

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AG 000.5 (12 Sep 45)JA

APO 500
12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

On 9 February 1945 American troops were closing in on Manila and the bombing and shelling were continuous. Fires had broken out, water and food had become extremely difficult to obtain, and safe shelter was sought by countless numbers of refugees throughout the city (R 1, 5, 29). During the afternoon of 9 February and into the evening Japanese patrols scoured the Ermita District, routing from their homes and places of business everyone in that area and bringing them to Plaza Ferguson (Ex. C, D; R 15). These people were told that because of the bombs and shellfire it was the desire of the Japanese to assemble them in protected areas and since the statement seemed reasonable under the circumstances, most of the civilians went voluntarily (R 79, 282).

By approximately 1700 hours some 2,000 men, women and children, all civilians and of mixed nationalities, had been brought to the Plaza and at that time a Japanese officer who appeared to be in charge came and ordered that the men and older male children be separated from the women and children (R 1-6, 204). The men were taken to the Manila Hotel and the women and children to the Bay View Hotel, with the exception of a small group of approximately twenty girls who were taken to a nearby restaurant called "The Coffee Pot", a lounge or club for Japanese officers and enlisted men. Those in this group were given food and liquor and from there they went to the Bay View Hotel where they were put on one of the upper floors (R 80, 81, 129). The remainder of the captives appear to have been kept on the lower floors of the hotel (R 287).

Between the hours of 1800 and 0430 the following morning the Japanese removed any doubt they might have had as to the "protection" which they were to receive. In twos and threes, enlisted men and officers came to the various rooms in which these women had been quartered, selected those they wished by the light of candles and flashlights, took them to other rooms and raped them (R 70-76, 111, 133).

Similar scenes were enacted at the nearby Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments where the Filipino women in the group were taken during the following day. Throughout the nights of confinement in all three places young girls were forced, some at bayonet point, to go with these Japanese for their pleasures (R 53, 70, 235, 515, 553).

The reason for this segregation was given early in the afternoon of 10 February when one of the women inquired of an officer as to the reason the Filipinos were leaving the hotel. Believing her to be white, he answered "We hate white women..... There are orders that we are to kill all of you, but we are waiting because we may decide to use all of the white women as our frontline to keep the Americans from coming in on us" (R 528).

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Only seven of the victims would admit having been raped (R 72, 113, 132, 150, 551, 731, 743), although the proof is clear that at least forty were violated, the same being indicated by their return to their rooms in nervous condition with hair and dress disarranged and frequently with blood showing upon their garments. Thirty six state that attempts were made to rape them and the evidence indicates that, notwithstanding their denial of the accomplishment of the act, these attacks came suspiciously close to fruition (R 82, 84, 130, 174, 255, 397, 575).

This treatment continued for varying periods, the persons confined at the Bay View Hotel being released or escaping on 12 February 1945 and those at the Boulevard Alhambra and Miramar Apartments being released or escaping on 13 February, all of which releases, with some exceptions to be commented upon later, were necessitated by bombing and shelling and resultant fire (R 25, 586).

During these three days, the following incidents exemplify the terroristic debauchery that took place:

In one night, a twenty-four year old Filipino woman was raped between twelve and fifteen times. Notwithstanding that she became so dazed and weak after the first few attacks that she fell to the floor half-conscious, Japanese continued until 0400 to enter the room and drag her away for further ravishment (R 134).

One Japanese, in a spirit of drunken braggadocio, showed the sharpness of his bayonet by ripping a girl's skirt open from its bottom to her hips with a slash (R 209).

Kicking girls as they lay prostrate on the floor was a common occurrence and there were instances where a girl was dragged away, her attacker grasping her leg and pulling her along on her back (R 70, 207).

A few were able to escape the common fate by claiming they were menstruating, although demonstrative proof was usually required and was sometimes followed by a blow with a rifle butt (R 59, 116, 254).

One girl accompanied a particular Japanese quite willingly, saying that he was her sweetheart and she "had already promised him that" while some others acquiesced without resistance solely because of fear and their captors' promises of freedom if they would submit quietly (R 116, 120).

A fourteen year old British girl was taken with her sister, pushed and kicked along the corridor to another room and raped at least four times, was allowed finally to return to her own room, bleeding and torn (R 72). Having a light complexion, she was favored and, in fact, the white girls were searched out and segregated (R 70).

A Turkish woman, forty years of age, successfully and resourcefully dissuaded a would-be attacker by claiming she was too old and removing and showing her false teeth to prove it. She then kept her daughter safe by hiding her underneath her skirt (R 396, 398).

In the face of pointed weapons, the sheer determination of an elderly friend protected a young mother with a child in her arms from being taken (R 300).

Three prostitutes told their fellow captives that they would submit to the Japanese and thus attempt to protect the younger girls and married women (R 628). Some of the victims clearly felt grateful for the protection thus afforded (R 466, 489).

At the Miramar, an officer took a fifteen year old Filipino girl to his room, asked her to go to bed and when she refused, he proposed that she marry him. This she also refused, whereupon he told her she was no good and sent her back to the Bay View Hotel (R 588, 591).

No such incidents seem to have occurred during the daytime, although thirst and hunger kept these victims in acute discomfort. On the second day, one group were brought a pail of dirty water which was partially spilled on the floor in their haste to drink. Such spilled drops were eagerly licked off the floor. The drinking water supply was also supplemented by water from the toilets, and for food they received a few biscuits (which were thrown on the floor), a small can of fish and some vitamin pills. This was to serve fifty people (R 235, 237). Another group, twelve in number, received a pail of water, a box of crackers, a kettle of hot tea, some sugar and some vitamin pills. Also given to them were some tennis shoes. Except for the molestations, these women felt they had been comparatively well treated, and apparently it was because one of the Japanese had previously fallen in love with a girl in that room (R 23-25). Old biscuits and salty water were the lot of a less fortunate party of twenty (R 57).

In the main dining room on the first floor of the hotel, two or three ladies of the Red Cross set up an aid station for the sick and wounded on 10 February and during the afternoon of that day, from two hundred to two hundred fifty women and children were brought there from the rooms upstairs (R 21, 76, 561). This refuge was but temporary, however, and during the following nights of captivity, girls were not only taken from the dining room but some were raped there among their fellow captives (R 414, 562).

As if apace with the steadily mounting battle outside, the attacks and terrorism in the hotel rose to a crescendo during the third night and fourth morning of captivity. A Japanese officer known as TERAMOTO told one lady, early in the morning of 13 February, that he was going away to fight the Americans and to die, and that before he left he wished to have intercourse with her daughter as his last worldly pleasure; others stated that they constituted a "suicide detail" and behaved even more brutally than before (R 11, 412, 414).

Fire, which broke out in the Bay View Hotel on the 12th and at the Miramar and Alhambra on the 13th, proved the salvation for these victims. Some were rather unwillingly released, and others escaped in the resulting confusion (R 25, 526, 562, 570).

One girl is known to have contracted gonorrhea as a result of this experience and nearly all of them obtained medical examinations when the Americans came (R 160, 183, 352). No pregnancies and no deaths having a direct connection with the atrocity appear to have followed it, although at least two ladies had to be treated for shock and generally weakened condition (R 188, 240).

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ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, after having been duly sworn, testified on 25 June 1945 as follows:

RAPE

Q Please state your full name, age, nationality, present address, occupation, and marital status.

A ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, 24 years old, Filipino, Ramon Roces Building, Calero Street, Manila, housewife, married, no children.

Q Where and with whom did you live on 9 February 1945?

A At 220 Alhambra Street, Ermita, Manila, with my mother, Mrs. PAQUITA COSTAS GARCIA, my sisters, PRISCILLA COSTAS GARCIA, EVANGELINE COSTAS GARCIA, CAROLA COSTAS GARCIA, my father FEDERICO GARCIA, and my brothers FREDDIE COSTAS GARCIA and JOAQUIN (QUINET) COSTAS GARCIA.

Q Where was your husband at that time?

A He was in the hands of the Japanese in the island of Cebu. He is now with the American Army at Leyte.

Q How long have you been married?

A Six years, the 19th of June 1945.

Q The Japs forced you to leave your home on 9 February 1945?

A Yes.

Q Where did they take you?

A They took us all to Fergusson plaza which was about ten meters north of our home.

Q Besides your immediate family, were any other civilians taken to the Fergusson Plaza that day?

A Yes, approximately 1500, more or less, men, women, and children were brought to Plaza Fergusson that day by the Japanese.

Q What time of day did you arrive at Fergusson Plaza?

A 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q What happened then?

A The men were separated into one group, and the women and children into another group. The group of women and children, which numbered approximately four or five hundred persons, was further divided, and from that group of women and children approximately 25 younger girls were placed in one separate group.

Q How many Japanese were present in and about the Plaza Fergusson at the time you were first marshaled and then segregated into groups?

A Approximately thirty.

Q Of this number, how many, if any, were officers?

A I only noticed one.

Q Do you know the names, ranks, units, or branches of service of any of these Japanese?

A I only know that they were marines, somebody told me. I personally could not tell the difference.

Q Can you give us a description of the Japanese officer?

A Well, he wore a saber, was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, medium built, and did not wear glasses. I could not notice anything further about his appearance. I was too scared.

Q Give us the names, ages, nationalities, present addresses if known, occupations, and marital status of the members of your group of 25 girls.

