

AFFIDAVIT

NOURRIT Guy (Barrister)
Born 7 June 1916 at Marseilles.
Son of NOURRIT Jean and of
ARFAL Emmeline
Domicile: 40 Boulevard Gambetta HANOI.

AT HANOI

I was arrested on 19 May 1945 for belonging to a Resistance group. I was immediately shut up in a cell of the Surete (cell No. 16), where I found a person M. Leopold GIRAUD, arrested for the same reason on 1st April. Subsequently two other prisoners were to join me in this cell.

There were afterward two classes of prisoners:

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

2/ - Those who were put in a cage.

No special criterion decided the allotment to one or the other class.

This appeared to be left solely to the whim of the Japanese jailers.

Differences:

The cell in which I found myself contained 4 prisoners, of whom one was an Annamite, a plunderer of corpses. The Japanese, in effect, spared no pains, to increase the inconveniences of the detention for the French, by putting with them one or more Annamites, common law felons. The cell contained a bunk on which only one of us could lie in a somewhat cramped position. The others were reduced to squatting on the earth at night. It was impossible to change position. The cell was only about 3 metres long. As to its breadth one could touch the opposite wall /s/ by stretching out the arms. Daylight penetrated by a 15 by 20 cm grating in the door. The latter was opened for 5 minutes every day to allow us to go to the V. C. We had no change of washing.

The prisoners who were put in a cage 20 metres long by 7 or 8 wide never went out of it at all, a W. C. being placed in a corner of the enclosure. Though they had the possibility of walking about and talking with about ten other co-prisoners and to see the daylight through 2 or 3 windows, the hygienic conditions of their stay were none the less extremely painful. There were 30 or 40 penned up in one enclosure. Vermin, as in the cells, swarmed. There was an occasion when a dead body, it was in summer, remained in the midst of the prisoners for 24 hours.

Ordinary Routine:

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

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

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

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

/Signed/ Guy NOURRIT

NOURRIT Guy

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

/signed/ Captain Le SOURD

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

HAHOI /?/ Sept 1946

Chief of Civil Commission
//indecipherable/

口供書

辯護士

ヌーリ・ギイ / NOUR GUIT / GUY

一九一六年六月七日マルセイユ出生

父の名

ヌーリ・クヤン

母の名

アルナル・エムリヌ

住所

ハノイ 河内・カンベツタ街 四〇号

河内 / HANOI に於て

EX 2130
Evidentiary Document 2772-D-9

一九四五年五月十九日抵抗部隊に加つて居るかたにより私は逮捕された。私はたゞちに保安警察署の監房(第十六室)に監禁された。其処で私は、私と同じ理由で四月日逮捕されたシオポール・カロ氏に会つた。續いて二人の監禁者が私と一緒に居た。

- 一 私に如く監房に入れられたもの
- 二 拘留所の中に入れられたもの

いづれの部門に属すべきかを決定する規程すといふものはない。それは只日本人獄吏の気まぐれにまかせてあつたようである。差戻り私のあつた監房には四人の監禁者があつた。一人は安南人で死体追刺であつた。日本人達は事實上一人又は數人の安南人の普通法に対する罪人をフランス人と一緒に置くことによつてフランス人に監禁の不自由さを感じさせようとして居たのである。

監房には一枚の板木がありその上に我々の内のたゞ一人だけ多少の身もちいめれば横になることが出来た。他の人達は夜地面にしやがむことも餘儀なくされた。身体を移動することは出来なかつた。

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監禁者、真行三米位であり、向には腕を、ばすと片側の壁にこたくりであつた。日光は扉にとりつけられた二十センチに十五程の小窓から入つて来るだけであつた。この窓は日に一度、我々が便所に行くを許可する爲五、六箇開かれるであつた。我々は身体を洗ふ事は出来なかつた。

二〇米に七米か八米の拘留所に入らされた監禁者は其処から決して出る事は出来なかつた。その部屋は下みには便所が一つあつた。彼等が歩く事が出来、他の十人程の監禁者達と話す事が出来、二、三の窓から日光を見る事が出来たが、彼等が二に居た向の衛生條件は非常に悪いものであつた。彼等は一部屋の中に三十人か四十人圍ひ、虱が独房の中と全し様に急激に増えこつた。一人の死者が夏であつた。監禁者達の向で二十四時間放置されてある事もあつた。

日常食事

日に二四年后二時と夜八時に我々は一箇のにり飯に少々の塩と青物、一椀の「チーヒー」茶碗位の「お茶」を受つた。練り豆すがものは夏の「こ」であつた。我々の肉体組織はより多量な飲物を要求してゐたのである。我々は決して肉類を食へられなかつた。かく、如きあつかひは数日後に眼立ちと瘦せしめた。

それは甚しく衰弱せしめられた。それで私は
数ヶ月間その悩みを蒙り続けた。我々は衣類を以
てることは許さなかつた。

監禁の單調は我々が時々蒙る認可即ち棒で
打たられたり、さらにはまた電流による拷問に
た。この点に同じ若干の監禁者、エール・フランス會社の
ラタ氏、土木局のロゼエ・ロラン氏、前外人部隊長
ブゲエレン氏は日本人が彼等を病院に入れた方がよ
考へた程、そんなにはひどい目に遭はされた。この拷問によ
りブゲエレン氏は病院で死んだ。

私と一緒に監房に居たコロ・シオポル氏は保守發言
察署に監禁された人々の内び一番ひどく拷問された
人の一人であつた。彼は五ヶ月近くも独房に残された後、
極端に弱はれた健康のまま、日本人に送り城内牢獄
に送られた。

すでに記したロゼエ・ロラン氏は長い間病院に入れ
られておた、彼の健康は特に害されおた。

一口供人署名

- 一口供人署名
- 一口供人署名
- 一口供人署名
- 一口供人署名

A F F I D A V I T

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

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

At Tong and Hanoi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/signed:/ TALBA
Henri TALBA

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

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

/signed/ Chomette
Lieutenant CHOËTTE

Certificate:-

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

/s/ Yale Maxon

EX 2131
Doc 2772 - 10

FILE
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六五四一A

官印

西貢職犯局
一九四六年
九月二十四日

タルバ・アンリ・ゴントラン
TALBA BERNI GONTRAN

出生地 (マルチニツク島) マラン
生年月日 一九〇一年三月二十八日
父 ガストン・フランソア・タルバ
母 ジュリ・ラヴィレット
住所 ハノイ市ド・ホウ・ヴィ
大尉路三十二

松 / THONG / 及河内 / HANOI / ニ於テ

鐵拳ト銃尾ヲ以テムゴタラシク毆打サレ、私ハ身
体ノマワリヲ一本ノ綱デグルグル縛ラレ木ニ結ビ
付ケラレタ。私ハコノ状態デ飲マズ食バズニ二十
四時間ノ六倍ノ間(四月六日九時ヨリ四月十二日
朝八時頃マデ)サレタ。安南人デアアル私ノ妻ノ私
ニ對スル食糧補給ノ企テハスベテ徒勞ニ歸シタ。
食糧補給ヲ試ミルソノ都度日本兵ガ彼女ヲ追ヒ拂
ツタカラデアアル。
前述ノヤウナ状態デ私ハ每晚日ノ暮レ方ニ私ノ顎
ノ下ニ劍付キノ印度支那銃ガ置カレルノヲ見タ。

斯クサレルコトニ依リ夜ジユウ全ク休息出來ズ、
 又眠ラウトシテモ眠ルコトガ全ク出來テカッタ。
 何トナレバ、ソウスレバ直チニ、前方へ垂レル頭
 ノ重ミデ銃剣ガ咽喉へ突キ刺サルコトニヨリ制止
 サレルカラデアル。日中ハ銃ト剣ハ取除イテハア
 ルガ、日本將校、下士、兵、數名ガ拳鬪甲手袋ヲ
 ハメテ數時間ノ間私ノ傷ダラケノ身体ト顔ニ拳鬪
 ノ練習ヲ行ツタ。

| | | | | | | | | |
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(次頁へ續ク)

3.

Doc 2772 D-10

六日ノ間私ハ用ノ大小便ノヲ足スタメニスラ解
 カレナカッタ、ソレデ私ハ自分ノ身体ヲ汚スコ
 トニヨツテ用ヲ足サネバナラナカッタ、ソレデ
 四月十二日河内へ私ヲ運ブベキ運搬車へ乗ル前
 ニ縛ヲ解カレヤツト但カバカリ化粧ヲスルコト
 ガ出来タガコノ日マテ汚レタ身体ヲ洗フコトガ
 出来ナカッタ。

.....

ノ口供人署名ノ

ノ調査官ノ證明及署名ノ

ノ戸籍吏ノ口供人ノ署名ニ對スル證明、戸籍

吏ノ署名及官印ノ

Doc 2772 D-10 (cont.)

書類第二七七二D！一〇號

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
語原文ヲ對照ノ上石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

MR. F. DAVIT: TANGUY, Joseph, Jean Marie
 Born 29 May 1905 at BREST (Finistere)
 Son of Francis TANGUY
 and of Marie Jacqueline POULIGUEN
 Master Sgt. in the 9th Regiment of Colonial Infantry
 Domicile: 171, rue Duvillier, Hanoi

AT HANOI,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seeing that there was nothing further to do for the deceased we took refuge in the dressing room where we remained until 1600 the next evening.

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

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

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

/signature illegible/

TANGUY

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

/signature illegible/

Captain LE SOURD.

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

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

/SEAL/

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

Doc 2772D-11

Ex 2132

口供書

タンギイ、ジョゼフ、ジャン、マリイ、

／拔萃／／TANGUY JOSEPH JEAN MARIE

一九〇五年五月二十九日、フィニイステール縣ブレス

トニ生ル、

父ノ名、フランソワ、タンギイ

母ノ名、マリイ、ジャケツト、プリガン

第九植民歩兵聯隊准尉

住所、ハノイ市デユウイリイエ路一七一番地

河内／HANOI／ニ於テ

一九四五年三月九日二十時十分銃聲ヲ聞キ――

私達方家ヲ出タ時、私達ハ女友人ノ譯者言フ口
供人ハソノ友ノ家ニ夕食ニ招バレテキタノ隣家
ノプウシユ准尉ガ、彼モ又、私達ト同様ニシヨウ
ト考ヘテ妻子ト共ニ舗道ニ居ルヲ見出シタ。

コノ時、町ノ八番地ノ前ニ一人ノ武装シタ日本
兵ガ居タ。フランス語デ話シテイルノヲ聞イテ彼
ハ駈足テ私達ノ方ハ向ツテ來タ。

私達ハ次ノ様ニ位置シテイタ。プウシユハ私ノ
前方幾分左寄り、彼ノ妻、プルウダン夫人、ル、
ガール及ビ子供達ハ私ノ右側デアツタ。

プウシユハ歩哨ガ來ルノヲ見ナガラ私ニ「スル
儘ニサセルヨリ仕方ガナイ」ト言ツタ。

プウシユ夫人ハアトカラツイテ來タ彼女ノ犬ヲ
追歸ス仕草ヲシタ。○兩手ニ銃ヲ持ツタ日本兵ハ
彼女ノ方へ襲ヒカ、リ銃口ヲ突キツケテ胸ノ真中
ニ發砲シタ。彼女ハ例レ、「オ母セン、彼ハ私ヲ
殺シマシタ」トイツタ。日本兵ハソレカラ夫ヲ連
レテ行ツタ。

日本人ガ去ツタノヲ利用シテ、私ハ婦女連ト子
供達ヲ家へ歸ヘシプウシユ夫人ヲ腕ニカ、エテル
、カール夫人ノ部屋マデ引キツツテ行キ、ブルウ
ダン夫人ノ助ケヲ得テ寢臺ノ上ニ横タヘタ。プウ
シユ夫人ハモワソノ時死ンデキマシタ。

死人ノ爲ニ之以上何モスルコトガ出來ナイノヲ
見テ私達ハ便所ノ中ニ避難シ、翌日午後四時マデ
留マツテキマシタ。

夜中ニ、私達ハ「殺シテ呉レイ」ト叫ンダ
フランス人ノ男ノ聲ヲ聞イタ。私達ハ叫ンテイタ
ノハプウシユ准尉ダト推察シマシタ。彼ノ屍体ガ
彼ノ家ノ庭ノ中デ發見セラレタ様デアルカラデス。
彼ハ逃ゲヨウトシタノダラウカ?

