

207
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

10 December 1946

MEMORANDUM

From: A. A. Sandusky

To: Lt. Onberg

Subject: Mansfield Documents

ATROCITIES

1. Mr. Justice Mansfield advises that the material in his phase will be presented by area as follows:

1. Singapore and Malaya
2. Burma and Thailand
3. Hongkong
4. Formosa
5. Hainan
6. Anadonnen and Nicobar
7. Java
8. Borneo
9. Sumatra and Bango
10. Celebes
11. Ambon
12. Timor
13. New Guinea
14. New Britain
15. Solomons, Gilberts, Nauru and Ocean Islands
16. Other Pacific Islands
17. Indo-China
18. China--other than Hongkong
19. Sea Transportation
20. Japan
21. Atrocities at Sea

#1513 Tenno P5

Doc. No. 2772

CLASS E AND C OFFENSES

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

French Division
International Prosecution Section
January 1947

ROBERT CNETO,
Associate Prosecutor for France

Brief presented by:

Major ROGER DEPO,
Assistant Prosecutor

1400's

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Chg. A Sec. of
at Aff. Bn. of I. O.

INTRODUCTION

The French Division, I.P.S. submits for the attention of the Tribunal a limited amount of evidence drawn from a pile of documents relating the atrocities and murders committed throughout the territory of Indo-China by the Japanese troops, with regard to both civilian internees and prisoners of war.

The exhibits referring to Class B and C crimes put in on previous days by other Sections of the International Prosecution Section makes it useless to put in a large number of documents repeating for the Union of Indo-China the details already given for other territories. The documents which we are about to present to the Tribunal are aimed only at giving some examples of the actions of the Japanese Army in Indo-China.

Before beginning the presentation of these documents we ask permission to recall briefly three documents already known to the Court:

1. I.P.S. Document No. 2667, Exhibit No. 663, is an official report of Supreme Headquarters of the Japanese Army of the South. On page 5 of this document first paragraph, Letter A, page 7176 of the Record, we can read:

"Even if the French reject the Japanese demands, the relations between the two countries will not be considered as being at war. However, Japan will not be bound by the existing treaties, concerning French Indo-China."

II. I.P.S. Document No. 2655, Exhibit No. 665, Record pages 7193 and 7194 contains the text of the solemn warning addressed by the French Government to the Japanese Government on the subject of violences perpetrated on the peoples of Indo-China by the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces.

III. I.P.S. Document No. 2667, Exhibit No. 663, page 7 of the document, conclusion, last paragraph, pages 7181 and 7182 of the Record, the Supreme Headquarters of the Japanese Army of the South declares:

"Moreover, the disposition of French Indo-China was based upon the directives of Tokyo and was not an arbitrary decision of local Japanese Army. All the Japanese troops, militarists, officials, civilians however humble their posts might have been, always acted solely by orders of superior commanders, and fulfilled their responsibilities most faithfully according to each given duty".

With the permission of the Court, the documents relating to this phase of the Indictment are now going to be presented by my assistant, Major Roger Depo.

A. Civil Population

1. Prosecution Document No. 2772-I-1, affidavit of JULLIEN Romy, is offered in evidence.

In this document, the witness relates the ill-treatment and tortures inflicted on French civilians and on an American Air Officer in the spheres of the Japanese Military Police of Vinh. Some of these victims died of the treatment undergone.

I will read this document with the Court's permission.

2. Prosecution Document No. 2772-I-2, affidavit of COUDOUX Jean Francois, is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

This document, on the fate of civilian prisoners of the Japanese Military Police at Vinh, completes the previous document No. 2772-I-1 already introduced in evidence and bearing Exhibit No._____.

It gives details on the tortures followed by death, inflicted on two French civilians, Messrs. SUREAU and URIET.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts.

3. The affidavit of Madame Veuve BERTRAND, Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-1 is offered in evidence.

