

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 Oyries, 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 Chene, Commissioner of Police; Waser, Aviation</p>

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Colonel in Retirement;
Yung, Squadron leader at
the 5th Reg. Colonial
Artillery. Faufin,
Doctor of Medicine;
Romerio, Judge; Ogoyard,
warden of prison; Abovt,
Planter; Huchet, Merchant.

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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.

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-Gan, 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)

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

EXHIBIT NO. 2143A

書式「Q」/ 抜萃 /

戦争犯罪前俘虜ヨリ提供サレタル情報

番號 一九三二 氏名 アンツァール・レオン / ANTOUARD LEON /

階級 曹長 頭文字 (H H H H H) 交趾支那

カンボヂア憲兵分隊

住所 西貢憲兵隊

逮捕ノ日時及場所 一九四五年三月九日二十時

三十分、美壽ノ MYTHO / 市イリエ街一ナル

私ノ住居ニ於テ

逮捕サレルヤ否マ私ハ美壽ノ日本憲兵分署へ連行
サレ、直チニ綱デ縛ラレタガ、ソノ綱ノ若干ハ私
ノ手首ト前腕トニ深イ傷ガ出来タ程強クシメツケ
タ。私ハ翌日十二時ニナツテヤット縛ヲ解カレタ。

一九四五年五月九日ヨリ二十八日マデ商業會

議所建物内ノ日本憲兵隊ノ監房ニ於テ /

私ハ更ニ四回ノ訊問ヲ受ケタ、ソノ二回ハ五月九

日ノ午後デイズレモ約一時間半ニ及ンダ。三回目

ハ翌日ノ九時カ十二時マデマアツコレラ

最後ノ四回ノ訊問ノ最中私ハ一々メメニ固、

RETURN TO ROOM 361

COPY

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足、棒等ニヨル毆打ヲ身体ノ凡ユル箇所、殊ニ足裏ニ受ケタ、且ツソノ都度、呼吸道カラ水ヲ吸ヒ込マセルコトニヨツテ窒息ノ發端ヲ惹起サセル一水賣メ一ヲ受ケルタメベンチノ上ニ仰向ケニ疲カサレ縛リ付ケラレタ。水ハ同時ニ鼻ト口カラツギ込マレタ、口ニハ親マタハ棒ヲ齒ト齒ノ間ニ挟ンテ開ケテ置タ、或ハ鼻ト口ノ上ニボロヲ強ク當テガツテ置タノデアアル。マタ電流ノ金具モ私ノ足ニ當テガハレタガ、コレハ故障デアツタ。

コノ最後ノ四回ノ訊問ニヨリ私ハ肋骨ガ一本ヘシ折ラレ、齒ガ十本完全ニグラグラニナツタ(ソノウチ四本ハ既ニ落チテシマツタガ他ノ六本モ近いウチニ落チルコトデアラウ)。ソシテ数々ノ打撲傷ヲ受ケタ。ソノ一ツ左膝ノ關節ノハ殊ノ外私ヲ苦シメタ。

何等ノ情報モ私カラ得ラレナカツタタメ私ハ更ニ十七日間訊問ヲ受ケルコトナク監房ニ放置サレ、遂ニソノ次ノ五月二十八日悲惨ナル狀況ノ下ニ「ヴイルデル」收容所へ還送サレタ。

コレヲノ訊問ニハ立合者ハナク、二人ノ日本憲兵隊ノ下士官ニヨリ行ハレ通譯ガ之ヲ助ケタ。通譯ノ一人ハ私ノ鼻ト口ノ中ニ水ヲ注ギ込ンダ、私ハ彼等ノ名前ハ知ラナイガ、彼等ヲ識別スルコト

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ハ容易ニ出來ル。

コノ二十日間ノ監察中、私ハ更ニマタ（日本憲兵隊付ノ兵隊）番人カラ毎日暴力行爲、例ヘバ足蹴ニサレタリ、頭ヲ棒デ毆ラレタリスル目的物トナツタ、彼等ガ拘禁者ヲ野蠻ニモ何ノ理由モナク毆打スルノハソレガ彼等ノ氣晴シトナルカラデアツタ。

食物ハ不充分デアツタ、日ニ三度、小サナ握飯一箇ト普通ノ大キサノ西瓜又ハ大根ノ四分ノ一トイツタモノデアアル。與ヘラレル飲料モ極メテ不充分テ殆ド常ニ熱湯デアツタ、普通ハ唯ノ水デアツタ。

清潔ニ對スル心遣ノ如キ益ク許サレナカツタ、拘禁者ハ食物ヲ採ルニ用フル手スラ洗フコトガ出來ナカツタ。

被監察者ハ起床カラ、二十一時ニ行ハレル夜ノ點呼マデ監房ノ板ノ間ニデカニ坐ツテ居ラナケレバナラナカツタ。コノ間味ベツタリ、寄り掛ツタリ、横ニナツタリ、眠ツタリスルコトハ彼等ニハ許サレナカツタ、彼等ハ嚴格ニ監視サレテ居タ、如何ナル違反行爲ニモ直チニ棒ニヨル連續的毆打ノ制裁ガ加ヘラレタ。

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電燈ハ消燈サレタコトハナカツタ、ソレデ俯向
キニナツテ眠ルコトガ察ジラレテアルタメ明リヲ
避ケルコトが出来ナカツタ。護積各四メートルノ
私ノ監房ハ肥桶一個ト拘禁者十七名ニヨツテ占メ
ラレテ居タ、コノ中ニハ普通法ニヨル安南人ノ受
刑者モ多数居ツタ。コレヲノ大半ハ皮膚癬ヲ持ツテ
居ルカ、創痕マタハタムシダラケデアツタ。マタ
彼等ノ一人ハ劇シイ淋菌性炎症ニオカサレテイタ。
夜中拘禁者達が寝ルトキモ身体ガ接觸シ合ツテ、
ソノ上、通風ガ全クナイタメ暑熱ハ耐エ難イモノ
トナツタ。

病氣ノ拘禁者ニ對シテモ、タトヘ非常ナ重病デ
アツテモイササカノ手當テモ加ヘラレナカツタ。
交趾支那州、土木技師長ニコラワ氏ノ如キモソレ
デアリ、彼ハ死ニ瀕シツツ五、六日間何ノ手當モ
受ケズニ放置サレテイタ私ノ監房カラ遊ビ出サレ
テ一時間後ニ死亡シタ。私ハ十九日間便所へ行カ
ナカツタガ「ウイルスデ」收容所へ送送サレ、ソ
コデ直チニ手當テヲ受ケタ。日本軍ノ一軍醫中尉
ハ十日目頃私ノ容体ヲ知ツタニモ拘ラズ全然藥ヲ
與ヘラレナカツタ。

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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 Chene, Commissioner of Police; Waser, Aviation</p>

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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.

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.

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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.

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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)

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

RECEIVED
FBI
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R E P O R T
OF CAPTAIN BEAUVALLET

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 PAUVELLS) and the political delegate (MONSIEUR NICOLAU).

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

Made prisoner on 9 March at 21/5 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. KERJEAN, DANNEMASSE, SALLON and two Annamite common criminals.