A PRISCILLA COSTAS GARCIA, 15 Filipino, Ramon Rocas Building, Calero Street, Manila, schoolgirl, single; EVANGELINE (Evan or Ivan) COSTAS GARCIA, 14 Filipino, Ramon Rocas Building, Calero Street, Manila, schoolgirl, single; PILAR MIRANDA UBAGO, about 30 years old, Filipino, 55 Alejandro VI, Sarpaloc, Manila, home girl, single; LUCY TANI, 25, Filipino, 78 Lourdes Street, Pasay, Rizal, secretary to Captain Tenny, single; GLORIA CHEZI, 15; JULIA GHEZI, 20, MARGOT GHEZI, 26, all of whom are Italian-Filipinos, unmarried, home girls, residing on Tanduary Street, Manila; VICKY GADOL, 17, British subject, 131 Apelo Cruz, Tabon, Pasay, Rizal, home girl, single; FANNY GADOL, 14, having the same address, occupation, and marital status as her sister VICKY; MARCIA LUISA SOTELO, 32, Spanish, address unknown, home girl, single. The rest of the girls, approximately twelve in number, were of various nationalities including Chinese and Filipinos, and I don't know their names and addresses. They varied in ages from 18 to 24.

Q How long did your group of 25 stay at Plaza Fergusson?

A About half an hour.

Q Then what happened?

A Under guard of two or more Japanese soldiers, we were marched to what had been formerly known as the Coffee Pot Cafe located on Dewey Boulevard immediately south of the Bay View Hotel.

Q What time did you reach the Coffee Pot Cafe?

A About 9 o'clock in the evening.

Q Upon your entering the Coffee Pot, who was present in addition to your group of girls?

A There was a Japanese officer who was sitting at a desk in the rear corner.

Q Did any other Japanese enter?

A Yes, several Japanese were coming in and out all the time.

Q Did you recognize any of the Japanese?

A No.

Q You know any of them by name?

A No.

Q You know their rank, unit, or branch of service?

A No, except that they were all marines. They had greenish uniforms, and I noticed anchor insignias on several of their caps and arms.

Q What happened then?

A They directed us to sit on the floor and made signs for us to go to sleep and that there was nothing to be afraid of.

Q Did you act accordingly?

A No. They brought in bottles of whisky and packs of cigarettes and some crackers.

Q Did you and the rest of the girls partake of the food and refreshment offered you?

A I smoked the cigarette but I did not drink or eat. Some of the girls, however, took a drink because they were nervous, and some, like my sister Priscilla, took a drink because they were thirsty.

Q How long did you stay in the Coffee Pot?

A Between one hour and a half and two hours.

Q Were any of the Japanese who entered and left and stood around the Coffee Pot under the influence of liquor or drugs as far as you could tell?

A They were drunk all right.

Q Did they act in any unusual manner?

A They were noisy and bold. They would sit in front of us, stare at us, and try to make us friendly to them. They were talking to us but no one could understand them.

Q Did you observe any of the girls become intoxicated?

A No.

Q Were any other civilians brought in to the Coffee Pot while you were there?

A No.

Q Were any of your group removed from the Coffee Pot before your departure?

A No.

Q What happened next?

A About 11 o'clock that night they herded us together in a group and took us over to the Bay View Hotel.

Q How many Japanese took you over there?

A Just two.

Q Did you recognize any of them?

A No, I can't tell one Jap from another. They were all so dirty and smelly that I looked at them as little as possible.

Q Upon your arrival at the Bay View Hotel, what happened?

A We were marched up the stairs to the second or third floor and taken to a room the number of which I don't know, but it was on the side towards the bay and it wasn't a corner room.

Q Who else was in the room when you arrived?

A Nobody.

Q Did anyone come in the room besides your group?

A No. The Japs shut the door on us and we could hear them on the other side of the door.

Q Describe the room.

A It was entirely unfurnished except for a few camouflage nets and old mattresses lying on the floor. There was a small bathroom but no water was running in it. There was one window and the room was about seven meters square.

Q What did you do?

A We tried to make ourselves comfortable, but everybody was nervous and praying. There was hardly room enough to lie down, and it was pitch dark.

Q Then what happened?

A In about 5 or 10 minutes in walked about 5 Japs with flashlights and candles, and commenced to look around and peer into our faces. We pulled our hair down over our eyes and turned our faces into the wall and crouched into the corner attempting to avoid their scrutiny.

Q What did the Japanese do?

A They completed their inspection and then left the room in about five minutes, closing the door upon us.

Q Then what happened?

A In about another five minutes, three Japs came in and grabbed my two sisters Priscilla and Evangeline by their arms and forcibly pulled them from the room. Both of my sisters pulled back and resisted strenuously and cried out in anguish to be left alone, but they were taken anyway.

Q Did you see your sisters again after that?

A Yes, in about half an hour Evangeline (Evan) came back to the room alone crying and shaking all over and sobbing and fell in my arms. She was crying like her heart would break. I tried to soothe her and ask her what had happened? She said the Japs were doing things to Priscilla. I then asked her what happened to her. She said, "Nothing happened to me because I am menstruating."

Q Did you ask her for particulars?

A No, there was so much turmoil in the room with all the girls crying and praying and my sister was so upset that I just held her close and we waited.

Q When did you see Priscilla again?

A She came into the room about 20 minutes after Evangeline had come back the first time.

Q What was her appearance?

A She was perspiring, her hair was awry, and her dress was soiled and russed.

Q Did she say anything to you?

A She said she wanted to die.

Q Did you question her?

A No, I knew what had happened.

Q Did she say anything further other than that she wanted to die?

A No.

Q Before your sister Priscilla returned to the room as you have just related, had the Japanese come back and bother anyone?

A Yes, about five minutes after my sister Evangeline had returned, three Japs entered and took hold of my sister Evangeline again and Fanny Gadol and dragged them across the floor and out of the room. All the while, Evangeline and Fanny were struggling and screaming.

Q Did you say or do anything?

A I tried to hold Evan back, but I was not strong enough. Everyone in the room was crying and trying to hide under mattresses and nets.

Q Did Evangeline return to the room?

A No, I did not see her again that night until the next morning when she was with my mother.

Q Did you see Fanny Gadol again that night?

A No, I did not see her until the next morning, downstairs.

Q Did any more Japanese come in the room?

A Yes, about ten minutes after Priscilla had come back in the room, about four Japs, I think, entered the room and took me and some of the other girls who I was too distraught to observe.

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- Q Did you resist?
A Yes, I told them I was sick and that I had a headache, but that made no difference to them. They just pulled me by the shoulders and forced me out of the room and pulled me down the hall to another room.
- Q How many Japs actually took you to this other room?
A Three of them.
- Q Can you describe any of these three Japanese or any of the Japanese who had entered the room prior to your removal?
A No.
- Q Do you know their rank?
A No, they were just marines; no officers.
- Q What happened when you reached this room?
A They made me lie down on the floor.
- Q Who was present?
A Just I and the three marines.
- Q Did you notice how the room was furnished?
A There was nothing in it. I was forced to lie down on the bare floor. They lifted my dress up to my waist and tore off my pants.
- Q How many of the Japs actually pulled up your dress and tore your panties off?
A One.
- Q What did the other two Japanese do at this time?
A Just standing there, looking and laughing.
- Q What were you doing?
A I was struggling, kicking, and striking out with my arms, but the one who was holding me down slapped me all about my face with his bare hands.
- Q Did you lose consciousness?
A No, but I became dazed from the slapping and when I finally got exhausted, I lay on the floor like a log.
- Q And then what happened?
A While the marine held me pinned to the floor with one hand, he unbuttoned his trousers with the other hand and then forced his sexual organ into me.
- Q How long did he engage in his carnal embrace with you?
A About two or three minutes.
- Q Before, during, or immediately after this act, did he kiss or fondle you in any manner?
A He tried to kiss me, but I held my arms both folded over my face, and he could not reach my lips.
- Q Did he have an emission in you?
A Yes.
- Q Did you have an emission?
A No.
- Q Did his act of ravishment cause you any physical pain?
A Yes, a little pain.
- Q Did he attempt any other form of physical relations with you of an unnatural fashion?
A No.

Q When he had completed his orgasm, what happened?

A He stood up, and one of the others got down on me. He had his trousers unbuttoned and his organ was out and he forced it into me.

Q How long did he violate you?

A Just a few minutes.

Q Did you resist him?

A I tried to resist him but I knew all was over and I was lost.

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Was he wearing any preventive?

A No.

Q Did you have an emission?

A No.

Q Did his rapacious act cause you any physical pain?

A No.

Q Did he attempt to caress or fondle you?

A No.

Q Then what happened?

A When he had finished, he got up and the third one attacked me in the same manner and he likewise completed the sexual act. I did not come, and I continued to cover my face and protect myself the best I could.

Q Did these three Japanese hurt you as a result of the act?

A No.

Q Did any of the Japanese offer you any payment of any kind?

A No.

Q Did any of the Japanese promise you any special favor or word of protection if you would acquiesce in their desires?

A They did not talk. They just had me down, the three damned brutes, and then went out of the room while I was still in a dazed and bewildered condition.

Q Did any of the three Japanese you have just mentioned possess any weapons?

A Yes, one of them had a gun with bayonet fixed, and the other two had just their bayonets.

Q Did they threaten you in any way with their weapons?

A No.

Q Then what happened?

A I crawled on my hands and knees, struggled to my feet, and somehow managed to get back to the room where I had been taken from the other girls.

Q About how long had you been gone from the room and the girls?

