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Brief: Case 4

Statement by Modesto Farolan, Acting Manager of the Philippine Red Cross, in connection with the atrocity by the Japanese against the Philippine Red Cross.

A squad of Japanese entered the Red Cross building and proceeded to shoot and bayonet everyone found in the building, including staff doctors, patients, nurses and refugees. Attackers subsequently ransacked the supplies.

Manila, Rizal
14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

I, Modesto Farolan, age 45, Filipino Citizen, regular residence at 201 Progress Street, Pasay District, Greater Manila, having been first duly cautioned and sworn, depose and say:

I am the Acting Manager of the Philippine Red Cross (formerly Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross, with headquarters at the corner of General Luna and Isaac Peral Streets, Ermita (South side of the Pasig River, next to the University of the Philippine Campus).

I assumed office by designation of the Chairman of the Boards, Philippine Red Cross, Mr. Vicente Madrigal, and by Mr. Jose Paez, regular manager, when the latter, as member of the Laurel Cabinet, left with all cabinet men under Japanese Army convey. Mr. Paez, asked Mr. Madrigal and myself to an urgent conference at 5:00 pm on December 22, 1944 and told us of his rush departure for Baguio the following night and of the need of designating me as acting manager of the Red Cross. Mr. Madrigal and Mr. Paez agreed on the matter and I took office the following day, December 23, 1944. Since that day I have been in charge of the organization.

On Sunday, February 4, 1945, Mr. Madrigal heard that the U. S. forces had taken over Santo Tomas internment camp and the need for relief must be met by the Red Cross. We had been preparing for this for weeks but only quietly because of definite warnings by the Jap Army authorities to us never to have anything to do with the camp or with enemy aliens. As a matter of fact, at least three of our staff have been taken by Jap Military Police for alleged violations of these warnings and until now we don't know where they are.

I came to this side that day (Feb 4) to organize our staff here and to look over our new headquarters (Harris Memorial Bldg) and went back to get our headquarters ready for emergency on our side of the river. This done, we began relief work for then American artillery began to shell our side of the city and the Japanese had begun burning buildings in the area. While we intended to keep our building merely as emergency first aid and hospital, our location made us the natural and only refugee place for all the people all around us whose homes were then being burned or destroyed and we became a refugee center from this day on.

From Sunday, Feb 4, to Feb 10, my staff of doctors and nurses worked continuously day and night, without letup, hardly without sleep, food, etc, and without ever leaving the place for since Tuesday the entire neighborhood was barricaded by a Japanese.

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Even during fire, anybody seen in the streets were shot. On Feb 10, the massacre in the Red Cross, of which the following is the complete story, came and from that day the Red Cross building was abandoned by us with death and dying and bed-ridden patients in it.

Saturday, February 10, 1945, the Philippine Red Cross, formerly Chapter of the American Red Cross, wrote the story of service to the people of besieged south Manila in red blood - blood of its own doctors and nurses, who fell victims of Japanese bullets and bayonets at six o'clock in the evening of that day, murdered in cold blood with their patients and the many refugees, mostly women and children given shelter in the Philippine Red Cross as they lost their homes in Ermita and Paco.

Suddenly Saturday afternoon, a squad of Japanese entered the Red Cross building and began to shoot and bayonet everybody they found in the building. That day we had four cases of major operation and several other bed-ridden patients. In the late afternoon, Dr. de Venecia, on duty with us as volunteer surgeon since last Monday, was preparing with an attendant two cases for operation. Miss Rosario Andaya, a nurse on volunteer duty, was out at the main corridor keeping order among the large crowd that filled the building to overflowing. As we heard the noise of rifle fire in every section of the building, Miss Andaya screamed for mercy to spare the lives of a mother and child beside her. Before we knew what had happened, a soldier with drawn bayonet, came into the temporary combined office-operating room-ward where I was and all of us, Dr. de Venecia who had just walked over to my corner, Misses Loveriza and De Paz, both nurses, and an attendant, ducked into our respective corners for safety. First Dr. de Venecia was shot twice while he was seated at his corner. The soldier next aimed at the refugee-attendant beside him but missed her but she threw herself over to where the two nurses and covered themselves with mattresses beside my desk and saw two patients crouching underneath. One bayonet thrust finished each one of them. Another bayonet thrust at the girl that had escaped the first shot aimed at her caught Miss de Paz underneath. Looking underneath my desk, the soldier fired two shots at me but the bullets passed between my feet, scraping the bottom rim of my red cross steel helmet. After me, he shot a young mother with her 10-day baby, along with her mother, the baby's grandmother, Mrs. Juan P. Juan, who was nursing the two. That, for all the Japanese knew, finished all of us in the room without exception.

More shootings went on around the rest of the building. From where we were we could hear victims in their death agony, the shrill cries of children and the sobs of dying mothers and girls. We did not dare move. When the job was done, to the apparent satisfaction of the murderers, we hear, the pharmacy being ransacked, then some soldiers eating the meager noon meal that had been spread on our table but did not have any time to eat. About ten o'clock we dared to whisper to inquire of each other who among us about my desk were hurt. It was then I found that Miss Loveriza was safe, completely unhurt, while Miss De Paz had a bayonet thrust and was bleeding.

We agreed to try to escape as soon as we found whether we could or not. I decided to survey the lay of the ground myself. At about two o'clock I began to crawl out from beneath my desk towards the body of Mrs. Juan, so I could hide underneath her cot if any Japanese showed up. Then I moved to the next cot and the next and on to the one nearest the corridor. On my way I found both dead and alive, the latter too scared to say that they are alive or to talk to me until I told them who I was. In the corridor in front of our pharmacy room I heard Miss Andaya moaning and saying

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good-bye to everyone of us whom she addressed by name, one by one, and urging us to look after the others and to leave her alone as she was dying soon.

