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APOLINARIA NAVARRO, after having been duly sworn, testified at Sabang, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I., on 1 November, 1945 as follows:

Q Please state your full name, age, address and nationality.

A Apolinaria Navarro, 32 years old, Sabang, Lipa, Batangas Province, P. I., Filipino.

Q What is your occupation?

A Housekeeper.

Q Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not, how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?

A I intend to stay here for some time.

Q Where did you reside during the Japanese occupation?

A We stayed at the barrio of Sulao, Sto. Tomas, Batangas Province, P. I.

Q Did you observe any cases of mistreatment to Filipino civilians by the Japanese?

A Yes.

Q Will you describe fully what you observed?

A We were living at that time on the outskirts of the barrio of Sulac. About the end of February 1945, we were ordered by the Barrio Lieutenant to concentrate inside the barrio of Sulac. The reason for this was that all those to be found on the outskirts of the barrio will be killed by the Japanese. Around a thousand of us were concentrated in the center of the barrio, in shacks we built for our own shelter. As soon as we have been concentrated, all men were gathered and taken on forced labor in the Malarayat Mountains, telling us that they will be returned in a week.

Afterwards, all the people were allowed to go back to their homes, but again on about the end of the first week of March, 1945, we were gathered for the second time in the barrio. About 500 of us, together with a few men, were taken to a school house. Out of this 500 people, 15 families grouping about 200 people were selected and placed in a different place. I was left behind with the remaining 300 people. Our group was then taken to the front of the house of Primo Quinto, a Jap collaborator. Arriving there, we were separated into families again. Each family were taken by four Japanese soldiers to the Moro river, a part of the Tehero river. I always tried to be in the farthest end of the group, so that we could be the last to be executed. Finally our turn came, and we were taken and conducted to the river. It was five o'clock in the afternoon when we were led to the river and on the way there, I saw about one hundred Japanese soldiers scattered near the river and I also saw some men with their hands tied at their backs.

As soon as we arrived at the place of execution, I saw a whole family - Maximo Mangubat, age 60; his wife, Maria, age 50; Aquilina Javier, age 30, and her two sons, ages 6 and 4, and two daughters, ages 12 and four months bayoneted to death. I saw it actually with my own eyes and I also saw that the four months baby of Aquilina was thrown up into the air and landed into two bayonets

plunged savagely by the Japanese. The baby was dead before it reached the ground. I also saw about 500 bodies all scattered around the bank of the river with blood oozing out of them, and they all seemed to be dead. They had not been removed yet but were allowed to stay on the place where they died.

At the bank of the river, the Japanese tried to wrench my two children from me, for I was holding them firmly. I was pregnant six months at that time. Finally, they succeeded in taking them away from me. Ludigario, age 10, was the first to fall down as soon as he had been bayoneted on his right side. Maria, age 6, was taken hold of in one arm and was plunged wildly into the air by one Japanese, while two Japanese soldiers thrust her back with their bayonets as soon as she landed on the ground. While watching the scene, I called for help from God and my face was looking up into the sky, when five Japanese soldiers came and bayoneted me at the back. I got five bayonet wounds - one on the upper part of my right arm, another on the upper right of my chest passing through my breast, another on my waist region passing through my right side, and another on my left shoulder. Because of the force of the bayonets that passed through my body, I automatically fell on the side of the river, on top of many dead bodies. It was about 6 o'clock in the evening when the Japanese covered us with coconut leaves. After waiting for about an hour, I tried to raise myself when there were no more Japanese around. I could hear many voices of agonies crying for help. I tried to crawl near a man, Daniel Reyes, who was calling for help. Over him was a dead body and I tried to push it away from him. As soon as I toppled the dead body from his own I fell unconscious because of my weakness from loss of blood. After regaining consciousness, Daniel Reyes was still there in the same place, dead. Then I crawled again and went to the river because I was thirsty. I drank a few draughts of water in the river and then fell unconscious again. Regaining my consciousness, I crawled to the same place where the execution had taken place, because that was the easiest way to go up the river. I went under the bushes and slept for a few moments. It was about 10 o'clock in the evening when I crawled again along the river bank and upon reaching a distance of about 25 meters I rest again. While I was resting, I looked around and found a naked dead woman, about 18 years old. I assumed that she had been raped and afterwards bayoneted. I crawled back to the barrio of Sulac, and reaching the house of Carlos, a Makapili, I was warned to go away because there were still Japanese soldiers around the place. I was given a bowl of rice but I was still too weak to eat. I crawled to a dugout and rested there. After a short time, I went to the group of fifteen families that were separated from us. I was fed there and again they warned me to go away. From there, I met an acquaintance, Maria Castillo, who took care of me. Mr. Pamfilio Navarro came and treated me. I stayed in the house of Maria Castillo till I came to Lipa on the 25th of April, 1945. Even though I was mistreated so inhumanly while I was pregnant, my baby was born in one piece.

Q Did you recognize any of the dead bodies that you have mentioned?

A Besides my two children and the Mangubat family that I have mentioned, the other dead bodies that I can remember are the following: my sister in law, Maria Rucafor, age 30, her daughter, Conchita Hernandez, age 6, and her son, Antonio Hernandez, age 3; my sister in law Juliana Rucafor Magsino, age 50; my nephew and nieces, Proferio Magsino, age 25, Presento Magsino, age 30; Conchita Magsino, age 13, Aurelia Magsino, age 6; my brother Agaton Navarro, age 33, his wife Maria Villanueva, age 28; my cousin Bibensio Navarro, age 50; my sister in law Cresenciana Rucafor, age 40; my nephews, Lazaro Navarro, age 12, Mena Navarro, age 10, Alejandro Navarro, age 4, Jose Navarro, age 2; my brother in law Eleno Rucafor, age 40; Juana Navarro, age 30; Tamasa de Leon, age 60; Sixto Kamintano; Eulogia Rucafor, age 26; Benjamin Rucafor, age 4; Carolito Dimafelles, age 2; Pastor Rucafor, age 30.

Q Do you know of any of the Japanese?

A I only know of Yamashita. It was common rumor in our town then that the Japanese General, Yamashita has ordered the killing of all Filipinos in the Philippines.

Q What happened to your husband?

A My husband, Maximo Rucafor, 50 years old, was one of those men who were taken by the Japanese on forced labor in the Malarayat Mountain. He was taken by 2 Japanese soldiers and 2 Makapili members - Primo Quintos and Dalmacio Bueno, in the morning and allowed to return at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. His job was to carry boxes of ammunition from the church where the Japanese had previously stored them to the foot of the Malarayat Mountain. This went on for almost two weeks. At the end of the second week, the same members of the Makapilis informed my husband to take the following day as a day of rest. But early the next morning the Makapilis returned and took my husband with them. Since then my husband never returned and I never heard news of him. Anxious to learn the whereabouts of my husband, I inquired from Mr. Quintos. He told me that my husband had some work to finish and will return soon. But after 3 days Mr. Quintos told me to pray for him because he will never return.

Q Can you tell us the number of Japanese soldiers present at the time of the execution?

A There were 20 officers and 100 soldiers.

Q Can you describe any of them?

A No sir, but I can tell you that the officers wore leather leggings and carried sabers, while the soldiers wore short-sleeved khaki uniforms and carried rifles and bayonets.

Q Do you know to what unit the Japanese soldiers belonged?

A No sir, I do not know to what unit the Japanese belong. We never talked with the Japanese soldiers as we were afraid of them. We always tried to stay away from them when we see them.

Q I hand you Exhibit G, will you describe it to me?

A It is a picture of myself showing the bayonet wounds I received on my back.

Q I now hand you Exhibit G-1, will you describe it to me?

A It is a picture of myself showing four bayonet wounds I received on the right side of my body.

Q Do you have anything further to add to your statement?

A No sir, that is all.

/s/ Apolinaria Navarro
APOLINARIA NAVARRO

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
)
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS) SS
)
TOWN OF LIPA)

I, APOLINARIA NAVARRO, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of three pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Apolinaria Navarro
APOLINARIA NAVARRO

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
)
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS) SS
)
TOWN OF LIPA)

I, GUILLERMO F. MARIANO, residing at 96 Loreto, Sampaloc, Manila, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Tagalog and from Tagalog to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed her signature thereto.

/s/ Guillermo F. Mariano
GUILLERMO F. MARIANO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of November, 1945.

/s/ Herbert C. Likins
HERBERT C. LKINS, Capt., TC,
Investigating Officer, War Crimes
Investigating Detachment.

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, HERBERT C. LIKINS, Capt., ASN 0297351, TC, Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, and NEIL OLIVER, 2nd Lt., Inf., ASN 01320736, Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, certify that on the 1st day of November, 1945, personally appeared before us APOLINARIA NAVARRO, and according to GUILLERMO F. MARIANO, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said APOLINARIA NAVARRO had read to her by the said interpreter the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Sabang, Lipa, Batangas
Province, P. I.

/s/ Herbert C. Likins
HERBERT C. LIKINS, Capt., TC,
Investigating Officer, War
Crimes Investigating Detachment

21 November, 1945

/s/ Neil Oliver
NEIL OLIVER, 2nd Lt., Inf.,
Investigating Officer, War
Crimes Investigating Detachment

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 APOLINARIA NAVARRO 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

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1.

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

APO 500
19 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 106)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Massacre of One Hundred and Ninety-four
Filipino Civilians at Santo Tomas, Batangas,
Luzon, P.I., and the Unnecessary Burning of
part of the Town of Santo Tomas, Batangas,
Luzon, P.I.

* * * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In the early part of February 1945, the inhabitants of Santo Tomas learned that the Mayor and the Provincial Governor were no longer living in town (R 1, 39). Upon learning this the townspeople became alarmed and began to evacuate their homes, some going to the mountains, and others gathered in groups in a few homes (R 1, 39). At about 2000 hours on 9 February 1945, a truckload of Japanese soldiers arrived in town and set fire to the house of the governor's brother in law (R 1). The next evening other Japanese soldiers came to the town ostensibly to learn where and why the inhabitants had fled (R 1, 2). On 11 February 1945, other homes were burned (R 35).