A About 20 minutes.

Q About what time was it when you returned to the room rejoining the girls?

A It was nearly midnight.

Q After your return to the room, what did you observe?

A I did not observe anything. I just fell on the floor and sobbed.

Q Then what happened?

A I was in a mental haze all the rest of the night. The Japs kept coming in and out of the room, dragging out girls individually and in small groups of two or three. After I had been lying on the floor about two or three minutes, one Jap marine came and dragged me to a room in which there was a bed and which was completely furnished.

Q Was this an officer?

A No, he was not officer. He was just a marine.

Q Who else was present?

A Nobody.

Q What happened?

A He took me in this room, lighted the candle, fixed the bed and put a sheet and pillow on. He removed all my clothes and then he carried me to the bed and placed me gently thereon. He started to caress me, embracing me and kissing me all over my body, my legs, my stomach and about the breasts, but he could not touch my face because I held a pillow tightly over my face with my arms.

Q How long did this continue?

A After about ten minutes he got on top of me.

Q How long did he engage in his carnal act?

A Nearly thirty minutes.

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Did you?

A No.

Q Did this raping hurt you?

A Yes, it did.

Q Describe the hurt.

A It burned me and I felt very sore inside of me.

Q Did he say anything to you during the entire time you were in the room?

A No.

Q Can you describe the appearance of this marine?

A He had no hair, he had a two-day growth of beard, he had several prominent upper gold teeth, he was about five feet 2 inches tall, weighed around 130 pounds, did not wear glasses, had a scar about two inches long just above his right eye, and had no tattoos.

Q You have any idea as to his name, unit, rank, or organization?

A No, except that he was a marine, not an officer.

Q Did he offer you any reward or any payment?

A No.

Q Did you resist his efforts?

A Yes, certainly, but I was afraid and he was too strong.

Q Then what happened?

A He put on his clothes, told me to put on mine, which I managed to do, and then motioned me to leave, which I did. I returned to the room where the other girls were.

Q What time did you get back to your room?

A It was about 1 o'clock in the morning, 10 February 1945.

Q Were you molested again that night?

A Yes, I was raped between 12 and 15 times during that night. I cannot remember exactly how many times. I was so tired and horror stricken that it became a living nightmare. The Japs would come singly and in groups, drag me from the room hardly before I had fallen to the floor from a preceding raping, and would again take me and do it to me over and over. I am not sure because I was trying to avoid looking at their faces, but I do not think any one of the Japs used me more than once. None of them were officers that I can recall. On each occasion I did my best to prevent the attacks, but as I grew weaker and weaker and my private parts became more inflamed and painful, I gave up all hope of living and expected them to continue until they killed me. I cannot repeat detail for detail after the first few assaults, but finally, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, I was raped by a marine whose organ was so large that it tore my insides and I bled from my private parts. Only then did they leave me alone utterly exhausted, in great pain and bleeding badly.

Q Did you observe during any of your short stays in the room with the girls whether or not any of the other girls were being taken or ravished by the Japs?

A No, not at the time particularly, but I do know other girls were coming and going under the compulsion of the Japs. I learned afterwards that nearly all the girls in the room, with the exception of two or three who were menstruating or otherwise unable to satisfy their demands, were raped by the Japs.

Q Were you given any food or water during that night?

A Yes, a few crackers and some water about midnight. They just brought crackers and threw it on the floor.

Q On the first occasion that night when the three Japanese took you and violated you consecutively, was the room lighted by a candle or flashlight?

A No, it was very dark.

Q Did any of the attackers wear any preventives?

A No.

Q Were any of the attackers under the influence of liquor or drugs?

A Yes, practically all of them were very drunk.

Q During the night, did they force you to take any more liquor?

A No, I was sober. Their breaths were terrible and the odor of their bodies was indescribably terrible.

Q During the course of the night, did you become nauseated and vomit?

A Yes, I was sick to my stomach, but I held on without throwing up somehow.

Q Did any of the Japs other than the first one you described as having slapped you beat, strike, or otherwise bruise you in any manner?

A No, only the natural marks or black and blue spots caused by their grasping me tightly by the arm.

Q After this last incident which you had at about 4 o'clock in the morning when you began to have a slight hemorrhage, what happened?

A After that the Japs did not come back again. We all lay there trying to rest ourselves.

Q How long were you kept in that room?

A Until about 6 o'clock in the morning. We left the room and tried to find our folks. I found my mother, my sisters Evangeline and Carola, and my brother Quinet together in a corridor. They had been looking for me too. Then the five of us went to another room on the same floor where there were several family groups, and we stayed with them.

Q Did you recognize any of these other people?

A Yes, Mrs. Trinidad Llanas Garcia, Teresita L. Garcia, their cook Rosa (I don't know her last name), Mrs. Eric Stern and her son Jerry, Mrs. Stern's servants, Rosario and Matilde (I don't know their last names), Mrs. Lorraine Quirino, her daughter Nancy, and her two sons (I don't know their names), Marie Ghezzi Galatas, Mrs. Sarah B. Gadol and her son David and servant Genoveva Trinidad. There were a few others whom I do not remember or know.

Q Did the Japanese molest you or any one in your presence subsequent to your departure from the room where you spent the first night?

A No, most of us were able, on the morning of 10 February 1945, to go to the main dining room where the Red Cross people protected us during the subsequent nights.

Q When did you escape from the Bay View Hotel?

A On the afternoon of 12 February 1945. The building was burning furiously, but the Japanese marines would not let us go out. However, an order was finally given to let us flee from the burning building, and we did.

Q After you got out of the building until you were rescued by American soldiers, were you subjected to any other cruel or unusual punishment by the Japanese?

A No, we only underwent the terror and danger of shelling customary in warfare. However, at one time, where and when I don't recall, a hand grenade was thrown in the room in which we were hiding and my brother Joaquin (Quinet) was killed. I don't know whether or not the Japanese threw the grenade.

Q Were you at any time after your escape from the Bay View Hotel examined by a doctor?

A Yes.

Q When was that?

A On 28 March 1945 I was examined by a United States Army doctor, Captain Robert R. Jones of the 117th Battalion, Medical Detachment of the 37th Division, APO 37.

Q What was the result of this examination as to the question of venereal disease?

A It was negative.

Q Did you become pregnant as a result of your experience?

A No.

Q Do you know of anyone else that was in the Bay View Hotel or in the Boulevard Alhambra Apartments during the period from 9 February to 13 February 1945 who was molested by the Japanese besides those you have named as being in the room with you?

A No, I know of no one.

Q Do you know the names or can you describe any officers or marines of the Japanese Imperial Forces who were present during any of the afore-mentioned periods of time?

A No, I don't.

Q Other than these 12 to 15 rapings and the slappings and the force used upon you in connection therewith, did the Japanese injure you in any manner?

A No.

Q Have you anything additional that you can think of which you should or can testify about this atrocity?

A That is all I can say.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Commonwealth of the Philippines)
City of Manila) SS

I, ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of June 1945.

/s/ David T. Sweet
DAVID T. SWEET
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., O-1797858, JAGD, and DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., O-2052561, JAGD, certify that on 27 June 1945 personally appeared before us ESTHER GARCIA MORAS and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said ESTHER GARCIA MORAS read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Place: Roces Building
Calero Street, Manila

/s/ Frank H. Morrison II
FRANK H. MORRISON II
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

Date: 27 June 1945.

/s/ David T. Sweet
DAVID T. SWEET
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section,
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the
Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached
photostatic copy of the affidavit of ESTHER GARCIA
MORAS is a true and correct reproduction of the
original affidavit; and that a signed and sworn
copy of said affidavit is presently on file with
this Section.

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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

Duplicate

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ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, after having been duly sworn, testified on 25 June 1945 as follows:

Q Please state your full name, age, nationality, present address, occupation, and marital status.

A ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, 24 years old, Filipino, Ramon Roces Building, Calero Street, Manila, housewife, married, no children.

Q Where and with whom did you live on 9 February 1945?

A At 220 Alhambra Street, Ermita, Manila, with my mother, Mrs. PAQUITA COSTAS GARCIA, my sisters, PRISCILLA COSTAS GARCIA, EVANGELINE COSTAS GARCIA, CAROLA COSTAS GARCIA, my father FEDERICO GARCIA, and my brothers FREDDIE COSTAS GARCIA and JOAQUIN (QUINET) COSTAS GARCIA.

Q Where was your husband at that time?

A He was in the hands of the Japanese in the island of Cebu. He is now with the American Army at Leyte.

Q How long have you been married?

A Six years, the 19th of June 1945.

Q The Japs forced you to leave your home on 9 February 1945?

A Yes.

Q Where did they take you?

A They took us all to Fergusson plaza which was about ten meters north of our home.

Q Besides your immediate family, were any other civilians taken to the Fergusson Plaza that day?

A Yes, approximately 1500, more or less, men, women, and children were brought to Plaza Fergusson that day by the Japanese.

Q What time of day did you arrive at Fergusson Plaza?

A 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q What happened then?

A The men were separated into one group, and the women and children into another group. The group of women and children, which numbered approximately four or five hundred persons, was further divided, and from that group of women and children approximately 25 younger girls were placed in one separate group.

Q How many Japanese were present in and about the Plaza Fergusson at the time you were first marshaled and then segregated into groups?

A Approximately thirty.

Q Of this number, how many, if any, were officers?

A I only noticed one.

Q Do you know the names, ranks, units, or branches of service of any of these Japanese?

