

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
	during Aug 45 and the killing of 3 civilians in Sitio Penidet, Presidencia Dakun, Mt. Province, Luzon, P. I., on 6 August 1945.	
138	Murder of SALAK family at Tarlac, Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., on 12 January 1945.	13
139	The murder and torture of Filipino civilians by members of the Japanese Military Police in February 1942 and in October and December 1944 at Bambang, Tarlac, Luzon, P. I.	5
140	Punitive expeditions on Panay Island by Japanese forces against civilians in September 43 and October 43.	26
141	Murder of sixteen identified Filipino civilians in Barrio Cutcut, Angeles, Pampanga Province, Luzon, P. I., on 25 January 1945.	7
142	The murder of eleven American Baptist teachers of the faculty of the Central Philippine College and the murder of six other Americans at Camp Hopevale near Tapaz, Capiz, Panay, P. I., on 20 December 1943.	12
143	Beating, murder and attempted murder of Filipino civilians and the wanton burning of private homes at Barrio Nagbalan, Marilao, Bulacan, Luzon, P. I., on 6 January 1945.	70
144	Torture and murder of Filipino civilians in Ballesteros, Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., on 6 January 1945.	26
145	Killing of Pvt. Inocencio ROMERO at Danao, Cebu, P. I., in June or July 1944.	37
146	Killing of three identified Filipinos at Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P. I.	32
147	Murder and torture at Talisay and Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P. I., on 19 April 1944.	47
148	The killing of Vicente TORRES and two others and the torture and beating of Filipinos by Japanese from Kabankalan and Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P. I., between 27 February and 22 January 1945. <i>21 January May</i>	35
149	Murder and torture of Filipino civilians at Bayombong and Solano, Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon, P. I., from September 1942 to March 1945.	96

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
150	Murder and rape at Bacaca, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., on 2, 3, 4 and 5 May 1945.	33
151	Murder and attempted murder of Filipino civilians and the wanton destruction of private property in various barrios of Malvar, Batangas Province, during January, February and March 1945.	44
152	Murder and disappearance of civilians at Bacaca, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., on 3 May 1945.	10
153	Murders at Ilang-Ilang and Bunawan, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., between 14 May 1945 and 15 June 1945.	24
154	Murder and attempted murder of Filipino civilians at Biao, Calinan, Davao Province, Mindanao, P. I., on 5 May 45.	12
155	Los Banos Internment Camp Atrocities	203
156	Additional murders at Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P. I., between 19 July 1944 and 25 July 1944.	24
157	Imprisonment under improper conditions of American Prisoners of War at Capas Bridge Detail, Capas, Tarlac, Luzon, P. I., April-July 1942.	21
158	Murder of 5 Filipino civilians by Kempei-tai at Iloilo Garrison, Panay, P.I., on 23 Feb 44.	11
159	Additional murders by Japanese Kempei-tai at Iloilo City, Panay, P. I., in May 1944 and December 1944.	5
160	Murder of sixteen civilians at La Castellana, Occidental Province, Negros, P.I., on 22 August 1942 and 24 August 1942.	20
161	Additional torture and murder by Kempei-tai stationed at Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P.I., in February and March 1945.	24
162	Murder of sixteen (16) Filipino civilians and torture of others at Bacolod, Negros Occidental on 7 December 1944 and 20 January 1945.	18
163	Murder of 4 Filipino citizens of Ilang, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., and looting on	29

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
	28 December 1941.	
164	Burning of barrios in San Fernando, La Union, Luzon, P. I., on 19 December 1944.	58
165	Torture of fifteen Filipino citizens by Kempei-Tai at Aparri, Cagayan, Luzon, P. I., in September 1944.	5
166	Murder of approximately 89 Filipino citizens near Tugbok, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., on 14 May 1945.	16
167	Torture of Panfilo W. ALPUERTO, at Dumanjug and Cebu City, Cebu, P. I. in March 1944.	3
168	Murder of 44 Filipino civilians in May or June 1944, near Fabrica, Negros Occidental, P. I.	9
169	Murder of one Filipino in February 1944 at Hinundayan, Leyte, P. I.	14
170	Murder of 3 American POWs and 1 Filipino by members of the Iloilo Kempei-Tai near Mandurriao, Panay Island, P. I.	22
171	Murder of twenty-seven identified Filipino citizens at Buenavista, Guimaras Islands, P. I., between August 1943 and January 1945.	19
172	Murder of six Filipino civilians at Manuel Plantation, Guianga, Mindanao, P. I., on 30 May 1945 and 1 June 1945.	13
173	Torture and probable murder of Demetrio FORNILLOS at Palo, Leyte, P. I., in March 1943.	5
174	Executions at Calbayog, Samar, P. I., on July 1943.	10
175	Murder of 82 identified Filipino residents of Leon, Iloilo Province, Panay, P. I., in August 1943 and April 1944.	12
176	Murder, beating, and imprisonment under improper conditions of American prisoners of war at Bontoc, Mountain Province, Luzon, P. I., in May - June 1942.	58
177	Murder of ten Filipino civilians in August 1943 at Leon, Iloilo Province, Panay, P. I.	10
178	Murder of 24 Filipino civilians at Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I., April and May 1944.	63

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
179	Torture of 2 civilians at Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I., July 1944.	10
180	Torture and murder of Filipino civilians at Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I., August, 1944.	17
181	Torture and murder of Filipino civilians at Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I. March 1944.	20
182	Murder of 1 Filipino, attempted murder of another and burning of home at Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I., 1 September 1944.	10
183	Torture and murder at Hilongos, Leyte, P. I., in July, 1944.	9
184	Torture of civilians at Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., by Kempei-Tai members in March and April 1944.	11
185	Torture and murder of residents of Bay, Laguna Province, Luzon, P. I., on 9 February 1945.	21
186	Execution of one American and seven Filipino citizens at Magugpo, Mindanao, P. I., in July 1942.	41
187	Insular Lumber Company Dock Murders, Negros Occidental.	36
188	Beheading of American flier in northern mountains of Negros, P. I.	23
189	Mistreatment and Imprisonment under improper conditions of American prisoners of war at Corregidor, P. I., during summer of 1942.	37
190	Execution of five Filipino civilians at Baguio, Mountain Province, P. I., on 6 October 1942.	40
191	Murder of Filipino civilians at Inopacan, Leyte, P. I., March 1943 and March 1944.	7
192	Negros Camps.	29
193	Killing of American prisoners of war after the torpedoing of the Shinyo Maru, a Japanese prison ship, off Lilloy Point, Zamboanga on 7 September 1944.	69
194	Killing of civilians of Baguio, Mountain Province, Luzon, P. I., in 1942 and in March 1945.	18
195	Killing of seven Filipino civilians at Toledo, Cebu, P. I., September 1944.	14