At 0500 hours on 11 February 1945, Japanese came to Santo Tomas and proceeded from place to place where civilians had gathered, taking their jewelry, money, and other valuables (R 7, 13), then killed many of the inhabitants, poured gasoline on the bodies of the wounded and dead and set them afire (R 17, 21). Men, women, children, and babies were murdered (R 8, 18, 22, 26). There is evidence that three of the victims were probably subjected to attempted or actual rape (R 8). Approximately one hundred and ninety-four residents of Santo Tomas were murdered on this date (Exhibit G). Some of the victims were able to escape and tell of the brutal and barbaric treatment received at the hands of the Japanese and the three Filipinos who were accompanying them.

At one home between sixty-five and seventy men, women, and children had congregated. About twenty-five were ordered out of the house and taken to a cemetery. Three men of this group were taken to a pit that had been used as a latrine by the Japanese soldiers, were bayoneted, and fell into the pit. One man who fell into the pit pretended to be dead and was able to escape (R. 12, 14). He does not know what happened to the others who had been left at the cemetery (R 14).

Another group of approximately fifty were taken from their place of hiding; all were bayoneted and stabbed, thrown into a pile, saturated with gasoline, and then set afire (R 17). The only survivor of this group describes how she was bayoneted four times in the back and three times in the front; one of the thrusts killing her five months old son that she was holding (R 17, 18).

Another group of fifty were tied and led to a field where they saw the bodies of twenty men, women, and children who had been stabbed to death (R 21.) This group was stabbed and other groups were led to the same spot and also stabbed. Afterwards gasoline was poured on the bodies and set afire (R 21). One woman suffered three bayonet wounds on her back, one on the left chest, one on the right chest, two on her thigh, two on her left arm, and one on her breast (R 21, 22, Exhibits J, K and L).

The Japanese bayoneted the fifteen year old daughter of one woman, who, while holding her one year old daughter, received six bayonet wounds herself. The Japanese were chattering and laughing as the pile of bodies on top of her were burning (R 25, 26).

From one group two Japanese soldiers with blood on their bayonets took three girls, the oldest of which was seventeen, into the bushes where the girls begged for mercy and pleaded not to be abused (R 8).

Another group was stabbed, thrown into a dug-out and covered with dirt. (R 31, Exhibit P).

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

APO 500
2 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report #90)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT : Killing of three hundred twenty Filipino civilians and the wounding of four more by members of the Imperial Japanese Army in the vicinity of Taal, Batangas Province, Luzon, P. I. during February 1945.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Between 16 and 18 February 1945 members of the Imperial Japanese Army stationed at or near Taal, Batangas Province, P. I., pursued a definite plan of extermination of Filipino civilians in that vicinity. So broad in scope were the murderous activities of the Japanese that it was impossible to identify many of the victims. However, the murder of at least three hundred twenty identified Filipino civilians by the Japanese has been established either by the testimony of eye witnesses or by the discovery of the mutilated bodies of the victims.

About 0900 hours, 16 February 1945 the Japanese murdered the wife and two children of Desiderio BATHAN by bayonetting, at Dalig near the shore of Taal Lake (R-3).

At approximately 3830 hours, 16 February 1945 in the barrio of Cubama, Japanese soldiers murdered more than one hundred Filipino civilians by shooting or bayonetting, and burned all their houses (R-6, 7).

By 1000 hours, 16 February 1945, the Japanese had started to burn all the barrios in the vicinity of Taal. Approximately sixty Filipino civilians inhabitants of Taal hastened to take refuge from the Japanese in a ravine. At about 1400 six or seven Japanese threw hand grenades into the ravine (R-13). Ten or fifteen persons were killed by the hand grenades, and of the survivors, thirty-five to forty persons were machine-gunned by the Japanese and many others bayonnetted. Their bodies were stacked in piles of ten or more (R-14). Milagros BARRION, a member of this group, received seventeen wounds in her body. Women and children were blown to pieces by grenades (R-19).

At about 0900 hours, 16 February 1945, approximately one hundred fifty Filipino men, women and children sought refuge from the Japanese in a ravine between Maabud and Malawin. At about 1400 that afternoon the Japanese began to fire into the ravine. They then proceeded to bayonet all the survivors whom they could find. Of one group of twenty in the ravine, there were two survivors (R-21). Of another group of sixteen, twelve were killed (R-23).

At about 1100 hours, 16 February 1945, six Filipino civilians fled to a bamboo grove near a sugar cane field belonging to Miguel MAYUGA at Maabud. Two women in this group were bayonnetted to death and two were wounded (R-29, 30).

At about 0900 hours, 16 February 1945, sixteen Filipino civilians hid in a ravine approximately thirty meters east of Bagong Calle, Cubamba, Taal. At about 1100 hours five Japanese shot and bayonnetted the entire group (R-32).

On 16 February 1945, at approximately 1530 the Japanese killed about forty men and one hundred and ten women and children who had hidden in a ravine between Luntal and Munlawin. The Japanese used machine guns, hand grenades and bayonets. The victims were all tied together with a long rope prior to their slaughter (R-35).

Approximately one hundred bodies of murdered Filipino civilians were discovered in the barrio of Luntal (R-44). More than one hundred bodies in a pile about five meters long, two meters wide and one meter high were discovered in a place between the barrios of Cultihan, Maabud and Luntal on 16 February 1945. These victims had been killed by machine guns, rifles, bayonets and hand grenades. Their hands were tied behind their backs (R-47).

At about 0800, 18 February 1945 approximately one hundred Filipino civilians took refuge in and around the hut of Severo MENDOZA, approximately ten paces away from the sugar mill of Mr. BADILLO in the barrio of Luntal. Approximately sixty Japanese opened fire on the hut with machine guns and rifles and then set it on fire. Only five people survived this massacre (R-57, 58).

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

APO 500
2 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report #96)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT : Massacre of Three Hundred Civilians of Cuenca, Batangas,
P. I.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

This investigation covers the murder of more than three hundred civilian Filipino men, women, and children of various barrios in Cuenca, Batangas, P. I., during February and March 1945. The official list of those massacred was prepared by the acting mayor of Cuenca at the request of the governor of Batangas Province (R 1; Ex. A). Typical of the methods by which these murders were committed by the Japanese are the following examples:

About 1930 hours on 3 February 1945, the Japanese herded twenty-one male civilians into a cave near the barrio of Tanque, ordered them out one at a time, and tied them together, with their hands behind their backs. They were then taken to an open field and in groups of three were led to the edge of a ravine, where they were shot and bayoneted and then rolled into the ravine. The Japanese then examined the bodies and any that showed signs of life were again bayoneted. Only two of the twenty-one escaped (R 7, 8, 11).

On 6 February 1945, approximately one hundred and seventy-five civilian Filipino men, women and children were assembled in the house of Graciano CASTILLO in the barrio of Mambug. The Japanese took the men out in groups of five and none of them were seen again. Later they took three women out but they were returned shortly stating that the grave was not yet finished. One woman and her child escaped from the house during darkness, but the rest of the one hundred and seventy-five were never seen again (R 14, 15). Screams and groans were heard from the CASTILLO house and the next day the house was silent (R 4).

On 13 February 1945, approximately fifty-two civilian Filipinos including two women were crowded under a house in the sitio of San Juan by the Japanese. One group of thirty was taken to Mateo PALMA'S house nearby and forced to admit they were guerrillas. They were then tied to trees and the posts of the house. At about 1900 hours they were taken in groups of three to the edge of a well, their hands tied behind their backs, and made to step up singly to the well. Each victim was held by one Japanese while three others bayoneted him. The victims were then thrown into the well. Only two escaped out of this group and one of them was wounded (R 18, 19, 21, 22). The remaining twenty civilians were marched to another house near a well and never seen again and it is believed they suffered the same fate (R 18).

On 19 February 1945, eleven men, women and children of Elisa MACPANTAY'S family were bayoneted to death in the back yard of their home in the barrio of San Felipe by Japanese soldiers (R 24). The same night, the mother and nephew of Agustin LUNAR were bayoneted to death in their home in San Felipe by Japanese soldiers and their house burned (R 27). On 20 February 1945, nine men, women and children of another family in San Felipe were bayoneted to death by the Japanese (R 30) and on the same evening eight men, women and children of still another family were similarly murdered by the Japanese and the home burned (R 33).

Early in March 1945, Ireneo HOCENA was wounded with bayonets on a trail near Poblacion by the Japanese for no apparent reason (R 36).

On 7 March 1945, eighteen male civilian Filipinos were brought to the barrio of Dita by the Japanese. Five young men were taken from the group and the other thirteen were given passes to return to their homes. En route home they were arrested by Japanese sentries, marched to a ravine and their hands tied behind their backs. They were then bayoneted by the Japanese and the bodies thrown into the ravine. Eleven were never seen again and only two escaped (R 4, 39, 40; Ex. H, I).

On 11 March 1945, nineteen civilian Filipino men, women and children were taken by the Japanese from a shelter in the barrio of Sablay and imprisoned in a tunnel for about a week. On 19 March the tunnel was opened and the civilians were ordered out in small groups. As they left the tunnel the Japanese bayoneted and shot them. Only about six of the victims escaped (R 42, 43, 48; Ex. B, C, D, E). One little girl about five years old was bayoneted through the neck as she ran from the tunnel and was lifted from the ground while impaled on the bayonet (R 45).

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

APO 500
14 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 101)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: San Jose, Batangas Massacre

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On or about 23 January 1945, a warehouse in the vicinity of San Jose, Batangas, used by the Japanese to store their supplies was looted and burned by guerrillas and civilians (R 1). On 27 January 1945 the Japanese rounded up the people of the town for questioning concerning this incident, and arrested a priest, the mayor, and two other town officials. One of these men escaped (R 1), but the remains of the others were later found and identified.