調査官ノ證明及署名 / タンギーノ署名 /
戸籍吏ノ口供人署名證明、戸籍吏ノ署名
及官印 /

A F F I D A V I T

Stamp: War Crimes
Commission
24 Sept. 1946
SAIGON

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

At HANOI.

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

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

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

Beri-beri, loss of weight 44 lbs.

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

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

/s/ Antoine BELGODERE

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

Lieutenant CHOMETTE

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

HANOI 20 Sept. 1946

Chief of Civil Commission

/signed/ indecipherable

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

Certificate:-

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

/s/ A. Ashton

Doc 2772 D-12

cut 2133

口 供 書

ベルゴテール・アントアンヌ・マリー BELGOR

DERRE / アルヂエリアニテ一九一五年十月二十

日生

父マチユー・ベルゴテール 母マリー・ピアンカ

ルヂニー

住所、河内アレー路一〇

及アルヂエリア / ラペルリエー / バナニエ路

「モン・ルホ荘」

六五四 A

官印

西貢職犯局

一九四六年九月二十四日

河内 / HANOI / ニ於テ

私ハ一九四五年四月十三日私ノ宅テ理由ヲ私ニ知
ラセルコトナク逮捕サレマシタ。シエル / SHELLE

／（石油會社建物）ニ四月十三日カラ五月九

日迄、五月九日カラ五月二十八日マデ監獄ニソレ

カラ五月二十八日カラ一九四五年九月一日マデ城

内 / CITADEL / （河内兵營ノアルトコロ

FILE COPY

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ニ一 監禁サレマシタ

シエルニ於テハ最初五日間カムブーリヴ／CAM、
BOULIIVE／牢舎へソレカラ次ニコノ建物ノ
最上階屋根組バカリノ下ケナルデル／QUEENAR、

DEIL／牢舎へ閉ヂ込メラレ、コノ、ケナルテ
ル牢舎テ、書類中ニアル食事及衛生規定ニ服シマ
シタ。

レヂスタンス／RESISTANCE／（佛人ノ
抵抗闘）ニ關シテ五度バカリ訊問ヲ受ケマシタ、
コノ各々ノ訊問ニ當リマシタ私ハドツサリトヒド
イ目ニ道ヒゴムノ棍棒、竹、拳固、足蹴リデ毆打
サレマシタ。他ノ責愆ヲスルト懸カサレマシタガ
實際ハソレテモヤラレマセンデシタ。

脚氣ニカ、リ体重ハ二十キログラム減退シマシタ。

私ハ私ノ獄史ヤ刑罰執行人ノ名ヲ知リマセヌ。

私ハ何度モローラン／LAURENT／氏ガマガ
ネツト刑ニ掛ケラレルノヲ見マシタ。

私ハ五月十四日監獄デリツテイ／LITTLE
マゼルムミル／MAZERM／氏等ニ加ヘラレタ棍

Doc 2772 D-12

棒毆打ニヨル拷問ノ場面ノ證人デアリマス。

私ハ四月十五日セロ／＼CERROノ氏ト對質サセラ
レタノデ彼ニ日本人ガ行ツタ金屬ノ角アル堅木ノ
定規ニヨル暴行ノ證人デアリマス。之等暴行ハソ
ノ用器ノ性質上輕微デハアリマスガ最モ脆弱ナ健
康狀態ニアリ更ニ二日後死亡シタコノ犠牲者ニ取
ツテ苦シイコトデナイ筈ハナカツタノデス。

アントアンヌ・ベルゴデル (署名)

(証印官ノ證明及署名)

(口供者ノ署名證明、證明官ノ署名及官印)

AFFIDAVIT: MONNET, Jeanne
Born at Hanoi, 2 December 1923; daughter
of MONNET, Jules; employed by Treasury and
Phan-Thi-Tit; living at 8 Soeur Antoine,
Hanoi.

On the 9 March during the fighting at Langson I was hiding in the cellar of our house with my father and mother, M. Paccard, M. Gauthier. We were joined later by the wife of a Sergeant of Engineers who had just been violated at her own house by the Japanese. The following morning the two young ADHELLE children joined us.

At 0800 hours on 11 March the Japanese arrived and took us with them up to the office. There an officer asked us if we had any arms. M. PACCARD stated that they were in the chest. The Japanese thereupon demanded that my father give them the keys. At first he refused but under the threat of several revolvers he had to comply and handed over the keys to Sgt. ISHII.

We were led away handcuffed to the Japanese Military Police Headquarters; the women and children followed shortly afterwards. There the Japanese derided M. PACCARD and us saying that we were going to become the "boys" of the Japanese. That went on till eleven o'clock.

We were next taken to the KYLUA /cells/ caves. The women and civilians were placed with other women who were already there; the soldiers were assembled outside with the exception of some officers who were in other /cells/ caves.

About 1600 hours Col. ROBERT went out and spoke to the soldiers but I was too far away and heard nothing. Lt. Col. AMIGUET, Commandant LEROY, other officers and some more people (I recognized only M. DJAS, the gendarme). We were forbidden to go near them and the Japanese threw stones at us each time we tried to do so.

Towards 2000 hours all the soldiers were taken away into another /cell/ cave and the civilians to the barracks of the Indo-China guard.

The first part of the night was uneventful, but the Japanese soldiers, when making their rounds came in and tried to interfere with the women; they first of all attacked "THI-HAI" then the French women. On the vigorous intervention of M. DILHAN the doors were bolted and the latter part of the night passed without incident.

On the evening of 13 March the Japanese took away the women to the hotel "The Three Marshals" and the men to the provincial prison.

WATANABE

About 2200 hours Lieut./visited me and my sister, aged 13½, and took us away to the hotel TAI'A where he questioned us all night long, at first about the Treasury (the location of the vault, funds, etc..) then WATANABE had the interpreter ask me if I would agree to become his mistress. I indignantly refused, telling him that I was only a young girl. He continued to press me saying, "You had better agree if you want to continue to live in the comfort to which you have been accustomed. You don't know what we are going to do with the prisoners. It is quite simple, the men will be all killed and the women will be held in prison till their death." I replied that I would rather die than yield. He then asked me if my sister would agree and I told him to let her alone.

He went out saying we could have three hours to think it over. Col. SHIZUME, attracted by the noise, came to see what was going on. He found us in tears and said to us, "It is very bad to cry, as long as I am here no harm shall be done to you". He added, speaking to the Japanese sergeant who was guarding us, "Bring these two young girls to me tomorrow morning".

After he had gone away WATANABE came back and, as we refused to follow him, went away in a rage saying that "We should hear from him".

Next morning the sergeant took us to the Residency where we had to serve as servants until the departure of all the women of Langson to the Mission. The Japanese Colonel often stopped his officers from troubling us.

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 pajama 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.

Next morning I complained to Col. SHIZUME who reprimanded the captain who was the only one present at the time.

As a result of this outrage I experienced an interruption of menstruation for three months.

On several occasions I asked the Japanese colonel for news of my father, but he always answered that affairs of state took no account of little girls.

After we left the Residency we shared the lot of the other women of Langson. I point out that WATANABE and his successor at the Gendarmerie, SINCMOTO, are at Neiphong.

(Signed) JEANNE MONNET

Signed and attested under oath on 31 August 1946 at Hanoi, before the undersigned, the investigating officer assigned by the French authorities to the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

(Signed) C. Le SOURD
Captain LeSOURD, Claude
Investigation Officer

(SEAL) (TN - Partly illegible)
Commissariat of the Republic....
Tonkin; Civil Authority Hanoi
/and North Annam/

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

EX 2116

Doc 2772 E-1

口 供 書 / 抜 萃 /

モンネ・ヂヤンヌ / MONNET Jeanne

金庫局員モンネ・デュール / MONNET

Juios / 及、藩氏耽 / Phann

thi Pitt / ノ息

河内ノ住所 スール・アントアンヌ八番

「諒山 / LANGSON / ニ於テ三月九日戦中私
 ハ家ノ地下室ニ私ノ父、母、ピカール氏、ゴーチ
 エー氏ヲ隠シ、ソレヘ後程一工兵軍曹ノ妻ノコノ
 女ハ自宅テ日本兵ノ爲メ強姦サレテ來タ人デスガ
 ーガ加ハリ、翌日朝二名ノ若イオーフェル兄弟ガ
 加ハリマシタ。」

「私達、ソノ時十三オノ私ノ妹ト私トハ同ジ部
 屋ノ中、ボーイ部屋ニ寝テ居リマシタ。
 翌日三月十四日夕方二十二時頃辭目 / SHIZUME /
 大佐參謀ノ二士官テアル一少佐ト一大尉ト後ニ彼
 等ガソレデアルコトヲ知リマシタ。ーガ私達ノ部
 屋ヘ道入ツテ來マシタ。」

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 2772 E-1

一人ガ私ヲツカマヘテ居ル間ニ他ノ一人ガ私ノビ
デヤマノズボンヲ取り去リマシタ、ソシテ暴行シ
マシタ、ソレカラ代リ合ヒ第二回ノヲ受ケネバナ
ラナカツタノデス。私ハ處女デシタカラ大層苦シ
ミ氣絶致シマシタ。私ハコノ事カラ私ノ妹へ行ハ
レタコトヲ言ヒ得マセヌ。」

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(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ證明及署名)

(口供人ノ署名證明、證明官ノ署名及官印)

2.

247 Doc 2772 E-2

口 供 誓 / 拔 萃 /

タピユチユアライ・ツタニ / TAPUTUARAI Tetani /

ピエラ (タイチ島) ニテ一九一五年四月六日生

父 (不明)、母、ツタ・タピユチユアライ

住 所、河内ベリエ路一六

諒山 / LANGSON / ニテ三月九日夕方

十時三十分頃 / 三月十日 / 四人ノ日本人ガ私ガ夜ヲ
過ゴシマシタ武器庫ヘ戻レト言ヒマシタ。私ハ抵抗
ヲ試ミマシタガ彼等ハ私ヲ殴リ武器庫ヘ押シヤリマ
シタ。ソコヘ一人ノ兵卒ガ來テ彼ノ銃劍デ私ヲ嚇シ
他ノ一人ガ私ヲ殴リ私ヲ地面ヘ倒シマシタ。私ハ一
人ガ私ヲ銃劍デ嚇ス三人ノ注視ノ下ニテ彼等ノ一人
ニ強姦サレマシタ。ソノ前彼等ハ私ノ着物ヲ私カラ
ヒツタクツタノデアリマス。

(口 供 人 署 名)

(調 査 官 ノ 證 明 及 署 名)

口 供 人 ノ 署 名 證 明、證 明 官 ノ 署 名 及 官 印

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Subject: Murder of an Indochinese (THO) at Langson
concession Saint Michel

Date: 12th June 1944

Place: Concession Saint-Michel (Japanese Camp) at Langson

Responsible: Captain TSUGITA, Commandant of the detach-
ment of Langson

Witness: Commissary of Police SABATIER - Surete of Langson

Resume:

Some cases of disloyalty having appeared amongst the coolies supplying the Japanese Camp with water the 11 June 1944, the Japanese soldiers seized the person of HOANG-VAN-LAN, 19 years, previously employed by them and who had left his work the 7th of the same month (June).

This coolie who had been bound to a tree and beaten violently was found dead on the morning of the 12th.

The autopsy carried out by Dr. BERLNI showed that death was produced by strangulation.

Signed:
Captain of the Police
Captain MERIAN

Certified true copy
Saigon, 18/5/46
Lt. Col. Y. TURCK, O.L.A.
Chief of Service
War Crimes Office,
SAIGON
(SEAL)

For the certification
High Commissioner of France
for Indo-China.

Authorization: High Commissioner of Justice
de la CHARRIERE

(SEAL)

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

A F F I D A V I T

AVISSE Denise, Alexandrine, wife
of Marshal des Logis (4, RAC)
AVISSE Pierre
Born the 7th July 1927 at
Lambezellec (Finistere)
Daughter of PROUX Auguste, Louis,
Albert and of Simon Philomene.
Domiciled in France at Kerallan-
Lambezellec (Finistere).