A I only know that they were marines, somebody told me. I personally could not tell the difference.

Q Can you give us a description of the Japanese officer?

A Well, he wore a saber, was about 5 feet 8 inches tall, medium built, and did not wear glasses. I could not notice anything further about his appearance. I was too scared.

- Q Give us the names, ages, nationalities, present addresses if known, occupations, and marital status of the members of your group of 25 girls.
- A PRISCILLA COSTAS GARCIA, 15 Filipino, Ramon Rocas Building, Calero Street, Manila, schoolgirl, single; EVANGELINE (Evan or Ivan) COSTAS GARCIA, 14 Filipino, Ramon Rocas Building, Calero Street, Manila, schoolgirl, single; PILAR MIRANDA UBAGO, about 30 years old, Filipino, 55 Alejandro VI, Sarpaloc, Manila, home girl, single; LUCY TANI, 25, Filipino, 78 Lourdes Street, Pasay, Rizal, secretary to Captain Tenny, single; GLORIA CHEZI, 15, JULIA GHEZI, 20, MARGOT GHEZI, 26, all of whom are Italian-Filipinos, unmarried, home girls, residing on Tanduary Street, Manila; VICKY GADOL, 17, British subject, 131 Apelo Cruz, Tabon, Pasay, Rizal, home girl, single; FANNY GADOL, 14, having the same address, occupation, and marital status as her sister VICKY; MARCIA LUISA SOTELO, 32, Spanish, address unknown, home girl, single. The rest of the girls, approximately twelve in number, were of various nationalities including Chinese and Filipinos, and I don't know their names and addresses. They varied in ages from 18 to 24.
- Q How long did your group of 25 stay at Plaza Fergusson?
- A About half an hour.
- Q Then what happened?
- A Under guard of two or more Japanese soldiers, we were marched to what had been formerly known as the Coffee Pot Cafe located on Dewey Boulevard immediately south of the Bay View Hotel.
- Q What time did you reach the Coffee Pot Cafe?
- A About 9 o'clock in the evening.
- Q Upon your entering the Coffee Pot, who was present in addition to your group of girls?
- A There was a Japanese officer who was sitting at a desk in the rear corner.
- Q Did any other Japanese enter?
- A Yes, several Japanese were coming in and out all the time.
- Q Did you recognize any of the Japanese?
- A No.
- Q You know any of them by name?
- A No.
- Q You know their rank, unit, or branch of service?
- A No, except that they were all marines. They had greenish uniforms, and I noticed anchor insignias on several of their caps and arms.
- Q What happened then?
- A They directed us to sit on the floor and made signs for us to go to sleep and that there was nothing to be afraid of.
- Q Did you act accordingly?
- A No. They brought in bottles of whisky and packs of cigarettes and some crackers.
- Q Did you and the rest of the girls partake of the food and refreshment offered you?
- A I smoked the cigarette but I did not drink or eat. Some of the girls, however, took a drink because they were nervous, and some, like my sister Priscilla, took a drink because they were thirsty.

- Q How long did you stay in the Coffee Pot?
A Between one hour and a half and two hours.
- Q Were any of the Japanese who entered and left and stood around the Coffee Pot under the influence of liquor or drugs as far as you could tell?
A They were drunk all right.
- Q Did they act in any unusual manner?
A They were noisy and bold. They would sit in front of us, stare at us, and try to make us friendly to them. They were talking to us but no one could understand them.
- Q Did you observe any of the girls become intoxicated?
A No.
- Q Were any other civilians brought in to the Coffee Pot while you were there?
A No.
- Q Were any of your group removed from the Coffee Pot before your departure?
A No.
- Q What happened next?
A About 11 o'clock that night they herded us together in a group and took us over to the Bay View Hotel.
- Q How many Japanese took you over there?
A Just two.
- Q Did you recognize any of them?
A No, I can't tell one Jap from another. They were all so dirty and smelly that I looked at them as little as possible.
- Q Upon your arrival at the Bay View Hotel, what happened?
A We were marched up the stairs to the second or third floor and taken to a room the number of which I don't know, but it was on the side towards the bay and it wasn't a corner room.
- Q Who else was in the room when you arrived?
A Nobody.
- Q Did anyone come in the room besides your group?
A No. The Japs shut the door on us and we could hear them on the other side of the door.
- Q Describe the room.
A It was entirely unfurnished except for a few camouflage nets and old mattresses lying on the floor. There was a small bathroom but no water was running in it. There was one window and the room was about seven meters square.
- Q What did you do?
A We tried to make ourselves comfortable, but everybody was nervous and praying. There was hardly room enough to lie down, and it was pitch dark.
- Q Then what happened?
A In about 5 or 10 minutes in walked about 5 Japs with flashlights and candles, and commenced to look around and peer into our faces. We pulled our hair down over our eyes and turned our faces into the wall and crouched into the corner attempting to avoid their scrutiny.
- Q What did the Japanese do?
A They completed their inspection and then left the room in about five minutes, closing the door upon us.

Q Then what happened?

A In about another five minutes, three Japs came in and grabbed my two sisters Priscilla and Evangeline by their arms and forcibly pulled them from the room. Both of my sisters pulled back and resisted strenuously and cried out in anguish to be left alone, but they were taken anyway.

Q Did you see your sisters again after that?

A Yes, in about half an hour Evangeline (Evan) came back to the room alone crying and shaking all over and sobbing and fell in my arms. She was crying like her heart would break. I tried to soothe her and ask her what had happened? She said the Japs were doing things to Priscilla. I then asked her what happened to her. She said, "Nothing happened to me because I am menstruating."

Q Did you ask her for particulars?

A No, there was so much turmoil in the room with all the girls crying and praying and my sister was so upset that I just held her close and we waited.

Q When did you see Priscilla again?

A She came into the room about 20 minutes after Evangeline had come back the first time.

Q What was her appearance?

A She was perspiring, her hair was awry, and her dress was soiled and mussed.

Q Did she say anything to you?

A She said she wanted to die.

Q Did you question her?

A No, I knew what had happened.

Q Did she say anything further other than that she wanted to die?

A No.

Q Before your sister Priscilla returned to the room as you have just related, had the Japanese come back and bother anyone?

A Yes, about five minutes after my sister Evangeline had returned, three Japs entered and took hold of my sister Evangeline again and Fanny Gadol and dragged them across the floor and out of the room. All the while, Evangeline and Fanny were struggling and screaming.

Q Did you say or do anything?

A I tried to hold Evan back, but I was not strong enough. Everyone in the room was crying and trying to hide under mattresses and nets.

Q Did Evangeline return to the room?

A No, I did not see her again that night until the next morning when she was with my mother.

Q Did you see Fanny Gadol again that night?

A No, I did not see her until the next morning, downstairs.

Q Did any more Japanese come in the room?

A Yes, about ten minutes after Priscilla had come back in the room, about four Japs, I think, entered the room and took me and some of the other girls who I was too distraught to observe.

Q Did you resist?

A Yes, I told them I was sick and that I had a headache, but that made no difference to them. They just pulled me by the shoulders and forced me out of the room and pulled me down the hall to another room.

Q How many Japs actually took you to this other room?

A Three of them.

Q Can you describe any of these three Japanese or any of the Japanese who had entered the room prior to your removal?

A No.

Q Do you know their rank?

A No, they were just marines; no officers.

Q What happened when you reached this room?

A They made me lie down on the floor.

Q Who was present?

A Just I and the three marines.

Q Did you notice how the room was furnished?

A There was nothing in it. I was forced to lie down on the bare floor. They lifted my dress up to my waist and tore off my pants.

Q How many of the Japs actually pulled up your dress and tore your panties off?

A One.

Q What did the other two Japanese do at this time?

A Just standing there, looking and laughing.

Q What were you doing?

A I was struggling, kicking, and striking out with my arms, but the one who was holding me down slapped me all about my face with his bare hands.

Q Did you lose consciousness?

A No, but I became dazed from the slapping and when I finally got exhausted, I lay on the floor like a log.

Q And then what happened?

A While the marine held me pinned to the floor with one hand, he unbuttoned his trousers with the other hand and then forced his sexual organ into me.

Q How long did he engage in his carnal embrace with you?

A About two or three minutes.

Q Before, during, or immediately after this act, did he kiss or fondle you in any manner?

A He tried to kiss me, but I held my arms both folded over my face, and he could not reach my lips.

Q Did he have an emission in you?

A Yes.

Q Did you have an emission?

A No.

Q Did his act of ravishment cause you any physical pain?

A Yes, a little pain.

Q Did he attempt any other form of physical relations with you of an unnatural fashion?

A No.