From that time on through March 1945, the Japanese carried on a program of burning and killing throughout the barrios of San Jose. At least one hundred and seven Filipinos including women and children were slain by the Japanese (R 1, Exhibit A). Many were tied, led away and bayoneted (R 29, 33, 47). Some of the bodies were mutilated; the hands and feet of one victim were cut off, and the right hand of another was severed (R 22). The burned and beheaded body of one man was found tied to a post (R 19).

Ten members of one family, in whose home the Japanese found a leaflet dropped by an American plane, announcing the landing of United States' troops on Leyte, were arrested and later found bayoneted to death (R 32, 33).

Anselmo ALABASTRO, Eutiquio ALABASTRO, and Felipe ALABASTRO were taken by the Japanese to the home of BALIWAG, a short distance from their own home. Here they were tied hand and foot with their backs to the posts of the house, and burned to death when the Japanese set fire to the house (R 19). Others were taken from their homes and bayoneted to death, and their houses burned to the ground (R 16, 44, 47). At least fifty-eight homes and buildings were burned by the Japanese (R 2).

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

APO 500
17 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report # 74)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Murder of Thirty-nine Non-combatant
Filipino Civilians.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCES:

Between seven and eight o'clock on the morning of 13 March 1945, approximately 15 Japanese soldiers appeared in the Town of Rosario, Batangas, P.I., and apparently without reason commenced shooting and bayonetting all of the people who could be found (R 1, 3, 5, 7). No effort was made to distinguish between men, women, and children, and due to the fact that many of the men were able to run away, most of the victims were women and children.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APC 500
14 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 126)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Massacre of Filipino civilians at Tapel, Gonzaga, Cagayan, Luzon, P. I. on 1 July 1945.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

About 0100 hours on 1 July 1945 twenty three Japanese soldiers and one Japanese Officer, a Captain YUSHIDA, entered the home of Zacarias PALATAO in Mission, Buguey, Cagayan, Luzon, P.I., and bayoneted to death two male occupants. The remaining sixteen occupants were then led away and all of them were bayoneted many times. Only one young girl survived but she suffered several bayonet wounds (R 101, 106, Exs K-1, K-2, K-3).

About 0600 hours on the same day Japanese soldiers moved into Tapel, Gonzaga, Cagayan, about nine miles east of Mission. Tapel was the evacuation center at which residents of nearby towns had been concentrated by the Japanese to prevent their escape towards the American troops advancing from the west side of the Cagayan river. Approximately thirty thousand Filipinos were in or near Tapel (R 50, 57, 59).

Three or four small boats containing Filipinos who were trying to escape by sea were fired upon by the Japanese with rifles and machine guns. Three of the occupants were killed and two were wounded (R 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 44, Exs I-1, I-2, J-1, J-2).

The Japanese surrounded the nipa huts scattered along the beach, and when the Filipino civilians began to run, they machine gunned and bayoneted them. Two were seen bayoneted to death (R 87). One of another group of three Filipinos was beheaded and his two companions were killed with rifle shots (R 25, 90). Four other Filipinos had their hands tied behind them and were then bayoneted to death and their bodies thrown into an old well (R 57, 58, 76, 77, 81). Four others were killed in like manner (R 94, 98). Ten Filipinos were captured as they prepared to escape by boat, and the Japanese killed all of them with bayonets except one who was severely wounded (R 64, 65, 69, 70, 73). The dead bodies of three other Filipinos, one of whom had been beheaded were found near a small bridge (R 26, R 59, Ex L-2). Eight others were found beheaded (R 90, Ex L-1). The next day survivors saw more than one hundred dead bodies in Tapel (R 77, 81, 91), and much later many skulls and bones were found tied with ropes (R 85, Exs M-1, M-2).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

9 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 197)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch.

SUBJECT : Murders, looting and burning of the town of Calauang,
Laguna Province, Luzon, P. I. in February, 1945.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 11 February 1945, at the town of Alaminos, Japanese under the command of Captain OHNO, Hajime impressed fifty Filipino men into service. These men and approximately seventy Japanese started on a punitive expedition led by OHNO. At Barrio Del Carmen, Alaminos, some houses were machine-gunned, screams were heard and the houses were burned (R 2). They proceeded through the mountains to Calauang. Dead and wounded people were seen on the trail. Trench mortars were fired into houses at a sugar plantation (R 2). Shortly before the expedition reached Calauang, twenty Filipinos, who were evacuating the town were stopped and made to return with the Japanese (R 2). On 14 February 1945, these twenty people were herded into a theater which was then set on fire and the twenty were burned alive (R 3). On 13 February 1945, Japanese looted all the houses in Barrio Lumot, Calauang. For a period of three days the Japanese burned homes and killed many Filipinos in Calauang. On 16 February 1945, the Japanese left Calauang and part of them are believed to have gone to San Pablo, but OHNO and twelve other Japanese returned to Alaminos burning all the houses along the way (R 4).

While the Japanese were in Calauang, the following are examples of the atrocities committed. People taken from their homes or who were found in the vicinity were bayoneted to death or killed with sabers (R 7, 17, 20, 23, 26). One man was shot and killed as he was running away (R 11). A man, his wife and their one-day old twins took refuge in a shelter they had built. They were discovered and the man was struck with a saber and killed and then the baby he had been holding was killed. The woman and the daughter were unharmed (R 14). One family heard of the approaching Japanese and hid. A four-year-old girl innocently left the hiding place and was seen by the Japanese. The father picked up the girl and ran away. He saw the Japanese find the hiding place and kill the other members of the family. One of the victims was a 70-year-old woman and another a one-year-old boy (R 29). At another place nine women and children who were hiding were found by the Japanese and all but three of them were bayoneted to death (R 32, 33). A 61-year-old man who was convalescing from illness was found in his home and he and his house were burned (R 35). Another family in hiding was discovered. A 5-year-old boy was shot and killed as he ran away and his mother and grandmother were bayoneted to death (R 38).

JOSE HABANA

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Will you state your name?

A Jose Habana.

Q Where do you reside?

A Calamba, Laguna.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino.

Q How old are you?

A Thirty-five years.

Q Were you residing in Calamba, Laguna Province, during February of this year?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall going to the Catholic Church in Calamba on 12 February 1945?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you tell the Commission the occasion for you going to that place?

A Well, it was in the morning of February 12, --

Q Speak a little louder.

A (Continuing) -- 1945, when a Japanese, four of them, went to our place -- our house, I mean. They talked with my father and say that there will be a meeting in the church. And we were around six that were taken --

Q Did this Japanese speak Tagalog?

A Well, they speak a little.

Q Enough so that you could understand what he wanted you to do?

A Yes.

Q Did he tell you why?

A They say there will be a meeting, and the captain wants to meet us there.

Q Did they take both the men and women of your household?

A No.

Q To the church?

A No; it is only the men that they have taken.

Q And what time did you arrive at the church?

A That is around, I think, eight o'clock in the morning.

Q And when you arrived there did you find other people gathered at the church?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long did you remain at the church that day?

A Until around 5:00 five to six o'clock in the afternoon.

Q And during the time that you were there at the church, can you give the Commission an estimate of how many people were gathered there?

A Well, to my estimation, sir, around 2,000.

Q Can you give the approximate dimensions of the church, or the space in the church where these people, these 2,000 persons were gathered?

A Well, this is only an estimate: Well, the length of the church, I think, is around about 50 to 70 meters in length, and the width is around, I think, around 20. But it is better -- I think they have taken the picture, and it is better.

Q We don't have the picture here. It is a very large church, in comparison with the churches here in the Philippines?

A Yes, it is a very large church.

Q Now, did the Japanese hold any kind of a meeting there at the church that day?

A No, but we expected that.

Q Did they tell the persons gathered there anything more about what they were going to do with you after you arrived?

A No. It is only -- our presumption was only --

Q Well, did they tell you anything?

A Nothing.

Q Then you say you left there about four or five o'clock in the afternoon?

A Well, in our bunch.

Q Had other persons left the church before that during the day?

A Yes, sir.

Q And tell the Commission about the people leaving the church during the afternoon.

A Well, it is after lunch time; there were trucks outside the church.

Q Were these Japanese trucks?

A Yes, sir. They take around about 30 to 40 persons, and have them brought in the truck.

Q Taking them away from the church?

A Yes, away from the church.

Q Did they all go in the same direction?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did this continue during the afternoon, that is, the taking of persons away in the truck?

A Yes.

Q Were all the persons gathered there in the church men?

A Yes, men.

Q And when they took you away at four or five o'clock in the afternoon, where did they take you to?

A We were taken to the Barrio of Real.

Q How far is that from the town of Calamba?

A It is around one and a half miles.

Q And can you tell the Commission about how many was on the truck that you were on?

A I think we were around 30 to 40.

Q Go ahead and tell the Commission just where the Japanese took you and what they did to you after you arrived at your destination.

A When we arrived in Real where the truck stopped, it is not far from the house where we were being taken, and we, each of us, were required to bow when the truck stopped, so that each of us were ordered to go down, one by one. In my case, when it was my turn, when I went down the truck --

Q You mean when you jumped off the truck?

A Yes. (Continuing) -- a Japanese took my arms and had me tied in my back,

Q Tied your hands behind your back?

A Yes, behind my back. And then blindfolded me with a cloth.

Q Had you seen the Japanese do the same thing with other persons that had jumped off the truck ahead of you?

A No, because we were taken one by one, and we can't see what is going on.

Q And where did they take you to then?

A Then I was taken in the house, farther from the place we were; we stopped. I was brought out by a Japanese to the stairs of the house, and then from the stairs there are Japanese that meet me there.

Q Were you taken upstairs to the house?

A Yes, I was taken upstairs of the house.

Q What did they do to you upstairs?

A When I was taken upstairs, then they let me seated in a bench, and that is what I feel: it is a bench. And there they begin to stab me, bayonet me.

Q How many times did they bayonet you?