I lived at Langson, Gouttenegre Road, with my husband and my son (a baby of three months). The 9th of March in the evening, the Japanese having attacked the military camp next to my home, I went into the air raid shelter with my son and Madame Mercier, the wife of an NCO of the Engineer Corps. The next day about noon the Japanese entered my house and broke everything. They then set fire to my home, and then dug a hole in the wall of the outhouses in order to throw aniseed oil to set fire to the military camp. The Japanese, not being able to advance any further, stayed there. They hid behind the air raid shelter where we were. The French, from their camp fired on the Japanese hiding behind our shelter. We found ourselves between the French and the Japanese. The French were throwing grenades at the Japanese and one fell in our shelter. The French set fire to the bamboos which surrounded it. They succeeded in forcing the Japanese who were hiding behind the shelter to retreat. The French did not know that we were in the shelter.

The Japanese, having retreated, I advanced to the door of the shelter (the 11 March in the afternoon). An Annamite sharpshooter pointed his rifle at me and I told him that we were two French women, wives of NCO officers. The sharpshooter, having reported to the rear, an Indo-chinese NCO called to us in order to identify us.

A French lieutenant, who was with the sharpshooters, came to see us. We asked him to send us to the Citadel if it was possible. He replied that he was without news of the Citadel for three days but he would try and get there in the night as he had to take the wounded there and if he was able to do so he would take us with him.

The 12th in the morning, once the firing had ceased, a French NCO came to fetch us from the shelter.

A French officer, whose name I do not know, introduced us to the Japanese officer. This latter told us that he did not take women prisoners and that we could go.

As soon as we were outside the gates of the post, the Japanese stopped us with their bayonets. I made a sign to the French officer that the Japanese would not let us go. The Japanese officer made a sign to his soldiers to let us pass. After having gone through the gates for a second time and taken a few steps in the road, a Japanese drew a line in the road with his sword and forbade us to go beyond it.

We went back to the post. We were grouped with the wounded who were guarded by the Japanese.

Among the wounded were two French NCOs, one wounded in the face and the other in the legs. The latter, not being able to walk, asked his comrade to give him a piece of stick to help him to walk. His comrade, having given him the stick, a Japanese came up and took it away.

We went in the direction of the market. The man wounded in the legs was helped by his comrade who was wounded in the face. We came to a place between the market and the subdivision where we stopped, a Japanese detached himself from the group and went to look at the trenches near the little wall of the subdivision. The detachment went forward again, skirted the market, stopped between the market and the Citadel, another Japanese left the ranks and went to see the trenches which were between the market and the Citadel. He then rejoined the group and instead of taking the direction of the entrance gate to the Citadel took us in an opposite direction, leading to the Hotel of the Three Marshals. We went by the building and arrived in the courtyard of the Officers Club. There was a trench at this place and the Japanese ordered us to get into it. When everyone was inside, they looted us. A Japanese brutally pulled the arm of my child to take off his little bracelet. I was obliged to tell Madame Mercier to take it off in order to avoid these brutalities to my son.

When this operation was over, the Japanese fired on us at point blank range. Madame Mercier, who was behind me, received a bullet in the back and was killed outright. At the same time I received the first bullet in the left side and I sank down to the ground, a second bullet broke the left arm and split my son's skull while I was holding him in my arms. A third bullet broke my right wrist.

When the butchery was over, the Japanese stayed there about five minutes and then went away thinking that everyone was dead.

After their departure, two sharpshooters who were amongst the victims (there were about 15 of us) managed to escape to the river's bank. Madame Mercier was leaning on me but I managed to extricate myself and I went to see if the two NCOs were dead. They gave no sign of life. Hearing a noise I came back to take up my place. The Japanese came back to the trench. Probably they realized that there were two sharpshooters missing and began to check up to see if everyone was dead. They turned Madame Mercier on her back and then seeing that I had no blood on my back they turned me over with their swords at the bottom of the trench. One of them called me "Mrdemoiselle". I pretended to be dead. This operation completed they went away. After they had gone an Annamite came down into the trench and came to search me. I made no sign. My handbag was beside me and he took it and left the trench. Finding nothing inside he threw it away. After waiting a moment I decided to leave the trench if possible. I covered my child over with his little coat and I slid up to the side of the trench.

With the help of my right elbow I managed to get out. I slipped into the grass near the bank of the river. I dragged myself up to a house nearby to ask for some water to drink but the inhabitant of the house refused, saying that the Japanese were nearby. I went back on my tracks and in fact I saw the Japanese washing their clothes at two hundred meters from where I was.

A sampan passed on the other side of the river; with the help of my right arm I made a sign to it to come and fetch me. It continued to go down the river. On the same side as the sampan, two Japanese passed by and stopped just in front of me but did not see me. They went away. The sampan came back and asked me for a hundred piastres to take me across. I promised this to the sampan man. As I was crossing the river there was an alert. The Japanese who were beside the river fled. When I arrived on the other side, I asked the sampan man to take me to the concession Delair. He walked very quickly and I was unable to follow him. On the way I found a buffalo man who told me that the Chief Post of Ban Xam was in the next village. He took me there. There I found Mr. Pieffet, ex-Chief of Post of Ban Xam. The inhabitants of the village were very devoted and looked after me to the best of their ability. Fearing for us, when the night came two of them conducted Mr. Pieffet and myself on the road to Ban Xam and got us across the Japanese outposts. Some kilometers from there the two villagers left us telling us that we had nothing further to fear. After a difficult march and helped by Mr. Pieffet I was able to come to another village where the

inhabitants made a make-shift stretcher and carried me to my parents at the Post of Ban Xam. From there we left for the Mau-Son where we stayed until June 18th, the date on which we left for China.

(Signed) AVISSE
Avisse Denise, born
PROUX

Signed and sworn under oath the 26th August 1946 at SAIGON (Indo-China), before me the undersigned Investigating Officer accredited by the French authorities for the investigations of which the present affidavit is the object,

(Signed) JEAN DUCASSE
Capitan Jean Ducasse

Verified for the legality of the signature:
Chief of the Special Section of Federal Investigation Dep't
Certified that the person who signed the declaration is, in truth, Mme AVISSE:

(Signed) LE GUIR
Henri Le Guir
Commissioner of Police

(Seal) Government of Cochinchina - Police
Legal Section of Special Information

Certificate

I, A. ASHTON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-3.

(Signed) A. ASHTON

BR 218

ロ 供書 / 抜書き /

AVISSE
Denise Alexandrine

第四植民砲兵聯隊 砲兵軍曹 アヴィス・ピエール妻

ラムベゼック (フィニステル縣) ニテ 一九三七年七月七日生

プルー・オーグスト・ルイ・アルベル及シモフ・フィロメーヌノ女

佛國 ケララン・ラムベゼック (フィニステル縣) 在任

私ハ諒山 / LANSON / グレートネーデル路ニ私ノ夫及私ノ息子

(三月ノ赤兒) ト共ニ住ンデ居リマシタ。

Evidentiary Document # 2772-6-3

十二日 昭和二十年三月 / 一應 火戦が終ツタ時 一佛下士が私達ヲ
避難所ノ中へ捜シニ参リマシタ。

名ヲ知リマセヌガ 一佛士官が私ヲ日本士官ニ紹介シマシタ。コノ
日本士官ハ私達ニ彼等ハ婦女ヲ侮辱ニセヌカラ出テ行ツテ
良イト言ヒマシタ。

管政ノ戸口ヲ出ルヤ否、日本兵が私達ヲ留メマシタ。私ハ佛
士官ニ日本兵が私達ノ出テ行クノヲ望マナイトイウ合圖ヲサセマシタ。
日本ノ士官ハ部下ノ兵卒等ニ私達ヲ通スヨウ合圖ヲシマシタ。
ニ交目ニ管政ノ門ヲ出テ、数歩 街ヲ行クト、日本人が彼ノ力
デ路上ニ線ヲ引キ、私達ニソノ線ヲ越エテハナラヌト禁ジマシタ。

私達ハ管政ノ戻リマシタ。私達ハ日本人ニ守ラレタ刀負傷者ト
一伴ニナリマシタ。

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

負傷者中二人顔面ヲ負傷シ、他一人ハ足ヲ傷ツイタ二人ノ
下セガ居リマシタ。後者ハ歩行ガ出来ナイデ、ソノ友邊ニ寄
ク助ケニ木片ヲ求メマシタ。友邊ガ一木片ヲヤリマシタ処、一人ノ
日本兵ガ近寄り、ソノ木片ヲ奪ヒ取りマシタ。

私達ハ市場ノ方ヘト道ヲ取りマシタ。足ヲ傷ツイタ負傷者
ハ顔ヲ傷ツイタ負傷者ニ助ケラレテオマシタ。

私達ハ市場ト分隊区ノ間ニ着キマシタ。ソコデ私達ハ留メラレ、一日本兵ガ隊伍カラ離レテ分隊区ノ
小壁附近ノ塹壕ヲ見ニ参リマシタ。集団ハ再び進行ヲ

始メ、市場ヲ廻リシテ市場ト小部隊トノ間止リマシタ
他ノ一日兵ガ隊伍カラ出テ、市場ト分隊区ノ間ニアル塹壕

ヲ見ニ参リマシタ。一日本兵ハ集団ニ加ハリ、城壁ノ門ノ方ヘ
進マナイテ、私達ヲ反対ノ方向、トロア、マレシヨ、ホテルノ方ヘト

連シテ引キマシタ。私達ハホテルノ建物ノ横ヲ通り、士官俱
楽部ノ庭ヘ着キマシタ。ソコニ一塹壕ガアリ、日本人ハ私達ニ

ソコヘ下リテ引ケト命ジマシタ。時ノ若ガ下リルト日本兵ハ
私達カラ持物ヲ剥ギ取りマシタ。一人ノ日本兵ガ私ノ子供カラ

彼ノ小型ノ腕輪ヲ荒々シク引張りマシタ。私ハメルシエ夫人ニ

私ノ子供ヘサレル暴行ヲ避ケルため腕輪ヲ外シテヤツテラレト
言ハネバナラナカッタノデス。

2. ノノ掠奪ガ終ルト、日本兵連ハ私達ニ日昇先カラ発射シマシタ。

Doe 2772-6-3

私、後方ニ中タ。メルシエ夫人ハ北月中ニ彈丸ヲ受ケ、ソノ場ニ殺サレ、倒レマシタ。同時ニ私ハ左脇ニ彈丸ヲ受ケ倒レマシタ。オ三彈ハ私ノ左腕ヲ碎キ、私ノ腕ニ抱エテキタ。私ノ息子ノ頭蓋骨ヲ飛ビバシマシタ。オ三彈ハ私ノ右手頭ヲ碎キマシタ。

コノ屠殺ガ終リ、約十分バカリ、日兵ハソノ場ニ留マリ、ソレカラ皆カ死ンダト思ツテ出テ行キマシタ。彼等カ出テ行ツテカラ犠牲者(私達ハ大凡十五人デシタ)ノ真中ニ并タ二人ノ射撃兵ノ安南人ノ兵士ノハ川岸へ遁レ出ルコトガデキマシタ。メルシエ夫人ハ私ノ上ニ重ナツテキマシタ。何トカシテ、梯ヒ除ケ、又ノ下士ガ死ンデ居ルカ見ニ行キマシタ。下士二人ハモ一坐キテキル徴候ガアリマセフデシタ。音が南ユヘタリ、私ハ元ノ所へ戻リマシタ。日本兵ガ数人塹壕ノ中へ戻リマシタ。彼等ハ多ク二人ノ射撃兵ガ缺ケテキルコトヲ知ツクラシタ。皆ノ者が死ンデ居ルカ檢ヘ始メマシタ。彼等ハメルシエ夫人ヲエロガシ、上向ケニナシ、ソレカラ私ガ背中ニ血ノナイコトヲ見テ、私ヲ刀デ塹壕ノ奥ヘエロガシマシタ。一人ノ兵士ガ、私ニ「オ嬢サン」ト叫ビカケマシタガ、私ハ死ンダ風ヲ装フテ居ラマシタ。彼等ノ後ヲ追フガ終リ、彼等ハ出テ行キマシタ。彼等ガ行ツタ後一人ノ安南人ガ塹壕ニ下リテ来テ、私ノ物ヲ探シマシタ。私ハ身動キヲシマセンデシタ。私ノ傍ニ私ノ鞆ガアリマシタ。彼ハソレヲ取り、塹壕ヲ出マシタ。鞆ノ中ニハ、何モナカッタ。但、彼ハソレヲ捨テマシタ。暫ク待ツテ、私ハ出来ズ、塹壕カラ出セウ

No. 4.

