

CHARGE OUT SLIP

DATE 12-18-46

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2772

TRIAL BRIEF \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

PRESS TRANS. \_\_\_\_\_

U.S.S.D.S. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature *Paul Cummins*  
Room # Rm 313

Original French Documents  
in French Language -  
Expts used in Court

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2772

18 Dec 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Forty-one Affidavits and Official Reports on Japanese Atrocities, French Indo-China

Date: 1942-1945 Original (x) Copy ( ) Language: French English

Has it been translated? Yes ( ) No (x)  
Has it been photostated? Yes ( ) No (x)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Governor-General, FIC

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Atrocities, Indo-China; Crimes Against Humanity; Violation POW Convention

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

By Areas, as follows:

Ha-Giang

2772-A-1 Evidence of Chief Adjutant SURYAU  
Massacres at Ha-Giang

2772-A-2 Evidence of Hospital Chief Adjutant POTIN  
Assassination at Ha-Giang

2772-A-3 Affidavit of Chief of Infantry Battalion MOULLET  
Two (2) Frenchwomen (at Hoang-Su-Phi: French  
(Prov. of Ha-Giang) raped

2772-A-4 Affidavit of Mrs. CASAULA  
Death of Frenchwoman

2772-A-5 Evidence of Mrs. REMIGLREAU - Rape

2772-A-6 Affidavit of Mrs. FLOURET - Rape

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Vachay

2772-C-1 Affidavit of Serg. Le-dinh-Bao  
Massacre at Tien-Yen (Prov. of Hai-Ninh)

Hanoi

- 2772-D-1 Affidavit of Surgeon ROUAN  
Assassination of Staff-Surgeon COSTE
- 2772-D-2 Affidavit of Doctor QUENARDDEL, Chief of the  
Office of Hygiene at Hanoi
- 2772-D-3 Official report of murder of Annamese Chu-Ngoi-  
MON and treatment of Annamese citizens  
Ng-Van-NHUONG and Dinh-van-NHE
- 2772-D-4 Official report of torture under false incul-  
pation of spy, and custody and torture  
of Mr. SURENA, employee of bonded warehouse
- 2772-D-5 Official report of arbitrary custody and  
violence to Mr. CASABIANCA of Hanoi police
- 2772-D-6 Affidavit of Mr. WINTER of Hanoi Public Works
- 2772-D-7 Affidavit of Mr. BABIN, Manager of the  
North Indo-China Brewery and Glass Co.  
Tortures of French citizens in custody
- 2772-D-8 Affidavit of Mr. DUQUESNAY - cruelties
- 2772-D-9 Affidavit of Mr. NOURRIT  
Treatment of French citizens in custody
- 2772-D-10 Affidavit of Mr. TALBA  
Brutalities and robbery while in custody
- 2772-D-11 Affidavit of Mr. TANGUY, Chief Adjutant  
Assassination of French woman
- 2772-D-12 Affidavit of Mr. BELGODERE  
Brutality while in custody
- 2772-D-13 Affidavit of Mr. AUBRY  
Brutality while in custody

Lang-son

- 2772-E-1 Affidavit of Miss MONNET - Rape at Lang-son
- 2772-E-2 Official report of murder at Lang-son
- 2772-E-3 Affidavit of Mrs. AVISSE - massacre
- 2772-E-4 Affidavit of Miss TAPUTUARA'I - rape
- 2772-E-5 Affidavit of Mrs. NG-THI-THONG - massacres, etc.

Cao-Bang

- 2772-F-1 Affidavit of Creole - ROBERT  
Torture at Trung-Anh-Phu, Cao-bang,  
Lang-son and Hanoi

Haiphong

- 2772-G-1 Affidavit of Mr. POLI, Mining expert - torture
- 2772-G-2 Affidavit of Mr. LEMOUSIS, Manager of warehouse.  
Torture at Haiphong and Hanoi
- 2772-G-3 Affidavit of Mrs. CLAVE, Manager of the Far East  
Publishing Company - cruelty
- 2772-G-4 Affidavit of Mr. CHEVIN, Chief of Public Works.  
Torture
- 2772-G-5 Official report of tortures and extortion of  
Anna lese Ng-van-Minh

Bao-Giang

- 2772-H-1 Affidavit of Mr. DUBIS, Indochinese guard  
Cruelty
- 2772-H-2 Affidavit of Mr. Saldarkhan - tortures

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Hao-Binh

- 2772-B-1 Report of Surgeon PORTE - Life of POWs at Hao-Binh
- 2772-B-2 Affidavit of Sgt. Major LAURENT - cruelties, etc.
- 2772-B-3 Affidavit of Mr. DUCHUSSOY - POWs at Hanoi

Vinh

- 2772-I-1 Affidavit of Mr. JULLIEN, employee of Indo-China Commercial Union Co. - atrocities
- 2772-I-2 Affidavit of Mr. COUDOUX - Cruelties

Saigon

- 2772-J-1 Affidavit of Mrs. BERTRAND - death of her husband
- 2772-J-2 Affidavit of Adjutant ANTOURD - tortures
- 2772-J-3 Report of Capt. BEAUVALLET - cruelties

Analyst: W.H. WAGNER

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*Internee*  
*FRENCH ENDOUJIAN*

DEPOSITION OF THE CHIEF ADJUTANT SURYAU

Subject: Massacres at HAGIANG

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR CERTIFICATION

SAIGON, 20 May 1946

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

(3FAL) WAR CRIMES SERVICE  
SAIGON, 21 May 1946  
(Signature illegible)

FOR CERTIFICATION:

French High Commissioner for Indo-China

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

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

Certificate

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

(Sgd) YALE MAXON

Doc 2772A-1

Ex. 2158

河江 / HAGAIAUG / ノ 虐殺ニ關スル  
スリアウ / SURYAU / 准尉ノ供述書

維持不可能トナツタ外人部隊兵舎ノ降伏ノ後、  
佛蘭西兵ハ三個ノ集團ニ分ケラレ、營廷へ連れ出  
サレタ。

第一團ハ人質トシテ進行サレタベルタール、ジ  
ヤンスネル兩大尉、クールビエール軍醫トジョス  
ト曹長、ルヴェリエ軍曹、水兵二名ト私カラナル  
集團テ正門前へ。

第二團ハ下士官數名ト外人部隊兵カラ成リ、第  
一團カラ程遠カラヌ所へ。

第三ノ集團ハ外人部隊ノ下士若干、水兵一名、植民  
地兵若干ヲ含ミ酒保ノ附近へ。

憲兵隊ノ一將校若シクハ下士ハ、其處ニ私服テ  
居合セタ森岡中尉ニ俘虜ノ措置ニ關シ指揮ヲ仰イ  
タ。彼ハ之ニ答ヘテ人俘虜達ヲ掃射スルヨウ合  
圖シタ。スルト日本兵ハ第二集團ノ俘虜目掛ケテ  
殺到シ、コレヲ地上ニ投ゲテ、銃劍ヲ以テ刺殺シ  
タ。同時ニ第三集團ノ俘虜モ、私ハ右前ハ知ラ  
イガ容易ニ見分ケ得ル、三名ノ安南人ノ爲、拳銃  
テ射殺サレタ。ソシテ森岡中尉ハ、一日本軍下士  
ノ手カラ劍ヲ取ツテ、ベルタール大尉ヲ切り始メ

RETURN TO ROOM 361



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2.

タ。第一撃ハ背ニ達シ、第二撃ハ頬ト右耳ヲ殺ギ  
取ツタ。ソノ時大尉ハ「私ハ貴方ニ何ヲシマシタ  
カ？」ト云ヒ、（彼ハ）一發ノピストルヲ心臓ニ受  
ケ絶命シタ。

第一群ノ他ノメンバーハ毆打サレタダケデア  
ルガ、私ハ額部ヲ彈丸ノ尖部ヲ以テ打込マレタ。

此ノ虐殺ハ四十四名ノ生命ヲ奪ツタ。

生存者ハムーレ指揮官ノ降伏ヲ得ル爲、司令官  
官舎へ進行サレタ。六、七名ノ日本軍將校ハ拳銃  
ヲ以テ我々ノ背後ヨリ我々ヲ威嚇シテキタ。

ムーレ指揮官ノ降伏ノ後、我々ハ獄ニ收容サレ  
タ。ソノ後私ガ食前飲酒ノ時、官舎ニ送ラレタビ  
トキユ軍曹ト、外人部隊兵ノ分團ニ關スル消息ヲ  
尋ネタ時、日本兵ハ私ニ、彼等ハ戦死シタト答へ  
タガ、非戦闘員俘虜送ハ、彼等ハ殺害ノ後方デ銃  
殺サレタト私達ニ言ツテキタ。

証人 署名 スリアウ

調査官 署名 (解讀不能)

委員會議長 署名 キリアン

證明ノ爲メ

西貢 一九四六年五月二十日

Y. チユルク

行政連絡士官 中佐 (署名)

戦犯聯邦局長

官印

西貢 戦犯局  
一九四六年五月二十一日

3.

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證明ノ爲メ

印度支那聯邦西高等辯理官

司法長官ノ認可ニヨリ

署名（解讀不能）

官印

印度支那聯邦政府  
司法局

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

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

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

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

INTERROGATING OFFICER  
(Signature illegible)

WITNESS: (Signed) POTIN

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION  
(Signed) GUILLIEN

FOR CERTIFICATION

FOR CERTIFICATION  
HIGH COMMISSIONER OF  
FRANCE FOR INDO-CHINA  
By authorization of the  
Commissioner of Justice.