A Several times.

Q How many?

A Well, after I have been massacred, about seven wounds.

Q And tell the Commission where those wounds are on your body.

A The principal thing is in the chest, near the heart.

Q How many?

A Here is about two (indicating), and one here near to my sexual (indicating), and one in the shoulder (indicating), two here.

Q Well, after you were bayoneted did you retain your consciousness?

A Yes.

Q Did you fall to the floor?

A I fell on some bodies.

Q On some bodies?

A Yes.

Q Well, after that were you able to get the blindfold off your eyes and remove the rope from your arms?

A Yes, it was after.

Q How long afterwards?

A It is about a half-hour.

Q And when you removed the blindfold, tell the Commission what you saw there in this room.

A When I removed my hands and the cloth that had blindfolded me, I saw five feet, around five feet of bodies. Some were still alive.

Q You mean bodies stacked five feet high in the room?

A Five feet high in the room.

Q How large a room was this?

A It is around about 15 meters long, about three to four meters wide.

Q A very large room?

A It is a house; there is no room, what they call. It is the whole from the sala up to the kitchen is one room.

Q Can you give the Commission an estimate of about how many bodies you think were in that room?

A Well, to my estimate it is around 500, because of the heaps of the bodies that are there.

Q What did you do then, after you were able to free your hands and remove your blindfold?

A I have to -- when I stood up somebody called me, and it is my brother, my youngest brother, and he is already loosing his tie, and I told him to keep low, because there is still Japanese around the house.

Q How long did you remain there in that house then?

A Well, we have to remain around about 15 minutes.

Q What did you do then?

A I have to wait for the fire to be big enough so that we will not be detected in jumping from the house.

Q You mean the house was on fire when you left?

A Yes.

Q Do you know how the house caught fire?

A Well, what I have heard is only the shot, and then the fire started.

Q You didn't see the house set afire?

A Yes.

Q Well, then, you were able to escape from the house?

A Yes. The fire was around about one and a half meters from where I jumped, when my brother and me jumped from the house.

Q Did you jump out of the upstairs window, you mean?

A No, in the back. We have to turn down the walls of the kitchen so that we could pass there undetected.

Q How many of your relatives were killed by the Japanese there at Calamba that day, if you know?

A There were four.

Q What are their names?

A There is my father, Doctor Habana; my brother, Mariano Escueta; Balbino Alejar; my younger brother, Foracio.

Q Now, of those 2,000 people, or about 2,000 people that you saw there in the church, were they civilians?

A Yes.

Q Were they armed in any way?

A Not even a single bolo.

Q Were they offering any resistance to the Japanese?

A No.

Q And the Japanese that you saw there in Calamba that day, and those that took you out to the Barrio Real, to which branch of the Japanese armed forces did they belong?

A Well, that is what I don't know, but they are with the regular stars.

Q Stars?

A Yes, with stars.

CAPTAIN HILL: Take the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Reel) These 2,000 civilians -- do you know whether any of them were guerrillas?

A No.

Q You don't know?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know whether any of them helped the guerrillas?

A Help?

Q You don't know whether any of them helped the guerrillas?

A I don't know.

Q So you don't know that they were noncombatant civilians?

A I don't know

CAPTAIN REEL: That is all.

CAPTAIN HILL: That is all.

(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 2884
 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony
 offered by JOSE HABANA in the trial of the case against
 Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, 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)

Doc. No. 2884

C E R T I F I C A T E

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard Major, Inf. (TD) Executive Officer,
 Sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

John R. Pritchard
 Capt., Inf.
 Summary Court

is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony
 offered by JOSE HABANA in the trial of the case against
 Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, 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 Major, Inf. (TD) Executive Officer,
 Sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.
 John R. Pritchard
 Capt., Inf.
 Summary Court

1382
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500
17 October 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report # 73)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Burning of Barrio of Nanipil, Mountain
Province, P.I., and Murder of Civilians
on Titig Mountain.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Early in the morning of 15 April 1945, six male civilian Filipinos and one woman were captured while enroute from Paceda to Nanipil, Mountain Province, Luzon, P.I., by approximately one thousand (1000) Japanese soldiers who were members of the "Tiger Unit", commanded by a Major SAITO. After being questioned concerning location of guerrilla forces in the area, the seven civilians were forced to accompany the Japanese to Cabali Mountain, where they spent the night (R 1, 2, 3). Early in the morning of 16 April 1945, the Japanese troops entered the barrio of Nanipil and burned the village, destroying about thirty buildings (R 1, 2, 3, 7). Three dead Filipino civilians were discovered in the barrio about a week later. One of these bodies was identified as that of Alico PARLONOT. All three had been shot (R 7, 8). After burning Nanipil, the Japanese took the seven civilian prisoners to Titig Mountain (R 2), forced the men to remove their clothing, and then made all seven kneel at the edge of a precipice with their hands tied behind their backs. While in this helpless position, two Japanese attempted to behead them, one of the soldiers striking the victims across the neck with a saber while the other pushed the decapitated bodies over the cliff (R 3, 4). Apparently all of this group were killed except two. The bodies of four were later identified (R 8). One man survived the attempted beheading (R 2) and one man is believed to have escaped before he was struck (R 4, 10) but has never been found. There is no definite proof that the woman in this group was killed, but the survivor, Juanito ALIMES, heard her scream with pain (R 4). Though her body was not found with those of the four identified male victims, she has not been heard of since and must be presumed to have been killed (R 4, 8).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

4 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 267)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch.
SUBJECT: Execution by machine-gun fire and burning of
twenty-one Filipinos at Barrio Angad, Bangued,
Abra, P. I., on 16 November 1944.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

A number of Filipino paroled prisoners of war were summoned to a meeting at the Municipal building where the names of twenty-seven prisoners of war were read from a roster. These men were then grouped and marched to the Japanese garrison where they were questioned, after which six of them were released. The remaining twenty-one were tied, placed on a truck, and taken to a nearby barrio. Within a short time, machine-gun fire and screams were heard, and later flames and smoke were seen (R 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 20). Charred bodies were later seen by some civilians inside a burned house at the same barrio (R 7, 11, 14, 17).

* * *

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Webster) What is your name?

A Mariano Bayaras.

Q Your age?

A 39.

Q Your nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Are you from Basco, Batanes Island?

A Yes, sir.

Q Are you the Mayor of Basco, Batan Island?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you been mayor?

A Since January of 1941.

Q Were you given a list by the Japanese of persons
killed by them at Basco?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many were on that list?

A 34.

Q Were all of those people killed?

A No, all of them were not.

Q How many were killed?

A 74.

Q How do you know they were killed?

A Because it was pronounced, the proclamation was given
to me and the list of those persons were in that proclama-
tion.

Q Have you seen those persons whom are listed as killed
since that time?

A Pardon me?

CAPTAIN WEBSTER: Will you read the question, please?

(Question read.)

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

Q (By Captain Webster) Where did you see them?

A I saw them in the house where they were kept prisoners.

Q That is before the proclamation was made, is that right?

A Yes, sir.

Q And were they held by the Japanese at that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you see any of them mistreated?

A I did not see whether they were mistreated, but I saw they were suffering from bad treatment.

Q What makes you think that?

A Because I saw them with their hands tied behind, eating their food on the floor without using their hands because they could not use their hands. Some of them had broken hands, with bruises on their faces and some of them, one of them, had no more eye.

Q Was his eye out?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did the proclamation state which of these people were killed?

A According to the proclamation it stated that some of them were killed and some of them were imprisoned because of non-cooperation with the Japanese Army.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER; You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Sandberg) Was that proclamation written in English?

A Beg your pardon?

Q Was that proclamation you refer to written in English?

A Yes.

Q Were those the exact words that were used?

A No, sir.

Q Can you give us the exact words?

A I did not memorize the exact words of the proclamation.

Q Did the proclamation refer to guerrillas?

A What?

Q Did the proclamation refer to guerrillas?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know a Captain Valones?

A After -- long after the execution that I heard the name of Valones, it was long after.

Q And is Captain Valones the leader of the guerrillas on Batan Island?

A That is what they said, but I don't know in reality.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is all.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER: That is all.

(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 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by MARIANO BAYARAS in the trial of the case against Tonoyuki YAMASHITA, 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.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is all.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER: That is all.

/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

John R. Pritchard
Capt., Inf.
Summary Court

is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by MARIANO BAYARAS in the trial of the case against Tonoyuki YAMASHITA, 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.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is all.

CAPTAIN WEBSTER: That is all.

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

1385
DOCUMENT 2827

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

APO 500
21 May 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 304)
THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila.
SUBJECT: Execution of Charles PUTNAM, Thomas DAGGETT,
Captain Vicente PINON and six other unnamed
Filipinos on 19 March 1944 at Alaminos, Pangasinan:
P. I.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 19 March 1944, two Americans and some Filipinos were taken from the Japanese garrison at Dagupan, Pangasinan, to the garrison at Alaminos, Pangasinan. The following morning, the town chief of police saw the bodies of the two Americans and seven Filipinos in a grave within the garrison premises. The Americans had been beheaded and the Filipinos had been bayonnetted (R 4, 7).

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
(WAR CRIMES BRANCH)A.P.O. 501
9 April 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on the Investigation of the
Alleged Murder of Filipino Civilians at Dapdap, Ponson
Island, Camotes Islands, Cebu Province, Philippine Islands,
by the Imperial Japanese Army on 29 December 1944.