2772-6-3

ト決心シマシタ。私ト私ノ子供ニ彼ノ小外登ラ覆セマシタ。
ソレカラ斷々壕ノ壁ニ沿ヒスベリ出マシタ。 | | |

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ証明及署名)

(口供者署名ノ証明及証明官ノ署名官印)

Doc 2772 E-24

2119

口 供 書 / 拔 萃 /

タピユナユアライ・ツタニ / TAPUTUARAI Itetani /

ピエラ (タイチ島) ニテ一九一五年四月六日生

父 (不明)、母、ツタ・タピユテユアライ

住 所、河内ベリエ路一六

諒山 / LANGSON / ニテ三月九日夕方

十時三十分頃 / 三月十日 / 四人ノ日本人ガ私ガ夜ヲ
過ゴシマシタ武器庫ヘ戻レト言ヒマシタ。私ハ抵抗
ヲ試ミマシタガ彼等ハ私ヲ殴リ武器庫ヘ押シヤリマ
シタ。ソコヘ一人ノ兵卒ガ來テ彼ノ銃劍デ私ヲ嚇シ
他ノ一人ガ私ヲ殴リ私ヲ地面ヘ倒シマシタ。私ハ一
人ガ私ヲ銃劍デ嚇ス三人ノ注視ノ下ニテ彼等ノ一人
ニ強姦サレマシタ。ソノ前彼等ハ私ノ着物ヲ私カラ
ヒツタクツタノデアリマス。

(口 供 人 署 名)

(調 査 官 ノ 證 明 及 署 名)

(口 供 人 ノ 署 名 證 明 、 證 明 官 ノ 署 名 及 官 印)

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Ex. 2119-A

A F F I D A V I T

TAPUTUARAI Tetani
Born at Pirae (Tahiti) on
6 April 1915; parents:
Father unknown; mother:
Tete Taputuarai.
Living at 16 Rue Belier, Hanoi.

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

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

About 10:30 four 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.

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

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

(Signed) T. TAPUTUARAI

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

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

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

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

(Sgd) Captain LE SOURD

RETURN TO ROOM 391
FILE COPY

A F F I D A V I T:

NGUYEN-thi-THONG

Born 28 Feb. 1915 at THAI-BINH
TONKIN

Father: dead, name unknown

Mother: NGUYEN-Thi-NAM, deceased

Home address: 16 Boulevard Carnot
HANOI

At LANGSON:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/signed/

NGUYEN-thi-THONG

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

Captain Le Sourd

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

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

Certificate:-

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

/s/ Yale Maxon

No. 1

口供書

抜萃

Ex. 2120-A

三エ 三イ トン

NGUYEN

Thong

一九一五年二月三日 トンキン 太平 二生ル

亡父、名不詳

母 故

三エ 三イ ナム

トノ娘

住所 河内

カルノ街

一六

諒山 / LANG SON

X X X X X X

四日間自由ヲ与テ後私ハ街テ日本人ニ逮捕サレ印度支那保
安隊ノ病院ノ後方ニアル憲兵隊ニ引致サレマシタ。アル日便所ニ行
キナカラ私ハ附属建物ノ一室ニ半開キニナラセラル。親指
テツリ下ゲラレタ。リナール 大尉ノ体ヲチラリト見マシタ。大尉ノ頭ハ
窓ノ方ヲ向キ肩ノ方ニカシイテキマシタ。私ニハ彼ガ死ニテキル様ニ用心ハ
シマシタ。私ハ八日間。日本憲兵隊ニ監禁サレタ。後放免サレタ。
其後私ハ数回逮捕セシ暴ニ殴ラレマシタ。日本人等ハ私ノ佛令
ノ交際ヲ知ラマタノテアリマシタ

私ハ又死体ヲ積ンタ。二台ノ荷車ヲ見マシタ。葬列ニ從フ

テキタ。コーヒエハ私ニ軍刀ヤ銃剣ヲ虐殺サレタ。十三人ノ工
兵隊ノ兵士及ビ將校ノヤト云ヒマシタ。ソノ犠牲者ノ一人ハ彼セノ

愛人テアワケノテス

ル。テコック、ヒンノハ兵テ私ハ六名ノフランス兵ノ死体ヲ見マシタ。

中ノ一人ハ完全ニ斬自サレテマシタ。ゴーレン 傍テ私ハ三名

RETURN TO ROOM 361

ノフランス下士官ノ死体ヲ瞥見シマシタ

街ノ中、市場ノ側ニ私ハ八個ノ死体ヲ見マシタ。ソレラノ死体ハ後ヲ近所ノ塹壕ニ埋メラレマシタ。

私ハネケリエ堡壘ノ側ヲブラツクコトカ出来マシタ。ソレテ

トソンテ私ハ埋葬ササレタ時日カ過ラテ腐敗シテキル多数

ノフランス兵ノ死体ヲ見マシタ

ランソンニ於ケル捜査ノ間、日本人等ハフランス兵ト一緒

ニ生活シテキタ。私ノ同國人数名ニ彼等一日本人等一カ光

安一TIEIN YENニ誤ケタ慰安所ヘ一緒ニ行クヤウ強制

シマシタ。私ハ巧イ計略ノ結果、彼等カラ免カレルコトカ出来

マシタ。

x
x
x
x
x

A F F I D A V I T

CHOMETTE, Louis, Jean-Marie, Leon,
Sub-Lieutenant.

Born 8 December 1919 at St. Etienne
(Loire)

Son of Elie Chomette and Leontine
Durand.

Address in France: 19 Rue St.
Claire, Clermond-Ferrand
(Puy-de-Dome).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHOMETTE

(Signed) Lieutenant CHOMETTE

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

(Signed) LE SOURD

Captain Le Sourd

Witnessed for the verification of the signatures:

Director of Police and Federal Security

(Signature illegible)

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

Ex 2156
Doc 2772 E-6

口 供 書

シヨームツツ・ルイ・ジャンマリー / CHOMETTE
L. JIM

中尉

セン・テチエンヌ（ロアール縣）ニテ一九一九年十二月八日生

父エリー・シヨームツツ 母レオチンヌ・ヂユラン
佛國ノ住所、クレルモン・フェラン（ピユイ・ツ・ドーム縣）セント・クレール路一九

三月十日十六時堡壘ガ降伏シタ直後、日本軍ハ建物特ニ士官ノ住宅ヲ掠奪シ總テノ俘虜ハ彼等ノ所持物ノスベテ（金錢、時計、書類、指腕輪、婚姻指輪等）ヲ漁リ廻リ奪取サレマシタ。シカシ私ハソレデモ少シノ金錢ト認印ツキノ指輪トヲ私ノ片足ノ靴ノ中へ隠スコトガテキマシタ。

日本軍ハ重傷者ヲモ諒山 / LANGSON / 病院ニ移スコトヲ絶對的ニ拒否シマシタ。翌日十六時頃數人ノ重傷者（ボエリー大隊長、セイステン准尉、兵卒ゴーテー及ソノ他ノ私ガ姓ヲ知ラヌ者）ヲ除キ總テノ俘虜ハ四集團（各二十人バカリノ兵士カラ成ル三集團ト士官（五人）ノ一集團）ニ分ケラレ、左ノ手頸ヲ珠數ツナギニ縛ラレ、之等集團ハ次ギ次ギニ堡壘ノ斜堤ニ導カレ縱隊ニ列バサレマシタ。シバラク後約十五人ノ銃ト二丁ノ機關銃ヲ持ツタ日本兵ガ私達カラ數メートルノトコロ

ニ位置シマシタ。我々ハ互ニ私達へ殺サレタ運命ガナンデアルカラ了解シマシタ。チユロンソイ少尉ハ日本人へ殺戮ハ士官ダケニ限ツテクレト求メマシタガ、ダメデアリマシタ。我々ノ態度ハ立派ナモノデアリマシタ。私達ハ他日復讐サレ得ル希望ヲ述べ静カニ左様ナラヲ取り交ハシマシタ。

日本兵ガ私達ニ銃ヲ撰シタ時「マルセイエーズ」ガ總テノ囚人ノ口カラ送り出マシタ。日本人ハ私達ノ複唱ガ終ルノヲ待チソシテ發砲シマシタ。發射火數ハ比較的少クアリマシタ。銃一回ノ齧射ト短カイ二回ノ機關銃掃射トデアリマシタ。私達ノ多クノ者ハ負傷シ特ニ足ヲヤラレマシタ。シカシ私ハ死者ノ數ハ少敷デアッタヨウナ印象ヲ持ツテ平マス。ソレテモ皆ノ者ハ重リ合ツテ倒レマシタ。コレニ續ク二時間ノ間ハ言語同音ナ野蠻ナ光景ガ展開サレマシタ。日本兵ハ先ツ私達ニ向カヒ喚聲ヲ上げ私達ヲ銃劍術ノ標的ノヤウニナシ襲ヒカ、リマシタ。ソレカラマダ全ク死ンテナイヤウニ見エル者ヘハ銃又ハピストルヲ耳ヘ打ちコミ與ジマシタ。少シテモ身顛ヒスレバ大笑ヒシテ喜ビ喝采シ新ラシイ犠牲者ト認メ之ヘ直チニ銃劍ヲ突込ミマシタ。私自身腕、胸及右尻ニ四度負傷シマシタ。

日本人ハモ一一人モ生き残ツテキル者ガナイト
 認メルト安南兵ノ我々ノ射撃歩兵ノ我々ヲ運搬
 サセテ谷間ヘ投ケ込ミマシタ。コーユー風ニ投ゲ
 込マレタ屍体ハ二百カラ二百五十メートル下シ
 マシタ。私ハ私ヲ頭ヲ下ニシテ私ノ良ク知ツテキ
 ル小徑ノ傍ヲ見出シマシタ。ソシテ夜ニナルマ
 テ身動キ一ツモセスニジツトシテ居リマシタ。私
 ハ廻リニ二十バカリノ屍体ガアリ、ソノ中ニタツ
 タ一人サラデニ勤務伍長ガマダ生きて居リマシタ。
 夜ガ落テテカラ、私達ハ漸ク立ち上リヤツト諒
 山病院ヘ辿リ着キマシタ。

私達ト一所ニ銃殺サレナカツタボエリ一大隊長
 ト重傷者ノ運命ニ關シマシテハ兵卒武清(VOTHANH)
 (歐亞混血人ナルモ日本軍ハ安南人ト思ヒ込ミ諒
 山テ手當サレソレカラ遁亡シタ男)カラ次ノ様ナ
 委細ヲ聞知シマシタ。即チ隊長ト他ノ負傷者ハ堡
 壘ノ壁頭、二人ノ日本大尉ソノ中一人ハ軍醫(共
 ニ姓不明)ノ居ツタトコマテ運レラレ、彼等ハソ
 ノ總テノ隊友ガ處刑サレルニ立會ツタ後拳銃テ處
 刑サレ他ノ屍体ノ中ヘ投ゲ込マレタト。
 コノ武清ノ述べタコトハ私ガ一時軟カイ何カノ物
 ガ私ノ近カクニ落ちテ來タヤウナ印象ヲ受ケタコ
 トガアリマスノデソレ丈ケ本統ノヤウニ私ニ思ハ
 レマス。

4.

