decomposition unburied.

In the course of their investigation at Lang Son, the Japanese forced several of my fellow-countrywomen who were living with French soldiers, to follow them to a brothel which they had set up at TIEN YEN. By means of a trick I was able to escape them.

/signed/

NGUYEN-thi-THONG

Signed and attested under oath on 6 September 1946 at HANOI, before me undersigned Investigation Officer, authorized by the French Authorities for the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

Captain Le Sourd

Witness for the verification of the signatures of Mme. Nguyen thi Thong and Captain Le Sourd fixed to this affidavit HANOI; 7 Sept. 1946
 Chief of Service E. C. of Lampriere

(/stamp/ Commissariat of the Republic. Civil Service HANOI Tonkis and North Annam.

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 E-5.

/s/ Yale Maxon

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AFFIDAVIT

CASAULA Fernand
 Born 6 Sept. 1900 at Bordeaux
 Son of Marie CASAULA
 Address in France: 72 Rue Man-
 dron, Bordeaux.

AT HAGIANG:

About 2100 hours on the evening of 27 March 1945 I was called by a Japanese corporal and taken out of the post of Quang Ba into a cai nha (native house) where about 15 Indochinese civilians were gathered round a wounded person stretched out on a bank (art-flanc). I was asked to identify her. I recognized and recognized Miss Andree RENARD of Hagiang. The corporal told me to question her about her wound and how she came to be in Quang Ba.

After her father had been killed by a stray bullet during the night 9/10 March 1945 Miss RENARD and her mother had fled through the forest and had succeeded in reaching Lang Van. On 26 March 1945, she and her mother were stopped by Japanese soldiers who violated them and then killed her mother with bayonet thrusts. Miss Renard having had only her left shoulder pierced through was able to escape and get to Quang Ba. During this account, the Japanese corporal was sitting on the bunk and having put his hands under Miss Renard's dress and applied himself to feeling her in a disgusting manner. An interpreter translated our conversation to the Japanese corporal.

The Japanese doctor being absent, I asked authority to give the necessary/medical/care to Miss Renard. They paid no attention to my request and two soldiers took me back to my room.

Next day I tried to get some news of the wounded girl. The Japanese corporal answered me that her wound smelt bad.

I presume that Miss Andree Renard was violated again several times during the night 27/28 March 1945 and that she must have died as a result of these outrages and of her neglected wound. For in spite of the investigations which were undertaken, no trace of her has ever been recovered.

(Signed) F. CASAULA

Fernand Cassula

Signed and attested under oath on 10 Sept. 1946 at Hanoi, before me the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Signed) Captain LE SOURD

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Witnessed for the legalization of the signature of
Mr. CHANLA placed above.

Hanoi, 12 Sept. 1946

Chief of /illegible/ the Civil Registry

(SEAL) (COMMISSARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC
(CIVIL REGISTRY, HANOI.
(Tonkin and North Annam.

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DESCRIPTION OF MRS. PENNINGTON (PAULINE)

Received by us, Raymond GUILLET, Professor of the Faculties of Law, charged with the investigation of War Crimes in North Indo-China.

The 9th of March I was in the company of Adjutant PERIOLA when about 1930 we heard some Japanese singing followed immediately by firing. The Japanese broke into the wards. We were engaged on the stairway of the cellar which we reached; we remained there till seven in the morning. The Japanese killed all night. As soon as we appeared outside the cellar two Japanese took us prisoner immediately, asking possession of jewels and of my bag. We were led to the square opposite the old ba-quan /betiver/ administrative office/. After one hour we went up to the first /i.e. second/ floor of the ba-quan. At that time there were twenty-six of us Europeans, of whom two were women. My five-year-old son was with me all the time; I have nothing to reproach the Japanese with in this connection.

Everybody had to sit down; I on a bunk. At that moment the Japanese forced all the men present to remove their shorts and drawers to undergo a strip examination without their being touched, an examination whose purpose we did not understand. Then a Japanese called we and had me placed in the middle of the room. He made me open my blouse and Mrs. V..... /hers/. Quiet till 1400. At that moment 22 prisoners were taken away, among them Mr. PERIOLA. To my question as to the reason for their leaving, they answered that the major wished to interrogate them regarding their functions in order to reestablish them in their duties. There remained with the two ladies Messrs. JOSEPH (Adjutant), FLORENZ and a sailor.

Toward 1900 or 2000 a Japanese had us go out onto the stairway and gagged me with a napkin. I was able to pull off the napkin, cry out and, despite being tripped up, return to the bunk. An hour of quiet followed, I was then motioned to get off the bunk. I refused. Then I was struck by a Japanese with the flat of the bayonet on the abdomen and the thighs, and by another Japanese by better blows. I was also slapped. Now respite. Then to see whether I was asleep they would strike my feet with their bayonets or burn my ankles with cigarettes.

The next day, 11 March, toward 1000 the Japanese brought in 10 prisoners. It was then that a Japanese made a sign to Mrs. V..... and to me from the door to follow him. Then, accompanied by one other,

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he made us go up to the third U.S. Fourth/ floor. Mrs. V..... and to follow a Japanese into a room. Another Japanese, in turn, made me take off my slip and stretch out on a mat. My state of emergency saved me. Mrs. V..... came down a moment after me. Immediately she confided to me that she had been violated. In the course of the day they came for her five times. The husband of Mrs. V..... was allowed in order that he would not oppose the successive departures of his wife.

During the day of the 12th Mrs. V..... was again violated five times. They left me on the other hand in complete peace.

On the evening of the 12th, toward 1500, Major S. W. and the interpreter Y. D. had us leave. Mr. and Mrs. V....., my son and me.

The Major ordered us to go to Major W. T. and Mr. and Mrs. V..... to prison. We were supplied with Major W. T. and Mrs. W. T. in the house of Captain V. H. M. There were 17 of us. During a month and a half nothing to report.

One day after Major S. W. came with the soldier Y. W. to compel me to go to serve coffee at the house of the Japanese officers. The Japanese women, he said, resemble monkeys and were not pretty. I had S. W. told that I had been attending the Japanese for three days at the hospital (in reality I had only been taking medicines from boxes), that it was enough for me. S. W. said then that I should go to serve coffee some day. I had him told that I would not go, that I had been negligent for one month.

Another month of nothing to report.

When Mr. C. B. went to get sick the evening of the 11th he crossed over the Y. H. bridge and on the way came to the left of the bridge. According to the testimony of a Japanese who was only wounded and could fly to the mountain, Mr. C. B. was wrong there. He could have saved himself but caused himself to be noticed by crying "my wife, my child!". His head was cut off.

29 October 1945
 Certified True Copy
 President of the Commission. (sgd) C. B. H. H.

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FOR CERTIFICATION

For certification:
THE SIGN OF THE
FRANCE FOR INDO-CHINA.
By Authority:
The Commissioner of Justice
/Signature illegible/
/S.E.L./

Saigon, 20 May 1946
Lt. Colonel Y. THUCK, O.L.S.
Chief of Federal War Crimes Service
/S.E.L./
/SIGNED: Y. THUCK

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Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-A-5

/s/ Yale Maxon

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AFFIDAVIT

2/12/18 in (10) 2123 4

CAZAJOUS Cecile, Anee, Valentine, born 21 November 1905 at ARICIZANS-AVANT (Hautes-Pyrenees)
 Wife of Adjutant FLOURET
 Daughter of CAZAJOUS Jean and of Anastasie LaCaze
 Domicile in France: COMTEAU (Lot-et-Garonne)

at about 1915 on 9 March at the moment of the Japanese attack, I had taken refuge with my husband to the Tri-Chau's /province-chief/ house, which was guarded by some ten link co /guards/. We were barely in the building when it was attacked by the Japanese. My husband armed himself and commanded the defense with the link co of Tri-Chau. The fight lasted from 45 minutes to about an hour and ceased in the face of the valor of the Japanese, who penetrated into the building after knocking in the doors and windows. The Tri-Chau and his link co were all killed in the course of the combat. When the Japanese got through into the property there survived only the mandarin's wife, his children, my husband and myself.

My husband and I were placed in the yard, stripped of all we possessed, bound, struck with rifle butts (I have some scars on my scalp and on my left socket), loaded with the arms taken from the Tri-Chau's and we were taken near the bridge of Yen Bien where we served as shields between the French troops on the one hand and the Japanese troops on the other who were continuing the fight. We remained there till morning and were then taken to one of the fermes des jeux /amusement center/ of the neighborhood.

From there my husband was taken to the Tri-Chau's where he was present at the plundering of the Tri-Chau's house and then of ours. Some hours later we were led--my husband who had been brought back and I--to a second ferme des jeux in the midst of Japanese soldiery.

I was at first closed up in one of the rooms of the ferme des jeux with my husband, Mrs. Benisereu (friend of Adjutant Perriolat), Sergeant Jobert, a Navy Quartermaster and 23 other French military personnel. These 23 military personnel were assembled, taken to the bridge of Yen Bien and massacred. The first five, which included me, were kept in the quarters that we occupied and it was there, under the eyes of my husband, that I had to suffer the first results of the soldiery which I resisted efficaciously.

In the course of the night 10/11 March 1945 I was transferred to a neighboring room along with Mrs. Benisereu and I had to yield to the brutalities of the Nips. I was also violated five times, including once under the eyes of Mrs. Benisereu who was spared after being examined.

The deeds took place in the following manner: The first time I was taken to a side room with Mrs. Benisereu by two guards. They beat

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us violently and laid us on the floor. One of them tore off my slip and
violate me. In the course of the night on four separate occasions I was
taken out and violated in the same manner. Those guilty were always armed
and completely equipped. My husband who was incarcerated in the same
room as I could say nothing when they came to get me, for he was bound
and every time he attempted to intervene received numerous and violent
blows.

During those three days and three nights the prisoners received
only two meals; they could neither wash nor relieve themselves. At the
end of those three days I was locked up as well as my husband in the pro-
vincial prison where we remained two months sustained by two bowls of rice
a day and a canteen /2 litres/ of water. About 10 May we were transferred
to the residence where we found the other French men and women, prisoners
placed there from the beginning.

About 26 May everybody was transferred by truck, the men to
Victri, the women to Hanoi.

I do not know the names of my tormentors who were all under
the orders of Major Szwano.

/Sic/ Flouret

Signed and witnessed under oath this twenty-seventh day of August
one thousand nine hundred and forty-six at Saigon before me, the
undersigned, Investigation officer accredited by French authority for
the investigations of which the present affidavit is the object.

/Sgd/ Captain Le Sourd

Verified for the legalization
of the signature:
The Chief of the Special Section
of the Surete Federale
Certifies that the person who signed the
present declaration is indeed:
Mrs. Flouret
/s.d/
Henri Le Guir
Police Commissioner

/wording on seal/
Government of Cochinchina - Police
Legal Section of Special Information

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Denzel Carr, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 A-6.

/s/ Denzel Carr

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41.12.15 2/107 E 2124 4

A F F I D A V I T : MOULLET Albert Louis, Chief of Battalion
 OC of the Colonial Infantry, Lt-
 Commander of the IIIrd Territory and
 of the military sub-division of HANGIANG
 Born the 15th August 1908 at Marseilles
 Son of P.C. LIT Albert and of HLANC Jeanne
 Domicile at Hanoi, 29 Ba Dong-Khanh
 and in France, 23 Ave de la République
 at Cuers - Var -

The French Garrison at HANGIANG (150 Europeans,
 500 Indo-chinese) were attacked by surprise by a Japanese Bn
 under Commander S.W. 40 (400 men) the 9th March 1945 towards
 1910 hours.

They were surprised whilst in the drawing-
 room of the residence, a group of French officers fell into
 the hands of the Japanese right at the start of the attack.

Having succeeded in getting to the upper floor
 of the residence with Lieutenant KIMURA, I resisted until
 the next day the moral and physical pressure of the Japanese
 who having captured my wife and my daughter of five months,
 threatened throughout the night to massacre them if I did
 not give myself up.

Deprived of some of their officers, the defense
 elements of the French Garrison surrendered one by one:

- The exterior defenses of the Fortress, the
 barracks of the Indo-Chinese Guard, the "Bonnet
 Rouge" the 3rd Bn fell into the hands
 of the Japanese at 12 hours.
- The Garrison surrendered the 10th March towards
 7 o'clock.
- The barracks of the Legion towards 8 o'clock.
 The Japanese thereupon massacred almost the
 whole number of the Legion's defenders, that
 is to say, 45 men. In the afternoon of the 10th
 they massacred 23 men who had given themselves
 up in the morning and 12 men who had given
 themselves up about noon.
- Other arrestations were spread out between
 the 10th and 20th to a total of 83 victims.)

They pushed those of the Legion who survived towards
 the residence and threatened to shoot them in order to
 obtain my surrender. They added my wife to the group of
 survivors and my daughter and my parents-in-law.

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All resistance having ceased, and there being no hope of salvation I gave myself up with Lieutenant THILLY; our arraignment gave out about 9 o'clock.

On the 12th March in the afternoon, the Commander SAKANO forced Captain V. HILLIET and Sub-Lieut MASCOIT to accompany the Japanese Detachment charged with taking the Posts on the right bank of the River Claire, as their hostages for parleys.

At the last moment Commander SAKANO designated me to replace Captain VAILLANT.

He came, in person, to tell me before the departure, that my family and the French prisoners of NGIANG would be executed if I escaped.

The Post of LOITCHAY, already evacuated, was occupied without combat, the 13th March.

The position of HOANG SU PHI, also evacuated, was occupied without combat, partly on the evening of the 14th March and partly on the morning of the 15th.

The Japanese Detachment which Sub-Lieutenant MASCOIT and I had been obliged to follow was joined at HOANG SU PHI on the morning of the 15th March by another Japanese Detachment which had come from NGIANG by BAC QUANG. In conformity with the Japanese rule, this Detachment had as their hostages for the French parleys, the Sub-Lieutenant THILLY.

The 15th March, during the morning, whilst the Japanese were installing themselves at HOANG SU PHI, MASCOIT, BOULLE and myself were placed in the courtyard of Yenan /administration office/ du Tri Chau /Province Chief/ of HOANG SU PHI.

We had hardly reached this courtyard when we saw Lieutenant FURUKAWA, Chief of the two Japanese detachments, climb alone to the floor of the building where there was a spare room and shut himself in there.

A little girl whom none of us knew but whose French appearance left us in no doubt, came down shortly afterwards, sobbing.

When she was in a fit state to reply to my questions, I learnt that she was Mademoiselle THILLY, who had come to Hanoi to spend a few days with her sister, Madame DINGOULIN, wife of an N.C.O. of the Garrison of BAC QUANG, that she had been taken by surprise by the events of the 9th March at BAC QUANG and that, with her sister, she had followed the French troops of BAC QUANG in their retreat to HOANG SU PHI the 11 and 12th March.

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While Mademoiselle THILUYER was speaking to us, Lieutenant FUKUKAWA, came downstairs with a valise in each hand.

We brutally separated the little girl from us.

A quarter of an hour later we saw Mademoiselle DUBOULIN, whom we already knew, appear in tears under the veranda of the upper floor.

After a long and painful discussion, I obtained permission from FUKUKAWA, for her to come down and join us.

She then told us that Captain MAHIE, Commander of the Company of BAC QUANG had taken upon himself to conduct them to the Chinese frontier, she and her sister, when he evacuated BAC QUANG and moved towards HOANG SU PHI.

At HOANG SU PHI Captain THIRION, Commander of the Unit at HOANG SU PHI and older than MAHIE, took over Command of the outfit.

Having decided to fight in the region of XIN HUAN and to pass into China if the outcome of the fight was unfavorable to him he decided that he could not impose the fatigue and privations of a campaigner's life on two young women of whom one was pregnant by two months, and thought that if they stayed at TONKIN they could sooner or later rejoin their father and mother at HANOI.

He, therefore, confided the two young women to Tri Chau at HOANG SU PHI.

They stayed there until the arrival of the Japanese, at the Trichau, in the room which we had just seen Lieutenant FUKUKAWA enter and leave.

This officer, had told them, revolver in hand, to undress; as they refused, he had undressed them himself, by brute force.

The younger, aged 14 years, but who looked only 13, and still a virgin, being no doubt not to his taste, he told to dress again and go downstairs.

Remaining alone with Mademoiselle DUBOULIN, aged 19 years, he beat her and then violated her. He then opened his two suitcases, spread their contents out in the room, took the money of the unfortunate woman, some hundreds of piastres - the clothes and the linen which suited him and took his feet downstairs in the suitcases without paying any more attention to the unfortunate woman.

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On the evening of 15th Madam DOU OULIN shared the same room with us, the room where she had been raped.

We had a good deal of trouble to prevent the Japanese N.C.O.'s and men from taking them away to their room for a purpose easy to guess.

We had to range ourselves, the three of us, WYSCOTT, BOULLL and myself, at the foot of their bed and hold all night long, an endless conversation with the excited NIPS in order to keep them within bounds without actually jostling them.

On the morning of the 16th the Japanese moved on AIN IAN taking the 3 French officers with them and leaving at HOANG SU PHI a small guard with the two French women.

On the evening of 17th we came back to HOANG SU PHI. The two women had been left without food or water but had not been molested. Their anguish began again during the night 17/18 during which we again performed the impossible in order to ward off from them the outrages of the Japanese party.

On the morning of the 18th they were separated from us and transferred to the Military Post where two beds set up in the middle of the room of the Japanese soldiers were assigned to them.

In this room in which slept about fifty men they suffered a hideous martyrdom.

Closely watched, prevented from leaving the room, they were completely at the disposal of the 50 brutal Nipponeese.

Day and night, they had to submit, the one beside the other and before all the occupants, to the whim of each /soldier/.

This indescribable treatment was the work of Lieutenant FURUKAWA.

When this officer announced to us that we, BOULLL, WYSCOTT and I were going to be sent back to HANGIANG, I asked him twice to allow the young women to come with us, adding that they could not remain alone at HOANG SU PHI and that there were other women prisoners at HANGIANG.

I overthrew one by one the objections which FURUKAWA raised.

There are no horses for them.

TAI CHAU is able to provide them.

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It was not so.

They will go on foot.

Madame DUCOULIN is pregnant, she cannot make long marches.

She came on foot from BHOUBONG in two days, she will be able to get back to BHOUBONG from where it will be easy to transport her to VAGIANG in a truck.

It was not good.

I then asked the Japanese Medical Lieutenant INOUE to intervene. He did so, with no more success.

FURUKAWA declared that he would send them back later when he had horses.

When we got back to PHOUANG I intimated their presence at HOANG SU PHI to Commandant /Major/ SAMANO and asked him on several occasions to let them come to VAGIANG. No result.

Belgian Commander CIPIONI, captured at COC PHI on 27 March 1945 and first of all imprisoned at XIN LIAN was transferred at the beginning of April to VAGIANG via HOANG SU PHI.

Having arrived at HOANG SU PHI on 6 April, he verified with his own eyes the miserable fate of those two young women and had a short conversation with Madame DUCOULIN.

He heard from her own lips and reported it to me that not content with violating her in their hearts' content the Japanese kept them unmercifully at every turn and that her young sister was beginning to lose her reason.

She begged Commandant /Major/ CIPIONI to try to bring about their return to VAGIANG or, at least, that they should not be obliged to live in the same room as the soldiers.

FURUKAWA did not give any answer to the requests of Commandant /Major/ CIPIONI and his own representations that we made together, either to the Japanese at VAGIANG, to Commandant /Major/ SAMANO and to better success.

On 7 May 1945, in the presence of the French soldiers who were of civility, Captains VAILLANC, JIMIN, CINEILLI, CISMOLA, Credit Vinh, Company BUI-VIN, Commandant SAMANO announced to me that Madame DUCOULIN and her sister had run away from HOANG SU PHI. As I expressed some astonishment in view of the advanced pregnancy of Madame DUCOULIN and their ignorance of the locality he told me that they

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had had a "fit of melancholia" but that they were being searched for and would soon be found.

Two days later he said in reply to my questions that the search was still on.

On May 17th, 1945, Commander NAGANO left HONGKONG once and for all, and his successor existed to come and see us.

Transferred at the end of May to YIITAI and then to KANOI, we were kept without news of Mrs. DOUGLASS and Mlle. THILLYER up to Japan's surrender and even far later.

It was only in the first months of 1946 that I learned from native sources of information that the two girls had been butchered at the beginning of May 1945 on the orders, if not by the hand, of Lt. SUZUKAWA himself, as a reprisal for the attacks of April 28th and 29th which Commander KLEIN's French detachment had led against the Japanese held post of KANAGI.

Of these native versions, one says that they were beheaded a few hundred metres from the KOMING SU FFI west on the track leading to ... MLI, and the other, that they were shot behind the Yuen du Tri Chau of KOMING SU FFI.

/s/ Moullet
Moullet Albert

Signed and sworn to under oath, September 4th 1946 at KANOI before me, the undersigned, official investigator accredited by the French authorities for the inquiries to which this affidavit pertains.

/s/ C. la Sourd
Capitaine de Sourd.

For the legalisation of the signatures of M. M. Moullet and Capt. la Sourd, affixed opposite.

KANOI, September 7th 1946
Chief of the National Civil Service

J. Tariviera ()
Commissariat of the Republic
Civil Service - KANOI
Tonkin and North Annam

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Doc. No. 2772-D-3

Page 1

Subject: Murder of CHU NGOC MON - Age 28.

Beating and wounding of NGUYEN VAN NHUONG and DINH VAN NHE.

Date: 23 January 1942

Place: Hamlet of TU DINH, village of CO LINH, Gialam (BAU MINH).

Person Responsible: Col. NABITA, Japanese Air Force, O.C. Gialam Base.

Witnesses: Inhabitants of the village of CO LINH; Gendarme LIARET of the Gialam post; Captain MERIAN, French Gendarmerie.

Summary of the Incident:

As the result of an alleged theft of gasoline at the air port of Gialam the Japanese laid a trap for the inhabitants of the village of Co Linh. To this end they placed a drum of gasoline in a rice field outside the flying ground.

The trap was discovered by the villagers. The village chief was ordered by the French authorities to have the dump strictly guarded so that no one should interfere with it.

During the night 22/23 January 1942 seven (7) coolies from the village charged with the guarding of the said drum were attacked with swords by a dozen Japanese soldiers. One coolie was killed, two others wounded.

Killed: CHU NGOC MON, age 28.

Wounded: NGUYEN VAN NHUONG, age 23
DINH VAN NHE.

Certified: (Signed) Captain MERIAN
Captain of the Gendarmes

High Commissioner of France
for Indo-China.
By the authority of the Justice
Commissioner.

(Stamp) (Indo-China
Federal Government
Justice Commissioner
(signature illegible)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Saigon, 18 May 1946
Lt. Col. Y. TURCK, O.B.A.
Chief of Service
(Stamp) WAR CRIMES SERVICE
Saigon
20 May 1946

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210 E2126

Subject: Torture under a false charge of espionage.
Arrest and torture of Mr. SURENA.

Date: April 26, 1942

Place: Japanese Military Police H.Q. at Hanoi.

Victim: PHAM DUY THIEU of the Police Service.

Person Responsible: Adjutant YAMADA, Japanese Military Police.

Summary of the incident:

On 26 April 1942 Japanese military police arrested Mr. Pham Duy Thieu of the Identification Service on a false espionage charge.

When he was released on 4 May 1942 after having undergone real torture (suspension, binding of the wrists, beatings all over the body) PHUNG DUY THIEU had to be hospitalized for a number of months.

On 26 June 1941 Adjutant YAMADA of the Japanese Military Police, who had been mixed up in many incidents at Hanoi, Bac Ninh (arrests, brutalities, torture) was posted to Haiphong where he made his presence felt by his inhuman activities, in particular by the arbitrary arrest of Mr. SURENA, a dock employee.

For no reason at all Mr. SURENA was arrested and taken to Japanese military police H.Q. where, in the presence of YAMADA, he was beaten with a length of rope and with rifle butts. Having fainted, he had to be given an injection.

Mr. Surena was in such a state when he came out of the Military Police H.Q. that he was in urgent need of hospitalization. (see file)

(Signed) Capt. MERIAN
Captain of Gendarmes

Certified True Copy
SAIGON, 18 May 1946
Lt. Colonel Y. TURCK, O.L.A.
Chief of Service
(SEAL) WAR CHINESE SERVICE
SAIGON, 20 May 1946
(Signature illegible)

For Certification:
French High Commissioner for
Indo-China.
By authorization of the
Commissioner of Justice.
(Signature illegible)
(SEAL) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF
INDO-CHINA
Commissioner of Justice

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Certificate

I, YUE NAKO, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-4.

(Signed) YUE NAKO

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Doc. No. 2772-D-5

Page 1

Subject: M. CASABIANCA at Hanoi (arbitrary arrest and serious violence).

Date: 30 June 1942

Place: Hanoi

Persons Responsible: Captain UHARA, Lieut. OSHIMA, Lieut. HAMANO of the Japanese Military Police.

Witnesses: M. CAMPANA, Central Commissioner of Police at Hanoi; ARNAUD, Ass't Chief of Gendarmerie at Hanoi.

Summary of the Incident:

On 30 June 1942 Lieut. HAMANO required M. CAMPANA to arrest and place at his /HAMANO's/ disposal, M. CASABIANCA, who (according to HAMANO) had opposed a certain action of the Japanese Military Police (this was completely untrue). M. CAMPANA refuses.

At 10 AM the same day Lieuts OSHIMA and HAMANO, with one M.P. and three Japanese civilians, arrest M. Casabianca upon which he is questioned and slapped. M. Casabianca is ordered to keep his mouth shut and the same thing happens to M. Campena who was trying to make some explanation. M. Campena is then led away to the Japanese Military Police H.Q. where he is detained till 9 PM on 2 July. During his detention M. Casabianca is submitted to long interrogations, brutally treated night and day and shut up in a cage.

(Signed) Captain MERRIAN
Captain of Gendarmerie

Certified:

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| High Commissioner of France for Indo-China. | <u>CERTIFIED TRUE COPY</u> |
| By order Justice Commissioner (Federal Government) | Saigon, 18 May 1946 |
| (Stamp) (of Indo-China) | Lt. Col. Y. TURCK, O.L.A. |
| (Justice Commissioner) | Chief of Service |
| (Signature illegible) | (WAR CRIMES SERVICE) |
| | (Saigon) STAMP |
| | (20 May 1946) |

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document 2772-D-5.

(Signed) A. ASHTON

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A F F I D A V I T

BABIN Pierre, Director of
Breweries & Ice Works of North
Indo-China.
Born 10 Oct. 1904 at Arpajon
(Seine, Cise) Son of BABIN,
Jules Louis Desire and Mar-
guerite Bardou.
Living at: Hommel Breweries,
Hanoi.

At Hanoi:

Arrested for an unknown reason, I was shut up at
the Police Station from 12/4 to 24/5 - at the prison for
four (4) days then at the citadel up to 29/8.

Interrogated on my curriculum, I did not have to
endure personally any of the cruelties practised on a
number of my comrades detained with me, but I witnessed
them.

It was in this way that I saw first the tortures
inflicted on F. MARTIN, Director of Air France, made to
kneel down on broken bricks and beaten savagely for two
hours with blows of a club, a rubber truncheon and also
kicked.

Secondly the tortures inflicted on WINTER Henri,
made to kneel on bars of wood with sharp edges, beaten
violently with a horsewhip, belts and fists and torture
by electricity for nearly an hour in periods of 10 minutes
separated by 10 minutes rest. Loss of weight: 14 kilos
(38 lbs).

Thirdly, the return after interrogation of DESTOIBES,
entirely covered with blows from neck to feet. He re-
mained for three days in a state bordering on coma.

I confirm the cases of typhus of MADAILLAT and SAUMON,
BENCE and BARTH Henri.

As for the diet at the Police Station, it was com-
posed of the remains of rice mixed with lime in a ball
(two balls a day for each prisoner) and weeds boiled in
water, representing in all 150 grams of dry rice a day.
For 20 days only one bowl (caï-bat) of "la voi" /a kind
of rice mixture/ was distributed for six prisoners.

(Sgd) P. BABIN
Pierre BABIN

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Signed and attested under oath, on 12 Sept. 1946 at Hanoi, before me the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Signed) Captain I.E. SOURD

Witnessed for the verification of the signature of M. BABIN, fixed to this document, Hanoi 13 Sept. 1946.

Chief of Civil Commission
(Signature illegible)

(STAMP) (COMMISSARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC
(Tonkin and North Annam.

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21. 10. 18 info 2129

DUQUESNAY Philippe
Born 19 May 1917 at Paris
Son of Ernest Duquesnay (lawyer)
and /illegible/ Gerpoienne
(deceased)
Home: 4 Rue Jacquin, HANOI
In France: Cite Universitaire,
PARIS.

At HANOI:

Imprisoned at the Shell from 12 April to 9 May.
Confined in the prison of Citadel 9 May to 28 May.

Grounds:

Civil resistance

General regime: 3 balls of rice
3 cups of tea
Punished by daily brutalities.
No care - forbidden to lie down - loss
of weight 33 lbs /15 kilos; bert-bert
5 days in roofless house.

Interrogation: Once at the Shell on 5th day.
20 Minutes beating with an enormous club.

Witnessed and was present at brutalities to DUTERTRE by
kicks, blows with the fist for having glanced into the
street - then picked up and knocked out and also those
/perpetrated/ on the young POGGIARDI, ill (malaria) by kicks
in the stomach and ribs for 10 minutes.

Saw MARTIN come back from an interrogation exhausted,
seized with trembling fits, haggard with swollen tongue -
very high fever, was stretched out near the window and
evacuated two days later.

Prison: Was present at the session of cudgelling of 14 May
in the cell BURGARD: FAZERN-LITTE and specially CAPSIE.
This clubbing lasted an hour with a rubber truncheon.

Don't know any of the MPs, interpreters but could
recognize some of them.

(S-6) PHILIPPE DUQUESNAY

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Signed and attested under oath on 10 Sept. 1946
before me the undersigned Investigation Officer
assigned by the French authorities to the in-
quiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Sgd) Captain LeSOURD

(Stamp)
COMMISSARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC
CIVIL COMMISSION - HANOI
Tonkin and North Annam

Witnessed for verification of the signature of
M. DUQUESNAY placed on this/affidavit/

HANOI, 10 Sept. 1946

Chief of Civil Commission
(Signature illegible)

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the French and English languages, and
as a result of the comparison between the French and the
English texts, I have established that this is a true
and correct translation of International Prosecution Docu-
ment No. 2772-D-8.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

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U. R. B. m/v E. 2130
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AF HAVIT

ROBERT Guy (Garrister)
Born 7 June 1916 at Marseilles.
Son of ROBERT Jean and of
ANNAE Eline
Domicile: 40 Boulevard Bonbette HAPOI.

AT HAPOI

I was arrested on 18 May 1945 for belonging to a Resistance group. I was immediately shut up in a cell of the Surete (cell No. 16), where I found a person M. Leopold GIRARD, arrested for the same reason on 1st April. Subsequently two other prisoners were to join me in this cell.

There were afterward two classes of prisoners:

- 1/ - Those who, like me, were put in cells.
- 2/ - Those who were put in a cage.

No special criterion decided the allotment to one or the other class. This appeared to be left solely to the whim of the Japanese jailers.

Differences:

The cell in which I found myself contained 4 prisoners, of whom one was an Annamite, a plunderer of corpses. The Japanese, in effect, spared no pains, to increase the inconvenience of the detention for the French, by putting with them one or more Annamites, common law felons. The cell contained a bunk on which only one of us could lie in a somewhat cramped position. The others were reduced to squatting on the earth at night. It was impossible to change position. The cell was only about 5 metres long. As to its breadth one could touch the opposite wall *à* by stretching out the arms. Daylight penetrated by a 15 by 30 cm grating in the door. No letter was opened for 5 minutes every day to allow us to go to the W. C. We had no change of washing.