Before I crossed the space above the front stairway leading to the street, I listened and look intently if there was any Japanese sentry. There was one but fortunately he was beneath the pharmacy window, the second to the left of the main stairway. I thought it was safe enough to cross to the other side of the building towards the bodega and I crawled quickly. There, down a small stairway leading to the ladies' toilet room which had been used as shelter by ten Jewish refugees, I went over several dead bodies. One of those still alive whispered to me that he thought eight of their number had been bayoneted or shot to death. I forced open the bodega door and after a slight resistance, it was opened from behind by our watchman and only regular Red Cross helper during our 8 days of siege. He was not hurt. I asked him to lead me to the back door of the bodega and together we forced open the door. Seeing the coast clear, I went out, jumped over the wall to the next lot, that of Mr. Juan Juan, and on again to the next lot, that of Mrs. Lauritzen. I reached the house of Mrs. Lauritzen at 4:00 o'clock in the morning. I asked the people there to please wake up Mrs. Lauritzen and soon she came down. I told her my plight but although she was full of sympathy, she was shaking with fear and was hesitant as to what to do with me. She went into conference with her two Jewish employees or friends, Mr. Marzo and Mr. Friend, both Russians, and the former told me, after Mrs. Lauritzen had left, that I could remain in the room where we were for the night. After half an hour, however, Friend came along, took my hand firmly and began leading me downstairs in the dark telling me to go out and hide in the yard as neither I nor they in the house would be safe from the Japanese if I were found in the building. I pleaded to be kept in the ceiling or some other room, for after all, the building is an immense one, being both an embroidery factory and laundry and bodegas, but Friend would not let me go until he had led me to the door where he left me. Fortunately, the watchman, Lazaro Estaville, is my own province-mate, being from Batac, Iloco Norte. After I had explained my difficulty, he calmed me down and promised to guard me. As I had not taken anything yet, he gave me some Japanese biscuits and he told me to try to sleep while he stood guard beside me.

At dawn came, Estaville led me to the gate leading to Calle Gonzales, a short crooked street emptying at one end into General Luna and the other into San Marcelino. As he opened the gate, two girls and a boy were shot by the sentry as they were trying to cross to the other side. These I found out were among our refugees who had had time to escape. During the day, Sunday, I was uneasy lest the Japanese came to inspect Mrs. Lauritzen's and Juan's lots for us. I moved from one corner of the yard to another, among shelters and trees and piles of Japanese things that have been there and left behind when the army evacuated the building the week before. There were four cases of dynamite in the piles. I crouched and cowered wherever there was something to hide me. That night the buildings beyond Lauritzen's began to burn after intense artillery fire from the American batteries and I way my opportunity to escape from the place. I watched the fire, but before it got to the house of the late Mr. Leopoldo Khan, next to Lauritzen's it stopped and my heart sank in despair. Towards morning, the shells worked on both Lauritzen's and Khan's and soon both were burning fiercely. I left the place and went to hide in the ruins of the house of Geronimo de los Reyes, on the other side of General Luna, hoping to find an exit there, but all day that part of the city was

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the object to another intense and unceasing barrage that wrecked everything in its wake. The Japanese sentries, however, closed every possible means of escape, machine gunning everyone they saw in the open. In the afternoon I returned to the lot of Lauritzen where there was more space that was already familiar to me. Besides, I had learned by now that two of our nurses, Miss Loveriza and Miss De Paz, the latter with a bayonet thrust, could finally escape from the Red Cross building and in the evening I finally met them in one of the shelters.

Piecing together all the information we then had, we knew that there must be about thirty or some sixty refugees and patients that had been killed. Among those who were bayoneted but could escape were Corazon Noble, the film artist, who had come as a refugee to the Red Cross with Tita Duran, another artist, together with the family of Juan Juan, a German Jew by the name of Fritz and Corazon Abellers. Undoubtedly there are others who were hurt but unheard of. The bodies of the victims are still in the Red Cross building. Corazon Noble was twice later badly hit by shell shrapnel, and Tita Duran once.

What could be the explanation for this beastly murder of innocent victims? None, that I know of, except the following incidents may throw much light into the case:

Friday morning, a squad of marines came to the building and asked us why we were taking in many people. We explained that the people whose houses around us were being demolished by fire had no home to go to and we could not refuse them as the Red Cross building was the only building intact in the entire neighborhood. The fact that only three shells out of hundreds of thousands fired into that part of the city for an entire week every minute of the day and night had hit the Red Cross building, testified to the accuracy of American fire. Thus it was the only safe place for refuge. The soldiers told us not to take any more people, particularly if they were not Filipinos or Germans and that nobody should be allowed to go upstairs. Not contented, they examined all the baggage of the refugees but apparently they did not find anything they did not like and they left. In the afternoon another squad came and wanted to use the backyard for a place in which to make those infernal mechanical noises that are undoubtedly intended and do serve to confuse the American artillery about the number of pieces they (the Japanese) had, and also about the accuracy of American fire. All around us such devices were being used extensively and systematically and, to the uninitiated, even to me until I had finally observed what they are and what they were for, they sounded like artillery volleys. To prevent them from using our place without telling them from using our place without telling them of my objections, I stayed where the soldiers were. As evening came, they ordered me to get out of the yard and to close the doors and windows leading to it. I obeyed but still kept watching them somehow. That night they did not do anything except sleep. The following morning they went about the rooms, on my invitation, to see what was going on - operations every minute of the day, patients suffering, children and women lying down, pasted to the walls during a barrage, etc. They did not seem to see anything wrong, at least they did not say anything until they saw me ordering Marcelino, our boy, and a volunteer attendant to replace two Red Cross flags that had just then been blown down, and they told me not to replace them, saying in broken English, "No good, Americans very bad, no like Red Cross. Japanese okey." They also saw on my desk a temporary cardboard sign I had just finished writing with the text. "Philippine Red Cross Emergency Hospital - Operations Going On - Refugee House - Women and

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Children." They told me not to hang it, one soldier throwing it off my desk at the point of his bayonet.

When they came back at six in the evening, what had been back of all their interest became clear: they did not like the Red Cross; they did not want us there, hence, the cold blooded murder, without warning of any kind and without asking my explanations or as to who was who.

The first Filipino scout of the advance columns of the American forces already in Paco cemetery reached the Red Cross area at seven this morning, Feb 13, and warned everybody to clear the area for street fighting. We began to run and I, as I did my part calling everybody to leave, saw two nurses going towards the Red Cross building, perhaps to see Miss Andaya for the last time. I could not reach them anymore, amidst the confusion. (This morning, February 14, I learned from one of our refugees who has just come across the river, that Miss Andaya is still alive and that she and the two nurses were in the Red Cross building when the Americans finally occupied the place yesterday). As we began to run, the Japanese came from the Isaac Peral side and began machine-gunning us indiscriminately. How many perished in this massacre, I cannot tell. I hope the surviving nurses have been able to escape.

I ran to Paco cemetery, asked the American soldiers - still few at that time - exchanging fire with Japanese, where we could go. They told us to follow the telephone line on the ground running through streets and private yards opened by them and this led us to Pandacan. There a continuous stream of soldiers kept coming while refugees from the other side of the city were running pell-mell towards this north side of the Pasig.