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 1300. 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 N.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.

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. FOURNIER, Mr. NICOLAU, Mr. CHABERT, Major LANGELLIER-BELLEVUE, Mr. FINOT, 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 misbehaved 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.

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 PAUWELLS and sent to the internee Civil Camp at the Normal School and then admitted to the GRALL Hospital 22 August.

On 2 August before my liberation I was led with Captain PAUWELLS before Adjutant SUMINOTO /TN: sic/, who read us a lecture saying that we had both merited being shot for having wished "to destroy the Nipponese 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.

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. Month 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

me to take this ordeal a little better. It did not prevent my being exhausted 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 SUMIMOTO). 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. LAHALLE of BAM (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. FAUWELLS, 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. FAUWELLS.

The Japanese had then definitely laid their hands on the S.R. and the S.A. which I tried to cover by my silence in March. On 22 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 FFI (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 SUMIYOTO, entering the room, resumed the interrogation punctuated by numerous

↓ Judged 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 PAUWELLS, 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 pretended not to be au courant, 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.R. which it was possible for me to answer, because I had learned from a non-commissioned officer of BAM who was incarcerated in the same cell with me just how far the BAM 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. DECOUX (?) 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 FFI. 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

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-detainee 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 FTI. 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 FTI 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 PAUMELLS (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.

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 22, 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 DELSUC concerning the Resistance, the S.R., political action.
- The organization of the FFI in the South.
- Their radio network.
- Parachuting.
- Material received.
- Lieutenant LOISEL'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 Kempei tai Headquarters and that at most internment as prisoners of war could be envisaged for them. The interrogator seemed to me very

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.

Pending 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 SUMIMOTO. 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 SUMIMOTO himself hammered my face with extremely violent blows of 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 BIENHOA named CHARLONT, who, moreover, did not exist unless, making allowance for the mistakes in spelling made by the Japanese, Mr

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 Y. Turck, Chief of the War Crimes Service

/signed/ Y. Turck.

No-1

Evidentiary Doc. # 2772J-3

EXHIBIT 2144A

ワシントン BEAUVALLLET 大尉 報告書

西貢ニ於テ一九四五三年三月より八月ニ至ル日本憲

一拔萃

兵隊ノ監視ヲシラス

三、日本憲兵隊ニ於テノ生活

私ニ於テ枝葉ニ亘リテカ日本憲兵隊ノ歐洲人被拘留者ニ課シテ取扱方法カ如何トスニテアツタカテ説述ニシマス。日本憲兵隊ハ商業會議所ノ分館内ニ(正門多入ト左平ニテ)ニテ簡ノ監房ヲシツラヘタリテる。日本憲兵隊ハ之カ爲メニ室ノ物置ヲ利用シソノ内面ヲ垂木ノ格子ヲ作り閉鎖シマシム。之等ノ格子ハ監房ニ全ク檻ノ感レテトクハマレカ格子ヨリ番人ニ絶エテ監視者ヲ監視スルコトカツキマズ。入口ヨリサニトシテタイカサイ戸カラ成リ錠カケ閉サレテ居リマシム。之等ノ監房ハ四メートルニ五メートルノ廣サテ格張リニテ中央ニ箇ノラフニテ明クサレテテカ。蓋附キ一箇ノ木槽ヲ監視者ノ便所トシテカケワレテテカ。木槽ハ毎日哨兵ニ伴ヒテリ監視者一カ。空ニテカノ教員ノ席カ。一カノ監視者ニテハシレテ。晩ニ天布カ平均ニ。割テカ配サレカ。

私ノ知テ居限リテハ一人ノ監視者カ日本憲兵隊ト又ハ日本憲兵隊ヲ出テ間エ無ク死シカ。フォーニエ氏、ゴロー氏、ヤハル氏、ランセリエーハル、ウエーカ佐、ライ氏、及ハルトラレ氏、ソノカ、ハ受テテ虐待トテ手當ノ缺乏カラノ死セテアリマス。

x x x

其持端長下士官の番号一カの場合ニテハ殘虐ナキ
 コトヲ知等ハ監禁者ニ時ニ惡イトカモ懲罰惡イトモ間違
 々非難ヲ加ハソテ制裁棒ニ思ヒ打時ニ極メテ非道イセ
 革帶ニ見答刑、教時間腕ヲ空ハ上カ又ハ兩側ハ延ハシテ
 直ニ制裁ヲ与ヘシム

刑ノ語ニテ拒否ニシテ持ニ苦ミテ拷問ノ處刑ニ會ヒテハ
 繩ハ非常ニ強クヘンチニ縛ラレ、繩ハ肉ニ喰入りシムソレテ一
 時間半ハツリ間同時ニ重複シテ處刑ニ會リサレシム

堅布ノ棒ヲ持ツリ一准尉ト竹籐杖ヲ持ツリ他一憲
 兵ニヨリ足裏ヲ殴打サレシム

水ニ氣室息

テアリシム

ソカ、他一憲兵ハ巻煙草灰ヲ私ノ身体ヲ燃ヤシシム
 之等ノ中最初ニ刑ハ持ニ殘虐ニ行ヒテヨリ感ハス、下
 之ヲ一テ述ヘシテアリマス。是レ殴打イラフ私ハ受ケテニ言ヒ
 難クホアリニシテ多クニ百ハ或ハ之ヨリカモツト思ヒ
 時々棍棒ニ改打ハ踏キテ結ハ脛骨及連結筋ヲネラセ
 踏キ肉ノ中ハ突入シテ長ク間殘存シテ傷ヲ蒙ラマシム
 (脛骨ノ負傷ニ同様) 棍棒改打一同シク足指
 上ニ行ツレ、特ニ右ノ親足指ハ爪ハカレテシムマシム
 之レ處刑ノ為メ私ハ是レハ腫レ上リ、數日間ハ立ツテ歩
 コトカ出来マシテ、起キ上ル為メ監房ノ同輩二人
 カテ借りナケレハ、訊問ノ為メ日本憲兵ヲ私ヲ背
 負テ運ハネ、今日訊問ニ掛ケシテ

四ヶ月後、私、右胸、比輪のりマる。

水責め、息、特ニ苦シク、條件ノ下ニ課ヤラシム。又
憲兵、胸、脹ル様ニ私、腹ヲ押ハシ。猿轡、鼻、
下ニカサテ、カシテ、空ニテ、私、吸ハス、又、猿轡、
注、カ、一、杯、シ、湯、沸、シ、水、ヲ、猿轡、ニ、注、カ、
テ、ト、シ、テ、私、ノ、鼻、ニ、早、ク、呼、吸、ヲ、カ、ネ、ハ、テ、
モ、私、ノ、鼻、ヲ、閉、ジ、テ、私、ノ、鼻、ニ、吸、ク、コト、カ、
止、メ、再、ニ、緋、返、シ、テ、一、時、間、半、ノ、苦、闘、
私、ヲ、完、全、ニ、疲、果、セ、シ、タ。