The prisoners who were put in a cage 30 metres long by 7 or 8 wide never went out of it at all, a W. C. being placed in a corner of the enclosure. Though they had the possibility of walking about and talking with about ten other co-prisoners and to see the daylight through 2 or 3 windows, the hygienic conditions of their stay were none the less extremely painful. There were 30 or 40 penned up in one enclosure. Vermin, as in the cells, swarmed. There was an occasion when a dead body, it was in summer, remained in the midst of the prisoners for 24 hours.

Ordinary Routine:

Twice a day at 2 P. M. and at 8 in the evening we received a bowl of rice with a little salt, a bit of herbs and a cai-bat-coffee cup-

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of tea. It was, let us repeat, in summer and our bodies demanded a more abundant amount of liquid. We never had meat. A diet of this kind produced a frightful loss of weight after a period of days. It was very weakening and as far as I myself was concerned continued to feel the effects for several months. We were not allowed to receive any [changes of] linen.

The monotony of the incarceration was broken by the interrogations which we underwent, the pleasure of being beaten up with clubs or better still, of torture by electric current. In this respect certain prisoners (Messrs. LAURET of the AIR FORCE Company, Roger LAURENT of the Public Works, BOURGEOIS former commandant of the 5th B. E. [Strangers Regiment] were regarded to such a bad condition that the Japanese thought fit to have them hospitalized. Commandant BOURGEOIS died in the hospital from tortures he had undergone.

Mr. BERARD (Sergeant) who was in the same cell as I was, was one of the most tortured of the persons detained at the Suroto. He was in the cell about 5 months and was sent to the Citadel by the Japanese in a state of extreme weakness. Mr. Roger LAURENT mentioned above was hospitalized for long months and also had his health particularly damaged.

/Signed/ Guy FOURRIE

FOURRIE Guy

Signed and attested under oath, on 7 Sept. 1946 before me the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned by the French Authority to the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

/Signed/ Captain Le SOURD

Witness for the verification of the Signature of Mr. FOURRIE placed on this affidavit.

LE SOURD /s/ Sept 1946 Chief of Civil Commission
/Indecipherable/

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AFFIDAVIT

Talbe Henri Gontran
born at Marin (Martinique)
on 28 March 1907
Son of - Gaston Francois Talbe
and of - Julia Lavilette
address - 32, Capitaine Do-Hun-
Vi Street, Hanoi

/stamp/
Service of War
Crimes at Saigon,
Sep. 24, 1946

At Tong and Hanoi.

I was arrested at Tong by the Japanese Kempeitai on 6 April 1945 (in front of the Headquarters in the Tong Square) on the charge of having lied without being informed to what exactly the lie of which I was accused, referred.

Severely and repeatedly beaten by fists and rifle butts, I was tied to a tree by means of a cord tied round and round my body. I was left in this state for six times twenty four hours, without drinking nor eating (from 6 April at 9 o'clock to 12 April about 8 o'clock in the morning). My Annamite wife's attempts to feed me remained all in vain, the Japanese driving her back at each of her attempts. In the above-described state, every evening towards nightfall I saw an Indo-chinese with fixed bayonet rifle put under my chin in such a manner that I could not take any rest during the night and that all attempts at sleep were impossible since they were at once interrupted by the plunging of the bayonet into the throat under the weight of the head falling forward. In the daytime, the rifle and its bayonet were taken away, but several Japanese officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers after having put on boxing gloves, practiced boxing for hours on my bruised body and face.

It is to be noted that even today my teeth are still loose.

During 6 times 24 hours, I was not even untied to satisfy the calls of nature and I had to relieve myself by soiling myself, without it being possible for me to wash myself before 12 April, the day when I was able to make a little toilet after having been untied and before riding in the truck which was to bring me to Hanoi.

Transferred on 12 April to WELI where I arrived at about 11 o'clock I was thoroughly searched and relieved of everything I had on me, among which was the sum of 4,675.60 which has never been returned to me.

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Transferred from SEEL to the Prison on 9 May 1945. Transferred from the Prison to the Citadel on 28 May 1945. I left the Citadel 15 October 1945.

During my detention I have been very seriously affected by cardiac troubles which have brought me to the mouth of death, to the point where the Japanese doctor gave me an injection of oil of camphor on 8 May. Loss of weight of 33 kilos /T.W. over 72 pounds/.

/signed:/ TALBA
Henri TALBA

Witnessed: For legalization
of the signature of Mr. TALBA
opposite
Hanoi 20 Sept. 1946
Chief of the R.C. Service
/Signature illegible/
/Seal/

Signed and witnessed under oath, 16 September 1946 at Hanoi before me, the undersigned, investigating officer accredited by the French authorities for the researches of which the present affidavit is the object.

/signed/ Chomette
Lieutenant CHOMETTE

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 D-10.

/s/ Yale Maxon

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WIT: T. GUY, Joseph, Jean Marie
 Born 29 May 1905 at BREST (Finistere)
 Son of Francois T. GUY
 and of Marie Jacquett. POULICHER
 Master Sgt. in the 9th Regiment of Colonial Infantry
 Domicile: 171, rue Duvallier, Hanoi

AT HANOI,

9 March 1945 I was at the house of a friend (Mrs. LE GALL, widow) living at 11 rue du Docteur (this where I was invited to dinner in the company of Mrs. BROUDIN, wife of a Master Sgt. of the 1st TO 31st RIFLE REGIMENT, and her daughter.

Towards 8:10 P.M. just as we sat down to our dinner some shots, seeming to come from the city, rang out. Thinking of once of an attack by the Japanese I asked the women to prepare to leave the house to go to the LEBUSSEM Hospital to place themselves in safety. I was going to accompany them there and later report to the Detachment of Secretaries of the Staff (the nearest barracks).

On going out my friend on the sidewalk my friend's neighbors, Master Sgt. PEUCH, his wife, and son were also planning to do the same as we.

At that moment an armed Japanese stood in front of No. 8 of the street. On hearing French spoken he turned and ran toward us.

We were arranged in the following order: PEUCH slightly to the left and ahead of us; his wife at my right Mrs. BROUDIN, LE GALL and the children.

PEUCH, seeing the guard coming said to me: "There is nothing to do but take it".

Mrs. PEUCH had motions to chase away her dog, which had followed her; the Japanese, his gun in both hands, rushed toward her and fired point-blank at her breast. She fell and said: "Gosh, he has killed me." Then the Japanese took the husband away.

I took advantage at the departure of the Japanese, had the women and children go back in and taking Mrs. PEUCH under the arms I dropped her as far as Mrs. LE GALL's room where Mrs. BROUDIN helped me place her on the bed. Mrs. PEUCH had just died.

Seeing that there was nothing further to do for the moment we took refuge in the dressing room where we remained until 1000 the next evening.

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During the night I tried to see what was going on with a view to trying to rejoin a combat unit. The street was guarded, and a sentinal placed in front of the door of the house fired into the night.

In the course of the night we heard the voice of a Frenchman who cried: "Finish re off!" We supposed it was Sergeant PAUCH who uttered the cries, his body having been found, it seems, in the yard of his residence. Did he try to flee?

Toward 9 o'clock, 10 March, the Japanese entered Mrs. LE GALL's house and took away the body of Mrs. PAUCH to deliver it to the LANNESSE Hospital.

/signature illegible/

TANGUY

Signed and attested under oath, 9 September 1946 at HANOI, before me, the undersigned, Investigator-Officer accredited by French authority for the investigations of which the present affidavit is the object.

/signature illegible/

Captain LE SOURD.

Seen for the legalization of the signature of Mr. Tanguy affixed opposite.

Hanoi, 10 September 1946
Chief of the Civil Registry Service
/illegible/

/SEAL/

Commissariat of the Republic /Signature illegible/
Tonkin and North Annam
Civil Registry of Hanoi

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AFFIDAVIT

Stamp: War Crimes
Commission
24 Sept. 1946
ALGER

BELGODERE Antoine Marie
Born at: ALGER on 20 Oct. 1915
Son of: Mathieu BELGODERE and
Marie BIANCARDINI
Home: 10 rue HALAIS, HANOI and
Villa "Non Repos", rue des
Bananiere (LAPERLIER) ALGER

At HANOI.

I was arrested on 13 April 1945 at my home without the motive for my arrest having been told me. I was confined at the SHELLE from 13 April to 9 May, at the Prison from 9 May to 28 May and at the Citadel from 28 May to 1 September 1945.

I was shut up at the SHELLE in the cell "CAMPOULIVE" at first for 5 days, and then again on the top floor of this establishment under the bare rafters in the cell "QUENAUDEL" where I was submitted to the sanitary and dietary regimen described in these files.

I had to undergo about 15 interrogations bearing on the "Resistance". I was abundantly ill-treated in the course of each of these interrogations with blows of a rubber club and a bamboo, with fist-blows and kicks. I was threatened with other tortures but I did not have to experience them however.

Beri-beri, loss of weight 44 lbs.

I do not know the names of my jailers and tormentors.

I saw several times Mr. LAURENT subjected to torture by magnets.

I saw the beatings with rubber clubs carried out at the prison on 14 May on the persons of Messrs. LITTEE, MAZEM, etc., one after another.

On 15 April confronted with Mr. CERO, I witnessed the brutalities inflicted on him by the Japanese by means of a hard wooden ruler with metal edges. These brutalities although /relatively/ light by reason of the kind of instrument used, were nonetheless painful to the victim who was in a precarious state of health and who moreover died two days after.

/s/ Antoine BELGODERE

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Signed and attested, under oath, the 16 September 1946 at HANOI, before me, the undersigned, Investigation Officer assigned by the French Authority for the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

Lieutenant CHOMETTE

Witnessed for the verification of the signature of Mr. BELGCEDEE placed on this affidavit.

HANOI 20 Sept. 1946

Chief of Civil Commission

/signed/ indecipherable

Stamp (Commissariat of the Republic
(Civil Commission, HANOI
(Tonkin TN Annam

Certificate:-

I, A Ashton, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 D-12.

/s/ A. Ashton

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21. 12. 15 in/197

A F F I D A V I T:

R O B E R T, Marcel
Born the 18th September 1915 at
Hanoi
Son of ROBERT Leopold
and of NGUYEN thi NGO
Domicile: 11, Rue Jacquin, HANOI

At CAO BANG,

Arrested at the post of Trung Khanh Phu the 20th March 1945,
I remained interned there until April 4th while awaiting successive
transfers to CAO BANG the 4/4, LANG SON the 19/4 and HANOI the 5/6.

In order to force confessions from me concerning stocks of
arms, of munitions, fuel and supplies existing in the region and of
which I knew the whereabouts, I was submitted to the following acts
of violence and torture:

Hands bound behind the back of the chair on which I was sittin
hanging from the wrists (tied behind my back) about one meter from
the ground, for more than two hours and swung from one end to the
other of the Gaming Room of Trung Khanh Phu. I was at the mercy
of several Japanese soldiers and each one, as my body came within
his reach, hit me with whip, stick and butt of a Thompson rifle.

After more than two hours of this treatment, I was let down
violently and thrown to the ground where I was kicked in order to
make me get up although I was helpless with pain and could not use
my hands and arms. The Japanese then bound me to a bench (hands
still tied behind my back) stretched me out in a lying position
and left me in a corner of the Gaming Room.

It was from here that I watched the scene of tortures inflicted
on my Chief of Service, Mr. G L E R O N. Threatened with execu-
tion by revolver, hanging by the wrists tied behind his back for
more than two hours and beatings with whip and stick, he was finally
threatened with having the soles of his feet burned. This last
threat was limited to the first stages of its execution and con-
sisted of lighting a fire just next to the place where he was hang-
ing and which continued to burn for about one hour.

In addition, the difficulties of translation between Mr.
GLENON and the Japanese decided the latter to have recourse to my
good offices. While remaining tied to my bench I was brought back
near to the place of torture. The confessions desired by the
Japanese not yet being forthcoming, I was submitted to another
group of tortures: a soldier held my head with one hand and with
the other stopped my mouth - during this time a second soldier
poured cold water from a teapot into my nostrils, my head thrown
backwards to a position lower than the bench on which I was lying.

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This operation was repeated about fifteen times and the tea-pot was filled as many times. This produced in me the early stages of asphyxia and I estimate that I must have had about 3 or 4 litres of water forced down me.

I was finally untied and taken back to my post and I was unable to use my hands for a month and still suffer from severe pain in my left shoulder blade and am thereby incapable of making an effort depending on my left arm.

I was cared for by Dr. LEVY on my arrival at LANGSON.

I do not know the names of the Sualterns who inflicted the tortures I have described but, on the other hand, I know those of the Japanese chiefs who gave the orders. They are: Commander NITTA or NITSURA and Captain CHIBA.

I was not present at any other tortures.

It was the Japanese Commander and Captain who gave me their names before having me tortured.

(Sgd) M. Robert

ROBERT Marcel

Signed and sworn under oath the 7th September 1946 at Hanoi, before me the undersigned Interrogating Officer accredited by the French Authorities for the investigation of matters contained in the present affidavit.

(Signed) C. LE SOURD
Capt. Le Sourd

I certify that this is the correct signature of Mr. ROBERT seen above.
HANOI 9.9.1946.

Chief of the Civil Administration Service
J. Larivière

(STAMP)

(Commissariat of the Republic
(Tonkin and Naret Annam
(Civil Service - Hanoi

Certificate:-

I, A. Ashton, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecutor Document No. 2772 F-1.

/s/ A. Ashton

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Doc. No. 2772-G-1

AFFIDAVIT

(Stamp)
WAR CRIMES SERVICE
SAIGON
24 Sept. 1946
654-

M'sieur POLI DOMINIQUE
Born June 30, 1904 at
Toggio de Veneco (CORSIKA).
Parents: Jean-Paul and
Catherine RISTORI.

Profession: Director of
Mines, SAGUY.

Home Address: 20 Henri
Riviere Blvd., HAIPHONG.

I was arrested on 17 April 1945 at the Trang-Bach
mine by a Japanese Military Police detachment and taken
to the old police station and then put in a cell.

Next day at 7 o'clock in the morning I was taken
to the Japanese police headquarters in the BOM AL-Boulevard,
taken into an office there and told to take off my clothes.
I was then bound to a table flat on my back. Without
asking me any questions they inflicted the water punishment
on me several times. Then I was unbound and dressed
myself and was told to reflect.

Next day the same performance, but this time all day
long. The day after that I was threatened with having
to submit to torture under the eyes of my children. Al-
ways I was tortured the whole day long but my children
were not brought there.

I had to undergo a daily period of torture until
the 27th, the day on which I was to have been shot.
On the 27th I was finally taken back to the police station
where I was put in a cell in company with other companions.
I was set free on 24 Sept.

(Signed) D. POLI
Monsieur POLI Dominique

Declaration made and signed under oath 18 Sept. 1946,
before the undersigned investigation Officer, who was
assigned by the French authorities for the inquiries of
which the present affidavit is the object.

(Sgd) Sub-Lieut. MASSOT Martial
/Stamp/ COM ISFARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC:
Tonkin and North Annam.

Witnessed: For the legalisation of the signature of
D. POLI at the foot. HANOI, 20 Sep. '46
/signature illegible/

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Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-1.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON _____

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AFFIDAVIT

2. 12. 18 m/cy 22136

Monsieur Francois LIMOUSIS
 Born: 27-4-1893 at Carcassonne
 (Aude).
 Parents: Emile and Anna BARAT.
 Profession: Deck Director HAIPHONG
 Home address: 9 Rue de Marechal
 Joffre, HAIPHONG.

I was arrested on 12 April as an F.P.I. The Japanese Military Police took me to the Shell premises in the Boulevard Gambetta where they shut me up in an underground dungeon after taking away from me everything I had in my possession. There were about twenty French in the dungeon and some verminous, scabious Annamites who, in the course of a few days, covered us all with lice. Each of us received daily about 150 grams of rice, in all three (3) bowls.

The military police forced us to remain from morning till bedtime sitting in the Japanese fashion with the legs crossed. It was forbidden to lean against the wall or change one's position. We were also forbidden to receive anything at all from outside.

On 17 April I was taken to the second story where my interrogation began. I was clubbed on the head by the Japanese interpreter and a gendarme. This treatment continued on the 18th, 19th and 20th April. For 17 days I never had a motion of the bowels owing to the scanty amount of food. Some of my companions did not have a motion for 26 days. On 10 May we were removed to the Central Prison in Hanoi ill and weak and subject to fainting fits.

There we were lodged 45 of us in a room built for twenty-four (24). There was one bucket in the middle of the floor for relieving ourselves. The food was tainted, composed of rice of the poorest quality, uncleaned and frequently sour. The only seasoning was a few slices of sweet potato and some broken bits of dried fish.

Towards the 22nd of May a Japanese gendarme called me, handcuffed me and chained me to another comrade of the F.P.I. named PORMIN and took us, guarded by two Japanese soldiers, to the police station where I was once more interrogated. My negative answers got me a very severe beating and electrodes were fixed to my ears and connected with a magneto. When further interrogation failed to give satisfaction to the Japanese the magneto was started

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and I was subjected, for an hour or more, to electric shocks of high frequency which flung me about uncontrollably and caused me to lose consciousness several times.

In order to get admissions about certain tasks which had been entrusted to me these experiences were repeated for four days. In my firm decision not to utter a word and never to betray the oath which I had made to my chief, the Commandant DJERRING, I clenched my tongue firmly between my teeth. A violent electric shock with the electrodes in my nostrils contracted and paralysed my jaws. I bit through my tongue on each side, blood flooded from my mouth and I fell insensible.

I was taken back to prison where I was overcome by nervous tremblings, my tongue was swollen and I could not move my jaw to the extent that I was unable to swallow solid food or speak for about 20 days. On the following day the Japanese at the place of interrogation, realizing that I could not speak beat me and after jostling for a while seized my sexual organs in his bare hands and twisted them violently causing me horrible pain, cold sweat and complete unconsciousness.

I was brought to myself by being kicked in the ribs and taken back to prison. My friends attended to me and treated my inflamed and swollen organs with cold compresses. This was the last time I was tortured. My chief, Commandant DJERRING, died as a result of the ill-treatment and privations which he had endured.

I was imprisoned in the citadel at Hanoi on 29 May 1945. I found that I had lost 17 kilograms (40 lbs) in weight since my first imprisonment. The doctor who examined me found I had a hernia on the right side and a rupture on the left, both due either to the treatment or the privations I had experienced.

The gendarme who worked the magnet and twisted my testicles was called "The American". I can recognize him.

(Signed) FRANCOIS LIMOUSIS
Monsieur LIMOUSIS Francois

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Declaration made and signed under oath on
18 Sept. 1946 before the undersigned Investigation
Officer, assigned by the French authorities to the
inquiries of which the present affidavit is the subject.

(Signed) Sub-Lieut. MASSOT
Martial

Witness to the signature of M. LIMOUSIS affixed above.

HANOI, 20 Sept. 1946

(STAMP OF CIVIL SERVICE HANOI)
Commissariat of the Republic
Tonkin and North Annam.

Chief of Civil Service
/signature illegible/

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the French and English languages, and
as a result of the comparison between the French and the
English texts, I have established that this is a true
and correct translation of International Prosecution Docu-
ment No. 2772-G-2.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

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A F F I D A V I T

(STAMP) 654-A
W/P CRIMES COMMISSION
SAIGON
21 Sept. 1946

Madame Jeanne CLAVE
Born 19 Feb. 1898 at Paris
Parents: Raymond Loustrou and
Regina Lescamele
Profession: Director of I.D.E.O.
Address: 61 rue Paul Bert,
Haiphong.

About 5 A.M. on 19 March, three Japanese soldiers in a state of intoxication broke into my home, 26 Rue de Lyon. Brandishing a revolver they ransacked the house completely, taking everything of any value (linen, food-stocks, etc.). Young Madame L'BADIS, wife of an assistant chief, who had taken refuge with me with her three children, was present during this pilage.

She had her little boy, 13 months old, in her arms and two other little ones clinging to her skirt. One of the Japanese noticed her, rushed at her and putting down his rifle tried to drag her by force towards a bed. She struggled and I intervened, trying to make the Japanese understand by gestures that she was the mother of the children and a wife. The Japanese picked up his rifle and struck me in the groin with the bayonet. The wound bled copiously.

The Japanese ran away with their booty.

(Signed) J. B. CLAVE
Madame Jeanne CLAVE

Declared and signed under oath on 18 Sept. 1946 before me, the undersigned Investigation Officer, assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the subject.

(Signed) Sub-Lieut MASSOT Martial

Witness to the legality of the signature of Mme CLAVE above.
HANOI, 20 Sept. 1946

Chief of the Office of E.C.
(Sgd) J. Lariviere

(SEAL) Commissariat of the Republic
Civil Service HANOI - Tonkin and North Annam.

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Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document 2772-G-3.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

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21.12.18 m/p/ E2138

Doc. No. 2772-G-5

Page 1

Subject: Torture under a false charge of theft.

Date : 5 April 1942

Place : HAIPHONG (Japanese Military Police H.Q.)

Victim : NGUYEN VAN MINH

Person

Responsible: X Chief of the Japanese Military Police
at HAIPHONG.

Summary of the Incident:

At 9 AM on 5 April 1942 the person named NGUYEN VAN MINH, 47 years of age, of Thuy Nguyeh (KIEN AN), under treatment in the hospital of Haiphong, was arrested by Japanese Military Police and taken away to their quarters.

There, under a false accusation of theft of paper the Japanese military police submitted the said person to a rigid interrogation, beat him unmercifully with clubs and belts, stamped on his feet and crushed them with their heels and burned him about the stomach with /lighted/ strips of paper.

(Sgd) Capt. MERLAN
Captain of Gendarmerie

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
Saigon, 18 May 1946
Lt.Col. Y. TURCK. O.L.A.
Chief of Service

(STAMP) WAR CRIMES SERVICE
SAIGON
20 May 1946.

Certified: High Commissioner of France for Indo-China.
By Order: Justice Commissioner.

(Stamp) Federal Government of Indo-China
Justice Commissary.

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No.2772-G-5.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

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AFFIDAVIT

(Stamp)
WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
SAIGON
24 Sept. 1946

M'sieur CHEVIN Louis
Born 26 January 1902 at
HYERES (Var)
Parents: Vindent and Angelina
REYRE.
Profession: Manager T.P.
Address: 7 rue de Marshal
Joffre, Haiphong.

I was arrested on 17 April 1945 along with all others who belonged to the "Resistance", after having been called together at the office of the Franco-Japanese Liaison Mission. I was taken to the police station and questioned by an N.C.O. of the Military Police assisted by an interpreter.

In the course of this questioning which lasted from noon till 11 PM I was struck, had my joints dislocated, was choked by strangulation and thrown down by jiu jitsu. I became unconscious three times.

I was twice subsequently questioned in the same manner on the 18th and 19th, refusing to point out the position of the arms store which I was in charge of. My torturers paid special attention to the places where I had been injured during the previous interrogation.

The Military Police N.C.O. who questioned me and at the same time acted as torturer is the same man who executed an American airman belonging to the crew of a plane which was shot down on the outskirts of Haiphong. This plane was shot down before the 9 March and I witnessed this massacre on the embankment of Cua-Cam.

In consequence of an infection due to ill-treatment. I was sent to hospital about July in Haiphong Hospital. On 14 August, though still under treatment and seriously affected, I was taken back to the prison by the Japanese and shut up with severely wounded officers and N.C.Os. in the condemned cells. We were freed on 9 Sept. by the American Mission who conducted an inquiry into this matter.

(Sgd) M. CHEVIN Louis

Statement made and signed under oath on 18 Sept. 1946 before me the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the result.

(Sgd) Sub-Lieut. PASSOT Martial.

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Witnessed for the legalization of the
signature of M. CHEVIN written above.

Hanoi, 20 Sept. 1946

Chief of Service H. C.

(Sgd) J. Lariviere

(SEAL) Commissariat of the Republic
(Civil Service HANOI)
Tonkin and North Annam

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the French and English languages, and
as a result of the comparison between the French and the
English texts, I have established that this is a true
and correct translation of International Prosecution
Document No. 2772-G-4.

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

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21/12/19 2/10/1 Pa 1 2140

Police Inspector Martial MASSOT
Attached to the Federal War Crimes
Commission

to

The Chief of the Federal
War Crimes Commission

In reply to your verbal request today -- a request
having to do with the development of the affair which took
place in October 1944 and which led to the arrest and execution
of fifteen Chinese subjects by the Japanese Kenpei Tai from
Saigon-Cholon -- I have the honor to furnish to you the infor-
mation which I have been able to assemble on this subject. -

A radio direction finder station belonging to the Japanese
Kenpei Tai having detected waves sent out by a secret sending
station in the vicinity of the P.L.C. factory six portable
MDF sets were placed around the sector thus defined.

The transmissions being very frequent, four per day and
at fixed times, and the transmitter moreover not having been
moved the exact point of transmission was very quickly determined
(see attached sketch).

At this point Lieutenant SANO of the Cholon Kenpei Tai was
ordered by Major FUKUTOMI, Chief of the Kenpei Tai, to carry
out an investigation and to take measures to put a stop to
this information net.

Surveillances were carried out around the villa in which
the transmitting station was located, and in the course of
time it was established that this villa was occupied by a
Chinese family and that the husband was the operator of the
clandestine station. Only two Chinese came very frequently
to this villa. They were "tailed" and "lodged". Other sur-
veillances were carried out on the houses of these two new
persons; other "tails" were made which led to other surveillances.

After about 45 days all the members of this net were known
and "lodged". During the course of October the arrests were
made at the same moment, each house being surrounded. The Chief,
being absent from his domicile, was arrested on the basis of
information from one of the Chinese of the net. Thirty
persons were arrested in this single sweep. After interrogation
fifteen were released and fifteen sent to the Saigon Kenpei Tai.

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By submitting /the letter/ to torture the Saigon Kempei Tai obtained complete confessions from the fifteen Chinese. The transmitting station had been in direct communication with Chungking.

/The fifteen Chinese/ having been condemned to death by a tribunal of the Japanese Kempei Tai of Saigon, the execution was set for the beginning of the month of December in the vicinity of the Long-Thanh airfield.

A first party of Kempei Tai men left the Kempei Tai headquarters in advance with the mission of finding a place for the execution and of digging the trench. Then, in its turn, a second detachment comprising also the prisoners left the Gendarmerie with the airfield as its destination.

There the prisoners were put down from the conveyances and their hands tied behind their backs. There were three women and twelve men. The men from the first party were waiting at the airfield in order to direct the new arrivals to a position chosen near the ditch where the prisoners were to wait their turn to be executed.

Two sabres had been brought from Saigon to serve in the execution, a "Kotetsu" and a "Kuramasa". When all was ready the Kempei Tai began the executions.

The operations occurred in the following fashion: The prisoners were assembled in a place about thirty metres from the ditch (see sketch attached) from which they could see neither the ditch nor its immediate surroundings. Each of the Kempei had a prisoner to execute. He would come and search out his victim, then when about twenty metres from the ditch, and while it was still impossible to distinguish it, he would cover his /victim's/ eyes with a bandage; then leading him to the edge of the ditch he would make his prisoner kneel and would decapitate him with one of the two sabres brought for this purpose. The head would fall into the ditch and the body would fall of itself. The sabre would be washed and a second execution would follow. These executions were concluded at about 1730, having begun at about 1600.

The three women were executed first. Then it was the Chief's turn and then his comrades. The first woman screamed and struggled and the Japanese were obliged to place her on her knees by force and to bind her legs in such a way that she would remain in this position for beheading.

All /the others/, with the exception of this woman and the Chief who screamed in the same way and struggled, died courageously.

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The Kempei Tai adjutant, Saunzo TOMONO, was on the spot and directed the executions.

When all was finished the ditch was refilled and in a cynical gesture the Japanese planted a young shrub, a shrub which moreover we found when we uncovered the ditch.

Executed that day were the following persons:

TRAN-U-KINH, LY-VAN-SHON, TU-KI, TRAN-THO, HUA-TRACH-TAY,
HUA-THANH, LY-TIEN-KHAI, HOC-KIEN-LAI, THAI-LAM, TRAN-YAC-DAN,
TRAN-LE-TUONG, DU-DUONG, LA-VAN-SHON, TA-TINH-SANH, YIP-TAN.

Done at Saigon 24 August 1946
Second Lieutenant Martial MASSOT
Attached to the War Crimes Service.

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Commissariat of Justice

War Crimes Commission

Second Lieutenant Martial MASSOT
Attached to the Federal War
Crimes Commission

to

The Chief of the Commission

I have the honor to report to you the following events:

Pursuant to the orders given me I went to LONG THAM in order to carry out there the exhumation of the bodies of the Chinese subjects beheaded with sabres by the gendarmes of the Saigon Kenpei Tai during the course of the month of December 1944.

At eight-thirty on 14 August 1946 I left the /office of/ the Commission having with me a representative of the Chinese Consulate, a Japanese-language interpreter, seven of the Kenpei who had participated in the massacre, and guarded by four Cambodian sharpshooters under the orders of a Technical Sergeant and a lance Sergeant. I also took seventeen special cases for bringing back the remains of the bodies.

As means of transport the 3rd D.I.C. /Indo-China Division/ had placed at our disposal two Chevrolet trucks.

We arrived without incident at Bien-Hoa in order to join the Baris convoy at twenty minutes to ten. I went immediately to the Inspectorate of Bien-Hoa in order to obtain there a permit for exhumation, this having been agreed to at the time of my visit to the Administrator of the province.

I did not get the permit until 10:15 and as a result the convoy had left without me. After many attempts I finally found out that a second convoy was to leave for Baris at 14 hours that same day. I procured myself with food for the men.

At two o'clock we left for Long-Tham arriving there without hindrance at about 1500 hours /three o'clock/.

On arrival and after having picked up on the spot some shovels and picks, I inquired about escorts.

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Five men and a machine gun had been given me for our security during the work. I went to the edge of the airfield designated by the Japanese and following their directions (after having left the two trucks in charge of the drivers) I followed one of the Japanese into the jungle. After two hours of walking and after having turned in all directions night began to fall. I decided to about-face and return to Long-Thanh. We had not yet found the site of the pit.

Arrived at Long-Thanh I busied myself with the feeding and lodging of the men and prisoners.

At 8 o'clock the following day, 15 August, we left again for the airfield, and /once there/ wandered about in vain for an hour, the information of the Japanese not being in agreement. Having asked them what they had done from the moment they had arrived at the airfield with their prisoners and at what place in the airfield they had stopped, they spoke about as follows:

"We arrived at the airfield near the spot where we now are. We forced our way into the jungle in a direction at right angles to the airfield. We walked for about twenty minutes and then came to a small road marked by tracks of carts going to and coming from the plantation. We then followed this road to the right for about 40 metres after which we again entered the jungle. Some thirty metres further on we reached a clearing and there we dug the ditch and beheaded the Chinese." Thanks to this information I was able to orient myself, and we quickly discovered the ditch, this being recognizable as a depression of about ten centimetres of the whole surface of the earth which had been displaced.

It was 1000 hours when we began the work. I dug out from the whole surface of the pit equally, soundings being of no value.

By eleven o'clock the ditch was already excavated to a depth of one metre fifty centimetres and the odor which is given off from it became bearable only with difficulty. A stroke of a shovel uncovered a jaw bone. I decided to suspend operations and return to Long-Thanh for lunch.

At three p.m. we returned to the spot, this time by a longer route but one more accessible to the trucks.

And we began the exhumation of the remains of these Chinese. The heads are not with the bodies.

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All in a very advanced state of decomposition, and a great effort of will is required on the part of all of us to stay and continue this work which is all the more distressing in that we have none of the means of protection employed on such occasions, e.g. masks, rubber gloves, rubber boots. Also the sun is beating down on the ditch.

The human frames roughly cleaned of rotting flesh and taken out of the ditch and placed on the grass. The bodies having been covered with earth just as they fell at the moment of decapitation--the decapitation having taken place while the prisoner knelt at the edge of the ditch--it follows that flesh and frame are mixed, this being aided also by the rotting, and as a result it was impossible to assign these bones to this or that cadaver. It was equally impossible to know to what corpse we ought to assign such a head, the head having rolled into the ditch at the moment of decapitation.