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
196	Execution of 3 civilians at Carcar, Cebu, P. I., in October 1944.	14
197	Murders, looting and burning of the town of Calauang, Laguna Province, Luzon, P. I., in February 1945.	40
198	Mistreatment of Hitolio FIDELIS at Davao, Mindanao, P. I., in March 1945.	11
199	Torture of two civilians at Hilongos, Leyte, P. I.	6
200	Torture of civilians at Lucena, Tayabas Province, Luzon, P. I., May 1944 - December 1944.	7
201	Massacre of two hundred civilians at Tuba (Irisan) Benguet, Mt. Province, Luzon, P. I., 10 April 1945.	20
202	Mistreatment of two Filipino civilians in Massin, Leyte, P. I., in June and July 1944.	13
203	Murder of American flier near Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, P. I., 13 September 1944.	15
204	Mistreatment of Father DOUGLAS at Paete, Laguna, Luzon, P. I., on 24 July 1943.	4
205	Burning and killing in San Juan, La Union Province, Luzon, P. I., on 19 January 1945.	79
206	Torture of Olimpio PANSEPANSE at Carcar, Cebu, P. I., on 20 May 1944.	7
207	Deaths of thirty-seven American prisoners of war at Gapan, Nueva Ecija Province, Luzon, P. I., in May and June 1942.	22
208	Murder of three Filipinos near Manuel Plantation, Tagakpan, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., on 18 May 1945.	8
209	Bataan General Hospital Nos. 1 and 2.	198
210	Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions from Davao Penal Colony, Mindanao, P. I. to Manila, P. I. from June 6 to June 26, 1944.	61
211	Torture and Murder of Presidential guards and others at Baguio, Mt. Province, Luzon, P. I., about 20 Jan 45.	21
212	Baguio Kempei-Tai - Torture on 30 December 1942 to April 1945.	127

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
213	Torture and murder of Filipino civilians at Pangil and Siniloan, Laguna Province, Luzon, P. I., in 1943 and 1944. (Case Nos. Q-33 and G-64)	17
214	Los Banos Massacres. (Case No. I-89)	56
215	Killing and Looting of Joaquin NACUA, a resident of Carcar, Cebu, P. I., on or about 14 March 1944. (Unnumbered case)	7
216	Killing of Amando SATORRE in Carcar, Cebu, P. I., on 15 April 1944. (Unnumbered case)	6
217	Severe torture of Roberto E. SATO on 25 April 1944 in Carcar, Cebu, P. I., (Unnumbered case).	11
218	Killing of 5 Filipino men, looting and burning of the FLORETA home, and the torture of another in October 1944 at Carcar, Cebu, P. I. (Unnumbered case)	8
219	Murder of Filipino civilians in Sitio Soccoc, Barrio Santiago Sur, San Fernando, La Union, Luzon, P. I., on 22 February 1945. (H-17)	33
220	Murder of Macun PANONDIONGAN on 15 July 1942 at Barrio Dimayon, Dansalan, Lanao, Mindanao, P. I. (Unnumbered case)	3
221	Lapoy Plantation murders, Davao, Mindanao, P. I. (Case No. P-63)	12
222	Murder of approximately 30 Filipino civilians at Biao, Davao Province, Mindanao, P. I., on the 17th of May, 1945. (Case No. L-97)	7
223	Murder and attempted murder at Lipata, Mingianilla, Cebu, P. I. (Case unnumbered)	27
224	Sagay atrocities, Negros Occidental, P. I. (Case No. B-77)	293
225	Murder of Chinese in Davao City, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., May 1945. (Case No. P-77).	3
226	Murder of nine civilians at Davao City, Davao, P. I., on 21 May 1945. (Case No. P-79)	3
227	Burning and killing in Barrio Rayah, Wabo, Lanao, Mindanao, P. I., in August 1942 (Case No. Part of C-88)	3

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
228	Murder of two Filipinos at Daliao, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I. (Case No. P-67)	8
229	Murder of five Filipinos at Digos, Santa Cruz, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., on 25 October 1945. (Case No. P-51)	3
230	Murder and torture of Filipino civilians at Mauban, Tayabas, Luzon, P. I., from July 1943 to February 1945. Case No. Q-8	15
231	Atrocities at San Carlos, Negros Occidental, P. I., on 17 September 1942. (Case No. J-89)	3
232	Lucban atrocities in January 1945. (Unnumbered case)	10
233	Davao Penal Colony and Davao City Civilian Internment Camp. (Case No. B-1)	155
234	Murder, attempted murder, rape and disappearance in Silay, Negros Occidental, P. I., on 8 March 1945. (Unnumbered case)	11
235	Atrocities at Calinan, Davao City, December 1941 (Case Unnumbered)	25
236	Murder of a Filipino civilian in Mintal, Davao City, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., on or about 29 December 1941. (Case No. O-63)	10
237	Torture and murder of Hayden LAURENCE, an American prisoner of war at Angeles, Pampanga, on 23 September 1943. (Case No. B-39)	26
238	Torture, attempted murder and murder of fourteen Filipino civilians at Alcala, Province of Cagayan, P. I., during the period from 8 January 1945 to 14 March 1945. (Unnumbered case)	32
239	Murder of Filipino and American prisoners at Mintal and neighboring area, Mindanao, P. I., on 10 September 1944. (Case No. M-89)	55
240	Bunawan Murders, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I., May 1945. (Case No. O-98)	17
241	Murder of Japanese babies in Cebu. (Unnumbered Case)	41
242	Murder of five Chinese civilians at Tungkalan, Davao City, P. I., on 18 May 1945. (Case No. M-14)	4

DOCUMENT 2747

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
243	Murder of two Filipinos and attempted Murder of another at Gatungan, Davao, Mindanao, P. I., on or about 19 May 1945. (Case No. P-58)	3
244	Murders near Tigato, Davao City, Mindanao, P. I. (Case No. M-15)	31
245	Murder of four American fliers on Fuga Island, Luzon, P. I., on 20 June 1945. (Case No. Q-6)	39
246	Murder of four Filipino civilians at Manay, Davao, P. I., on 2 November 1942. (Case No. P-81).	8
247	Camp Murphy and Zablan Airfield. (Case No. G-66)	92
248	Torture, attempted murder of three and murder of approximately 35 Filipinos, including a woman and eight children at Ayungon, Negros Oriental, P.I., on 5 May 1944.	7
249	Murder of Mrs. Agustina Gadoatan CONNILLY and torture of Antero JAMORA at Silay, Negros Occidental, P.I., on 8 October 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	6
250	Mistreatment of American and Filipino civilians, looting and burning in Negros from 24 November to 18 December 1943. (Case No. I-43)	33
251	Murder of five Filipino civilians and the attempted murder of another at Luzuriaga, Negros Oriental on 10 September 1944.	6
252	Atrocities in Victorias, Negros Occidental, P.I., August and September 1943. (Unnumbered case)	20
253	Atrocities at Bogo, Cebu, P.I., August to November 1944.	54
254	Murder of PEREZ and MIYEGAS families at Bunawan, Davao City, Mindanao, P.I., on 13 May 1945 and 14 May 1945 respectively. (Unnumbered case)	37
255	Murder and attempted murder at Barrio Bagakay, Tacloban, Leyte, P.I., on 30 April 1943. (Case No. K-3).	25
256	Killing and mistreatment of Filipino civilians in Bacolod, Negros Occidental, between 16 January and 4 April 1945.	33