一時間半、後、訊問者、准尉、疑、ミ、テ、
ア、ト、ト、マ、カ、有、ヘ、シ、テ、重、直、ニ、テ、私、ノ、頭、ヲ、下、ニ、裸、縛、
リ、紐、ア、ラ、下、ノ、様、ニ、シ、タ。縛、リ、紐、ノ、前、ニ、反、テ、傷、(段々ト
深ク喰ヒテマシタ)私、約、半、時、向、カ、ウ、イ、フ、條、件、下、ニ、置、カ、レ、
訊問者、足、ヲ、棍、棒、ヲ、段、打、シ、又、時々、水、ヲ、鼻、孔、へ、流、シ、込、ム、
ト、ヲ、續、ケ、マ、シ、タ。

私、次ニ縛ヲ解カレテ、
伍本准尉、室へ入り来リ、訊問ヲ再開シ、頭、腕、肩、へ澤山
ノ段打ヲ繰返シマシタ。

..... x x x x

..... 私、否認ハ新ラシク、
バカリテアリマシタ。二十三日、頭部ニ光景ナ根棒、
ケ、シ、タ、二十三日、住本准尉、彼自身ヲ極メテ、
テ、私、ノ、顔、面、ヲ、段、リ、マ、シ、タ、ミ、ナ、ラ、ズ、
訊問中、跪、ブ、イ、テ、キ、ル、コ、ト、ヲ

No-4

Doc. 2772J-3

合儀よりアセリシテ 最後ニ二十四日新ラシク傍問、處刑ガ秘ニ
謀ララセシムルシレハ

— 頭髮及口鼻ハハミリ抜キ

— 手頭及腕ハネカキ上リ

— 絞首ニシテ宣息

— 四日ハシテ傷ロトシテ一待、鐵釘ヲカキテ三方ニ

ニシテシテ傷ハ刺激(イ)傷入トシテシテシテ

腐敗シ瘡瘍病エテ今日尚續キ

— 最後ニ水責メシテ宣息

× × ×

西二頁一九四五章九頁目

ホーウアッハ一署者名

戦犯局長、寫不、証明署名及官印

Commissariat of Justice
War Crimes

No. /C g/Mm

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 Kempei Tai from Saigon-Cholon -- I have the honor to furnish to you the information which I have been able to assemble on this subject. -

A radio direction finder station belonging to the Japanese Kempei Tai having detected waves sent out by a secret sending station in the vicinity of the M.I.C. factory six portable RDF 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 Kempei Tai was ordered by Major FUKUTOMI, Chief of the Kempei 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 surveillances 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 Kempei Tai.

By submitting /the latter/ 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 Gendamerie 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 "Muramasa". 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.

The Kempei Tai adjutant, Shunzo 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-KIM, 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.

/signature illegible/

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 THANH in order to carry out there the exhumation of the bodies of the Chinese subjects beheaded with sabres by the gendarmes of the Saigon Kempei 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 Kempei 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 Baria 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 Baria at 14 hours that same day. I concerned myself with food for the men.

At two o'clock we left for Long-Thanh arriving there without hinderance 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.

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 begin the exhumation of the remains of these Chinese. The heads are not with the bodies.

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 (Information) 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 /charnier/.

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.

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 1800 hours the Baria convoy arrives on its way to Bien Hoa. We join it and arrive at Bien Hoa at 1930. We leave the convoy and tread 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 notable disagreeable and for which not a single means 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 3rd 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.

/signature illegible/

司法廳

／按萃／

戦犯局

第……C子Mm

聯邦戦犯局附マソールマル監督官

より聯邦戦犯局長殿へ

Evidentiary Doc. 2772-J-4
西貢⁴提岸^{ロン}地區日本憲兵隊により行はれた十五人の中国民を逮捕し處刑に附するに到つた一九四四年十月に起つた事件の詳細に関し本日附貴口頭尋ねの回答として本件につき小官の蒐集し得たる各種の情報を提供する光榮を有します。

西貢日本憲兵隊のラゲオ方位測定所はM1C煙草製造工場附近の秘密送信所からの送波を探知したのでこの限定された地區の廻りに六個の携帶式ラゲオ方位測定機が据付けられた。

送信は極めて繁しく一日四回而も定時には行はれ且又送信機の場所を變へることがなかつた為め送信點はすくなく確定された(添附の略圖を見ること)

此の時提岸憲兵隊の佐野中尉は憲兵隊長福富少佐からこの取調べを行ひ情報網の中止命令を受けた。送信所のあつた別荘周辺に監視が行はれ幾何かの時を経てこの別荘は夫が秘密送信所、技師である中国人

No. 1 ☆

一夫婦により住まはれてゐる事が明らかになつた。住人の支那人がこの別荘に屢々来た。彼等は行つた。その位所は発見された。之等三人の別荘は物に定も再監視せられ更に他は行はれ續く。M1Cは361。

Doc. 2772-J-4

約四十五日後、この網の全黨員は見出され其の住所も発見せられた。十月に各住宅は取り囲まれ同時に逮捕が行われた。首領は彼の住宅に居らなかつたがこの網の中國人から得た情報により逮捕された。三十人が一網打盡に逮捕せられた。訊問の後十五人は放免され十五人が西貢の憲兵隊へ送られた。拷問により西貢憲兵隊は十五人の中國人の完全な自由を得た。送信所は重慶と直接に連絡して居った。

西貢日本憲兵隊の裁判により死刑の判決を受け刑の執行は龍清 LONG THANH 飛行場附近に於て十二月初め行われる事に決定された。憲兵の最初一班が刑の執行場所を見出し墓穴を掘る使命を帯びて先づ最初一班に憲兵隊を出発した。ついで囚人を伴ふ第二の分遣隊が飛行場を目標として出発した。其處で囚人達は運送車より下され後手に縛られた。皆で三人の女と十二人の男であつた。最初の班の人々は飛行場に待受け、新しき到着した人々を墓穴の側の一選定場所へ導き、そこで囚人達は處刑される番を待った。

二振の刀即ち「虎徹」と「村正」が斬首に用いられるべく西貢から持運はれた。すべてが準備された時、憲兵は刑の施行を開始した。刑の執行は次の如き方法に於て行はれた。即ち囚人達は墓穴から約三十米の場所に集合せしめられた。西貢兵は各々刑を執行すべき囚人を一人づつ受持つてゐた。

憲兵は自分の犠牲者を探しに来て、墓穴より二十米ばかりのところ、また墓穴を識別

No. 2

2772-J-4

No. 3

し得たところにて彼、犠牲者眼と細帯にて被じられ、墓穴の縁に連れ上り、囚人と同じくつりせし用途のため、運ばれ、おた二振の刀の一つにて斬首した。頭は墓穴に、おたり込み身体は自然に落ち入った。刀は洗はれ、おた二処刑は行続き行はれた。処刑は十六時頃開始せられ、十七時三十分頃終了した。

三人の女が先づ始めに処刑され、つり首領。次を彼、仲間、の順であった。最初の女は叫びしかつた。日本兵は彼女を力づくにこいおよぶが、彼女を斬首し得、体姿に置いた。おた足を縛った。この女及び同様にかいもかりた首領を除き、皆の者は勇敢に死んだ。