Doc 2772E-6

シヨームット中尉（署名）

下名佛官憲ヨリ調査ヲ委嘱サレタ調査官タル
ル我ノ面前ニ於テ西貢一九四六年八月二十
七日宣誓ノ下ニ署名及證明シタモノニテ本
口供書ガコレナリ

ル・スール大尉（署名）

署名ノ證明ノ爲メ檢視ス

警察及聯邦保安長代（署名）

官印

印度支那高等辯事處
警察及聯邦保安本部

Evidential Doc 2772-E-7

Σx.2153

証人、供述調書、抜萃

才大軍区
才三植民歩兵聯隊
才四六/SM
ロツエフテール衛成地

秘密

一九四五年十二月十五日

北部印度支那に於ける戦犯調査ヲ担任セル

ギエリアン/GUILLEMIN氏、一九四五年十月二十日

附裁判事務委託書ニヨリ

又才三植民歩兵聯隊長大佐キヤリウー

/CARROUVノ委任ニヨリ

行動を予才三植民歩兵聯隊長大尉キヤテ、

ルネ/CADPEP、Remeノ面之前ニ

同登/DONG DANGノ保留型、生残者、金簿

番号才一四一七〇一等兵、クロニフェルタン/CRONFE

Vnandノが出頭シタルニキ我等ハ上掲裁判事

務受託書中ニ記セラル各種ノ章句ニ辨シ回

答スベク要請シ、

我等ハ彼ノ回答ヲ本調書ニアル通り記録セリ。

X X X X

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 2772E-7

三月十三日、十一時頃有勢ナリ日本軍トハ堡壘ニ墜テガ
ドレエトニ成功ニマシタ。ソレテ私クレシガ土ノ中ニ
埋メラレタ私ノ持場カラセタトキハ堡壘内ニハ
將官ヨリ指揮サレタ百人バカリノ日本兵ッ居
リマシタ。

私達ハ堡壘ノウエラニ下ニ集ホメラレマシタ。將
官ハフランスノ國旗ヲ下ロセ。彼等ノ國旗ヲ搦
ゲサセマシタ。我々ノ國旗ハ持チ去ラマシタ。
彼ハ我々ニ儀礼ヲ行ハセ。我々ヲ賞讃シマシタ。
彼ハ我々ガ獅子ノ如ク戦フタカラ我々ニ打テ勝
ツタコトハ誇リテアルト我々ニ言ヒマシタ。

ソレカラ後大尉ヲ呼ハセ。彼ヲ庭ノ真中ノ椅子
子ニ腰掛ケシメ私モソノ一人デアル九人ノ佛蘭西
軍人。税関吏及四一人ノ印度支那人兵ヲ指
名サセマシタ。

No 2
コレガ行ハレテ居ル間ニ私ハ三人ノ日本士官ガ大尉
ニ話シカケテ居ルヲ見マシタ。ソレテソノウチノ人
ノ中尉ガカテ大尉ノ頸元ヲ打ケ大尉ハ地上ニ
延ビテ倒レマシタ。

前ニ述ベマシタ指名カレタ軍人達ハ二人ヅノ縦列
 ヲ作り税関倉庫マテ行キソノ内ケ込メラレマ
 シタ。夕方十八時頃私達ハ日本兵ニ衣服ヲ脱
 ガセラレ手ヲ背ノ後オニ縛ラレ日本ミツシヨ
 ンノアツタ小山ノ上ニ伴レラレマシタ。

彼等ハ私達ヲ一野上邊ノ縁ニ脈マスカヤ頸後
 カラ刀テ切りツケル戮殺ガ始メリマシタ。エレガ
 終ルト彼等ハ立チ去リマシタ。私ハ後テ知り
 マシタガ彼等ハガソリニテ取り行ツタノテシタ。
 私ハソノ中一人ガ私ノ縛メヲ解クテクレタ。二人
 ノ射撃兵ト共ニ遁ゲマシタ。彼ハスクニ遁ゲ
 マシタ。彼等ノ中一人ヲ私ノ背ニ負セテカラ
 私ハ約三百メートル走ツタ時私ハ私達ガ刀テ
 切ラレタトコカラ火キナ光ヲ見マシタ。日本兵ガ屍
 体ヲ焼キテキルノテアリマス。

私ハ山中へ逃ゲ込ミマシタ。私ハ射撃兵ヲアル
 村ノ親戚ノ許ニ置キテ行キマシタ。ソノ親戚
 ハ私が短スホントメリヤスシマツヲ着テ居リマ
 シタノテ私ニ印度支那人ノ着物ヲ呉レマシタ。

Doc 2772E-7

私ハ岡岡ノドールE M H E / ノ哨舎ニ入り付キ
マシタガコノ哨舎ハ空ヲテアリマシタ。私ハコノ哨舎
ノ人々ヲ山デ見出シマシタ。ソレカラ、私ハ三月十四日
ミシシール大尉ノ隊ニ加ハリマシタ。私達ハ保樂
ノB. A. O. L. A. C. / テスグエニ大佐ノ隊ヲ見出シ其
ニ支那ノ國境ヲ超エマシタ。

二、他ノ生残セル証人ノ名ト住所ヲ知ラセナシ。

前ニ言ヒマシタ殺戮ノ爲メ指名サレタ五十人ノ中私
ハ申上ゲタ様ニ二人ノ射撃兵ガ通レ去ヌヲ見タ
ダケデアリマス。私ハ彼等ノ身元ヲ知ラネバ登
簿者等ハ勿論知リマセリ。一人ハ私ノ繩ヲ解ク
マ否マ通ゲ、モウ一人ハアル村デ親戚ヘ置クテ
来マシタ。ソノ村ノ名ヲコ、デ言フストガ、デキマ
セタ。

× × ×

ワシニウオール、ニユール、メル縣ニ於テ
一九四五年十一月十二日作別紙

証人署名 / キヤテ大尉署名

寫本証明、西貢一九四五年十一月十日

西貢聯邦軍代表署名

代表署名

No 4

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

Official Report of Evidence
 by the Witness

SECRET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The fighting began again and once more the Japanese tried to penetrate into the Fort by means of ladders but without success. [On the 12th March, about 11 a.m. the Japanese in force succeeded in scaling the perimeter wall and when I, CRON, got out of my demolished dug-out, there were more than 800 Japanese in the Fort, commanded by a general.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Executed the 12th March 1945: Master-Sergeant BONDU; Master Sergeant SAKDIN, Master-Corporal BRYER; First-class soldiers MAGAQUE, deLUCAS, Second-class BRAWAKI, MACCOURSUDI, Gunner MINO, and thirty-eight Indo-Chinese.

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

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

Executed at ROCHFORT S/MER
the 12th December 1945

Private CRON, Witness:
/s/ CRON

Captain CADET
/s/ CADET

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

The Delegate
/s/ (indecipherable)

Saigon, Dec. 16, 1946

Certificate

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

/s/ A. Ashton

EX 2134

A F F I D A V I T:

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

At CAO BANG,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I was not present at any other tortures.

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

(Sgd) M. Robert

ROBERT Marcel

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

(Signed) C. LE SOURD
Capt. Le Sourd

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

Chief of the Civil Administration Service
J. Lariviere

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

Certificate:-

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

/s/ A. Ashton

Evidentiary Document # 2772 F-1

口供書 / 抜萃 /

ロベール マルセル / ROBERT Marcel

一九一五年九月十八日河内にて出生

ロベール・レオポルドとニユエン・テイ ニョーの息子

住所 / ハノイ ジャケン街 二番地

高平 / CHOI-BANG / にて

一九四五年三月二十日重慶府 / Chung Kiang / の住所に於て

逮捕され、四月留迄在所に抑留され、ついで高平へ四月四日諒山

LANGSON / へ四月十九日、河内へ六月五日に移されました。

該地方に残つてゐる武器、弾薬、燃料、官金、残高は私は知つ

て居りますが、それに関する私からの自白を強ふる目的の下に下

記の如き拷問と暴行が私に行われました。

両手を椅子の背にねじられ、椅子にすわらせられ

北月の後方にむすびつけられた手頭を地上二米の高さに二時間あま

りつりさせられ、重慶府賭博場の一端から他の端へと吊り下げられ

まゝ動かさねた。日本兵の数人がかりでこれをやるのであり、日本

本兵がこうした私が手近なところに来ると鞭、棒、トムソン銃の床尾を

なぐりまわした。

更に日本兵とケレロン氏との間に言葉が通じないが、彼等は私を同

に並ませることに決心したのである。相爰に長腰掛にしほりつけ

られたまま、私は刑の現場に運ばれました。日本兵の望人は自白は仲々

得られなかつたので、私は更に他の種類の拷問にかけられました。

一人の日本兵は片手で私の頭を持ち、他の手で私の口をふさいだ。

他の一日本兵はその間、茶瓶の中に入れてある冷水を私の鼻の

穴につぎ込ませました。

EX 2134

No 1

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

2772F-1

私の頭は私が横にあつてゐる長腰掛より、もつといくと仰向に反らされた。この拷問は十回くりか(され)ました。茶瓶の水も今回数だけ一杯にされました。この拷問により私は窒息し、さうにふりました。私の唇ま

された水は約三リットルか四リットルであると思ひます。

以上述べた刑を私に行つた配下の名おは知ふが、それを命令した
上官の名おは次の如くであります。

ニツク 亦はニツク少佐、及チバ大尉

(口供者 署名)

(調査官の証明、署名)

(口供者の署名、証明、調査官の署名及官印)

Doc. No. 2772-G-1

A F F I D A V I T

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

M'sieur POLI DOMINIQUE
Born June 30, 1904 at
Toggio de Venaco (CORSICA).
Parents: Jean-Paul and
Catherine RISTTORI.

Profession: Director of
Mines, SEGUY.

Home Address: 20 Henri
Riviere Blvd., HAIPHONG.

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

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

Next day the same performance, but this time all day long. The day after that I was threatened with having to submit to torture under the eyes of my children. 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. I was set free on 24 Sept.

(Signed) D. POLI
Monsieur POLI Dominique

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

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

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

Wt 2135

Doc 27726-1

口 供

(官印)

西貢戦犯局
一九四六年九月二
十四日

六五四A

ポリ・ドミニック/Poli. Dominique

一九〇四年六月三十日(コルシカ島) ヴナ

コ町トデオ生レ

父、ヂヤン・ポール 母カテリーヌ・リストリ

職業、スギー氏嶺山長

住所、海防アンリ・リヴェール街二〇

私ハ一九四五年四月十七日南白嶺山デ日本憲兵ノ
一交際ニヨリ捕ヘラレ元保安警察ノ建物ヘ停レラ
レ、ソレカラ監房ヘ入レラレマシタ。

翌日七時私ハポシナル街ニアル日本保安警察署ヘ
導カレ、ソコデ刑務所ヘ停レラレ脱衣ヲ命ゼラ
レソレカラ背ヲ平ニシテテーブルノ上ヘ縛ラレマ
シタ。私ニ何モ問ハナイテ何處モ水賣メノ刑ヲ加
ヘマシタ。次ニ私ハ縛ヲ解カレ、衣服ヲ着ケソシ
テ良ク考ヘヨト言ハレマシタ。

次ノ日同一ノ加刑ガアリマシタガコノ時ハ一日中
デシタ。ソノ次ノ日私ハ私ノ子供達ノ居ルトコロ
デ賣メルト隠サレマシタ。ソシテ一日中持同ニ罰
ケラレマシタガ私ノ子供ハソコヘ停レテ来ラレナ
カツタノデス。

二十七日マデ、コノ日ハ私ガ銃殺サレルベキ日デ
アツタノデスガソノ日迄毎日賣メ新糧サレマシタ。

1.

2.

Doc 27726-1

二十七日ニ私ハ決定的ニ保安警察署へ再ビ還バレ
ソコデ他ノ友達ト一緒ニ檻舎へ入レラレマシタ。
私ハ九月二十四日ニ解放サレマシタ。

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ證候、署名)

(口供人署名ノ證候、署名、官印)

Doc 27726-1

口 供

EXHIBIT NO.