DOCUMENT 2747

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
257	Rape at Palo, Leyte, P.I., December 1943. (Unnumbered Case)	17
258	Torture and murder of sixteen Filipino civilians at Isabela, Negros Occidental sometime during September 1942. (Case No. B-75)	8
259	Murder of Simeon CANQUE, Naga, Cebu, P.I., 28 December 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	11
260	Atrocities in Ayuguitan, Negros Oriental P.I., in April and May 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	33
261	Torture and Killing of Emilio RAFOLS at Davao City, Davao, Mindanao, P.I. (Unnumbered case)	3
262	Mistreatment and torture of civilian prisoners by Japanese Kempei-Tai at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, P.I., during the period June 1944 to March 1945. (Unnumbered Case)	38
263	Murder of approximately ninety Filipino civilians on the shores of Taburos River, Palawan Island, P.I., on or about 1 March 1945, and murder of three Filipino civilians at Irauan, Palawan Island, P.I., on 4 March 1945. (Unnumbered Case)	18
264	Murder of sixteen civilians and attempted murder of another at Wangan, Riverside, Calinan, Davao, P.I., on 4 May 1945. (Case No. P-65)	37
265	Murder of three Filipinos, attempted murder of another and burning of Barrio Umagos and the hospital therein, at Mandampog, Balingasag, Oriental Misamis, Mindanao, P.I., on or about 1 October 1944. (Case No. M-58-a)	6
266	Torture and bayonetting of Juliano BAILO and three Filipino civilians at Balingasag, Oriental Misamis, Mindanao, P.I., on or about 30 September 1944. (Case No. M-58-B)	3
267	Execution by machine-gun fire and burning of twenty-one Filipinos at Barrio Angad, Bangued, Abra, P.I., on 16 November 1944. (Case No. H-34)	22
268	Killing of a Filipino civilian and beating and disappearance of another in Dulao, Bago, Negros Occidental, P.I., on 7 March 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	22

DOCUMENT 2747

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
269	Murder of a Moro at Kabakan, Cotabato Mindanao, P.I., on 10 May 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	4
270	Murder of Mamerto PINO at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, P.I., on 23 November 1944 (Unnumbered Case)	7
271	Massacre at Mulig, Davao City, 5 May 1945. (Case No. O-63)	12
272	Murder of three Filipino civilians at Calut, Butuan, Agusan, Mindanao, P.I., during the early part of March 1945. (Case No. A-7)	10
273	Mistreatment and killing of Filipino civilians at Langtand, Naga, Cebu, P.I., on 8 November 1944. (Unnumbered case)	8
274	Cotabato Airfield murders, 12 September 1944. (Case No: J-3)	24
275	Murder of twenty-one Filipino civilians, attempted murder of another in Barrio Calindagan, looting and burning in Barrio Banilad, Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, 10 November 1944, and torture of Severino PASTOR in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, in October 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	37
276	Torture and murder at La Trinidad, Benguet, Mountain Province, P.I., March - October 1944. (Case No. O-55)	68
277	Murder of Angel MERCADO in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, 3 March 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	7
278	Atrocities in Barrio Guadalupe, Makati, Rizal, P.I., February 1945. (Unnumbered Case)	30
279	Murder of Filipino civilians in Siaton, Negros Oriental, July and August 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	30
280	Chinese murders at Davao City, May 1945, (Case No. J-46)	14
281	Murder of twenty-nine civilians at Ranao-Pilayan, Cotabato, Mindanao, P.I., on 7 June 1944. (Case No. F-79)	16
282	Atrocities at Barrio San Roque and Sitio Bitute, Zamboanga City, Mindanao, P.I., March 1945. (Case No. A-6 and another unnumbered case).	86
283	Atrocities in Siquijor Island, October and November 1944. (Unnumbered Case)	80

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
284	Disappearance of three American prisoners of war in Camp Keithley, Lanao, Mindanao, P.I., between 1 June and 4 July 1942.	10
285	Death march of prisoners of war from Camp Keithley to Iligan, Lanao, Mindanao, P.I., 4 July 1942.	9
286	Disappearance of Brig. Gen. Guy O. FORT.	26
287	Arson, rape and robbery at Balilihan and Sikatuna, Bohol, P.I., after 2 September 1945.	49
288	Murder and mistreatment at Valencia and Garcia Hernandez, Bohol, P.I., April 1945 - August 1945.	32
289	Murder of Chinese and Bagobo civilians and arson in Catalunan Grande, Davao, Mindanao, P.I., 5 May 1945.	8
290	Murder, rape and torture in the vicinity of Tagbilaran, Bohol, P.I., June - September 1942 and July 1944.	51
291	Murder and rape near Jagna, Bohol, P.I., April - October 1945.	45
292	Murder of two unidentified American fliers at Sarmi, Dutch New Guinea, October 1944.	16
293	Murder and rape near Sierra Bullones, Bohol, P.I., June - December 1945.	38
294	Rape of two Filipino women at Barrio Kawit, town of Pilar, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Cebu, P.I., 30 November 1944.	12
295	Murder of the Mayor and torture of the Chief of Police of Asingan, Pangasinan, P.I., in August 1943.	22
296	Killing and torturing of Filipino civilians in 1944 and 1945, at Sipalay, Cawayan and Ma-ao, Bago, Negros Occidental.	63
297	Atrocities at Mandawe, Cebu, P.I., August 1944 - March 1945.	68
298	Massacres in Camotes Islands, Cebu, P.I. December 1944.	89
299	Execution of Capt. TODD and Sgt. GOURGET at Sta. Cruz, Laguna, P.I., 11 August 1943.	49
300	Murder of thirty-five and attempted murder,	32

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
301	Murder of five unidentified Americans at San Dionisio, Paranaque, Rizal, P.I., 9 May 1942	45
302	Atrocities in and around Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P.I., 10 December 1941 to 3 April 1945	62
303	Murder of 30 Filipinos at San Carlos, Negros	156
304	Execution of Charles PUTNAM, Thomas DAGGETT, Captain Vicente Pinon and six other unnamed Filipinos on 19 March 1944 at Alaminos, Pangasinan, P.I.	11
305	Torture and murder of civilians in and around Mankayan, Benguet, Mountain Province, P.I. in May and June 1, 1944.	12
306	Execution of five American fliers at Singkang Celebes about 4 Aug 45	126
307	Murder of four American airmen at Maros Airfield near Makasar, Celebes in July 1945	56
308	Execution of eight American Airmen at TOLITOLI CELEBES Sometime in Oct. or Nov. 1944	28
309	Execution of five American airmen at Kendari Celebes about 24 Nov. 1944.	67
310	Murder of five American Fliers at or near Tomchan, Celebes in Sept., Nov. and Dec. 1944	77
311	Massacre and torture of Civilians at Pdo and Obando, Bulacan, P.I. 19 Dec. 1944	45
312	Atrocities in Bomblan Island, P.I. Dec. 1944, Jan. and Feb. 1945	21
313	Looting, Murder and attempted murder and abduction of civilians at Infanta, Tayabas, P.I. in Feb., Apr. and May 1945	111
314	Torture and mistreatment of Civilians at the Japanese M.P. Garrison in Quezon City, P.I. during the Period of March 1942 to Dec. 1944	38
315	Killing of Graham, Eugene Sterling, an American Flier at CONCEPCION, Tarlac, P.I. sometime in Oct. 1944	19
317	Execution of 3 Unidentified US Airmen at Ambon (Amboina) N.E.I. on 29 Aug. 1944.	24

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 immediately after the liberation of the Philippines roving teams, comprised of military personnel from the Judge Advocate Service of the United States Army, were sent out to conduct investigations throughout the Philippines on reported and known cases of atrocities committed by the Japanese Army and Navy personnel; that many of those cases have been thoroughly investigated in the immediate vicinity of their occurrence; that witnesses who had first-hand knowledge of the atrocities were interrogated and their affidavits taken and ocular inspection of the place where the crimes were committed were invariably made; that reports have been submitted regarding those atrocities investigated and are now on file in our office and that the attached document, consisting of twenty-one pages, is a list of reports submitted so far regarding these investigations, together with their report number, title and number of pages each contain.