In this affidavit, the witness describes the discovery of the body of her husband, a civilian internee, dead as the result of tortures at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters of Saigon. I quote:

"I asked him what my husband died of. He replied, 'Your husband had fever in the night. The Commandant gave him an anti-malaria injection and he slept. This morning he did not wake.' Then they led me to see the body of my husband, it was on the ground floor on a short stretcher covered with a covering in a repulsive condition. The body was covered with bruises, the upper lip swollen and contused, one eye quite shut, the other half open. They then loaded the corpse into a military truck and asked me where they had to take it. I told them the morgue of the Grall Hospital. I got into the same vehicle, accompanied by Capt. TOMONO and two Japanese interpreters. When we had reached Grall they asked Chief Medical Officer GUEDON to come and confirm the state of the body and to have it put in a coffin as soon as possible. The Japanese busied themselves with the papers of the Civil Commission. Friends were forbidden to enter the morgue. When the blessing of the body and the bestowal of it in the casket were finished TOMONO made me sign a paper, ordering me to say nothing on the subject of the death of my husband and a receipt for the sum of 100

piastres from the Military Police.

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

4. Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-1, affidavit of MONNET Jeanne, is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

This document describes particularly the violation of the witness by two Japanese officers:

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

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

5. Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-2, which is a report by Captain MERIAN of the French Gendarmerie, is submitted in evidence.

This item describes the ill-treatment endured and the death by strangulation of an Indo-Chinese coolie.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

6. Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-3, affidavit of Denise AVISSE, is offered for identification and the excerpts marked are offered in evidence.

In this document the witness relates the massacre of civilians and prisoners of war, European and Indo-Chinese. Among them were two French women and a child of three months.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts.

7. The affidavit of TAPUTUARAI Tetani, Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-4 is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

This document describes the violation which the witness had to submit to. I quote from Doc. No. 2772-E-4:

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

8. Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-5 is offered for identification only and the excerpts marked are offered in evidence.

This witness of Indo-Chinese origin mentions in particular the punishment of a French captain, the massacre of 13 officers and soldiers of the Engineers and the forced obligation of Indo-Chinese women to give themselves up for prostitution.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts.

9. The Prosecution now offers in evidence Document No. 2772-A-4, affidavit of Fernand CASAULA.

The witness relates the violation and assassination of a European woman at Lang-Van and the violation of a young Frenchwoman, wounded and subsequently disappeared.

With the Court's permission I will now read this Document.

10. The affidavit of Madame REMIGEREAU Paulette, I.P.S. Document No. 2772-A-5 is offered for identification and the marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

This deposition contains the account of the ill-treatment and tortures undergone by a French woman and the violation of another Frenchwoman.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts.

11. Prosecution Document No. 2772-A-6, affidavit of Cecile CAZAJOUS, is submitted to the Court for identification and the marked passages are offered in evidence.

This affidavit completes the previous document No. 2772-A-5, already introduced in evidence and bearing Exhibit No. _____, but it also mentions the massacre at the bridge of Yen Bien at Hagiang (Tonkin) of 23 French soldiers, prisoners of war.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts.

12. The affidavit of MOULLET, Albert, Battalion Commander, Prosecution Document No. 2772-A-3, is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

This document mentions the specially hateful violation and assassination of two French women. Moreover he gives the schedule of the executions of prisoners of war at Hagiang.

With the Court's permission and for reasons of convenience, we shall read to the Court some marked excerpts from this document when we deal with the part relative to prisoners of war.

13. Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-3, which is a report by Captain MERIAN of the French Gendarmerie, is offered to the Court in evidence.

This report relates an incident concerning blows and wounds on the persons of three Indo-Chinese of Bac-Ninh of whom one died as a result of this violence.

14. Document No. 2772- D-4 of the Prosecution, being the report of a French officer, Captain MERIAN of the Gendarmerie, is offered to the Court in evidence.

It is the record of the tortures and ill-treatment undergone by an Indo-Chinese, PHUNG DUY THIEU and by a Frenchman, M. SURENA, at Japanese Military Police H.Q. at Hanoi.

15. Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-5, report of Captain MERIAN of the Gendarmerie, is offered in evidence.

This report relates the grave violence suffered in 1942 by a Frenchman, M. CASABIANCA, shut up in a cage of the Japanese Military Police H.Q. at Hanoi.

16. The affidavit of BABIN Pierre, Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-7, is offered to the Court in evidence.

This document relates to the tortures and ill-treatment which French civilians interned at Police Headquarters and in the prison at Hanoi had to undergo.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

17. The affidavit of Lawyer Philippe DUQUESNAY, advocate at Hanoi, Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-8, is offered in evidence.