This afternoon of 15 August we uncovered 14 skulls. On certain of these there still remained the bandage which had covered their eyes.

A photographer came from Saigon sent by the 5th Bureau (Informatica) to take pictures of the bone heaps /charnel house/.

At 1800 hours I gave the order to quit work, everyone being exhausted by the effort put forth--effort which was as much moral as physical. By that time we had taken out of the pit fourteen skulls and a considerable quantity of tibias, femurs, pelvic bones, clavicles, etc., and had laid them on the grass at a distance of ten metres from the pit.

The next day, 16 August, at eight o'clock we return to the place. This is to be the worst day. The garments actually have remained intact, except for the color which is all a grey green. In these garments are found the rotting flesh and it is necessary to take out these soft and very heavy things in order to recover the bones which are found in the midst of this flesh and which we came to fetch. The order is unbearable and most of the men are seized with vomiting and are no longer able to come near the pit.

A fifteenth skull is taken from the charnel-house. This will be the last, and it brings to fifteen the number of Chinese executed and buried in this heap /charnel/.

Now the pit is empty and after having thrown back the garments and the mire of flesh into the pit, and after having re-covered the pit, the bones are washed in water and then in alcohol and deposited separately in coffins.

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It is 1300 hours when all these operations are finished and we head for Long-Thanh after having loaded the coffins on one of the two trucks.

At 1600 hours the Burmese convoy arrives on its way to Bien Hoa. We just get there at Bien Hoa at 1930. We leave the convoy and head our way toward Saigon arriving there without incident at 2015 hours.

The delegate of the Chinese Consulate asks me to leave the remains at the Cantonese Hospital at Cholon where they will attempt an identification of the skulls.

At 2100 hours the coffins are deposited at the Cantonese hospital and I leave at once for Chi-Hoa where I leave the seven Japanese as well as the Cambodian guards.

I wish to state specifically, in concluding this report, that each of those who went with me on this mission has shown exemplary conduct and remarkable devotion, not hesitating to risk his life in order to carry out the exhumation of the cadavers of the Chinese subjects.

It would be very just if their several superiors were to be so advised so that they might be able to reward them to whatever degree is decided upon to meet their case.

I stress the fact that this mission has been particularly risky and dangerous; it was in a particularly disturbed sector for a task which was notably disagreeable and for which not a single man was at our disposal--a dangerous task too, involving the risk of dangerous sicknesses. In spite of all this they accomplished their mission with never a murmur, with respect and devotion.

It is thanks to the two drivers of the Red D.I.C., to the Technical Sergeant and the Lance Sergeant, and to the four Cambodian sharpshooters of the 22nd Cambodian Company that this mission has been carried out so well--a mission which can and ought to strengthen our bonds of understanding with China.

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inf(x) 8 E214/4

French Troops of LAOS
Hospital "P"
No. 1. 747/P

Report of Dr. (It.) CAPTAIN concerning
the Examinations of THANHEK.

At the request of Captain LE SOURD, Delegate of the
Commissioner of War Crimes at THANHEK I was led to proceed
13, 14, 15 June 1946 to the exhumation of the bodies of
French military and civilian personnel interned at the
military camp of THANHEK. In the course of it, 17 bodies
distributed among four pits were exhumed in my presence
and by my efforts.

From these labors I have been able to make the following
statements of fact from the MEDICO-LEGAL point of view.

First, State of Conservation--The soil being clayey,
decomposition is not complete. The viscera and certain
muscular masses (thighs, buttocks,) are not entirely destroyed,
which causes the bodies to retain approximately their position
and their original relation /to each other/. One body is in
course of waxy degeneration and the well-preserved trunk
shows no wound.

Second, Position--The four pits examined were of very
limited dimensions, circular and about 1.50 meters in diameter
by 1.75 meters in depth. The bodies were bent and curled up
on each other, the limbs overlapping and intermingling; as a
result of this position the disengagement of each one was very
difficult. From their positions it seems to me that the bodies
were placed in their pits after death and before the appearance
of cadaverous rigidity. Three skulls were found neatly
separated from the trunk indicating a decapitation. One body
remains without a head in spite of all searches. For all the
other bodies the heads were found exactly in the prolongation
of the cervical vertebrae. All the bodies have their arms
bound behind the back by a cord tied to the waist or around
the neck. They have a napkin or handkerchief's over the eyes.

Third, State of the skeleton--All the skulls are the
skeletal state. None presents a perforation which could give
rise to the conjecture of a bullet wound nor was there a trace
of recent fractures or break-throughs. The numerous dentures
permitted several identifications to be made. All apparently
had their mouths closed, the earth found between their jaws
has come from the caving in of the soil.

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- a. Shoulder blades. All were intact.
- b. Bones of upper limbs. Humeri, radi, cubita, without any trace of fractures. The bones of the wrist were hard to locate.
- c. Vertebrae. All those found and examined were intact.
- e. /sic; no d in original French/ Rib /sic/ the same.
- f. os iliaqus /ilic bones/ of masculine sex, without any trace of fracture.
- g. Bones of the lower limbs. Femora, tibiae, fibulae without recent fractures. All the bones of the feet enclosed in shoes were intact.

C O N C L U S I O N

All the bodies exhumed (17) are in a state of advanced decomposition indicating more than one year in the soil and preventing all investigation into anything other than the skeleton.

The position of the bodies indicates that the burial must have been taken place immediately after death.

Four bodies had been decapitated (3 skulls recovered). As for the other bodies the absolutely intact state of all the principal bones of the skeleton renders very improbable the hypothesis of an execution by fire arms.

It is further to be noted that the trunk found in a state of waxy degeneration did not present any scar of the dorsal surface (the better preserved surface).

A.P.O. 50683, 26 June 1946
Medical Lieutenant CARTIER

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Administrative Liaison Officer
Chief of the FEDERAL WAR CRIMES SERVICE

/Seal/ WAR CRIMES SERVICE - SAIGON
/Initials illegible/ 19 August 1946

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Certification

I, Yala Nixon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 K-1.

/s/ Yala Nixon

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FRENCH MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, 12 December 1946

No. 937/AM

FORWARDING BILL

Lt. Gen. C. A. Peckhoff,
Ambassador of France
Chief of the French Mission in
Japan

to

Mr. Oneto, French Prosecutor, with
the International Military Tribunal
of Tokyo.

| Description | Number | Observations |
|---|--------|--------------|
| Copies of Memoranda No. 931/AM - 932/AM and 934/AM addressed to SCAP regarding Japanese War Criminals in Indo-China, | 3 | |
| TOTAL | 3 | |

By Order: Lt. Col. VALIER
(Signature illegible - pro-
bably initials)

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No. 932/AM

December 12th, 1946

COPY

MEMORANDUM

TO : SCAP, G2, G2 Foreign Liaison Section.

FROM : French Mission in Japan.

SUBJECT : Sentence of two Japanese war criminals by the
Permanent Military Tribunal of SAIGON.

REFER : Memorandum No. 773/SM (October 24th, 1946).

1. - By the above mentioned memorandum, the French Mission forwarded to G2 the names of two Japanese P.O.W. charged for sequestration with tortures and murders (war crimes) to appear before the Permanent Military Tribunal in SAIGON.

2. - Following directives received from the French Foreign Office the French Mission has the honor to inform the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that the said defendants appeared before the aforesaid military Tribunal the 21st October 1946, and have been sentenced as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| KIYOTA Matsunami | - 10 years of hard labour | - Did not lodge an appeal. |
| SAITO Kimiyoshi | - 8 " " " | Lodges an appeal. |

3. - Enclosed copy in French of the debates referring to these judgements./.

BY ORDER

Colonel WILLIER
Chief of Staff and Military Adviser.

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PERMANENT MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF SAIGON

COPY

Report of Judgment in the matter concerning the person named.

Civil Condition: SAITO, Kimoshi

Son of the late SAITO Kinsuke and of SAITO Yosai, born on 2 Sept. 1905 at Fukushima (Japan), married to Shetsuko three children.

Medical captain of the 2nd Division in the first Field Hospital.

Detained at the Maison Centrale de Saigon by reason of a lodgement warrant issued on 28 June 1946 by the Military Examining Judge.

Charges: Charged with murder.

An offense provided against and punishable by articles 295 et seq. of the Penal Code and by the ordinance of 28 Aug. 1944 (O.I. No. 118 bis dated 22 June 1946, released by the General Superior Commandant of French troops in the Far East).

Statement of the Facts of the Prosecution:

On 18 August at temporary camp C, rue Doctor Angier, died Raymond Didelot, aged 50, Chief Inspector unclassified of the Security Police. The man answerable for this death should be Medical Captain SAITO. In spite of numerous oral remonstrances and several written reminders this strange doctor obstinately maintained that the case of Mr. Didelot, attacked by sprue from 20 April 1945, was not serious and that his life was not in danger.

He stubbornly refused to send him to hospital and even to cause the medicine necessary for his case to be sent to the sick man. The day before he died, Mr. Didelot had lost 40 kilos (T.M. about 88 lbs) and was already uncom-

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scious but Dr. SAITO still stated that there was an improvement in his condition.

At the time, through incapacity and through hatred of the whites, as many witnesses say, SAITO deliberately left a prisoner, who was under his care, to die. Moreover, Dr. SAITO was, in April 1945, director of a camp of civilian prisoners at Kratie.

SAITO, indicted before the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon at the hearing of 21 October 1946 the above-named was found guilty of the acts charged against him and was sentenced to the punishment of eight years penal servitude, sentence of expulsion suspended, for murder. He appealed to the Military Court of Appeal.

SAIGON 21 October 1946
Government Commissioner

Distribution:

The Army Minister
Director of Military Law, Paris

Copies to: The Chief of Mission for Control of
Japanese Army (Prisoners of War)
SAIGON

Archives

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COFY PERMANENT MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF SAIGON

Report of Judgment in the matter concerning the person
named:

Civil Condition: KYOTA Katsunori

Son of Sumetsu and Saigo, born 20 Dec. 1915 at Kuroki, Yotsushiro District, Kanagawa Pref. (Japan). Sgt. Major Japanese Military Police; promoted to Warrant Officer Dec. 1945.

Held at the Maison Centrale of Saigon, under lodgment warrant issued on 24 July 1946 by the Military Examining Judge

Charges:

Charged with illegal imprisonment with torture. An offense provided against and restrained by Article 344 of the Penal Code and by the Ordinance of 28 August 1944 (O.I.-No. 146 dated 18 July 1946, released by the General Officer, Commander in Chief of the French Forces in the Far East).

Statement of the
Facts of the Pro-
secution:

Officer commanding Japanese Military Police Detachment of Penhiet from 15 Feb. 1945 up to the surrender. He is the Chief perpetrator of serious cruelties and ill-treatment of which several French residents of Penhiet, imprisoned after 9 March 1945 under various pretexts, in the cages of the Japanese military police of this town. Among the victims of this NCO was, in particular, a missionary, Rev. Father BRUGHOU, ill, aged 60 years, on whom KYOTA vented his venom with a special ferocity. This NCO was officially pointed out by his victims in the course of an identification parade which took place on 25 Feb. 1946 at the prison of Chi Hoa.

KYOTA, indicted before the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon, at the hearing of 21 October 1946, the above-named was found guilty of the charges brought against him and was sentenced to the punishment of 10 years penal servitude for illegal imprisonment with torture.

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He did not appeal to the Military Court of Appeal.

SAIGON, 21 October 1945

Distribution: Government Commissioner
Army Minister
Director of Military Law, Paris.

No. 931/AM MEMORANDUM

12 December 1945

TO : SCAP, GHQ, G2 Foreign Liaison Section.
FROM : French Mission in Japan.
SUBJECT : Sentence of Japanese war criminals by the Permanent Military Tribunal of SAIGON.
REFER : Memorandum No. 602/AM (September 25th, 1946).

1. By the above mentioned memorandum the French Mission forwarded to G2 the names of seven Japanese P.O.W. charged for murders (war crimes) to appear before the Permanent Military Tribunal in SAIGON.

2.- Following directives received from the French Foreign Office, the French Mission has the honor to inform the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers that the said defendants appeared before the aforesaid military tribunal the 7th October 1946 and have been sentenced as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| HATTORI Taizo | Death | Lodged an appeal |
| TAMURA Kenki | " | " |
| TOMONO Somsuke | " | " |
| IWAMASSA Hachise | " | " |
| NEMOTO Kiyomi | " | (by default) |
| KONUKI Kinzo | Hard labor for life | Lodged an appeal |
| SUZUKI Misashi | " | " |

BY ORDER
Colonel VAILLIER
Chief of Staff and Military Adviser

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No. 934/A.M.

12 December 1946

MEMORANDUM

TO : SCAP - GHQ - S2 - Foreign Liaison Section.

FROM : French Mission in Japan.

SUBJECT : Appearance of Japanese prisoners of war before the Permanent Military Tribunal in Saigon.

REFER : Memorandum No. 603 (September 25, 1946)

1. By the above mentioned memorandum, the French Mission informed SCAP, S2, that a proceeding order had been delivered against a certain number of Japanese prisoners of war, charged with "war crimes".

2. Following instructions received from the French Foreign Office, the French Mission has the honor to inform the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers that six of these defendants, namely:

TADA Tatenosuke
KOBAYASHI Chozo
IMURA Shoji
TASHIRO Hideo
KOIDO Tsuyuki
SAKUMI Kyuzo
YANAGIZAWA

will appear before the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon, on December 23rd, 1946.

BY ORDER:

Colonel VALLIER
Chief of Staff and
Military Advisor.

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-5.

(Signed) A. ASHTON

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Form Q War Crimes Information supplied by ex-Prisoners of War

Number: 1932 Name: ANTOUARD Leon Rank: Warrant Officer: Detachment of Gendarmerie of Cochinchina-Cambodge
 Home Address: Gendarmerie, Saigon
 Date and Place of Capture: March 9, 1945, at 8:30 p.m. at my house situated 7 Avenue of Gyries, at Mytho City.

| Date, Camp or Place | Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation | Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity. | Names of other Witnesses |
|--|---|---|--|
| 9, 10 to 11 March 1945 at Mytho City | <p>Immediately after my capture I was taken to the post of the Japanese Kempeitai at Mytho, and immediately bound with ropes. Some were so tight that they made deep wounds on my wrists and fore arms. I was not untied until 12 o'clock of the following day.</p> <p>At 18 o'clock of the same I was taken away and locked up at the Mytho Provincial Prison. I was again threatened with the sword by Sgt. Kona, chief of the Japanese post at Mytho. I was not taken out until 11 o'clock of the following day to be taken to the former barracks of the Annamese Rifle Regiment at Mytho where I was detained until the following 24th of March, date of my transfer to "Virgil" Camp. (5th Colonial Artillery).</p> | <p>Kona, 1st Sergeant of the Kempeitai commanding the Japanese post at Mytho. Aided by Japanese civilians whose identity is unknown but whom I could recognize.</p> | <p>All the French in the City of Mytho and, as far as the provincial prison is concerned: The Chief of Gendarmerie Sergeant Andrew; Police Inspector Lecan, and the director of Mytho College. Mr. Duong, who was also imprisoned there.</p> |
| <p>From 9 to 28 May 1945 in the cells of the Japanese Kempeitai installed in the premises of the Chamber of Commerce, 1 Quai de Belgique, Saigon</p> | <p>With the aim of obtaining information on the organization of the /French Interior Forces/ at Mytho as well as other information on the hideout; the meetings in the Province of Mytho and at Saigon, family residence, etc. of Police Inspector Girard (who had fled on 9 March). At about 11 o'clock on 9 May I was taken away to the Japanese Kempeitai at Saigon after having already undergone five interrogations in the Service Room of "Virgil" Camp during the previous days.</p> | <p>I do not know the names authors of the tortures and violence inflicted in these interrogations. They were done by two non-commissioned officers of the Kempeitai and an Annamite interpreter in their service. It would be easy for me to recognize them if I should see them. Neither do I know the names of the heads of the post and the men of the troop attached to the Kempeitai who were also guilty of committing violence on prisoners in</p> | <p>The tortures of and violence undergone in the interrogations were witnessed only by those who were inflicting them. The violence and ill treatment inflicted on those in the cells which I occupied were witnessed by Frenchmen: N. N. Combes, Lieut. de Vaisseau Du Chane, Commissioner of Police; Waser, Aviation</p> |

| Date, Camp or Place | Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation | Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity. | Names of other Witnesses |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| | <p>I was put to four other interrogations - two lasting about 1½ hours each on the afternoon of May 9, the third on the next day from 9 to 12:30 o'clock; and the last on the following day from 10:30 to 17:30. In the course of these last four interrogations, I was very often struck on all parts of the body with fists, feet, and sticks, and particularly on the soles of my feet. At each one of these, I was placed on my back on a bench and firmly tied down so as to undergo "torture by water" which consisted in causing the first stages of asphyxiation by the absorption of water into the respiratory tract. Water was poured at the same time into the nose and the mouth, which is kept open with a whip or a staff slipped between the teeth, or on a rag held firmly over these two orifices. A plate carrying an electrical current was also applied to my feet, but did not work.</p> <p>In course of these last four interrogations, I had one rib bashed in, ten teeth completely loosened, (4 already fallen and the 6 others will follow them before long), and many contusions, of which one received at the joint of the left knee has made me suffer in particular.</p> <p>No information having been extracted from me, I was left in my cell for 17 days more without being interrogated, and at last brought back to "Virgil" Camp on the following May 28 in a miserable state.</p> <p>There were no witnesses to these interrogations. They were conducted by two non-commissioned officers of the Kempeitai, assisted by interpreters, one of whom helped them to pour water into my nose and mouth. I do not know their names, but it would be easy for me to recognize them.</p> | <p>the cells while carrying on their duties as guards. However I could recognize a good number of them if I were able to see them.</p> | <p>Colonel in Retirement; Yung, Squadron leader at the 5th Reg. Colonial Artillery. Faufin, Doctor of Medicine; Romerio, Judge; Ogoyard, warden of prison; Abovt, Planter; Hachet, Merchant.</p> |

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| Date, Camp or Place | Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation | Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity. | Names of other Witnesses |
|---------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
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In the course of these 20 days, of incarceration, I was still the object of daily violences, such as kickings, beating on the head with a stick from the guards (troops attached to the Kempeitai), who savagely beat the prisoners, without reason, because such was their amusement.

The food was insufficient. It consisted three times a day of a little rice ball and one-fourth of a cucumber or a radish of ordinary size. Beverage was also given in very insufficient quantity and almost always boiling. It was usually only water.

No care for cleanliness was allowed. The detained were not even able to wash their hands, with which they handled their food nevertheless.

The were obliged to remain sitting directly on the floor of their cell from the time they got up until the evening roll-call, which took place at 21 o'clock. During all this time, they were not permitted to speak, to lean, to lie, nor to sleep. They were strictly watched over and all infractions were immediately punished by a sound cudgelling.

The electric light was never put out, and it was not possible to protect oneself from it, for it was prohibited to sleep on one's stomach.

My cell, measuring 4' x 4' was occupied by a soil-bucket and 17 prisoners, among whom there were many Annamites, common law prisoners. Most of them were itchy or covered with sores or ring worms. One of them was even suffering from acute gonorrhoea. During the night, the prisoners lay down, their bodies touching one another and, because of a complete absence of ventilation, the heat became intolerable.

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Date, Camp or Place Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation

Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity. Names of other Witnesses

No care was given to the prisoners who were ill, even in very serious cases; thus Mr. Nico-Can, Chief Engineer of Public Works of Cochinchina, died one hour after having been taken out of my cell where he had remained dying and without any care for 5 or 6 days. As for me, I had not gone to the stool for 19 days when I was brought to "Virgil" Camp, where they took care of me at once. A first assistant surgeon (medical lieutenant) though having been informed of my state on about the 10th day did not have any medicine given to me.

Moreover, when I left the Japanese Kempeitai some small personal objects of slight value which had been taken from me when I was imprisoned, were not restored to me even though they had given me a receipt one hour before when they drew up an inventory of them.

(Statement) made at "Martin des Pallienes"
Camp 16 September 1945

(signed) Antouard

For certification of the facts opposite: Saigon, 3 January 1946.

Lt. Colonel Turck, Chief of War Crimes Service

Signed: Turck

(stamp)

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Certificate:-

I, George Buffington, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French
and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and
the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of
International Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-2

/s/ George Buffington

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REPORT
OF CAPTAIN BLAUWALLET

Bearing on his imprisonment at Japanese Kempei Tai Headquarters between March and August 1945. SAIGON

I. Appointments held by me previous to 9 March.

- Chief of G2 on the Staff of the D.C.C. /Cochin China and Cambodia Division.
- Assistant to General DELSUC for all questions concerning the "Resistance" and by virtue of this title, Liaison Officer between General DELSUC, the Chief of the local SA /Active Service/ (Captain PAWELLS) and the political delegate (MONSIEUR NICOLAU).

II. Circumstances of my imprisonment at the Japanese Kempei Tai Headquarters.

Made prisoner on 9 March at 21h5 hrs. at the Staff Office of the D.C.C. /Cochin China and Cambodia Division/. I was at first interned at the Prisoners of War Camp in the Quarter.

On 17 March, in the morning Kempei /Japanese/ in civilian clothes came to fetch me and took me to Japanese Kempei Tai Headquarters (Chamber of Commerce). There I was interrogated by a non-commissioned officer of the Kempei tai in civilian clothes (whom I believe to be the Adjutant SUMIKOTO). I state definitely now that all interrogations were conducted through interpreters, some Japanese, others Annamites or half-breeds of ambiguous origin. Most of them spoke French very badly.

The interrogator asked me first some questions on the powers of G2 and then accused me "of having done wrong to the Japanese Army" and required me to give him what information I had on the French S.R. /Intelligence Bureau/ and the civilian organizations of the S.R. and of the Resistance of which he considered me to be the chief.

I confined myself to denying that I was the chief of such organizations, and as the interrogation became more pressing in order to obtain the information which he desired on the S.R. and the Resistance "in order," he said, "that the Japanese army could destroy them", I emphasized in my reply that I would answer his questions only in so far as the information which he might ask for should not be considered by me as secret. This reply angered him. He grasped his pistol and bade me remember that I was "in his power". Seeing that I kept silence he informed me that he ceased to consider me as an officer, that I was going to be shut up and allotted to more unkind interrogators.

I was, in fact, taken into a building adjoining the Chamber of Commerce where some cells had been set up. My badges of rank were taken away from me as well as the greater part of my effects except an undershirt and shorts. I was imprisoned in cell 3 where there were already some Europeans (among whom were Messrs. KERJENI, DARMESSE, SALON) and two Annamite common criminals.

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III. Life at the Japanese Kempei tai Headquarters.

I make a digression here in order to describe what was the routine imposed on European detainees by the Japanese Kempei tai. The Japanese Kempei tai had set up, in a building adjoining the Chamber of Commerce (situated on the left, as one enters by the main gate), six cells. For this purpose they had made use of six magazines and had closed their inner openings with grills made of wooden bars. These grills gave a veritable cage-like aspect to the cells. They allowed the guards to watch the detainees all the time. The entrance was a little door less than 1 metre in height fastened with a padlock. The cells were about 4 metres by 5, with plank floors and permanently lit by a central lamp.

A wooden bucket with a cover was put at the disposal of the imprisoned for their needs. It was emptied daily by a detainee accompanied by a sentry. Some straw mats, about one between two were distributed among the prisoners. In the evening bedding was given out on an average of one piece for three persons.

There were three meals a day, one about 8 o'clock, the second about noon, the third about 1200. Each meal consisted of a ball of rice and either a piece of salted cucumber or a vegetable soup (not very appetizing but generally edible). This soup was distributed in porringers at the rate of one for four or five detainees, who were furthermore compelled to help themselves with their fingers.

A little tea or hot water was distributed under the same conditions after each meal and before bedtime (one porringer to three or four). After the end of May there were fairly frequent supplementary distributions of tea in the interval between meals (one in the morning, one in the afternoon).

The time was taken up as follows: Reveille about 0700, meals under the conditions outlined above, in the evening, toward 2100, roll call, inspection by the duty officer, recitation by the detainees, aloud, of a notice written in French, Annamite, Japanese, and entitled "To the Prisoners," beginning with this phrase which was not without savor: "Corrects himself with a view toward a better future" and enumerating the duties of prisoners: discipline, silence, etc. . . . , after the roll-call, distribution of covers of tea and /then/ to bed.

In the interval between reveille and going to bed the detainees were forced to remain seated "tailor-fashion." Certain W.C.O. of the guard (the majority even) prohibited the detainees from leaning against the walls. This prolonged sitting position, without support, was particularly fatiguing.

The detainees did not have the right to talk. In fact, they availed themselves of their guards' lapses of attention to converse in low voices, and the bits of news (or lies) brought by those last arrested circulated fairly rapidly.

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The hygienic conditions imposed on the detainees were lamentable. If my memory serves me well, between 17 March and 10 June there were at most three showers (none between 20 March and 9 May). The interned women and some of the sick (including me from 9 May to 10 June) benefitted from a more favorable regimen and had a shower (unfortunately without soap) almost every day. I may add that at night the mosquitoes were very numerous in the cells and that it was very hot there. The quota was actually raised to 20 detainees per cell (for an area of 20 meters /sic/).

Medical care was provided by a Japanese attendant who came around very irregularly. The care was limited, moreover, to applications of iodized alcohol or sulphur solution, to eye washes and the distribution of quinine. The intervention of a physician was very rare. And further, it was most often without effect. The seriously sick were not cared for or insufficiently cared for, and the only measure that might have been efficacious for them, evacuation to a hospital, was decided on too late.

Of the six detainees who to my knowledge died at Kempei tai Headquarters or shortly after their release therefrom (Mr. FOURMIER, Mr. NICOLAU, Mr. CHABERT, Major LESGELLIER-BELLIVIER, Mr. FIMOT, and Mr. BERTRAND) the majority died both from the bad treatment undergone and from a lack of care.

A last point remains concerning life in the cells of the Japanese Kempei tai: the attitude of the guards of the guard-house. The guard-house was commanded by a non-commissioned officer of the Kempei tai. His contingent was six or seven men at the beginning, reduced later to four or five. The guards were soldiers of the land army on detached duty with the Kempei tai.

Certain of the N. C. O. guard-house commanders, or soldiers of the guard, gave evidence under various circumstances of great brutality. They inflicted on the detainees whom they accused, sometimes wrongfully, of having spoken or of having exhibited, painful punishments: blows with a stick, often very violent, whipping with a leather belt, standing up with arms in the air or extended for several hours.

It should be noted that certain Japanese non-commissioned officers and soldiers maintained a proper and at times even a kind attitude. They were on the whole proper vis-a-vis women.

The foregoing expose shows that the mere fact of incarceration in the cells of the Japanese Kempei tai imposed on the Europeans who underwent it a truly miserable life. The deplorable hygienic conditions, unpleasant promiscuity with the ordinary Annamite or Chinese lawbreakers, food insufficient in quantity and especially in quality, physical fatigue due to the discomfort of the positions which were imposed and a very painful morale impression, that of being treated as beasts by savages.

The questions and the brutalities accompanying them constituted a further cause of suffering for those of the internees who had to submit to them.

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IV. My Stay at the Kempei tai Headquarters.

Incarcerated 17 March I remained at the Japanese Kempei tai Headquarters till 11 June on which date I was transferred to Central Prison. I was taken again to the Kempei tai Headquarters 24 July and remained there until 2 August. On that date I was freed at the same time as Captain PAWELLS and sent to the interned Civil Camp at the Normal School and then admitted to the GRAM Hospital 22 August.

On 2 August before my liberation I was led with Captain PAWELLS before Adjutant GUNDO /TM: sic/, who read us a lecture saying that we had both merited being shot for having wished "to destroy the Japanese Army", and that, if we had had a court martial, we should certainly have been sentenced to death. That moreover, by a special favor of the Japanese High Command, it had been agreed that we should be treated as military personnel and sent to an internment camp, on condition that we should thenceforth keep quiet.

V. Life at Central Prison.

Some brief indications of the life at Central Prison whose conditions though preferable to those of the Japanese Kempei tai Headquarters, were still very uncomfortable.

At the time I was at Central Prison (from 11 June to 24 July) the European detainees coming from the Kempei tai Headquarters had been distributed into two large rooms (7 and 8, I believe) to the number of 26 and 42, respectively.

The rooms were large enough, light, and well ventilated. The detainees slept on a mat placed right on the cement. A tub filled with potable water permitted drinking and washing. From time to time, almost every day, the detainees were able to go out on the verandah situated in front of the cells. A water plug made it possible to take a shower there.

It was possible to converse freely in the rooms. The rooms were locked and the sole Japanese guard was posted outside under the verandah. In general, one might say that the Japanese guards who were on duty at Central Prison were correct; certain ones even seemed to be trying to show kindness by distributing cigarettes.

There were two meals a day, one about 1030, the other about 1700. Further, about eight o'clock in the morning a little tea was distributed. The meals consisted of rice (generally red rice) with a little dried fish (generally spoiled or almost) or a little fresh fish (some fish heads floating in a salty sauce) or a hard-boiled egg or some bits of bacon fat; further a piece of pumpkin or, by way of exception, a sweet potato or a piece of manioc. On the whole these meals were very insufficient.

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An Annamite attendant who came by fairly irregularly (once or twice a week) who was usually impolite to the patients and seemed uninterested in them, took /medical/ care of us. During my stay at Central Prison I was seriously ill, suffering from boils, infected itch, swelling of the legs, and was also in a state of great feebleness, being barely able to hold myself on my feet and spending all my nights without being able to sleep. Although I pointed out my state each time the attendant came by, I was unable to get myself evacuated to a hospital or even visited by a physician.

On the other hand, I wish to point out that one warden of Central Prison named ROSENTHAL (European or mixed) who had remained on duty succeeded in passing some news into the cells, in forwarding correspondence both ways between some of the detainees and their families, and also in getting some medicines and cigarettes passed. Further a man named RAISON sentenced /for a breach/ of ordinary law, who was in a neighboring cell succeeded in getting into Cell 7 some ham, bacon, and sausage which he had bought for himself at the prison store. The deed was discovered by the Japanese guard and RAISON was punished.

VI. QUESTIONINGS UNDERGONE.

1. 16th of March. After the questioning of 17 March I had been incarcerated, as I have explained above, in one of the cells of the Kempei tai Headquarters.

On the evening of the 19th an interpreter came to me to transmit the order to get up under the pretext that I was to be called immediately to the office. At the end of an hour, seeing that nobody came for me, I was on the point of sitting down again when I was prevented by the N.C.O. of the guard. I then understood that it was an ordeal that had been imposed on me with a view to "preparing" me for a questioning which would probably take place the next day. It didn't occur to me, however, that this ordeal was to last seven days and seven nights handrunning.

On the morning of 20 March I was taken in for interrogation. The same questions as on the 17th were asked me concerning the S.R. and the Resistance. I maintained the same attitude so well that the interrogator sent me away with the announcement that I was going to resume my "picket". I was subsequently interrogated on the 23rd by a cor oral of the Japanese Kempei tai, who asked me several questions without interest which led me to suppose that the interrogation had no purpose beyond checking the state of my fatigue.

I remained standing in my cell until 26 March under the surveillance of guards who, as soon as I weakened and looked as if I were going to sit down, took it upon themselves to renew my respect for orders with their clubs.

I must, nevertheless, admit having found a Japanese corporal and a soldier who in the course of each of the nights of the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th permitted me to stretch out for an hour. The same cor oral also permitted me to sit down during some meals. These short moments of respite doubtless helped

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me to take this ordeal a little better. It did not prevent me from from fatigue at the end of this period of seven days and particularly in the course of the night of 25/26 March, when I felt an almost unbearable pain in my feet, suffered nervous tensions which came close to throwing me on the floor, and was even a victim of delirium.