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 28th
day of October 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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

Capt. Doc are 1438 to 1447 - Contribution
1444 - 1466

Doc. No. 6913

PHILIPPINE CASE 1355 TO 1466

Opening Statement

of the

Associate Prosecutor of the Philippines

on

Class C Offenses in General and
Class B and C Offenses in the Philippines

International Prosecution Section

Tokyo, Japan

December, 1946.

THIS IS A Duplicate
opening Statement

Mr. President, Members of the Military Tribunal for the Far East:

From living witnesses and from Japanese documents, this Tribunal has heard and seen abundant prosecution evidence portraying the basic policy pursued by the defendants and other leaders of Japan to produce a war-like master race dead set on world conquest. It will be recalled, that in order to implement that policy, the combined resources of the state-controlled press, radio, schools, stage, movies, literature and religion were marshalled to indoctrinate the Japanese people with fanatical martial spirit, blind worship of totalitarianism and ultra-nationalism, love for aggression and burning hatred and contempt for all potential and actual enemies.

Our present phase will show the flowering and results of that policy in terms of thousands upon thousands of innocent persons butchered, maimed, starved and degraded; of innumerable cities, towns and villages sacked, and of homes and farms pillaged. Sine qua non to a proper assessment of our evidence is the understanding that this insidious internal propaganda of hate succeeded somehow in poisoning

Doc. No. 6913

the mind and heart of many a Japanese to such a degree that in the ensuing military campaigns their character and nature swung like a pendulum from the extreme of kindness and courtesy to the other extreme of cruelty and indecency. Without this understanding, it will be difficult for anyone, who has come in contact with the average Japanese in the streets and public places, in their homes and offices, and has observed their civility, to give due weight to the mass of our proof demonstrative that either in their moments of arrogance born of victory or desperation in the face of impending defeat, countless propaganda-misled Japanese perpetrated in the fields of operation barbarities, the full extent of which would shock the world.

We will prove that Japanese atrocities were not isolated incidents of individual misconduct, but were general in the whole Pacific and Asiatic war theatre; that the technique and method used in the wholesale murder, torture, and rape, and the wanton destruction of property followed throughout a consistent and similar pattern; that the stronger the resistance offered the more abominable became the

invaders; that the strategy of terror was in time identified as part of the Japanese form of warfare calculated to crush the spirit of resistance and the will to fight of the people of the over-run countries. Secondly, those atrocities, launched on large scale for the first time at Nanking in 1937, and climaxed with the Rape of Manila in 1945, covered a period of eight long years. Thirdly, the situs of their commission comprised one-fourth of the territorial space of the globe, including Burma, China, Indo-China, Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Hongkong, Philippines, New Guinea and various islands in the Pacific Ocean. Fourthly, the multitude of perpetrators came from both enlisted men's and officers' ranks and from all branches of the Japanese armed services. Fifthly, the victims were legion, including both civilians and prisoners of war, the well and the infirm, the young and the old, men and women, and even children and babies.

Finally, indignant official protests from aggrieved governments poured on the government at Tokyo. Allied radio broadcasts, regularly monitored by the Japanese Foreign Office for the information

Doc. No. 6913

of the inner government circles, widely publicized and severely condemned the massacre and mistreatment of Allied civilians and prisoners of war. Even without those protests and denunciations, the leaders of Japan would have undoubtedly known of the rampant atrocities committed by so many of their misguided compatriots on so many helpless peoples of so many lands and for so many years. Instead of heeding the protests, they dismissed and branded them as instruments of false propaganda. And instead of investigating the charges, determining, trying and punishing the guilty, or taking other effective measures necessary to deter or prevent the repetition of the atrocities, they permitted or tolerated their continued perpetration.

A part of the pattern of these crimes has already been delineated with the presentation of the Chinese case and the extensive testimony of the late lamented Colonel Wild. We shall now proceed to unfold more of that pattern with evidence relating to how a staggering total of more than 131,028 Americans and Filipinos met horrible death by murder, cruelty, starvation, assaults and

mistreatments at the hands of a sadistic enemy. This figure does not represent the war casualties; it does not encompass those who died in the fields of battle. Neither does it include the infinitely larger number of Americans and Filipinos who escaped death but went through the ordeal of indescribable sufferings and humiliations.

We shall by proof establish that Japanese atrocities on Philippine civilians were not confined to Manila, the heart of the nation, or a few other cities like Cebu and Iloilo, but in all cities and in almost all big towns and in numberless villages, in all of the main islands of the archipelago, ranging from Basco, Batanes, in the far north, to Davao City, in the extreme south; from Puerto Princesa, Palawan, way out west, to Tayabas, farthest east. They were committed by Japanese Kempei-tai, Marines and Army and Navy men on all sexes, ages and classes of Filipinos in all stages of Japanese occupation from December 1941 to August 1945.

Outstanding of the massacres that took the lives of ^{91,184}~~89,000~~

Filipino civilians may be mentioned those at Manila where 800 men, women

and children were herded into the building of St. Paul's College. They were drawn toward the center of the hall with candies enticingly placed on tables set under five overhanging covered chandeliers.

A Japanese Navy man pulled a string, and the grenades concealed in the chandeliers exploded with such power that it blew off the top of the building and instantly killed a great number of those in the hall.

Panic-stricken survivors fleeing from the burning inferno were mowed down with machine-gun fire by sentries strategically posted outside.

At Calamba, Laguna, revered by Filipinos as the birthplace of their foremost national hero, Dr. Rizal, 2,500 men, women and children were shot or bayoneted. Only a few survived. At Ponson, Cebu, in central Visayas, the whole population of the village was ordered to assemble in the barrio church. One hundred were machine-gunned and bayoneted to death within its sacred walls. The rest were hunted down from one corner to another of the village and murdered in their homes and in the swamps. Three hundred died in the massacre. At Basco, Batanes, 80 civilians were arrested, and while in confinement some were hung

from the rafters and flaming fluid applied to their skins, others were beaten, breaking their hands and losing their eyesight, but all were eventually executed. At Matina Pangl, Davao, 169 men, women and children were murdered in cold blood.