「トモ、シユンゾー」富兵准尉は現場に居合はせ、處刑を指導した。すくが終了した時、墓穴は埋められ、皮肉にも日本兵は若くは灌木を植えた。この木は吾々がこの墓穴のある場所を把握した時におたれた木である。

此の処刑された者は次の如くである。

- 「トランウキン」「リウアンシヨシ」「ツキム」「トラント」「ファトラケ
- 「タイ」「ファタン」「リケエンカイ」「ホクキエンライ」「タイラン
- 「トランヤクタン」「トランレツオン」「デュ・デュオン」「ラウアンシオン
- 「クアンサン」「イブタ」

一九四二年八月二十四日西貢にて作製

戦犯局附 マソールマルシアル少尉 署名

司法廳
戦犯局

聯邦戦犯局附

「マソ・マルシャル」少尉より

局長殿

小官は貴下に次の事実を報告する光栄を有する。
与へられたる命令を履行す、為め小官は龍溪/LONG
THANHへ一九四四年十月中西貢軍兵隊の憲兵によ
り刀剣にて斬首された中国人の屍体發掘、為赴した。

ここに我々は之等中国人屍体。發掘を始めた。
頭は身体と一緒には無かつた。

この八月十五日の午後十四の頭蓋骨と發掘した。
この幾つかの上には彼等の眼を被ふに用いられた細帯
がまだ見出された。

十八時には傾注された精神的又肉体的努力により比白
の者が疲れ切つたのを作業を止める命令を小官は下
した。この時我々は墓穴から十四の頭蓋骨、相違多
量、脛骨、大腿骨、骨盤の骨、鎖骨等と取出し
之等を穴から十米の草の上に置直した。

No. 4
亦十五番目の頭蓋骨が墓所から現はれた。これが且取後
のものらしく、これがこの墓所にて処刑され埋められた中国
人の数は十五になつた。

マソ / 署名

2772-J-4

No. 5

書類オシラシテ

證

余水谷乙吉ハ余ガ佛蘭西語及ビ日本語ニ精通セ

ル者ナルコト也ニ佛蘭西語原文及ビ日本語原文ヲ対

照シ上右ハ本書類ヲヒ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナル

ヲ確證セルコトヲ以テニ證ス

昭和二十二年一月九日

水谷乙吉

O. Miyutani

FRENCH MISSION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, 12 December 1946

No. 935/AM

FORWARDING BILL

Lt.Gen. C. A. Pechkoff,
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. VALLIER
(Signature illegible - pro-
(bably initials)

No. 932/AM

December 12th, 1946

COPY

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SCAP, GIC, 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/AM (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:

KYOTA 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 VAILLIER
Chief of Staff and Military Adviser.

PERMANENT MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF SAIGON

Copy

Report of Judgement in the matter concerning the person named:

Civil Condition: SAITO, Kinyoshi

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

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

Detained at the Maison Centrale de Saigon by reason of a judgement 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 46 kilos (T.N. about 88 lbs) and was already unrec-

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

COPY

PERMANENT MILITARY TRIBUNAL OF SAIGON

Report of Judgement in the matter concerning the person named:

Civil Condition: KYOTA Katsunani

Son of Suematsu and Shige, born 20 Dec. 1916 at Bunsei, Yatsushiro District, Kumamoto Ken (Japan). Sgt. Major Japanese Military Police; promoted to Warrant Officer Dec. 1945.

Held at the Maison Centrale of Saigon, under lodgement 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.L.-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 Prosecution:

Officer commanding Japanese Military Police Detachment of Panthiet 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 Panthiet, 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 BRUGIDOU, 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.

He did not appeal to the Military Court of Appeal.

SAIGON, 21 October 1946

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

No. 931/AM

M E M O R A N D U M

12 December 1946

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).

- - - -

I. 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 Kanki	"	"
TOMONO Sonesuke	"	"
IWAMASSA Humihise	"	"
NEMOTO Kiyenni	"	(by default)
KONUKI Kinzo	Hard labor for life	Lodged an appeal
SUZUKI Misashi	"	"

BY ORDER
Colonel VALLIER
Chief of Staff and Military Adviser

No. 934/A.M.

12 December 1946

M E M O R A N D U M

TO : SCAP - GHQ - G2 - 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, G2, 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 Toranosuke
KOFAYASHI Chozo
IMURA Shoji
TASHIRO Hideo
KOIDE Tsuyuki
SAKUMI Yuzo
YANAGIZAWA

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

BY ORDER:

Colonel VALLIER
Chief of Staff and
Military Adviser.

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

Ex. 214² Doc 2772 J-5

拔萃

駐日佛蘭西使節團

東京

第九三五/A M

一九四六年十二月十二日

書類送付架内巻

駐日佛蘭西使節團々長

佛蘭西大使

O. A. ベシニコツフ / PECHKOFF / 中將

東京國際軍事裁判所

佛國領事 オホト / OHEHO / 殿

書類ノ明細	部数	提要
印度支那ニ於ケル日本戦犯ノ件 ニ關シ聯合軍最高司令部へ提出シタル電報第九三一/A M、 九三二/A M 及九三四/A Mノ寫	三	
合計	三	

命令ニモシ ヴァリエ / VALIER / 大佐

署名ノ

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2.

寫

一九四六年十二月十二日

第九三二/A 覺 書

宛 先、聯合軍最高司令部、總司令部、第二課/G2/

外國渉外部

發信人、駐日佛蘭西使節團

件 名、西貢常設軍事裁判所ニヨル日本戦犯ニ對

スル判決

關係書、一九四六年十月二十四日附覺書第七七

三/A M

一、關係書トシテ引用ノ覺書第七七三/A Mニヨ
 リ佛蘭西使節團ハ第二課/G2/ニ西貢常設
 軍事裁判所ニヨリ判決サルベキ誘問及被告人ト
 共ニ拘留ノ儀ニヨリ告發サレタル二名ノ日本
 人ノ姓名ヲ御通知セリ

二、外務省ヨリ接受セル指定ニ差ツキ佛蘭西使節
 團ハ聯合軍最高司令部ニ之等二人ノ被告ハ一
 九四六年十月二十一日上記軍事裁判所ニ出廷
 シ次ノ如キ刑罰ニ處セラレタルコトヲ御知セ
 スル光榮ヲ有スル