The witness relates the tortures and the ill-treatment inflicted on French civilians, detained at the prison of Hanoi, and in the premises of the Shell Company, which had been turned into a prison by the Japanese Military Police.

This document completes Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-7, already introduced in evidence and marked Exhibit No. _____, insofar as the regime of the prison is concerned.

18. Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-9, affidavit of M. GUY NOURRIT, Barrister at Hanoi, is offered to the Court in evidence.

The witness gives a description of the treatment meted out to the French in detention at the Police Headquarters of Hanoi.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

10. Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-10, affidavit of TALBA Henri, is submitted for identification and the marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

The witness relates the tortures which he has undergone at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters of Tong.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts.

20. The affidavit of TANGUY Joseph, Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-11, is introduced to the Court for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

This document relates to the assassination of a French couple at Hanoi.

21. The affidavit of BELGODERE Antoine, Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-12, is offered in evidence.

The witness, who was imprisoned in the premises of the Shell Company at Hanoi, gives an account of the bad treatment and tortures inflicted on French civilians. In particular he relates the death of a European victim of these atrocities. This document is supplementary to Prosecution Document No. 2772-D-8, already introduced in evidence and bearing Exhibit No. _____. I quote:

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

On April 15 confronted with Mr. CERO, I witnessed the brutalities inflicted on him by the Japanese by means of a hard wooden ruler with metal edges. These brutalities although relatively light by reason of the kind of instrument used, were none the less painful to the victim who was in a precarious state of health and who moreover died two days after".

22. Prosecution Document No. 2772-F-1, which is the affidavit of ROBERT Marcel, is presented to the Court for identification and the marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

This witness tells the tortures of which he was the victim at Cao-Bang, ordered by two Japanese officers of whom one was a superior officer.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts.

23. Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-1, the affidavit of POLI, Dominique, is offered to the Court in evidence.

This document comprises the account of the tortures endured by the witness at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters of Hanoi. I quote:

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

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

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

24. Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-2, affidavit of LIMOUSIN Francois, is offered to the Court in evidence.

In this document, the witness gives an account of the tortures and ill-treatment endured by himself and the French imprisoned at Haiphong in the premises of the Shell Company, and at the Central Prison.

With the Court's permission I will read this document.

25. Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-3, the affidavit of CLAVE, Jeanne, is offered in evidence.

Madame CLAVE, wounded by a bayonet thrust, describes the looting of her house and an attempt at violation of which she was the witness.

26. The report of Captain MERIAN of the French Gendarmerie, Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-5, is offered in evidence.

This report details the tortures inflicted on an Indo-Chinese, . THUY NGUYEN of Kien-Nan, after he had been arrested on a false charge of theft.

27. Prosecution Document No. 2772-G-4, which is the affidavit of CHEVIN, Louis, is offered to the Court in evidence.

In this document Mr. CHEVIN relates the acts of violence and atrocities which he has undergone, as well as the massacre of the crew of an American plane in the outskirts of Haiphong.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

28. Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-4 is now submitted for identification.

This document is composed of two reports by Inspector of Police, MASSOT Martial, attached to the Federal War Crimes Commission. The marked excerpts in this document are offered in evidence. It comprises a record of the investigation of the execution of 15 Chinese at Long-Thanh in October 1944, and a report on the exhumation of the bodies.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts to the Court.

29. Prosecution Document No. 2772-K-1, report of Medical Lieutenant CARTIER, about the exhumations carried out at THAKHEK, is presented in evidence.

The 17 bodies exhumed are those of one of the groups of French civilians and soldiers executed at THAKHEK in the course of a collective massacre.

With the Court's permission I will read Lieutenant CARTIER's statement to the Court.

30. Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-5, which is a copy of memoranda and record of judgements, addressed to SCAP by the French Mission at Tokyo, is presented in evidence.

Part one of this document recounts the sentencing by the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon of two (2) Japanese to penal servitude for murder and imprisonment with torture committed on French civilians at Saigon and Panthiot respectively.