SAIGON, 20th May 1946

Lt. Col. Y. TURCK, O.L.A.  
Chief of Federal War Crimes Office

(Signed) De La Charriere

(SEAL) WAR CRIMES SERVICE  
Saigon, 21 May 1946

(SEAL) FEDERAL GOV'T OF INDO-CHINA  
Commissioner of Justice

Certificate

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

(Signed) GEORGE BUFFINGTON

Doc 2772 A-2

Ex. 2151

河江 / HAGIANG / ニ於ケル虐殺ノ件ニ関スル「ポ  
タン」 / POTLIN / 看護准尉ノ供述書

私ハ俘虜トアツテカラ約二十ノ死体ガ川端ニア  
ルノヲ見マシタガ彼等ノ處刑ハ目撃シマセンデシ  
タ。

三月十二日ノ十一時頃數名ノ安南人看護手ガ外人  
部隊兵ノエレノルガ病院背後ノ巖山ノ間ニ隠レテ  
居ルト私ニ告ゲマシタ。私ハ看護手ヲ通ジテ「エレ  
ノル」ニ出來ルテラ夜ノ暗闇ニ乘ジテ私營ノ所へ  
來ル様ニト云ツテヤリマシタガ、私達ハ一般人病  
院へ運レテ行カレタノデソレハ不可能トナリマシ  
タ。私ハ後ニアツテ「エレノル」ハ捕ヘラレ、川  
端ノ虐殺ヲ免ガレタ「メシヤル」ト同様射殺サ  
レタ事ヲ知リマシタ。

三月十五日救護所ノ後ニアル小サテ寺ニ隠レテ  
居タ佛人部隊兵「イヴァノフ」ガ日本人ニ捕ヘラ  
レタト云フ事ヲ一般人ノ抑留者カラ聞キマシタ。  
程經テ私が陸軍病院ノ自分ノ室ノ窓カラ見ルト「イ  
ヴァノフ」ハ日本人眷兵二人ト共ニ到着シマシタ。  
彼等ハ恰度私ノ室ノ窓ノ前ニ立停リ「ムラサキ」  
中尉ガソコニ到着シ、「イヴァノフ」ヲ縛ラセ地  
面ニ坐ルヤウ命ジ、ソシテ「ミソコ」ト云フ安南

婦人ノ通譯ヲ呼ビ出シマシタ。始メ「ムラサキ」ハ此ノ伴房ノ顔ニマトモニ石ヲ投ゲ付ケマシタ。ソレカラ彼ヲ立チ上ラセテ橋ノ下手ノ川端ヘ連レテ行キマシタ。一人ノ日本軍曹ハ「イヴァノフ」ノ上着ヲ剣ギ取り襯衣ヲ顔ノ上マデ捲リ上ゲ「ムラサキ」ハ銃剣付キノ小銃ヲ持ツテ來サセ、「イヴァノフ」ノ胸ヲ銃剣デ突キ刺シテ殺シマシタ。

ボ テ ン / 署名 /

調査官 署名 / 不明 /

委員會議長 ギユイリアン / 署名 /

證明 西貢一九四六年五月二十日

戦犯局長、事務連絡士官

Y・テユルク中佐 / 署名及官印 /

證明 印度支那佛蘭西高等辨理官

司法局長ノ命ニヨリ

署名 / 不明 /

官印

印度支那聯邦政府  
司法長官

A F F I D A V I T : MOULLET Albert Louis, Chief of Battalion  
OC of the Colonial Infantry, Ex-  
Commander of the IIIrd Territory and  
of the military Sub-division of HAGIANG  
Born the 15th August 1908 at Marseilles  
Son of MOULLET Albert and of BLANC Jeanne  
Domicile at Hanoi, 29 Bd Dong-Khanh  
and in France, 23 hue de la Republique  
at Cuers - Var -

The French Garrison of HAGIANG (150 Europeans,  
500 Indo-chinese) were attacked by surprise by a Japanese Bn  
under Commander SAKANO (900 men) the 9th March 1945 towards  
1910 hours.

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

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

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

- The exterior defenses of the Fortress, the  
barracks of the Indo-chinese Guard, the "Bonnet  
Phrygien", the Coast 350, fell into the hands  
of the Japanese before 23 hours.
- The Fortress surrendered the 10th March towards  
7 o'clock.
- The barracks of the Legion towards 8 o'clock.  
The Japanese thereupon massacred almost the  
whole number of the Legion's defenders, that  
is to say, 45 men. (In the afternoon of the 10th  
they massacred 23 men who had given themselves  
up in the morning and 22 men who had given  
themselves up about noon.
- Other assassinations were spread out between  
the 10th and 20th to a total of 88 victims.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

He brutally separated the little girl from us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This indescribable treatment was the work of Lieutenant FURUKAWA.

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

I overthrew one by one the objections which FURUKAWA raised.

There are no horses for them.

TRI CHAU is able to provide them.

He has no more.

They will go on foot.

Madame DUMOULIN is pregnant, she cannot make long marches.

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

It was no good.

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

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

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

Battalion Commander CAPPONI, captured at COC PAI on 27 March 1945 and first of all imprisoned at XIN MAN was transferred at the beginning of April to HAGIANG via HOANG SU PHI.

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

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

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

FURUKAWA did not give any result to the requests of Commandant /Major/ CAPPONI and the new representations that we made together, after his arrival at HAGIANG, to Commandant /Major/ SAWANO had no better success.

On 7 May 1945, in the presence of the French soldiers who shared my captivity, Captains VAILLANT, JEAN CENILLE, CASAULA, Cadet VIRET, Gendarme POTTEVIN, Commandant SAWANO announced to me that Madame DUMOULIN and her sister had run away from HOANG SU PHI. As I expressed some astonishment in view of the advanced pregnancy of Madame DUMOULIN and their ignorance of the locality he told me that they

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

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

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

Transferred at the end of May to YITTHI and then to KANOI, we were kept without news of Mlle. DUMOULIN and Mlle. TRILUYER up to Japan's surrender and even far later.

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

Of these native versions, one says that they were beheaded a few hundred metres from the KOANG SU PFI post on the track leading to BAN MEI, and the other, that they were shot behind the Yamen du Tri Chau of KOANEX SU PFI.

/s/ Mouillet  
Mouillet Albert

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

/s/ C. le Sourd  
Capitaine le Sourd.

For the legalisation of the signatures of M. M. Mouillet and Capt. le Sourd, affixed opposite.

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

J. Tariviere (? )  
Commissariat of the Republic  
Civil Service - HANOI  
Tonkin and North Annam

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口供書ノ拔萃ノ

ムウレ・アルベール・ルイ / MOULLET Albert Louis /  
植民地歩兵大隊長

元第三管區及ビ「ハ・ジャン」部隊司令官

一九〇八年八月十五日、「マルセイユ」ニ生ル

父ノ名 ムウレ・アルベール

母ノ名 ブラン・ジャンヌ

住所 河内ドン・カン街一九番地及フランス、キユエル、レピユブリッ

ク街二三番地ノヴァール縣ノ

河江 / HAGIANG / ノフランス兵營ハ

「將校群ノ一部ヲ喪ツタ、フランス駐屯軍ノ抵抗部隊ハ相次イデ降伏シタ即チ

一城塞ノ外廓防禦デアアル印度支那保安隊ノ兵營「ボネ・ファイルジャン」 / BONNET PHYGIEN / 隊、三五〇高地ハ二十三時間ヲ經ズシテ日本兵ノ手中ニ陥チタ

一城塞ハ三月十日七時頃降伏ス

一外人部隊ノ兵營ハ八時頃

日本兵ハ直チニ殆ンド全部ノ外人部隊ノ防禦兵即チ四十五名ヲ虐殺シタ。(彼等ハ十日ノ午后朝降伏シタ二十三名ト正午頃降服シタ十一名ヲ虐殺シタ。)  
他ノ虐殺ガ十日カラ二十日マデノ間ニ逐次行ハレ犠牲者ノ總計ハ八十八名ニ達シタ)

2124

1

「我々が此ノ庭ニ到着シタト思フマモナク我々ハ日本軍ノ之等二分隊長、古川中尉ガ旅客部屋ノアル建物ノ階段ヲ攀ジ登リ、其處ニ閉ジコモルノヲ見タ。

ヤガテ我々ノウチ誰モ見識ラナイガソノフランス人的態度ハ何等ノ疑ヒヲモ起サセナイ一人ノ少女ガ啜リ泣キナガラ其處カラ降りテ來タ。

彼女ガ余ノ質問ニ對シ答ヘル事ガ出來ルヤウニナツタ時余ハ彼女ガ姉ノ家テ數日ヲ送ルタメ、ハノイヨリ來タ、トルリユイエ嬢デアルコト、ソノ姉ハ、北光ノBACQUANGノ駐屯隊ノ一下士官ノ妻、デユムワラン夫人デアアルコト、北光ニ於ケル三月九日ノ事件デ驚カサレ、三月十一日、十二日ニ黃昕飛ノHOANG-SUPHIノ佛軍ノ退却ニ姉ト一語ニ隨行シテ來タモノデアアルコトヲ知ツタ。

トルリユイエ嬢ガ我々ニ話シテイタ間ニ、古川中尉ガ兩手ニ一ツツツ鞆ヲ持ツテ階段カラ降りテキタ彼ハ兇暴ニ此ノ少女ヲ我々カラ引離シタ。

我々ハ十五分後我々が既ニ見識ツテイタ、デユムワラン夫人ガ涙ナガラニ階段ノ露台ノ下ニ現ハレルノヲ見タ。

「……………」

「十七日夜、我々ハ黃昕飛ニカヘツタ。此等二人ノ女性ハ水モ食物モナシニ放ツテオカレダガ苦シメラ

レハシナカッタ。

彼女等ノ苦痛ハ十七日ノ夜再ビ始マツタ。其ノ時我々ハ又日本部隊ノ暴行カラ彼女等ヲ免レサセルタメ不可能事ヲ成シタ。

十八日ノ朝、彼女等ハ我々カラ引キ離サレ駐屯所ニ移サレタ。其處デ日本兵等ノ中央ニ据エラレタ二ツノ寢台ガ彼女等ニ割り當テラレタ。

約五十人ガ寢テイタ此ノ小部屋デ彼女等ハ恐ルベキ苦惱ヲ忍從シタ。

此ノ小部屋カラ離レルノヲ嚴重ニ監視サレ妨ゲラレタ彼女等ハ五十人ノ粗野ナ日本兵ノ思フママデアツタ。

晝トナク夜トナク、彼女等ハ次カラ次ヘト占領者全部ノ面前デ各自ノ氣マグレヲ忍バナケレバナラナカツタ。

「カボニ大隊長ハ一九四五年三月二十七日ニ、コック・パイニ監禁サレ、先ヅ、シン・マンニ投獄サレ

四月初旬ニ黃昕飛ヲ經テ河江ニ移サレタ。

四月六日黃昕飛ニ到着シテ彼ハ此等二人ノ苦イ女性ノ痛マシイ運命ヲ自身ノ眼デ確認シ且デユムウラシ夫人ト手短カナ談話ヲ交ヘタ。

4.