Evidence will be offered showing that the Japanese in the Philippines, especially the Kempei-tai, displayed great ingenuity and sadism in inflicting the cruelest forms of torture on their victims whose number ran into thousands. They converted Fort Santiago, an old Spanish stone bastion overlooking Manila Bay, into their leading torture chamber and death hole. Fort Santiago became a synonym for torture and a symbol of Japanese brutality. Here hundreds suffered slow and painful death in dark, foul and lice-infested cells, for whom the quick, scientific mass extermination in the lethal gas chambers at Camp Dachau would have been a welcomed alternative.

Prominent among the many forms of torture used were hanging by the neck, by the thumbs, or by the limbs, and burning the feet or other delicate parts of the body as it hung suspended; the water cure,

with several variations depending on the savage bent and imagination of the torturer; placing ammunition between the fingers and squeezing them until the bones broke; pulling out tongues and prying out toe- and finger-nails with pliers; searing the flesh with lighted cigarettes and pieces of burning wood; slapping and kicking and boxing with bare hands or with steel knuckles; beating with long bamboo poles, wooden clubs, baseball bats and iron rods; jiu-jitsuing and hurling the subject repeatedly to the ground; twisting and breaking the hands, arms, or legs; lashing with rope, thorn switches or barbed wire; smashing with gun butts; shocking with electricity; applying gasoline on the skin and hair and igniting it; forcing small bamboo splints under the toe- and finger-nails; crucifying by nailing through the wrists and skull; lopping off the ears and nose and gouging out the eyes; killing either by bayonetting through the eyes, and other vital organs of the body, chopping the heads off with razor-sharp bolos or samurai swords, drowning, choking, shooting or burying alive, or by starving to death.

Before proceeding further, we pause to beg the indulgence of

this Court for the precise language we have been and will be using in describing the nature of these atrocities. While realizing our duty to express ourselves here at all times in temperate and restrained terms, the crimes committed to my country and my people were so shocking, so brutal and so revolting that resort to euphemisms would only do violence to the truth.

Of the manifold instances of such torture and sadism in the Philippines, our proof will point out that in February 1945 in Manila, in the home of Bartolome Pons, a pregnant woman with an 11-month old baby in her arms, was shot and killed. The Japanese started to leave, but hearing the baby cry, returned and killed it with two shots. At the Campos residence, the breast of one woman was hacked out. At St. Paul's College a baby was hurled into the air by a Japanese soldier and impaled on the bayonet of another. At Fort Santiago, a piece of skin was sliced off the back of a prisoner's hand and he was forced to eat it. The skin on his face and arm was twisted with a pair of wooden pliers.

At Palo Alto, Leyte, in the Vasayan Islands, three members of the Palacio family, including a woman, were arrested in February 1942, their hands tied behind their backs and hung by the arms from the branch of a tree for five hours. They were beaten with thorn switches until they bled. On the arm pits of the two male members gasoline was poured and set on fire. In Inopacan, Leyte, Eufresina Payot, a 24 year old girl was caught, her clothing stripped, her breasts slashed with a saber, and burned. In Iloilo, on 18 September 1943, Lucas Doctolero was crucified on the ground, three six-inch nails driven through each wrist and the base of his skull. In Romblon, on 17 November 1943, a blind woman was dragged out of her house, stripped naked. She was hog-tied and then hung from a tree head down.

At Kabayo, Mountain Province, in northern Luzon, Tayambong Chagsa was forced on two occasions, in March 1943, to drink a four-gallon can of water. A Japanese bounced on his distended belly, then with hands tied behind his back was hung. While hanging, his G-string was set on fire consuming all but two feet of it. The remaining portion

Doc. No. 6913

was wrapped around Chagsa's head and again ignited. At Bacolod, Negros Occidental, a man was beaten with a club, thrown across the floor and the next evening was forced to jump from a window to the asphalt pavement twenty feet below. The fall dislocated his hips and prevented him from walking for four months. Another was strapped to a table and his wrists burned with an alcohol flame until the odor of burning flesh filled the room. A third man had a bayonet thrust through his arm progressively deeper as he was questioned. At Dumanjug, Cebu, a three-and-a-half year old child was bayoneted and thrown into the sea.

Our proof will bear out that Japanese depravity in the Philippines, recurring in varying degrees throughout the occupation, reached its lowest ebb during the last dying days of Manila in February 1945. Lack of time prevents a full recital of specific cases, but for our present purposes it suffices to state that at Bay View and three other hotels the Japanese went on a wild orgy of debauchery that culminated in the rape of many young girls, prominent in Malate society. At the German Club women were disrobed, raped and

murdered, as the rest of the crowd of about 500 civilians huddled in the basement helplessly looked on. One young girl was decapitated when she resisted advances made on her; even her lifeless body was violated.

Women taking sanctuary in the Manila Cathedral were assaulted. In Tanauan, Batangas, a pregnant woman had her unborn child carved out of her stomach and beheaded. In Obando, Bulacan, the niece of Juan Etuijera, along with eight other women, was abused and bayoneted and, as her intestines came out, she was thrown into a fish pond.

On 22 September 1943, in Iloilo, the hands of two young girls were bound behind their backs, their clothing stripped and they were later raped. On 2 February 1942, at Santa Ana, Pampanga, an elderly lady and her maid were assaulted. In Bansic, Hermosa, Bataan, the men in a house were forced to leave while a girl who was left behind was raped. She subsequently became pregnant and gave birth to a child. During the first week of Japanese occupation of Manila, in January 1942, two American girls, among many others, were raped. Three Japanese soldiers went out into the street naked and raped two women in broad

Doc. No. 6913

daylight at the busy intersection of Espana and Quezon Boulevard, in the commercial section of the city.

Our evidence will further disclose the appalling destruction caused by Japanese aggression on public and private properties in the Philippines with an aggregate value of approximately \$1,370,263,324.50. Most of the destruction was far in excess of the exigencies of the situation and the limits of military necessity. This evidence will disclose how churches, hospitals and residential buildings were mined and destroyed, or doused with gasoline and set afire--how cities, towns and villages were burned without military rhyme or reason; how homes were looted and farms ravished of their crops, draft animals, poultry and livestock, and how the people were plundered of their money and jewelry. The Japanese did a thorough job of wrecking and devastating the Philippines beyond recognition.

To complete the over-all picture of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines, proof will be presented describing the indignities, the degradation, the suffering and deaths of American, Filipino and

other allied prisoners of war and civilian internees, imposed by the Japanese in the Philippines in violation of every important provision of the Hague Convention No. IV of 18 October 1907, to which Japan was one of the signatories, and of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 27 July 1929, by which Japan solemnly committed herself to be bound mutatis mutandis.

Typical of the treaty breaches were failing to accord to those who surrendered, the status and treatment of prisoners of war; subjecting the prisoners of war to public curiosity, to insults and inhumane treatment; not treating the women with the regard due their sex; coercing the prisoners and internees to reveal information regarding their army and country; confiscating their effects and objects of personal use, such as watches, fountain-pens, shoes; confiscating money in their possession without giving receipts therefor; evacuating them from the zone of combat on foot at excessive distances per day; placing them at certain points so that their presence there would give protection from bombardment; lodging them in barracks without safeguarding

their hygiene and health; not providing them with quarters and bedding equal in quantity and quality to those furnished Japanese base camps; not providing them with sufficient potable water; not furnishing them with clothing and footwear when they needed them; not taking all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and other places of detention and to prevent epidemics; not furnishing them with sufficient water for their bodily cleanliness; refusing them to take physical exercise and enjoy the open air; not maintaining adequate infirmaries for their benefit; requiring them to pay for their medical care and failing to have them examined by doctors at least once a month.