The morning of the 26th I was again led before my interrogator (Adjutant SUJICOR). He asked me with an ironic smile whether I was tired. I managed enough strength to raise a protest against the manner in which I was treated. I explained what my grievances were:

- (1) That they had removed my stripes.
- (2) That they had placed me in with prisoners who were common law-breakers.
- (3) That they were trying to exert pressure on me to force me to reveal information which I considered secret.

I concluded by stating that such acts were absolutely contrary to all the international rules concerning the treatment of prisoners of war and by expressing my astonishment at seeing the Japanese Army disregard these rules.

Just then there occurred an air-raid alert. I was taken back down to my cell and put back on "picket". However, at the end of the alert, a Kempei came back with an interpreter. This latter informed me very politely that the "punishment" was over.

2. Month of April.

Although not interrogated during the first weeks of the month I was able to follow the progress of the inquiry by observing the arrivals of detainees and by conversing with those who were incarcerated in my cell.

While in the month of March the arrests were directed against some lawyers and the personnel of the radio service and of the French Broadcasting Company, in the month of April I saw arrive successively:

- 1 April: 3 Commissioners of the Surete.
- 7 April: Capt. LAHILLE of B.M. (Military organ dealing with S.R.) and, approximately on the same date, two non-commissioned officers of his service.
- 15 April: Col. BAILLY, director of artillery (it was in the director of artillery's building /Direction d'artillerie/ that the quarters were placed at the disposal of Capt. LAURELS, chief of the S.A. Sud.) On 9 March there still remained some undistributed materiel, tommy guns, in particular; it was in all probability--the fact was later confirmed by Col. BAILLY--the discovery of this materiel by the Japanese which brought about the arrest of the Director of Artillery.
- About 19 April: Capt. LAURELS.

The Japanese had then definitely laid their hands on the S.P. and the S... which I tried to cover by my silence in March. On 27 April I was

taken from my cell and interrogated by a Kempei tai Adjutant--whose name I do not know--assisted by two or three Kempei. I was asked to give all the information I possessed on the SWI (the Japanese always designated thus the members of the Resistance organizations throughout the inquiry). [As I refused to speak I was subjected to a seance of tortures which was particularly painful. Bound to a bench with an extremely tight rope which cut into flesh, I was subjected for about an hour and a half simultaneously to double torture:

-On the one hand, bludgeoning of the soles of the feet by the adjutant provided with a hard-wood club and by another Kempei provided with a rattan cane.
-On the other, water asphyxiation.

Besides this, another Kempei gave me a few body burns with cigarette ashes.

I shall dwell somewhat on the first two tortures, for I carried away the impression that they were applied with particular cruelty. As for the bludgeoning of the feet, I find it hard to say how many blows I received, perhaps 200, perhaps a few less. From time to time some blows were applied to the tibias and the ropes which bound my ankle bones, driving them into the flesh and producing wounds which lasted a long time (along with those of the tibias). Several cudgel blows were also laid on my toes, and the nail of the right big toe in particular was torn out.

As a result of this treatment my feet swelled considerably. For several days it was impossible for me to stand on my feet. To get up I had to have the help of two cell-mates and for the questionings the Japanese Kempei carried me on their backs. At the present moment, more than four months after this series of tortures, my right foot remains deformed.

As for the water asphyxiation, it was inflicted on me under particularly painful conditions. A Kempei pressed against my belly to fill out my chest. A gag had been put on my nose and mouth forcing me to inhale to get a little air. The interrogator poured on my gag the water from a kettle which he had refilled as soon as empty. It was impossible for me under these circumstances to avoid swallowing water and losing my breath fairly rapidly. The one pouring would stop then to begin again as soon as I had succeeded in catching a bit of air. This struggle for an hour and a half against asphyxiation exhausted me completely.

At the end of an hour and a half the adjutant-interrogator, wishing no doubt to vary the pleasures, placed the bench vertically in such a way that I was hanging head down held by the ropes around my ankles which went deeper and deeper into the wounds which had been made in me. I remained about a half hour under these conditions, the interrogator continuing to apply the cudgel blows to my feet and pouring water from time to time down my nostrils.

I was then unbound, placed on a bench in front of a table and Adjutant SUBIYOTO, entering the room, resumed the interrogation punctuated by numerous

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↓ [ridgel blows on my head, arms, and shoulders.]

Reduced to a state of utter exhaustion, it was difficult to maintain absolute muteness. Nevertheless, I decided to limit myself to a short statement in which:

-I admitted my position in the Resistance organization, deputy to General DELSUC and Liaison Officer between General DELSUC and Captain RAU-ELLS Chief of the S.A.

*I acknowledged that some arms had been received by parachute while pretending not to know the number.

-I minimized the recruitment of civilians, presenting it as a sort of clandestine partial mobilization concerning only a small number of reservists and conferring upon them the status of mobilized personnel, the military authority taking the entire responsibility for this mobilization.

Some other questions were asked me regarding Allied parachutists having landed on the territory of Southern Indo-China. I retained not to be as courage, which brought me a few more blows.

The interrogation stopped at that point, fortunately, for I was at the end of my strength.

* * * * *

On 23 April I was again interrogated by the same adjutant who had subjected me to the tortures the day before. The interrogation, this time, was very calm. Some questions were asked me regarding the S.A. which it was possible for me to answer, because I had learned from a non-commissioned officer of the S.A. who was incarcerated in the same cell with me just how far the S.A. inquiry had progressed.

Furthermore, some questions were asked me on the administrative organization of Indo-China, on the stationing of troops before 9 March, and various questions unrelated to my functions, for example, what had been the role of Mrs. DEJOUK (?) in Indo-Chinese politics.

During this session I received only one blow with the stick for an answer to a question which I no longer remember, but which seemed not to satisfy the interrogator.

On 24 April I was taken in for interrogation about 9 o'clock in the evening. After some anodyne questions, the adjutant (the same one as the two preceding days) went after me again regarding the S.A. Since I appeared reticent and my answers were simple dilutions of my statements of the 22nd, the interrogator tied me to a bench taking pains to pass the cords, which were very tight, right through the wounds which had been made two days before. He told me that he would leave me in this position--which was very painful--until I consented to talk and, if need be, the whole night. I was

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left tied to the bench for about an hour. As luck would have it, about 11 o'clock at night, probably feeling tired and not knowing how to keep me under guard during the night, the interrogator had me unbound and taken back to my cell, telling me to think things over very carefully and that I should be re-interrogated the following day.

As a matter of fact he gave it up, for they left me in peace in my cell until about the middle of May.

I fell sick there, however, as a consequence of the tortures endured. In particular, the struggle that I had carried on against asphyxiation by water had brought on some stomach troubles. It was impossible to assimilate food without vomiting. I remained in this state 17 consecutive days, eating, so to speak, nothing, except some bananas which were passed on to me by a fellow-detailee receiving his meals from outside.

Several times I asked to be visited by a physician. I got no satisfaction until 9 May. On that date a Japanese medical captain came to see me. I explained my case to him and requested evacuation to a hospital, being at the time in a state of great weakness. I thought I understood from his answer that he was not empowered to decide such an evacuation and that a decision by the command was necessary. I was then presented to the duty officer who merely asked me whether I was P.I. Since I answered that I had been thoroughly interrogated on that matter, I read in his face that I had no chance of being evacuated to a hospital.

These visits had at least one result. Beginning 9 May I had at least the right to a shower every day and the N.C.O. of the guard received the order to admit to my cell the food that the other detainees receiving their meals from outside were kind enough to send me. In this way I was able to regain some strength.

3. Month of May.

In the course of the first fortnight of May I was subjected to two brief interrogations, the first on parachuting, the second on the FFI of Cambodia, interrogations which were interrupted before I could make the slightest statement, the interrogator having noticed that there had been an error and I had been brought in instead of Captain PAUL ELLS (whose name was pronounced the same as mine, which accounts for the error).

These interrogations permitted me at least to learn that the inquiry was already well advanced, and that, in particular, the Kampet tai knew the names of the principal members of the Resistance in Cambodia, Mr. JOUBERT and Mr. LASSON, whose names the interrogator mentioned to me to ask whether I knew them.

Further, the numerous arrests which had been made confirmed the development of the inquiry.

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In the course of the second fortnight of May I underwent two series of interrogations:

- One from 17 to 26 May, almost daily interrogations concerning the Resistance.
- The second on 23, 23, and 24 May, concerning the S.R. and my supposed relations with the American authorities.

(a) Interrogations concerning the Resistance. These interrogations were conducted by a technical sergeant whose name I do not know. He was always correct and even sympathetic, taking it upon himself to go look for a change of clothes in the room that I had previously occupied in town and intervening to help me obtain an authorization to receive my meals from a hotel in town, a step which I benefitted from between 18 May and my departure for Central Prison 11 June. The questions asked me dealt with:

- My role in the organization of the FFI.
- The orders given by General DEISSE concerning the Resistance, the S.R., political action.
- The organization of the FFI in the South.
- Their radio network.
- Parachuting.
- Material received.
- Lieutenant LORRE's mission.
- Funds placed at the disposal of the Resistance.

Finally several questions were put to me about the American (?) parachutists who had been able to land in Indo-China and about the alleged setting-up by the French Army of secret depots of arms, munitions, fuel.

Considering the point reached by the inquiry and the Japanese already possessing extensive information on the different questions put to me, I decided that /further/ silence on my part would be pointless. I resolved then to make some statements to give the interrogator as far as possible the impression of frankness while trying to remain within the limits of the information already known to the Japanese. I also deemed it possible to make use of these statements in clearing up certain questions which might have been misunderstood and which the Japanese might give a tendentious interpretation. I also intended to renew my statement of 22 April according to which the military authority covered completely the civilians incorporated into the FFI and considered them mobilized.

It was in this spirit that I answered the questions asked. On 20 May I took advantage of a moment when the interrogator seemed particularly well disposed to set forth my point of view concerning civilians belonging to the Resistance, namely that when contacted by the military authority to be mobilized they had responded to this appeal in a spirit of national discipline which did them honor, that it was consequently inadmissible to treat them as they had been at Kempeitai Headquarters and that at most internment as prisoners of war could be envisaged for them. The interrogator seemed to me very

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understanding in this matter. He even agreed that Japanese placed under the same circumstances would probably have acted similarly and stated to me that the civilians arrested as having belonged to the FFI would be transferred to internment camps.

Leading this step I asked him that certain improvements be made in the regimen of the European detainees of the Kempei tai--in particular:

- Increase of the tea ration.
- Thinning out of the cells whose personnel reached 20 per cell at the time.
- Orders to be given to the guard for the suppression of the too frequent brutalities. This request seemed to be taken into consideration--unless another cause was working simultaneously--for:

- (1) Beginning that day two supplementary rations of tea were distributed.
- (2) The next day numerous Annamites were transferred out, the number in the cells dropping to 12 or 13.
- (3) I had the impression that after that day the guard was more proper towards the European detainees.

(b) Interrogations concerning the S.R. These interrogations were conducted by Adjutant SUJIMOTO. They took place on 22, 23, and 24 May and revolved around this one point: I was accused of having been in touch (1) with General MacARTHUR to whom I was supposed to have communicated, via the civilian radio service, information regarding Japanese shipping convoys, (2) with American submarines. My denials only served to bring about a new series of brutalities. On the 22nd I received violent head blows with a stick. On the 23rd Adjutant SUJIMOTO himself hammered my face with extremely violent blows with his fist, further forcing me to remain kneeling during the interrogation. Finally, on the 24th, a new series of tortures was inflicted, comprising:

- The tearing out of tufts of hair from my head and beard.
- The twisting of my wrists and arms.
- Asphyxiation by strangulation.
- A wound on my foot caused by a see-saw movement pressed on a cord just at the point of a wound made in April. (This unattended wound got infected and was at the bottom of a pit of boils which has continued up to the present time.
- Finally, asphyxiation by water.]

At the end of my strength I finally consented to do what was demanded of me, namely, to sign a statement by which I admitted having enciphered some telegrams destined for MacARTHUR and American submarines signaling to them the movements of Japanese maritime convoys--telegrams which I was supposed to have sent to Mr. LOGNON of the radio service for despatching. (Later on I was compelled to make this statement over by replacing the name of Mr. LOGNON by that of a radio engineer at BIERGA named CILBERT, who, moreover, did not exist unless, making allowance for the mistakes in spelling made by the Japanese, Mr

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SALON of the radio service, was meant //).

I made clear before signing that this statement was without value since it did not correspond to the truth and since it was extracted from me by violence. That brought the reply: "Sign anyhow; that doesn't matter."

4. Interrogations in June and July.

At the beginning of June before my departure for Central Prison I was interrogated twice by Technical Sergeant ARAI, who accused me of having helped the six American aviators who were picked up on 12 January escape. I succeeded in convincing him that that was a movement regularly operated under orders from HANOI. He interrogated me likewise on the revictualing of Allied submarines. I answered that I had no knowledge of such facts. He did not insist.

In the course of my stay in Central Prison and of the last eight days spent at the Kempei tai Headquarters from 24 July to 2 August I underwent no interrogation.

SAIGON, 2 September 1945

/Signed/Beauvalet /sic/

Certified to be exact and true copy
Lieutenant Colonel V Turck, Chief of the War Crimes Service

/signed/ V. Turck.

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AFFIDAVIT

NAME, George Gossain
Medical Captain of Colonial Troops
For 21st Infantry (Serge)
21 November 1908
Son of Armand Rouen and Marie Pelissou
Residence: Hotel Splendide, Hanoi

At Hanoi

In the afternoon of 18th March, I found the corpse of Doctor-Commandant Coste in his office, at the hospital of the First Portuguese Sharpshooters Regiment (R.T.L.). His head lay toward the door and the feet toward the office desk, the lower part of the body was stripped completely naked, the face was composed, the corpse was still wearing a white shirt bearing the insignia of the Red Cross. The office was in disorder, there was blood everywhere and chiefly a big pool on a level with the head of the corpse.

When I lifted the body, I noted that one wound injured the lower part of the lobe of the right ear, laying bare the right jaw and reaching the neck. A second wound on the left side was deep and transversal, injuring the whole of the back of the neck on the left and the spinal column. The right arm was attached to the arm by a mere shred of flesh (it fell off in the course of handling).

It appears that the Doctor-Commandant Coste was struck twice with a saber, once on the right, which he attempted to fend off with his right hand, the other on the left.

According to the reports of eye witnesses, at the moment of the fifth Japanese drive on the night of March 9/10, Commandant Coste presented himself in full light before the Japanese dressed in his shirt bearing the red cross. He was shoved toward the interior of his office, then killed.

The Indo-Chinese male nurse on duty who was with him was killed by a sabre blow which almost decapitated him; his body was on the veranda joining the office.

According to the subsequent declaration of Medical Lieutenant Eshiyashi, this letter belonged to the unit which attacked the First R.T.L. (Regiment des Tirailleurs Tonkinois).

(Signature) George Gossain

(Stamp) Commission of the Republic
Tonkin and North Annam
Section Civil - Hanoi

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(written over
stamp)

For the purpose of legalization of the
signature of Fr. Rouan which appears
opposite.

Hanoi 10 Sept. 1946
Chief of the (illegible) Service.

Signed and witnessed under oath 10 September 1946 at Hanoi
before me, the undersigned, investigation officer accredited by the
French authorities for the investigations of which the present
affidavit is the object.

(signature)

Captain de Sourd

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Medico - Legal Report
of Doctor QUENARDEL,
on War Crimes and
Atrocities which he
Witnessed:

QUENARDEL, Andre, Doctor of Medicine
 Principal Medical Officer Director of French
 Hygiene Society at HANOI. Former Externe of
 Paris Hospitals. Former student of the
 Pasteur Institute of Paris. Born at Reims
 7 Feb 1893. Son of Albert QUENARDEL and of
 Pauline QUENARDEL. Home: 5 rue de Tuyen-Quang
 at HANOI. DONCHERY (Ardennes).

I have told elsewhere what I had to suffer, both as a man and as a prisoner, from the Japanese. Here, as a medical man, Chief Medical Officer of Hygiene of a town, on the one hand, and as a prisoner, undergoing the lot of a prisoner, on the other hand, I shall relate only what I have learned about the ignorance on the part of the Japanese of the International Conventions of Geneva, the severe atrocities they have inflicted on prisoners, the inhuman, and furthermore, deliberately-degrading, treatment accorded to some among them (the prisoners).

This report will therefore be only a medico-legal account of this aspect of Japanese War Crimes.

I. Violation of the Geneva Conventions:

1. On 9 March towards 2100 hours had been collected by my care, bandaged for 3 sabre-cuts which he had taken, then evacuated to the Military Hospital.

Our method of evacuation was by an ambulance vehicle in the following conditions, a Frenchman at the wheel, an Annamite assistant-chauffeur holding a searchlight to light up the Red Cross markings on the right side of our vehicle, a second Annamite assistant holding a second searchlight to light up the Red Cross markings on the left side of our vehicle. And we set off.... Just as we were going to pass from one boulevard to another boulevard, I saw a vehicle barricade of iron wire. I slowed up, and at the same instant and for several seconds, we were pinned under very heavy rifle fire from front and flank, which gave us the impression of being point-blank fire.

In the midst of this confusion one of our searchlights came down. Our assistant-chauffeur groaned and covered me with his blood. He had had his arm shot off. As for myself I was deafened and suffered /pain/ in one eye. And under a continuous crackle of bullets we abandoned our vehicle and took refuge in a nearby house, now, three of us wounded (2 more than when we set out).

2. Our assistant-chauffeur having had an amputation during the 10th, I set out that very afternoon to look for another of our chauffeurs who, not being able to cross the battle zone, had not rejoined.

By making a detour I was able easily to go from the Japanese combat zone to the French lines. I entered them, specifically, at a point of

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contact with a small French post defended by a machine-gun and its crew, one of them a French Sergeant. This Sergeant then showed me a Japanese vehicle which had just attacked them . . . Now, this vehicle, which was stopped, had on each of its surfaces the Red Cross insignia.

3. One of the most painful spectacles during the period which followed the fight of 9-10 March was to see the poor condition in which the wounded soldiers of the French Army were left by the Japanese.

In one of the barracks - that of the 1st R. T. T. /Barkins, Sharpshooters Regiment/ the Senior Medical Officer, Medical Major COSTE, had not with his sword at the hands of the Japanese. All the wounded were abandoned and it was not until some time during the third day that we were able to go to their aid. To retain, in particular, the memory of a sharpshooter seriously wounded in the thigh in the middle of a courtyard, who had to lie there unable to move for three nights and three days on end, bathed in his blood and dying of thirst without receiving the least assistance from numerous Japanese passing close beside him. These Japanese, over and above, formally forbade the French wounded to leave the places where they had been gathered together.

II. Fatal Cruelties /Perpetrated/ on Prisoners.

1. I was ordered by the Japanese on 10 March towards 1700 hours, to go to the citadel ~~to collect~~ ~~and~~ ~~wounded~~. It was not until towards 2200 hours that the small Japanese posts allowed us after plenty of threats to enter this Citadel and that we were able to carry out our task.

We were not a little surprised to come across, among the dead--I will state only the cases of which I was an eye-witness--Battalion Commander BURNER witnessed several other cases -- A sub-lieutenant and two adjutants with their hands tied behind their backs and showing a bullet wound at the height of the heart. Without any doubt at all this was a case of execution of prisoners and of officers for choice. It is impossible for us to clarify the reason for such executions, the bodies of those executed being very frequently mingled with other corpses.

2. Slaughter of Medical Commandant /Major/ COSTE:- It was with Medical Captain ROUIN that I found the body of this Senior Officer. Doctor COSTE was lying /dead/ in his medical office which was situated in the middle of his hospital, copiously provided with Red Cross markings.

Doctor COSTE's body had the right hand severed, attached to the forearm only by a strip of skin; a wide wound on the right side of the neck and a still more enormous wound on the left side of the neck where the spinal column was severed. Doctor COSTE had been partly stripped, his tunic was unbuttoned, his trousers and boots had been taken away.

I satisfied myself that the body of our comrade had not been abused. . . More simply, Medical Commandant COSTE, killed by sabre strokes, had

subsequently been robbed of his trousers and boots by his butchers. The greed of the Japanese in this respect being well known.

In the butchery of this Doctor there had been a threefold crime; violation of the Geneva Convention, with death, slaying of a prisoner, and disgusting plundering of a dead officer.

III. Slow and Long Continued Cruelties directed against a certain class of Prisoners, with deliberate, studied debasement of human dignity.

The prisoners belonging to the Resistance and shut up at the "SKILL" were in particular, the object of active hatred /on the part/ of the Japanese.

1. The place of their imprisonment. These prisoners were shut up in kinds of barred cages with a low door by which it was impossible to enter except by bending double. The prisoners were crammed therein, in too great number, mixed with *frankites* infested with lice and scabies and even leprosy; as bedding they had some tattered straw mats and dirty coverings.

It could not escape /the knowledge of/ a medical officer of health that there were there, by design or as a simple fact, all the combined factors for causing the prisoners to contract a mixture of diseases such as typhus, itch, and leprosy.

Contagion had a better chance of operating in as much as we were forbidden to bathe and were beaten if soap was discovered in our possession. Thus cases of scabies and typhus were numerous among us, and in particular, I had to treat in secret (. . . .) my friend and neighbour, Mr. Francois MARTIN, who caught typhus and died of it.

2. Food. This was, at the "SKILL" strictly limited to three bowls of rice, to the exclusion of all other nourishment. The total weight of this rice, correct to a few grammes, was from 200 to 250 grammes uncooked, say 600 to 750 calories if we express it in energy value. It is a well-known fact that an adult of 60 kilograms /T.M. roughly 132 lbs./ not doing any manual labour needs maintenance at a rate of 1,500 calories.

Such a diet, insufficient as it was in quantity, was essentially inadequate in quality and must inevitably end in malnutrition diseases, especially beri-beri. This malady, in fact, attacked very many prisoners, and most of them became human derelicts and showed plainly excessive lassitude and very noticeable edemata of the lower limbs. This deficiency in quality was also, sooner or later, the favoring cause of many digestive troubles, particularly bacillary dysentery, and was at the root of an organic weakening of such a degree that our men, as a result, fell easy victims to typhus, paludism, /marsh fever, malaric/ respiratory troubles, etc.

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There also, by design or /at any rate/ in fact, the Japanese brought together the conditions necessary for the development, among the prisoners, of illnesses of the most serious nature.

3. ~~Corporal punishment~~ These have been described at length by many others. I /we/ shall dwell upon their characteristics of extreme violence. Certain individuals among our captors were chosen from among the most vigorous and the blows were always laid on us with great force, sometimes the instrument the Japanese used was broken.

The beatings were particularly heinous when administered to the sick, men in a burning fever who could not stand on their legs.

I have retained a very vivid and grieved memory of young TOGHLER, 20 years old, who, during the course of a case of paludism /malaria/ fever, not being able to stand up to answer his name at roll-call, was forced to stand at attention and was, from that position, flung to the ground time after time in a most degrading manner by violent kicks dealt him by a Japanese military policeman.

4. ~~Absence of all medical care~~. Complete nothingness existed here. The prisoner had no right to any form of care whatsoever. To be at the point of death was the only thing which could have any effect in favour of an evacuation to hospital.

Thus it was secretly, by stealth, and occasionally by the influence of a Japanese who felt some pity, what I was able to get some scanty medicines which I distributed to my sick comrades. But, alas! with such a little I remained powerless to aid those stricken with typhus or dysentery /or to relieve/ the savage twistings of the festicles which our brutal jailers inflicted on some of the prisoners. . . .

5. ~~Defeat of humanitarian policy~~. This was a constant policy, as much at the JAIL as at the Camp, that of making the prisoner live in a state of infernal despair.

It was necessary, in order to debas him, that the Frenchman should be kept filthy, covered with vermin, and that he should no longer have the right to use soap and water.

It was necessary in order to bring him low, to hard him with bandits and thieves, our prison companions.

It was necessary, in order to render us utterly despicable, that we should receive our food in our hands and eat with our fingers.

Finally, it was necessary, in order to show the supremacy of the Yellow over the White that the Yellow should beat us and break its clubs over the faces of an-our comrades, no longer able to withstand, but still able to look proudly straight into the eyes of their tormentors.

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It was necessary still more that the Yellow /man/ should become a beast and that he should avenge himself to the death on the virility of the White /man/ which he strove to twist and to crush. For it was thus that Commandant /Major/ EJERRING, one of the greatest of our leaders of the Resistance, met his death. He died in one of the dungeons of the Military Hospital after having had his testicles crushed.

N.B. - 100 grammes of ingested rice give 300 calories, deducting 10% of the meal which is not assimilated.

/Sig./ Andre Quenardel

Signed and attested under oath on 11 Sept. 1946 at HANOI, before me, the undersigned Investigation Officer, assigned by the French Authority for the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

/Sig./ Captain Le SOURD

Witnessed for the verification of the signation of Mr. Quenardel and Captain Le Sourd placed on this affidavit.

HANOI 11th September 1946.
Chief Civil Service Commissioner
/Signed/ indecipherable/

Stamp (Commissariat of the Republic
(Civil Commission
(HANOI
(Tonkin and North Annam.

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CERTIFICATE

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772 D-2.

/s/ A Ashton.

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Page 1

AFFIDAVIT Le Dinh Bao, ex-sergeant of Mobile Detachment of the Aviation General Secretary of the Administration Committee of Vatchay, residence at Vatchay (Tonking), born 23 December 1916 at Sadec (Cochin-China) son of Le-Dinh-Ihu and of Mai-Thi-Tram.

Deposition in the form of an Account: At Vatchay, Sept. 17, 1946.

"On the 13 of March 1945 the mobile detachment to which I belonged was in a position situated near the village of Tien Yen (Hai Ninh Province, Tonkin). It was commanded by Captain Estienne. It was composed of eight French soldiers and about 40 Indo-Chinese soldiers. At about 7:30 it was attacked by a strong party of Japanese. After a half hour fight the Japanese made an assault in the course of which all of the French soldiers were taken prisoner.

Prevented from fleeing by the wounds which I had received, I remained in their midst. About a half hour after having been captured, Captain Estienne and Adjutant-Chief's Lavoisance and Butland were decapitated by blows with a sabre. Next came the turn of Adjutant-Chef's Poli and Ruffini and Adjutants Garnier, Carissan, and Lahon, who were massacred by blows with a bayonet.

In order to facilitate the penetration of the bayonets into the bodies of the victims, the Japanese had opened their clothing to bare a part of their chests.

Signature of deponent:
L. Bao

Typewritten name of deponent:
Le Dinh Bao

Signed and witnessed under oath 17 September 1946 at Vatchay before me, the undersigned, Investigating Officer accredited by the French authority for the investigations of which the present affidavit is the object.

Signature of the Investigating Officer:
(Illegible)
Typewritten name of Investigating Officer:
Captain F.T.N. (cer)

For the purpose of legalization of the signature of Le Dinh Bao which appears opposite
Hanoi 17 September 1946, The Delegate.
(Stamp)
Commissariat of the Republic
North Indo-China
Hungay Delegation - R.F.
(Signature over stamp illegible)

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21.12.12 m/17 2148

AFFIDAVIT:

FORTE, Laurent
 Medical Officer Colonial Troops.
 Son of *CRUE Louis and *LION Emilie.
 Born 6 Sept. 1913 at TOLLON (Var)
 Living at SAIGON, 14 Rue d'Arclausse.

Duration of work and effective strength.

30 June, 1500 men left
 11 June, 300 men left
 1 Aug. 1275 men left
 TOTAL : 3075 men.

The return was step by step. The P.O.s were distributed in various camps, from KILANG to beyond HCA-BENH. We shall call the camps by the names of the medical officers who were in charge.

Accommodation. In most of the camps the Japanese had made no preparation to receive the P.O.s, who remained exposed to the inclement weather during the days necessary to construct a roof of latanias.

In Dr. FORTE's camp they forbade the construction of floor-boards, thus obliging the prisoners to sleep in water every time it rained.

In one of Dr. MATHURIN's dependent camps they had some floor-boards constructed, but put prisoners above and below. Most of the prisoners did not have mosquito nets; many were without cover.

Diet. Rice, of quality varying widely over the days and the camps. Annamite aqueous vegetables (water hyacinth, lotus leaves, pumpkin): 100 to 150 gr.
 5 to 10 gr. of starches (potatoes, sweet potatoes, and taros).
 10 gr. of salt.

During the whole month of July no fat, meat, fish, eggs, nor sugar. Tiny quantities of the latter were allotted from time to time in the month of August.

Minimum ration, 20% of normal calories
 Maximum ration, 30% of normal calories
 The sick only got half-ration.

In several camps, in particular Dr. *COT's, the Japanese arranged that the prisoners should touch less than a liter of tea a day. They were thus forced to drink the dirty water of the rice-paddies. The cases of dysentery were very numerous.

Work: It consisted of:
 Embankments for the construction of mountain roads and trails.
 Repairing of wooden bridges.
 Boring of mucous tunnels in the mountains.

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Timbering of these tunnels.
Transport of blocks and planks necessary for this work on the backs of men driven by blows from cudgels.

The work was stopped 16 August.

Evacuations and Medicines. Formal refusal of medical evacuations on and from July 10th, and of all medicines up to August 15th.

Death-rate:

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Died on the spot | : 62 (Sixty-two) |
| Died on return to the fortress: | 36 (Thirty-six) |
| TOTAL | : 98 dead. (List discontinued from |

12 Sept: percentage 9.5%

Note: This percentage gives no account of the actual facts since the detachment that left on August, generally speaking, did not undergo sufferings protracted enough to produce death. The percentage under 1,000, that is, 5.3% is far nearer the truth.

Disease-rate:

490 seriously-ill patients sent to hospitals at LUSSAN Hospital and at the Fortress Infirmary.

About 300 patients in the Camp not sent to hospital owing to lack of space in the medical units.

Total - 790 patients, that is, a percentage of 26%.

Marsh fever, dysentery, beri-beri, oedema, and so forth were predominant in the death and disease rate.

Atrocities and Ill-Treatment:

In Dr. FLOTTEN's camp, a man was beheaded (of the special account tendered by this doctor).

In a camp under the control of Dr. MATHERIN, the dysentery cases were shut up in a cage, excrement and all. A little water and rice was handed in to them through a hole in the partition.

All in all, there were not many atrocities in the strict sense of the word, but (a good deal) of systematic ill-treatment with the definite intention of inducing death.

Excessive amount of work at all times, even at night.

A diet both inadequate and completely unbalanced, owing to the almost total lack of albuminoids and fat.

Systematic sending out of the sick to work, with blows from sticks. In my camp a soldier called MATSUJOTO, the Kanamite interpreter, was especially energetic at this business.

Beatings up on the slightest pretext.

Refusal of medicines and medical evacuations.

The intentions of the Japanese Officers were revealed by the words of the captain who commanded my camp. In the course of an interview in which I was begging, as usual, for an improvement, he replied: "You are prisoners,

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you have no right to complain. You're welcome to kill yourselves if you are not satisfied. If I feel I want to, I shall stop the food supply for a day, for several days. As for the sick, those already dead and those yet to die, they don't matter a damn."

The lists of the dead and the sick tell their own tale. They allow one to glimpse the treatments that would have ensued if the work had lasted just one month longer.

Signature of Deponent:
(Illegible)
Captain Laurent FORTE, Medical Corps

Signed and witnessed under oath this ___ day of _____ at _____
before me, the undersigned, official investigator accredited by the French authorities for the enquiries to which the present affidavit pertains.

Signature of the Official Investigator:
(Illegible)
Captain Claude Le SOLARD

Certification

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772B-1.

/s/ A. Ashton _____

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AFFIDAVIT - LAURENT Henri, Master-Sergeant
of Colonial Artillery,
born on May 28, 1918, at Montbozon
(Haute-Saone)
son of Hortense LAURENT.
Residence in France:
MONTBOZON (HAUTE-SAONE)

- 1) Sent on August 1st to HOA BINH - reprisals camp of
45 Kilometer camp - I was a witness to the following facts:

Every morning, before leaving for the work, sick persons -
especially those ill with malaria and dysentery - would be
rusted out before the thatches where they slept. At this
time, a Japanese non-commissioned officer, group leader, would
strike the men several times with a club until they fell to
the earth half-unconscious, then he would make them get up
and beat them again until they were carried away absolutely
limp. It is to be remembered that these sick men were deprived
of food, one meal out of every two, because they did not take
part in the work.