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彼ハ彼女自身カラ直接聞イタコトヲ私ニ語ツタノ  
デアリマスガ日本兵ハ飽キ足リルマデ彼女等ヲ辱シ  
メルコトニ甘ンゼズ何事ニツケテモ彼女等ヲヒドク  
毆打シタ事又妹ハ理性ヲ失ヒ始メタト。

(次頁へ續ク)



「一九四五年五月七日、余ト共ニ監禁セラレタル  
 フランス人、即チヴァアイヤン、ジヤンスネル及  
 ビカソウラ大尉、ヴィレ見習士官、ボワツヴィン  
 憲兵ノ面前テ、澤野少佐ハ、テユムウラン夫人及  
 ビ其ノ妹ハ貴所カラ脱走シタト云フ事ヲ余ニ知  
 ラセム。テユムウラン夫人ハ監獄中デアリ、又復  
 女給ハ此ノ地方ニツイテ何モ知ラナイノテ、余ハ  
 若干ノ事キヲ表ハシタ。ソレニ復ハ余ニ、復女  
 給ガ「憂鬱病ノ發作」ヲ起シテ卒タル事、然シ復女  
 給ヲ監獄中デアリ、ヤカテ再ビ探シ出ステアロウ  
 トノ旨ヲ返答シタ。

二日後、復ハ余ノ質問ニ對シ、依然トシテ復女  
 給ヲ監獄中デアル旨ヲ答エタ。

一九四五年五月十七日、澤野少佐ハ決定的ニ河  
 江ヲ去リ、復ノ後任者ハ我々ヲ見ニ來ルコトヲ意  
 ツタ。

五月末、越池/VIBETRI/ニ、次イテ河内ニ  
 移サレタ我々ハ日本ノ降伏マテ、且ツソレ以後テ  
 サエモ、ソユムウラン夫人及ビトルリユイエ位ノ  
 消息ニ接シナカツタ。

漸ク一九四六年ノ初メ頃ニナリ、一九四五年四  
 月二十八日、二十九日ニ、日本軍ニ占領サレテ居  
 ツタ營送/MAMMEI/屯營地ニ對シ、クラン少

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佐ノフランス支隊ニヨリ行ハレタ事蹟ヘノ復得ト  
シテ、之等二人ノ若イ女性ハ、一九四五年五月初  
旬、古川中尉自身ニ依ツテ行ハレナカッタトシテ  
モ、後ノ命令ニヨリ處殺サレタ事ヲ土人ノ情報ニ  
ヨリ知ツタ。

土人ノ話ノ一ツハ、後女婦ハ警邏ニ送ズル小徑  
上テ、貴所飛砲管砲カラ數百米ノ所テ斬首サレタ  
コトヲ、他ノ話ハ後女婦ハ貴所飛砲ノ知州（部長）  
官署ノ後テ銃殺サレタト云フコトヲ述ベテキル。

ルーレ。アルベールノ署名ノ

ノ調査官ノ証明及署名ノ

ノ口供人ノ署名証明、証明官ノ署名及官印ノ

Doc 2772A-3 (cert.)

書類第二七七二A-1三號

證

余水谷乙吉ハ余ガ佛蘭西語及ビ日本語  
ニ精通セル者ナルコト竝ニ佛蘭西語原文  
及ビ日本語原文ヲ對照ノ上石ハ本書類シ  
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

水谷乙吉

昭和二十一年十二月三十一日

O. Mizutani

A F F I D A V I T

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

AT HAGIANG:

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) F. CASAULA

Fernand Casaula

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

(Signed) Captain LE SOURD

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

Hanoi, 12 Sept. 1946

Chief of /illegible/ the Civil Registry

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

EXHIBIT NO. 2121

口 供 警

カゾーラ・フェルナン / CASAUULA  
FLRNAME /

一九〇〇年九月六日ボルドー生レ  
マリア・カゾーラノ息子

佛蘭西ノ住所、ボルドー、マンドロン街

七一

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河江 / HAGIANG / ニ於テ

一九四五年三月二十七日ノ夕方二十一時頃私ハ  
日本ノ伍長ニ呼バレ、カン・バ（光形）哨所ノ  
外或ル家屋へ導カレマシタ、ソコニハ牀ノ上ニ  
傷ツキ臥シタ一人ノ廻リニ十五人計リノ印度支  
那人ガキマシタ。私ハソレガ誰デアルカ見分ケ  
ルヤウニ求メラレマシタ。私ハ近寄り河江ノル  
ナール・アンドレ嬢デアルコトヲ認メマシタ。  
伍長ハ私ニ彼女ノ傷ニツキ彼女ニ尋ネ又ドウシ  
テ光形ニ居ルノカ問ヘト求メマシタ。

ルナール嬢ハ私ニ話ツテ、彼女ノ父ガ一九四五年  
三月九日ノ夜ニ流弾ニヨリ殺サレ、彼女ハ母ト  
共ニ林ヲ横切ツテ逃レラン。バン（諒雲）ニ到  
着スルコトニ成功シタ、一九四五年三月二十六

日 彼 女 共ニ日本兵ニ捕ハレ日本兵ハ彼女  
等ヲ強姦シカレ 彼女ノ母ヲ銃剣デ殺害シタ。  
ルナール嬢ハ左肩ヲ貫カレタ。又通ゲルコトガ  
出来、光形ハ着イタ。コトハ物話中伍長ハ牀ノ上

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2.

ニ坐リ、ルナール嬢ノ着物ノ下へ手ヲヤリイヤ  
ラシク彼女ノ体ニ觸レテ居タ。一人ノ通譯ガ日  
本ノ伍長へ我々ノ會話ヲ翻譯シマシタ。

日本ノ醫師ガ居ラナイノデ私ハルナール嬢へ必  
要ナ手當ソ與ヘル許可ヲ求メマシタ。誰モ私ノ  
求メニ耳ヲ氣サズ二人ノ兵士ガ私ヲ私ノ部屋へ  
連れ戻シマシタ。翌日私ハ負傷者ノ容態ヲ知ラ  
ウトシマシタ。日六兵ノ伍長ハ私ニ彼女ノ傷ガ  
惡臭ヲ發スルト答ヘマシタ。私ノ推測デハルノ  
I・アンドレ嬢ハ二十七日ノ夜中數度新タニ強  
姦サレ、コノ暴行ト手當ヲシナカツタ傷ノ爲メ  
死ンダニ違ヒナイト思ヒマス。

何ントナレバ搜索ヲ重ネタニ拘ハラズ彼女ノ跡  
方ヲ見出スコトガデキナカツタカラデアリマス。

(口供者署名)

(調査官證明及署名)

(口供者署名ノ證明、署名及官印)

DEPOSITION OF MRS. REMIGEREAU (PAULETTE)

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

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

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

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

The next day, 11 March, toward 10000 the Japanese brought in 10 prisoners. It was then that a Japanese made a sign to Mrs. V..... and to me from the door to follow him. Then, accompanied by one other,



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

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

On the evening of the 12th, toward 1600, Major SAWANO and the interpreter YAMADA had us leave, Mr. and Mrs. V....., my son and me.

The Major ordered me to go to Major MOULLET's and Mr. and Mrs. V..... to prison. We were assembled with Major MOULLET and Mrs. MOULLET in the home of Captain VAILLANT. There were 17 of us. During a month and a half nothing to report.

One day after Major SAWANO came with the soldier YANO to compel me to go to serve coffee at the house of the Nipponese officers. The Annamite women, he said, resembled monkeys and were not pretty. I had SAWANO told that I had been attending the Japanese for three days at the hospital (in reality I had only been taking medicines from boxes), that that was enough for me. SAWANO said then that I should go to serve coffee some day. I had him told that I would not go, that I had been pregnant for two months.

Another month of writing: nothing to report.

When Mr. GIBRI went to get milk the morning of the 11th he crossed over the YEM BIEN bridge and saw the cadavers to the left of the bridge. According to the testimony of a Legionnaire who was only wounded and could flee to the mountains, Mr. PERIOL was among them. He could have saved himself but caused himself to be noticed by crying "my wife, my child!". His head was cut off.

29 October 1945

Certified True Copy

President of the Commission. (Sgd) GUILLET

FOR CERTIFICATION

For certification:  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER OF  
FRANCE FOR INDO-CHINA.