清田松並ノ K I Y O T A
M A T S U N A M I / 十ヶ年ノ強制労働ノ上級裁判
へ上訴セズ

齋藤清喜ノ S A I T O
K I M I Y O S H I / 八ヶ年ノ強制労働ノ上級裁判
へ上訴セリ

三、同封之等二處罰ニ關スル飭文ノ判決報告書
命令ニヨリ ヴアリエー大佐

參謀長兼軍事參議官ノ署名ノ

西貢常設軍事裁判所

齋藤清ノ S A I T O
K I M I Y O S H I / ナル者ニ關スル件ノ判決報告書

身分 故齋藤金助及齋藤ヨシノ子

一九〇五年九月二日福島（日本）ニ生ル

節子ヲ妻トシ一三子アリ

第一兵站病院附第二師團軍醫大尉

陸軍豫審判事ノ一九四六年六月二十八日交

付セル逮捕令ニヨリ西貢中央監獄ニ拘禁サ

ル

罪狀 殺人罪

刑法第二九五條トソノ後續條項及一九四四
年八月二十八日ノ布告（暹京佛蘭西軍總司

令官將軍ニヨリ一九四六年六月二十二日發
セラレタル〇、J第一一八號副ニヨリ規
定サレ嗣セラルベキ違反

犯罪事實ノ説明

一九四五年八月十八日 ドクター・アンデ
エー路〇收容所ニテ保安警察特級正警視レ
イモンデドウロ/RAYMOND DID
DLOT/五十才ハ死亡シタ。

之ノ死亡ノ責任若ハ齋藤軍醫大尉ダト言ヘ
ル。多クノ口頭申出ト書面ニヨル注意アリ
タルニ拘ラズ一九四五年四月二十日以來ス
ブリユー/SPRUE/ニ罹病セル デド
ウロ氏ノ病氣ヲ重大ナラズトナシ彼ノ生命
ニ危険ナシトシテキタ。

齋藤ハ頑強ニデ氏ノ入院ヲ拒ミ彼ノ病氣ニ
必要トスル藥品ヲ持來タスコトスラ拒ンダ。
死亡スル前後デ氏ハ体重四十砵ヲ失ヒ既ニ
無意識デアツタノニ齋藤ハ容態ガ持直スコ
トマダ確言シタ。

多クノ證人ノ言ニ依ルト不道格ナルノト白
人情惡ノ爲メ齋藤ハ彼ノ責ニアル囚人ノ死

ヲ徹底的ニ放棄シタ。
他方、齋藤ハクラチエノKRATIBノ
ニ於テ一九四五年四月民間人收容所ヲ管理
シタ。

齋藤ハ西貢ノSAIGONノ常設軍事裁判
所ニ於テ一九四六年十月二十一日ノ公判ニ
召喚サレタ。同人ハ彼ニ對シ指摘サレタ事
實ノ犯罪人ナリト宣言サレ八年間ノ強制勞
働刑ニ宣告サレ殺人ノ爲メノ拘留禁止ハ免
除サレタ。
最高級軍事裁判所ヘノ上訴トナツタ。

西貢一九四六年十月二十一日

政府 辦理 官

宛先 巴里 陸軍大臣殿

軍法務本部

寫、西貢日本軍監理團長殿（倅片）

記録保管所

寫、

西貢常設軍事裁判所

清田勝並ノ原文 KYOTA KATSUNAMI / ナル者ニ關ス
ル件ノ判決報告書

身分 末松及シゲノ子

一九一八年十二月二十日熊本縣（日本）

八代部文政ノ BUNSEI / ニ生ル

日本憲兵曹長、一九四五年十二月准尉ニ

區任ス

陸軍豫審判事ノ一九四六年七月二十四日

交付セル逮捕狀ニヨリ西貢中央監獄ニ拘

禁サル

罪狀 不法監禁及拷問

刑法第三四四條及一九四四年八月二十八

日ノ布告（極東方面四軍總司令官將軍ニ

ヨリ一九四六年七月十六日發セラレタル

〇、一第一四六號）ニヨリ規定サレ禁止

サレアル違反

犯罪事實ノ説明

一九四五年二月十五日ヨリ降伏マテ藩決

ノ PHANTHIBET / ノ日本憲兵分隊

長。

彼ハ一九四五年三月九日以降各宿ノ口實

ノ下ニコノ街ノ日本憲兵隊ノ監房ニ幽閉サ
レタ港津ノ街に西人犠牲者ニ對スル重大ナ
虐待及惡遇ノ張本人デアアル。

コノ下士ノ犠牲者ノ中ニ特ニ一人ノ宣教師
ガアリソノ六十才ニテ病身デアアルブリユ・
チドウィーノ BRUGIDCUノ師ニ對シ清
田ハ特種ノ強忍サヲ以テ喰ヒ下ツタ。コノ
下士ハ一九四六年二月二十五日芝化ノ OH
IHOAノ監獄ニ於テ行ハレタ檢證顔見セ
ノ時彼ノ犠牲者違ニヨリ明確ニ指示サレタ
ノデアアル。

清田ハ西貢に設置軍事裁判所ニ於テ一九四六
年十月二十一日ノ公判ニ召喚サレタ。同人
ハ彼ニ對シ指摘サレタ事實ノ犯罪人ナリト
宣言サレ拷問ヲ伴フ監禁ノ處ニヨリ十年間
ノ強制労働刑ヲ宣告サレタ。
最高級軍事裁判所ヘノ上告ハナカツタ。

西貢一九四六年十月二十一日

政府辦理官

宛先、巴里陸軍大臣殿

軍法務本部

8.

Doc 2772 J-5

九三一/A M 號

一九四六年十二月十二日

／拔 萃／

寫 宛

宛 先、聯合軍最高司令部、總司令部第二課／G

2 / 外國渉外部

發信人、院日フランス使節團

件 名、西貢常設軍事裁判所ニヨル日云戦犯ニ對

スル判決

.....

2、外務省ヨリ接受セル指令ニ基ツキフランス使

節團ハ聯合軍最高司令部ニ對シ下記ノ被告ハ

一九四六年十月七日軍事裁判所ニ出廷シ各々

下記ノ刑罰ニ處セラレタルコトヲ御知セスル

光榮ヲ有スル。

ハツトリ・タイゾウ / 原文 HATTORI TAIZO /

死刑 上訴セリ

タムラ・カンジ / TAMURA KANJI /

同上 同上

トモノ・ソノスケ / TOMONO SONOSUKE /

同上 同上

イワマサ・フミヒサ / IWAMASA HUMIHISA /

同上 同上

ネモト・キヨオミ / NEMOTO KIYONNI /

同上 國席裁判

9.

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コヌキ・キンゾウ / KONUKI KINZO /

無期強備身物 上訴セリ

スズキ・ミサシ / SUZUKI MISASHI /

同上 同上

命ニ依リ ヲテリエ大佐

参謀長兼軍事参議官

／署名／

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

Report of Dr. (Lt.) CARTIER concerning
the Exhumations of THAKHEK.

At the request of Captain LE SOURD, Delegate of the Commissioner of War Crimes at THAKHEK 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 THAKHEK. 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 handkerchiefs 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.

- 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 iliaques /iliac 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

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 K-1.