Also requiring officer prisoners of war to salute all members of the Japanese armed forces, regardless of rank; transferring sick and wounded prisoners of war when their recovery might be endangered thereby and when the conduct of military operations did not require such transfer; requiring officers who were prisoners of war to do manual labor and non-commissioned officers to do other than super-

visory work; compelling them to work an excessive number of hours per day and requiring them to do manual labor even when physically unfit; requiring them to work seven days a week and performing manual labor directly related to war operations; requiring them to perform unhealthful and dangerous work; aggravating their conditions of labor by disciplinary measures and requiring them to perform manual labor under conditions less favorable than the conditions under which Japanese troops at Japanese base camps were required to perform similar labor; not affording facilities to enable them to write to their families regarding their capture and the state of their health; refusing to permit them to receive parcels containing food and clothing; looting the parcels intended for them; being cruel to them, inflicting corporal punishment and torturing them; imposing collective punishment against them for individual acts; imposing punishment, which included killing, upon escaped prisoners of war and civilian internees who were recaptured, in excess of arrest for not more than thirty day; not seeing that those who died in captivity were honorably buried

and that their graves bore all due information, were respected and properly maintained; and not affording properly constituted relief societies for prisoners of war every facility for giving food, clothing and medical supplies to them when military necessity did not require refusal of such aid.

Most shocking of the atrocities committed against prisoners of war in the Philippines was the Bataan Death March wherein 11,000 American and 62,000 Filipino troops, exhausted, gaunt remnants of a small brave army whose long heroic resistance on Bataan had drawn the admiration of the civilized world, were forced to march 7 to 11 days without food or water approximately 120 kilometers under a scorching tropical sun. Throughout the march, many of these prisoners were slapped, boxed, beaten, bayoneted or shot. About 1,200 of their American and 16,000 of their Filipino comrades were thus murdered and left in the dusty and bloody road to rot. Throughout that time, the U. S. Army had enough motor vehicles and supplies of gasoline which the Japanese could have used to transport all the Fil-American forces

that had surrendered on 10 April 1942.

The end of the march was by no means the end of the martyrdom of the heroes of Bataan. At Camp O'Donnell, by not providing them with enough food and medical care, by forcing them to labor while sick and physically unfit; by subjecting them to punishment and torture for minor infractions, and by crowding them together in a filthy, small place unfit for human habitation, the Japanese further accomplished the indirect mass annihilation of the cream of the American-Filipino army. Every day in the camp Americans and Filipinos were dying like flies. Up to 1 August 1942 alone, 1,522 Americans and 29,000 Filipinos died there.

The Bataan march had a counterpart in Mindanao. On 4 July 1942, about 600 American and Filipino prisoners of war were grimly reminded of American Independence Day when compelled to march under a blistering sun from Camp Kiethley to Iligan, a distance of 38 kilometers. Many were without shoes and hats. On the way many were badly mistreated, and several were shot and killed. On 6 May 1942,

Doc. No. 6913

between 8,000 and 10,000 American and Filipino prisoners of war were loaded at Corregidor into the holds of ships with no latrine facilities, given no food, and in a state of exhaustion were disembarked not at the pier of Manila but near Dewey Boulevard and from there forced to march 15 miles to Old Bilibid Prison under a hot sun.

On 14 December 1944 at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, 150 American prisoners of war were herded into three air raid shelters each about 75 feet by 4 feet by 3 feet. Suddenly the Japanese poured in buckets of gasoline which they set on fire with torches. They laughed as they fired into the shelters with their rifles and machine guns. Screaming American prisoners were shot as they ran out of the shelter. Five escaped by dashing successfully toward the beach and swimming five miles across the bay.

In May 1942, 300 emaciated American prisoners of war were sent out from Bilibid Prison to build a road through the almost impenetrable malarial jungles of Tayabas. These men who were almost dead from malaria and dysentery were forced to work in the sun without

Doc. No. 6913

clothing, shelter or shoes, with wheelbarrows, picks, and shovels. They were frequently beaten with pick handles and bayonet scabbards for pausing to relax. They were dying from dysentery, malaria and exposure and the survivors were sleeping on the ground in the rocky creek bed, drinking filthy water from the creek, and living in the open without cover. Japanese guards were living comfortably in tents. Not enough food and no proper medicine were provided. Only 75 men, starved, ragged, and sick, went through that project alive.

At Fort Santiago, three American pilots who were shot down during the bombing of Manila received sword thrusts through the shoulders or were scorched with lighted cigarettes. Holes were drilled through their fingers, wires inserted through them, and they were then suspended by the wires. The body of one pilot was burned, that of another paralyzed.

At Panay, American prisoners of war were forced, after their surrender in May, 1942, to locate the sites of ammunition dumps and food caches. For six days they were made to hike up and down the

hills without water and eating only rice crumbs left over by the Japanese guards. American officers were made to work like coolies, loading and unloading cargo to and from Japanese vessels.

At Nichols Field, sick American prisoners of war were made to push and haul heavy cars laden with rock and dirt one kilometer across the airfield at least eleven times a day, and failure to make the minimum number of trips required before the day was over meant severe beating and flogging. Water cure and hitting with pick handles and rifle butts until the prisoner became unconscious were the forms of punishment usually administered. Another kind of torture was to make a person stand at attention in the hot sun with a bucket full of water on his head. If any of the water was spilled, he would get a terrific beating. In September 1943, Sergeant James Edward Strawhorn's hands were tied behind his back, and hung from a tree for 24 hours. Deprived of food or water, he was exposed to the sun all day and to the rain at night. He was then beaten with a plaited rope and hit about the face and head with a pistol butt.

We will show that before, during and after the commission of these atrocities, the Japanese Government and its leaders assured that American prisoners of war and civilian internees were and would be well treated and well fed. For instance, on 24 February 1942, the Japanese Government through the defendant TOGO, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that American civilians will be treated in a manner "more favorable than contemplated by the Convention," and their "provisioning in bread, butter, eggs, meat, heating oil, coal and fats assured by Japan." On 9 March 1942, the Japanese Government through the defendant TOGO assured the United States Government that its nationals were being afforded indulgent treatment by the Japanese military authorities. "Apprehensions of the American Government based on information from unknown source and citing no exact facts are therefore without foundation."

We shall show, however, that specific "exact facts" of atrocities and mistreatments were, by formal protests, opportunely brought to the attention of the Japanese Government and its leaders

Doc. No. 6913

who were repeatedly warned by the American Government that punishment would be visited upon those who were responsible officially and personally for them either by neglect or by willfulness, regardless of their position, status and rank.