By Authority:  
The Commissioner of Justice  
/Signature illegible/  
/SEAL/

Saigon, 20 May 1946  
Lt. Colonel Y. TURCK, O.L.A.  
Chief of Federal War Crimes Service  
/SEAL/  
/SIGNED:/ Y. TURCK

Certificate:-

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

/S/ Yale Maxon

EX 2122

Doc 2772A-5

ルシデユロー (ポーレット) / REMIGEREAU PAHLEFF 夫人  
ノ供送 (被奉)

本供送ハ北部印度支部ニ於ケル段争犯罪調査擔當ノ  
法學部教授レイモン・ギリアン / RAYMOND GUILLEMIN  
氏ノ受理セルモノデアル。

三月九日私ハ

十九時カ二十時頃私ハ一日本人ニヨツテ階段へ這レ  
出サレ、ナブキンヲ激怒ヲハメラレマシタ。私ハ、  
ナブキンヲ取除イテ、叫聲ヲ發スルコトガ出來マシ  
タ。ソシテ足摺ヲサレタケレドモ坂本 / BATAKEHANO  
ノトコロマデ辿リツクコトガ出來マシタ。次イデー  
時間ハ平靜デシタ。ソレカラ私ハ坂本カラ降ルヤウ  
合圖サレマシタガ私ハ拒絶シマシタ。ソノタメ一日  
本人ノタメ腹ト尻ヲ銃劍ノ平部デ打タレ、モウ一人  
ノ日本人カラハ篠デ打タレマシタ。私ハ平手打モ受  
ケマシタ。尋ビ勝復。次イデ彼等ハ私が限ツテキル  
カドウカラ確カメルタメ銃劍デ私ノ足ヲ打ツタリ、  
煙草テ隙ヲ燒イタリシマシタ。

翌三月十一日十時頃日本軍八十名ノ俘虜ヲ連レテ  
來マシタ。コノ時一日本人ハV夫人ト私ニツイテ來  
ルヤウ戸口ノトコロデ合圖ヲシテカラ、絶ノ一名ヲ

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

2

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伴ツテ、私達ヲ四階へ上ラセマシタ。V夫人ハ一日  
本人ニツイテアル部屋へ入ラネバナラナカツタ。モ  
ウ一人ノ日本人ハ私ノ下袴ヲトラセテ私ヲ莫蔭ノ上  
へ寢カセマシタ。私ハ妊娠状態ノタメ救ハレマシタ。  
V夫人ハ暫クシテ私ノ後カラ降りテ來マシタガ強姦  
サレタコトヲ直グニ私ニ打明ケマシタ。ソノ日ノウ  
チニ彼女ハ探シ求メラレルコト五度ニ及ビマシタ。  
V夫人ノ夫ハ妻ノ連帯的外出ニ反對出來ナイヤウニ  
打タレマシタ。

十二日モV夫人ハ更ニ五回暴行ヲ受ケマシタ。私  
ハ彼女トハ反對ニ完全ナ平靜ヲ與ヘラレマシタ。

A F F I D A V I T

CAZAJOUS Cecile, Agnes, Valentine, born 21 November 1905 at ARICIZANS-AVANT (Hautes-Pyrenees)

Wife of Adjutant FLOURET

Daughter of CAZAJOUS Jean and of Anastasio LACAZE

Domicile in France: GONTEAU (Lot-et-Garonne)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

About 28 May everybody was transferred by truck, the men to Vietri, the women to Hanoi.

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

/Sig/ Flouret

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

/Sgd/ Captain Le Sourd

Verified for the legalization  
of the signature:  
The Chief of the Special Section  
of the Surete Federale  
Certifies that the person who signed the  
present declaration is indeed:

Mrs. Flouret  
/Sgd/  
Henri Le Cuir  
Police Commissioner

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

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

/s/ Denzel Carr



口供書(抜粋)

カザジュー・セシル・アギエ・ヴァレンチンヌ

/Cazaïous, Cecile, Agée, Valentine/

一九〇五年十一月二十一日アルシザン・ダン  
(オート・ピレネ)に於て出生

准尉フルウレートの妻

ジャン・カザジュー及アナスタジニアカアスの女

佛國に於ける住所・ゴントオ(ロテガロニス縣)

三月九日十九時十五分頃

夫と私は中庭に据えられ持物全部を剥ぎ取

られ縛られて鉄床で叩かれた。この鉄床は長巻

から掠奪したものである(今でも私は頸の皮と左の眼窩に

創がある)そして安邊/YEN-BIEN/橋近くへ連れ

て行かれた。そこで私は未だ戦斗継続中の

佛蘭西軍と日本軍との間で楯のハは割れ

たのがありす。私達は朝までそこに居り、

でそこから賭博場の一つへ連行されたのです」

私は先の賭博場の一部屋に夫と共に閉ざされ

ました。そこにはしし、ジュロオ夫人(ペリオリ准尉の妻)

ジャン・エル軍曹、一海軍中尉と他の二十三人の佛蘭西

軍士一緒にゐました。この二十三人の軍士達は僅よられ

安邊橋へ送り出されて行き、惨殺されました。私も一人

であり、前記五人は私達の居た場所に押し込めら

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

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れた。そこで夫の眠る前夜で私が最初の兵隊十風の籠れ事を受けました。がこうかくそれには抵抗しました。  
一九四五年三月十日の夜中に私はししじじロオ夫人と共に隣の部屋に移されました。そして私は日本人の乱暴を為すがまゝにせわしを得たのであります。私はまた五度強姦されました。その一層はししじじロオ夫人の前でありました。ししじじロオ夫人は検査を受けず免れたのです。

この出来事は次の様に行われた。口取初私はししじじロオ夫人と一緒に隣の部屋へ二人の止歩哨に連れられて行った。彼等は私達を劇しく殴った。そして地べたに寝かし彼等の一人は私の下袴を脱かせ強姦をした。夜中に更に四回連れ出されて同じ方法で犯された。犯罪者達は常に完全な武装をしておいた。私と同じ部屋に押し込まれてみた。私を縛られ、みたが誰かが捜しに来ても何も言えなことができた。いつの間に入らうとする度に数多くの劇しい殴打を受けた。

(口述人署名)

(調査官の証明及署名)  
(口供人の署名証明、証明官の署名及官印)

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

Republic of France

In the year 1946 on the 9th December.

I, Captain Claude LE SOURD, Attache to the Federal War Crimes Service, assisted by Miss Monique LEPELLETIER, Interpreter, and Miss DEMENAIS acting as clerk, proceeded, as follows, to the interrogation of the hereinafter named:

Questioned as to his civil status, he declared:

My name is FURUKAWA, born on 29 April 1918, at Miyajiricho, UJIYAMADA City, Mie Ken, son of FURUKAWA Seikichi and FURUKAWA Fusa, following the profession of Captain commander of the 6th Company of the 2nd Battalion of the 226th Regiment.

Q. When did you arrive in French Indo China?

A. Coming from China, I arrived:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The execution took place along a track.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Attache to  
the War Crimes Commission  
/s/ Capt. LE SOURD

The interpreter  
/s/ Miss LEPILLETIER

The Clerk  
/s/ Miss DEMEN/IS

#### Certificate

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

/s/ A. Ashton

Doc 2772 A-2

河江 / HAGIANG / ニ於ケル虐殺ノ件ニ關スル「ボ  
タン」 / PORTIN / 看護准尉ノ供述書

cut 2152  
私ハ俘虜トナツテカラ約二十ノ死体ガ川端ニア  
ルノヲ見マシタガ彼等ノ處刑ハ目撃シマセンデシ  
タ。

三月十二日ノ十一時頃數名ノ安南人看護手ガ外人  
部隊兵ノエレノルガ病院背後ノ巖山ノ間ニ隠レテ  
居ルト私ニモゲマシタ。私ハ看護手ヲ通ジテ「エレ  
ノル」ニ出來ルアラ夜ノ暗闇ニ聚ジテ私達ノ所ヘ  
來ル様ニト云ツテヤリマシタガ、私達ハ一般人病  
院ヘ連レテ行カレタノデソレハ不可能トナリマシ  
タ。私ハ後ニ「ツテ」「エレノル」ハ捕ヘラレ、川  
端ノ虐殺ヲ免ガレタ「メシヤル」ト同機射殺サ  
レタ事ヲ知リマシタ。

三月十五日救護所ノ後ニアル小サナ寺ニ隠レテ  
居タ佛人部隊兵「イヴァノフ」ガ日本人ニ捕ヘラ  
レタト云フ事ヲ一般人ノ抑留者カラ聞キマシタ。  
程經テ私ガ陸軍病院ノ自分ノ室ノ窓カラ見ルト「イ  
ヴァノフ」ハ日本人者兵二人ト夫ニ到着シマシタ。  
彼等ハ恰度私ノ室ノ窓ノ前ニ立停リ「ムラサキ」  
中尉ガソコニ到着シ、「イヴァノフ」ヲ縛ラセ地  
面ニ坐ルヤウ命ジ、ソシテ「ミソコ」ト云フ安南

婦人ノ通譯ヲ呼ビ出シマシタ。始メ「ムラサキ」ハ此ノ伴房ノ顔ニマトモニ石ヲ投ゲ付ケマシタ。ソレカラ彼ヲ立チ上ラセテ橋ノ下手ノ川端ヘ連レテ行キマシタ。一人ノ日本軍曹ハ「イヴァノフ」ノ上着ヲ剝ギ取り襦衣ヲ顔ノ上マデ捲リ上ゲ「ムラサキ」ハ銃剣付キノ小銃ヲ持ツテ來サセ、「イヴァノフ」ノ胸ヲ銃剣デ突キ刺シテ殺シマシタ。

ボ テ ン / 署名 /

調査官 署名 / 不明 /

委員會議長 ギニイリアン / 署名 /

證明 西貢一九四六年五月二十日

戦犯局長、事務連絡士官

Y. チユルク中佐 / 署名及官印 /

證明 印度支那佛蘭西高等辨理官

司法局長ノ命ニヨリ

署名 / 不明 /

官印

印度支那聯邦政府  
司法長官

AFFIDAVIT:

PORTE, Laurent  
Medical Officer Colonial Troops.  
Son of PORTE Louis and LION Emilie.  
Born 6 Sept. 1913 at TOULON (Var)  
Living at SAIGON, 14 Rue d'Arclause.