- Q When he had completed his orgasm, what happened?
A He stood up, and one of the others got down on me. He had his trousers unbuttoned and his organ was out and he forced it into me.
- Q How long did he violate you?
A Just a few minutes.
- Q Did you resist him?
A I tried to resist him but I knew all was over and I was lost.
- Q Did he have an emission?
A Yes.
- Q Was he wearing any preventive?
A No.
- Q Did you have an emission?
A No.
- Q Did his rapacious act cause you any physical pain?
A No.
- Q Did he attempt to caress or fondle you?
A No.
- Q Then what happened?
A When he had finished, he got up and the third one attacked me in the same manner and he likewise completed the sexual act. I did not come, and I continued to cover my face and protect myself the best I could.
- Q Did these three Japanese hurt you as a result of the act?
A No.
- Q Did any of the Japanese offer you any payment of any kind?
A No.
- Q Did any of the Japanese promise you any special favor or word of protection if you would acquiesce in their desires?
A They did not talk. They just had me down, the three damned brutes, and then went out of the room while I was still in a dazed and bewildered condition.
- Q Did any of the three Japanese you have just mentioned possess any weapons?
A Yes, one of them had a gun with bayonet fixed, and the other two had just their bayonets.
- Q Did they threaten you in any way with their weapons?
A No.
- Q Then what happened?
A I crawled on my hands and knees, struggled to my feet, and somehow managed to get back to the room where I had been taken from the other girls.
- Q About how long had you been gone from the room and the girls?
A About 20 minutes.
- Q About what time was it when you returned to the room rejoining the girls?
A It was nearly midnight.
- Q After your return to the room, what did you observe?
A I did not observe anything. I just fell on the floor and sobbed.

Q Then what happened?

A I was in a mental haze all the rest of the night. The Japs kept coming in and out of the room, dragging out girls individually and in small groups of two or three. After I had been lying on the floor about two or three minutes, one Jap marine came and dragged me to a room in which there was a bed and which was completely furnished.

Q Was this an officer?

A No, he was not officer. He was just a marine.

Q Who else was present?

A Nobody.

Q What happened?

A He took me in this room, lighted the candle, fixed the bed and put a sheet and pillow on. He removed all my clothes and then he carried me to the bed and placed me gently thereon. He started to caress me, embracing me and kissing me all over my body, my legs, my stomach and about the breasts, but he could not touch my face because I held a pillow tightly over my face with my arms.

Q How long did this continue?

A After about ten minutes he got on top of me.

Q How long did he engage in his carnal act?

A Nearly thirty minutes.

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Did you?

A No.

Q Did this raping hurt you?

A Yes, it did.

Q Describe the hurt.

A It burned me and I felt very sore inside of me.

Q Did he say anything to you during the entire time you were in the room?

A No.

Q Can you describe the appearance of this marine?

A He had no hair, he had a two-day growth of beard, he had several prominent upper gold teeth, he was about five feet 2 inches tall, weighed around 130 pounds, did not wear glasses, had a scar about two inches long just above his right eye, and had no tattoos.

Q You have any idea as to his name, unit, rank, or organization?

A No, except that he was a marine, not an officer.

Q Did he offer you any reward or any payment?

A No.

Q Did you resist his efforts?

A Yes, certainly, but I was afraid and he was too strong.

Q Then what happened?

A He put on his clothes, told me to put on mine, which I managed to do, and then motioned me to leave, which I did. I returned to the room where the other girls were.

Q What time did you get back to your room?

A It was about 1 o'clock in the morning, 10 February 1945.

Q Were you molested again that night?

A Yes, I was raped between 12 and 15 times during that night. I cannot remember exactly how many times. I was so tired and horror stricken that it became a living nightmare. The Japs would come singly and in groups, drag me from the room hardly before I had fallen to the floor from a preceding raping, and would again take me and do it to me over and over. I am not sure because I was trying to avoid looking at their faces, but I do not think any one of the Japs used me more than once. None of them were officers that I can recall. On each occasion I did my best to prevent the attacks, but as I grew weaker and weaker and my private parts became more inflamed and painful, I gave up all hope of living and expected them to continue until they killed me. I cannot repeat detail for detail after the first few assaults, but finally, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, I was raped by a marine whose organ was so large that it tore my insides and I bled from my private parts. Only then did they leave me alone utterly exhausted, in great pain and bleeding badly.

Q Did you observe during any of your short stays in the room with the girls whether or not any of the other girls were being taken or ravished by the Japs?

A No, not at the time particularly, but I do know other girls were coming and going under the compulsion of the Japs. I learned afterwards that nearly all the girls in the room, with the exception of two or three who were menstruating or otherwise unable to satisfy their demands, were raped by the Japs.

Q Were you given any food or water during that night?

A Yes, a few crackers and some water about midnight. They just brought crackers and threw it on the floor.

Q On the first occasion that night when the three Japanese took you and violated you consecutively, was the room lighted by a candle or flashlight?

A No, it was very dark.

Q Did any of the attackers wear any preventives?

A No.

Q Were any of the attackers under the influence of liquor or drugs?

A Yes, practically all of them were very drunk.

Q During the night, did they force you to take any more liquor?

A No, I was sober. Their breaths were terrible and the odor of their bodies was indescribably terrible.

Q During the course of the night, did you become nauseated and vomit?

A Yes, I was sick to my stomach, but I held on without throwing up somehow.

Q Did any of the Japs other than the first one you described as having slapped you beat, strike, or otherwise bruise you in any manner?

A No, only the natural marks or black and blue spots caused by their grasping me tightly by the arm.

Q After this last incident which you had at about 4 o'clock in the morning when you began to have a slight hemorrhage, what happened?

A After that the Japs did not come back again. We all lay there trying to rest ourselves.

Q How long were you kept in that room?

A Until about 6 o'clock in the morning. We left the room and tried to find our folks. I found my mother, my sisters Evangeline and Carola, and my brother Quinet together in a corridor. They had been looking for me too. Then the five of us went to another room on the same floor where there were several family groups, and we stayed with them.

Q Did you recognize any of these other people?

A Yes, Mrs. Trinidad Llanas Garcia, Teresita L. Garcia, their cook Rosa (I don't know her last name), Mrs. Eric Stern and her son Jerry, Mrs. Stern's servants, Rosario and Matilde (I don't know their last names), Mrs. Lorraine Quirino, her daughter Nancy, and her two sons (I don't know their names), Maria Ghezi Galatas, Mrs. Sarah B. Gadol and her son David and servant Genoveva Trinidad. There were a few others whom I do not remember or know.

Q Did the Japanese molest you or any one in your presence subsequent to your departure from the room where you spent the first night?

A No, most of us were able, on the morning of 10 February 1945, to go to the main dining room where the Red Cross people protected us during the subsequent nights.

Q When did you escape from the Bay View Hotel?

A On the afternoon of 12 February 1945. The building was burning furiously, but the Japanese Marines would not let us go out. However, an order was finally given to let us flee from the burning building, and we did.

Q After you got out of the building until you were rescued by American soldiers, were you subjected to any other cruel or unusual punishment by the Japanese?

A No, we only underwent the terror and danger of shelling customary in warfare. However, at one time, where and when I don't recall, a hand grenade was thrown in the room in which we were hiding and my brother Joaquin (Quinet) was killed. I don't know whether or not the Japanese threw the grenade.

Q Were you at any time after your escape from the Bay View Hotel examined by a doctor?

A Yes.

Q When was that?

A On 28 March 1945 I was examined by a United States Army doctor, Captain Robert R. Jones of the 117th Battalion, Medical Detachment of the 37th Division, APO 37.

Q What was the result of this examination as to the question of venereal disease?

A It was negative.

Q Did you become pregnant as a result of your experience?

A No.

Q Do you know of anyone else that was in the Bay View Hotel or in the Boulevard Alhambra Apartments during the period from 9 February to 13 February 1945 who was molested by the Japanese besides those you have named as being in the room with you?

A No, I know of no one.

Q Do you know the names or can you describe any officers or marines of the Japanese Imperial Forces who were present during any of the afore-mentioned periods of time?

A No, I don't.

Q Other than these 12 to 15 rapings and the slappings and the force used upon you in connection therewith, did the Japanese injure you in any manner?

A No.

Q Have you anything additional that you can think of which you should or can testify about this atrocity?

A That is all I can say.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Commonwealth of the Philippines)
City of Manila) SS

I, ESTHER GARCIA MORAS, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of June 1945.

/s/ David T. Sweet
DAVID T. SWEET
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., O-1797858, JAGD, and DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., O-2052561, JAGD, certify that on 27 June 1945 personally appeared before us ESTHER GARCIA MORAS and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said ESTHER GARCIA MORAS read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Place: Roces Building
Calero Street, Manila

/s/ Frank H. Morrison II
FRANK H. MORRISON II
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

Date: 27 June 1945.

/s/ David T. Sweet
DAVID T. SWEET
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section,
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the
Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached
photostatic copy of the affidavit of ESTHER GARCIA
MORAS is a true and correct reproduction of the
original affidavit; and that a signed and sworn
copy of said affidavit is presently on file with
this Section.

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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

NENA ALBAN

called as a witness on behalf of the Prosecution, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Colonel Lim) Please state your name, age and nationality.

A I am Mrs. Nena Alban, 40 years old. I live at 338 Raon, Santa Cruz, Manila. I am a Filipina.

Q You testified before, a couple of days ago?

A Yes.

Q You said that you were a social worker?

A Yes, sir.

Q You were employed in 1941 by the American and Philippine Red Cross?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Mrs. Alban, I would like you to relate to the Commission in a few words whether or not you have witnessed, personally, any crimes of rape in the City of Manila?

A Yes, sir.

Q If so, when?

A On the first morning of the Japanese in Manila, that was on the 3rd day of January, 1942, I reported to the office of the Red Cross about 7:30 in the morning, and passing through the Quezon Bridge, I went that way -- when I reached the Quezon Bridge I met six Japanese sentries. They stopped me. They inspected me by touching all the parts of my body, and they squeezed my breasts -- (witness crying)

Q Take your time.

GENERAL DONOVAN: I understood the other day, when this witness was on the stand, that she was working in a hospital out there, or as a nurse or a social worker.