2135

(官印)

西貢戦犯局

一九四六年九月二
十四日

六五四A

ポリ・ドミニック / Polli Dominique

一九〇四年六月三十日 (コルシカ島) ヴナ
コ町トデオ生レ

父、ヂヤン・ポール 母、カテリーヌ・リストリ

職業、スギー氏積山長

住所、海防アンリ・リヴェール街二〇

私ハ一九四五年四月十七日南白積山デ日本憲兵ノ
一交際ニヨリ捕ヘラレ元保安警察ノ建物ヘ留レラ
レ、ソレカラ監房ヘ入レラレマシタ。

翌日七時私ハボンナル街ニアル日本保安警察署ヘ
導カレ、ソコテ訊ル場所ヘ留レラレ脱衣ヲ命ゼラ
レソレカラ背ヲ平ニシテテーブルノ上ヘ縛ラレマ
シタ。私ニ何モ問ハナイテ何辰モ水糞メノ刑ヲ加
ヘマシタ。次ニ私ハ縛ヲ解カレ、衣服ヲ着ケソシ
テ良ク考ヘヨト言ハレマシタ。

次ノ日同一ノ加刑ガアリマシタガコノ時ハ一日中
デシタ。ソノ次ノ日私ハ私ノ子供達ノ居ルトコロ
デ賣メルト隠サレマシタ。ソシテ一日中尋問ニ當
ケラレマシタ。私ノ子供ハコヘ停
カツタ。ソノ次ノ日私ハコヘ停
ニヤ七ノ日マシタ。ソノ次ノ日私ハコヘ停
ソノ次ノ日私ハコヘ停

COPY

TO ROOM 364 日デ

2.

Doc 27726-1

二十七日ニ私ハ決定的ニ保安警察署へ再ビ退バレ
ソコテ他ノ友達ト一緒ニ檻舎へ入レラレマシタ。
私ハ九月二十四日ニ解放サレマシタ。

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ証印、署名)

(口供人署名ノ証印、署名、官印)

A F F I D A V I T

Monsieur Francois LIMOUSIS
Born: 27-4-1893 at Carcassonne
(Aude).
Parents: Emile and Anna BARAT.

Profession: Dock Director HAIPHONG

Home address: 9 Rue de Marechal
Joffre, HAIPHONG.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) FRANCOIS LIMOUSIS
Monsieur LIMOUSIS Francois

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

(Signed) Sub-Lieut. MASSOT
Martial

Witness to the signature of M. LIMOUSIS affixed above.

HANOI, 20 Sept. 1946

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

Chief of Civil Service
/signature illegible/

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

EXHIBIT NO. 2136

リムーヴ・フランシア / LIMOUSIS FRANCOIS

一八九三年四月二十七日(ラート) カルカソン又生レ

父 エミル 母 バラ・アニー

職業 海防税関倉庫長

住所 海防ミエール・ゲヨツブル路九

一九四五年四月十二日 F.F.I (Force Francaise Interne)

佛蘭西國收軍ノ資格ニ課捕セ、日本憲兵ノ私

ヲガンベツタ街^{シエル}一赤貝石油会社建物ノ中^連テ

行キ私ガ持ッテ^牛タ凡テノ所持品ヲ奪取シ地下ノ土軍

(^南ノ^中テハ我々ハ佛蘭西人

ニ^バカ^リト^教人ノ安南人^ノテ^シタ、安南人ハ^記シ^タラ^ク

ノ^疾患^者テ^シタカラ^教日^収ニ^我々モ^風ク^ラケ^ニテ

リ^マシ^タ。我々各人百合計百五十九ノ^者 (三箇ノ

握飯)ヲ受ケテ^キマ^シタ。

憲兵ハ我々ニ起キタ時^クラ^寝ル^マテ日本式ノ坐居ヲ強

要^シマ^シタ 即チ足ヲ十字ニ組ニ^ガマ^テ壁ニ^凭レ^タリ

姿勢ヲ^変ヘ^タリスル^コトヲ^許シ^マシ^タ。何^ニテ^アロ^カ外

カラ物ヲ^受ケ^ルニ^トフ^許シ^セラ^レテ^キマ^シタ。

四月十七日私ハ二階(道^ヲカ^レン^コト^テ評^向ガ^始マ^リマ^シタ。私ハ日

本人通弁ト^憲兵^カラ^棒テ^頭ヲ^改シ^マシ^タ。エ^テ改^打

No 1

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 301

Doc 2772-9-2

No 2

八月十日、十一日及二十日ニモ、線道サレタニテ、食物ノ
缺乏ニヨリマシテ、私ハ十七日間モ、便所ガアリマセニテシタ。
我々中ノ或ル者ハ、二十三日間モ、便所一行キマシテシタ。
夕、非常ニ病ニテ衰弱シ、眩暈ガ絶エス起キ
五月十日ニ河内ノ中央監獄一移送サレタニテ。

ソコニ二十四人ヲ容レルタメニ作ラレタ一室ヘ四十五人入レレ
マシタ。ソコニハ真中ニハケツヲ一箇置キニレガ便所
テアリマシタ。食物ハ最劣等ノ、綺靡麗ニモヤス時ハ
醜醜シタ来テ、腐敗ニテ中マシタ。数枚ノ芋ノ薄
片ソレニ乾魚一、細片カオ菜テアリマシタ。

五月二十二日頃、日本憲兵ガ私ヲ呼ビ、手錠ヲ付ホリ
ルネント言フ。F.F.上ノ一友人ト共ニ二人ノ日本兵ヲ
伴ヒ、私ノ腕ヲ引イテ行キマシタ。コノ憲兵ハ我々ヲ保
安警察連テ行キ、ソコニ新タニ訊問サレマシタ。
私ガ否定ニテ、返答ヲスル毎ニ私ハ棒ヲ激シテ、政ニ
両耳ヘマグネットヲ結ニテ、電極ヲ當テラレマシタ。訊
問テ日本人ハ満足ガ與ラレナカッタメ、マグネットガ
活動シ、私ハ一時間以上ノ、高周波ヲ受ケ、私ハ不
規則ナ躍動ヲナシ、又數度、氣絶致シマシタ。

私ニ托サレタタ、或ル使命ノ自白ヲ得ルタメ、コノ拷問

四日繼續サレマシタ。最後ノ拷問デハ私ハ語ラヌコト
 即チ私ノ首長テアルヂエリシテ少佐一私ノ
 誓言ヲ裏切ラヌコトヲ強ク決意シ私ハ舌ヲ強ク
 両齒ノ間ニ咬ニテ居リマシタ。強烈ニ一放電(鼻孔
 ノ電極)ノタメ私ノ眼ハ痙攣ノ麻痺シマシタ。私
 ノ舌ハ兩側テ破レ血ノ波ガ私ノ口カラ去テ私ハ氣絶
 致シマシタ。

牢屋へ送り返サレタカ私ハ神經震動ニカリ、舌ハ膨レ
 上リ、眼ハモト動キマセニテシタ、ソシテ二十日間ト一言フモノ
 ハ話スコト、食物ヲ吞ミ込ムコトモ、テキマセニテシタ。
 翌日日本人ハ私ガ話セヌコトヲ認メ棒ヲ改リ面白
 ガツタ揚句平手テ私ノ性的器具ヲ握リ非道ノ
 ヒネリマシタ。非道イ苦痛ニ冷汗ガ出デ私ハ氣絶
 シマシタ。

横腹ヲ改ラテ蘇生シ牢屋へ戻サレマシタ、ソコテ
 私ノ友達ハ私ノ腫レ上ツタ器具へ冷水ノ濕布ヲノセテ
 手当ニテクレマシタ。コレカ私ノ最後ノ加刑デアリマシタ。
 私ノ首長ヂエリシテ少佐ハ彼ガ耐エ忍ニタ處待ト
 艱苦ノ結果死亡サレマシタ。

一九四五年五月二十九日河内城内ニ檻禁サレ、私ハ
 檻禁日ニ十五キロ体重ノ減退シタノヲ認めマシタ。
 私ノ下腹ヲ檢ベタ医師ハ私へ「ニア(脱腸)ガア
 リ左方ニヘルニアノ尖頭ガアリ、共ニ加刑 又ハ食ヌケタ艱

No 4

Doc 2772-4-2

昔ノタメテアルト宣言ニマシタ。
私ニマシテネットヲ掛ケ私ノ性的器具ヲヒネット
美兵ハ「アメリカ人」ト冠名セシタキタ田カテアリマシタ。
私ハ彼ヲ見別ケルコトガデキマス。

リムーグ・フランソア(署名)

一九四六年九月十日 佛官憲ヨリ調査ノ
正式委任ヲ受ケタ下記調査官ノ面前
於テ本口供書ノ口述及署名ヲ成ス
マツソ・マルニヤル少尉(署名)

上出リムーグ氏ノ署名証明ノ為メ之ヲ檢ス

河内一九四六年九月二十日

戸籍課長

J. ラリヴェール

(官印及署名)

A F F I D A V I T

(STAMP) 654-A
WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
SAIGON
21 Sept. 1946

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

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

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

The Japanese ran away with their booty.

(Signed) J. B. CLAVE
Madame Jeanne CLAVE

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

(Signed) Sub-Lieut MASSOT Martial

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

Chief of the Office of E.C.

(Sgd) J. Lariviere

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

Doc 27726-3

2137

口 供 書

(官印) 六五四A

西貢戰犯委員會
一九四六年
九月二十一日

クラヴ・デヤンヌ / CLAVE JEANNE / 夫人

一八九八年二月十九日 巴里生

レイモン・ルストー及レヂオ・レスカムラノ女

職業 イデオ (暹東印刷會社) 支配人

住所 海防ポール・ベール街六一

三月十日朝五時頃三人ノ日本軍人が酪町シテリ
ン路二十六ノ私ノ宅へ侵入シマシタ。ピストル
嚇シ家中ヲ搜索シ値打アルモノ (衣類、食料等)
凡テヲ盜ミマシタ。若イ女ノラバヂー夫人ト言フ
准尉ノ妻ガ三人ノ子ト共ニ私ノ家へ避難シテ居リ
マシテコノ掠奪ヲ見マシタ。同女ハ二人ノ兒ガ袴
ニカジリ付イテイル間十三ヶ月ノ身ノ兒ヲ腕ニ抱
ヘテ居リマシタ。一人ノ日本人ガコレヲ見テ銃ヲ
置キ彼女ニ飛ビカカリ力ヅクデ寢床ノ方へ彼女ヲ
曳キズロウト致シマシタ、彼女ハ驚キマシタソシ
テ私ハ中間ニ入り身振りデコノ暴行ニ對シ彼女ハ
子供ノ母デアリ結婚シテ居ルコトヲ判ラセヤウト
試ミマシタ。日本人ハ彼ノ銃ヲ握リ私ノ内股ヲ打
チマシタ、コレガ爲私ハ激シイ出血ヲ致シマシタ
日本ハ八分捕物ヲ持チ遁亡シマシタ。

ジャン・クラヴ (署名)

(調査官ノ證明及署名)

(口供者ノ署名證明、署名及官印)

EXHIBIT NO. 2138 1

Doc. No. 2772-G-5

Page 1

Subject: Torture under a false charge of theft.

Date : 5 April 1942

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

Victim : NGUYEN VAN MINH

Person

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

Summary of the Incident:

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

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

(Sgd) Capt. MERLAN
Captain of Gendarmerie

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

(STAMP) WAR CRIMES SERVICE
SAIGON
20 May 1946.

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

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

Ex 2138

Evidentiary Doc

2772-G-5

口供書

3件、竊盜、虚偽嫌疑ニル擧向

日時、一九四二年四月五日

場所、海防（日本憲兵隊）

犠牲者、院文明

責任者、X 海防憲兵隊長

3件、概要

一九四二年四月五日九時 院文明四十七才（建安縣）水原生レ、
者、海防病院ニ被治療中日本憲兵ニ逮捕サレ隊署（連
行サセラレタ。其處ニ於テ紙ヲ竊盜シタト言フ虚偽ノ嫌疑ノ下
ニ日本憲兵ハ彼ヲ嚴重ニ訊問シ棒及革帶ヲ殴打シ踵ヲ
蹴リ足ヲ折リ紙片ヲ腹部ヲ焼イタ。

憲兵隊長大尉ナルラン大尉（署名）

本寫本ノ正確ナルヲ証ス。西頁一九四二年

三月十八日 戦犯局長

Y. 古ルク大佐（署名及官印）

(O.L.A)

右証印ス。佛國印度支那 高等弁理官

許可ヲ受ケ司該局長（署名及官印）

242139

A F F I D A V I T

(Stamp)
WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
SAIGON
24 Sept. 1946

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Sgd) M. CHEVIN Louis

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

(Sgd) Sub-Lieut. MASSOT Martial.