The staff of the Philippine Red Cross in our headquarters had been on continuous duty without a minute letup since Sunday, nobody having ever gone home to change clothes or to visit their families. Coming to establish our North of the Pasig headquarters last Sunday, Feb 4, I was barely able to reach headquarters to organize another staff to come across and take care of the work on this side. This staff left headquarters Monday morning, ready to render service as per instructions previously issued to them, although developments came much faster than had been expected. Since then, we had barely slept; nobody has had a decent dinner, merely taking snatches on occasions when our work permitted.

Our volunteer nurse, Miss Andaya, wrote the story of our service with her blood. She had the Red Cross spirit to the last, giving her all to the public she served, denying herself every comfort and relief even in her dying hours. The spirit herself of the late Dr. de Venecia was exactly the same. Our only boy and regular aid, breathed his last yesterday after being hit by a shell in the shoulder, after escaping the slaughter to which we were all subjected. He, too, died with the spirit of service on his lips.

/s/ Modesto Farolan

/t/ MODESTO FAROLAN

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this
14th Day of February 1945.

/s/ Howard J. Duven

/t/ HOWARD J. DUVEN

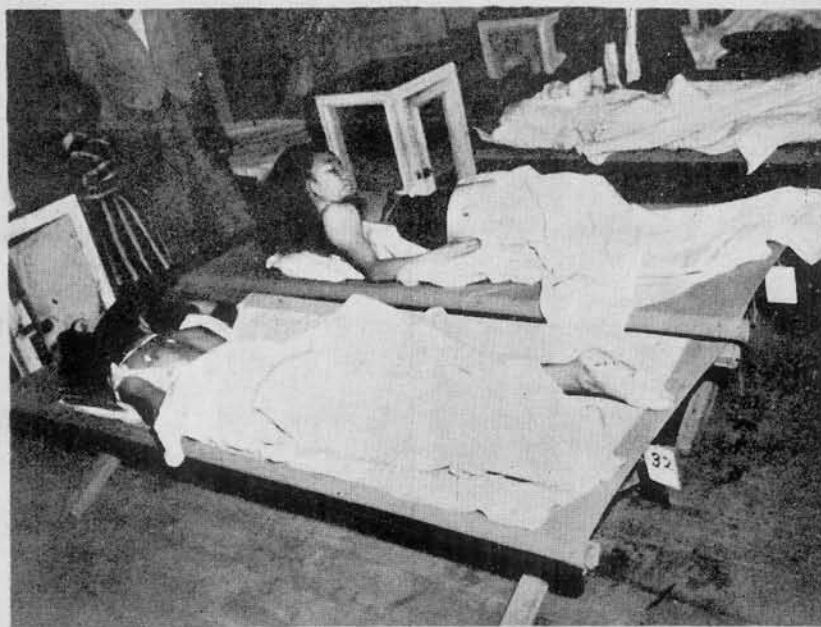
2nd Lt., Inf.

27th CIC Detachment

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SWPA-SigC-45-13130 March 2, 1945
 Mrs. Afido Upson-Japs attempted to assault her and when she refused to submit they bayoneted her through the breasts. She lives at (Pasig, Rizal and photo was taken at Psychopathic Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13131 March 2, 1945
 Carmen Yulo & Rosario Yulo-They were shot at close range with others in the group as they clung in a mass, after leaving their burning house. The Japs pumped bullets into the pile of bodies, and being on the bottom, these two lived. Photo taken in the (San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13176 March 2, 1945
Jose Cabanero-He was acting superintendent
of Postal Savings Bank, (Manila, P.I.) and
was struck twice with a saber and kicked
in the face while trying to escape from
being machine-gunned. Photo taken in the
(San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13175 March 2, 1945
Lourdes Ental-She was taken to the fields
to be assaulted and upon refusing to sub-
mit, hand grenades were thrown at her. One
exploded in front of her face as she was
lying on the ground. Photo taken in the
(San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13174 March 2, 1945
Pedro Herrera-Living in (Caloocan, Rizal,
Manila, P.I.), he was caught running from
house on fire and machine-gunned by the
Japanese. Photo taken in the (San Lazaro
Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
Photographer Pvt Hal Winston

Witnessed: George B. Spencer
1st Lt. MI
214th CIC Det.

Rudolph A. Woods,
37th CIC Det.

Brief: Case 5

Report of atrocities at Fort Santiago, Intramuros, City of Manila, as prepared by Headquarters, 129th Infantry.

On 23 February, 1945, some 50 bodies were discovered in a 12' by 15' room in Fort Santiago. The bodies were bullet-riddled, with hands tied behind backs; were shrunk, giving the appearance of malnutrition and near-starvation. Eight bodies in the same condition were found in another room.

Another group of approximately 30 bodies was found in a stone building, 15' by 15'. A civilian survivor stated that the victims had been killed by the Japanese and placed in the building.

On 24 February, a third group of from 250 to 300 bodies was found in a dungeon. No wounds were apparent and every indication pointed to the fact that the victims had died from starvation.

HEADQUARTERS 129th INFANTRY
APO 37

1 March 1945

REPORT OF ATROCITIES AT
FORT SANTIAGO, INTRAMUROS, CITY OF MANILA

Incriminating evidence of atrocities against civilians in the needless, cruel and wanton destruction of human life by Japanese military personnel was found by soldiers of the 129th Infantry Regiment during an attack at Fort Santiago, in the "Walled City," Manila, and the area immediately south of the Fort on 23 and 24 February 1945.

The evidence of these atrocities, resulting in the death of an estimated 400 persons, was found in three different places in the Fort Santiago sector. Death from all appearances had been caused by shooting, bayoneting or starvation. At least one of the bodies was that of a woman. Majority of the bodies inspected were those of males of from 25 to 45 years of age.

First group to be found on 23 February 1945 consisted

of some 50 bodies in a room approximately 12 by 15 feet in size. Eyewitness accounts by the Regimental Commander, Regimental S-2, a Battalion Commander, Platoon Leader, the squad leader who first entered the building and an enlisted man of the S-2 section tell of finding these bullet-riddled bodies with hands tied behind them.

The bodies were in rows making a pile two or three feet high. They were piled in layers. Inspection by the above officers and men revealed that the major portion of them had their hands tied behind them. From three to six bullet holes, appearing to be a shot group from an automatic weapon, could be seen in their backs.

The bodies were face down, all of them with their heads towards the wall opposite the only door opening into the room. It was the consensus of opinion that they had been dead four or five days. Bodies were in such a position that a group could have faced against the wall and shot in the back. Then another group would be brought in to suffer a like fate and falling over the bodies of the first group. Another theory advanced was that they could have been killed elsewhere and then brought into the building.