In the Hull note of 12 December 1942, the United States Government directed attention to and protested against the barbarous conditions at Fort Santiago where Roy Bennett and other Americans were reported imprisoned; the bad conditions existing at Santo Tomas, Davao and other internment camps in the Philippines; the Death March from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell; the atrocious conditions at Camp O'Donnell. In that note the American Government lodged with the Japanese Government "a most emphatic protest" and expected "that the inhumane and uncivilized treatment accorded American nationals, both civilians and prisoners of war, will be made a matter of immediate investigation and that the Japanese Government will give assurances that treatment inconsistent with the provisions and spirit of the Geneva Convention is not now and

Doc. No. 6913

will not in the future be inflicted upon American nationals."

In the Hull note of 5 April 1943, the United States Government warned "the Japanese Government that for any other violations of its undertakings as regards American prisoners of war or for any other acts of criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the rules of warfare accepted and practiced by civilized nations as military operations now in progress draw to their inexorable and inevitable conclusion, the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumane acts the punishment they deserve."

In an undated Hull note, which was incorporated in the letter of the Swiss Minister of 5 February 1944, the United States Government again protested against the mistreatment of American and Filipino prisoners of war and civilian internees, charging that at Baguio civilian internees were forced to labor without shoes and garbed only in loin cloth; that prisoners of war from Corregidor being taken to Manila were not landed at the port of Manila but out-

Doc. No. 6913

side the city and forced to walk through the city to Bilibid Prison about 23 May 1942; that prisoners of war at Davao Penal Colony, suffering from grave vitamin deficiencies, could see from their camp trees bearing citrus fruit but were not allowed to pluck them; nor were they allowed to retrieve lemons floating down a stream running through the camp; that American officer prisoners of war were being compelled to perform all kinds of labor including menial tasks such as scrubbing floors, cleaning latrines used by Japanese troops, and working in the kitchens of Japanese officers; that 10 American engineers were required to go to Corregidor in July 1942 to assist in rebuilding the military installations in that area; that the condition of health of prisoners of war in the Philippines was deplorable, citing that at San Fernando in April 1942 American and Filipino prisoners were held in a barbed wire enclosure so overcrowded that sleep and rest were impossible and that the many who were sick were given so little care, that human excrement covered the whole area; that many of those who were made to march from Bataan

Doc. No. 6913

to San Fernando, a distance of over 100 kilometers, were shot or bayoneted by the guards; that at Camp O'Donnell conditions were so bad that 2,200 Americans and more than 20,000 Filipinos are reported to have died in the first few months of their detention; that at Cabanatuan there was no medicine for the treatment of malaria until the prisoners had been in the camp for five months; that at Los Banos camp, recognized as the established endemic center of malaria, no quinine was provided and the internees were not allowed to go outside the fence to take anti-malarial measures; that at Camp O'Donnell many of the men had to live without shelter during 1942, 23 officers were assigned to a space 14 by 20 feet in area, drinking water was so scarce that it was necessary to stand in line six or ten hours to get a drink, and officers had no bath for the first 35 days in the camp; that in late October 1942 approximately 970 prisoners were transferred from the Manila area to the Davao Penal Colony on a transport vessel providing only twenty inches of sleeping space per man; that at Camp Hay at Baguio 20 to 30 civilians were assigned

sleeping accommodations in a room which had been intended for the use of one person; that at Cabanatuan Lt. Col. Lloyd Biggs and Lt. Col. Howard Breitung and Lt. R. D. Gilbert, for attempting to escape, were severely beaten and tortured and Filipino passersby forced to beat them on the face with clubs; and that at Baguio Mr. Gray was beaten and given the water cure.

In the Hull note of 11 September 1944, the American Government protested against the removal of certain American internees from Los Banos camp to Fort McKinley where a major ammunition dump was maintained.

In the Acheson note of 6 April 1945, the United States Government protested against the murder of four American citizens, Grinnell, Duggleby, Larsen and Johnson, all internees in the Santo Tomas internment camp. In the Grew note of 19 May 1945, the American Government protested against the massacre of 150 American prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa on 14 December 1944. The note ended with a warning that "the Japanese Government cannot escape

responsibility for this crime."

We will further prove that contrary to the repeated assurances of the Japanese Government in these notes, American and Filipino prisoners of war and civilian internees continued to be deliberately humiliated, starved, mistreated, abused or murdered. These assurances were so obviously hypocritical that on 10 March 1945 the United States Government sent a note through Mr. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, asserting that; "These most gross and shocking violations of elementary human decency are highly inconsistent with numerous professions of the Japanese Government that it is according humanitarian treatment to prisoners of war. The Japanese Government has stated in justification of other violations of its undertakings and of human decency that the United States Government has based its protests on misunderstandings of the facts. The United States Government has not misunderstood the facts, the persons who reported these outrages themselves suffered them."

The "provisioning in bread, butter, eggs, meat, heating oil,

coal and fats assured by Japan" was a far cry from the actual starvation diet of about 300 grams of rice and 10 grams of vegetables which the prisoners of war and civilian internees ordinarily received daily during their internment. While camps in the Philippines were located in places where food was plentiful and while their Japanese guards were eating truckloads of rice, carabao meat, cattle, pigs, chickens, fresh and dried fish, soya sauce and paste, and drinking beer and whiskey, the prisoners and internees were suffering from loss of weight and dying from such malnutritional diseases as beri-beri, pellagra, scurvy and elephantitis.

Finally, our closing evidence will pierce the sham and hypocrisy of the pious protestations by the Japanese Government that humanitarian treatment was and would be given to American prisoners of war and civilian internees. Our evidence will cast light on a top secret policy directive emanating from Tokyo in July 1942. This directive ordered commanders of prisoner of war camps

Doc. No. 6913

to use white prisoners for labor in a manner to impress the people
of the localities in which the camps were located with the
superiority of the Japanese over the white people.

Tokyo, December 1946.

1359
S E C R E THEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

FEJA 000.5

APO 501
8 June 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

The headquarters of the Philippine Red Cross at the intersection of Isaac Peral and General Luna streets near Taft Avenue in Manila during the early part of 1945 and many years prior was located in a building prominent both as to place and size and on all dates referred to herein, bore large Red Cross emblems on its walls and roof and in every window of the building (R 2, 44, 45). To its south and west lay the campus and buildings of the University of the Philippines, a police station, and a high school, all of which were occupied during the early part of February 1945 by Japanese Forces, most of whom were marines (Exhibit A; R 1, 5, 6, 15, 21, 27).

As a result of the opening of the American bombardment of South Manila, Mr. Modesto FAROLAN, former Manila newspaperman who had served as general manager for the newspapers published by General ROMULO, found it necessary on 5 February, as acting manager of the Philippine Red Cross, to convert the building into an emergency hospital and sanctum for refugees. This was not discussed with any Japanese officials beforehand but they were acquainted with this institution and when, at noon on 10 February, a non-commissioned officer with a squad of six or eight Japanese came to the headquarters, they refused to permit the hanging of an "Emergency Hospital" sign on the front of the building and a Red Cross flag on the flag pole, and appeared displeased with the arrangement, inquired as to the number and identity of the refugees there and looked about the building while Mr. FAROLAN explained through Miss Corazon ABELLARA, a Filipino girl who could speak Japanese, the purpose and necessity of caring for the injured and homeless (R 2, 3, 27).