Duration of work and effective strength.

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

The return was staggered from 22 to 27 August. The P.W.s were distributed in various camps, from Kilometer 40 up to beyond HOA-BINH. We shall call the camps by the names of the medical officers who were in charge.

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

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

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

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

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

Minimum ration, say: 1,180 calories  
Maximum ration, say: 2,020 calories  
The sick only got half-rations.

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

Work: It consisted of:

Embankments for the construction of mountain roads and trails.  
Placing of wooden bridges.  
Boring of numerous tunnels in the mountains.



Timbering of these tunnels.

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

The work was stopped 16 August.

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

Death-rate:

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

12 Sept: percentage 3.3%).

Note: This percentage gives no account of the actual facts since the detachment that left on August, generally speaking, did not undergo sufferings protracted enough to produce death. The percentage under 1,800, that is, 5.6% is far nearer the truth.

Disease-rate:

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

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

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

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

Atrocities and Ill-Treatment:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Beatings up on the slightest pretext.

Refusal of medicines and medical evacuations.

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

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

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

Signature of Deponent:

(Illegible)

Captain Laurent FORTE, Medical Corps

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

Signature of the Official Investigator

(Illegible)

Captain Claude Le SOURD

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. 2772B-1.

/s/ A Ashton \_\_\_\_\_

Doc 2772 B-1

EX. 2148

1 佛語ヨリ

口 供 警

ポルト・ローラン / PORTÉ  
Laurent

植民軍附醫師

父 ポルト・ルイ

母 リオン・エミリー

一九一三年九月六日、ツীরロン（ヴァール縣）ニ生ル

西貢、アルクローズ街一四號居住

作業ノ期間並ビニ人員

六月三十日 一、五〇〇人 出發

六月十一日 三〇〇人 "

八月一日 一、二七五人 "

計 三、〇七五人

歸リハ八月二十二日カラ二十七日ニ亘ツテ逐次行  
ハレタ。

捕虜ハ「四〇キロ」收容所カラ和平ヲ超エタトコ  
ロノ各收容所ニ配置サセラレタ。我々ハ收容所ヲ  
擔當シテキタ醫師別ニ分ケテ述べルコトニスル。  
宿所 大部分ノ收容所ニ於テハ日本人並ハ捕虜ヲ  
受ケ入レル準備ヲシテキナカッタ。ソレ故捕虜達  
ハ蒲蓑葺ノ屋根ガ出來上ルマデ毎日風雨ニサラサ

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レタ。

醫師ポルトノ收容所デハ日本人ハ寢板ヲ造ルコトヲ禁ジタノデ、雨ノ降ル度ニ捕虜達ハ水ノ中ニ寢ナケレバナラナカツタ。

マテユン醫師ニ屬スル收容所デハ彼等ハ寢板ヲ建造サセタ併シ捕虜達ヲ上、下ニ區イタ。捕虜ノ大部分ハ蚊張ヲ持タズ且ツ多クノ者ハ毛布ガナカツタ。

食物、米、日ニヨリ、收容所ニヨリ一様デナカツタ。水生ノ安南野菜、(水生蠶繭草、蓮ノ葉、南瓜)ヲ一〇グラムカー一五〇グラム。五グラムカー一〇グラムノ液粉質食糧(馬鈴薯、甘藷、サト薯)一〇グラムノ鹽

七月中一杯ハ脂肪質物、魚肉類、卵、砂糖ノ如キモノハ少シモナカツタ。

此等最後ニアゲタル物質ノ極メテ値カテ量ガ八月ニナリ時々與ヘラレタ。

即チ一日ノ最小限食糧一、一八〇カロリー

最大限食糧二、〇二〇カロリー

病人ハ半量シカ受ケラレナカツタ。

數箇所ノ收容所、特ニ醫師ポルトノ收容所デハ日本人ハ捕虜達ガ日ニ一リツトルニ滿タナイ茶ヲ支

Doc 2772 B-1

給サレルヤウニシタ。停滯道ハカクテ、田圃ノ泥  
水ヲ飲ムノヲ餘儀ナクサレタ。赤痢患者ハ大變ニ  
多敷デアツタ。

作業

其ノ内容次ノ如シ

- ・ 山中ニ於ケル道路及ビ小徑建設ノタメノ土選ビ
- ・ 木橋ノ架設
- ・ 山中ニ多數ノトンネル建造
- ・ トンネルノ木組ミ
- ・ 丸太デテグラレテガラ、之等ノ作業ニ必要ナル丸太ヤ厚板ノ選搬
- ・ 作業ハ八月十六日ニ停止サレタ。

入院及ビ藥品 七月十日以來ハ入院ノ又八月十五日迄ハ全藥品ガ全面的ニ拒否サレタ。

(次頁へ續ク)

## 死亡率

收容所ニ於ケル死者 六十二名

河内城内ノCITADELLEノニカヘツテカラ  
ノ死者 三十六名

死者計九八名（九月一二日現在デノ數字割

合三、三パーセント

註——本歩合ハ事實ヲ説明スルモノデハナイ何故ナラ  
バ、八月一日ニ出發シタ部隊ハ一般ニ死亡ヲ來タスヤウナ  
長イ苦シミヲ受ケナカツタカラデアル。一八〇〇名ニツイテ計算サレ  
タ割合即チ五、六パーセントガハルカニ眞實ニ近イ。  
疾病率。四九〇名ノ重病者ガラネサン病院トシタデル  
看護室ニ收容サレタ。

收容所内ニ於テ約三百人ノ病人ガ衛生施設所ニ場所ガ  
ナイノデ病院ニ入レラレナカツタ。

計、七九〇名ノ病人即チ割合ハ二六パーセント。

瘧氣病、赤痢、脚氣性及ビヴイタミン缺乏性ノ率ノ主  
位ヲ占メタ。

## 殘忍行爲及虐待

Ⅱ醫師フロットノ收容所ニ於テハ一名ガ斬首サレタ（  
醫師フロットニヨリ作ラレタ特別報告ヲ参照）

Ⅰマテユラン醫師ニ屬シタ收容所ニ於テハ赤痢患者達  
ハ檻ノ中ニ彼等ノ排泄物ト一緒ニ閉ヂコメラレタ。少  
量ノ水ト米ガ仕切ノ穴カラ與ヘラレテ居ツタ。

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II 全体カラ見て殘忍行爲ト言ヒ得ルモノハ殆ンドナカッタ、併シ死ヲ起サセントスル確乎タル目的デ秩序的ノ虐待ガアツタ。

II イツモ、夜デサヘ、過激ナ勞働。

II 不充分ナ而シテ殆ンド全ク蛋白質ト脂肪質ノ缺除ニヨル全然不均衡ナ食物

II 病人ヲ丸太棒デ打ツテ勞働ニ組織的ニ送り出ス事、私ノ收容所デハ安南語通譯ノ兵士松本ハ特別ニコノ仕事ニ熱中シテキタ。

II 些細ナ口實デ以テ答刑、

I 藥品及ビ入院ノ拒絶

II 日本將校運ノ意志ハ私ノ收容所長デアアル大尉ノ言葉ノ中ニ現ハレテ居ツタ。食物ノ改善ヲ嘆願シタ會見ノ時、彼ハ私ニ答ヘタ、『君運ハ捕虜デアアル、君運ハ不平ヲ訴ヘル權利ハナイ。モシ、不満ナラバ自殺シテヨイ。モシワシガソノ氣ナラバ私ハ一日乃至數日間ノ食料ヲ削ロウ。病人ニツイテハ、死ンダ者モ之カラ死ヌモノモソコトハ何ラ重大ナ性質ノモノデナイ』。

死者ト病者ノ數字ハ充分雄辯ニアトワズカーケ月コノ作業ガ續イタナラバ大殺戮ノ起ルコトヲ豫見サセテ居ル。

口供人 / 署名

調査官ルースール大尉ノ證明及署名

5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHAL  
/signature/  
Henri Le Cuir  
Superintendent of Police

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

/signature/  
Captain DUCASSE, Jean



Certificate:-

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

/s/ George Buffington

抜萃

口 供 書

陸軍地誌兵隊軍曹「アンリ・ロイラン」/「LAURENT」

HENRI /

一九一八年五月二十八日

「オート・ソイヤ」縣「モンボゾン」ニ生ル

「オルタンス・ロイラン」ノ息

自國ニ於ケル住所

「オート・ソイヤ」縣「モンボゾン」

一、八月一日和平方ノHOA BINH / 一四十番

米ノ領備收容所へ送ラレ私ハ次ノヤウナ事

實ヲ目撃シマシタ。

毎朝、身動ニ出掛ケル前ニ、病人一特ニ瘴氣

病者ト赤痢病者一ハ彼等ノ寢テ居ツタ小屋ノ

前方ニ集メラレタ。コノ時延長デアル一日本

下士ハ地上へ半バ失神シテ倒レルマデ病人ヲ

棍棒デ殴リマシタ。下士ハソレカラ病人ニ立

上ルコトヲ強要シテ益ク動かナイ迄テ再び病

人ヲ殴リ、病人ヲ遊シマシタ。特記スベキコ

トハ之等病人へハ勞働ニ加ハラヌト言フノデ

二度ニ一度食事が取り上げラレテキタコトデ

アリマシタ。

.....

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2.