The bodies were shrunk, giving evidence of malnutrition and near-starvation. They were unquestionably Oriental in origin and witnesses believed they were Filipinos and Chinese. Some of their heads were shaved.

In addition to the large group there was a group of eight bodies in another room in the building. Some of these were partially covered with rubble but those that could be seen had their hands tied and carried bullet holes in their backs. Three bodies were strewn outside the entrance of the small room.

On the same date a second group of bodies, numbering approximately 30, was found in a small stone building 15 feet square on the inside. Three bodies laying outside the building, were noted by American soldiers as they advanced within a few yards of the "west wall," south of Fort Santiago. Soldiers were unable to make minute inspection because they were forced to withdraw temporarily because of intense heat from nearby burning buildings.

Upon returning after the fires abated, a platoon sergeant discovered three live civilians. They were Filipinos, one able to speak English, the other two were in such a weakened physical condition they could barely talk. The sergeant found the men hiding in holes adjacent to the west wall of the walled city.

The platoon sergeant upon discovering the civilians and assuring himself they were Filipinos asked the one that spoke English if there were any Japanese in the vicinity. The Filipino replied in the negative and then pointed out the group of bodies in the stone building that heretofore had not been seen by the American soldiers. The sergeant viewed the bodies briefly but made no detailed inspection.

Information obtained by the sergeant from his questioning of the Filipinos consisted of the following:

The Filipino was one of a group of 58 tubercular patients who had been removed from a hospital and brought to this general area. The women had been separated from the men but the civilian did not know what happened to them. The men had been moved to the area about two weeks previously and left without food and water. The Filipino said he had been eating bugs and drinking his own urine for two weeks.

Whatever one of the civilians asked for water or food he was bayoneted by the Japanese and the bodies placed in the building. This was what happened to the survivor being questioned by the sergeant. He carried a bayonet wound in his back inflicted, he said, when he asked a Japanese soldier for water. He did not know

why he was not killed. He stated the people were all Filipinos and had taken refuge from American artillery fire in numerous holes nearby.

A battalion aid man acted as one of the litter bearers for the two weakest civilians had occasion to inspect the wound in the English-speaking Filipino's back. The aid man said that the wound appeared to have been made with a sharp object, undoubtedly a bayonet. He did not talk to the wounded Filipino.

On the morning of 24 February 1945 the 129th Infantry Regimental Surgeon, an officer obtaining information relative to the reported atrocities and two photographers inspected the scene.

Because of the burned or seared condition of the bodies it was difficult to determine if they had been subjected to bayonet, bullet or shell fragment wounds. Wounds could be seen in the chest and stomach regions of some of the bodies. It was difficult to estimate the length of time the people had been dead. Some appeared to have died more recently than others which would tend to bear out the statement of the Filipino that the civilians had been killed at intervals or whenever they asked for food or water.

Bodies in the rear part of the building appeared to have been placed side by side, some face up and some face down. Near the doorway the bodies were in a state of disorder, being strewn over each other in a grotesque mass. It appeared the bodies nearer the only doorway had been thrown inside indiscriminately and hurriedly.

On 24 February 1945 after the Fort Santiago sector had been secured a third group of bodies was found. Circumstantial evidence pointing to the cause of death indicated possibly a more diabolical, cruel and premeditated atrocity than the others.

The strong stench of decaying flesh led to the discovery of this third group of bodies. The Regimental S-2, accompanied by several enlisted men, sought to determine the source of this stench. Probing around in the rubble of the dungeoned area of Fort Santiago they came upon two closed steel doors approximately seven feet high. These double doors were bolted from the outside by means of an ancient-type one inch steel bar that was operated by means of a long steel handle. It had been further secured by wrapping lengths of wire so that the bolt could not be moved.

Concussion from shelling probably sprung the two steel doors so it was difficult that the bolt or latch could be opened. It was finally accomplished and the doors opened. Men opening the doors said the stench struck them in the face as if it had physical force.

This scene of atrocity was viewed by the Regimental Commander, Regimental S-2, a Battalion Commander, a Company Commander, photographer and numerous other persons. Photographs were taken and as close an inspection as circumstances permitted was made. The following are facts determined by the inspection and composite opinions of those viewing the scene.

The dungeon consisted of stone walls approximately five feet thick. In addition to the double steel doors there was a window-like opening approximately five feet wide and three feet high. It was boarded up on the inside and rocks had been piled on the outside closing off the window from air or light. Two feet behind the steel doors was a steel-bar door also closed. Other steel bars could be made out in the darkness of the interior dividing the 15 by 18 foot room into compartment. So thick were the walls and roof the room had not been disturbed on the inside by artillery or bombing. One officer who went part way into the room

during policing-up details estimated its size as 15 by 20 feet. He stated the iron bars formed a cage-like cell inside the room.

More than 30 bodies could be counted near the entrance. Those near the entrance were piled up and from their positions indicated they had died in an instinctive effort to go toward the only exit despite the fact it was closed. The officer who entered the room estimated it contained between 250 to 300 bodies. One body was next to the barred door, another was in a semi-sitting position with the others nearby in disorder. Other bodies could be distinguished further to the rear of the room. One of the bodies near the door was that of a woman.

The bodies were of Orientals. Head hair on two of the bodies near the doorway was long and similar to that of Filipinos.

It was impossible to detect any wounds on the partially decomposed bodies. There was every indication that they had died of starvation.

A point of similarity surrounding all of these atrocities was the appearance of starvation or acute malnutrition. The calculated cruelty of the Japanese military personnel in the Walled City can be illustrated by this malnutrition for considerable rice and grain was found by American troops throughout the buildings previously occupied by the Japanese. Japanese prisoners were in excellent physical shape and in many cases full mess kits of good food (by Japanese standards) were found on the bodies of dead enemy soldiers. It becomes apparent that an acute lack of food did not lead to the atrocities but the possibility of a foreseen shortage of food might have motivated the mass killings.

In the opinion of a medical officer the people inside the dungeon probably had been dead for seven to 10 days. The starved and dehydrated condition of the people before death would account for the fact their bodies were not bloated and swelled when found.

The dungeon is thick ceiling and walls made it bomb-proof and the inside was not disturbed by any American military activity. This fact lends additional weight to the theory the people were locked in the dungeon and left to starve.

/s/ J. D. Frederick
J. D. FREDERICK,
Colonel, 129th Infantry
Commanding

1 March 1945

AFFIDAVIT

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Colonel J. D. Frederick, O-12453, Commanding officer, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 23 February 1945 I personally observed an act of atrocity committed by Japanese military personnel at Fort Santiago, in the "Walled City" Manila.