2) For the most part the concubines of the Europeans at LANGSON
were rounded up on about March 15 by the Japanese authorities
to go to Tien Yen to furnish a traveling house of prostitution
for the troops in the field there. They stayed there about
one month and out of sympathy for our physical misery, carried
us tobacco and articles of food in spite of the contingent
reprisals. I do not know how they were treated because it
was impossible to talk with them as a result of the diligence
of our guards.

For the legalization of the signature:
Chief of the Special Section of the
Federal Surety
certifies that the person who signed
the declaration is indeed Mr. LAURENT

Laurent /signature/
LAURENT Henri, M.d.l. (Master
Sergeant) Colonial Artillery.

SEAL
/signature/
Henri Le Cuir
Superintendent of Police

Signed and certified upon oath, on the 23 August 1946,
at Saigon (IndoChina) before me, the undersigned investigating
officer authorized by French Authority for the investigation
of which the present affidavit is the subject.

/signature/
Captain DUCASSE, Jean

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Certificate:-

I, George W. Buffington, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-B-2.

/s/ George Buffington

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DEPOSITION OF THE CHIEF ADJUTANT SURYAU

Subject: Massacres at HAGIANG

After the surrender of the barracks of the Legion, which had become untenable, the French were taken into the courtyard in three groups:

The first group in front of the entrance door was composed of Captains Bertard and Jeansonelle, Br. Courbiere taken as a hostage, Adjutant Jost, Sgt. Leverrier, two sailors and myself.

The second group, at a short distance from the first, was composed of several N.C.O.'s and their men.

The third group, near the canteen, was composed of N.C.O.'s of the Legion, a sailor and some Colonials.

An officer or NCO of the Police Force asked Lt. MORIOKA, who was there dressed as a civilian, what he should do with the prisoners; he replied by making a sign of sweeping them away. The Japanese soldiers then fell upon the prisoners of the second group, threw them to the ground and slaughtered them with bayonet thrusts; at the same time the prisoners of the third group were killed with revolver shots by three Annamites, whose names I do not know but whom I would easily recognize. Lt. MORIOKA then took a sword from the hands of a Japanese NCO and began to strike Capt. Bertard. A first thrust struck him in the back, a second thrust removed his right cheek and ear. The Captain then said: "But what have I done to you?" and he was then finished off by a pistol shot right in the heart.

The other members of the first group were simply beaten. My forehead was hammered with bullet points /of a clip/. This massacre cost the lives of 44 men.

The survivors were taken to the Residence to obtain the surrender of Commander Moullet. Six or seven Japanese officers were behind us with revolvers and threatened to kill us.

After the surrender of the Commander we were taken to prison. Later, when I asked for news of Sgt. Bitkus and of the group of Legionnaires sent to the Residence at a similar time, the Japanese told me that they had been killed in combat, but some civilian prisoners told us that they had been shot behind the church.

INTERROGATING WITNESS: (Sgd) SURYAU
OFFICER: (Signature illegible)
PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION (Sgd) GWILLIEN

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FOR CERTIFICATION

SAIGON, 20 May 1946

Lt. Col. Y. TUNCK, O.L.A.
Chief of Federal War Crimes
Service

(SEAL) WAR CRIMES SERVICE
SAIGON, 21 May 1946
(Signature illicible)

FOR CERTIFICATION:

French High Commissioner for Indo-China

By authorization: The Commissioner of Justice
(Sgd) DE LA CHARRIERE

(SEAL) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDO-CHINA
Commissioner of Justice

Certificate

I, YALE MAXON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-A-1.

(Sgd) _____ YALE MAXON _____

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EVIDENCE OF CHIEF ADJUTANT, MALE NURSE POTIN ON THE SUBJECT OF ASSASSINATIONS AT HAGIANG.

After having been taken prisoner I saw about twenty bodies on the bank of the river but I did not see their execution.

On the 12th March, about 11 o'clock, some Annamite nurses told me that Legionnaire Halenol was hidden in the rocks behind the infirmary; I sent to tell him to try and join us by taking advantage of the night but this was not possible as we were taken to the civilian hospital. I learned later that Halenol was taken prisoner and shot, as well as Mechart, who had escaped from the massacres by the river.

On the 15th March, I learned from the civilian prisoners that Legionnaire Ivanof, who was hidden in a little pagoda behind the Residence, had been taken by the Japanese. Shortly after, from the window of my room at the military hospital, I saw Ivanof arrive with two Japanese sentinels, they stopped just in front of my window and Lt. MURASAKI arrived, had Ivanof bound, ordered him to sit down on the ground and called a female Annamite interpreter named NISOKO. MURASAKI began by throwing stones right in the face of the prisoner, then made him get up and conducted him to the bank of the river, below the bridge; a Japanese sergeant took off Ivanof's jacket and pulled his shirt up over his face, then MURASAKI had a rifle with a bayonet brought to him and killed Ivanof with a bayonet thrust in the chest.

INTERROGATING OFFICER (Signature illegible) WITNESS: (Signed) POTIN

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION (Signed) GUILLIEN

FOR CERTIFICATION

FOR CERTIFICATION SAIGON, 20th May 1946
HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRANCE FOR INDO-CHINA Lt. Col. Y. TURCK, O.L.A.
By authorization of the Chief of Federal War Crimes Office
Commissioner of Justice. (SEAL) WAF CRIMES SERVICE
(Signed) De La Charriere Saigon, 21 May 1946
(SEAL) FEDERAL GOV'T OF INDO-CHINA
Commissioner of Justice

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Certificate

I, GEORGE BUFFINGTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-A-2.

(Signed) GEORGE BUFFINGTON

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Federal War Crimes Service
 S A I G O N
 (Cochinchina)
 Official Report
 of 9th December 1945

Republic of France

In the year 1946 on the 9th December.

I, Captain Claude LE SOURD, Attaché to the Federal War Crimes Service, assisted by Miss Marguerite LEFILLIATTE, Interpreter, and Miss DE WAZIS acting as clerk, proceeded, as follows, to the interrogation of the detainee named:

Questioned as to his civil status, he declared:

My name is FURUKAWA, born on 29 April 1918, at Miyajiricho, UJIMADA City, Mac Ren, son of FURUKAWA Seikichi and FURUKAWA Fusae, following the profession of Captain commander of the 6th Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 226th Regiment.

Q. When did you arrive in French Indo China?

A. Coming from China, I arrived:

- on the 8th February 1945 at TINHAN QUAN,
- on the 12th Feb. 1945 at LANGSON,
- on the 18th February 1945 at CO-LOU,
- on the 20th Feb. 1945 at BAC NINH,
- on the 24th Feb. 1945 at A GIANG,
- on the 20th May 1945 at 16 Kms of HANOI,
- on the end of June 1945 at SAIGON
- on the 5th July 1945 at PHNOM-PENH,
- on the end of July 1945 at BANGKOK.

Q. Will you tell me what happened at HACHANG at the beginning of March 1945?

A. The 2nd Battalion of the 226 R.I. /1st Infantry Regiment/ began the fighting on 9 March, towards half-past 7 P.M. by attacking from the rear of the fortress. The combat lasted for about 4 hours. At daybreak, after the surrender, I assembled the prisoners of my company and sent them to the Battalion.

At 16.00, on 10 March, I left with my company for THANH THUY.

Three days after, I went out with my company to LAOTSONG, then to PHONG SU PHU, afterwards XIN HAN. I watched these different positions for a week; to be exact, a week at each place. Then on 15 May, we were relieved and sent to HANOI.

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Q. Did you take Major MOULLET with you to HOANG SU PHU and THANH THUY?

A. Yes.

Q. What can you tell about the violation of a French-woman of which you are accused?

A. On 15 or 16 March, on my arrival at HOANG SU PHU, the Tri-Chau /Provincial-Chief/ informed me, through an interpreter from HOANG SU PHU, of the presence of 2 young French girls on the second floor of the house situated at the bottom of the yard. He added, "Go and see them." This I immediately did. I took with me two armed soldiers and, crossing the yard, I went up to the 2nd floor. Finally, after having opened the door of a room, I found 2 young girls lying in a bed. They got up and I searched them, wanting to make sure that they were not hiding any arms. Then, thinking that this search was not sufficient, I opened a door communicating with another room, and had them enter in, and followed them in leaving the two soldiers in the first room. Having shut the communicating door, I made the two young girls understand, under the menace of my revolver, to undress themselves. I made the younger go on down, and stayed alone with the other. I possessed her in spite of her cries.

The act accomplished, I returned to the first room where I occupied myself in a search of the baggage of these two persons. I found in it, 300 piastres which I appropriated to myself. I confiscated for my benefit almost all the belongings discovered which I put back into their valise.

Q. What do you know about the murder of Captain PARES and Lieutenant De PARELLE? On about 25th May?

A. Embarrassed by my prisoners, I decided to rid myself of them taking advantage of a lull.

Going out for this purpose from XIN MAN with 3 or 4 armed soldiers and 2 prisoners, I myself killed first the captain with a bullet through the heart, and then the lieutenant, leaving the corpses to the care of my soldiers for the burial. This finished, I returned to XIN MAN.

The execution took place along a track.

I kept the third French officer, a major, for the purpose of sending him to the Staff of the Battalion.

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Q. And about the massacre of French soldiers, what do you know?

A. I was afraid of a revolt by my prisoners from HOANG SU PHY. Between the 20th and the 25th, I executed my plan. One day, about 11.00, I made the prisoners go out one by one from the yard of the Tri-Chau's house by a gate at the back, and helped by TAKETSUBO, I decapitated them one by one with my sword. 5 soldiers witnessed the execution of 40 French and Indochinese prisoners. Three of these prisoners succeeded in escaping a little before. At 13.00, the execution was finished, and the corpses buried by the 5 soldiers. I do not know what units my victims belonged to, but I can say that the highest in rank was a Warrant Officer.

Q. Was it you that had the two women, one of whom had been raped by you, killed?

A. Thinking that the young women of HOANG SU PHY might furnish some useful information to the emissaries of the French, I decided to cause them to disappear.

On 3rd May, about 19.00 or 20.00, accompanied by TAKETSUBO, I made them go out and took them out behind the house where they lived. I fired a shot with my revolver into the back of the neck of the elder, while TAKETSUBO killed the younger in the same way. Helped by TAKETSUBO, I dug two holes where they were buried.

Nothing more being said, the above affidavit was read, translated, affirmed and signed before me and the interpreter.

The accused /s/ (in Japanese characters) FURUKAWA Shinichi

The Attaché to the War Crimes Commission /s/ Capt. LE SCOURD

The interpreter /s/ Miss LEPILLETIER

The Clerk /s/ Miss DEMINWIS

Certificate

I, A. Ashton, hereby certify that I thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-4-7.

/s/ A. Ashton

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Doc. No. 2772-C-2

Page 1

AFFIDAVIT

Name: SI A HUC

Profession: Farmer

Born 18th June 1931 at DAM HA, son of SI A SOI and SONG SY.
Lives in DAM HA (Province of HAI NINH)

I was at DAM HA on the 16th March 1945 when the Japanese who came from TIEN YEN, attacked the French post. The fighting lasted all day, and at the beginning of the night there were some shots.

I was at the home of my parents who live 200 meters from the French post and we dared not go out for fear of being killed.

The next morning, I saw the Japanese at the French post. I learned later that the French had left during the night.

About 9 AM a Japanese soldier came into my house and asked me to go to the post where I saw some Chinese pirates with the Japanese. I saw as I walked in, to the right of the gate, near the blockhouse, two corpses of French soldiers, a negro whom I knew and another that I could not recognize.

The Japanese ordered me through a Chinese to sweep the yard; to gather the sweepings, and to throw them into the river. I saw them making a funeral pyre near the gate on which they put the two corpses, and about noon they doused them with gasoline and set them on fire.

About 1400 a bearded French soldier, whom I did not know, arrived at the post by truck, his arms bound behind his back. The Japanese brought him up on to the concrete terrace behind the office and again bound his arms and legs with iron wire.

The Chinese coolies received an order to go and bring wood from near the kitchen and the Japanese made a pyre with the soldier in the middle, the whole bound with iron wire. They prepared also wood on the ground and a Japanese soldier doused the French soldier and the wood with a can of gasoline. He set the fire to his feet. The soldier cried out a great deal for several minutes and the flames rose everywhere. The Chinese coolies continued to bring wood. About 1600 the two coolies who had dug a

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hole near the gate came to take out the burned bones, and then threw them in the hole where there were already the ashes of the two corpses burned in the morning.

I saw all that with my own eyes.

The Japanese compelled me to go and fetch water for the kitchen and, in the evening, I returned to my house.

The Japanese left the French post by truck the next morning for HACOI and left some Chinese pirates of their service at the French post.

(Sgd) SI A PHUC

Signed and attested under oath on 18 September 1945 at DAN HA before me, the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned by the French Authority for the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Sgd) JEAN A.
JEAN A.
Captain of Colonial Infantry

I, the undersigned HOANG HUU DZUNG, sub-lieutenant, Interpreter of the Chinese language, certify that I have translated this affidavit and the oath of the witness who affirms that he has understood the present text perfectly.

(Sgd) HOANG HUU DZUNG
S/Lieutenant, Interpreter of
the Chinese language.

I, the undersigned, RAULT
Louis, Chief of Battalion
Commander of the Const Forces
certify the authenticity of
the signatures on the present
affidavit.

(Sgd) RAULT

Witness to the legalization
of the signatures of
Messrs. SI A PHUC, JEAN,
NGUYEN, VAN, VY and RAULT
affixed above.

Hanoi, 27 Sept. 1946
Chief of Civil Service

(Sgd) J. Lariviere

(SEAL)

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Document No. 2772C-3

Page No. 1

Affidavit No 1549 DEB

NAME: VONG HENG first class private - Army number 51626,
Born on the 25 July 1922 at PHAN-LIN (near Concor).
Son of VONG HENG and of MIM DE MI.

Address: 13th Company, Coastal Forces--
S.P. 50.61 - B.T. 406.

Deposition

I was serving at BINH LAM on the 9th March 1946. /T.V. 19457/

On the 11th, at about 10 a.m., 20 trucks coming from BINH LAM stopped about 1 Km from the post and some Japanese got out and began to surround the post.

In the post were Sub-Lieutenant LEJEUNE, Corporal DURIG, a French sergeant who had arrived the evening before from LANGSON and an Indochinese surgeon-lieutenant who had also come from LANGSON to make a medical inspection of the post. Sublieutenant LEJEUNE was in command of the garrison of the post.

The outer, Mob's Detachment with Captain B'YONE, 1st Sergeant BLZWIENS, Master-Sergeant INROE and Sergeant BROITHEU strayed 200 m. from the post. The Mobile Detachment were the first to open fire against the Japanese. They broke off the fight after one hour of battle.

The Japanese who had approached the post charged from two sides at once. The post continued to fire with machine-guns, automatic rifles and grenade-throwers. I saw about thirty Japanese fall, I killed seven or eight with the machine gun. We had two Indochinese corporals killed as well as the Indochinese Sergeant from LANGSON and about fifteen wounded.

Sublieutenant LEJEUNE was also wounded with a bullet in the shoulder-blade.

The Japanese succeeded in entering the post, and the fighting came to an end, they tied up the snipers by three. Only Sublieutenant LEJEUNE and the Surgeon were tied up separately. It was about

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The Japanese soldiers gathered the arms and the ammunition together and untied some of the shockrosters leaving only the black-house riflemen (19) tied up.

A Japanese officer entered the post and fired two shots with his revolver at Sublieutenant LEFUNG who had his hands tied in front of his body. LEFUNG fell near the trench which is behind the Dentin's house. The Indochinese Surgeon Lieutenant was brought near Sublieutenant LEFUNG and the Japanese forced him to sit down.

The Japanese officer returned a few minutes later and decapitated Sublieutenant LEFUNG with his sword. The Lieutenant lay on his knees on the edge of the trench. He decapitated in the same way the Indochinese Surgeon Lieutenant.

All of us were grounded in the yard at that time to witness these executions, the Japanese surrounding us.

The Japanese officer gave an order and the group, of which I was one, made up of 19 shockrosters and European Corporal DREIC, was taken out from the post to near the post office. We were lined up at the side of the road, hands tied behind our backs, in groups of two.

A Japanese officer and six soldiers surrounded us. Two Japanese soldiers armed with rifles with bayonets fixed began to kill the prisoners. I fell down with five bayonet wounds, three in the neck and chest and did not move again. The Japanese left us at the side of the road till about 1500 hours. At that time the Japanese trucks set off again towards CHUEN YEN and an old TSO of the village came to see the corpses. He untied me and guided me to CHUNG, a trader whom I knew.

The inhabitants buried near the road the eighteen dead riflemen and the French Corporal DREIC. As soon as I recovered I rejoined in China the French troops which had retreated to KHEUTUNG.

True name of Prisoner

/Signal in characters/ V P C DREIC.

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Signed and attested under oath on the 20th June 1946 at
TIEN YEN before me, the undersigned Investigation Officer assigned
by the French Authority for the enquiries of which the present affidavit
is the object.

(Sgd./ JEN)

Typed name of Investigation officer:

J JEN,
Captain of Colonial Infantry.

I, NGUYEN VAN VY, Lieutenant Interpreter of the Annamese language
certify that I have translated this affidavit and the oath of the
witness who affirms that he has understood perfectly the present text.

Signature of Interpreter /Indeclinable/

Transwritten name of Interpreter:

NGUYEN VAN VY,
Lt of Colonial Infantry.

I, ROBERT LOUIS, Chief of Battalion,
Commander of Coastal Forces, certify
as authentic the signatures on the
present affidavit.

S/ ROBERT.

Witness to the Legalization of
signatures of Mr. WONG-DENG,
Mr. JEN, Mr. NGUYEN VAN VY,
and Mr. WUNT affirmed above

Hanoi, the 27th Sept. 1946.
Chief of Civil Service

S/ J. L. Riviere.
/ETIAP/

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18th Military District
 Place de Koch Fort
 3rd Colonial Infantry Regiment
 No. 46/SM

Official Report of Evidence
 by the Witness

SECRET

In the year 1945 on the 12th December at 15 hours

Before me, Captain CADET Rene of the 3rd R.I.C. acting by virtue of the Judicial Mandate dated 23rd October 1945, of Monsieur GUILLIEN, charged with the enquiry into war crimes in North Indo China

And delegated by Colonel CARIOU, Commander of the 3rd Regiment of Colonial Infantry

First-class soldier CHON Fernand, Registered No. 14170 presented himself, a survivor of the Fort of DONG DANG, whom I sent for in accordance with various paragraphs in the Judicial Mandate cited above. We have recorded his replies which appear in the official report.

1. Describe all that you saw at DONG DANG before and after the surrender of the Fortress giving all details.

Belonging to the 3rd R.T.T. I was attached to the Post of DONG DANG the 1st August 1944. It was a fortified post held by the 6th Company of the 3rd R.T.T. and commanded by Captain VANAUS who had under his orders: Lieutenant SACOBI, Cadet DECOUVREUR, Master-Sergeants FONDU, ISTOUILLE, ARESALON; Sergeants SALMON and LILLIVRE, five Indo-Chinese Master Sergeants and Sergeants, twenty-four French Master-Corporals, Corporals and soldiers and about one hundred and forty Indo-Chinese. In addition, attached to the Post, Commander SOULIER, Commander of the Administration Center of DONG DANG and Master-Sergeant SERDIN of the Engineers.

The company was divided into three F.V. Sections and one Machine gun Section.

I, CHON, was employed as telephone operator at the Post.

Some while back, the Captain had warned us, without giving details that we should expect a heavy attack. We carried out exercises for alerts and action stations night and day three or four times a week. Frenchmen and Indo-Chinese alike waited calmly for the announced attack.

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The 9th March 1945 the Post was manned about mid-day, the aeration stations occupied. About 20 hours 30, the telephone line was cut.

In the evening at 21.15 hours, the Japanese announced the attack by a salvo of 6 guns which were afterwards repeated. Towards 23 hours, taking advantage of the darkness, the Japanese crawled towards the Fort and placed ladders against the wall of the enclosure. Eight of them succeeded in getting over. This breach in brought about a combat lasting until 3 o'clock in the morning during which Commander SOULIER, Sergeant SILLON and an Indo-Chinese were killed. The eight Japanese, among whom was a Lieutenant of the Japanese Mission stationed at DONG LANG, were killed during the fighting. The fighting went on for some time as an exchange of artillery and machine gun fire.

During the day of 10th March it was relatively quiet; however, in the evening the Japanese launched an attack, but they did not succeed in getting as far as the Fortress as we lit fires on the four corners of the Fort which allowed us to carry out the flanking fire we had arranged for previously. They reached the barbed wire but were unable to place the ladders. During the night they carried out several unfruitful attempts.

The 11th March began quietly. Towards 10 o'clock two Japanese emissaries presented themselves demanding the surrender of the Post. The Captain sent them away with a refusal. During the afternoon towards 16 hours a French officer taken prisoner at LANGSON was sent by the Japanese to let the Captain know that if within 24 hours the Post did not surrender, they would use the necessary force. The Captain replied that they would have to use such force.

A Section, commanded by Lieutenant JACOBI was sent out on reconnaissance. It went towards the station and suffered a check, and in the course of this action Sergeant LILLIARD and two sharpshooters disappeared. The Section brought back with them to the Fort the customs official of DONG LANG who had been unable to leave his home.

The fighting began again and once more the Japanese tried to penetrate into the Fort by means of ladders but without success. On the 12th March, about 11 a.m. the Japanese in force succeeded in scaling the perimeter wall and then I, CHON, got out of my demolished dug-out, there were more than 300 Japanese in the Fort, commanded by a general.

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We were assembled under the veranda of the Fortress. The general had the French flag hauled down and in its place, had their flag flown. Our flag was carried off. He made us pay honours, congratulated us and said he was proud to have fought us because we had fought like lions.

After this he sent for the Captain, made him sit on a chair in the middle of the court-yard of the Fortress and designated 9 French military personnel among whom I was, the customs official, and 40 Indo-Chinese.

While this was going on I saw two Japanese officers talking to the Captain and one of them a Lieutenant struck the Captain on the nape of the neck with a sword and he fell to the ground.

The military personnel designated as explained above were conducted in a double file to the Customs House, where we were locked up. In the evening about 18 hours we were undressed by Japanese soldiers who bound our hands behind our backs and led us to the hill where the Japanese Mission was situated.

They made us kneel at the edge of a trench and began to massacre us by sword strokes on the back of the neck. When this was finished they went away. I understood later that they had gone to fetch gasoline. I fled with the two sharpshooters--one of whom had untied my hands and then run off -- and I carried one of them on my back. I had run about 300 metres when I saw a great light coming from the place where we had just been struck with swords; they were burning the bodies.

I fled into the mountains. I left the sharp-shooter in a village with some relatives who gave me some Indo-Chinese clothes as I only had on undershirt and a singlet.

I managed to get back to the Post of BINHWE which I found abandoned. I found the occupants in the mountains. From there, I rejoined the detachment of Captain MICHEL on the 14th March. We found at BAO LAC the detachment of Colonel ELGUIN and crossed the Chinese frontier.

2. Give the names and addresses of other surviving witnesses.

Out of 50 military personnel designated for the massacre above-mentioned, I only saw the two sharpshooters whom I have cited except. I do not know their identity or their registration No. One fled as soon as he had untied my hands. The second I left in a village at some relatives. I cannot name the village.

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I can give no other information on the other combatants since my departure from the Fort.

3. Give a list of the dead as known to you; give the precise date, place and type of death of each one as far as possible.

Major SOUCIER, Sergeant SAILLON, 1 sharp-shooter, killed in battle the night of 9/10th March 1945.

Sergeant LILHNER and 2 sharp-shooters vanished during the reconnaissance of 11/10 March.

Second-class soldier GUCYTT, killed in combat the 12th March.

Executed the 12th March 1945: Master-Sergeant FONDU; Master Sergeant SAKDIN, Master-Corporal BRYER; First-class soldiers MAGAYE, deLUCAS, Second-class BRAVSKI, MACCOURSOUBI, Gunner IINO, and thirty-eight Indo-Chinese.

I cannot certify that Captain WIMUS was dead when I left the Fort.

The preceding official report having been read to the witness he states that his declaration has been faithfully transcribed and he affirms them and signs with us.

Executed at ROCKPORT S/ALR
the 12th December 1945

Private CHON, Witness:
/s/ CHON

Captain CADET
/s/ CADET

Certified true copy for Chief of Federal Service of War
Crimes in French Indo-China and by order,

The Delegate
/s/ (indiscipherable)

Seigon, Dec. 16, 1946

Certificate

I, A. Ashton, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-B-7.

/s/ A. Ashton

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AFFIDAVIT

CHOMETTE, Louis, Jean-Marie, Leon;
Sub-Lieutenant.
Born 8 December 1919 at St. Etienne
(Loire)
Son of E. ie Chomette and Leontine
Durand.
Address in France: 19 Rue St.
Claire, Clermont-Ferrand
(Puy-de-Dome).

Immediately after the surrender of the fort on
10 March at 1600 hours, the Japanese looted all the premises
and more especially the Officers' Quarters; all the
prisoners were searched and relieved of all they possessed
(money, watches, papers, rings and wedding rings, etc.) but
I managed however to conceal a little money and my signet
ring in one of my shoes.

The Japanese absolutely refused to evacuate our serious-
ly wounded to the hospital of Lamson. Next day, about
1600 hours, all the prisoners, with the exception of some
seriously wounded (Battalion Commander Boery, Adjutant Chief,
Celestin, Private Gauthier and others whose names I do not
know) were divided into four groups, three groups of about
20 soldiers each and a group of officers (5), and fastened
to each other by the left wrist. These groups were taken,
in succession, on to the ramp of the fort and placed one
behind the other. Shortly after, about 15 Japanese, armed
with rifles and two machine guns, took up a position some
meters away from us; each of us immediately understood the
fate which had been reserved for us. Lt. Dronsoy asked
the Japanese, without success, that the massacre might be
limited to the officers. The men were very steady and
calmly said goodbye to us, expressing the hope that we
should be avenged.

At the moment when the Japanese took aim at us all the
condemned struck up the "Marseillaise". The Japanese let
us sing about two couplets and then fired.

The number of shots fired was comparatively few. One
round each from the rifle and two short bursts of machine
gun fire. Many of us were wounded, particularly about the
legs, but I have the impression that the number of dead was
not high; nevertheless we tumbled one on the other. During
the two hours which followed, scenes of unparalleled savagery
took place, beginning with the Japanese throwing themselves
upon us, yelling and using our bodies as fencing targets
for the bayonet. Then they amused themselves by firing
rifle or revolver shots in the ear of those who did not
appear quite dead. The least tremble called forth roars

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of laughter and loud shouts of joy and marked a new victim whom they immediately set upon with the bayonet. I myself was wounded four times, in the arm, in the chest and in the right buttock.

When the Japanese considered that not a single one more remained alive they had us removed by Annamites (our irregulars) and thrown into a ravine. The bodies thus thrown rolled for 200 to 250 meters. I came to myself, lying head downwards, near a track which I knew well and lay without moving till nightfall. Around me were some twenty dead bodies among which only Chief Corporal Saladini was still alive.

After night had fallen it was at last possible for us to get up and make our way back with difficulty to the hospital of Langson.

As far as concerns the fate of the Battalion Commander Boery, and some severely wounded who were not shot with us, I have been able to gather from Private Vo Thanh (an Eurasian, considered an Annamite by the Japanese, who was looked after at Langson and then disappeared) the following details: The Commandant and the other wounded were led to the top of the wall of the Fort where there were two Japanese captains, one of whom was a doctor (names unknown). They /the French officers/ were spectators at the execution of all their comrades and were then executed in their turn by revolver bullets and thrown on to the heap of other dead.

The account of Vo Thanh seems to me the more reliable as there was a moment when I received an impression that something soft had fallen near me.

CHOMETTE

(Signed) Lieutenant CHOMETTE

Signed and attested under oath on 27 August 1946 at Saigon, before me the undersigned Investigation Officer, assigned by the French authorities to the inquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Signed) JE SORD

Captain JE SORD

Witnessed for the verification of the signatures:

Director of Police and Federal Security

(Signature illegible)

(STAMP) (HIGH COMMISSIONER OF FRANCE FOR Indo-CHINA,
Administration of Police and Federal Security

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Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-6.

(SgS) A. ASHTON

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Doc. No. 2963

Page 1

STATEMENT MADE IN TOKYO 7 JANUARY 1947
BEFORE MR. ROBERT ONETO, ASSOCIATE-
PROSECUTOR FOR FRANCE

My name is Fernand G. BRILLIGUIS, born 1 January 1918 at Paris, Bachelor of Letters, Master of Laws. I am an officer of the French Army and a representative of the War Crime Service of Indo-China. I live at Saigon, 181 Rue Mayer.

Being in charge of the investigation bureau for war criminal suspects I have been led in the performance of my functions to study a comprehensive body of documents and /this fact/ has permitted me to have cognizance of the war crimes committed in Indo-China by the Japanese forces.

The number of these crimes is considerable, the documentation concerning them is voluminous, and there could be no question of making a complete expose of them. Certain of them are and will remain unknown because of the absence of witnesses and the systematic destruction of their files carried out by the Japanese in anticipation of the Allied landings.

I will leave aside the blows at the liberty and dignity of individuals, the pillage, theft, various cruelties and even murders, mentioning only certain salient facts.

I propose to call attention particularly:

1. To the atrocities committed on the premises of the Kampsitai and in the Prisoner of War camps.
2. To the massacres of prisoners of war and civilians.

Whilst the Japanese Command in Indo-China was concentrating all the French population in the cities within enclosures where they were often the most exposed to Allied bombardments, the KEMPITAI was signaling itself by its atrocities. Hundreds of Frenchmen were imprisoned and subjected to a state of affairs worse than that of common

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criminals: penned up in cramped quarters and under distressing sanitary conditions, without clothes, without medical care, without water, sometimes deprived of food for whole weeks, most often receiving all in all nothing but a single ball of rice, excessively filthy and presented under loathsome dirty conditions.

On the pretext of interrogation a great variety of tortures were systematically inflicted: clubbings that left lesions and fractures, lighted matches slipped under the nails, burns by cigarettes and by lighted tapers, torture by sharp-edged blocks, torture by water, torture by electricity, hanging by the thumbs, and others.....

These conditions of life and these tortures caused the death of many prisoners, some having been tortured to death, others having died in the course of their stay in prison, exhausted by abuse and sickness. At Hanoi, at Haiphong, at Vinh, at Hue, at Saigon, at Paou-Penh and in all the places where the Kampeitai reigned, hundreds of Frenchmen of all constitutions as well as a certain number of nationals of Allied Nations were subjected to degrading treatment from which ~~no one~~ no one had any hope of deliverance save by death. Those who by reason of Japan's defeat were able to escape certain death left the Kampeitai prisons more skin and bones, their health definitely broken.

The examination of the files makes clear the identity of the methods employed in Indo-China in the different local sections of the Kampeitai.

In the prisoner of war camps the atrocities committed did not lag behind those habitual to the Kampeitai. These officers and men were forced to work like convicts at defense works. Even the sick, who were soon a considerable number, were also forced to work and were clubbed and beaten with iron bars at the slightest faltering. Scarcely fed, left without medical care, herded like beasts into huts which they had, with great difficulty, constructed with crude means subjected to exhausting labor. The prisoners died in great numbers: 98 over a period of fifty days in the Hoa-Binh camp at Tonkin.

But above all ----- in many parts of Indo-China the Japanese massacred the Prisoners of War.

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At Langson sixty defenders of Fort Briere de l'Isle were shot and finished off with the bayonets immediately after the fighting was ended.