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

* * *

11. EVIDENCE:

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

At approximately 9:00 o'clock December 29, 1944, a patrol of about 50 Japanese soldiers, including two officers, entered the barrio of Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Philippine Islands. On arrival, the soldiers, with the aid of two interpreters, Emilio Angos and Sofio Itaas, who were later killed by the Japanese (R. 4,16), went throughout the village commanding all families to gather at the town plaza immediately. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to issue passes to the inhabitants so they could be identified and would not be molested by other Japanese soldiers passing through. At first the people were reluctant to execute the order; however, after being told they would be shot for non-compliance, they readily obeyed. (R. 1,3,5,13,22,24,28,30,32,35,37,38,40,41,45,47,48,50)

Shortly after arriving at the plaza, the people, numbering about four or five hundred, were ordered to group themselves in families and congregate in the church so they would be unobserved from a plane which was heard in the vicinity. The excuse given was that they might be strafed. The people followed out the instructions without delay. One Japanese officer sat near the altar while the second stationed himself at the door. (R. 26) The former then called them to order, and through the interpreters, asked if anyone had seen or knew the whereabouts of three American soldiers who were supposed to have landed on the island that morning. All replied in the negative. He then directed all from Cebu to raise their hands. A few hands, probably not more than five or six, were shown. Likewise, he inquired who was from Leyte and no hands were raised. Finally, he asked who was from Dapdap and practically all signified they were. (R. 2,5,15,23,25,28,32,35,38,40,42,50)

By this time it was almost 12:00 o'clock so, at the request of the people, the interpreters asked permission from the officer in charge to return to their homes for food. He consented but directed them to depart one family at a time, accompanied by soldier guards who would search their homes. Each family was then told to form in line. (R. 2,3,5,6,30,32,38,39,42,45,47)

The Fortunato family (last name unknown) from Cebu, was the first to leave. It was first on a registration list of civilian residents previously prepared by the Japanese. As soon as they passed outside, their hands were tied and they were led away. (R. 1,2,6) Only one son, Perfidio, survived. (R. 7) Shortly thereafter, the Japanese soldiers returned and led another family group away. (R. 3)

Mrs. Fabiana Morelos and her three children followed, and about three hundred yards from the church, their hands were tied behind them, except Mrs. Morelos' whose hands were tied in front because she was holding her nursing child. Proceeding a little further, two Japanese guards began bayonetting them one after the other, one bayonet thrust passing completely through the baby's body into Mrs. Morelos' side, she being the only member of the family to escape alive. (R. 32)

Five Japanese soldiers then took out the Candido Rollo family of eight. About five hundred yards from the church they were tied and bayoneted, four being killed and the remaining four receiving many serious multiple wounds. The wife, Dolores, received nine wounds. She was holding in her arms her daughter, Maxima, age three years, when one Jap soldier thrust a bayonet through the child into the mother's left breast. (R. 40-43)

Basilio Gocela's family of seven was conducted to a place about one half kilometer away where they were tied and bayoneted by the Japanese guards. All were killed, except the sixteen year old daughter Perpetua, who was wounded in four different places. (R. 47)

Because the church was filled when seven members of the Lucenas family arrived at the plaza they were taken to a nearby house by six Japanese soldiers, and later to a banana grove, where all were tied and six were killed by bayonet stabs. While the others were being bound the daughter, Paulita, broke away and escaped but was shot at several times. (R. 37,38)

After several families had been disposed of by individual units, groups of three or more families were ordered from the church collectively. (R. 6,7)

At about one o'clock in the afternoon the Teofila Gocela family of nine members, and three other families, all living in the hills adjacent to the town, were brought down and placed in the church, at which time it was half-filled. They were accorded the same treatment as the others they joined. Shortly thereafter the family was taken therefrom, their hands tied behind their backs, and led to a shed in the near vicinity, where all were tied to one post and nine Japanese soldiers began their work of carnage by bayonetting the victims in their backs. The mother saw her eighteen months old daughter killed by a bayonet thrust which disemboweled her. She saw them kill her son Dominador, aged four. They also bayoneted the remaining seven, after which the ropes tying them to the post were cut and Mrs. Gocela fell to the ground unconscious. (R. 8,9) Later, one of the soldiers placed a lighted cigarette on her right temple to determine if she were still alive. She did not move and feigned death. The guards then wiped their bloody bayonets on the victims' clothes, covered the bodies with banana and coconut leaves, and departed. Her son Francisco, seventeen years old, who was wounded in eleven places, roused himself and untied the hands of the six who were living, hid them in the thick grass, and went in search of a house, but upon returning found that two had died. The remaining four went with him to a nipa hut where they subsisted for four days on unripe bananas and without water. Francisco died two days later, the others remaining two days longer when the stench of his decomposing body forced them to move. (R. 9) The survivors went to Babay, Leyte, and were hospitalized. Mrs. Gocela also saw the bayonetting of her brother's family of seven, named Lucenas, all of whom were killed except the seven year old daughter Victoria. (R. 9)

The Lacson family of six members and three other families were formed into a group of about twenty, whose hands were tied together, and led to a house in the barrio. Arriving there the Jap soldiers fixed their bayonets. The victims knelt on the floor

pleading for mercy, the father even begging to be a servant for the Japanese, but their supplications were ignored and they were set upon and bayoneted. Of this family only the thirteen year old daughter Norma and her brother Nicolas, age eight, survived. The father was severely wounded and died eight days later. (R. 6,7,10-12)

The Cornelio Tanza family group of twenty-five, including several nursing babies, was conducted to a bushy area and bayoneted. Of this entire group only four survived, each of whom suffered numerous wounds. Cornelio crawled into a coconut grove, and because of his weakened condition was forced to stay for four days subsisting on water alone. (R. 30,31; P. 2, Ex. 6 of Ex. A)

The third group of approximately twenty, including the Jorge Mari family of four, was led into the woods about one hundred yards away to a house where the soldiers ordered the men to come forward and be tied. Likewise, women and children were then brought forward and the entire group was bayoneted. Only two escaped alive, Jorge Mari and an old lady by the name of Cornelia, last name not known, and they too had been bayoneted and severely injured. Mr. Mari witnessed the killing of his wife and two children, the latter aged 3 years and 2 months respectively. (R. 23)

Magdaleno Jaballa and four of his children were in a group, all of whom were tied a short distance from the church and then taken about three hundred yards further where they were halted and bayoneted. Two of these children were killed and another died later of his wounds, while four of his other children, apparently in another group, were killed on the same day. Magdaleno received eleven wounds. (R. 38,40)

When the church was about half emptied (R. 13,45) the remaining people became apprehensive of their lives. Some saw blood running out of a nearby shack (R.2), a few noticed the soldiers washing their bloody bayonets at the artesian well nearby (R. 25), and others observed that as soon as the families were taken outside they were shackled with ropes. Eutiquio Lucenas then urged those remaining to fight for their lives and attempt an escape whereupon he picked up a rock, hurled it at the door guard, hitting him on the head, and knocking him to the ground. He also rushed another guard but was killed in his bid for freedom. Many then made a break for the door and were machine-gunned indiscriminately or stabbed with bayonets. (R. 25) Several pleaded and begged for mercy, but to no avail. The church resounded with the wails and cries of the wounded and those who feared death was imminent. (R. 45) Some escaped and were killed by rifle and machine gun fire while running toward the beach. A very small number escaped unscathed and found safety in the sea and swamps. (R. 49) Most of the victims showed numerous stab wounds, some babies in their mothers' arms were run through and the blades passed into the bodies of the mothers. One woman was found who had given premature birth to a baby and its dead body was beside her. (R. 49-51) Another victim, while pleading for mercy from the Jap officer at the altar, was struck by a sabre wielded by him, severing his shoulder and resulting in immediate death. (R. 13-16, 27-29, 46-51)

Each time the soldiers returned from escorting a family to its doom they talked with the officers and all laughed as if it were a gala occasion. The officer at the altar kept smoking while the massacre was going on and gave orders from time to time. One officer participated in the bayonetting. (R. 3,6,23,27,31,46; Ex. 13 of Ex. A)

About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after covering their victims with banana and coconut leaves, the Japs departed. (R. 2,7-9; Ex. 12 of Ex. A)

The wounded, both from the church and family groups, after recovering some strength, went to the surrounding swamps and jungles. Some were so weak they had to crawl. They contacted friends and relatives and by various and devious means crossed the sea individually and in groups to Babay, Leyte, Philippine Islands, where they were hospitalized. Later, some of the wounded died. (R. 2,3,5-9,11,13,16, 23,26,28,31,32,36,39,40,42,45,47,49,51)

On 30 December 1944 Ciriaco Labiste and his brother, Sergio, were at San Juan, Pilar, Ponson Island, and hearing of the massacre, proceeded immediately to Dapdap to look for their family. On the way they met their father, two sisters, and three brothers. One sister was in much pain caused by two bullet wounds in her back. Proceeding alone to the barrio, Ciriaco saw many dead bodies in the church piled on top of each other and the remains of approximately onehundred lying outside, among which were the bodies of his mother and one brother. (R. 43, 44)

On 16 January 1945, Captain Gonzalo R. Sievert, Executive Officer of the 94th Regiment, 92nd Division, P.A., accompanied by Major Pete W. Scott, PCMU No. 15 Detachment, Captain Henry L. Guire, 5th Air Force, and a Sergeant William Young, photographer of the 7th Infantry Division, were ordered by a task force commander, Colonel Walker, 182nd Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. Army, to proceed to Dapdap, make an investigation, and dispose of the dead bodies. Before arriving at the town they met three survivors of the debacle, all of whom gave evidence of numerous wounds. Approaching the town the foul odor of dead bodies filled the air. They looked in two huts and saw approximately 30 to 50 and 15 to 20 bodies respectively in a bad state of decomposition. Dogs and other animals had eaten away large portions of the bodies making it difficult to ascertain whether they were men, women or children; however, the presence of long hair and small skulls indicated that there were some of the latter in the groups. Proceeding further into town they inspected huts en route and found similar conditions existing. Arriving at the church they saw about 100 bodies scattered on the ground in and around the building, about half of which were inside, and visible from the doorway. Here too, the dogs, hogs and other animals had devoured parts of the bodies. About 500 yards north of the church they observed approximately 50 to 60 dead bodies under an acacia tree, all in an advanced state of decomposition. Several dogs and pigs were eating the remains, and chickens picking the bones. They counted 230 dead and estimated there were 500 dead bodies in and around the barrio. (R 17-19) The photographer took various pictures, one of a shack where dead could be seen in the doorway, others showing the conditions inside and outside the church, one of numerous dead bodies in a lane a short distance away, and one of a decomposed body tied to the trunk of a tree and identified as Quentin Morelos. (R. 9, 20, 21; Ex. 2,3,4 of Ex. A)

One of the bodies shown in Exhibit 19-1 of Exhibit A was identified as that of a man known as "Masoy"; in Exhibit 19-7 of Exhibit A another body was that of a man named "Pecong". (R. 4, 6)

Exhibit 1 of Exhibit A is a translation of an undated company order captured on Ponson Island on or about 18 January 1945, which directs that the town of Pilar be exterminated at 2400, and sub-paragraph 5, paragraph IV recites the platoon formations. Opposite the 2nd Platoon appears the name "Kurazawa." This exhibit also contains a translation of a diary, belonging to either an officer or sergeant major, 4th Company, organization not stated, showing the following entry: "29 Dec 44 - Dapdap 900 men. Esperanza 150 men. Completion of subjugation. Departed San Isidro."