Later in the same day, at about 1800, when approximately seventy persons, including seven patients, five members of the staff and the remaining refugees, were in the building, Miss Gliceria ANDAYA, a nurse, and some others, unidentified, were at the rear of the premises preparing to eat their evening meal when they heard shots at the back gate and an unknown woman entered screaming that a child had been shot and behind her came four marines, one of whom was an officer who began firing his revolver at the children in the building. Miss ANDAYA ordered everyone to lie flat on the floor and almost everyone obeyed except one unidentifiable crying child who was silenced when three bullets were fired directly into its mouth (R 47). Through the interpreter, Corazon ABELLARA, the Japanese were advised that Miss ANDAYA was a Red Cross nurse and that they were in a Red Cross building and were asked what they wanted. They answered by pointing a gun at her and she got behind the nurse who was then bayoneted in the chest, causing her to fall on the floor. She did not faint until after she had seen

them enter the other room and bayonet and shoot the patients lying on the cots (Ex. B; R 45, 46, 47, 59).

The commotion and the shrill cry given by Miss A. DAYA as she was bayoneted were heard by Mr. FAROLAN who had been at his desk on the other side of the partition separating them, talking with Dr. German de VENECIA who was preparing for an operation (R 4, 52). Mr. FAROLAN hid under his desk just before one of the marines entered the room and killed Dr. VENECIA with two shots from his rifle. A volunteer attendant known only as Lydia, attempted to protect the doctor by saying, "He is our Doctor; please save him," and the marine thrust his bayonet at her, missed, and she feigned death. The assailant continued, bayoneting six other patients who were lying on or hiding under cots in that room, among whom were Mrs. Juan P. JUAN, her daughter Paulina ZABALA, and her ten days old baby, Rene ZABALA (R 4). Following this the lone marine left the room and could be heard going through other parts of the hospital killing and bayoneting the victims (R 4). When Mrs. ZABALA's husband found the bodies two days later, that of his wife showed that she had been bayoneted in the mouth and abdomen and shot through the chest, while the condition and position of the child's body indicated that he had been bayoneted in the right arm and had bled to death or suffocated under his mother's body (R 39).

Patrocinio ABAD, a movie actress, whose screen name was Corazon NOBLE and who had taken refuge at the headquarters, was in the downstairs corridor along with some twenty-five or thirty others when the Japanese came, and attempted to hide behind a medicine cabinet with her ten months old baby, Maria Lourdes VERA. The cover was insufficient and she was shot in the right elbow, fell and lay prone with her baby under her. The marine was not satisfied and stabbed her with his bayonet nine times on her side and back (Ex. B, C, I; R 14, 16). Later she gave the child to her brother to take to a doctor but it died as a result of three bayonet wounds.

Nine German Jews, refugees from Germany and evacuees of devastated Manila areas, took shelter at this time in the Red Cross building at the direction of a Japanese sentry posted nearby (R 65) and eight of them were killed in the general massacre. The women's latrine had been converted into living quarters for this group and one of them, John K. LEWY, had just started on a personal errand when he saw the Japanese enter who began shooting and followed him. Because of past experiences he turned to warn the others, but two of these enlisted men and one officer, despite pleas for mercy by the Germans, after saying "Escusi" (R 45), began shooting and bayoneting them as they lay prostrate on the floor of the latrine. LEWY also dropped to the floor and was bayoneted at least twice (Ex. G). Apparently the marines thought him dead but before he fainted he saw his fellow citizens killed (R 63). The GRAETZ' house maid, Isabel TABAQUE, who was with them on the floor of the latrine was not harmed. The passports of Mr. and Mrs. GRAETZ had been examined by the squad which came to the headquarters that morning (R 64), and they appeared to be satisfied (R 79). The documents did not indicate their religious background and when asked by the Japanese which they preferred, Japan or America, they answered "Japanese, tomodoti (Japanese friend), Heil Hitler" (R 69).

The carnage covered the entire ground floor and continued for twenty or thirty minutes, after which the Japanese departed (R 42). cursory examination of the premises that night revealed numerous bodies and after the building was burned 13 February, ashes, bones, and bodies were found piled in corners, along the corridors and in the latrine, identifiable only because some survivors were able to point out the locations where various victims had cowered for protection (Ex. E; R 31,

40); similarly, record files and safes together with their contents were destroyed by fire before they could be examined (R 7).

The estimates as to the number killed vary considerably, two of the nurses placing it at twenty (R 52, 56, 59); another, at approximately thirty (R 31); the surviving German at eighty (R 64); the manager, fifty (R 6); while another survivor thinks there were thirty or more (R 71); and a witness who entered the building the night of the massacre said he saw twenty bodies in the hallway and did not look into the rooms (R 30).

Like confusion prevails as to the identity of the perpetrators, some witnesses saying they were soldiers, others that they were sailors, and still others that they were marines, but the uniform and insignia described in each instance most closely resemble those of the Japanese Imperial Marines (R 6, 15, 52, 75) some of whom were quartered in the buildings of the University of the Philippines, Hugh Wilson Hall, Bordner High School Annex, the YMCA, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce Building, Department of Finance Building, the Legislative Building, the Jai-Alai Building and the Bay View Hotel (R 6, 32, 33, 47).

None of the witnesses could identify any of the individuals by name and attempted descriptions of personal characteristics are almost hopelessly vague (R 47, 82). One of the Japanese marines who was five feet three inches tall, and thought to be an officer, wore on his left chest "some kind of insignia, silver and red," carried a sword, a pistol, and had leather boots (R 65, 78) and it is possible that he was the officer who entered the gate at about 1800 hours firing his revolver at the children there (R 46). One of the privates is described merely as to approximate height and weight and none appears to have had any peculiarly distinguishing features (R 5, 78, 79, 82).

* * * * *

1371

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

APO 500
6 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 117)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Massacre of more than one thousand civilians at
Lipa, Batangas Province, Luzon, P. I.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

At about 2100 hours on 5 March 1945, about one thousand Filipino men, women, and children were required by the Japanese to assemble in the Barrio of Bulihan, Lipa, Batangas, Luzon, P.I. The men were separated from the women and children and led away in small groups to the edge of a cliff. Here they were blindfolded and tied and then bayoneted to death. Their bodies were pushed over the cliff into a stream which ran at the foot of the embankment. The Japanese then disposed of the women and children in the same manner (R 1, 4, 7, 10, 26, 27). The slaughter continued for four hours (R 4). Five or six hundred dead bodies were seen later along the edge of the river (R 18, 22).

On the same night five or six hundred Filipino men, women, and children were assembled in the barrio of Suloc, Santo Tomas, Batangas, Luzon, P.I. Suloc is about two kilometers from Bulihan. About two hundred of them were released but the remaining three hundred were taken in small groups to the edge of a nearby stream and bayoneted to death, after which their bodies were thrown into or along the bank of the stream (R 13, 21, 22, 31).

Nineteen other male Filipino civilians were murdered in a similar manner on a mountain side near Suloc (R 17, 18).

* * *