I quote the recital of the facts of the prosecution of the first of the convicted men, Medical Captain SAITO Kimyoshi, who was accused of murder:

"On 16 August at Temporary Camp C, rue du Docteur Angier, died Raymond DIDELOT, aged 50, Chief Inspector, unclassified, of the Security Police. The man answerable for this death should be Medical Captain SAITO. In spite of numerous oral remonstrances and several written reminders this strange doctor obstinately maintained that the case of Mr. Didelot, attacked by sprue from 20 April 1945, was not serious and that his life was not in danger. He stubbornly refused to send him to hospital and even to cause the medicines necessary for his case to be sent to the sick man. The day before he died Mr. Didelot had lost 40 kilos (T.N. about 88 lbs) and was already unconscious but Doctor SAITO still stated that there was an improvement in his condition.

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

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

He appealed to the Military Court of Appeal".

Let me now quote the recital of the facts of the prosecution of the second man convicted, KYOTA KATSUNAM, who was accused of illegal imprisonment with torture;

"Officer commanding Japanese Military Police Detachment of Panthiet from 15 Feb. 1945 up to the surrender. He is the chief perpetrator of serious cruelties and ill-treatment of which several French residents of Panthiet, imprisoned after 9 March 1945 under various pretexts, in the cages of the Japanese Military Police of this town.

Among the N.C.Os victims was, in particular, a missionary, Rev. Father BRUGIDOU, ill, aged 60 years, on whom KYOTA vented his venom with a special ferocity. This N.C.O. was officially pointed out by his victims in the course of an identification parade which took place on 25 February 1946 at the prison of Chi Hoa.

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

He did not appeal to the Military Court of Appeal".

The second part of the Prosecution Document No. 2772-J-5 gives the names of 7 Japanese prisoners of war, accused of assassinations, tried and convicted by the Permanent Military Tribunal of Saigon. Two of them were sentenced to penal servitude for life, the other five were condemned to death.

B. Prisoners of War:-

Introductory Remarks:

Before placing before the Court the 2nd part of the French Case, we recall that certain documents already presented in the past concerning the civilian population gave an account of evidence on the treatment of prisoners of war in Indo-China.

As a reminder I will quote them as follows:-

Document 2772 I-1, bearing Exhibit No. Affidavit
of JULLIEN Remy, torture of an American Air Officer at the
Japanese Military Police Headquarters at VINH (Annam):

Document 2772 E-3, Exhibit No. Affidavit of
Denise AVISSE, relating to the massacre of prisoners of war
intermingled in a group of some 15 persons.

Document 2772 E-5, Exhibit No. which recounts
the torture of a French Captain and the massacre of 13 officers
and men of the Engineers.

Document 2772 A-6, Exhibit No. Affidavit of
Cecile CAZAJOUS, which relates the massacre of 23 French prisoners
of war at the bridge of YEN BIEN at HAGIANG (Tonkin).

Document 2772 G-4, Exhibit No. Affidavit of
CHEVIN Louis, which gives an account of the massacre of the crew
of an American plane in the neighbourhood of HAIPHONG.

Document 2772 K-1, Exhibit No. Report on the
exhumation by Medical Lieutenant CARTIER, which furnishes
proof of the execution of French soldiers at TAKHEK (LAOS).

With the Court's permission I will now submit the other Prosecution Documents dealing with prisoners of war.

1. Prosecution Document No. 2772 J-2, declaration of ANTOUARD Leon, Adjutant of the Gendarmerie /French/, is presented to the Court for identification.

The marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

The witness relates the ill-treatment of which he was the victim at the time of his detention with other prisoners at MYTHO and at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters of SAIGON (COCHINCHINA).

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts from this document.

2. Prosecution Doc. No. 2772-J-3, report of Captain BEAUVALLET is presented to the Court for identification.

The marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

In his report, Captain BEAUVALLET, describes the ill-treatment and the tortures which he had to undergo at the Japanese Military Police Headquarters at SAIGON and the life of the detainees; he mentions the death of 6 people, civilians and prisoners of war, who were victims of the /ill/ treatment inflicted and of the lack of care.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts:

3. - The affidavit of ROUAN Georges, Medical Captain of Colonial Troops, Prosecution Document No. 2772 D-1, is now offered to the Court for identification and the marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

In this Document, Doctor ROUAN, relates the death of Medical Commandant COSTE, killed in his own office by blows with a sword, in spite of the insignia of the International Red Cross which he was wearing on his fatigue blouse.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts:

4. I.P.S. Document No. 2772 D-2, Affidavit of QUENARDEL Andre, M.D., is offered to the Court for identification and the marked extracts are offered in evidence.