Witnesses testified that there were two officers with the Japanese soldiers at the church. The one at the altar was tall, large, with a long face, heavily bearded, clipped hair and about 40 years of age. He wore spectacles, a long sabre, revolver and a uniform with a patch on each breast with stars set upon a background of red lines. (R. 27, 33) The other, a Captain Cruzawa or Kurazawa, was of regular height, beardless and wore a cap with flapping back, common to the Japanese soldiers, a sabre and stars upon his uniform. (R. 26) One officer was killed by a civilian at the church. (R. 7)

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1387
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500

24 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 137)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: The murder of five civilians and subsequent cannibalism in Sitio Lilong, Barrio Dinwiddie, Cervantes, Ilcos Sur, Luzon, P.I., during August 1945, and the killing of three civilians in Sitio Penidet, Presidencia Bakun, Mountain Province, Luzon, P. I., on 6 August 1945.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In the early part of August 1945 (R 1, 8), six Japanese soldiers were seen going to the home of PITLUNGAY in sitio Lilong (R 2, 10). Two men fled and hid nearby as the Japanese approached but the Japanese bayoneted to death all five occupants of the house one of whom was a three-year old girl (R 1, 5). The six Japanese ate the flesh from some of the bodies of their victims during the two-day period that they stayed at the house (R 1, 3, 10). The first evening, the flesh of the little girl was cut into small pieces, put on the ends of sticks and roasted over an open fire (R 3). The next morning, the flesh of another victim was roasted or boiled with native vegetables (R 3). The flesh of three of the victims was consumed in this manner (R 3). The body of one of the victims was later thrown into the river that ran in front of the house (R 4). The bodies of the two other victims were not touched. After the Japanese left, the two observers went into the house and saw a piece of human flesh inside of a bag left by one of the Japanese and also inside of one of the kettles that had been used by the Japanese (R 4, 8, 11). Two days later, the remains of the victims were buried on the order of the barrio lieutenant (R 8).

On 29 July 1945, the organization of a Japanese soldier, ASADA, Kameichi, was practically annihilated by American forces (R 15). ASADA and four other Japanese apparently began to roam the country side (R 16). On 6 August 1945, they came upon three houses near a small stream at dusk and attempted to obtain food at one of these houses. When one of the Japanese approached the door, the man of the house killed the soldier with a knife (R 16, 23). Two of the Japanese then bayoneted to death the man who had killed their companion, and took his body outside (R 16, 23). There were eight persons inside the house and a woman and a girl about ten years old were shouting. The Japanese, fearing that the commotion would rouse the neighbors, covered the mouth of the woman with her clothes and two of the Japanese bayoneted her in the stomach and in back simultaneously, killing her instantly. The little girl was tied by her feet and was killed with bayonets (R 16, 17, 23). The Japanese then left (R 16).

* * *

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DOCUMENT 2725

ISIDRO CABUSAS, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Collaborator Internment Stockade, Subang-daku, Mandaue, Cebu, P. I., on 12 November 1945, as follows:

Q What is your full name, age and nationality?

A Isidro CABUSAS, 34 years old, Filipino.

Q Did you ever work for the Kempei Tai here in Cebu?

A Yes, I worked for the Japanese Kempei Tai as an undercover agent from about August 1st 1944 until the middle of February 1945.

Q How is it that you were an undercover agent for the Japanese Kempei Tai?

A I was captured by the Japanese Kempei Tai the last week of July 1944 and they made me work for them or else they would kill me.

Q Who did you work for?

A I was working for Sgt. T. YOSHIDA.

Q Did you ever go to Cordova on Mactan Island about the 19th of August 1944 on patrol?

A Yes, I went on patrol to Cordova on Mactan Island August 19, 1944 with about fifteen (15) members of the Kempei Tai and some Japanese soldiers from the garrison at Mambaling, Cebu, P. I. and from about twenty (20) to twenty-five (25) Filipino undercovers.

Q Who were the members of the Japanese Kempei Tai that went with you?

A Sgt. Maj. T. YOSHIDA was in charge in our group; Cpl. MURAKI, was the second in-charge; and also in my group was Pfc. Suteo KOIDE, I do not know the first name. The other Kempei Tai that I remember but they were not in my group, were Sgt. TANIYAMA and T/Sgt. WATANABE, I do not remember the first names of these two. There was also another corporal named Iwao ISHIZAKA. Those are all the members of the Kempei Tai that I can remember.

Q Do you know any of the troops that you mentioned that came from the Mambaling group?

A I do not know any of them nor can I describe them, but I would remember them if I see them again.

Q Do you know to what unit they belonged?

A They were infantry soldiers and I think they came from the MIZOGOUCHI Butai.

Q Were there any officers on this patrol?

A No, but Capt. TSURUYAMA came to the dock before we left Cebu and told T. YOSHIDA to arrest all the civilians and kill anyone resisting arrest or anyone suspected of being a guerrilla.

Q What were the names of the Filipino undercover agents that were along on this patrol?

A Cucufate ADLAWAN who is in the stockade; Genaro CABULONG, recently released from the stockade; Antonio RACAZA, now in the stockade; Francisco DUMAGUT, in the stockade; Filemon DELGADO, in stockade; Robert OCAMPO BAUTISTA, in stockade; and others.

Q Will you tell me in your own words what happened on this

patrol?

A At about 9 o'clock in the evening of August 19, 1944, we left Cebu for Mactan Island. When we arrived there, we landed at Opon and from there we went by truck to Cordova. As soon as we arrived at Cordova, the Japanese soldiers began to gather all of the civilians and brought them to the central school house. There they took the clothes of all the women naked and made them stand all night. They severely beat many of the men with clubs, baseball bats and rifle butts. The Japanese took all of the money, jewelry and valuables from the civilians. The next morning, I saw three men tied and beaten and then taken about three kilometers in the southwestern part of Cordova and there beheaded by three Japanese soldiers.

Q Do you remember the names of these Japanese soldiers who beheaded these three men?

A Cpl. Iwao ISHIZAKA, Cpl. MURAKI and another member of the Kempei Tai, I do not remember the name; each of them borrowed a sword and killed one of the men.

Q Do you know the names of the three men that were beheaded?

A I do not know any of them but the reason that they were killed was they were suspected of being guerrillas.

Q Were these men given a trial?

A No.

Q Did you see any other mistreatment of civilians?

A I saw Sgt. TANIYAMA take a lighted match and burn the hair of the womb of a young woman.

Q Do you know the name of that young woman?

A No, I can't remember her name.

Q Did you see any other mistreatment?

A I saw many of the men with their hands tied behind their backs hanging from a rafter and severely beaten with clubs as I described before.

Q Do you know the names of any of those that were beaten?

A The only one I know is the mayor of Cordova by the name of Martin FRANCISCO.

Q What did they do to Martin FRANCISCO?

A T. YOSHIDA personally man-handled and beat the mayor with a baseball bat until his body and face was bleeding and swollen and black and blue.

Q Did you see anything other than what you have told me?

A That is all I can remember of the incident.

Q How far were you standing from the place where the beheading took place?

A We were all on a truck about two hundred (200) meters away, but we could see what was going on.

Q Handing you the photograph marked Exhibit "B", I ask you if you recognize any of the men on this photograph as the men you have described in the foregoing statement?

A Yes. Capt. TSURUYAMA is the man wearing white shirt who is second from the left in the front row.

Q Handing you the photograph marked Exhibit "C", I ask

you if you recognize any men in this photograph as the same men you have described in the foregoing statement?

A Yes. T. YOSHIDA appears on the extreme right-hand side of the photograph; T/Sgt. WATANABE is the center man on the photograph.

Q Handing you the photograph marked Exhibit "D", I ask you if you recognize this man?

A Yes. This is a picture of the Corporal Iwao ISHIZAKA whom I have named in this statement.

Q Do you have anything else to add to this statement?

A That is all I know.

/s/ Isidro Cabusas
ISIDRO CABUSAS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)

PROVINCE OF CEBU)

SS

CITY OF CEBU)

I, ISIDRO CABUSAS, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein consisting of three (3) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Isidro Cabusas
ISIDRO CABUSAS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of November 1945.

/s/ Henry F. Marshall, 2nd Lt. Inf.
HENRY F. MARSHALL, 2d Lt., INF
Investigating Officer, War Crim
Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, CLAYTON L. NELSON, 1st Lt, 02052600, JAGD and HENRY F. MARSHALL, 2d Lt, 01332183, INF, Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, certify that on 12 November 1945, personally appeared before us ISIDRO CABUSAS and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said ISIDRO CABUSAS read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

City of Cebu, Cebu, P. I.

/s/ Clayton L. Nelson, 1st Lt. JAGD
CLAYTON L. NELSON, 1st Lt, JAGD

12 November 1945.

/s/ Henry F. Marshall, 2nd Lt. Inf.
HENRY F. MARSHALL, 2d Lt, INF
Investigating Officer, War
Crimes Investigating Detachment.