/s/ Yale Maxon

Doc 2772K-1

書類第二七七二一K-1

EXHIBIT NO. 2141

老樹フランス軍隊

「P」病院

No 一七四七/P

タケツクノ死体發掘ニ關スル軍醫中尉カルチエー
ノ報告

私ハタケツク戦争犯罪委員代表ル・スウル大尉
ノ要求ニモトヅキ一九四六年六月十三、十四、十
五日ニ、タケツクノ兵營ニ埋メラレフランス軍人
及ビ一般民間人ノ死體發掘ヲ行ツタ。ソノ間四個
ノ穴ニ分ケラレタ十七ノ死体ガ私ノ目前デ私ノ指
圖ニヨリ發掘サレタ。

コレヲノ作業カラ、私ハ法醫學上ノ觀點ニ從ッ
テ次ノ檢證ヲ行フコトガ出來タ。

(一) 保存ノ状態―土地ガ粘土質デアツタ爲ニ、分
解ハ完全デハナカッタ。内蔵ヤ或ル筋肉塊(腿、
臀部)等ハ完全ニ崩レテイナカッタ。ソノ爲ニ体
ハ彼等ノ位置ヤ元ノ關係ヲ殆ド保ツテイタ。一体
ハ蠟色ニ變質シカ、ツテヲリ、胴体ハヨク保存サ
レ少シノ傷モ示シテキナカッタ。

(二) 位置―調査サレタ四個ノ穴ハ非常ニ狭ラレタ

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2.

Doc 2772K-1

大キサデ、圓形デアリ又直徑約一米五〇、深サ一
米七五デアッタ。屍体ハ變曲シ自分デチデコマツ
テキタ。肢体ハ重ナリ絡ミ合ツテキタ。コウイフ
体姿ニアツタ爲ニ、各人ノ分離ハ非常ニ難シカッ
タ。此ノ配置ニヨツテ私ニハコレラノ屍体ハ、死
後、死骸ノ硬直ガ現レヌ中ニ、彼等ノ穴ノ中ニ下
ロサレタト思ハレル。三個ノ頭蓋骨ハ胴体カラス
ツキリ離レテ發見サレ、斬首サレタノヲ示シテキ
タ。一個ノ死体ノ首ハ幾度モ捜査シタニモカ、ハ
ラズ發見出來ナカッタ。凡テノ他ノ体ニ關シテハ
頭ハ明ラカニ頸部ノ椎骨ノ延長ノ中ニ見出サレタ。
凡テノ死体ハ腕ヲ腰カ又ハ頸ノ周リカラ背中ノ後
ニ紐テ結ビツケラレテイタ。彼等ハ手拭又ハハン
カチヲ目ノ上ニ置イテキタ。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

Doc 2772 K-1

(3) 骸骨ノ状態一凡テノ頭蓋骨ハ髑髏ノ状態ニアリ、
彈丸ニヨル傷ヲ考ヘサセルコトガ出來ル穿孔ヲ
示スモノハ一ツモナカツタ。又骨折ヤ最近ニ受
ケタ傷ノ痕跡モナカツタ。入齒齧齒冠齒等ニヨ
リ多クノ識別ヲスルコトガデキル。全部ノモノ
ハ口ヲ閉ジテキタヤウニ見受ケラレ、顎ノ間ニ
見出サレル土ハ土壤ノ崩潰ガ原因シタモノデア
ル。

(A) 一 肩胛骨。全部完全。

(B) 一 上肢ノ骨。上膊骨、接骨、肘骨ニハ何等骨
折ノ痕跡無シ。手頭關節ノ骨ハ辛ジテ見出
サル。

(C) 一 椎骨。發見サレ調査サレタ骨ハ總テ完全。

(E) 一 肋骨、同

(F) 一 尾骨、男性

何等骨折ノ痕跡無シ。

(G) 一 下肢ノ骨。大腿骨、脛骨、腓骨、最近ノ骨
折無シ。足骨ハ靴ヲハイテイタモノヲモ含
メスベテ完全。

結 論

發掘サレタ凡テノ死体（十七個）ハ進ンダ解体狀
態ニアリ、一年以上地中ニ在ツタコトヲ示シ骸骨以
外ノ他ノ事ニ關スルスベテノ調査ヲ妨ゲテイル。
死体ノ位置ハ埋葬ガ死後直チニ行ハレタデアラウ
コトヲ示ス。

四個ノ死体ハ斬首サレタモノデアアル（頭蓋骨三個
發見）。他ノ死体ニ關シテハ骸骨ノスベテノ主要ナ
骨ノ全ク完全ナ狀態ニアルコトニヨリ火器ニヨツテ
刑ヲ執行サレタトイフ假説ハ非常ニ信ジラレナイノ
デアアル。

遺色ニ變質シタ狀態デ發見サレタ胴体が背面（最
モヨク保存サレタ面）ニ何等ノ傷モ示シテイナカツ
タコトモ同様ニ注意スベキコトデアアル。

郵便番號 五〇六八三、一九四六年六月二十六日

軍醫中尉 カル チェー

寫本證明・・ 戦犯局長

連絡事務官 / 署名 /

/ 官印 /

4.

Doc 2772K-1 (cont.)

書類第二七七二號K-1

證

余長谷川泰造ハ余ガ日本語及ビフランス語ニ精通セル者ナルコト並ニ日本語原文及ビフランス語原文ヲ對照ノ上右ハ本書類ヲ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

長谷川泰造

FRANCO INDOCHINA

Crimes de
Classes B & C

Document de l'Accusation

No. 2772

INDOCHINE FRANÇAISE

Ministère Public International
Division Française
Janvier 1947

Robert ONETO,
Procureur Associé pour la France

Dossier présenté
par le Commandant Roger DEPO

INTRODUCTION

La Division Française de l'IPS soumet à l'attention du Tribunal un nombre restreint de témoignages, extrait d'une volumineuse documentation, relatant les atrocités et les meurtres commis sur toute l'étendue du territoire indochinois par les troupes japonaises à l'égard des populations civiles et des prisonniers de guerre.

Les démonstrations relatives aux crimes des classes B et C apportées les jours précédents par les autres sections de l'IPS rendent inutiles l'apport de multiples documents répétant pour l'Union Indochinoise les détails déjà donnés pour d'autres territoires.

Les documents qui vont être présentés au Tribunal ont pour but seulement de donner quelques exemples des agissements de l'Armée Japonaise en Indochine.

Avant de commencer la présentation de ces documents, nous demandons l'autorisation de rappeler brièvement trois documents déjà connus de la Cour.

I. Le document I.P.S. No. 2667, exhibit No. 663, est un rapport officiel du Grand Quartier Général de l'Armée Japonaise du Sud. A la Page 5 de ce document, 1er paragraphe, lettre A, page 7176 du Record, nous pouvons lire:

"Même, si les Français rejettent les exigences japonaises, les relations entre les deux pays ne seront pas considérées comme celles entre belligérants.

Cependant, le Japon ne sera pas lié par les traités existants, concernant l'Indochine Française".

II. Le document I.P.S. No. 2665, exhibit no. 665, page du Record 7193 et 7194 contient le texte de l'avertissement solennel adressé par le Gouvernement Français au Gouvernement Japonais au sujet des violences exercées sur les populations indochinoises par les forces armées Impériales.

III. Dans le document I.P.S. no. 2667, exhibit no. 663, page 7 du document, conclusion, dernier paragraphe, page 7181 et 7182 du Record, le Grand Quartier Général de l'Armée Japonaise du Sud déclare:

"En outre, les mesures prises en Indochine Française furent basées sur les directives de TOKYO et ne furent pas une décision arbitraire de l'Armée Japonaise locale. Toutes les troupes Japonaises militaires, officiels, civils, quelque humble qu'aient pu être leurs fonctions, agissent toujours uniquement par ordres des Commandements Supérieurs et sous leur responsabilité, accomplissent avec la plus grande fidélité chaque tâche fixée."