At Langson also, at the Citadelle, more than 200 French prisoners were massacred. The execution took place in successive batches of 50 men each: the butchers worked with sabres, with bayonets, with blows of pick axes, and threw themselves upon the survivors. From the second batch on the new victims stood on soil running with blood.

Massacres of Prisoners of War and of civilians took place in various other parts of the city of Langson. General Lecomte, Colonel Robert, the Resident of the province were among the victims. A child only a few months old, in its mother's arms, had its skull smashed. The mother, by a miracle, survived the massacre.

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At BONG-BANG, after a fight which lasted three days, the garrison gave itself up and received the congratulations of the Japanese officers for its heroism. A few moments later the Captain commanding the garrison was slaughtered under the eyes of his men. Thereafter, it was the turn of all the other defenders, executed by sabre and bayonet and of all the Europeans in BONG-BANG. The only survivor of the massacre, Corporal GRAN, describes the execution of the Captain and fifty of his men.

At BINH LAP, all French survivors as well as Annamite Tirailleurs were massacred. Similar massacres of prisoners at TIEN-YEN, at HANGI, at DAM-NA, particularly so far as this last mentioned post is concerned, evidence shows that four wounded Annamites and one European were burned alive.

The massacres mentioned above were the work of the 225th Regiment of the 37th Division, commanded by Colonel SHIZUME.

The 226th Regiment which belonged to the same Division has to its credit in particular the massacres of XIN-THAN, HUANG-SU-PHI and HACHANG where French prisoners to the number of a hundred were massacred.

In the last mentioned regions, several cases of rape of French women occurred. A woman and her sister aged 14 years were compelled to cohabit for weeks with 30 Japanese soldiers who treated them brutally as well as violating them. One of them went mad and both were subsequently executed. Another example; a young French girl of 15 years and her mother were violated and then assassinated.

Over and above, in several regions, native women were forced into prostitution.

In the action of another Japanese unit, the 21st Division, massacres of French prisoners were equally frequent. They took place, in particular, during pursuit actions with the rearguards of General ALESSANDRI which, departing from the HANGI region, tried to reach China and got there at the price of heavy losses. At TUNG, five Frenchmen and 13 Annamite Tirailleurs - prisoners - were executed. At TAN-QUI, fourteen French prisoners were killed by sabre and bayonet; there was a single survivor, Corporal JUBIN, who describes the massacre. Similarly, (there were) executions of prisoners at YEN-SAY, PHU-BA, SON-BA, LAICHAN, NGUYEN,.....

Finally, in LANG at NAM-HEK, a town likewise occupied by the 21st Division, practically all the male European population was massacred: Fifty five French were thus executed. Two Bishops, the Resident of the Province, two women and a child figured among the victims.

I must add that Colonel TSUNEHASHI, Chief of Staff of the 37th Division, was under detention at SAIGON, in the course of an interrogation before an Investigating Officer of the War Crimes Service stated particularly that General SACANO, commanding the 37th Division had congratulated the troops of Colonel SHIZUME after the end of the fighting and massacres at LANGSONG and

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But the General considered these massacres to be an act of war.

Colonel TSUNEKUNISHI further stated that General TOUCHIHASHI, Commander in Chief of the Japanese troops in Indo-China, to whom the massacres of the prisoners at LANGSON were reported declared in these very words: "Act as if I knew nothing about it."

Under oath I certify that the foregoing statements are true.

Captain F. GABRIELAGUES,
Delegate of the Indo-China Federal
War Crimes Service

Deposition taken at Tokyo.
Tuesday, 7 January 1947
R. GIBSON
Associate Prosecutor for France

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C E R T I F I C A T E

The attached outline map indicates the whereabouts of the majority of the localities in Indochina where murders and atrocities with respect to the civil population and prisoners of war surviving the occupation by the Japanese armies, were committed.

Capt. G. BRILLIQUES
Delegats of the War Crimes Office

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Copy By:



Signal Corps

U.S. Army

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Ex. 2158

Extract from Note addressed by United States Acting Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand Legation, Washington, on 31st of May 1945 (Ref. 390.0015/3-3045).

The following is quoted from a recent report of the American Consulate General at Manila:

"I have the honor to refer to the Department's airgram No. 4 of March 10, 1945, transmitting a communication received by an officer of the Department from the New Zealand Legation at Washington concerning the whereabouts and welfare of four Catholic priests and to report that Martin Strong, Arthur Price and Thomas Dwyer are in good health and at present are being quartered in the New Bilibid camp at Muntinlupa.

"According to information received by Arthur Price through Philippine sources, Vernon Douglas was subjected to extreme torture in the presence of a large group of Filipinos at Pililla Convent, Pililla, Rizal, over a period of three days in July of 1942. When last seen by eye-witnesses one eyeball was hanging entirely out of his head and there was a large hole in his forehead. According to some reports he was then taken to Paete, Laguna, and subsequently to Santa Cruz but it is the belief of Arthur Price that he died near Paete."

I, Harold James Evans, Flight Lieutenant, Royal New Zealand Air Force hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an extract from a note addressed by the United States Acting Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of New Zealand Legation, Washington, on 31st May 1945, (Ref. 390.0015/3-3045).

/s/ H. J. Evans
F/Lt. RNZAF
12.9.1945

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SECRET

OFFICIAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

2/29

AFO 500
2 July 1945

AG ORDER (2 Jul 45) 7A

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes on Abductees.

TO : The Judge Advocate General
Washington 25, D. C.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiners is to the effect that:

When the Imperial Japanese Forces entered Manila on 2 January 1942, the Consulate officials representing the Republic of China in Manila (Liu, A., C; R 1, 2) and consisting of Mr. Clarence Kungson YOUNG, Mai Yeh TCK, Liao Sin CHY (D. F. CHU), Yu Jeng Loo (Ying-ka LU), Teu Sin YAO, Tom Yung CHAO, Ching Gin YOUNG and James Kung "ei" YAO, proceeded to hide in the Swiss Consulate in Manila with the exception of Mr. YOUNG who moved to the Manila Hotel. These officials remain at the Consulate for a few days, returning to their homes at No. 15 Brixton Hill, Santa Mesa, Manila, by 4 January.

About 9 January they were all taken into custody by the Japanese and interned at Villamor Hall, University of the Philippines, Manila, for examination and interrogation (R 2, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 28, 29, 33, 37, 67, 75, 78, 80). They were confined in the music practice room about six by twenty meters in size on the second floor (R 33), without any mattresses, cots, clothes or food except that which was brought to them by their respective families (R 3, 29, 33, 36). The treatment accorded them in the beginning was fair and they were permitted to walk in the university garden and around Villamor Hall under guard (R 3, 33) while their families were allowed to visit them because their captors were trying to obtain their cooperation (R 35, 36). The Japanese in charge of the Consulate Group were members of the Military Police Command whose headquarters was located at Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila (R 38).

From 6 January to 28 March they were questioned by the Japanese and it was reported that Mr. YOUNG was asked about 15 March by Lt. Col. C.M.A. Commander of the Military Police, how much the Chinese in the Philippines had contributed to the Chungking Government since 1937 to which Mr. YOUNG replied "about twelve million pesos." This officer then stated that if the Chinese could contribute that much to the Chungking Government, they could contribute more than that amount to the Japanese Army, and demanded that Mr. YOUNG inform the Chinese people in the Philippines to contribute twice that amount within three months, ordered him to denounce the Chungking Government under CHIANU Kai Shek and recognize the MANG Ching Wei (Sun Yat) Government (R 24). Furthermore, the Japanese Commander gave Mr. YOUNG three days to make a decision but after discussing the matter with his colleagues he recalled that he could not meet the demands (R 5, 24, 37).

The Consulate Group were transferred to Fort Santiago, Intramuros, on 28 March (R 10, 36) where they were placed in Cell 14 (R 40) located in a temporary building without windows and with meager ventilation facilities. They were rarely allowed to receive their families and

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the usual means of conversation with them was through a slit in the cell (R 40). They had nothing to sleep on except empty rice sacks (R 4), were only their underwear and were allowed out of the cell once a week for the purpose of bathing and exercising (R 10, 41).

The treatment received at Fort Santiago was very poor, so on 5 April, Dr. YOUNG complained to Major NISHIMURA who was in charge, that there was not even a place to rest or sit down in the cell (R 63). On 16 April the Japanese informed the Consulate Group that they would be removed to Luneta Camp, Rizal Province (R 5, 17, 84).

Mrs. Kay Lo MOK last visited her husband on the morning of 17 April at ten o'clock when she was informed by the Commander of the Military Police at Fort Santiago that the wives could return and visit their husbands on the following day (R 5, 10). At 1700 hours on the afternoon of 17 April, Mr. Ang Tian SAIG of the (Pro-Japanese) Chinese Association informed Mrs. MOK and Mrs. Yang Si Cheng YAO that there would be little use for the families of the Consulate Group to try and see their husbands again at Fort Santiago as they had been transferred (R 5, 17). In spite of this, Mrs. Clarence K. YOUNG, Mrs. JOK, Mrs. Felisa Guiso, Mrs. Shirley Shao WANG, Mrs. Ruby Wang SIA and Mrs. YAO returned to Fort Santiago on 18 April and were told by the Commanding Officer that they were not under our custody any more. They have been transferred to the Army" (R 6). Mrs. MOK then went to a Military Chief whose name is unknown and asked him where her husband was and she was told that he was far away and that his whereabouts was secret, but it was suggested that she return in ten or twelve days for an answer after he had wired the Emperor. She waited for this period to elapse and returned to the office of this Military Chief who told her that he was sorry that he could not give her an answer because the Emperor said "No" and he added, "Don't come here any more" (R 6). The wearing apparel and personal property of the Group were thereafter returned to their families except articles which the husbands had carried in their persons (R 6, 11, 19, 17, 20).

Between 16 and 19 April two internees at Fort Santiago, Joaquin Berdo de TAYRA and Jovito SALONGA, saw three or four Japanese officers with pistols and rifles line up the Consulate Group in front of their cell, tie their hands and march them away (R 41, 84). Actually, at about 1400 hours on 17 April a Japanese convey including a Military Police automobile, one truck filled with Japanese soldiers and another with the consular officials with swords, entered the gate of the Chinese Cemetery, Santa Cruz, Manila, proceeded towards the Chinese Chapel and turned off to the right on a road which passed beside the grave of ISIBANG in Section 25. The motor caravan then turned to the left, drove across the open field about 100 yards from this latter grave and stopped (R 50). The entire Consulate Group was taken from the truck and caused to sit on the ground in a circle surrounded by the Japanese soldiers (R 54). An unknown priest, presumed to be Japanese, moved around the circle after which the Chinese were lined up in front of a prepared grave eight meters long, with their hands tied behind them, blindfolded, and caused to kneel while a Japanese soldier with a rifle stood behind each of the eight officials. After an officer made an inspection, each soldier shot his victim and these who did not die instantly were beheaded, after which the soldiers threw some loose earth over the bodies in the grave in Section 9, and then departed (R 49, 59, 60).

Other laborers in the cemetery were directed to complete the filling of the grave and a wood marker bearing four Japanese characters meaning "community grave" was placed thereupon (R 49). Mr. Eligio REYES, Superintendent of Cemeteries, Department of Health, Manila, whose office was 300 meters away from the Chinese Cemetery, recorded in his book with the knowledge of the Japanese authorities the date of burial and number of bodies interred there during the Japanese occupation. Such records disclose that at 1500 hours on 17 April 1942 eight bodies were buried in a grave prepared upon the order of the Japanese. He marked his record of the burials "ent'd" (ascertained) since he was not certain of their nationality at that time (Ex. D; R 44, 45).

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On 14 June 1945 the remains of the eight bodies were exhumed from the common grave in Section 9, Chinese Cemetery (E 49, 52, 57, 62), in the presence of Shirley Shao WANG, wife of James Kung Tai WANG, Alfonso YOUNG and Yu King HUN (Young King HUN), brothers, and Ty Chut YOUNG, mother of Ching Siu YOUNG; Ruby Wang SHAO, wife of Tom Ming SHAO; My Lo MCK, wife of Kei Yien MCK; Felisa Qu LOO, wife of Yu Heng LOO; Tang Si Chang YAO, wife of Tsu Siu YAO. These relatives were able to positively identify the bodies as those of the eight Chinese Consulate officials from the shape of their respective skulls and personal property of the victims found in the grave (Ex. F, G, H, I, J, K; R 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81). Mrs. MCK recognized the horn-rimmed glasses found in the common grave as those worn by her husband, and many of the wives of the Consulate Group further identified Dr. YOUNG's white, gold-rimmed and sun eyeglasses (R 63, 69, 70, 72, 74). Mrs. WANG, Mrs. LI and Mrs. SHAO believed that a pair of shoes discovered in the grave belonged to Mr. WANG since he had always had two holes in the toes (R 63, 70, 74). The red pencil found in the grave of Mr. LOO was the same one which Mr. Chang CHIN had given to Mr. LOO during the time he had acted as Deputy Consul in the Chinese Consulate from 1935 to 1940 (R 63, 67, 68). A brown leather belt taken from Mr. LOO's grave was the one which he had previously purchased before being taken prisoner and his wife was further able to point out that the Dr. Vest "Miracle Tuft" toothbrush taken from the grave was identical with the one she had taken to him when he was at Fort Santiago (R 65). The upper jaw of the skull of Mr. LOO was examined and a tooth with a silver filling was identified while a toothbrush and a pair of eyeglasses rimmed with silver and a filigree design were found and identified as those of Mr. YAO (R 66, 70). Mrs. SHAO identified her husband's silver tooth found in his skull; and the suspenders of Mr. CHU and Mr. C. S. YOUNG (R 70). There were also taken from the grave a cigarette holder and toothbrush which were recognized as belonging to Ching Siu YOUNG (R 66, 76, 78). His mother, Ty Chut YOUNG, and brothers, Alfonso YOUNG and Yu King HUN, further identified the shape of the skull and his four front upper teeth found in the grave (R 76, 78, 81).

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that immediately after the liberation of the Philippines revolving teams, comprised of military personnel from the Judge Advocate Service of the United States Army, were sent out to conduct investigations throughout the Philippines on reported and known cases of atrocities committed by the Japanese Army and Navy personnel; that many of those cases have been thoroughly investigated in the immediate vicinity of their occurrence; that witnesses who had first-hand knowledge of the atrocities were interrogated and their affidavits taken and ocular inspection of the place where the crimes were committed were invariably made; that reports have been submitted regarding those atrocities investigated and are now on file in our office; and that the attached document is the Summary of Evidence contained in Report No. 33, War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Section, General Headquarters, AFPAC, of the investigation of the murder of Dr. Clarence Kungson Young, Kai Yieh Mok, Siao Yin Chu, Lu Hong Loo, Tsu Siu Yao, Tom Ming Siao, Ching Siu Young and James Kung Wai Wang, all Chinese Consulate officials, at the Chinese Cemetery, Santa Cruz, Manila, P.I., on 17 April 1942, which is now on file in our office.

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter
Alva C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1947, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court.

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Doc. No. 1993

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lt. Colonel Teronenko G. I.
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify
that affidavit of witness Pozinsky - an eyewitness of the Khassan
Lake incident, of March 15, 1946, on 2 pages.

was delivered to me by _____
Colonel Dolitsky.

on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original of the said
document may be found in _____

I do further certify _____

/s/ Lt. Col. Teronenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

June 15, 1946.

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AFFIDAVIT OF A WITNESS

MOSCOW, March 15, 1946 I, military Investigator for the U.S.S.R. at the Military International Tribunal in Tokyo Colonel of the Judicial Corps Dolitzky have, with due warning of the responsibility for giving false evidence under article 95 of the R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code, examined the undersigned as a witness, who stated:

I, Pozinzy Ivan Fedorovitch, born in 1909 in Riazansky Region, Guchkovsky District, village Malaya Dmitrovka, military rank Lieutenant-Colonel, at present the student of the Frunze Military Academy, address in Moscow, Ramovskiy at the Academy Hostel. Have never been charged with criminal offense.

The signed promise with the warning of the witness's responsibility for false evidence, is attached to the minutes of the examination.

On August 2, 1939, I was a captain and arrived with the Artillery Regiment in the area of the Lake Hasan. The regiment had a task to coordinate with other units of the Red Army and to drive the Japanese troops out of the Soviet territory. I must say that by that time the Japanese had been driven out of the area south of the Lake Hasan, but still they were holding part of the Soviet territory, the Lake Hasan itself and Hill Zvezdnaya. On the same day during the artillery reconnaissance in the area south of the Lake Hasan, I found two corpses of the Soviet Red Army men and one corpse of a Soviet officer in rank of Junior Lieutenant. All three corpses were atrociously mutilated. The corpse of the junior lieutenant was stabbed with a bayonet in the region of its face, chest, abdomen and legs, besides the bayonet was driven into his mouth and cartridges shot into his eyes. The corpses of the Red Army men were also stabbed with bayonets. Besides the mouth of one corpse was slit to the ears, and the head of another one was broken in many places, with heavy instrument and the chest was shot through with ten bullets.

All these I saw personally. I have nothing else to state.

My testimony has been written down and read to me, to which I sign my name.

Military Investigator for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo.

Colonel of Judicial Corps
Dolitzky.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, Menshova, M., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English Languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature /s/ Menshova

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AFFIDAVIT OF A WITNESS

10300" March 12, 1946. The Military Investigator for the USSR, at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel of the Judicial Corps, Goltzky examined with due regard of the responsibility for giving false evidence under article 25 of the Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R., the undersigned as a witness, who stated the following:

Orelchanko, Yekov Vasilievich born in 1911, in the Kiev district, the inhabited part of Orselchino, rank major, at present a student of the Frunze Military Academy;

I live in Moscow, Emovniki, 3. Have never been charged with criminal offences.

In 1939 I was a lieutenant and held the position of Second-in-command of the rifle regiment 149 which at that time was in the area of the Halhin-Gol river. The conflict in the mentioned area was caused by the provocative actions of the Japanese troops, to which I was a witness.

Thus, in April, 1939, a Japanese plane, having trespassed the frontier with the Mongolian People's Republic flew for about 75 kilometres deep into the country and opened fire at one of the platoons of my company. One of the soldiers was killed, two were wounded. At that time the platoon was having parade drill; it had no ammunition and therefore it was not able to defend itself from the attacks of the plane, that was flying very low.

In the same month I witnessed another provocation of the Japanese troops; 3 Japanese planes attacked a Mongolian outpost, 70-75 kilometres deep from the State frontier in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

As the result of this bombing, the monastery, where the outpost was, was destroyed.

In the course of the fighting, near the Halhin-Gol river, in which our units were engaged against the Japanese troops who encroached on the Mongolian People's Republic, Junior Lieutenant of our company Koryristih, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Japanese.

It was on the night before the 29th of July, 1939. In the morning when we were advancing, near the point "Kerizovo" my scouts and I found the corpse of Junior Lieutenant Koryristih. 5 stars were carved out on the back of the corpse. A large star with the sickle and hammer was carved out on the chest. Cartridges were driven into his eyes. The skull was broken in many places; the wrists and ankles were broken whereas the hands

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were twisted. The penis was cut off, there was an anti-tank shell in the abdomen, the heels of the feet were scorched, the finger nails were torn off, the tongue and the ears were cut off, all the body was pierced through with ferrois. I was witness of the atrocities of the Japanese military clique over our Red Army men and officers.

On the 24th of June, 1939, a Japanese cavalry squadron and 7 Japanese armoured cars surrounded a group of the Red Army men of our regiment. The group consisted of 13 Red Army men and 1 officer.

All of them were wounded and taken prisoners by the Japanese in the fighting where the odds were against them, a group, under my command consisting of 1 battalion was sent to the place of the fighting. When the Japanese were driven out, we saw the following picture: our Red Army men 13 in number and one lieutenant that were taken prisoners by the Japanese lay cut to pieces in one spot.

I have nothing else to state.

My testimony has been written down and read to me to which I sign my name. The Military Investigator at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel Delitzky.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, BENDWA, H., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

SIGNATURE

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G. I.

a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby
by certify that affidavit of witness Omelchenko, an eye-
witness of the Khelhin-Gol river incident of March 12, 1946,
on 2 pages

was delivered to me by

Colonel Dolitsky.

on or about March 12, 1946, and that the original
of the said document may be found in

I do further certify

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

June 15, 1946.

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MINUTES

Exh. 2162

Of interrogation of witness

Moscow, March 11, 1946

I, the Military Interrogator for the USSR in the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, colonel of Judicial corps DOLITSKY, having warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony (as provided) by article 95 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR interrogated as a witness the undernamed KOBZEV Vladimir Ivanovich, born in 1910; has military rank of colonel, at present an instructor of the chair of Artillery of the Frunze Military College in Moscow. Address: Smolensky Bouivar 3/5 fl.49, Moscow who gave following evidence;

Since July 19, 1939, till October 22, 1939 I, as chief of the staff of an artillery regiment in the rank of captain, was at the Nomangan River battle area. When I arrived, stubborn fighting between the Soviet-Mongolian and the Japanese troops was going on there. The Soviet and Mongolian troops had the task of clearing the territory of Mongolian People's Republic of Japanese troops who had penetrated into it..

Remaining all the time on the battle field in immediate vicinity of the Japanese advanced positions, I witnessed atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese military to our Red Army soldiers and officers.

So, on August 27, 1939, a part of Mongolian territory in the vicinity of Peschanaya hill was liberated as a result of our offensive operations. I arrived at that territory together with my scouts to establish a new observation post there. There I saw the corpse of a Red Army soldier, dressed in Red Army uniform, but without a cap. Coming nearer I saw that its nose and ears were cut off, and that the corpse was pinned to the earth through the chest by the bayonets of three Soviet rifles which had broken butts and no locks.

On September 2, 1939, in the vicinity of the Zelenaya hill I conducted officer's reconnaissance of sector where the regiment was to be deployed for defense. The sector of Zelenaya hill was a strongly fortified strongpoint of the Japanese and was in their hands till the last days of August.

Inside this strongpoint there were about 15 corpses of Red Army soldiers and officers (12 of them were Red Army soldiers; and 3 officers).

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The corpses were decayed. Legs and arms of most of the corpses were cut off. The limbs of some of them were lying there near the corpses. The limbs of other corpses were not cut off completely, and moreover, there were traces of innumerable blows inflicted on the limbs with some sharp cutting weapon. The skin in some places of the chest of almost all the corpses was cut out. All corpses had a great number of stabs and cut wounds on them.

The nature of the wounds excludes all possibilities for their having been received in battle.

All the above said I saw myself.

I have nothing more to testify.

It is written down and read to me correctly, and to this I sign my name.

Colonel of the Guards

KOPZEV.

Military Interrogator of the Prosecution Section of
the USSR in the International Military Tribunal in
Tokyo Colonel of Judicial Corps.

DOLITSKY.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

M. GILDENBLAT

CERTIFICATE

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G.I., a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the attached document - a statement and affidavit of Kobzaev V.D. a participant of the Khalnin-Gol river fighting, of February 11, 1946, was delivered to me by Dolitsky V.A., colonel of Judicial Corps, on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in _____.

I do further certify _____.

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 15, 1946

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THE AFFIDAVIT OF THE WITNESS (TOMILIN NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH)

March 12, 1946, Moscow I, Military Investigator for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel of the Judicial Corps Dolitsky have, with due warning of the responsibility for giving false evidence according to article 95 of the R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code, examined the under-named as a witness, who stated:

I, Tomilin Nikolai, Ivanovitch, born 1902 in the Gorky District, in the town of Sormovo, military rank colonel, at present an instructor of the Frunze Military college address Moscow, Building No. 14, Zubovskiy street flat 124.

Not previously under trial.

In 1939 I was in the rank of major and the second in command of the 1st Army Artillery Group in the Battle area of the Khalkhin-Gol river.

In September 1939 when the active hostilities were over, I was appointed by the Soviet Government to the Committee for exchanging of war-prisoners and delivery of corpses.

Personally I received about 60 Soviet war prisoners according to the list from the Japanese Command. All the prisoners were extremely exhausted. They could hardly stand on their feet because of their weakness. Their thinness and paleness were striking. Their faces and bodies were bruised and scratched all over.

After the prisoners were transferred to me they told me in detail about the brutal treatment of the Japanese authorities. The prisoners had been subject to systematic beating and they had been starved for a long time.

In summer 1941 I was President of the 2nd Subcommittee for the frontier demarcation between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchukuo in the area of battles at the Khalkhin Gol river.

Shimomura an official of the Foreign office in Manchukuo was a representative on the Japanese side. Shimomura is a diplomat by profession. Once at our joined meeting at one of the points when we were setting up the frontier, Shimomura said: "In due time I warned Tokyo that we should not begin this conflict at the Khalkhin-Gol river, as I knew beforehand, that with our strength nothing would come out of this. But Tokyo did not want to take my opinion into consideration and here are the results". Later on we changed the topics of our conversation.

I have nothing else to state.

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My testimony has been written down and read to me, to which I signify assent.

Colonel of Judicial Corps,
Dolitsky.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, Ushova, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

Signature Ushova

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G.I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that affidavit of witness Tokilin, an eye-wit-
ness of the Khalhin-Gol river incident of March 12, 1946, on
2 pages.

was delivered to me by Colonel Dolitsky
on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original of the
said document may be found in _____

I do further certify _____

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 15, 1946.

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Est. 2164

E X T R A C T

from the Affidavit of defendant MATANO ISATU of
October 12, 1945.

I plead guilty that on the day of the outbreak of the war between the Soviet Union and Japan, i.e. on August 9, 1945, I summoned the chief of the 5th (intelligence) section, senior non-commissioned officer BITO and gave him instructions to get in touch with the Province Police and gendarmery Departments, to arrest the Soviet citizens who lived in the town of Hailar and were on the list of the Police Department and take special measures, i.e. to murder them; I gave also instructions to murder the Soviet scouts who were kept under arrest in the police prison.

On giving the said order to BITO I left for the fortified area. Later BITO came there to see me and reported that my order had been executed; the Soviet citizens living in the town of Hailar and considered to be suspects had been arrested and murdered. BITO reported that the Soviet scouts under arrest in the police prison had also been murdered.

QUESTION How many Soviet citizens were murdered by your order on August 9, 1945?

ANSWER Neither BITO, nor my other subordinates who had participated in the arrest and murder of August 9, 1945 reported on the number of the murdered Soviet citizens. But I can tell the interrogators the following:

There were not fewer than 20 Soviet scouts in the police prison who had been arrested in the period between the end of 1944 and July 1945. When I was arrested I was shown a ditch in the yard of the Police Department where 43 bodies were buried. So we may say that in the town of Hailar were arrested and murdered about 20 Soviet citizens all of them civilians.

QUESTION Why did you give instructions to murder the Soviet citizens living in the town of Hailar?

ANSWER In accordance with the order of the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army the Police Department had to make up a list of Soviet citizens every year. It was being done in case the war between the Soviet Union and Japan broke out.

Thus those people had to be murdered when the war broke out. This order was to be put

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into practice by the Police Department. But on August 9, 1945, considering the situation brought about by the Red Army offensive, I took the initiative into my own hands and gave instructions to arrest and murder the Soviet citizens living in the town of Heilar and being suspects on the list of the Police Department. I also gave order to murder the Soviet scouts who were being kept in the police prison.

QUESTION Who made up lists of Soviet citizens?

ANSWER Lists of Soviet citizens were made up by the special department of Police and Gendarmery. I don't know the names of the people who did it but it was directed by KABAMAI OSAMI, chief of the Special Department of Police, SHI'GRA YAKUO, chief of the gendarmery Department.

QUESTION What were the charges against the Soviet citizens murdered by your order on August 9, 1945?

ANSWER No concrete charges were made against the Soviet citizens arrested and then murdered by my order on August 9, 1945; but in accordance with the order of the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army they were put on the lists of suspects in case the war between the Soviet Union and Japan broke out, because we thought that during the war these persons might carry on espionage and sabotage directed against the Japanese Army.

The original is signed personally by AMANO ISAMU in Russian and Japanese, by the interpreter junior lieutenant GORPUNOV who was present at the interrogation, by the Assistant of the Military Prosecution of the Zabaikalye front captain of the Judicial Corps Starbulian and by the Senior Interrogator of the "Sposh" Department of the Zabaikalye front YUSUF-ZADE who conducted the interrogation.

The extract is correct:

THE ZABAIKALYE-MUR MILITARY DISTRICT,
THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL; Senior SECRETARY
CAPTAIN OF THE JUDICIAL CORPS

(PURYLIN)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, N. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above document.

Signature _____
N. GILDENBLAT

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CERTIFICATE

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G. I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that the attached document - 2 Sentence and a
passage copied out of the case on MIYANO Isami and others".
was delivered to me by the Military Tribunal of the Zabaik-
kalye - Amur district.

on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original
of the said document may be found in the record office of
the Zabaikalye - Amur Military district.

I do further certify

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan.
June 15, 1946.

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Exh. 2165

Doc. No. 1998

Page 1

MINUTES OF INTERROGATION

April 23, 1946.

Town of Iman.

I, Assistant Chief of the 5th Section of X Frontier Guard Detachment of Ministry for Home Affairs, Captain DIKONOV interrogated as witness:

Surname, name, father's name -

NICOLAI ALEXIEVITCH ROMANOV.

Date of Birth - 1904

Place of Birth - town of Gorky.

Address - town of Iman, Primorsky region, st. Lazo No. 26.

Party membership - Non-party member.

Nationality - Russian

Citizenship - the U.S.S.R.

Passport or any other document - Certificate N 10072 dated 13.I.45

Education - Middle Medical Education.

Profession and Speciality - Dentist.

Position held by you - in the Active Service

Family - wife ROMANOVA A.A. 1909, housewife, 2 children 13 and 5 years old.

Social origin - Son of employee.

Social and political activities in the past - Held no positions by election.

Governmental decorations - decorated with an order of the Red Star, a medal of "Victory over Germany" and a medal of "Victory over Japan".

Military and Special rank - Captain of Medical Corps.

Service in the Army - Serving in the Red Army.

Participation in Patriotic War - took part in War against Japan.

Wounds or shell-shocks - none

Were you on the territory occupied by the enemy - no.

Did you take part in the bands, anti-soviet organizations and revolts (where, when) - no.

Were under trial - no.

I am aware of the criminal responsibility I bear, for giving false testimony, according to Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(N. ROMANOV)

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TESTIMONY

of Captain of Medical Corps - ROMANOV. (continued).

QUESTION: You Captain of m/c ROMANOV, since the beginning of hostilities against Imperialistic Japan, were as a medical officer in X Regiment for providing the rear of the Red Army in the field and being in the town of Dunman, visited the place of the atrocities perpetrated to Chinese population by Japanese. Tell what did you find out as a medical officer in the place of execution?

ANSWER: On August 19, 1945, being in the town of Dunman in X Regiment, by order of Major Mityev, Deputy Commander of the Regiment, I accompanied him to the place of massacre of the Chinese population indicated by Chinese. At about one kilometer South-east of the town suburbs, at a certain distance off the road, at the edge of the wood, 22 corpses in different postures among them 2 female corpses, were discovered. One woman, judging by her face, was a European woman; her nationality could not be established. The majority of corpses were half decayed, as the weather had been very hot, their hands tied behind their backs, some corpses were on their knees with their heads bent to the ground. The cut wounds were on the necks of the corpses, the legs of one of female corpses were cut off, on the back of another male corpse, one vertebrae was broken and there were stabbed wounds. As we succeeded in establishing, the people had been murdered by sabring the neck, but the people were not beheaded at once, only a neck vertebrae was cut and in some cases the vertebrae was slightly cut and the people were alive for a long time after that, dying a long and painful death suffering from thirst and loss of blood. Several corpses were 100-150 meters from the place of execution and were still fresh, which shows that the people were alive for several days, were crawling and died recently from hunger and loss of blood. From the medical point of view, the methods of murdering of the said people I, as a medical officer, consider to be atrocious. I have nothing more to testify concerning the case, all the notes from my words are correct and are read to me.

N. ROMANOV

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Interrogated: Assistant Chief of the 5th Section of X
Frontier Guard Detachment of M.W.A.