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 ISIDRO CABUSAS
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

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DOCUMENT 2833

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

21 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 253)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Atrocities at Bogo, Cebu, P.I., August - November
1944.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

During August, September, October and November 1944 Japanese military forces maintained the garrison at the Medellin Sugar Central near Bogo, Cebu, P.I. In these four months civilians in this vicinity were beaten, shot, bayoneted and raped.

on 17 August 1944 a Filipino fisherman was shot and killed because he refused to work at the sugar mill (R 23).

In September 1944 a suspected guerrilla in custody at the garrison was shot and wounded. As he ran outside the guard-house in an effort to escape, he fell and was bayoneted to death (R 23). Three Filipino girls who had been seized by the Japanese and apparently raped repeatedly were led away from the garrison, after which, shots were heard. Six days later their dead bodies were found near the wharf (R 33).

On 12 October 1944 two women were bayoneted to death in their home (R 22) and a third was severely beaten (R 52). Two other Filipino girls were raped, one of them by several Japanese soldiers (R 25, 28, 29). One of the victims then was forced to live with a Japanese corporal as his mistress for three weeks (R 29).

On 17 October 1944 Japanese soldiers burned houses and a warehouse (R 2). The same day twenty-five persons were bayoneted to death, apparently in revenge for sabotage and guerrilla activities (R 17, 18).

During November 1944 two prisoners were bayoneted to death by some twenty Japanese soldiers apparently for having worn khaki clothing (R 10).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

28 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 180)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Torture and murder of Dumanjug civilians in August 1944.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 14 August 1944, members of the Japanese garrison at Barili and Dumanjug, Cebu, P. I., seized approximately nine Filipino civilians in Barrio Canoco, about five kilometers from Dumanjug where they were beaten, slapped, kicked and burned. This treatment was apparently designed to force them to confess giving aid to the guerrillas (R 2, 6, 10, 14). One of the victims was also slashed across the throat with a bayonet (R 2). After two days of this sort of treatment, the Japanese took some of the victims to Palalong Cliff by the sea. Here, the Japanese bayoneted two women and threw a year and a half old child into the sea. One of the women was killed but the other, by feigning death until the Japanese departed, managed to escape (R 3). Two men were also reported to have been thrown into the ocean at the same place (R 3).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

23 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 174)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Executions at Calbayog, Samar, P.I. in July, 1943.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

During the summer of 1943, twenty to forty Filipino men were arrested as suspected spies and investigated by the commanding officer of the garrison at Calbayog, Samar, P.I. Two or three weeks later five of the men were singled out for execution by the Commanding Officer, who stated that this action was by order of his Commander stationed at Catbalogan (R 1). The head of the Filipino Constabulary succeeded in obtaining the release of two of the men, but the other three were marched to a cemetery and lined up before three freshly dug graves. They were then shot by a firing squad, and their bodies tumbled into the graves. The execution occurred in the presence of the Japanese commanding officer (R 2, 4). One of the prisoners was only wounded, but he was killed with a bayonet by a Japanese medical sergeant (R 4).

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1392

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

APO 500
1 May 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 298)
THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila
SUBJECT: Massacres in Camotes Islands, Cebu, P.I., December 1944.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 8 December 1944, Japanese soldiers rounded up about forty-five Filipino men, women and children in Sitio Canugkay, Pilar, Camotes Islands. The prisoners were tied together by the hands and were led to the seashore in Sitio Toong where they were separated into four groups and then bayoneted. Thirty-seven of the victims were killed while the rest survived despite severe bayonet wounds (R 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66).

On 27 December 1944, eight Japanese soldiers took eleven men, women and children from a house in Sitio Cabahit, Pilar, tied seven of them to banana trees and bayoneted them to death. A young man who was slow in leaving the house died immediately after being bayoneted in the chest. Two victims were severely beaten until they fell on the ground unconscious and a Japanese soldier jumped on the body and neck of one of them several times. A three-year-old child was hurled by a Japanese soldier at a horse and fell to the ground unconscious (R 44, 45, 46).

On 29 December 1944, the slaughter of men, women and children in Camotes Islands reached its frenzied height. In Barrio Dapdap, Pilar, between eight hundred and one thousand civilians were assembled in the church, numbered and led out to the fields, coconut plantations and other secluded places where they were bayoneted by Japanese soldiers. Others who were left in the church were bayoneted and shot and then covered with dry banana leaves, coconut leaves and mats. At least seventy-three persons were identified as killed, twenty were wounded, while the rest were also probably killed (R 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21). In Barrio Esperanza, Pilar, more than three hundred people were assembled in the plaza. They were first soaked with water and then Japanese soldiers rushed upon them with fixed bayonets until all the victims fell to the ground. Thirty-seven persons were identified as killed and only about five survived the bayonetting (R 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37). And in Sitio Opao, Barrio Lanao, Pilar, about thirty-eight civilians were taken to the mountains and bayoneted. Twenty-eight of these civilians were killed and ten were wounded (R 40, 41, 48, 49).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500
2 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 142)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: 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 Province, Panay, P.I., on 20 December 1943.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Japanese officers and enlisted men under the command of a Captain WATANABE, engaged in one of the several punitive expeditions in Panay Island, left the township of Libacao, Capiz Province, on 18 December 1943 for Iloilo City (R 1). The next morning, they reached Camp Hopevale near Tapaz, Capiz Province, which was first surrounded, and then Captain WATANABE and his soldiers entered the Camp proper. Sixteen Americans along with three others who had been captured previously, were placed under guard without food or water (R 1). In the afternoon of 20 December 1943, one of the American women was seen kneeling with her hands tied behind her back and begging Captain WATANABE for mercy. Captain WATANABE ignored her pleas and drew his Samurai sword. An hour later, inside a house that was already in flames, were discovered twelve bodies and there was a strong odor of burning flesh. Some of the victims had been bayoneted and some had been beheaded (R 2). Three weeks later, another witness who was familiar with the names of most of the Americans visited the scene and was able to identify the remains of the victims from teeth, bits of burned clothing, hair, identification tags, and a truss. The remains were taken from two burned dwellings and buried in the church at Katipunan (R 5, 9). On the day of the execution, one Filipino who was in hiding reported that he had seen blood on the trousers of one of the Japanese guards (R 5, 6) and that one of the Japanese told Filipinos that the Americans whom they had feared were now gone and that the Filipinos should obey the Japanese (R 6). Another witness verified that she saw smoke coming from the Hopevale area on the date of the massacre (R 8) and that her brother and a cousin saw the bodies in three burned houses (R 9, 11). Some of the remains of the Americans were identified (R 11). Two of the bodies were not burned and were found outside (R 11). All of the victims except Mrs. Rounds, her son, Douglas, the Clardy family and Albert KING were members of the faculty of the Central Philippine College at Iloilo City, Panay (R 1).

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500

30 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 140)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Punitive expeditions on Panay Island by Japanese forces against civilians in September 1943 and October 1943.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Under the command of Colonel WATANABE (R 11) a group of Japanese were stationed at Iloilo City, Panay, and from time to time smaller groups, commanded by himself or other officers, would be formed to go on punitive expeditions throughout the island (R1). One such group was under a Captain WATANABE, and his principal subordinates were Lieutenant OTSUKA, Sergeant HIRATA, Warrant Officer SHIN, Sergeant MATSUZAKI (R 1). This group left Iloilo City on 10 September 1943 and went to Passi by truck (R 1). A patrol brought back two Filipino boys and one girl who were questioned all night while tied to a stake. The next morning they were beheaded, after which the Japanese left (R 1). Two of the Filipino "cargadors" were beheaded by Sergeant HIRATA because they could no longer carry the baggage of the Japanese officers to whom they were assigned (R 1). In Barrio Lungao, Passi, many Filipino civilian men, women and children were questioned by the Japanese then killed and their bodies thrown into a fire. The whole barrio was burned (R 1). Many other civilians were killed in other barrios. The Japanese known to have participated in the beheadings are Captain WATANABE, Warrant Officer SHIN, and Sergeant HIRATA (R 1) and Lieutenant OTSUKA (R 2). SHIN and OTSUKA executed the family of Mariano LIM in barrio Jimomonua, Nueva Invencion, consisting of the man, his wife, and three children (R 10). In the same barrio the civilians were questioned and asked if they were any relation to the BALJEZA family. Many of those questioned answered that they were because BALJEZA was prominent family in the community. All of this group were shot and their bodies thrown into a fire (R 2). From the remaining civilians a woman and her six children, aged one to twelve, were questioned and denied being related to a certain man who had previously attempted to escape. Her youngest child was torn from her arms by Captain WATANABE and its body smashed against the road, the blood splattering onto the clothes of the witnesses (R 3). Other soldiers seized the other children by the feet and used them as clubs to beat the man and the woman. Then all of them were dragged into a fire, though the mother was still alive at that time (R 3). At another place two girls, one of whom was pregnant, were caught by the Japanese and made to dance naked until they were exhausted. The next morning Captain WATANABE ordered the girls bayoneted to death (R 3). This group of Japanese killed six hundred and fifty people (R 3). Another group traveled to the towns of Ajuy and Sara killing many civilians on the way (R 5, 6). Atrocities committed in these two cities by some of the same Japanese mentioned in this report is the subject of report number 131. Lieutenant OTSUKA was seen to have killed one person in Ajuy (R 11) and two others on the way to Sara (R 11). In Sara the Japanese sent a message to guerrillas to surrender with the promise that nothing would be done to them. Two guerrillas did surrender, but after questioning them, Sergeant MATSUZAKI beheaded them (R 6). The group of

Japanese continued their travels and beheaded bodies of many men, women, and children still gushing blood were observed along the way (R 6). In one barrio at least one hundred men, women, and children were beheaded by Captain WATANABE, Sergeant MATSUZAKI and others (R 6). Others were beheaded by SHIN (R 6, 7). At one barrio Lieutenant OTZUKA and two others beheaded thirty people (R 10), and fifty more were executed at another location (R 11).