COLONEL LIM: She said she started working as a supervising nurse at the hospital after May of 1942, and now she is talking about January of 1942.

THE WITNESS: When the Japanese sentry squeezed my breast I stepped backwards. I showed them that I am not afraid to die, and they were trying to pull my dress up. It is hard to tell this (crying).

Q Let's forget that incident.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Just take your time.

COLONEL LIM: I will not ask you to proceed with that.

THE WITNESS: I pulled my dress down and I explained to them, I said, "I am a Red Cross worker. Do you see my uniform?" Then they stopped doing it, and they took all my jewelry that I had, and they asked for my handbag, and they inspected the inside of my handbag and they found 350 pesos cash and they took it away from me.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Have you seen any rape cases in the city?

A Then after they took everything they slapped me and then let me go, so I had to proceed to the Red Cross. Then when I reached in front of the Metropolitan Theatre I saw six Japanese officers sitting on the stairs right in front of the theatre, and I already passed --

LIEUTENANT PELZ: Where was that in front of?

COLONEL LIM: The Metropolitan Theatre.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Read that answer back.

(Answer read.)

THE WITNESS: One of the Japanese officers called me in English. So I approached him, and as soon as I approached him one of the Japanese officers slapped me, and then after slapping me they ordered me to bow. After I bowed they let me go.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Mrs. Alban, let us forget these atrocities which you suffered. My question was this: Do you remember having seen any actual cases of rape?

A Yes, sir.

Q Or rapings in the City of Manila?

A Yes, sir.

Q When was this?

A The first week of January in 1942, I was assigned in the Sampaloc District.

Q Assigned by whom?

A By the Red Cross office as a field worker.

Q As a field worker?

A Yes.

Q Go ahead, please.

A I went to my destination by walking because there was no transportation in those days. As soon as I reached the Quezon Boulevard, after I passed the corner of Azcarraga I saw three Japanese -- I saw some naked ones near the corner of Espana and Quezon Boulevard. That is the AFWESPAC Headquarters now; the Far Eastern University.

Q What were the Japanese doing?

A While I was still far away I saw two Japanese like rolling on the street. When I was nearing -- when I was nearing I saw two Filipino women pause by the Japanese right on the street. The Japanese abused the women and the women were trying to get away from them. When I was very near I saw the Japanese take a hold of the women's legs until the women cannot move any more. Then when I saw that I tried to get away from that place because I was afraid the Japanese could see me, so I proceeded a little bit farther, and I was about five yards away and I turned back and the Japanese were still doing the work.

Q Doing what?

A Were still doing such things.

Q They were using the girl?

A Yes, sir.

COLONEL LIM: That is all of the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Lieutenant Pelz) Mrs. Alban, what time of the day was it that you came to the corner of Espana and Quezon Boulevard?

A That was between 10:00 and 11:00, if my mind doesn't fail, in the morning.

Q Was it a clear day?

A Yes, sir, that was a hot day.

Q Were there other people on the street?

A Very few people. I could not see any women but myself and those two girls that were abused.

Q And the girls were naked?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the Japanese soldiers were naked?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were they on the sidewalk or in the street?

A They were right by the side of the street.

Q Was there any traffic?

A No, sir, not right in the corner.

Q Did you see the clothing of the soldiers?

A No, sir.

Q Did you see the clothing of the Filipino women?

A No, sir; I had no time to look around so much.

Q You say the Filipino women were trying to kick away. Did you hear them scream?

A They were trying to scream, but I just could hear "Ah, ah, ah."

Q That was as loud as they could?

A Because the Japanese took hold of the neck of the girls, forcing the neck down.

Q The Japanese were holding their necks?

A Yes, sir.

Q The necks of the two girls?

A Pushing the neck against the street.

Q And at the same time committing this act?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you report this to anyone?

A No, sir, I did not, because I just could not, because it makes me cry.

Q Were there any Manila Police around?

A No, sir.

Q No Military Police men at Espana and Quezon?

A No, sir; that was just two or three days after Japanese were in Manila.

Q Isn't it true that the Manila Constabulary was still operating in Manila?

A I hadn't seen any Military Police, Filipino Police.

Q No Military Police?

A Not seen any on duty. I could see only Japanese sentries.

Q You couldn't see any Filipino Police men?

A I have not seen them on duty. I don't know about that.

Q This morning when you were on Quezon Bridge was that in broad daylight, too?

A That was 7:30 in the morning.

Q Was there any traffic at that time?

A There were only Japanese that I could see.

Q You couldn't see any other traffic? No military police men?

A Just Japanese sentries, alone.

Q When you walked along the theater that was still in broad daylight?

A That was about eight o'clock.

Q Did you see any people in the street at that time?

A Only Japanese.

Q Did you make any complaint about this to the Japanese authorities?

A No, sir, I didn't, because I didn't know that I could make complaint to the Japanese.

Q Did you make any complaint to the local Manila authorities?

A No, sir, I did not know that I could report such things, because I did not know about the Japanese order, Japanese regulation.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I have no further questions.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Any questions by the Commission?

(No response.)

GENERAL DONOVAN: The witness is excused.

(Witness excused.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2886 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by NENA ALBAN in the trial of the case against Masaharu HOMMA, Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th day of
November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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

APOLINARIA DUE TUAZON

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called as a witness on behalf of the Prosecution, being first duly sworn,
was examined and testified as follows through Interpreter Rodas:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Colonel Lim) Will you state your name, age, and nationality?

GENERAL DONOVAN: What specification?

COLONEL LIM: This is in connection with Specification 4, Paragraph 1, sir.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Will you state your name?

A Apolinaria Due Tuazon.

Q Your age?

A Thirty-two years old.

Q Your nationality?

A Filipina.

Q In January or February of 1942 where were you, Mrs. Due Tuazon?

A I was in Santa Ana, Pampanga.

Q As an evacuee from the City of Manila?

A Yes.

Q Are you married or single?

A Married.

Q When you went to Pampanga did you bring your husband along with you?

A Yes.

Q Did you have any children?

A Four children.

Q Were they with you also in Pampanga?

A They were with me, all of them.

Q Do you remember of any incident that happened to you in the month of
February, 1942, which was not unusual?

A Yes, sir, there was.

Q Will you state that to the Commission, please, in your own words?

A On February 2, 1942, at about 12:00 p.m., or midnight, 11 Japanese came to
our house.

Q What Japanese?

A They were Japanese soldiers.

Q Please proceed.

A They were carrying with them guns, and they fired shots around the house.

They went into the house and went directly into the room. As soon as they went
up to the house a Japanese took hold of my husband and held him by the neck,

Miss
Rape

and then three Japanese abused me. Three Japanese did all they wanted to with me; they abused me.

Q Where was this, inside the room?

A This was inside the room.

Q Was this done by the Japanese one after the other?

A Yes, one after the other.

Q What happened after that?

A Afterwards they stripped me naked. they didn't leave any piece of clothing on my body. Then they held me by the hair and they dragged me downstairs. When I arrived downstairs the other Japanese were waiting, and they also abused me.

Q How many Japanese abused you downstairs?

A I cannot remember the exact number; maybe it is around four or five, because there were times when I was unconscious.

Q Do you remember where your husband was all this time?

A They blindfolded him and they threw him out of the window. They beat him. I don't know where he was taken.

Q Had you seen your husband while you were downstairs?

A We saw each other, yes. When we saw each other I talked to him and one of the Japanese who saw me got angry. He lifted the butt of his gun and he was about to strike him on the nape of the neck. When I saw this I lifted my body and I thrust my body towards him to prevent the blow, and the gun, or the butt of the gun, struck my knee.

Q Did you receive any wound by that action of the Japanese?

A Yes, here (indicating).

Q Do you have any scar of that wound?

A Yes, because this was operated on by the doctor, because if the doctor did not operate on this I will have my knee straight and I cannot bend it.

COLONEL LIM: Will the record show, sir, that the witness is pointing to a scar on her right knee?

THE WITNESS: And the doctor did his best to see to it that my knee would not be rendered useless.

Q (By Colonel Lim) During all this time, Mrs. Due Tuazon, you have been using the phrase that you had been abused by the Japanese. What do you mean exactly by the word "abused" by the Japanese?

A They committed all the abuses imaginable. One was still using me, and he is not finished, and the other Japanese, he is so impatient that he would kick this one who was using me so he can also use me. Sometimes they would even kick my feet and pull my legs, and they did all the abuses; they did that, they did things that even my husband and myself never did.

Q Did they have sexual intercourse with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many of these Japanese used you that way?

A Maybe seven or eight Japanese.

Q And all this happened on 2 February 1942?

A Yes, sir, on February 2, 1942, between 12:00 midnight to 3:00 o'clock in the morning.

Q Did you have a maid at the time?

A Yes, I had a maid.

Q What was her name?

A Juanita Sigwa; 17 years old.

Q Where is this maid of yours at the present time?

A She is married, and I don't know where she is right now.

Q Do you know if anything happened to this maid of yours?

A Yes, I know very well that something happened to her. She was abused, because the Japanese had a knife and threatened her.

Q What was that knife used for?

A The maid told me that because his organ can't get in the knife was used to open up her sexual organ.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Who was it that told that?

THE INTERPRETER: The maid, Juanita Sigwa, told her that the Japanese --

GENERAL DONOVAN: Well, we have heard the rest of it.

Q (By Colonel Lim) How many used Juanita Sigwa?

A I do not know how many Japanese used her, only the next morning she told me of the happening, and she was bleeding profusely, and she was so weak.