The evidence of the atrocity consisted of 40 or 50 bullet-riddled bodies piled in a small room of a large stone building. Hands of the bodies had been tied together. The bodies were face down with heads toward the wall opposite the only entrance to the room. They were in two or three layers and bullet holes could be seen in the backs of the uppermost layer. Other wounds in some of the corpses could possibly have been inflicted with a knife or

bayonet.

Some of the bodies had their heads completely or partially shaved and others appeared to be naturally bald. They were unquestionably Orientals and I judge they were Filipinos and Chinese. I believe all were males.

From the position of the bodies it is possible that the people were brought into the room, faced toward the back wall and then shot, their bodies falling across those of the original group.

In another part of the building there were eight bodies partially covered with debris. The hands of these bodies were also tied and they apparently suffered the same fate as those in the larger room.

The next day (24 February 1945) I investigated another scene of atrocity that was committed in a dungeon of Fort Santiago. Discovery of the atrocity was made when a double steel door, that had been bolted and wired shut from the outside, was forced open. A second door of steel bars was behind the double steel door and behind this was a group of bodies. I would estimate 30 bodies were near the entrance and their positions indicated they had made a struggle to escape. There were other bodies further back in the darkness of the cell. Apparently they had been placed in the cell and left to starve. There were both men and women in this group.

The total number of bodies could not have been ascertained because they were piled several deep. The stench from the bodies was virtually unbearable and the stage of decomposition precluded detailed investigation.

/s/ J. D. Frederick,
Colonel, 129th Infantry
Commanding.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March 1945, at Headquarters 129th Infantry, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver,
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adjutant.

AFFIDAVIT

1 March 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Major Frank J. Mid-
delberg, O-454898. Headquarters 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

As S-2 of the 129th Infantry Regiment I had occasion to investigate two reports of atrocities against Filipino and Chinese civilians at Fort Santiago, "Walled City," Manila, on 23 February 1945.

The first investigation was of 40 or 50 bodies in a small room (about 12 by 15 feet in size) of a large stone building. These bodies were piled on each other, in some places four deep. All of their feet pointed to the only doorway into the room. I noted that their hands were tied behind their backs.

Bullet holes could be seen in the back of the bodies on the top row or layer. It appeared to me that all of the bodies were males and I judge they were from 25 to 40 years of age.

Eight other bodies were beneath some rubble in another larger room of the building. These bodies, likewise, had their hands tied and had been shot in the back. A few other bodies were scattered near the doorway of the smaller room.

On 24 February 1945 I was investigating to determine the source of a strong stench of decaying flesh. In my search I found a double steel door, bolted and wired shut. Some enlisted men assisting me cut the wire to the bolt-like latch. The two doors were sprung inward slightly, probably as a result of artillery fire - but with considerable effort we were able to slide the bolt and kick open the door. As the doors opened, a terrific stench seemed to blast from the inside. Behind the steel doors were steel bars and behind these were bodies of Orientals. The room was dark, but I could see about 30 bodies next to the open door. The first body discernable, I believe, was that of a woman. The others I could see appeared to be males.

I could see no evidence of wounds on the bodies. It appeared as if some of the occupants had been struggling to get free and collapsed against the bars of the steel cage.

Due to the thickness of the walls and ceiling the inside of the dungeon had not been disturbed by artillery or bombing. All indications pointed to the fact that the civilians were locked in the cell, the steel door bolted and left to die of starvation.

/s/ Frank J. Middelberg
FRANK J. MIDDELBERG
Major, 129th Infantry
S-2

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of February 1945 at Headquarters, 129th Infantry, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver
CURTIS R. CRAVER
Capt., 129th Inf.
Adj.

28th February 1945

AFFIDAVIT

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Major Mark W. Dick, O-462216, Medical Detachment, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 24 February 1945 I observed the bodies of approximately 30 individuals on the floor of a small 15 foot square building near the west wall, south of Fort Santiago, "Walled City," Manila.

The bodies had been burned and it was difficult to determine the cause of death. I noticed several bodies had wounds in their chests or backs but whether these were bullet, bayonet or shell fragment wounds I could not state.

From the condition of the bodies I would judge they had been dead four or five days. They appeared to be Filipinos or Chinese men. I did not identify any women. Their ages would vary from 25 to 40 years.

Bodies in the rear of the building seemed to have been placed in an orderly row, however, those nearest the door appeared

to have been dumped there. At least four bodies were strewn around the outside of the building.

/s/ Mark W. Dick
MARK W. DICK
Major, 129th Inf.,
Regt'l Surgeon

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of February 1945 at Headquarters 129th Infantry, APO 37, c/o Postmaster San Francisco, California.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver
CURTIS R. CRAVER
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adj.

AFFIDAVIT

1 March 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Captain Raymond C. Ebert, O-1283050, Company L, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 26 February 1945 I entered a dungeon-like room at Fort Santiago, "Walled City," Manila containing the bodies of Orientals who apparently had been locked in by the Japanese and left to die. I was making a check on the results of an attempt to burn the bodies with oil as we cleaned up the area. Only a few of the bodies near the doorway had been burned in this first effort.

Although I did not go far inside the room for a close inspection, I estimate it was 15 by 20 feet in size. In addition to about 30 bodies piled near the door, others were scattered in a similar manner throughout the room. I estimate the total number of bodies in the room to be between 250 and 300. One of the bodies near the door was that of a woman.

The room was partitioned into a cell formed by iron bars. It was almost half the size of the room. Bodies littered the floor there, too.

It appeared the people in the dungeon had been locked in and left to starve. The bodies were thin and emaciated and by the positions it appeared they had been inside the dungeon when death occurred.

/s/ Raymond C. Ebert
RAYMOND C. EBERT
Captain, 129th Inf.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 2d day of March, 1945, at Headquarters 3d Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Francis S. Demir
1st Lt., 129th Inf.
Adj., 3d Battalion

AFFIDAVIT

1 March 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Frank J. Shideler, O-348424, First Lieutenant, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 24 February 1945, I was sent out on a mission to investigate and secure photographs of atrocities committed by the Japanese in the Fort Santiago, "Walled City," Sector of Manila.

The first evidence I saw was a group of bodies - I estimate there were 40 - piled in a 15 foot square stone building. The bodies had been burned or seared by intense heat from fires in nearby buildings.

Wounds in the bodies could have been made by bullets, bayonets or shell fragments; however, I could not tell which. As far as I could determine the bodies were of male Orientals, probably Filipinos. In the rear of the building the corpses appeared to have been placed in a row. Near the door they were piled several deep in disarray and appeared to have been thrown into the room. At least a half dozen other bodies were strewn around the outside of the building.