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- ／口供人署名／
- ／口供人署名證明、證明書、署名及官印／
- ／宣誓、證明及署名／

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FILE COPY

口供書

物余定告 / LE DINH BAO

元飛行機動部隊軍曹、物走 / VATCHAN

予務委員會書記長

住所 物走 (東京 / TONKIN)

一九一六年十二月二十三日 砂的 S A D E C

父、名 物余定夫 / Le Dinh Phan

母、名 梅比百 / Mai Thi Tam

物語、形式ヨル供述 一九四六年九月十七日物走ニ於テ

一九四五年三月十三日私ガ所属シテ居タ機動部隊ハ先安

村 (海寧省 / HAININH / 東京 / TONKIN)

陣地ニ配置置ヤラシメシタ。エステイエンク / Estienne / 大尉ガ

本隊、指揮ヲシテ居マシタ。本隊ハ八人、フランス軍人ト約

四十人、印度支那兵トカラオツテ居マシタ。

七時三十分頃本隊ハ日本兵、有カナ支隊ヨリ龍衣撃テ

サシタ。半時間、戦闘ノ後日本兵等ハ我が隊ニ突撃ヲ

敢行シ、ソノ間ニ銃ヲ、フランス軍人ハ俘虜トナリシタ。

シ、戦闘中受ケタ刀貝傷ニヨリ、逃ゲルコトガ出来ナカシタ。私ハ

彼等ノ間ニ残ツテ居リシタ。捕ヘラレテカラ半時間位後ニ

エステイエンク大尉、コウリアンス 及ビブタール准尉ハ軍

刀ヲ斬首サレシタ。ソレカラツミイテ、ホリ / Pali / 及ビ

リュフイニ / Ruffini / 准尉ガルニエ / Garnier / カリサン

Carissan / 及ビパウン / Pahn / 曹長、番ガ来テ彼

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2

等ハ銃劍ヲ殺戮サレマシタ。

銃劍ヲ之等犠牲者ノ身体ニ容易ニ突通ス為ニ日  
本兵等ハ胸部ヲ雨路ニスル様ニ彼等ニ衣服ヲ振ゲサセマ  
シタ。

(口供人署名)

(調査官、証明及署名)

(口供人、署名証明、証明官ノ署名及官印)

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

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

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

Prevented from fleeing by the wounds which I had received, I re-  
mained in their midst. About a half hour after having been captured,  
Captain Estienne and Adjutant-Chiefs Lavoiance and Butland were decapitated  
by blows with a saber. Next came the turn of Adjutant-Chiefs Poli and  
Ruffini and Adjutants Garnier, Carissan, and Pahun, who were massacred by  
blows with a bayonet.

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

Signature of deponent:

L. Bao

Typewritten name of deponent:

Le Dinh Bao

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

Signature of the Investigating Officer;  
(Illegible)

Typewritten name of Investigating Offi-  
Captain F.T.N. (cer

For the purpose of legalization  
of the signature of Le Dinh Bao  
which appears opposite

Hongay 17 September 1946, The Delegate.  
(STAMP)

Commisariat of the Republic  
North Indo-China  
Hongay Delegation - R.F.  
(Signature over stamp illegible)

AFFIDAVIT

Name: SI A PHUC

Profession: Farmer

Born 18th June 1931 at DAM HA, son of SI A SOI and SONG SY.

Lives in DAM HA (Province of HAI NINH)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I saw all that with my own eyes.

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

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

(Sgd) SI A PHUC

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

(Sgd) JEAN A.

JEAN A.

Captain of Colonial Infantry

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

(Sgd) HOANG HUU DZUNG

S/Lieutenant, Interpreter of  
the Chinese language.

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

(Sgd) RAULT

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

Hanoi, 27 Sept. 1946  
Chief of Civil Service

(Sgd) J. Lariviere

(SEAL)



No. 1

2153

口供書 / 抜萃

一五五ニNNN

姓名 徐亞福 / SIAPHUC /

職業 耕作

一九三一年六月十八日 潭河 / DAMHA / ニ於テ

シ、アソイ / SIASOI / トソソシ

/ SONGSY / ノ間ニ生ル

住所 潭河 / 海寧縣 / HANNINH /

X X X

日本兵ハ支那人ヲシテ私ニ庭ヲ掃除シ、汚物ヲ集メ川へ流シニ行クヤウ言ハセマシタ。私ハ彼等ガ門ノ近クニ薪ヲ重ネソノ上ニ二個ノ死体ヲ載セソシテ正午頃カソリンヲ掛ケ火ヲツケルノヲ見マシタ。

十四時頃私ノ知ラナイ銃ノアル一佛兵ガ腕ヲ後手ニ縛ラレ哨所ニ貨物自動車ヲ来タノヲ見マシタ。日本兵ハ彼ヲ事務室ノ後方セント敷キノ廣場へ伴ヒ更ニ鉄線ヲ腕ヲ縛リ足ヲ縛リマシタ。

支那人苦力ハ炊事場附近カラ薪ヲ持ツテ来ル命令ヲ受ケ、日本兵ハコノ佛蘭西兵ヲ真中ニ入レタ薪

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東ヲ造リ之ヲ鉄線テ縛リ、彼等ハ又地上ニサ新ヲ置キ、  
一日本兵ガ佛蘭西兵トサ新ニカソリン罐カラカソリンヲ  
振り掛ケマシタ。コノ日本兵ハ足許ニ火ヲツケマシタ。佛  
蘭西兵ハ數分間大イニ叫ニタカ四面火ニナリ、支那人  
苦力ハ更ニサ新ヲ拵ツテ来マシタ。門ノ附近ニ溝ヲ  
掘ツクニ人ノ支那人苦力ハ十六時頃燃エテ骨ヲ某  
メニ来テソノ骨ヲソノ朝燧イタニ個ノ屍体ノ灰ソア  
ル溝ノ中ヘ投ゲ込ミマシタ。

私ハ之等ヲ私自身ノ眼デ見マシタ。日本人ハ私ニ此事  
用ノ水ヲ汲ミニ行クコトヲ強要シ、晩ニ宅ニ歸リマシタ。  
日本軍ハ翌朝ハコイノHACORIノヘ向ケテ貨物自動車  
車ヲ佛哨舎ヲ立去リマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ佛人哨所ヘ彼  
等ノ便用人テアル教人ノ支那人海賊ヲ送リマシタ。

徐亜福ノ署名ノ

X X X

本口供ヲタソノ証象トスル調査ノタメ佛蘭西土留局ヨリ  
偵知サレタル調査官タル予ノ面オシテ一九〇五年  
九月十八日、ダム・ハニ於テノ宣誓、下署名、確認  
セリ

殖民地步兵隊大尉

シヤン・A

X X X

Affidavit

No 1549 DDD

NAME: VONG DENG first class private - Army number 51626,  
Born on the 15 July 1922 at XUAN-LAN (near Moncaey).  
Son of VON SY SENG and of KIM DI KU.

Address: 13th Company, Coastal forces--  
S.P. 50.681 - BPM 405.

Deposition

I was serving at DINH LAP on the 9th March 1946. /T.N. 1945?/

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

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

The outer, Mobile Detachment with Captain BERGUE, 1st Sergeant BEZUTEAU, Master-Sergeant LEROY and Sergeant BROTHEAU stayed 200 m. from the post. The Mobile Detachment were the first to open fire against the Japanese. They broke off the fight after one hour of battle.

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

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

The Japanese succeeded in entering the post and the fighting came to an end. They tied up the sharpshooters by threes. Only Sub-lieutenant LEJEUNE and the Surgeon were tied up separately. It was about

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

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

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

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

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

A Japanese officer and six soldiers surrounded us. Two Japanese soldiers armed with rifles with bayonets fixed began to kill the prisoners. I fell down with five bayonet wounds, three in the neck and chest and did not move again. The Japanese left us at the side of the road till about 1600 hours. At that time the Japanese trucks set off again towards TIEU YEN and an old THO of the village came to see the corpses. He untied me and guided me to STUNG, a trader whom I knew.

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

Typed name of Deponent

/Signed in characters/ VOUC DEUC.

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

(Sgd./ JEAN

Typed name of Investigation officer:

A JEAN,  
Captain of Colonial Infantry.

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

Signature of Interpreter /indecipherable/

Typewritten name of Interpreter:

NGUYEN VAN VY,  
Lt of Colonial Infantry.

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

S/ RAULT.

Witness to the Legalization of signatures of Mr. VONG-DENG, Mr. JEAN, Mr. NGUYEN VAN VY, and Mr. RAULT affixed above

Hanoi, the 27th Sept. 1946.

Chief of Civil Service

S/ J. Lariviere.

/STAMP/

Ex. 2154 Doc 2772C-3

口 供 書 / 拔萃 /

第一五四九IDD D

姓名 黄丁 / V O N G D E N G /

一等兵、登簿番號五一六二六

一九二二年七月十五日 / 蒙核 / M O N C A Y /

附近 / 春蘭 / X U A N L A N / ニ生ル

ヴォン・シー・セン及キム・デー・クノ貞

住所 B P M 四〇六一 S P 五〇六八一 沿岸守備

軍一第十三中队

供 述

私ハ一九四六年ノ譯者一九四五年ノ誤ナルベシノ

三月九日定立 / D L N H ・ L A P / ニ服務シテ居リマ

シタ。

三月十一日十時頃安珠 / A N ・ C H A U / カラ二十台

ノトラツクガ來テ哨所ノ一料ノトコロニ止リ日本

兵ガ下リ哨所ヲ包圍シ始メマシタ

.....  
..... X X X

一人ノ日本將校ガ哨所ヘ入ツテ深マシタ、ソシテ  
兩手ヲ身體ノ前ニ縛ラレテキタルデユーヌ / L E J U N E /  
少尉向ケ拳銃ヲ二發打チマシタ、ル少尉ハ大尉ノ

家ノ後方ニアル壘壕ノ近クテ倒レマシタ。土人軍  
醫中尉ハル少尉ノ傍ヲヘ逃レテ行カレ日本兵ハ彼  
ヲ坐ラセマシタ。

コノ日本將校ハ數分後戻ツテ來テ壘壕ノ傍ラニ  
膝マヅイテ石ツタル少尉ノ首ヲ刎ネマシタ。彼ハ  
同ジ風ニ印度支那人軍醫中尉ノ首ヲ落シマシタ。  
ソノ時私逃ハ皆庭内ニ集團ニテリ日本兵ガ私逃ヲ  
ミコレ等ノ庭外ヲ見テ居リマシタ。

日本將校ガ命令ヲ下シ十九人ノ射撃兵ト歐人上等  
兵デユリツクトカラ成ル集團、ソノ集團ノ私ハ一  
人デアリマシタガ、コノ集團ハ哨所カラ出テ郵便  
局ノ家ノ附近ニ逃レラレマシタ。私逃ハ三ヲ背ノ  
後方ニ逃ラレ道路ノ傍ラニ二人ヅツ列バサレマシ  
タ。一人ノ日本將校ト六人ノ兵卒ガ私逃ヲ取圍ミ  
マシタ。刎付キ銃ヲ持ツタ二人ノ兵士ガ倅ルニ  
同ケ發射シ始メマシタ。私ハ銃刎テ五ツノ門打ヲ  
一ソノウチ三ツハ頸ト胸ニ一受ケテ倒レモウ動キ  
マセデシタ、日本兵ハ十六時頃マデ降傍ニ私逃  
ヲ棄テテ置キマシタガコノ時日本ノトラツクハ先  
安/PLENNYENノ方ヘ出發シ一人ノ村ノ年取  
ツタト一人/THEO即チ土ノガ死体ヲ見ニテマシテ私  
ノ海メヲ解キ私ノ知ツテ石ツタ二人シー・ウンノ

3.