COLONEL LIM: That is all of the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Lieutenant Pelz) Did you report this incident on the following day?

A We do not have anyone to report this to.

Q Were there no Filipino Police authorities in Santa Ana?

A We were in the barrio that time and there were no Filipino policemen.

Q In other words, this incident was never reported to anyone?

A No, sir.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: That is all.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION

Q (By General Valdes) What happened to you after all these Japanese abused you?

A They left me without clothes and very weak.

Q Were you able to return to the house?

A I was able to go upstairs using my two arms, because my knee was painful and I could not use it.

Q What happened to your husband?

A At about two o'clock somebody came. I thought it was some Japanese. I found out that it was my husband. Before this I thought he was dead already.

Q Two o'clock in the morning or two o'clock in the afternoon?

A In the morning.

GENERAL VALDES: I have nothing further.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Anything further.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: No, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: The witness is excused.

(Witness excused.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2847 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by APOLINARIA DUE TUAZON in the trial of the case against Masaharu HOMMA, Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 14th day of
November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Capt. Inf.
Summary Court

CELESTINA DE LA ROSA

recalled as a witness on behalf of the Prosecution, having been previously sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

Q (By Colonel Lim) State your name, please?

A Celestina de la Rosa.

Q Are you a Filipino?

A I am a Filipino

Q In January 1942 where were you living?

A I lived in a small house in Bansic.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Whereabouts? Ask her whereabouts?

She didn't state the name.

THE WITNESS: I lived in a little house in Bansic, Hermosa, Bataan.

GENERAL DONOVAN: That is all right.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Do you remember in January 1942 you have seen Japanese soldiers?

A Yes, I remember.

Q Will you tell the Commission what happened on that day when you met this Japanese soldier?

A The Japanese soldiers came up to the house, and the boys were told to get down in the house.

Q How many women were in the house at this time?

A There were 14 girls.

Q How many men were there?

A There were four boys.

Q How many soldiers came into the house?

A Four Japanese soldiers came up to the house.

Q Will you relate to the Commission what happened while those four soldiers were upstairs?

GENERAL DONOVAN: Change that question. Just ask what did the Japanese soldiers do?

Q (By Colonel Lim) What did the Japanese soldiers do?

A When they got up to the place we were up in the house.

GENERAL DONOVAN: What did they do?

THE WITNESS: They forced the men to go down the house and they told Romana Rodriguez to get into the small room.

Q (By Colonel Lim) What room?

A The smallest room in the house.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Let her go ahead and tell the story. Don't interrupt her. If you do I don't think we will get it.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Go ahead with your story.

A The Japanese soldiers took the girl down and was trying to manhandle her. The Japanese soldier was trying to manhandle the girl, but she opposed him. The Japanese soldier who went into the room, took Romana Rodriguez with him, got her out of the room and took me.

Q What happened to you? Go ahead, please.

A I tried to struggle. When I tried to struggle he scared me with fixed bayonet. Because I was trying to struggle he gave me a rough push. He used me, and then I was weaken because of the force, so I sat down and he left me. The other Jap who came in did the same thing to me and I was down on the floor. After using me he left the room and I got out of the room.

Q Go ahead.

A After manhandling me he took the jewels on me and he took the shirts of the men. After taking my jewels he sent me out of the room and he took one of the girls named Maria Roncal.

Q Go ahead.

A When they had Marie they took Virginia Mendoza.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: If the Commission please, she testified that she left the room and after she left thus and so happened. I request that be stricken.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Find out if she saw this.

Q (By Colonel Lim) You mentioned the name of Maria Roncal. Do you know what happened to her personally?

A I didn't see what they did to her because they sent me out of the room.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Ask her how she knows this.

Q (By Colonel Lim) How did you know what happened to those others?

LIEUTENANT PELZ: If the Commission please, before --

THE WITNESS: All I saw is that they took them inside the room.

GENERAL DONOVAN: All the remarks with reference to those two-- what were those names --Marie Roncal and Virginia Mendoza will be stricken except the fact that they took them in the room.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Do you know if any other girl was taken inside the room besides Roncal and Mendoza?

A Romana Rodriguez was taken into the room.

Q Anybody else?

SEPO
Tegami
HOSO KAKAKI
SENDO SAIBAN

A Honorata de la Rosa was taken into the room.

Q Did you know these Japanese?

A I don't know the Japanese soldiers because I was afraid; I didn't look at their faces.

Q What happened to you after all of this personally?

GENERAL DONOVAN: Is it something that you have to bring out?

COLONEL LIM: Yes, sir.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I will stipulate that the girl had a child as a result of this.

COLONEL LIM: She became pregnant and delivered her child.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Anything further?

COLONEL LIM: Nothing further.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I would just like to ask one question.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Lieutenant Pelz) Did anyone in your family tell the police about what happened?

GENERAL DONOVAN: Ask her if she knows that.

THE WITNESS: Nobody reported it to the police about that happening.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: What is that?

GENERAL DONOVAN: Nobody reported that.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: Nothing further.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2872 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by CELESTINA DE LA ROSA in the trial of the case against Masaharu HOMMA, General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King,
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard
Sworn to before me this 20th day
of November, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Capt. Inf.
Summary Court

AMADEO CABE

called as a witness on behalf of the Prosecution, being first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Colonel Lim) Will you state your name?

A Amadeo Cabe.

Q Age?

A 40 years of age.

Q Nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Where are you stationed?

A At the Provost Marshal office in criminal investigation laboratory.

Q In January 1942 were you occupying a government position?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was your position then?

A I was assigned as assistant chief of police of Quezon City.

Q Who assigned you as assistant chief of police?

A By order of the chief of constabulary, General Francisco, through the chief of the police of Manila.

Q In January 1942, as assistant chief of police of Quezon City, did you personally know of any cases of rape or atrocities?

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I object to that question, sir. If he asks about complaints, yes.

GENERAL DONOVAN: The question will be rephrased.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Had you received any complaints in connection with rape case in January of 1942?

A Yes, sir.

Q What have you in connection with this complaint?

A We received a report from the family of Mrs. Webb that her two daughters had been raped by Japanese.

Q What have you done in connection with these complaints?

A I sent an officer under me to go in and investigate the case.

Q How many cases were there?

A There were two cases that I know of.

Q In both cases an officer was sent to investigate?

A Yes, sir; the second case I went myself personally.

Q Did the officer whom you sent out to investigate the first case file an official report?

A Yes, sir. It was placed in the police blotter, and it was also sent to the chief of police, Greater Manila.

Q Where is this police blotter at this time?

A That police blotter escaped by the desk sergeant of the Quezon City Police Department.

Q And this report?

A The original was sent to the chief of police of Manila.

Q Do you still have this police blotter and these official reports on these rape cases?

A I don't have them, no, sir.

Q Where are they now?

A I don't know where they are now, sir.

Q Do they still exist as far as you know?

A I have not seen them.

Q Will you tell the Commission what was the nature of this complaint received by you?

A A man was in the office of the police department on January 7th and reported that the two daughters of Mrs. Webb had been raped by three Japanese soldiers, who went in the evening to their house on 6 January 1942 to look for chickens to eat and eggs. While they were in the premises of the house they peeped into one of the rooms and they saw the two girls there, and instead of going to get the chickens --

LIEUTENANT PELZ: If the Commission please, this is not clear whether this was the complaint of the person who was alleged to be raped or some other men. I submit the only person --

COLONEL LIM: It is that, sir.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: He said a man came in. It is not clear to me who this man was.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Who was this man who came to you?

A He was sent by the family of the Webbs, who were the big things of the rape case.

Q Was an official investigation made of the rape case?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was the assignment of the official?

A The man who I sent --

GENERAL DONOVAN: The man you speak of is the complainant?

A He is a man sent by the victim, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Sent by the people who were raped?

A Yes, sir.

Q (By Colonel Lim) What was the result of the investigation made by the officer whom you sent to investigate this matter?

A The report submitted by this officer stated two daughters of Mrs. Webb had been forced by the Japanese who went to their house and beat them with their bayonets if they would not accede to their wishes; in which case Mrs. Webb had been also threatened not to shout to the neighbors.

GENERAL DONOVAN: What does he mean by Webb or Waif?

COLONEL LIM: That is the family name.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Spell it.

THE WITNESS: W-e-b-b.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: Sir, I object to this report. I submit that it should be the persons who were complaining of this act, this alleged rape. I think the report of some police officer as to what he heard to this lieutenant --

GENERAL DONOVAN: The objection is not sustained.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Please proceed.

A The report further stated that the girls had been forced because they were threatened by the soldiers and if they do not give them what they wanted they would be killed. And in this case the girls were brought in to the medical officers of the Philippine General Hospital and examined for the complaint. The result of the examination of the doctor was that they were really raped. A report was made by me to the chief of the metropolitan police stating all the facts as was contained in the report of the officer.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Do you have other witnesses on this particular case?

COLONEL LIM: No, sir.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I ask that what the doctor said be stricken.

GENERAL DONOVAN: It will be stricken.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Did you say you made this report officially?

A Yes, sir.

Q To whom?

A The chief of the metropolitan police.

Q Was any action taken on that report by any Filipino or Japanese?

A I have not known any action on that case. I know only the girls had been treated in the Philippine General Hospital for the lacerations they had.

Q Do you know of any other case which you have officially and personally investigated?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you relate that to the Commission?