Captain DYIAKONGV.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, I. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the Russian and English languages; and
the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated
document.

Signature /s/ Gildenblat

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel Toronenko G.I., a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the attached document "Affidavit of a witness Romanov N.A. of April 23, 1946", was delivered to me by the Major of the Frontier Guard Detachment of the Trans-Amur, on or about April 26, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in _____.

I do further certify _____.

/s/ Lt. Col. Toronenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 15, 1946

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Document No. 1509-C

2186

Page 1

CONCERNING THE SUBMITTANCE OF REPORT ON THE USE OF
WAR PRISONERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE SIAM-BURMA CONNECTION RAILWAY

1. The present report is an official document which was submitted to the Headquarters of the Allied Powers from the then War Ministry on November 27, 1945 through the Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
2. The present report was submitted voluntarily on receiving the protest of the Allied Army.
3. Documents concerned with the matter are also attached herewith for your reference.

Sept. 12, 1946.

/s/ S. Yoshimoto
 Yoshimoto Shigeaki
 Chief of the General Affairs Section
 First Demobilization Bureau

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27 Nov. 1945

TO: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
FROM: First Demobilization Ministry
SUBJECT: Employment of Prisoners of War in Construction
of Thai-Burma Railway

Due to the protest of the governments of Britain
and Australia concerning the employment of prisoners of war
for the construction of railroad between Burma and Siam, we
investigated the situation as shown in the attached note
herewith. Please be bothered to submit it to G.H.Q.

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G.L.O. 1197

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C.L.O. 1197

TO: CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER
FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

FROM: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT: Employment of Prisoners of War in Construction
of Thai-Burma Railway.

C.L.O. No. 1197 (1.2)

19 December 1945

The Japanese Government submits herewith two copies
of the written investigations concerning the employment of
prisoners of war in the construction of the Thai-Burma Rail-
way concerning which protests have been filed by the British
and Australian Governments.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

(T. Katsube)

Chief of Liaison Section,
Central Liaison Office.

Enclosures: two copies of the investigations.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. 1509Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, ex-Major General Ferno KONUMA hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Vice Chief of the Legal Research Section of the 1st Demobilization Bureau and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 91 pages and 11 attached tables in the Japanese and 69 pages in the English, dated unknown, 19___, and described as follows: Report by Japanese Government on the Burma-Thailand Railway. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): 1st Demobilization Bureau (former War Ministry).

Signed at Tokyo on this

27 day of Aug, 1946.

/s/ Ferno Konuma (Seal)
Signature of OfficialWitness: /s/ Kenzo Ishibashi (Seal) 1st Demobilization Bureau
Official CapacityStatement of Official Procurement

I, Richard F. Larsh, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above described document was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Japanese Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo on this

28 day of Aug, 1946 /s/ Richard F. Larsh
N.I.E.Witness: /s/ J. ... Curtis, 2d Lt. 11 Investigator, IPS
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Ed. 2168 ←

Evidentiary Document No. 5219.

I, WA108122, Colonel Edgar Allan GRIFFIN, Director of Prisoners of War and Internees, Army Headquarters, Melbourne, make oath and say:

1. Now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter 'A' is List. No. 1 of Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian Military Authorities and dated 9th April, 1946.
2. This list contains a true and correct record of the Japanese tried by Australian Military Courts up to 2nd. April, 1946, under the War Crimes Act 1945, and regulations thereunder, and of the charges, findings and sentences, as confirmed, awarded respectively by such Courts.
3. The findings and sentences have been confirmed in each case by the appropriate Australian Military Authority.

Sworn this 28th day of May,)
1946.) (signed) E. A. Griffin

Before me: (signed) E. W. Parry (?) Major
An officer of the Australian
Military Forces

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Evidentiary Loc. No. 5219

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS CHARGED UNDER
THE WAR CRIMES ACT, 1945, BY AUSTRALIAN
MILITARY AUTHORITIES

LIST NO. 1

1. This list covers Japanese, tried by Australian Military Courts, against whom the findings and sentences have been confirmed, and is made up to 2 Apr. 46. Further lists will be issued periodically.
2. Correspondence regarding this list should be addressed to:-

HQ, AIT,
MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALIA.

(Signal address - LANDFORCES MELBOURNE)

Dated: 9 April, 1946

Exhibit 'A'

This is List No. 1 of Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act, 1945, by Australian Military Authorities, and dated 9th April, 1946, referred to in the affidavit of Colonel Edgar Allan Griffin sworn before me this 28th day of May, 1946.

(Sgd) E. W. Perry Major
An officer of the Australian

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WAR CRIMES TRIALS

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS CHARGED UNDER THE WAR CRIMES ACT 1945

BY AUSTRALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

LIST No. 1.

1: This list covers Japanese, tried by Australian Military Courts, against whom the findings and sentences have been confirmed, and is made up to 2 April 46. Further lists will be issued periodically.

| Rank. | Name. | Charge (abbreviated). | Findings. | Sentence. |
|------------|----------------------------|---|------------|--|
| 1st Lt. | TAZAKI, Takehiko | (1) Mutilation of dead at Soarin No. 1 about 19 July 45. | Guilty | Imprisonment for 5 years with hard labour |
| | | (2) Cannibalism at Soarin No. 1 about 20 July 45. | Guilty | |
| S/Maj. | Sugino, Tsuruo | (1) Massacre of approx. 36 PW near Miri Sarawak 10 June 45 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| | | (2) Massacre of approx. 15 PW near Miri Sarawak 10 June 45 | Guilty | |
| | NAKAYAMA, Hiroji | Massacre near Miri in Sarawak about 10 June 45 | Not guilty | |
| | MIYURA, Wataru | killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW | Not guilty | |
| | MIYAMOTO, Fumio | | Not guilty | |
| | KIMURA, Norihara | " | Not guilty | |
| Guard | MITSUMOTO, Hideo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years with hard labour |
| " | YOKOYAMA, Nobuo | " | Guilty | " |
| " | NINCO, Hiroshi | " | Guilty | " |
| " | YAMADA, Yoshimasa | " | Guilty | " |
| L/Cpl | MURAKAMI, Harukichi | " | Guilty | " |
| " | KANEKO, Masumi | " | Guilty | " |
| Navy L/Cpl | YAMADA, Tokunichi | " | Guilty | " |
| 1st Pte | IGAWA (IKAWA), Kichizaemon | " | Guilty | " |
| 1st Pte | SASAI, Shinzaburo | Massacre near Miri in Sarawak about 10 June 45 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW. | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years with hard labour |

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| <u>Rank.</u> | <u>Name.</u> | <u>Charge (abbreviated).</u> | <u>Finding.</u> | <u>Sentence.</u> |
|--------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| S Pte. | GOTO, Siatoro | Murder of PW at Reo Talaud Is. about 23 March 44 | Guilty | Imprisonment for 5 years |
| WO | MITSUMOTO, Toraturo | Torturing of 6 Chinese civilians at Bassui about April-June 43 | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| S/Maj. | INAGAKI, Masaku | " | Not guilty | |
| L/Cpl | OKUMURA, Rihei | Murder of a Chinese about Oct. 44 at Massawa | Guilty | Imprisonment for 2 years |
| S/Maj. | INAGAKI, Masaru | " | Guilty | Death by hanging |
| Cpl | YAMADA, Uichi | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 2 years |
| Capt. | IWASA, Tokio | Murder of RAAF PW in Talaud Is. about March 45 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| Col. | KOBA, Shigeru | Murder of three RAAF PW at Talaud Is. about Feb.-March 45 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| Maj. | TAMURA, Toshio | " | Guilty | " |
| Capt. | NAKATA, Takeo | Ill-treatment of PW at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 20 May 45 thereby causing death | Guilty | " |
| Capt. | TAKINO, Motoi | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 5 years |
| Lt. | OJIMA, Takeo | " | Guilty | " |
| Lt. | YAMAMOTO, Katsuji | " | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| Lt. | YABE, Tokuhiko | Murder of a PW in Talaud Is. about 23 March 45 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| Lt. | NOMURA, Keichi | " | Guilty | " |
| Sgt. | UCHINO, Seizo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 5 years |
| Pte | TANAKA, Takeo | " | Guilty | " |
| Lt. | YUNOMURA, Fumiwo | Murder - ordered killing of two RAAF PW at Sario on 19 June 45 | Guilty | " |
| Maj. | ODAMURA, Toshitake | Murder - unlawfully ordered killing of 3 unidentified RAAF at Tomohon about Feb. 45 | Not guilty | |

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| <u>Rank.</u> | <u>Name.</u> | <u>Charge (abbreviated).</u> | <u>Findings.</u> | <u>Sentence.</u> |
|--------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|
| | KAMIMURA, Shoichi | Murder of numerous unknown PW between Sendakan and Ranau between 29 May 45 and 26 June 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| | KOBAYASHI, Shizuo | | Guilty | " |
| | MATSUDA, Kenji | | Guilty | Imprisonment for 20 years |
| | S. NADA, Shigenori | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 14 years |
| | SONE, Tekeyoshi | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |
| C.M.S. | TAKEMOTO, Isao | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 9 years |
| " | UENOMURA, Kamburn | " | Not guilty | |
| | USONOHARA, Seichi | " | Not guilty | |
| | YOKOTA, Kinzo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 9 years |
| | YOSHIMURA, Hideo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 12 years |
| | YASBE, Shigaru | Massacre of approx. 8 unknown PW near Ranau B.N.F. | Guilty | Imprisonment for 14 years |
| | HIYASHIDA, Mitsujiro | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| | ISHII, Fujio | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| | KAWASUMI, Kiyoshi | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |
| | SUENAKI, Saburo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 12 years |
| | TAKETA, Kunio | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 5 years |
| | YAMAI, Kenji | " | Not guilty | |
| Rear Adm. | YAMAMOTO, Kyoko | Murder - unlawfully ordered at Tonscalama about June 45 and caused to be carried out the killing of one R.M.F and one R.M. PW at Sario | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |
| 153 Comd. | TAKESAKI, Masami- mitsu (Jeron) | " | Not guilty | |

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| <u>Rank.</u> | <u>Name.</u> | <u>Charge (abbreviated).</u> | <u>Finding.</u> | <u>Sentence.</u> |
|--------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | OKADA, Toshiharu | Murder of 17 PW near Ranau about 1 Aug. 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment for LIFE |
| | HIROTA, Ginjiro | " | Guilty | " |
| | HIROUCHI, Jiro | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| | MATSUDA, Nobunaga | " | Not guilty | |
| | MIYAKE, Tadao | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for LIFE |
| | MRIOKA, Teikichi | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| | SHOJI, Shinsuke | " | Guilty | 8 years |
| | YOSHIKAWA, Tetsuhiko | " | Guilty | 20 years |
| | YOSHIOKA, Shigeo | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| | YASUYAMA, Eikichi | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| | GOTO, Tsuneyoshi | Massacre of eleven unknown PW at Ranau | Guilty | 15 years |
| | HAYASHIDA, Kiyoshi | B.N.B. about 1 Aug. 45 | Guilty | 15 years |
| | KINESHIGE, Yoshio | " | Guilty | 12 years |
| | MATSURA, Shokichi | " | Guilty | 20 years |
| | NISHIKAWA, Moriji | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| | TAKIUCHI, Yoshimitsu | " | Guilty | 20 years |
| | TOYOOKA, Eihiro | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| | TOMIYAMA, Shintaro | " | Not guilty | |
| Capt. | KATO, Kikachiro | Murder of a PW between 10 March and 20 March 45 at Kaparapoka, Dutch New Guinea | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| | MUROZUMI, Hisao | Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near Sandakan B.N.B. about 13 July 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment for LIFE |
| | FURUDA, Nobuo | " | Not guilty | |
| | GOTO, Yoshitaro | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |
| | HIROTA, Nobuo | " | Not guilty | |
| | IKEDA, Yoshio | " | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (abbreviated) | Findings | Sentence |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|
| | HAYASHI, Yoshinori | Ill-treatment PW at Sandakan B.M.B. between Oct. 42 and June 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment for 15 years |
| | KITAMURA, Kotaro | " | Guilty | " |
| | KIYOSHIMA, Tadeo | " | Guilty | " |
| S/Maj. | KITAJIMA, Yoshinori | Torturing civilians - (1) at Ranali about 10 Feb. 45 (2) at Ranali about March 45 (3) at Ranali about Aug. 45 (4) at Sigagali about April 45 | Guilty) Guilty) Guilty) Guilty) | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| S/Maj. | SHOJI, Kuraaji | Ill-treatment PW & I at Mooking between 15 May 42 and 12 Sept. 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment for 1 year |
| S/Maj. | MATSUDA, Katsushi | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| Sgt. | KOGO, Shigeru | " | Guilty | 20 years |
| Sgt. | MASUDA, Katsuji | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| Lt (1) | INAGAKI, Tetsuo | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| Lt.(1) | KUBO, Akihiko | " | Guilty | LIFE |
| Guard | KAGITA, Tomio (alias KYOGAKI) | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| Guard | KYOSE, Norisuke | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | MATSUDA, Takeishi | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | OKAMOTO, Keimei | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | ISHIMOTO, Yoshio | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | TSUDA, Seiji | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | FUJIMOTO, Yoshio | " | Guilty | 3 years |
| " | TAGAWA, Nobuyuki | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | SUZUKI, Noboru | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | YASUNOBU, Yoshio | " | Guilty | 20 years |
| " | HAYASHI, Takeo | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | MATSUDA, Daichi | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| " | ISHII, Hideo | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | TAKEMURA, Shoji | " | Guilty | 10 years |

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| Rank. | Name. | 10. Charge (abbreviated). | Finding. | Sentence. |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|------------|-----------|
| Guard | TOKUDA, Masatake | Ill-treatment of PW & I at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 12 Sept. 45 | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | MATSUBAYASHI, Takao | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | TAKAMI, Tsuneo | " | Guilty | 5 years |
| " | KIMURA, Seijiro | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | NAGAYOSHI, Seiichi | " | Guilty | 3 years |
| " | KAWAMURA, Katsuo | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | KANEKO, Shigemori | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | DAKAMA, Masamune | " | Guilty | 12 years |
| " | KATO, Tadao | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| " | FUJIMURA, Shigeru | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| " | TAKENAGA, Shigematsu | " | Guilty | 5 years |
| " | KOBAYASHI, Teruo | " | Guilty | 12 years |
| " | NAGAMURA, Eiki | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| " | KASAHARA, Eiji | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| " | OKUBAYASHI, Takemitsu | " | Guilty | 15 years |
| Guard | FUJITA, Yoshio | " | Guilty | 3 years |
| " | TOMIBAYASHI, Teruo | " | Guilty | 3 years |
| " | YOSHIDA, Koichi | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| " | OKAMOTO, Shojo | " | Guilty | 3 years |
| " | SIGIYAMA, Seiichi | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| Cpl. | KOIKE, Yasushi | " | Guilty | 10 years |
| S/Maj. | SHIMIZU, Kenzi | " | Guilty | 7 years |
| Guard | TAKEDA, Jiro | " | Not guilty | |
| " | OKAMURA, Yoshiaki | " | Not guilty | |
| " | FUKUSHIMA, Kanji | " | Not guilty | |
| Maj.-Gen. | INDO, Shinichi | Neglecting to ensure proper treatment of PW in Northern Celebes whereby RAAF PW were killed between Dec. 44 and Sept. 45. | Guilty | 5 years |

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Evidentiary Document #5239.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS.

Exh. 2/69

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS OBTAINED UNDER THE WAR CRIMES ACT 1945

BY AUSTRALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

LIST NO. 2.

1. This list covers Japanese, tried by Australian Military Courts, against whom the findings and sentences have been confirmed, and is made up to 28 May 46. Further lists will be issued periodically

Dated: 31st May 1946.

| Rank | Name | Charge (Abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|----------|---------------------|---|------------|---------------------|
| Lt | KAWAHARA, Kiyomune | MURDER of four AIF PW near PASO, AMBON, about 26 Apr 45. | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| Sub Lt | UEDA, Fose | " | Guilty | " |
| Sub Lt | KAKINUMA, Morio | " | Guilty | " |
| WO | YOSHIZAKI, Kyoato | " | Guilty | Imprisoned 12 years |
| P/O | SHONO, Shoichi | " | Guilty | " 15 " |
| P/O | HARA, Yoshito | " | Guilty | " 15 " |
| Lt | KATAGIRI, Tameyoshi | MURDER one RAAF and one RAN PW on 19 Jun 45 in NORTHERN CELEBES | Guilty | " 10 " |
| Vice Adm | ICHISE, Shinichi | MURDER of an Australian prisoner of war --- near GALALA, AMBON, about 24 Jul 45 | Not Guilty | |
| Capt | SHIROZU, Tadami | " | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| 1st Lt | MIYAZAKI, Yoshio | " | Guilty | " |
| Sub Lt | SHIMAKAWA, Maseichi | " | Guilty | " |
| 2nd CPO | TANAKA, Shoichi | " | Not Guilty | |
| 2nd CPO | KAKUDA, Iwao | " | Not Guilty | |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (Abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|-------------------|---------------------|--|------------|---------------------|
| Sub Lt | HONJI, Matagi | KIDNAP of an Australian prisoner of war, near HALONG, AMBON about 30 Apr 45 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| PO Eng | KUROKAWA, Eizo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 15 yrs |
| Sub Lt 1st Cl. | KATAYAMA, Hideo | MURDER of four RAAF PW near GALALA AMBON about 16 Aug 44 | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| " | YEMURA, Shigeo | " | Guilty | " |
| " | TAKAHASHI, Toyoji | " | Guilty | " |
| Lt | KAWAZUMI, Taisuke | ILLTREATMENT of Aust PW at TANTOY CAMP AMBON between Feb 42 and Aug 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment 10 yrs |
| Sub Lt | HAYASHI, Mitsuoshi | " | Not Guilty | |
| Chief PO | IKEDA, Chokichi | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 10 yrs |
| PO 1 Cl | IKEMATA, Hisashi | " | Not Guilty | |
| Chief PO | KAGATA, Haruo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 8 yrs |
| PO 1 Cl | KUTABARA, Masuji | " | Guilty | " 10 " |
| Chief PO | OKI, Kiichi | " | Guilty | " 6 " |
| " | SHIBATA, Saigenobu | " | Guilty | " 2 " |
| PO 2 Cl | YOSHINO, Isamu | " | Guilty | " 10 " |
| Naval Capt | SHIROGAWA, Tadami | ILLTREATMENT of PW at TAN TOY CAMP AMBON between Feb 42 and Aug 45. | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| 1st Lt | MIYAZAKI, Yoshio | " | Guilty | " |
| Lt Comd | NAKAMURA, Ryosuke | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 18 mt. |
| Sub Lt | SHIBUKAWA, Masaichi | " | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| WO | AKI, Ruzo | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 5 yrs |

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| Rank | Name | Charge(Abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|---------|----------------------|---|---------|---------------------|
| WO | NAGASATO, Aizo | MILITARY TREATMENT OF PW at TAN TOMI CAMP ALBON between Feb 42 and Aug 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment 1 year |
| Civ Int | FUJIWARA, Kameichi | " | Guilty | " 8 yrs |
| Civ Int | IKEUCHI, Masakiyo | " | Guilty | Death by shooting |
| JPO | AMESHIMA, Hisanori | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 3 yrs |
| JPO | ASAO, Yoshiteru | " | Guilty | " 2 " |
| CPO | HARAGUCHI, Masaichi | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| CPO | HIMENO, Tokifuhu | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| CPO | KAWATA, Shigeo | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| CPO | MURATA, Saneni | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| JPO | TAKEGATA, Sadoji | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| JPO | UTSONOMIYA, Isamu | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| JPO | UCHIKAWA, Tokio | " | Guilty | " 4 " |
| PO | KYODO, Naoyoshi | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| PO | HIGA, Hirohide (KOE) | " | Guilty | " 2 " |
| PO | HAYASHI, Toyochi | " | Guilty | " 6 " |
| PO | MAEDA, Yukio | " | Guilty | " 6 " |
| PO | MATSUDA, Masao | " | Guilty | " 15 " |
| PO | MANAHE, Sadao | " | Guilty | " 2 " |
| PO | NAGATANI, Takeji | " | Guilty | " 12 " |
| PO | SUEHIRO, Masajiro | " | Guilty | " 7 " |
| PO | TAKEUCHI, Nichio | " | Guilty | " 20 " |
| PO | TANAKA, Masashi | " | Guilty | " 20 " |
| PO | YAMAMOTO, Tetsuo | " | Guilty | " 18 " |
| PO | YASUNOBU, Hisao | " | Guilty | " 2 " |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (Abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|------|---------------------|--|------------|---------------------|
| PO | KUGE, Kazuyoshi | ILL-TREATMENT OF PW at TAN TOLY CAMP AMONG between Feb 42 and Aug 45 | Guilty | Imprisonment 10 yrs |
| PO | SONODA, Tsunayuki | " | Guilty | " 10 " |
| PO | TANAKA, Shoichi | " | Guilty | " 2 " |
| PO | KONDO, Michijaka | " | Guilty | " 4½ " |
| PO | TEKUDOME, Masuo | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| PO | HIEDA, Chikara | " | Guilty | " 3 " |
| PO | HARAGUCHI, Aizo | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| PO | KAWAMURA, Masumi | " | Not Guilty | |
| PO | NAKAMURA, Hajime | " | " | " |
| PO | MATSUMOTO, Aizo | " | " | " |
| PO | YOSHIZAKI, Nyoosato | " | " | " |
| PO | EISHO, Idnoru | " | " | " |
| PO | FUJIMURA, Yoichiro | " | " | " |
| PO | FUJIKI, Kenzo | " | " | " |
| PO | HISATSUGI, Hisao | " | " | " |
| PO | IMAZUME, Kiyoshi | " | " | " |
| PO | KATJIMARA, Tsugio | " | " | " |
| PO | MURAKAMI, Michi | " | " | " |
| PO | MIYOSHI, Masujiro | " | " | " |
| PO | SAKAI, Toshiro | " | " | " |
| PO | KUDO, Kinjiro | " | " | " |
| PO | SHIMPO, Tetsuo | " | " | " |
| PO | TAKAYA, Kinachiro | " | " | " |
| PO | UCHIKURA, Yoshio | " | " | " |
| PO | YAMAMOTO, Toyokichi | " | " | " |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|------|-----------------------|--|------------|----------|
| PO | IKEDA, Masao | MILITARY SERVICE OF PW at TAN TOBY CAMP between Feb 42 and Aug 45. | Not Guilty | |
| PO | IRIHE, Enzo | " | " | " |
| PO | KUROKI, Chyoji | " | " | " |
| PO | ISHIWARA, Nagam | " | " | " |
| PO | KIMURA, Michinoto | " | " | " |
| PO | KUDO, Torea | " | " | " |
| PO | IWAMOTO, Masatoshi | " | " | " |
| PO | KIMURA, Michinori | " | " | " |
| PO | KAWANO, Isami | " | " | " |
| PO | MATSUKAWA, Kiyoshi | " | " | " |
| PO | MIFUNE, Masamoto | " | " | " |
| PO | NORIMATSU, Toshitsugu | " | " | " |
| PO | ONISHI, Seiji | " | " | " |
| PO | SAKUTATARI, Hitoshi | " | " | " |
| PO | SHIMOKAWA, Hayao | " | " | " |
| PO | TORII, Yasuharu | " | " | " |
| PO | TESHIBA, Kenji | " | " | " |
| PO | TOYANAGA, Takaaki | " | " | " |
| PO | OHIGASHI, Hideo | " | " | " |
| PO | URUI, Toshio | " | " | " |
| PO | YOSHIDA, Otakichi | " | " | " |
| PO | HIMAKI, Tesushi | " | " | " |
| PO | KAKUDA, Iwao | " | " | " |
| PO | KAZUKI, Kiyoshi | " | " | " |
| PO | NAKAMURA, Kesanori | " | " | " |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|------------|---------------------|---|------------|--|
| O | SANO, Seichi | ILL-TREATMENT of PW at TAN Not Guilty THEY WERE KILLED between Feb 42 and Aug 45. | | |
| O | YAMAMOTO, Isao | " | " | " |
| O | ARITA, Seikichi | " | " | " |
| O | HIGUCHI, Ichio | " | " | " |
| O | KOYAMAGI, Tamotsu | " | " | " |
| O | OSAKI, Kenichi | " | " | " |
| O | SHONO, Shoichi | " | " | " |
| O | TAKAYAMA, Shigeo | " | " | " |
| PO | KITAYAMA, Minokichi | " | " | " |
| PO | YONEKAWA, Tokuo | " | " | " |
| O | IKEDA, Hiroji | " | " | " |
| O | SUGINO, Masahiro | " | " | " |
| iv ffr | YAMAMOTO, Hishashi | MURDER of native at RAMATA about May 45 | " | " |
| iv. | KATAYAMA, Fumihiko | " | " | " |
| gt | SANO, Kyuichi | TORTURING civilians at BITAFANA about Nov 44. | Guilty | Imprisonment 5 yrs with hard labour |
| iv ffr. | TAMAKI, Goro | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 2 yrs with hard labour |
| ✓Maj | MURAO, Kamio | TORTURING a civilian at RAHAUL about May 43 | Guilty | Imprisonment 3 yrs |
| PO | UEDA, Jiro | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| capt | ICHIYAMA, Yasuo | MURDER of Chinese civilian at NAKALE about 3 May 45 | Not Guilty | |
| " | KATO, Morizo | " | Not Guilty | |
| PO | HAMAZAKI, Masuo | MURDER of a native at MICKA Is. about Feb 44. | Guilty | Imprisonment 25 yrs |
| ✓Maj | TAKAI, Fukuichi | " | Guilty | " 15 " |

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| Rank | Name | Charge (abbreviated) | Finding | Sentence |
|---------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | IZUMI, Takahisa | MURDER of a native at LIVUA is about Feb 44. | Guilty | Imprisonment 15 yrs |
| 11 | AYIZAWA, Harumoto | (1) MURDER of 30 Chinese soldiers RABUL 29 Jan 44 (2) MURDER of 6 Chinese soldiers RABUL 4 Feb 44. | Guilty))) Guilty) | Imprisonment for LIFE |
| 1st Lt. | OSAKI, Kazuo | MURDER of CHINESE PW at RABUL about 26 Jul 44 | Guilty | Death by hanging |
| 3rd Lt. | KATSUYAMA, Tsutomu | (1) MURDER of CHINESE PW at MELIN Oct 44 | Not Guilty | |
| /Maj | SUZUKI, Hiroshi | (2) CANNIBALISM at MELIN in Oct 44 | Not Guilty | |
| t | MIYAZAKI, Hisaao | MURDER of an Indian PW at KOT in Apr 44. | Guilty | Imprisonment 20 yrs |
| t | MURAI, Koichi | " | Guilty | " 20 Yrs |
| t | INAMURA, Kazuhiko | " | Guilty | " 5 " |
| /Cpl | HIBINO, Kazuo | " | Not Guilty | |
| apt | SAKI, Yasukane | ILLTREATMENT of PW at DULI and BACAU in TIBET between Sep. 43 and Sep. 45. | Guilty | Imprisonment 3 mths |
| apt | AKUZAWA, Kisaburo | " | Not Guilty | |
| apt | MORI, Teishu | " | Guilty | Imprisonment 1 mth. |
| apt | ABE, Arisaku | " | Guilty | " 1 " |
| /MPJ | YAMAGUCHI, Junio | " | Not Guilty | |
| " | NABUTA, Eiji | " | Not Guilty | |
| 1st Lt. | KITANO, Tamotsu | " | Not Guilty | |
| /Cpl | KAJIMOTO, S. | " | Not Guilty | |
| /Maj | ARAI, Teizo | " | Not Guilty | |

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Document No. 10-B-1

Page No. 1

"JO" 3, "FITSU", "GO" No. 53

Jan. 13, Showa 17/1942/

Vice-Minister of War,

Vice-Minister of the Navy,

Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Matter Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the American Government with regard to the adherence to the Provisions of the International Treaty and the Red Cross Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Concerning the above, the Swiss Minister in Tokyo has sent us a note as per separate copy, which is enclosed herewith. Your opinion thereof will be appreciated.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This message addressed to: Vice-Minister of War,

Vice-Minister of the Navy,

Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

A copy of note enclosed.

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Doc. No. 10 A 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

I. S. No. _____
I. S. C. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Naoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ I. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Megakuru Odo

Chief Archives Section.
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 M, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Tetsu hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ E. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 H 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

CERTIFICATE

U.D.I. No. _____

I.F.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Toru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1947.

/s/ K. Hayashi S.A.L.
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Haruharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Document No. 10-B-2

Page No. 1

"JO" 9, "FUTU" No. 5

Jan. 21, Showa 17/1942/

Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs

Matter Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the American Government with regard to the International Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Concerning the above, the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, representative of AMERICAN interests, has sent us a note, as per separate copy, enclosed herewith. We would greatly appreciate your opinion concerning the policy of treatment of overseas non-combatant internees of the enemy countries.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

T.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, RAYABE, Naoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1944.

/s/ F. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SPAL

Witness: /s/ Mogoharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

U.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 B 1, 10 B 2, 10 B 3,
10 B 1, 10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

U.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Naoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ E. Hayashi SEAL
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Naoharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Document No. 10-B-3

Page No. 1

"JO" 3, "FUTSU" No. 17

Jan. 13, Showa 17/1942/

President of the JAPAN Red Cross Society

Matters Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the
American Government with regard to the adherence to the
Provisions of the International Treaty and the Red Cross
Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners
of War.

Concerning the above, we have received, from the Swiss Minister
in Tokyo, a note, as per separate copy which is enclosed herewith for
your information.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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Doc. No. 10 A 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Naoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1944.

/s/ H. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Mogakuru Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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CERTIFICATE

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Isoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19_____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 A 1, 10 B 1, 10 B 2, 10 B 3

CERTIFICATE

Y.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Koro hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war.
I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi SIAL
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10-4-1

Page 1

"Kyo Fi Go" No. 93

12 February 1944
The Vice-Minister of Foreign
Office

Chief of P.O.W. (Information) Bureau:

Transmittal of the American Govern-
ment's Protest with regard to the
Treatment of Prisoners of War and
Civilian Internees under Japanese
Jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, stating
that he was acting on instructions from his home government,
recently presented the Imperial Government with the American
Government's protest, as per the enclosed copy, I hereby
send you this together with the informal translation of
the above. As counter-measures to meet this protest, I
wish to confer with you later and in the meantime will you
kindly investigate the particulars concerned with your
bureau.

Concerning a letter which was cited at the
beginning of the Swiss Minister's letter relating to this
matter, kindly refer to my telegrams "Kyo Fi Go" No. 25
dated 15 January last year, and "Kyo Fi Go" No. 229 dated
27 March, the same year.

This letter addressed to: The Ministers of War, Navy,
Home Affairs, Justice, Greater
Asia, and the Chief of P.O.W.
Information Bureau.

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Doc. No. 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

U.S.S. No. _____

I.S.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, RAYAKI, Kogoro hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ F. Hayashi
Signature of Official
SEAL

Witness: /s/ Kogoruru Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

CERTIFICATE

U.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the treatment of Prisoners of War.

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Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 A 1, 10 B 1, 10 B 1,
10 E 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

M.D.S. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Eoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ E. Hayashi S.A.L.
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Kazuharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10-S-1

Page 1

"KYO-PI-GO" No. 192

April 25, 1945

The Chief of Prisoners of War Information Bureau:

PROTEST FROM THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WITH REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Swiss Minister in Tokyo transmitted a protest from the AMERICAN Government with regard to the treatment of prisoners of war in the PHILIPPINES by his letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated March 23. We are much obliged if you investigate the actual circumstances of the above-mentioned matter and send us as soon as possible detailed reports as well as your opinion of how to reply to the protest.

Minister Suzuki.

The Office for Affairs of Residents in Enemy Countries, Foreign Office.

This letter addressed to:

The Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry.
The Chief of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau.

Copies of this letter addressed to:

The Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry.