Avec la permission de la Cour, les documents relatifs à cette phase de l'accusation vont maintenant être présentés par mon collaborateur le Commandant Roger Depo.

A - POPULATIONS CIVILES.

1. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 I-1, affidavit de JULLIEN Remy, est presente comme preuve a la Cour.

Dans ce document, le temoin relate les mauvais traitements et les tortures, infliges a des civils francais et a un officier aviateur americain dans les locaux de la Gendarmerie Japonaise de Vinh. Certaines de ces victimes sont mortes des traitements subis.

Avec l'autorisation de la Cour, je vais donner lecture de ce document.

2. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 I-2, affidavit de COUDOUX
Jean Francois, est présenté à la Cour pour identification.
Seuls les extraits marqués sont à retenir comme preuve.

Ce document, sur le sort des prisonniers civils de la
Gendarmerie japonaise de Vinh complète le dernier document No.
2772 I-1 déjà produit et portant le numéro d'exhibit _____.

Il donne des détails sur les supplices suivis de mort,
infligés à deux civils français Mrs. SUREAU et URIET.

Avec l'autorisation de la Cour je vais donner lecture des
extraits marqués.

3. L'affidavit de Mme Veuve BERTRAND, document de l'accusation No. 2772 I-1 est présenté à la Cour comme preuve.

Dans cet affidavit, l'intéressé relate la découverte du corps de son mari, interne civil, mort des suites de tortures, à la Gendarmerie Japonaise de Saigon.

"I asked him what my husband died of. He replied, 'Your husband had fever in the night. The Commandant gave him an anti-malaria injection and he slept. This morning he did not awake.' Then they led me to see the body of my husband. It was on the ground floor on a short stretcher covered with a covering in a repulsive condition. The body was covered with bruises, the upper lip swollen and contused, one eye quite shut, the other half open. They then loaded the corpse into a military truck and asked me where they had to take it. I told them the morgue of the Grall Hospital. I got into the same vehicle, accompanied by Capt. TOMONO and two Japanese interpreters. When we had reached Grall they asked Chief Medical Officer GUEDON to come and confirm the state of the body and to have it put in a coffin as soon as possible.

The Japanese busied themselves with the papers of the Civil Commission. Friends were forbidden to enter the morgue.

When the blessing of the body and the bestowal of it in the casket were finished TOMONO made me sign a paper ordering me to say nothing on the subject of the death of my husband and a receipt for the sum of 100 piastres from the military police.

Next I went to the cemetery, always accompanied by Japanese Military Police."

4. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 E-1, affidavit de JOHNNIE Joanne, est présenté à la Cour pour identification; les extraits marqués sont donnés comme preuves.

Ce document relate notamment le viol de l'intéressée par deux officiers japonais:

"We slept in the servants' quarters; my sister aged 13 and myself in the same room.

Next day, 14 March, in the evening, about 10 o'clock two officers of Col. SHIZUME's staff, a major and a captain (I recognized them by what followed) came into our room. While one held me, the other took off my pyjama trousers and abused me, then, changing over their roles, I had to submit to the other. It caused me a good deal of pain as I was a virgin and I fainted. For this reason, I cannot say what was done to my sister."

5. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 E-2, qui est un compte-rendu du capitaine français de gendarmerie MERIAN, est présenté à la Cour comme preuve.

Cette pièce relate les mauvais traitements subis et la mort par strangulation d'un coolie indochinois.

Je vais donner lecture de ce document avec l'autorisation de la Cour.

6. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 E-3, affidavit de Denise AVISSE, est présenté pour identification. Les extraits marqués sont offerts comme preuve.

Dans ce document, le témoin relate le massacre d'une quinzaine de civils et de prisonniers de guerre européens et indochinois. Parmi eux se trouvaient deux femmes françaises et un enfant de trois mois.

Avec l'autorisation de la Cour je vais donner lecture des extraits marqués de ce document.

7. L'affidavit de TAPUTUARI Tetani, document No. 2772 E-4 est présentée à la Cour pour identification, et les extraits offerts comme preuve.

Ce document décrit le viol qu'a dû subir le témoin.

"About 10:30, 4 Japanese made me go back into the magazine where I had spent the night. I tried to resist but they struck me and pushed me into this room. There, one of the soldiers came up and threatened me with his bayonet, another struck me and laid me on the ground. I was violated by one of them under the eyes of three others, one of whom was threatening me with his bayonet. Previously, they had torn my clothes off me."

8. Le document No. 2772 E-5 de l'accusation est présente pour identification seulement. Les extraits marqués sont seuls offerts comme preuve.

Ce témoin d'origine indochinoise mentionne notamment le supplice d'un capitaine français, le massacre de treize officiers et soldats du génie et l'obligation imposée de force à des femmes indochinoises de se livrer à la prostitution.

Avec l'autorisation de la Cour je vais donner lecture des extraits marqués de ce document.

9. L'accusation offre maintenant comme preuve le document No. 2772 A-4, affidavit de Fernand CASAULA.

Le témoin relate le viol et l'assassinat d'une européenne à Long-Van et le viol d'une jeune fille française blessée et disparue depuis.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture de ce document.

10. La déposition de Madame REMIGNEAU Paulette, document de l'accusation No. 2772 A-5, est présentée à la Cour pour identification. Les extraits marqués sont offerts comme preuve.

Cette déposition constitue la relation des mauvais traitements et tortures subis par une femme française, et le viol d'une autre française.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture de ces extraits marqués .

11. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 A-6, affidavit de Cécile CAZAJOUS, est soumis pour identification à la Cour. Les passages signalés sont offerts comme preuve.

Cet affidavit vient compléter le dernier document No. 2772 A-5, déjà produit et portant le numéro d'exhibit _____, mais il mentionne également le massacre au pont de Yen-Bien, à Hagiang (Tonkin) de vingt trois militaires français, prisonniers de guerre.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture des extraits marqués de ce document.

12. L'affidavit du Chef de Bataillon MOULLET Albert, document de l'accusation No. 2772 A-3, est présentée à la Cour pour identification et les extraits signalés sont offerts comme preuve.

Ce document mentionne le viol particulièrement odieux et l'assassinat de deux femmes françaises. De plus, il donne le bilan des exécutions des prisonniers de guerres d'Extrême-Orient.

Pour des raisons de commodité et avec l'autorisation du Tribunal, nous donnerons lecture des extraits marqués de ce document quand nous traiterons la partie relative aux prisonniers de guerre.

13. Le document No. 2772 D-3 de l'accusation, qui est un compte-rendu du capitaine français de gendarmerie MERIAN, est offert à la Cour comme preuve.

Ce compte-rendu relate une affaire de coups et blessure sur la personne de trois indochinois de Bac-Ninh, dont l'un d'eux est décédé à la suite de ces violences.