In his affidavit, Doctor QUENARDEL relates, in particular, the treatment meted out to wounded prisoners of war in violation of the Geneva Convention and also the execution of prisoners of war at HANOI.

"One of the most painful spectacles, during the period which followed the fight of 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., 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 3rd day that we were able to go to their aid. We retain, in particular, the memory of an Irregular, 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. Death Punishment On P. O. W.

(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 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 eyewitness--Battalion Commander ESQUER witnessed several other cases--a sub-Lieutenant and 2 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."

5. Prosecution Document No. 2772 C-1, the affidavit of the Indo-Chinese Sergeant LE-DINH-BAO, is submitted in evidence.

The witness, in his affidavit, relates the massacre of French Officers and N.C.Os of the garrison at VATCHAY (TONKIN).

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

6. Prosecution Doc. No. 2772 B-1, affidavit of PORTE Laurent, Medical Officer of Colonial Troops, is now offered in evidence.

It reveals the treatment of prisoners of war interned in the Camps of HOA-BINH.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

7. The affidavit of LAURENT Henri, Prosecution Document No. 2772 B-2, is presented to the Court for identification. The marked excerpts are offered in evidence.

This document, dealing with the treatment of prisoners of war in the Camps of HOA-BINH, supplements the affidavit of Doctor PORTE--Prosecution Document No. 2772 B-2 already introduced in evidence and bearing Exhibit No.

"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 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 work."

8. Prosecution Document No. 2772 A-1, the deposition of Adjutant-Chief SURYAU, is offered to the Court in evidence.

This deposition recounts the massacre of prisoners of war at HAGIANG.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

9. Prosecution Document No. 2772 A-2, the deposition of Hospital Adjutant-Chief POTIN, is submitted to the Court in evidence.

This document mentions the massacre of a group of about 20 prisoners of war, who were executed on the bank of the river of HAGIANG.

It also recounts the assassination of a soldier of the Foreign Legion.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

10. Prosecution Document No. 2772 A-3, affidavit of the Battalion Commander NOULLET Albert has already been introduced in evidence and bears Exhibit No.

It dealt with the massacres of prisoners of war of HAGIANG and gives a schedule of these. It also gives an account of the rape and assassination of two French women.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts of this document.

11. Prosecution Document No. 2772 A-7, the official report of the deposition of Captain FURUKAWA is now offered in evidence.

This document is supplementary to the previous document No. 2772-A-3, already introduced in evidence and bearing Exhibit No.

It concerns the rape and assassination of two French women. FURUKAWA admits having killed, at Xin-Man, two officer prisoners and, with the help of a certain named TAKETSUBO executed 40 prisoners of war, French and Indo-Chinese of the garrison of Hoang-Su-Phy.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

12. Prosecution Document No. 2772 C-2, affidavit of SI-A-PIUE is offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

In his affidavit SI-A-PIUE relates the tortures inflicted on a French soldier, burnt alive by the Japanese at Dan Ha.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts.

13. Prosecution Document No. 2772-C-3, affidavit of Indo-Chinese First Class soldier VONG DENG is submitted for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

In his evidence, soldier VONG DENG relates the massacres at DINH-LAP inflicted on a French officer, an Indo-Chinese Medical Lieutenant, a French Corporal, and 19 Indo-Chinese Irregulars, all of whom were prisoners of war.

With the Court's permission I will now read the marked excerpts.

14. Prosecution Document No. 2772-E-7, the official report of the sworn evidence of First-Class soldier CROWN is now offered for identification and the marked excerpts offered in evidence.

The witness, escaped from the massacre of prisoners of war at the garrison of DONG DANG, relates the execution of 50 French and Indo-Chinese prisoners.

With the Court's permission I will read the marked excerpts of this document.

15. Prosecution Document No. 2772 E-6, affidavit of Sub-Lieutenant CHOMETTE Louis, is offered to the Court in evidence.

The witness who was a wounded survivor of one of the massacres of prisoners of war of LANGSON, gives an account of the execution of a group of officers and men.

With the Court's permission I will now read this document.

Certificate

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

(Signed) A. ASHTON