A At noontime on the 10th of January, 1942, a car came to the police department, and inside this car were two women and a driver. One of the women was in a semi-unconscious condition, and the other woman was also in a semi-unconscious condition, and reported to us that they had been raped by several Japanese soldiers while they were on the way from Santolan to N. Domingo Street.

Q Go ahead, please. What did you do then.

A The statements of the women were taken and placed in the police blotter, and they were sent to the Philippine General Hospital for treatment, and I made a report to the chief of the metropolitan police of the incident, which was reported to us.

Q Go ahead, please.

A I went myself to the office of Secretary Vargas, where I was entertained by Colonel Natividad and later on brought to the office of Secretary Vargas, where I related the incident and submitted my report.

Q You referred to Vargas, the chairman of the Philippine Commission?

A Yes, sir.

Q Go ahead, please.

A By learning the incident Secretary Vargas said he will do his best on the case. Then I returned to my station. The following morning a man came to our office and told us that a woman and a small child were found dead near the house of Mr. Kitajima within the vicinity of Quezon City. I went there myself with the chief of police, Mr. de Leon, and there I saw a body of a child, a small child, about the age of two or three dead and burned near the garage of Mr. Kitajima.

The head was broken and apparently hit by a blunt instrument. The body of a dead woman was found about ten yards of this place naked and burned, but I noticed a stab on the breast just below the nipple of the woman. The woman was also oozing some fluid.

Q Indicating what as far as you know?

A Indicating apparently rape committed on this woman, as it was reported to us that this woman had been the companion of these two women who came previously to our office to report.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: If it please the Commission, I object to the statement that it was reported, not telling by whom and giving a conclusion that this other woman had been raped, too.

GENERAL DONOVAN: I would like to find out who reported this.

A This report was given by one of the two victims, the two women who reported to our office previous to that time when I went to the scene of the crimes.

GENERAL DONOVAN: The hearing as to who had been raped will be stricken.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Go ahead, please. What have you done after that?

A I returned to the station with Mr. de Leon and made a report again to the chief of the metropolitan police. When they received this report I was called out in our office to make the report. I went there and then I was taken to Malacanang to state again what I have seen at the scene of the crime.

Q Were you investigated by any Japanese in connection with this last report?

A The day after that, sir, a Japanese jitney with several Japanese civilians came to the police department and asked us where are the bodies of the dead persons. I told them that they are located near the house of Mr. Kitajima in the vicinity of Quezon City. The Japanese civilian who was speaking the dialect was well informed, and he stated that these victims had been victimized by Japanese soldiers. I told him that was the report of the person who came to our office. I was merely relating the report as it was told to the police department. Then he took me to the scene of the crime. I went there in the jitney with them. They saw the bodies of the dead child and the woman. They poured some gasoline on them and lighted them up. Later on they were picked up with shovels and put inside the jitney, and from there we proceeded to the police department. While we were in the police department the Japanese in charge of the crew took the bodies of the victims and warned me not to mention anything about the case that had been committed by Japanese soldiers, but I should say that they had been committed by the Filipinos.

Q Did you see again these reports at any time prior to 5 August 1942, and if so, when?

A I have not seen these reports, but I have seen the police blotter in Fort Santiago when I was taken in there.

Q When were you taken into Fort Santiago?

A I was taken into Fort Santiago on the 19th of July, 1945.

Q Did you have occasion then to speak about this police blotter and those reports?

A Yes, sir, because one of the questions propounded to me by the Japanese investigator inside Santiago was on the subject pertaining to the rape cases that had been investigated by the police department of Quezon City.

Q Will you relate to the Commission the nature of this investigation about these reports?

GENERAL DONOVAN: It was about the same thing, wasn't it?

COLONEL LIM: It is the same thing, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Do we need it?

COLONEL LIM: Just to show the fact that even the military police were trying to cover up these cases of rape.

GENERAL DONOVAN: He indicated the military police investigated it.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Were you reported with respect to these reports?

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I will object to it. We are not interested in his tortures.

GENERAL DONOVAN: That may be answered.

THE WITNESS: I was punished, tortured and given all sorts of third degree methods to extort from me information that they would like to know which I was not able to answer.

COLONEL LIM: Your witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Lieutenant Pelz) Did the two daughters of Mrs. Webb identify the Japanese soldiers who allegedly raped them?

A They identified them in the form of wearing the Japanese uniform and so forth.

Q Did your report which you handed to the metropolitan police give the names of the Japanese soldiers?

A They did not give the names, and I was not able to mention the names.

Q Did you attempt to investigate in any way the individual Japanese who were responsible for these alleged rapes?

A We could not get any Japanese by that time.

Q In other words, the report merely said a number of Japanese soldiers are accused or raping two women, is that correct?

A Those were the facts.

Q What action did you expect that the Japanese military police could take in this case?

A As an organized military organization they should have investigated the case and see if there is any thought about that, and then to the satisfaction of the victims and to the people there should have been proper investigation and punishment of those culprits.

Q Do you know that the Japanese military police did not attempt to find out who committed these alleged rapes?

A I don't know anything about that.

Q You testified that the two women who came to you were both in a semi-unconscious state on 10 January, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you take the statements from them at a later date?

A We did, yes.

Q Did they give any clue as to the events that took place before this alleged rape?

A Yes, sir, they said that they have identified the car which was used as one of those Japanese automobiles used by the soldiers and the soldiers wore the Japanese uniform and they talked nothing but Japanese.

Q Did they identify the soldiers by name?

A They did not know their names.

Q Did any report that you sent forward identify the Japanese soldiers by anything other than the fact that they were Japanese?

A I think so because the jitney that came in on the following day had Japanese in it who were quite informed of the incident. In that case I think the military authorities knew about the incident.

Q When you say were quite well informed, did they know more than what was in your report?

A They practically knew what has been stated in the report.

Q In other words, they might have read your report, is that correct?

A They might have read it or might have been informed.

Q Do you know whether Secretary Vargas forwarded your complaint to the Japanese authorities?

A Beg your pardon?

Q Do you know if Secretary Vargas forwarded your complaint to the Japanese authorities?

A I did not understand the middle word.

Q Forwarded the complaint?

A I do not know.

Q What was Mr. Vargas' position on January 10, 1942?

A He was the mayor of the greater City of Manila.

Q What action did Vargas suggest he would try and have taken?

A Beg your pardon?

Q What action did Mayor Vargas suggest he would have taken?

A I do not know what action he did take; he didn't tell me.

Q What information were the Japanese military police torturing you for, and what were they trying to obtain?

A Among other things, they questioned me about my activities while I was assistant chief of police of Quezon, and also my connection with the Philippine Army.

Q You testified they tortured you with regard to these rape incidents. What did they ask you about these rape incidents?

A That the reports I have made point to them, that I was hostile to the Japanese Imperial Forces and that I could have said in another way, in another language, instead of stating this rape was committed by Japanese soldiers I could have stated that it was done by bad Filipinos.

Q They wanted you to admit that?

A They wanted to show that I was hostile and against them, and for that reason I received the tortures. The other thing was that I was in the Philippine Army.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I have no further questions.

GENERAL DONOVAN: I want to be sure, Colonel Lim, that you understood my question. Are there any more witnesses on this particular specification?

COLONEL LIM: No, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Where are the people who were involved?

COLONEL LIM: We cannot find them, sir. Of course, I was referring to paragraph 11, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: All right.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION

Q (By General Valdes) As assistant chief of police of Quezon City, did you keep in your file copies of all reports submitted to the chief of the metropolitan police of Greater Manila?

A I kept them in the police department of Quezon City.

Q What happened to these reports?

A I don't know what happened to them when I was relieved from that place.

Q You knew that you were going to be a witness in this case, didn't you?

A I didn't know.

Q Didn't you know quite some time before?

A I didn't know.

Q When did they notify you to appear before this Commission?

A I was notified yesterday afternoon by Captain Williams.

Q You knew the subject of your testimony?

A Yes, because about a week before that I was investigated by the War Crimes Commission.

Q Did you make any effort to locate the original copies of your reports about these rapes?

A I did try to help the officer.

Q You were unable to get copies of these reports?

A They were no longer in the Malacanang or in the police department of Quezon City.

GENERAL DONOVAN: I would like to ask the Prosecution what effort they made to get the reports?

COLONEL LIM: We went to Malacanang for the former records of the Philippine Executive Commission, and we were informed that there were none available.

Q (By General Trudeau) Did your investigator get the testimony or information directly from the Webb girls?

A Yes.

Q He contacted them directly?

A Yes, sir.

Q Didn't the Japanese have an liaison officer at the headquarters, Quezon City?

A At that time there was none yet.

Q Where was your chief of police at that time?

A My chief of police?

Q You seem to have been running the show at that time?

A The chief of police was sick during that time, and he had been absent some time and so I was assisted by the former chief, Mr. de Leon.

Q Why didn't you collect the bodies of the woman and children instead of leaving them out there for another 24 hours?

A There was no transportation available at the disposal of the police department. In fact, we went there walking.

GENERAL TRUDEAU: That is all.

GENERAL DONOVAN: What about the medical report from the Philippine General Hospital? Was any effort made to get that?

COLONEL LIM: All these records, sir, were destroyed during the liberation of Manila.

GENERAL DONOVAN: If there is nothing further the witness is excused.

(Witness excused.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2848 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by AMADEO CABE in the trial of the case against Masaharu HOMMA, Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 14th day of
November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Capt. Inf.
Summary Court