On 17 October 1943 another punitive expedition of Japanese started from Iloilo City by motor launch and arrived at the town of Batan on the north coast of Panay Island on 18 October 1943 (R 14). All the civilians in the town were investigated by the light of a bonfire and during the investigation were beaten with clubs and made to walk through the fire (R 14). About three o'clock in the morning the Japanese received orders to proceed and approximately one hundred and forty civilians including two priests were beheaded by OTSUKA, KUWANO and other Japanese soldiers (R 14, 15, 19). Other officers of the expedition were Lieutenant Colonel TOZUKA, the Island commander, Captain WATANABE, who was second in command of the expedition and two Japanese named KUMAI and KAI (R 14, 15). The expedition lasted for sixty-four days and went to many towns, among them being New Washington, Balete, Libacao, Banga, and several towns on Tablas Island off the northwest coast of Panay Island. Part of the expedition then came back to New Washington, went through several small villages along mountain trails, and arrived in Banga on 1 December 1943. From there they went to Pandan and left Pandan on 18 December by motor launch for Iloilo City arriving on 19 December 1943. While in the town of Altavas, KUWANO and OTSUKA killed between thirty and forty old men, women, and children (R 16), and in Balete thirty men were killed by these two men (R 16). Other people were tortured and killed in various places (R 16). Lieutenant Colonel TOZUKA headed one patrol of Japanese (R 16, 20). The Japanese reasoning was that an old man was likely to be the father of a son or have a son-in-law in the Philippine Army, the women either had a husband or brother or son in the army and therefore all were considered guilty of guerrilla activities (R 16). While on the Island of Tablas the Japanese came across two people living in small huts in the mountain. They were investigated but did not give the proper answers, and the man, who was about seventy years old, was stabbed in the back with a bolo upon Lieutenant KUMAI's order (R 17). A blind woman, who had been unable to flee from the Japanese, was discovered the next day, taken from her house, and her clothes were stripped from her body. Some of the Japanese manhandled her private parts. She screamed and cried, but Lieutenant KUMAI had Japanese soldiers tie her hands behind her back, then tie her legs to her hands and suspend the woman from a tree with her head hanging down. The Japanese then moved on leaving her hanging on the tree (R 17). Another group of Japanese that started out on the same expedition executed hundreds of people in Batan, Altavas, Balete, Libacao and other places and returned to Iloilo City by boat from New Washington (R 19, 20). Another member of the expedition was Lieutenant FUJII (R 21).

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

APD 500
15 May 1946

*Philippines
atrocities*

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 303)
THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila
SUBJECT: Murder of thirty and attempted murder of six
Filipinos at Barrio Calupa-an (Quezon),
San Carlos, Negros Occidental, P.I., on
29 August 1943 and 10-12 February 1944.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. On 29 August 1943, a Japanese force of about one hundred men went over the San Carlos mountain to the area around Barrio Cudcud, Calupa-an and Malaiba, for the purpose of suppressing guerrilla activities. In the course of this expedition, one civilian was killed with a sword (R 2) and four others were summarily shot on sight (R 4, 7, 10, 12).

b. On 10-12 February 1944, another punitive expedition was organized in San Carlos, Negros Occidental, and dispatched to the area designated by the Japanese Force as "bandit zone". They combed the barrios of Linothangan, Malaiba, Calupa-an (Quezon), Balabag and then returned to San Carlos. Twenty-six prisoners, some of whom were volunteer guards, were taken at Malaiba, questioned, beaten up, tortured and then brought into the woods where they were bayoneted. Four survived from bayonet wounds inflicted upon them. The next day, twenty-two bodies were identified and buried by the families and friends of the victims (R 109).

c. During this same period, another Filipino civilian was captured by some Japanese troops in Sitio Villa Iowa, San Carlos, Negros Occidental and brought to a house which was then burned (R 49). Another victim was captured in Barrio Pula, tortured, beaten up and then bayoneted to death (R 80). In Barrio Tutuboy, a Filipino volunteer guard was shot to death by members of the Japanese raiding party while fleeing from them (R 152).

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1396

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

APO 500
3 May 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 300)

THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila.

SUBJECT: Murder of thirty-five and attempted murder of four
Filipinos at Barrio Malaiba, Vallehermoso, Negros
Oriental, P. I., 12 February 1944.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. On 12 February 1944, a group of more than one hundred Japanese soldiers undertook a punitive expedition to suppress guerrilla activities. In one locality, a number of Filipino men, women and children were arrested (R 18). The men were questioned, beaten up and then taken to a corn field where they were bayoneted. Only four of these men survived (R 19, 20).

b. On the afternoon of 11 February 1944, a patrol of about one hundred Japanese soldiers arrived at Sitio Pula, Barrio Malaiba. Civilians were seen running away from the Japanese. Early the next morning, fourteen identified dead bodies of Filipino civilians were found with bayonet wounds (R 15).

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1397

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

29 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 263)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Murder of approximately ninety Filipino civilians on the shores of Tagburos 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.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. On or about 1 March 1945, Luis SABAN and a companion were taken by a group of sixty Japanese soldiers to the bank of the Tagburos River where they joined approximately thirty-five Filipino prisoners, among whom were women and children. These prisoners were divided into three groups, SABAN being in a group of twenty (R 1). He was struck with a saber, bayoneted and fell unconscious for fifteen minutes (R 2). When he regained consciousness, the Japanese had gone and he saw the dead bodies of the other prisoners in his group scattered around him. All had wounds on their bodies (R 3).

b. On or about 1 March 1945, about one hundred Japanese soldiers were seen with approximately seventy Filipino civilians, including women and children, near the Tagburos River. The victims were tied, lined up along the river and all were bayoneted to death by the Japanese (R 6, 7).

c. On 4 March 1945, Sofronio BOHOL heard screams coming from his wife and two grandchildren in his house. He saw five Japanese soldiers with fixed bayonets going up the house, but believing there was nothing he could do, BOHOL ran away but came back the next morning to find the dead bodies of his wife and grandchildren. All the bodies bore bayonet wounds (R 12).

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DOCUMENT 2832

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

APD 500
24 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 291)

THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila

SUBJECT: Murder and rape near Jagna, Bohol, P.I., April -
October 1945.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

A group of about thirty-two soldiers separated from the main body of Japanese troops after a battle with the Americans in April 1945 and hid in the forest near Jagna, Bohol, P.I. These Japanese frequently stole food from neighboring settlements.

On 21 April 1945, a Japanese shot at two Filipino men who had tried to flee. One was seriously wounded and the other killed (R 34). On the same day, Japanese retreating from an encounter with guerrillas bayoneted and beat a family whose house they looted. One of the children died of his wounds (R 27).

On 17 May 1945, Japanese captured five Filipino civilians, tied them and took them away. About a week later, their mutilated bodies were found in the forest toward which they were taken by the Japanese (R 21, 24).

In September 1945, two Japanese looted a home in Jagna and shot an eight-year-old girl (R 31).

In October 1945, Japanese raided a home in Jagna wounded the owner and carried away two Filipino women. The older woman succeeded in escaping from the Japanese camp the same evening, but the other was kept there until shortly before their surrender in February 1946 (R 13, 14, 15, 16). She declares that during this period she was raped by nineteen different Japanese all of whom she has identified from among those in custody, according to the investigator's report.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

DSG

APC 500
24 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 290)

THRU : Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila

SUBJECT : Murder, rape and torture in the vicinity of Tagbilaran,
Bohol, P. I., June - September 1942 and July 1944.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

During June, July and August and September 1942, Japanese forces in the island of Bohol carried out several executions and committed other crimes in the vicinity of Tagbilaran.

In late May or June 1942, the townspeople were ordered to assemble at the school to witness a public beheading (R 8, 11). A teacher who had been arrested previously was whipped (R-11). Then a black sash was tied around his eyes and upon the order of Col. MINI, one of the officers beheaded the teacher with a samurai sword (R 8, 11). Later another Filipino was similarly executed in the presence of the Colonel (R 12).

About the middle of June 1942, a young woman of Baclayan, Bohol was ordered by the puppet governor to go to the home of Col. MINI in Tagbilaran. When she refused, the governor and a Japanese captain who had accompanied him, threatened to kill her family and burn her home. Then they forced her into a car and drove her to Col. MINI's headquarters. The colonel told her to sit beside him and when she refused he beat her and slapped her and then he tore off her clothes and threatened her with his samurai sword. When she refused to submit to him, he tied her hands, fastened the rope to the head of the bed and then raped her (R 7, 8). The following night she jumped out of the window and succeeded in escaping to a nearby island (R 8).

One day in August, another Filipino was tied and taken to the cemetery where several Filipino officers held as prisoners by the Japanese were lined up to witness his execution. The victim was forced to kneel beside a pit while Colonel MINI demonstrated to a Japanese lieutenant how he wished the victim to be executed. Then the lieutenant beheaded the victim and his body fell into the pit (R 1, 15).

About 20 September 1942, three truckloads of Japanese soldiers stopped at a home near Loon, Bohol where they accused a woman of aiding USAFFE soldiers to escape. Her husband, hiding in the attic of the house, refused to come down and the Japanese set fire to the building. When he attempted to escape, he was bayoneted and shot to death by the Japanese (R 38).

On 11 July 1944, over a hundred Filipinos were locked up in the Municipal Building and separately interrogated. One of them was tied and suspended above the floor, beaten repeatedly with a baseball bat as a result of which he died two days later (R 35, 36).

About 26 June 1944, a Filipino civilian was arrested by the Japanese who accused him of being a guerrilla. He was questioned, beaten, tied and suspended from a beam under the house while the Japanese continued questioning and beating him. They left him hanging while they ate dinner. Then one of the Japanese cut the rope, dragged him outside and shot him to death (R 23, 27).

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