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家へ運レテ行ツテクレマシタ。

住人ハ道路ノ附近ニ十八人ノ射撃兵ト俣人伍長  
デユリツクノ死体ヲ埋メマシタ。私ハ俣ガ瘞ルト  
スグ廣東省へ運却シタ佛軍ニ支那デ加ハリマシタ。

× × ×

黄 丁 / 署名 /

(調査書ノ證明及署名)

(支那語ヨリ佛語へ翻譯者ノ證明及署名)

(沿岸守備隊長ノ上掲署名ニ對スル證明及署名)

(河内戸籍吏ノ上記署名證明、署名及官印)



A F F I D A V I T

ROUAN, George Germain  
Medical Captain of Colonial Troops  
Born at la Fleche (Sarthe)  
21 November 1908  
Son of Arnand Rouan and Marie Pelissou  
Residence: Hotel Splendide, Hanoi

At Hanoi

In the afternoon of 12th March, I found the corpse of Doctor-Commandant Coste in his office, at the hospital of the First Tonkinese Sharpshooters Regiment /R.T.T./. His head lay toward the door and the feet toward the office desk, the lower part of the body was stripped completely naked, the face was composed, the corpse was still wearing a white shirt bearing the insignia of the Red Cross. The office was in disorder, there was blood everywhere and chiefly a big pool on a level with the head of the corpse.

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

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

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

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

According to the subsequent declaration of Medical Lieutenant Kobayashi, this letter belonged to the unit which attacked the First R.T.T. /Regiment des Tirailleurs Tonkinois/.

(Signature) Georges Rouan

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

(Written over  
stamp)

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

Hanoi 12 Sept. the year 1946  
Chief of the Service.  
(illegible)

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

(signature)

Captain le Sourd

Doc 2772D-1

EX 2145

口 供 書 / 抜萃 /

ルウアン ジョルジュ ジエルマン

ROUAT Georges Germain /

植民地軍軍醫大尉

一九〇八年十一月二十一日 (サルトル) ラ・フレ

ー シュニ生ル

父ノ名 アルノー・ルウアン

母ノ名 マリー・ベリスウ

住 所 河内 スフランデイド・ホテル

河内 / HANOI / ニ於テ

「三月十二日午後、私ハ第一 R.T.T. / 東京射撃兵

聯隊ノノ看護所、彼ノ事務所ニ、コスト軍醫少佐ノ死

体ヲ発見シマシタ。頭ハ扉ノ方向ニ、兩足ハ事務机

ノ方向ヲ向キ胴体ノ最下端部ハ完全ニ露出シ、顔ハ

平靜デアリマシタ。死体ハマダ赤十字ノ徽章ヲツケ

タ白イ仕事着ヲ着テキマシタ。事務所ハゴツタ返シニ

ナツテヨリ到ル所血ダラケデトリワケ頭ノ上ニ大キ

ナノ血ノノ溜ガアツタ。」

「現場目撃者ノ報告ニ依リマスト、三月九日夜ノ

日本軍ノ第五次攻撃ノ際、コスト少佐ハ赤十字ノ徽章

ノ光リノ燈ツタ下赤ク染メ出タイヲツケタ彼ノ仕事

2.

Doc 2772 D-1

着ヲ着テ日本軍ノ前ヘ現レマシタ。彼ハ彼ノ事務所  
ノ中ノ方ヘ突キ飛バサレソノ上殺サレマシタ。

彼ト共ニ居タ當番ノ土人看護兵ハ軍刀ノ一撃デ殆  
ト完全ニ斬首サレテ殺サレ、彼ノ屍体ハ事務所ニ隣  
接セル露台ノ上ニアリマシタ。』

1  
1  
1  
1  
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1  
1  
1  
1  
1

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ證明及署名)

(口供人ノ署名證明官ノ署名及官印)

3.

Doc 2772D-1 (cert.)

書類第2772D-1號

證

余水谷乙吉ハ余ガ佛蘭語及ビ日本語ニ  
精通セル者ナルコト並ニ佛蘭西語原文及  
ビ日本語原文ヲ對照ノ上右ハ本書類ヲ眞  
實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セルモノナルヲ確證セ  
ルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

昭和二十一年十二月三十日

水谷乙吉

O. MIZUTANI

口供書 / 按察 / クナルデル / ANDRE / QUENARDRE

醫學博士

軍醫正

河内・フランス衛生部長

元巴里各病院通勤醫師

巴里・パストゥール研究所卒業生

一九三三年二月七日シンスニ生ル

父ノ名 アルベル・クナルデル

母ノ名 ホウリーヌ・クナルデル

住所 河内市宣光街五番地

及 (アルデンヌ縣) ドンシエリイ

wt 2146

彼が證人ナル戦争犯罪及ヒ虐待ニ関スルクナルデル醫師ノ法醫學的報告

第一、壽府條約ノ違反

「迂回スルコトニヨリ私ハ日本ノ戦闘地域カラフランス軍戦線ニ容易ニ行クコトガ出来マシタ。私ハ特ニ其處デムロノ機関銃及ヒフランス軍曹ノ居ル銃等ニヨリテ防衛サレタフランスノ小哨所ニ接觸シマシタ。コノ軍曹ハソノ時、私ニ今自分達ヲ攻撃シタ日本軍貨物自動車ヲ指サシマシタ……トコロデコノ止リテ居ル貨物自動車ハ凡ソ面ニ赤十字ノ徴シヨリテツケテマシタ。」

三月九日及十日ノ戦闘直後ノ頃最モ見ルニ忍ヘナカワタ光景ノハ遺棄ソノモノ中ニ日本人ニヨリ佛蘭西軍ノ負傷兵ガ置イテアウタマトチアリマス。

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

No 1

トキン 射撃手兵第一聯隊 / 1st R.T.T. / 兵艦口内にて軍醫  
長 COSTE / 軍醫少佐が日兵に虐殺せられた。凡て負傷  
者ハ遺棄せられたマ、漸ク三日目ニ我々ハ負傷者ヲ救フコトガ  
テキマシタ、我々ハ特ニ射撃手兵ニ関スル思ヒ出ヲ持ツテマス、  
コノ射撃手兵ハ庭ノ真中テ敗大傷ヲ受ケ同ジク三夜ト三日中  
自分ノ血ニ漬リ不動ノマ、止マリ、彼ノ傍ヲ通過シタ多クノ  
日兵人カラハ此ニツカニ助ケヲ受ケズ喉ノカキテ死ンバカリテ  
アッタ、ミニナラス此等ノ日本人ハ一更ニ一佛蘭西人負傷者ニ  
集マツタ場所ヲ去ルコトヲ徹底的ニ禁ゴテ居リマシタ

和ニ俘虜ニ對スル致命的虐殺

和ハ私ノ眼デ見タ場合バカリヲ引用スルデスガ、又 エスケール、  
ESQUER 大隊長が他ノ多クノ場合、証人テアリマスが私達  
ハ死人ノ中ニ少尉トニ曹長が手ヲ昏中後チニ縛ラレハ臓、  
當リニ彈丸ノ傷跡ヲ現ハシテ平ルニ虫合フヲ殆ド敬厚カナカツ  
タ、テアリマス、疑ヒナク此レコソ、俘虜特ニ士官ヲ選ンダ處刑ナ  
テアリマス、我々ニハカ、ル處刑ノ動機ヲ説明スルコトガ不ノ能テ  
アリマシテ處刑人等ノ屍体ハ多クノ場合他ノ死人トゴヤヤ交ヤ  
ニナツテキマシタ

AFFIDAVIT:Medico - Legal Report  
of Doctor QUENARDEL  
on War Crimes and  
Atrocities which he  
witnessed:

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

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

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

I. Violation of the Geneva Convention:

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## II. Fatal Cruelties /Perpetrated/ on Prisoners.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I have retained a very vivid and grievous memory of young POGGIALE 20 years old, who, during the course of a bout of paludism /marsh-fever, malaria/, not being able to stand up to answer his name at roll-call, was forced to stand at attention and was, from this position, flung to the ground time after time in a most lamentable manner by violent kicks dealt him by a Japanese Military Policeman.

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

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

5. Debasement of human dignity. This was a constant policy, as much at the SHELLE as at the Central Prison; that of making the prisoner live in a state of inferiority complex.

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

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

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

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

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

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

/Sig./ Andre Quenardel

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

/Sig./ Captain Le SOURD

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

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

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

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

/S/ A Ashton.