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Coc. No. 10 A 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

Y.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese Jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ H. Hayashi
Signature of Official SRAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

M.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Toru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ E. Hayashi
Signature w/ Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nogaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Doc. No. 10 K 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

T.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi S.A.L.
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

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Tokyo, January 21, 1942

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My dear Minister,

In compliance with the instructions of my Government and following previous communications on the subject of the application of the Geneva Conventions of 1929, I have the honor of sending to Your Excellency the following communication from the Government of the United States of America:

1) The American Government has accepted the humanitarian proposal of the International Red Cross Committee made to it on December 10 1941 (which it is believed is identical with one made to the German Italian and Japanese Governments) setting up machinery for the exchange of lists of prisoners of war and of the wounded under article 79 of the Prisoners of War Convention of 1929. The American Government will also exchange lists of civilian internees in an analogous manner.

2) The American Government wishes to know if the Japanese Government is disposed to take similar action on the proposal of the International Red Cross Committee.

3) In accordance with article 77 of the Geneva Convention a Prisoners of War Bureau and in addition an Alien Enemy Information Bureau with like functions have been established by the United States War Department in the office of the Provost Marshal General. These Bureaus will be authorized to communicate lists of prisoners and civil internees direct to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva and to representatives of the protecting powers. It is understood of course that the American Government's policy in this respect includes an expectation that the opposing belligerents will reciprocate.

4) The American Government has not yet received an expression of the intentions of the Japanese Government in regard to observance of the Geneva Conventions of 1929 including the application in the present conflict of the Prisoners of War Convention which it is understood Japan has not ratified and in regard to the extension of the provisions of the

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latter Convention in so far as they are adaptable to any civilian enemy aliens who may be interned. It is recalled that the Swiss Government has already been requested to notify the Japanese Government of the American Government's intention to apply both Conventions as well as to apply the provisions of the Prisoners of War Convention to civilian internees in so far as adaptable."

I shall be happy to know the views of the Imperial Government on this subject and ask you to accept, my dear Minister, the assurances of my very high consideration.

The Swiss Minister.

To His Excellency
Mr. Shigenori TOGO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

Certificate

I, George Buffington hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of Inter-Allied Prosecution Document No. 8443.

/s/ George W. Buffington

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Certificate

I, Maurin, A.I., Chief of the Document Room, Soviet Division, IPS, hereby certify that:

1. The original map entitled "Map of the Part of the State Border from the Point between the Russian Hunchun and the Chinese Border Guard Outposts to the T-border mark at the Tumen-River, Surveyed in 1894" was made up in Chinese and Russian; the photostatic copy of the said map presented to the Tribunal as an addition to Doc. No. 2242 (Exhibit 763) received Exhibit No. 2175.

2. English and Japanese inscriptions were made on the second copy of the said map on 19 May 1947 in Tokyo, upon which this photostat was processed in accordance with a request made by the Defense.

/s/ A. I. Maurin
Chief of the Document Room
Soviet Division, IPS, IMTFE

Tokyo, Japan
May 26, 1947

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國交界地圖一段

兩國卡倫至圖門江邊土字界牌

一千八百八十四年 用天文器具測繪

MAP

Государственной

of the STATE BORDER
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ГРАНИЦЫ

from the POINT BETWEEN
ОТЪ ПУНКТА МЕЖДУ

RUSSIAN KHUNCHUN & the CHINESE
КОНЦА Хунчунскаго и Китайскаго

ORDER 'GUARD OUTPOST' TO
ПОРЯДКА ПОСЛАВКИ КОЛОНИИ

the LETTER T- POST AT THE TUMEN RIVER
ПО СТЕЛАСИ ЛИН. III. на р. Тумени.

SURVEYED in 1884

СНЯТОЙ ИНСТРУМЕНТАЛЬНО ВЪ 1884 г.

SCALE

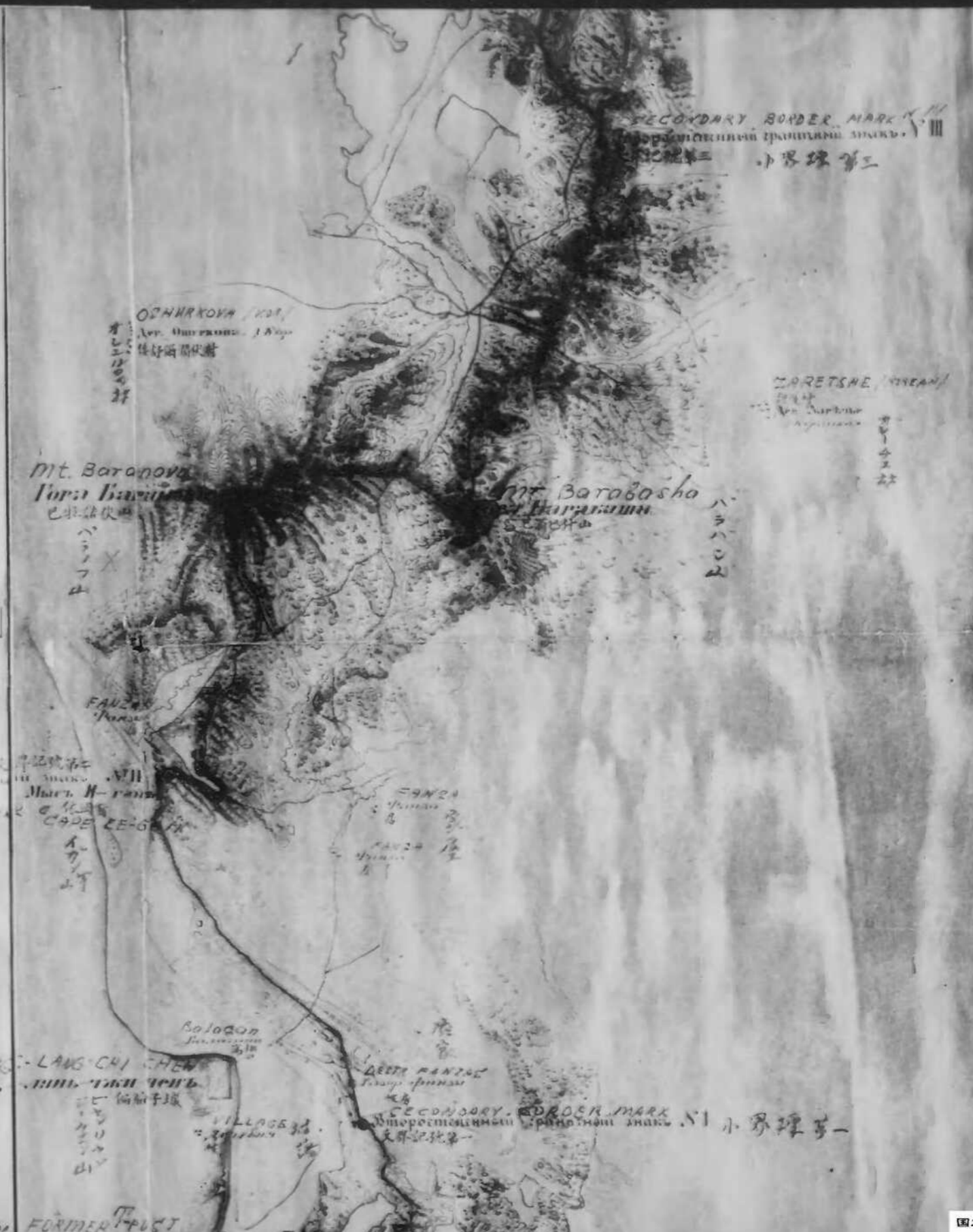
Московскія

ДВЕНЮГІЯ ЧОЛДІЯ ВЕРСТА

the Russian Imperial

尺用英國尺寸每一寸為俄國一里約計中國二里

此圖係由支那國境新測繪之
其界線之至圖門江一考即
知大一小界牌之



用英國尺寸每一寸為俄國一里約計中國二里

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 係以俄國地圖之比例尺為準
 故其尺寸與俄國地圖無異

此圖係由俄國地圖所製其比例尺
 係以俄國地圖之比例尺為準
 故其尺寸與俄國地圖無異

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 係以俄國地圖之比例尺為準
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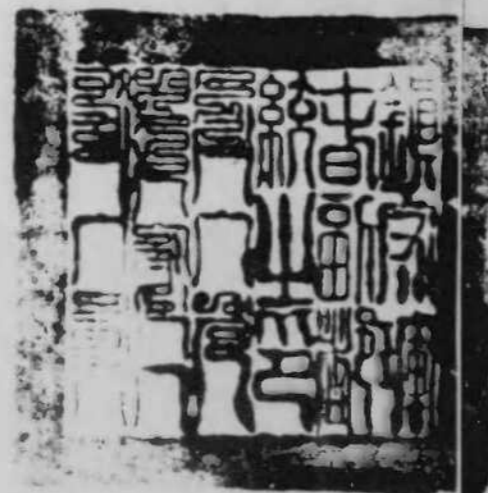
此圖係由俄國地圖所製其比例尺
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琿春副都



都察院左副都



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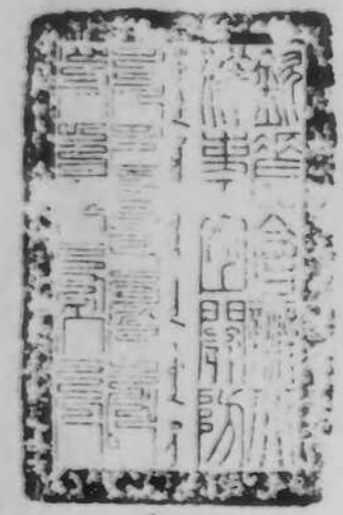
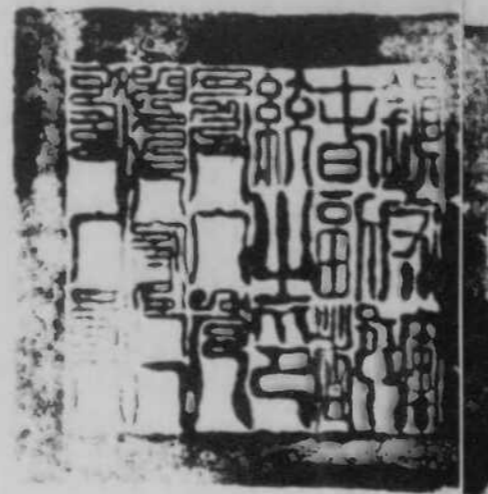
長官 参事 各部 海部 海軍 陸軍 内務 文部 司法 農商 工部 財政 大藏 文部 司法 農商 工部 財政 大藏



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在商部 224 地才 國境 監軍官 大藏官 224



瑋春副都統依 篆

都察院左副都御史吳 篆

VILLAGE

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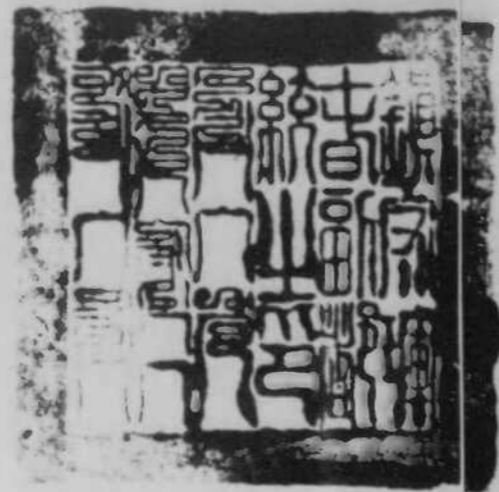


Doc. No. 2242

Ex. No. 2175

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長治海州府知事
 合符文作...
 平水部...
 部...
 部...

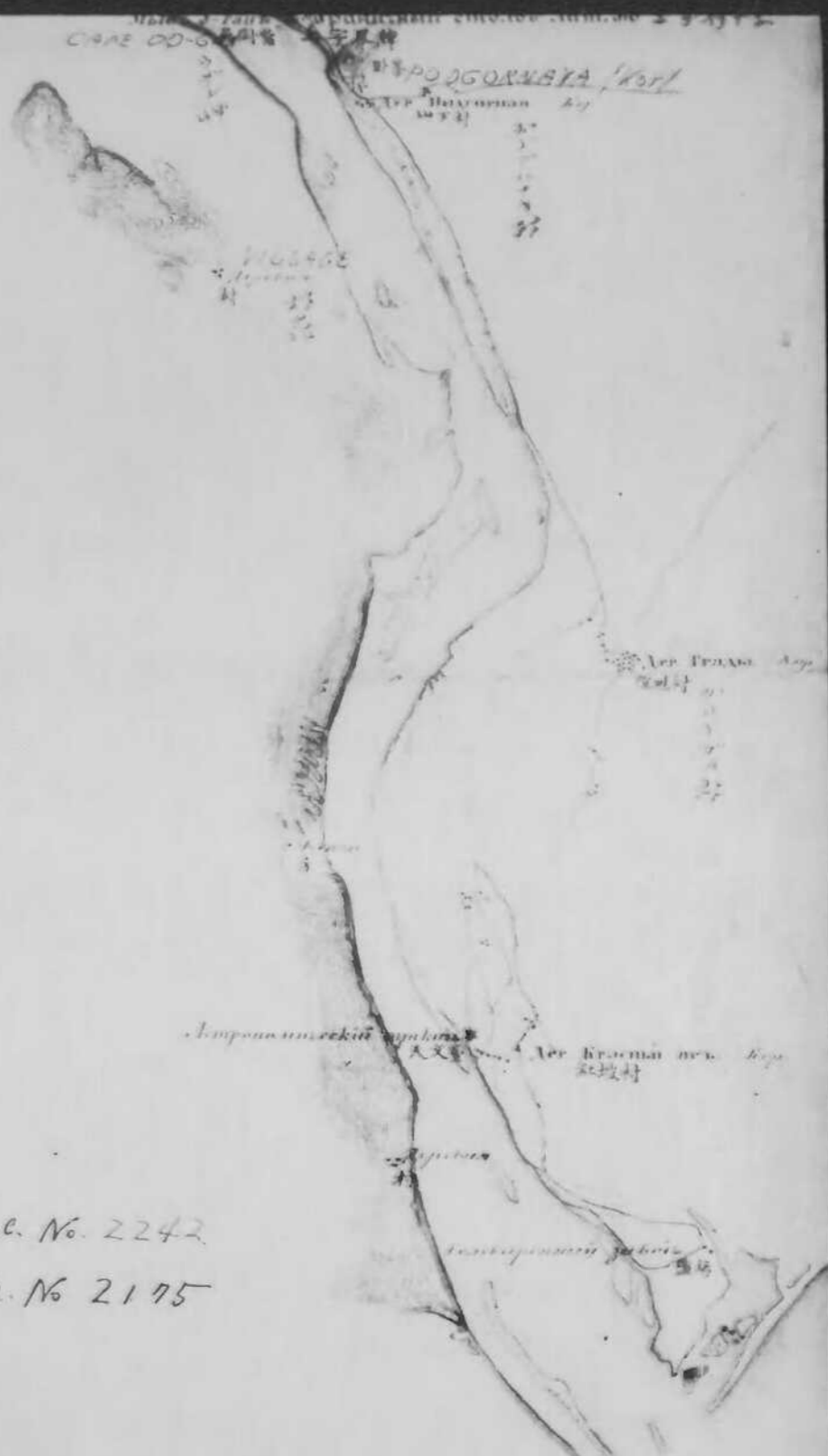


琿春副都統依...



都察院左副都御史吳...

Doc. No. 2242
 Est. No 2175



此圖係...

Copyright
War Crimes Photo Division
Signal Corps
U.S. Army

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Signal Corps
U.S. Army

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War Crimes Photo Division
Signal Corps
U.S. Army


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Warrior-PhotoDunn
Sima Tops
U. S. Army

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Photoduplication
Special Corps
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Center for
War and Peace Studies
U.S. Army

AR. 21/10/1951
Exh 2175

Army Day
War News Photo Division
Singapore
U.S. Army

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Doc. No. 2955

Page 1

REPORT ON THE STUDY OF PU-YI'S HANDWRITING

- I. Purpose of the Study - Whether the so-called Emperor Yuan-tung's letter to General Linshu dated by the first year of the fifth year of the year 1121 (1121) is in Pu-yi's handwriting.
- II. Findings of the Study - The so-called Emperor Yuan-tung's letter to General Linshu dated by the first year of the fifth year of the year 1121 (1121) is NOT in Pu-yi's handwriting.
- III. Reasons supporting the Findings - See photographs at end of document representing papers 1 to 5.

Paper 1.



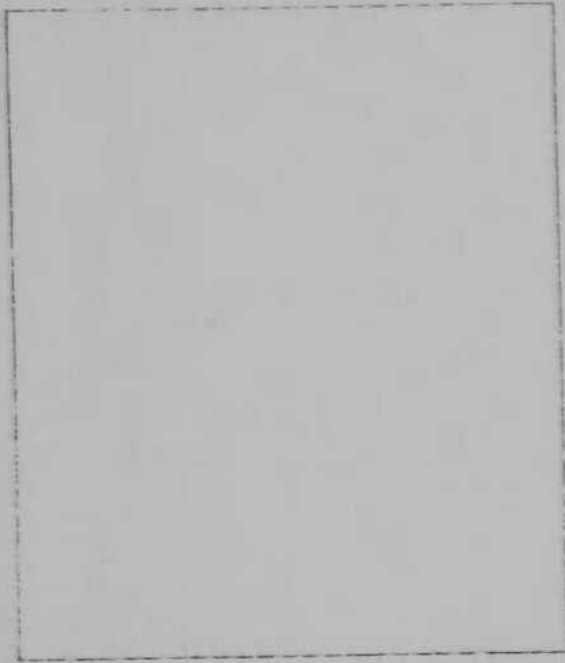
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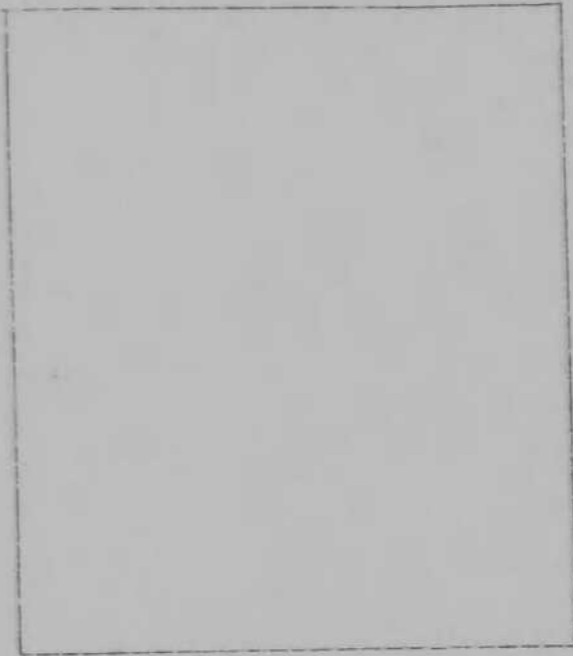


Page 2

Paper 2



Paper 3



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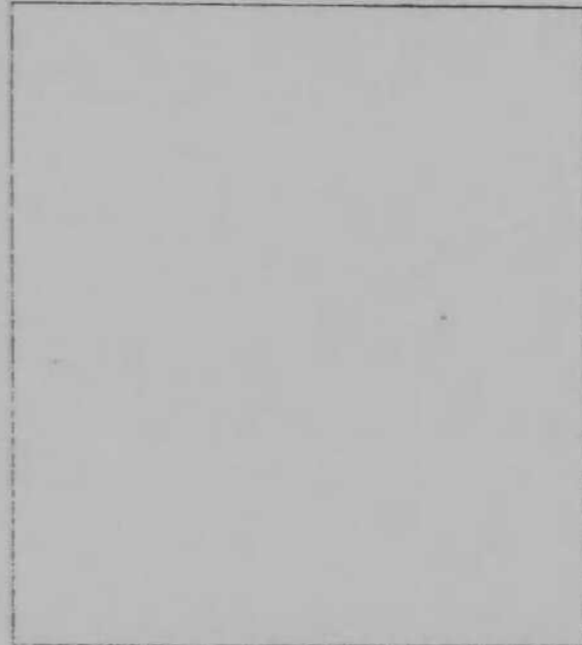
Doc. No. 2955

Paper 3

Paper 4



Paper 5



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On the afternoon of 29 August 1946, in the presence of the representatives of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, the International Prosecution Section and the Defense together with the handwriting experts chosen by the prosecution and the defense respectively, Pu-Yi made specimens of his handwriting on three sheets of paper. There are 123 Chinese characters on the first sheet of paper (Paper 1), 17 characters on the second sheet (Paper 2) and 16 characters on the third sheet (Paper 3). The characters which Pu-Yi wrote on the first and the second sheets of paper (Papers 1 and 2) were characters taken from the so-called Emperor Yuan Tun's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Psin-Wei" (that is, the 20th year of the Republic of China, namely, the year 1931). As these characters were selected at random and not word for word, the following 37 characters found in the said questioned letter were not written by Pu-Yi in our presence:

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 處 (Ch'u) | 精 (Ts'ing) | 生 (Sheng) | 堂 (Tang) |
| 喜 (Shen) | 碧 (Min) | 茲 (Tzu) | 還 (Ch'ien) |
| 聖 (Huang) | 空 (Shang) | 宮 (Kung) | 德 (Ting) |
| 教 (Ch'iao) | 授 (Shou) | 起 (Fu) | 親 (Shu) |
| 軍 (Chun) | 聖 (Ch'ien) | 忍 (Jen) | 崇 (T'an) |
| 模 (Ch'uen) | 護 (Jung) | 漢 (Han) | 祿 (Tsu) |
| 及 (Chi) | 春 (Chun) | 徹 (Ch'e) | 底 (Ti) |
| 赤 (Ch'ih) | 福 (Fuk) | 常 (Tang) | 符 (Hsing) |
| 也 (Yeh) | 時 (Shih) | 扇 (Chu) | 多 (To) |
| | | | 觀 (Ch'ien) |

Pu-Yi wrote the characters 儀 (Fu) 儀 (Yi), his signature in Chinese, which are not found in the questioned letter.

The third sheet of paper (Paper 3) contains Pu-Yi's handwriting of characters taken from what is supposed to be written by his Majesty Emperor Yuan Tun on a fan belonging to Johnston, his tutor. On this sheet of paper the two characters 儀 (Yeh) and 儀 (Ch'in) are erroneously copied for 儀 (Tseo) and 儀 (Ling), the latter two characters appearing on the above mentioned fan. The two characters 儀 (Nen) and 儀 (Fai) which Pu-Yi wrote in his specimen handwriting are not found on the said fan. On the other hand, the following 12 characters on the fan were not written by Pu-Yi in his specimen handwriting:

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 庚 (Keng) | 子 (Wu) | 夏 (Hsia) | 月 (Yueh) | 初 (Ch'u) | 伏 (Fu) |
| 為 (Wei) | 志 (Chih) | 通 (Tung) | 師 (Shi) | 書 (Shu) | 畫 (Hua) |

The two characters 儀 (Fu) 儀 (Yi) found in Pu-Yi's specimen handwriting on the third sheet of paper do not appear on the fan.

Upon comparing Pu-Yi's handwriting found in Papers

1, 2 and 3 (see photographic copy) with the handwriting found in Paper 4 which is the photoreproducible reproduction of the questioned letter, I have found that the so-called Emperor Kaushun Tun's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon of the year "Hsin-Yeh" is definitely a forgery and is certainly not in Pu-Yi's handwriting. The reasons are as follows:

1. Spirit and Air in the Handwriting - Any one with an elementary knowledge of penmanship can readily tell that these two sets of writings are not from the same hand just by comparing the handwriting found in Paper 4 with the handwriting found in Papers 1, 2 and 3. Pu-Yi's handwriting as shown in Papers 1, 2 and 3, is slump and stiff in general appearance while the handwriting in Paper 4 is soft and thin. The one is slumpy while the other is nimble. The one is heavy and steady while the other is air and fluidity.

2. Style of the Handwriting - The style of handwriting used in the so-called Emperor Kaushun Tun's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-Yeh" (1941) is commonly known as the "intermediate style" and the style used by Pu-Yi in his specimen handwriting in Papers 1, 2 and 3 is commonly known as the "square style". The fact that the one is in the "intermediate style" and the other is in the "square style" does not prevent an adequate comparison for the purpose of determining the genuineness of the questioned letter; however, for the purpose of further comparison we requested Pu-Yi while writing in our presence on the afternoon of 29 August 1946 to write also in the "intermediate style". Pu-Yi replied that he was unable to comply with our request as he could not write in the "intermediate style". But we kept on urging him and he finally complied with our request by trying to write in the "intermediate style" and the "running" or cursive style. The result was that although the following Chinese characters

謀 (Mou) 中 (Chung) 戰 (Tsun) 久 (Chiu) 愈 (Yu) 趨 (T'ui)
 素 (Sue) 罪 (Tzei) 所 (Suo) 東 (Tung) 亞 (Ya) 之 (Chih)
 擊 (Kuei) 回 (Hui) 勢 (Shih) 伏 (Fu) 經 (Chang) 淵 (Yuan)
 擊 (Kuei) 回 (Hui) 漢 (Han) 成 (Cheng) 機 (Kuei) 施 (Shih) etc.

found in the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th lines of Paper 1 are something between the "intermediate style" and "running" or cursive style, they are so poor that it is evident that the handwriting as photoreproducible reproduced in Paper 4 is by a different hand. In general, Pu-Yi, in his better days, must have put some effort in learning to write both small and large characters in the "square style" as shown in Paper 3. He is definitely weak in the "intermediate style" of penmanship.

3. Strokes in the Handwriting - The dots in Pu-Yi's handwriting forming a part of the following Chinese characters:

变 (Pien) 府 (Fu) 意 (Yi) 素 (Yen) 噯 (Shih) etc.
 瘳 (Chi) 寧 (Ning) 窮 (Ch'ung) 辛 (Hsin) etc.

are generally shaped like 之. But the dots appearing in the questioned letter are in the form of 之. The four Chinese characters 之 (Chih) 遠 (Yuen) 遠 (Ta) 遠 (Tu) written by Pu-Yi are entirely different from those found in the said questioned letter. The left component part (Yen) of the character 謀 (Mou) in Pu-Yi's handwriting is also greatly different from the 言 (Yen) of 謫 (Jang) and 謀 (Mou) appearing in the said letter.

4. Character 障 (Chang) - Pu-Yi wrote 障 (Chang Ai) which appear in the said letter as 障 (Chang Ai). The mistake in the left component part of this one Chinese character in the said questioned letter not only proves that the letter is a forgery but also betrays the fact that it was not written by a Chinese.

5. Note and Signature 鄭孝胥 (Cheng Hsiac-Shu) - In the lower left corner of the paper marked 4 bearing the photograph reproduction of the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the Yen "Hsin-wei" (1931) is found a note consisting of the following 14 Chinese characters:

令 (Chin) 上 (Shang) 御 (Yu) 筆 (Pi) 鄭 (Cheng)
 孝 (Hsiac) 胥 (Shu) 甲 (Chia) 感 (Erh) 用 (Yuch)
 二 (Erh) 角 (Shih) 白 (Pi)

(Translator's Note: The meaning of the said note is as follows: - This is the present Emperor's Handwriting, Cheng Hsiac-Shu, the 20th day of the second moon in the year "Chia-Si", namely, 1934.)

In connection with Cheng Hsiac-Shu's note and signature, the absence of certain indispensable words absolutely required by convention and court usage; such as the character 臣 (Chen, meaning "Ministerial Servant") above Cheng Hsiac-Shu's name and the characters 敬 啟 (Chin Tih, meaning "respectfully acted by") attached to his name; reveals the forgery of the document.

For the foregoing reasons, I have come to the conclusion that the so-called Emperor Hsuan Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year "Hsin-wei" (1931) is NOT in Pu-Yi's handwriting.

IV. Corollary - Apart from the main result of the study stated above, the sub-findings are given as follows:

1. The so-called His Majesty Emperor Hsuan Tung's handwriting on the fan belonging to Johnston, His tutor (Page 5) is not in Pu-Yi's handwriting.

2. The handwriting in the so-called Emperor Ysuan Type's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year Hsuk-Wei (辛未, 1931) and the so-called Vis Majesty Emperor Hsueh Tung's handwriting on the fan belonging to Johnston, his tutor, are not written by the same person.

The handwriting on the fan as shown in Paper 5, being different from Pu-Yi's handwriting as shown in Papers 1, 2 and 3, is also different from the handwriting in the so-called Emperor Hsueh Tung's letter to General Minami dated the first day of the ninth moon in the year Hsueh-Wei in all respects, such as spirit, style, strokes and so forth. Suffice it to say that even a person with but an elementary knowledge of penmanship can readily tell the difference between the handwriting on the fan and the handwriting in the questioned letter.

Report on handwriting made by

Cheng Feng-Chu (signed)

Formerly, Professor of Chinese Literature,
National Peking University,
Formerly, Lecturer on Chinese Literature,
Institut des Hautes Etudes Chinoises

At present, member of the Committee on
University of Paris
Educational Research, Ministry
of Education, Nanking

Concurrently, Cultural Expert of the Chinese
Mission in Japan, Tokyo

Tokyo, Japan
On the 10th day of December in the 35th year of the
Republic of China (1946)

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裏面白紙

東日大願望無必之
 傳儀
 辛未九月初一日
 所責則

PAPER 1

東日大願望無必之
 傳儀
 辛未九月初一日

PAPER 2

東日大願望無必之
 傳儀
 辛未九月初一日

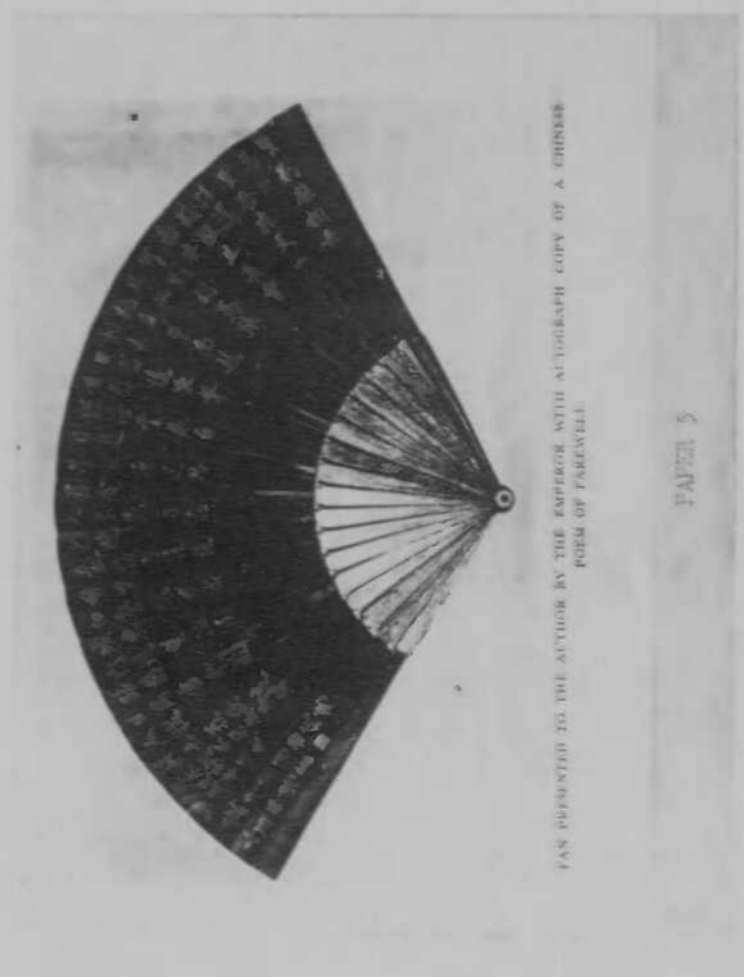
PAPER 3

原本不明瞭

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PAPER 4



FAN POINTED TO THE AUTHOR BY THE EMPEROR WITH AUTOGRAPH COPY OF A CHINESE POEM OF FAREWELL

PAPER 5

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