14. Le document No. 2772 D-4 de l'accusation, compte-rendu d'un officier français, Capitaine de Gendarmerie MERIAN, est offert à la Cour, comme preuve.

C'est la relation de tortures et mauvais traitements subis par un indochinois Phung-Duy-Thiou et par un français M. SURENA, à la Gendarmerie Japonaise de Hanoi.

15. Le document No. 2772 D-5 de l'accusation, compte-rendu du capitaine de Gendarmerie MERIAN, est offert à la Cour comme preuve.

Ce compte-rendu relate les violences graves subies en 1942 par un français, M. CASABIANCA, enfermé dans une cage de la Gendarmerie Japonaise d'Hanoi.

16. L'affidavit de BABIN Pierre, document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-7, est offert comme preuve à la Cour.

Ce document relate les tortures et mauvais traitements qu'eurent à subir des civils français, internés à la Sûreté et à la Prison d'Hanoi.

Avec la permission du Tribunal je vais donner lecture de ce document.

17. L'affidavit de Maître Philippe DUQUESNAY, avocat à Hanoi, document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-8, est présenté comme preuve à la Cour.

Le témoin relate les tortures et les mauvais traitements exercés sur des civils français, détenus à la Prison d'Hanoi et dans l'immeuble de la Société "SHELL", transformé en prison par la Gendarmerie Japonaise.

Ce document vient compléter en ce qui concerne le régime de la Prison, le document No. 2772 D-7 déjà cité et portant le numéro d'exhibit _____.

18. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-9, affidavit de M. Guy NOURRIT, avocat à Hanoi, est offert au Tribunal comme preuve.

Le témoin donne une description des traitements subis par les Français détenus à la Sûreté de Hanoi.

Avec l'autorisation de la Cour je vais donner lecture de ce document.

19. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-10, affidavit de TALBA Henri, est présenté pour identification. Les extraits marqués sont seuls offerts comme preuve.

Le témoin relate les tortures qu'il a subies à la Gendarmerie Japonaise de Tong.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture des extraits marqués de ce document.

20. L'affidavit de TANGUY Joseph, document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-11 est présentée à la Cour pour identification. Les extraits marqués sont offerts comme preuve.

Ce document relate l'assassinat d'un couple français à Hanoi.

21. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 D-12, affidavit de
BENIGODERE Antoine, est offert comme preuve.

Le témoin, emprisonné dans l'immeuble de la Société SHELL,
à Hanoi, fait le récit des mauvais traitements et tortures,
infligés à des civils français. Il relate notamment la mort
d'un européen victime de ces atrocités. Ce document complète
le document No. 2772 D-8 déjà présenté et portant le numéro
d'exhibit _____.

"I saw several times M. LAURENT subjected to torture by magneto.
I saw the beating with rubber clubs carried out at the prison on 14
May, on the persons of Messrs. LITTEE, MAZERM, etc., one after another.

On 15 Apl., 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 none the less painful to the
victim who was in a precarious state of health and who moreover died
two days after."

22. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 F-1 qui est l'affidavit de ROBERT Marcel, est présenté à la Cour pour identification. Les extraits marqués sont seuls offerts comme preuve.

Ce témoin raconte les tortures ordonnées par deux officiers japonais, dont un officier supérieur, et dont il a été victime à Cao-Bang.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture des extraits marqués de ce document.

23. L'affidavit de POLI Dominique, document de l'accusation No. 2772 G-1, est offert à la Cour comme preuve.

Ce document constitue la relation des tortures endurées par le témoin à la Gendarmerie Japonaise de Hanoi. Je cite:

"Next day at 7 o'clock in the morning I was taken to the Japanese Police Headquarters in the BONAL 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. Always 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."

Doc. No. 2772

24. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 G-2, affidavit de LIMOUSIN François, est offert à la Cour comme preuve.

Dans ce document, le témoin fait le récit des tortures et mauvais traitements, endurés par lui-même et les Français détenus à Haiphong, dans l'immeuble de la Société SHELL et à la Prison Centrale.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal je vais donner lecture de ce document.

25. L'affidavit de CLAVE Jeanne, document de l'accusation No. 2772 G-3, est offert à la Cour comme preuve.

Madame CLAVE blessée d'un coup de baïonnette relate le pillage de sa maison et une tentative de viol dont elle fut le témoin.

26. Le rapport de l'inspecteur de Gendarmerie M. MIAO, accusé de l'accusation No. 2772 G-5, est offert comme preuve.

Ce compte-rendu fait état des tortures infligées à un indonésien à Thuy Nguon de Kien-Nan, arrêté sous fausse accusation de vol.

27. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 G-4, qui est l'affidavit de CHEVIN Louis, est offert comme preuve à la Cour.

Dans ce document, M. CHEVIN relate les violences et atrocités qu'il a subies, ainsi que le massacre de l'équipage d'un avion américain aux environs de Haiphong.

Avec la permission de la Cour je vais donner lecture de ce document.

27. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 G-4, qui est l'affidavit de CHEVIN Louis, est offert comme preuve à la Cour.

Dans ce document, M. CHEVIN relate les violences et atrocités qu'il a subies, ainsi que le massacre de l'équipage d'un avion américain aux environs de Haiphong.

Avec la permission de la Cour je vais donner lecture de ce document.

28. Est maintenant déposé pour identification le document de l'accusation No. 2772 J-4. Les passages signalés sont offerts comme preuve.

Ce document est constitué par deux rapports de l'Inspecteur de Police MASSOT Martial, Attaché du Service Fédéral des Crimes de Guerre. Il comprend un rapport d'enquête sur l'exécution de 15 Chinois à Long-Thanhien Octobre 1944, et un compte-rendu d'exhumation des corps.

Avec la permission de la Cour nous allons donner lecture des extraits signalés.

29. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 K-1, rapport du Médecin Lieutenant CARTIER, concernant des exhumations pratiquées à Thakhek, est présenté comme preuve.

Les 17 corps exhumés sont ceux d'un des groupes de civils et de militaires français exécutés à Thakhek au cours d'un massacre collectif.

Avec l'autorisation du Tribunal nous allons lire la déclaration du Médecin Lieutenant CARTIER.

30. Le document de l'accusation No. 2772 J-5, qui est une copie des mémoires et de compte-rendus de jugement adressés à SCAP par la Mission Française à Tokyo, est présentée comme preuve.

D'une part, ce document relate la condamnation par le Tribunal Militaire permanent de Saigon, de deux Japonais à des peines de travaux forcés pour meurtre et séquestration avec tortures, commis respectivement à Saigon et à Phanthiot (Sud-Annam) sur des civils français.

Je cite l'exposé des faits de la prévention du 1er condamné; le Médecin Capitaine SAITO Kinyoshi, qui était accusé de meurtre:

"On 18 August at temporary Camp C, rue du Docteur 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 23 April 1945, was not serious and that his life was not in danger.

He stubbornly refused to send him to the hospital and even to cause the medicines necessary for his case to be sent /to the sick man/.

The day before he died, Mr. DIDELOT had lost 40 kilos (T.N. about 88 lbs.) and was already unconscious, but Doctor SAITO still stated that there was an improvement in his condition.