At another place I observed a second atrocity. This had been committed apparently by locking people inside a dungeon, leaving them to starve. The entrance to the dungeon consisted of a double steel door that had been bolted and wired from the outside. A second door, consisting of steel bars, was immediately behind the first. This was the only entrance as a three by five foot window had been boarded up and reinforced with stones.

The dungeon appeared to me to be approximately 15 by 18 feet in size and was divided into compartments by iron bars. In the dim light bodies could be distinguished all over the floor. I counted 25 piled next to the entrance. One was laying against the iron bar door and another was in a semi-sitting position. Others were piled several deep. From the positions of their bodies I believe these people had made a last instinctive struggle for freedom. It appeared they had died of starvation.

Bodies were in bad condition and I would judge death had occurred many days previous to the American shelling of the Walled City. Shelling had not disturbed the bodies in the dungeon as its walls and ceiling were at least five feet thick.

/s/ Frank J. Shideler, O-348424
FRANK J. SHIDELER
1st Lt., 129th Infantry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March 1945, at headquarters 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver
CURTIS R. CRAVER
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adjutant.

AFFIDAVIT

28 February 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Frank E. Pitcek, ASN 36027760, Technical Sergeant, Company I, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

About 1400 on 23 February 1945, as my platoon was advancing toward the "west wall" a short distance south of Fort Santiago, "Walled City", Manila, I saw the bodies of three civilians along a stone fence and near a small building. Shortly thereafter, heat from fires in larger building nearby forced our lines to withdraw temporarily.

At 1830 we returned to a point near the west wall and saw three men who identified themselves as Filipinos. Two of them were so weak from lack of food we carried them by litter to the aid station. They could not speak English.

The third man could speak English and was in good enough physical condition to walk back to the aid station. I asked him if there were any Japanese about and he replied there were none; however, he told me of a group of bodies in a nearby building.

We went to the building that had been burned and saw bodies littering the floor. The building was probably 15 feet square on the inside and I judge there were 30 bodies on the floor. They appeared to have been thrown into the building after death because of the piled-up position.

I did not make a close inspection of any of the bodies but could see some of them were wounded but due to the fact they had been burned or scorched I could not state whether or not these were bayonet, bullet or shell fragment wounds. They were all men that I could identify and I would judge their ages as from 25 to 40 years.

I questioned the Filipino who could speak English and this is what he told me: He was one of a group of 58 tubercular patients at a hospital who were turned out and taken to this general area where they were left behind without food or water. The men had been separated from the women and he did not know what had happened to them.

He said that he had a little rice two weeks ago and since that time had been eating bugs and drinking his own urine. The men who had asked the Japanese for food or water were shot or bayoneted and thrown into the building.

Asking him about a wound in his back, he told me that he had been bayoneted by a Japanese soldier because he asked for some water. He did not know why he had not been killed.

The Filipino said he and the other two men had been living in holes near the large west wall for four days. We found them in those holes when we returned after the fire had died down in the buildings.

/s/ Frank E. Pitcek,
FRANK E. PITCEK,
ASN 36027760
Tech. Sgt., Co. I,
129th Infantry

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of February 1945, at Headquarters, Third Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Francis S. Demir
FRANCIS S. DEMIR
1st Lt., 129th Inf.
Adj., 3d Bn.

AFFIDAVIT

28 February 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Jacob E. Klein, ASN 33142283, Hq. Company, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 23 February 1945, I accompanied the Regimental S-2, 129th Infantry, on an intelligence mission inside Intramuros (Walled City), Manila.

In a stone building in the center of Fort Santiago, we came upon a room in which I estimate between 40 and 50 dead Orientals (Filipinos and Chinese) were piled on the floor. The room was approximately 15 feet wide, 12 feet deep and 8 feet high. It had no windows and the only entrance was a low door.

The dead, to the best of my knowledge, were all males. They were piled close together and were two and three high. Their hands were tied and they lay with their heads to the back wall. Many had their heads shaved high on both sides, some were completely shaved. The bodies, shriveled and bony, were at least partially clothed. They were blood-spattered and bullet-riddled and some showed signs of having been bayoneted.

Judging by the condition of the bodies, I would estimate that the time of death was approximately five days before. (18 February 1945).

/s/ Jacob E. Klein, 33142283
JACOB E. KLEIN
S/Sgt, Hq Co, 129th Inf.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of February 1945 at Headquarters 129th Infantry, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver
CURTIS R. CRAVER
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adj.

AFFIDAVIT

28 February 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Walter L. White, ASN 37163804, Company L, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

As a squad leader in Company L, 129th Infantry, my mission was to take my men and investigate a stone and concrete building during an attack at Fort Santiago, "Walled City," in Manila. I entered the building early in the afternoon of 23 February 1945.

The first room I went into was about 15 by 30 feet in size. I saw eight Filipinos with their hands tied behind them. One had his hands tied to his belt. Several of them I noted had been shot in the back.

Next I entered a smaller room with walls of concrete. There was only one entrance. Here I saw 40 or 50 bodies. The bodies were face down and made a pile three feet high. The backs of the bodies I could see on the top layer had approximately a half dozen bullet wounds in them.

/s/ Walter L. White
WALTER L. WHITE, 37163804
S/Sgt, Co L, 129th Inf.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th day of February, 1945 at Headquarters 3d Battalion, 129th Infantry, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Francis S. Demir
FRANCIS S. DEMIR
1st Lt., 129th Inf.,
Adj., 3d Bn.

AFFIDAVIT

28 February 1945

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Corporal John (nmi) Tait, ASN 33142293, Medical Detachment, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

About 1930 on 23 February 1945, I was one of the litter bearers called to a place in the sector of Company I, 129th Infantry Regiment, that was near the west wall and south of Fort Santiago in the "Walled City", of Manila.

Arriving there, we were told there were three live Filipinos, two of them in such bad physical shape they would have to be removed by litter. The third Filipino, although apparently not far from the point of starvation, seemed to be stronger.

I looked at a wound in his back on the right side, and from all appearances it was made by a sharp object. In my opinion it was made by a bayonet although I did not ask the man and he was evacuated from the aid station soon after.

/s/ John Tait, ASN 33142293
JOHN TAIT
Cpl., Med. Det., 129th Inf.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 28th Day of February 1945 at Headquarters Third Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Francis S. Demir
FRANCIS S. DEMIR
1st Lt., 129th Inf.,
Adj. 3d Bn.

HEADQUARTERS 37th INFANTRY DIVISION

Office of the A. C. of S., G-2

APO 37, c/o Postmaster

San Francisco, Calif.