Ex. 2125

事件

チュー・ニョック・モン二十八才ノ殺害

ニユイエン・ブアン・ニョン及ゲン・ヴァン・ニエニ対スル殴打及

傷害

日時(北寧)

嘉林 古靈村 嗣定舎

責任者 嘉林航空基地司令官成田日本航空大使

証人 古靈村ノ住民

嘉林駐屯所憲兵リトル

佛蘭西憲兵ノリアン大尉

了件ノ概要

嘉林飛行場於ケル自稱盜難ノ揚句日本人古靈村在  
民ニ對シ四民ヲ張ツタ。ヲ為シ彼等ハ飛行場外ノ水田中  
ヘガソリン一樽ヲ置イタ。

四民ハ住民ニヨリ看破サレテキタ。村長ハ佛蘭西官憲カ  
ラノ命令ヲ充テテ監視シ何人モ觸レシメヌヤサレテキタ。

一九四二年一月二十二日ノ夜其ノ樽ノ見張リヲ買ツテ出テ  
キタ七人合村ノ苦力ハ日本兵約十二人ニヨリ刀劍ヲ投  
打サレタ一人ノ苦力ハ殺サレ他二人ハ負傷シタ。

死者 チュー・ニョック・モン 二十八才。  
刀負傷者 ニユイエン・ブアン・ニョン 二十三才。

ゲン・ヴァン・ニエ。

西貢戰犯局長ノ  
寫本証明書署名  
及官印

印度支那聯邦政府司法局長ノ証明  
署名及官印

RETURN TO ROOM 361

Subject: Murder of CHU NGOC MON - Age 28.

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

Date: 23 January 1942

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

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

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

Summary of the Incident:

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

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

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

Killed: CHU NGOC MON, age 28.

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

Certified: (Signed) Captain MERIAN  
Captain of the Gendarmes

High Commissioner of France  
for Indo-China.

By the authority of the Justice  
Commissioner.

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

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

(Stamp) WAR CRIMES SERVICE  
Saigon  
20 May 1946

Subject: Torture under a false charge of espionage.

Arrest and torture of Mr. SURENA.

Date: April 26, 1942

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

Victim: PHAM DUY THIEU of the Police Service.

Person

Responsible: Adjutant YAMADA, Japanese Military Police.

Summary of the incident:

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) Capt. MERIAN  
Captain of Gendarmes

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

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



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-4.

(Signed) YALE MAXON

No. 1

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

Evidentiary Document # 2772D-4

書類第二七三D-四號

證

Ex 2126

余長谷川泰造ハ余ガ日本語及ビフランス語ニ精通スル者ナリト

並ニ日本語原文及ビフランス語原文ヲ对照シテ右ハ本書

類ヲ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯セシメテテ確言セシメテ茲ニ証ス

長谷川泰造

Doc. 2772-D4

事件

虚構の間諜嫌疑ニシテ拷問

シシナ氏、逮捕及拷問

日時

一九四二年四月二十六日

場所 河内 日本憲兵隊

犠牲者 保安警官 勤務「ハ、カニイ、左」

責任者

日本憲兵隊 山田准尉

事件概要

一九四二年四月二十六日 日本憲兵ハ間諜ニ要スル虚構的嫌疑ノ下ニ身元證明課「フシカニイ、左」者ヲ逮捕シタ

一九四二年五月四日 酷イ拷問ヲ加ヘタル上(絞首、手枷、全身、大棒ニテ殴打)釋放サレタカ「フシカニイ、左」数ヶ月間入院

ニシテ「ハ、カニイ、左」

一九四二年六月二十六日 河内 北寧「ハ、カニイ、左」ニ於ケル多ク、事件(逮捕、

残忍行為拷問)ニ加ヒタリ「ハ、カニイ、左」日本憲兵 山田准尉ハ

海防ヘ轉任セシメ海防ニ於テハ彼、非人道的行動特ニ保

稅倉庫、使用人「シシナ氏」ニ對スル不法逮捕ヲ行ヒ注目ヲ惹キ

全ク理由ナシニ「シシナ氏」ハ逮捕サレ日本憲兵隊ヘ連行セリソコニテ

山田、面前ニテ綱紐ト銃床ヲ殴打サレ人事不省ニ陥リ注

射サレネハ「ハ、カニイ、左」

「シシナ氏」カ日本憲兵隊カラ去リ時、状態ハ至急入院ヲ

必要トシタ(書類+冬服)程ニ「ハ、カニイ、左」

No. 2

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

Date: 30 June 1942

Place: Hanoi

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

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

Summary of the Incident:

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

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

Certified: (Signed) Captain MERIAN  
Captain of Gendarmerie

High Commissioner of France for Indo-China.  
By order Justice Commissioner (Federal Government)  
(Stamp) (of Indo-China)  
(Justice Commissioner)

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

(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 2772-D-5.

(Signed) A. ASHTON

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361

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FILE COPY Doc 277 D-5

2127

事件、河内、カザビアンカ氏 / CASABIANCA / (不法逮捕及重大ナ暴行)

日時、一九四二年六月三十日

場所、河内

責任者、日本憲兵隊宇原大尉、大島中尉、濱野中尉  
証人、河内中央警察署カムバナ氏

河内憲兵副隊長 アルノー氏

事件ノ概要、

一九四二年六月三十日日本憲兵隊濱野中尉ハカムバナ氏ニ日本憲兵隊ノ行動ニ反対シタ(全ク虚、偽ノ事實ナリ)カザビアンカ氏ヲ(濱野ノ言ニヨル)逮捕シ濱野ノ許へ伴ヒ來ルヤウ求メタ。

カムバナ氏ハ拒否シタ。

同日十時大島及濱野兩中尉、一憲兵及三人ノ日本民間人ハカザビアンカ氏ヲ捕へソコデ訊問シ平手打シタ。

カザビアンカ氏ハ黙レト命ゼラレタ、辯明シヤウト試ミタ。カムバナ氏ニモ同様デアツタ。カムバナ氏ハソコデ日本憲兵隊へ導カレ七月二日ノ九時マデ抑留サレタ。

2.

Doc 2772D-5

抑留中カザビアンカ氏ハ長々ト取調ベラレ日夜  
酷タラシイ目ニ遭ハセラレ檻ノ中ニブチ込マレ  
テ平タ。

憲兵隊長      メリアン大尉

(西貢戦犯局長ノ寫本  
證明ノ署名及官印)

(印度支那聯邦政府司法局長ノ證  
明、署名及官印)

ト

A F F I D A V I T

BABIN Pierre, Director of  
Breweries & Ice Works of North  
Indo-China.

Born 10 Oct. 1904 at Arpajon  
(Seine, Oise) Son of BABIN,  
Jules Louis Desire and Mar-  
guerite Bardon.

Living at: Hommel Breweries,  
Hanoi.

At Hanoi:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Sgd) P. BABIN  
Pierre BABIN

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

(Signed) Captain LE SOURD

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

Chief of Civil Commission  
(Signature illegible)

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



Ex 2128

No. 1

口供書

バベン・ピエール BABIN Piereyre

北部印度支那釀造製氷會社支配人

一九四九年十月十日アルパチオン(セーヌ・エ・オア縣)生

バベン・ギユール・ルイ・デグレ及マルグレット・バルドンノ息

住所 河内オメル釀造會社内

河内ニ於テ

私ハ私ノ知ラヌ理由ニテ逮捕サレ。四月十二日から五月二十四日まで保安警察ニソレカラ四日間監獄ニ。次ニ八月二十九日まで城内監獄ニ監禁サレマシタ。

私ハ經歷ヲ問ハレマシタ。私ハ私ト共ニ拘禁サレテキタ私ノ友人デアル數人ニ對シ行ハレマシタ折檻ノ証人デアリマスガ私自身トシテハソノ一ツヲモ受ケマセンデシタ。

ソレデ私ハ見マシタ。

一 エール・フランス航空會社ノ支配人F・マルテン氏へ加ヘラレタ刑。碎イタ煉瓦ノ上地面上ニ坐ラセラレ。二時間ノ間細長棒太棒デ毆ラレ足蹴リテ野蠻的ニ打タレマシタ。

二 ウィンター・アニリ氏へノ加刑。鋭イ角ノアル格子臺ノ上ニ坐ラサレ。激シク鞭。革帶。拳骨デ打タレマシタソレテ。マグネット(電磁氣)ヲ十分間ツ、隔テ、一時間位ノ間カケテ苦シメマシタ。体重減退十四キログラム。

三 デストニフハ訊問カラ還ツタ時。首カラ。足ノ先マデ全部打傷テ蔽ハシテキマシタ。コノ人ハ三日間仮死ノ状態ニアリマシタ。私ハナイラツ、ソーモン、ベニス及バルツ・アニリノチフス病

No. 乙

Doc. 2772-D-7

症ヲ確認致シマス。

保安警察ニ於ケル食事ハ米槽<sup>ゴ</sup>ニ石灰ヲ混セ丸メ(一人一日二個)  
一水煮シ夕晝顔草デアリマシテ。合計一日乾燥米百五十グラム  
ニ當リマシタ。

約二十日、間六人ノ収監人ニ対シ一碗ノ粥(<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> ヲイ)ガ分配  
サシタダケテス。

(口供人署名)

(調査官ノ証明及署名)

(口供人、署名証明、署名及官印)

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

At HANOI:

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

Grounds:

Civil resistance

General regime. 3 balls of rice  
3 cups of tea  
Punished by daily brutalities.  
No care - forbidden to lie down - loss  
of weight 32 lbs /15 kilos.; beri-beri  
5 days in roofless house.

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

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

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

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

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

(Sgd) PHILIPPE DUQUESNAY

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

(Sgd) Captain LeSOURD

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

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

HANOI, 10 Sept. 1946

Chief of Civil Commission  
(Signature illegible)

Certificate

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

(Sgd) A. ASHTON