RETURN TO ROOM 361

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

Hanoi, 20 Sept. 1946

Chief of Service E. C.

(Sgd) J. Lariviere

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON

Doc 27726-4

at 2139

口 供 書

(官印) 六五四A

西貢戰犯局

一九四六年九月

二十四日

シユヴェン・ルイ / CHEUVIN LOUIS /

一九〇二年二月二十六日イェール(ヴァル縣)生

ヴイニダン及アンデニリンヌ・レイールノ息

職業 工務部製作場長

住所 海防 マレシヤル・デヨフル路七

私ハ日僑連絡員ニ呼出サレタ後一九四五年四月十七日ニ抵抗組ノ面々ト共ニ逮捕サレマシタ。保安警察署ヘ送行サレ一憲兵下士ニ通辯一人立會ノ上訊問ナレマシタ。

コノ十二時カラ二十三時ニ亘ツタ訊問中私ハ打タレ關節ヲ外サレ絞首ニヨリ窒息サセラレ度々柔術ヲカケラレマシタ。三度私ハ知覺ヲ失ヒマシタ。十八日ト十九日ノ二度引續イテ同ジャウニ訊問サレマシタ。私ハ私ニ謀セラレテ居ツタ武器ノ貯蔵場ノ在リ場ヲ示スコトヲ拒否致シマシタ。刑吏ハ最初ノ訊問デ受ケタ傷口ヲ指ニ選ビマシタ。

私ノ訊問ヲナシタ憲兵下士ハ獄吏ノ任ニモアリマシタシ彼コソ海防郊外デ下降サセラレタ飛行機乗組ノ一アメリカ航空士ヲ殺害シタ男デアリマス。コノ飛行機ハ三月九日前ニ墜落サセラレ、私ハキユア・カム堤防上ノコノ殺戮ノ證人デアリマス。

Doc 27726-4

悪イ手當ニヨル腐敗ノ結果七月頃海防病院へ入院
サセラレマシタ。八月十四日マダ治療中ニテ病勢
激シイノニ日本人ニヨリ獄舎へ送サレ閉ヂ込メラ
レマシタ。ソシテ何ノ手當ナク、大變負傷ヲシテ
キタ下士ヤ士官ト一件ニ死刑囚人ノ監房へ入レラ
レマシタ。我々ハ九月九日コノ問題ノ調査ヲ成シ
タアメリカ使節團ニヨリ解放サレマシタ。

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ證明及署名)

(口供人ノ署名證明、證明官ノ署名及官印)

2.

RETURN TO ROOM 101
NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

AFFIDAVIT

(War Crimes Service
STAMP (SAIGON. 24 September 1946
(654 A

M'sieu JULLIEN Remy
Born, 21 Feb 1912 at PHAN RANG
(ANNAM)
Parents: Remy and Juliette MOT
Profession: Merchant at the
U.C.I.A.
Address: The U.C.I.A.

Being at VINH on 9 March, I was arrested on the 10th by the Japanese Gendarmerie and held for two days.

On 13th same month I was at home when two Japanese soldiers got into my house about 2 a.m. with the object of robbing. I interposed and got a bayonet thrust in the belly. The Japanese ran away not without carrying off some articles.

From 5 April I was appointed Representative of the French in VINH and NORD ANNAM, with the Japanese authorities.

In this capacity I have been able to prove the deaths of several French killed by the /Japanese/ Military Police as a result of ill-treatment, cruelty and privations.

1. Mr. GOUDEMANT, collector of P.T.T., arrested by the Military Police on 14-3-45 for unknown reasons. He was released to Hospital in a dying condition on 21-7-45. He died insane and from physiological injuries.
2. Mr. SUREAU, Customs and Excise, was arrested in June and taken to hospital 20 days later. This man could no longer stand upright. He died 48 hours after his admission to hospital. His body was covered with traces of burns and bruises.
3. Mr. NURIET, agent of P.T.T., arrested without reason in June and died fifteen days after going into /Japanese/ Military Police H.Q. in spite of the fact that he was a man of robust physique.
4. M. NOEL, Railway Agent, entered the /Japanese/ Military Police H.Q. at the end of March, was not delivered to us on 21 August after the cessation of hostilities. In spite of our representations to the Military Police we could not get from them any information as to the disappearance of this man.

Inasmuch as I was a delegate I had occasion to enter the local offices of the Japanese Military Police at VINH repeatedly. I heard cries of anguish coming from the torture chambers where Frenchmen were undergoing corporal punishments.

During the month of May, I saw an American Air Officer being taken to the /Japanese/ Military Police Headquarters. This officer was taken into the torture chamber and I could hear the cries of pain.

Normally, this officer, being a prisoner of war should never have been taken to the Military Police H.Q. at all nor interrogated there. Some days afterwards the secretary of the Military Police H.Q. offered me the ring belonging to this Air Officer. Monsieur RICHARD bought this ring for 200 piastres with the intention of sending it back to the officer's family.

This ring was restored to the first American Mission to pass through VINH.

/signed/ R. Jullien
Monsieur JULLIEN Remy

Declaration made and signed under oath on 18 September 1946, before me, the undersigned Investigating Officer assigned by the French Authorities to the enquiries of which the present affidavit is the object.

/signed/ M. MASSOT
Sub-Lieutenant MASSOT Martial

Witnessed for the verification
of the signature of M. JULLIEN Remy placed against
this. HANOI, 20 Sept. 1946. Chief of Civil Service
/signed/ illegible

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

EX. 2113

口 供 書

(官印) 西貢戰犯局

デュリアン・レミー

一九四六年九月二十四日

一九二二年二月二十一日(安南)

フアンラン生

六五四A

父レミー、母モット・デュリット

職業、リュシア會社社員

住所、リュシア會社

三月九日ビン市ニ在リ十日ニ日本憲兵隊ニ捕ハレ二日間抑留サレマシタ。

同月十三日私宅ニ居リマシタトコロ朝ノ二時頃二人ノ日本兵ガ掠奪ヲ目論ンデ家へ侵入致シマシタ私ハ拒否シマシタノデ私ハ腹部ヲ銃劍デ打タレマシタ。日本兵ハソレテモ何カラ奪ツテ逃走シマシタ。四月五日以後私ハ日本官憲ニ對スルビン及北部安南佛蘭西人代表ニ命名サレマシタ。

コノ職務ノ下ニ私ハ憲兵隊ノ惡遇虐待及窮乏ノ爲メ殺害サレタ多クノ佛蘭西人ノ死ヲ確認致シマシタ。ブグードマン氏、郵便電信收務官、原因不明ノ理由ニテ一九四五年三月十四日憲兵隊ニ逮捕サレ一九四五年七月二十一日半死ノ状態ニテ病院へ送ラレタ。彼ハ生理學上ノ貧困ノタメ狂死シマシタ。

RETURN TO ROOM 361

COPY

Doc 2772 I-1

ニジユロ一氏、税關收税員、六月逮捕サレ二十日後
病院へ送ラレタ。コノ人ハ立ツテ居ルコトガ出來
ナカツタ。彼ハ病院へ入院ヲ許サレ四十八時間後
死ニマシタ。彼ノ身體ニハ火傷及血斑ノ跡ニ一杯
デアツタ。

三ニユリエ氏、郵便電信局員、六月理由ナクシテ捕
ハレ、強健ナ體質デアツタケレド憲兵隊ニ入ツテ
カラ十五日テ死ニマシタ。

四ノエル氏、鐵道員、三月末憲兵隊ニ捕ハレ休職時八
月二十一日ニモ返エサレナカツタ。我々ハ憲兵隊
へ交渉シタカコノ人ノ行衛不明ニツイテハ何ノ情
報ヲ憲兵隊カラ得ルコトガ出來ナカツタ。

代表者ノ資格トシテ私ハ屢々ビンノ日本憲兵隊建物
ノ中へ入ル機曾カアツタ。私ハ佛蘭西人ガ刑罰ニ處
セラレテ居ル拷問部屋カラ苦シミノ聲ヲ聞キマシタ。

五月中私ハ米國飛行將校一人ヲ憲兵隊へ連行スルノ
ヲ見マシタ。コノ將校ハ拷問部屋へ導カレ私ハ苦シ
ミノ叫聲ヲ聞クコトガ出來マシタ。

普通ニハコノ將校ハ俘虜デアリマスカラ憲兵隊へ連
行サレタリ訊問サルベキ筈デアリマセンデシタ。

3.

Doc 2772 I-1

數日後意兵隊ノ書記カコノ飛行將校ノ持ツテ居ツタ
指輪ヲ私ニ賣ルト言ヒマシタ。リシヤール氏カコノ
將校ノ家族ヘ返エス目的ニテコノ指輪ヲ二百比弗テ
買ヒマシタ。コノ指輪ハピンヲ通過シタ最初ノアメ
リカ代表團ニ渡サレマシタ。

A F F I D A V I T

COUDOX, Jean Francois
Born at BA DON (Donghoi) on
1 Feb. 1910, son of Paraon
Coudoux and Tran Thi Thai.
Address in Indo-China:
At PAKSONG via Pakse, LAOS.

AT VINH:

I was arrested on 13 June 1945 with my brothers, Gaston and Lucien, at PHU QUY by Chief Sergeant MAORII of the Japanese Military Police for having hidden and supplied with food Tisserand and Lieut. Chenives, the latter being a fugitive from the fight at KEHEO.

I was taken to the Japanese Military Police H.Q. at Vinh on 14 June 1945 about 10 A.M., there I remained till 18 August 1945.

I was interrogated by Chief Sergeant ARATA and the interpreter KAWAI. I received some blows with a cudgel during the interrogation. I was on the same food ration as my brother Gaston, and after 30 days of this diet I was quite feeble and unable to eat the little pellet of rice that they gave me for each meal. I was six days without taking anything and should probably have died of starvation like my comrades, URIET and GOUEMANT, if Dr. Mathieu had not had bananas passed to me by stealth through my brother Gaston, who used to go to get treatment at the hospital.

After my liberation on 18 August 1945 I was sent to hospital for physical debility. While I was in confinement I heard at least four times the punishments inflicted on Mr. SUREAU, who was in the cell with us. It went on about 4 meters away from the cell door and always during the night.

These corporal punishments were inflicted by a sergeant dressed in civilian clothes. He had long hair, was of medium height and slender. I do not know his name but I will be able to recognize him. He was the most feared of the military police.

Mr. Sureau was undressed and laid on the ground naked, his arms stretched out and fastened to a bar. This sergeant amused himself by passing a lighted torch soaked in petrol all over his body, burning him on different parts of his body, some more sensitive, others less, to cause him to utter cries more or less loud. He had burns all over his body, chest, legs, back, hands and soles of the feet.

At times the torture changed. They submitted Sureau to the water punishment (see deposition of Gaston Coudoux) also causing an electric current to be passed into his body or to his jaw. These proceedings lasted as a rule for three hours.

I then used to see this brave Mr. Sureau return exhausted, his whole body covered with burns, with wounds running blood. For 10 days they refused to let him attend to these wounds, which had festered and were eaten by maggots (see deposition of Dr. Mathieu on this subject).

Mr. Sureau's testicles were also swollen as a result of the blows received. He could not wash on account of the burns received on the soles of his feet and we had to support him when he went to relieve himself.

In spite of this inhuman treatment he always kept his chin up and kept his head before his persecutors, who were never able to drag a confession from him. When he was at the point of death he was hospitalized and died of his injuries about 20 August.

In similar circumstances I witnessed the corporal punishments inflicted on Mr. Uriet, who was also shut up with us in the same cell.

On 28 June 1945, he was interrogated for the last time, on his knees with his trunk bare, by the same Annamese interpreter, and the same sergeant in civilian clothes. He was struck on the back and on the arms with a heavy cudgel by Sgt. ARATA and another sergeant. After two days of this treatment the body of Uriet was covered with wounds and purple all over. He could no longer either move or lie down.