25 February 1945

AFFIDAVIT

I, Major Gilbert B. Ayres, GSC, accompanied by T/4 Steve W. Loska and T/5 John Jepson, went into the Philippine Department Building, Ft. Santiago, Intramuros, on 24 February 1945. We entered the building through a small hole in the roof, descended crude stairs which had been partially burned away and proceeded along a short decline. At the bottom of this decline on the right hand side, was a windowless room about 20 feet square. Within this room there were estimated to be about 75 bodies in a bad state of decomposition, piled one on top of the other. Death had taken place at least one week previously. There was a powerful odor of ammonia and considerable heat was evolved from the decomposition of the bodies. Decomposition was so severe that it was impossible to determine what race or nationality the victims were or the cause of the death. The entrance to the room could be easily barricaded so that the escape would be impossible and it appeared that the victims had died in the room and met their death through thirst, suffocation or violence.

I swear that the above facts are true to my best knowledge and belief.

/s/ Gilbert B. Ayres
GILBERT B. AYRES
Major, GSC

Subscribed and sworn before me this, the 26th day of February 1945 at APO 37, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
Lt. Col JAG
Div JA

AFFIDAVIT

25 February 1945

I, Major Gilbert B. Ayres, GSC, accompanied by T/4 Steve W. Loska and T/5 John Jepson, visited a small room in the corner of the wall at the intersection of Arzobispo and Santa Clara Streets, in Intramuros, on 24 February 1945. Within this room were about fifteen (15) bodies, apparently all male, partly decomposed. On some of the bodies, there was evidence of gun shot or shell fragment wounds. There was a considerable quantity of clothing and other personal articles strewn around the room. In addition to the bodies inside of the room, there were two bodies wrapped in blankets outside. The victims were all wearing civilian clothes.

I swear that the above stated facts are true to my best knowledge and belief.



Report of Atrocities, Fort Santiago, Intramuros
City of Manila

View taken from doorway of dungeon-cell (reference to report paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on page 3; and 2 and 3 on page 4). Note cage-like bars inside the room.



Report of Atrocities, Fort Santiago, Intramuros
City of Manila

Photo taken from side window of building mentioned in report in 8th paragraph page 1, all of page 2, and 1st paragraph on page 3. The view shows approximately the rear one-third of the building. Presence of a tin can (lower left) and bags of clothes (in corner near right center and at lower left) suggest the possibility that people had been living in the building and had been killed on the inside. Note canteen at lower right.

/s/ Gilbert B. Ayres
GILBERT B. AYRES
Major, GSC

Subscribed and sworn before me, this, the 26th day of
February 1945 at APO 37, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
Lt. Col., JAG
Div JA

Brief: Case 6

Extracts from captured enemy documents,
including a diary entry recording the
death of 1,000 civilians by burning, a
battalion order of instructions for the
disposal of civilians by burning, and an
order instruction that all people on the
battlefield, with the exception of Japan-
ese military personnel are to be killed.

CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

Notebook-diary, presumably belonging to a member of Akatsuki 16709
Force, covering period 31 July 1944 to 21 February 1945.

Extracts:

- 7 February 1945: 150 guerrillas were disposed of tonight. I
personally stabbed and killed 10.
8 February 1945: Guarded over 1,164 guerrillas which were newly
brought in today.
9 February 1945: Burned 1,000 guerrillas to death tonight.
10 February 1945: Guarded approximately 1,000 guerrillas.
13 February 1945: Enemy tanks are lurking in the vicinity of
Banzai Bridge. Our attack preparation has been
completed. I am now on guard duty at Guerrilla
Internment Camp. While I was on duty, approxi-
mately 10 guerrillas tried to escape. They
were stabbed to death. At 1600, all guerrillas
were burned to death.

NOTE: Above document was captured at Manila, Luzon, by XIV Corps
troops, 24 February, 1945.

DOCUMENTS CAPTURED INTRAMUROS, Manila City (Luzon), 24 February,
1945, by XIV Corps troops.

ITEM 1: Bound mimeographed and handwritten file of Manila Navy Defense Force and Southwestern Area Fleet Operation Orders, dated 23 December, 1944 to 14 February 1945, classified "Secret", presumably belonging to the Okada Unit. Extracts:

(8 February): Battalion Order, 1200 hours:

1. The 1st Bn, because of the enemy mortar fire, is defending the Pago Station in a bitter fight to the last man. The enemy has broken through our key position in the vicinity of the Tobacco Company.

2. The reserve strength of the 4th and 5th Cos (including reinforcements from the Okada Unit) are disposed in the vicinity of Daitoa Road. The men are prepared for the enemy attack from the eastern front.

3. All road key points E of the Daitoa Road must be secured.

4. If the enemy infiltrates, be careful not to lose the opportunity of demolishing and burning buildings.

5. When Filipinos are to be killed, they must be gathered into one place and disposed of with the consideration that ammunition and man power must not be used to excess. Because the disposal of dead bodies is a troublesome task, they should be gathered into houses which are scheduled to be burned or demolished. They should also be thrown into the River.

ITEM 7: Message Book, owner not stated, containing operation orders, etc. Extracts: Kobayashi Group (Heidan) Order, 13 February.

1. The Americans who have penetrated into Manila have about 1,000 arty troops, and there are several thousand Filipino guerrillas. Even women and children have become guerrillas.

2. All people on the battlefield, with the exception of Japanese military personnel, Japanese civilians, and Special Constr Units will be put to death. Houses ---- (TN: order breaks off here.)