What with the diet of the ball of rice and the tortures inflicted on him, he went downhill very rapidly and the 29th day he was so feeble that we ourselves asked the Japanese to have him sent to the hospital. They refused. On the 30th day he was in a dying condition in the cell and the Japanese placed him on a ricksha in order to transfer him to the Provincial Liaison of the Citadel, but he died in the ricksha during this transfer.

(Sgd) J. COUDOUX
Coudoux, Jean Francois

Signed and attested under oath on 12 September 1946 at Hanoi, before me the undersigned Investigation Officer, assigned by the French authorities for the investigation of which the present affidavit is the subject.

(Sgd) LE SOURD

Captain Le Sourd

Witnessed for the legalization of the signature of M. COUDOUX, placed opposite.

Hanoi, 12 Sept. 1946
Chief of Service E. C.

(Signature illegible)

(SEAL) (COMMISSARIAT of the
(REPUBLIC of Tonkin
(and North Annam.

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-I-2.

(Sgd) GEORGE BUFFINGTON

No 1

Evidentiary DOC 2772i-2

書類係
2772i-2

証

余がヨザバフイントンハ余が佛蘭西語及び日本語ニ精通セル
者ナルコト並ニ佛蘭西語原文及び日本語原文ヲ對照ハ上右
ハ本書目類ヲ具實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ
コトヲ茲ニ證ス 確證セル

George
Buckington

Exhibit 2114A

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

口供書

「ブードゥー・ジャン・ランソア」

一九〇五年一月一日「ブロン・ゴイ」生レ

「アララン・ゴイ」及「フラン・ヤライ」子

印度支那に於テ任所「オス」バウセ經由

「バクソン」

「ビン市」に於イテ

「フランス」氏及「イエス」戰鬥ニ在キ残ツタ「シユニ」少尉ヲ匿イ糧食ヲ供シタ廉ニテ私ハ自分ノ弟「カストン」及「ピロシアン」ト共ニ一九四五年六月十三日「ブーキー」に於イテ日本憲兵隊ノ「マオリ」曹長ニ捕ヘラレマシタ私ハ一九四五年六月十四日午前十時頃「ビン」日本憲兵隊本部ニ連シテ行ケレ其処ニ一九四五年八月十八日マテ居リマシタ

x x x x

私が監禁サレテセル間ニ少トモ四回私ハ我々ト共ニ監房ニ居タ「シユロ」氏ニ課セラレタ拷問ヲ聞キマシタ拷問ハ獄舎ノカロカラ四米ノ処で行ハレ常ニ夜間ニ行ハレマシタ此等ノ体刑ハ私服ノ軍曹ニヨリ加ヘラレマシタ軍曹ハ頭髪ノ長イ中背ノ瘦セタ中カテ私ハ其ノ名ヲ知リマセンが見別ト事ハ出来マス、彼ハ憲兵隊テ最モ恐ラシクテ止ク人テス、「シユロ」氏ハ裸体ニサレ地上ニ寝カシ腕ヲ十字ニシテ棒ニ縛ラレテ居マシタ此ノ軍曹ハ「ガソリン」ヲ點シ火ヲ付ケタ炸火テ彼ノ身体中ヲ面白カツテ撫テ廻シマシタ或ハヒドク或ハ痛ク彼ニ非ハ鳴ヲ聲ヲサセルタメニ彼ノ身体或ハ威シノ鋭イ所或ハ鈍イ所ヲ焼キマシタ

彼ハ身体中全面胸脚背中手、ソシカラ足ノ裏ニ火傷ヲ
受ケマシタ。

時々体刑ノ方法が変リマシタ。彼等ハ「コロ」ヲ水責メ「カドウ」
カストン、証言ヲ参照（コロ）ニ遭ハセマシタ。同時ニ又身体又ハ
頸ニ電流ヲ通ゼシメマシタ。此ノ加刑ハ普通三時間継続キマシタ。
ソシカラ私ハ「コロ」ヲ「コロ」シ氏が疲勞シ火傷ヲ全身ニ蒙リ
血ノ滴ル傷ヲ負ヒ乍ラ帰ソテ来ルヲ見ルガ常中デシタ。彼等ハ虫ガ
喰ヒ腐敗シタ傷ヲ自分デ手ヲスル事ヲ十日間許シマセンデシタ。
コノ問題ニ就テハ「マゼ」シ醫師ノ証言ヲ参照（コロ）シ「コロ」氏
ハ又受ケタ政打ノタメ罪刃が膨レテ中リマシタ。

x x x x x

彼が將ニ死セントスルヤ彼ハ病院へ入ラレマシタ。ソシテ傷ノタメ有
ニ日頃ニ死シマシタ。

幾々ト同ジ監房内ニ監禁オレタ「コロ」氏ニ與ヘラレタ体刑ヲモ私ハ
同ジ情況下ニ見マシタ。

一九四五年六月十八日彼ハ胴ハ裸テ跪カセラレテ同ジ安南人通譯ト
私版ノ軍管官カラ最後ノ訊問ヲ受ケマシタ。彼ハ荒田軍管及他ノ
一軍管カラ太イ棍棒ヲ背中及腕ヲ政打サレマシタ。コノ待遇ヲ受
ケルコトニ目ニテ「コロ」氏ノ身体ハ傷ニ覆ハレ全ク紫色ニナリモウ
動クコトモ伏スコトモ出来マセンデシタ。握リ飯一俵ノ食餌ト彼ニ
課サレタ拷問ノタメ彼ハ早ク衰弱シマシタ。ソシテ二十九日彼ハ極メ
テ弱ッタデ幾々ハ日本人ニ彼ヲ病院へ入レモ様ニ自分達デ求メマシタ
日本人ハ拒否シマシタ。三十日彼ハ監房デ死ニ瀕シテ中マシタ。白人
ハ彼ヲ人カ車ニ乗セ城内ノ方連絡所へ運シテ行キマシタ。カシ途中彼ハ人
カ車トシテ死シマシタ。

No 3

x x x x x x x x x

EX 2114

A F F I D A V I T

COUDOX. Jean Francois
Born at BA DON (Donghoi) on
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Address in Indo-China:
At PAKSONG via Pakse, LAOS.

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Mr. Sureau was undressed and laid on the ground naked, his arms stretched out and fastened to a bar. This sergeant abused himself by passing a lighted torch soaked in petrol all over his body, burning him on different parts of his body, some more sensitive, others less, to cause him to utter cries more or less loud. He had burns all over his body, chest, legs, back, hands and soles of the feet.

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(Sgd) J. COUDOUX
Coudoux, Jean Francois

Signed and attested under oath on 12 September 1946 at Hanoi, before me the undersigned Investigation Officer, assigned by the French authorities for the investigation of which the present affidavit is the subject.

(Sgd) LE SOURD

Captain Le Sourd

Witnessed for the legalization of the signature of M. COUDOUX, placed opposite.

Hanoi, 12 Sept. 1946
Chief of Service E. C.

(Signature illegible)

(SEAL) (COMMISSARIAT of the
(REPUBLIC of Tonkin
(and North Annam.

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-I-2.

(Sgd) GEORGE BUFFINGTON

A F F I D A V I T

Name: Mme Veuve BERTRAND
Profession: None
Address: 99 rue Pellerin

Complaint against Kempei-Tai Adjutant TOMONO.

On Saturday, 4 Aug 1945, 0830 hours, a Japanese military policeman went to the Hotel Catinet to ask me to report immediately at military police H.Q. with an automobile.

Not having an automobile I went there in a ricksha.

On arriving at the H.Q. an Annamese interpreter had me go up to the first floor (U.S. 2nd floor) into a large hall and told me to wait there till Captain TOMONO came, without giving me the reason for which I had been called.

In a short time Captain TOMONO arrived and made me sit facing him (at his desk). The Annamese Interpreter was seated at my right and at my left standing upright was the Japanese who went to bring me from the hotel.

After some moments of silence the Annamese interpreter said to me "Your (Fr. "ton") husband is dead". I exclaimed "What". Thereupon the Captain told him to shut up (Fr. "faire", should be "taire") and told the Japanese to say to me "Your (Fr. "Votre") husband is dead".

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 wake". 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 TONONO 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.

(Signed) Mme. Veuve BERTRAND

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

(Signed) Lieutenant BONNELOY

Saigon, 14 Sept. 1946
Chief Commissioner of the Section of
Special Information.

(Signed) Henri LE CUIR
Commissioner of Police.

(STAMP) FEDERAL SURETE
Cochinchina
Special information Section
Police.

口供書

姓名 寡婦 ベルトラン BERTRAND 夫人

職業 無し

住所 ポルレン路九九

友野(?) 憲兵准尉ニ打る告訴

一九四五年八月四日 土曜日八時三十分 日本憲兵がウチに
ホテルへ来り私ニ憲兵隊へ直ニ自動車で行くやウ
ホ×マニヤ。

自動車ヲ折ッテ中マセニテ私ハ人ノ車テ行キマシタ。憲
兵隊へ着キモスト安南人ノ通辯ガ二階ノ大廣間
ニ私ヲ上^アラセマシタ。ソニテ私ヲ呼ビセシタ理由ヲ言ナ
イテ友野大尉ノ来ルヲ待テト言ヒマシタ。

ニバラウ 後 友野大尉ガ着キ私ヲ彼ノ事務室テ彼
ノ面前ニ腰掛ケサセマシタ。私ノ右ニ安南人ノ通辯
ガ腰掛ケ私ノ左ニ私ヲホテルニ捜シニ来タ日本人ガ
立ッテ中マシタ。

数分間沈黙ノ後、安南人通辯ガ私ヲ「オ前ノ亭
主ハ死ニダ」ト言ヒマシタ。私ハ「ナニ?」ト叫ビマシタ。ソコ
テ大尉ハ安南人ヲ黙ニセ日本人ニ「貴女ノ主人ハ死ナレ
タ」ト私ニ告ケシメマシタ。

私ハナニテ私ノ夫ガ死ニシタカ彼ニ尋ニリマシタ。彼ハ私ニ
答ヘテ言フニ「オ前ノ人ハ夜中熱ガアリ隊長ガ友ニリアノ
注射ヲナシアノ人ハ寢タ、ソレテ今朝眼ガ醒メナシト、
次ニ彼等ハ私ノ夫ノ死体ヲ見セルタメ私ヲ一階へ導キ

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

No 1

Ex 2115

Evidentiary Document 2772 J-1

No 2

Doc 2772 [★]

キマシタ、ソノ屍体ハ一階ノ穴躬屈ナ^{カキタイ}梁合ノ上ニ一枚ノ
毛布 覆レ醜イ状態ニアリマシタ。屍体ハ血斑^{ヒキ}ガラケ
テ上唇ハ腫レ上リ一^カ眼ハ良ク開ケ他ノ一^カ眼ハ半^カ開イテ
中マシタ。

彼等ハ次ニ屍体ヲ軍用自動車ニ乗セ何處ニ運ブヘ
キカ私ニ尋ネマシタ。私ハ彼等ニ「^カグラル病院ノ屍体
収容所ヘト答ヘマシタ。私ハ同^カ車ヘ友野大尉及
二人ノ日本人通辯ト共ニ乗リマシタ。グラルヘ着クト
彼等ハゲトニ^カ医師長ニ屍体ヲ檢証シ、可及的速
カニ納棺スルヤウホママシタ。

日本人ハ自カラ戸籍文書ヲ作リマシタ。屍体収容室
ヘ友人ノ入ルヲトモ^カ杯示セマシタ。

屍体ノ^カ祝別式ト納棺ガ終ルト友野大尉ハ私私
ノ夫ノ死ニ^カフキ^カ何モ語ラマコトヲ私ニ命令シタ。文ト憲
兵隊カラノ^カ百^カ比^カ希^カノ受取証一私ヲ署名サセマシタ。
次ニ私ハ^カ常^カニ日本憲兵ニ伴ハレテ^カ墓^カ地^カ一行キマシタ。

(本人署名)

(調査官証明及署名)
(西貢特別情報局長署名及官印)