Report of Atrocities, Fort Santiago, Intramuros
City of Manila

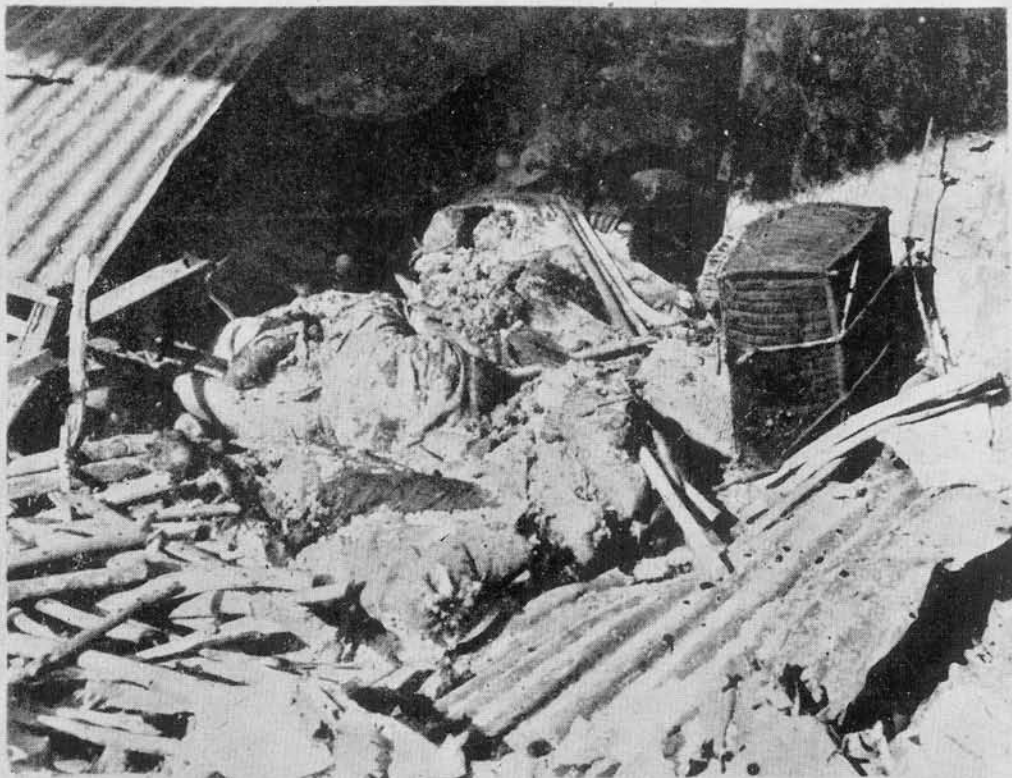
View of bodies inside dungeon-cell (reference^{*} to report paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 on page 3; and 2 and 3 on page 4). Note heavy latch and wires on the iron doors and body in semi-sitting position beneath horizontal bar at left.

* Brief-Case 5



Report of Atrocities, Fort Santiago, Intramuros
City of Manila

Bodies strewn from the doorway (upper center) of
a building containing additional bodies. Para-
graphs in report referring to area pictured are:
8th on page 1, all of page 2, and 1st on page 3.
(Brink. Case 5)



Feb. 23, 1945: Jap atrocity. Women and
children killed in the Walled City, Manila,
by the Japanese.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps

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UNCLASSIFIED

Brief: Case 7

Statement by Carolina Coruna in connection with atrocities committed by the Japanese in Intramuros.

Japanese sentry entered the house in Intramuros where the victim was seeking refuge, shot and wounded her, bayoneted a baby, shot and killed two other women in the house. Victim was eye-witness to the killing of an estimated 75 to 100 civilians who were shot down on the public streets.

HEADQUARTERS
37th INFANTRY DIVISION
37th CIC DETACHMENT
APO 37

28 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: Japanese Atrocities in the Intramuros and Ermita Districts of Manila.

1. On 22 February 1945, at the direction of the Commanding Officer, 37th CIC Detachment, APO 37, this Agent interviewed Carolina Coruna, a patient at Saint Lazaro Hospital, Rizal Avenue, Manila with reference to reports of Japanese Atrocities in the Intramuros and Ermita districts of Manila, Luzon.

2. Attached hereto is a four (4) page affidavit signed by Miss Coruna on 27 February 1945 which describes in some detail various atrocities perpetrated by personnel of the Japanese Imperial Forces during the period from 5 to 16 February 1945. As will be noted therein, Miss Coruna is herself a victim of atrocity, having been admitted to St. Lazaro Hospital on 16 February 1945, and she lists, by name, certain other Filipino residents of Manila who were similar victims.

3. It is recommended that the attached affidavit be forwarded through Intelligence channels to the appropriate War Crimes Section for subsequent evaluation and disposition by proper authorities.

2370,
Special Agent
37th CIC Detachment

APPROVED:

JAMES E. STILWELL
1st Lt., M.I.,
Commanding.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HEADQUARTERS
37th INFANTRY DIVISION
37th CIC DETACHMENT
APO 37

UNCLASSIFIED

AFFIDAVIT

I, Carolina Coruna, a patient at Saint Lazaro Hospital, Rizal Avenue, Manila, Luzon, having been duly advised that I am under no compulsion to make this statement, do nonetheless desire to relate the following facts and hereby swear and affirm their truth:

My name is Carolina Coruna and I am 22 years old, I was born in the town of Malaybalay, Bukidnon Province, Mindanao, and came to Manila, Luzon, the April 1939 in order to become a student nurse. I registered at St. Paul's Hospital in Intramuros, Manila, and began my course of studies. St. Paul's Hospital was then operated by the Maryknoll Sisters of the Catholic Missionary Society.

At the time of the outbreak of the war on December 8, 1941, all student nurses became automatic graduate nurses and were assigned to service work. I recall that at the time the Japanese entered Manila on January 2, 1942, most of the wounded soldiers had already been evacuated from the city. When the Japanese came to our hospital (I was then a Unit "D" of Sternberg Hospital, taken over for wounded soldiers) we had a staff of approximately 8 Filipino doctors and 7 Filipino nurses, together with about 60 civilian patients. The Japanese segregated the Filipinos from the American Sisters and gave orders for the latter to be interned. On that particular day, I recall the Japanese began to mistreat two male orderlies in the hospital and a Jesuit priest by the name of Father Hurley tried to intercede and go to their help. He was roundly slapped by the Japanese for his trouble. The Japanese then proceeded to loot the hospital of all its foodstuffs, medical supplies, bed linens, gowns and other vital items.

The foregoing incident was but the beginning of a long series of indignities, cruelties and barbarities heaped upon the Filipino people by the Japanese during three long years of their occupation. I shall not attempt to relate these events in any detail here. Instead, I shall confine myself to a description of my own personal experiences during the last days of the Japanese occupation. Any impartial person can judge for himself as to the merits of so-called "Japanese culture".

On or about February 5th or 6th, 1945, it was rumored about St. Paul's Hospital (where I had continued to work as a nurse for the past 3 years) that the American forces had already entered the outskirts of Manila and that our liberation was close at hand. Within the walled-city of Intramuros the large Japanese garrison already had made extensive preparations to defend the city at all costs. Inasmuch as many Filipino civilians were still living within its walls, the Japanese laid down explicit instructions regulating their conduct. I recall, among other things, that the Japanese passed out paper leaflets which warned the people that if they left their homes for any reason they would be shot on sight. Machine gun nests were set up at almost every street intersection and Japanese soldiers did not hesitate to use their guns on innocent civilians, many of whom were forced to leave their homes periodically to seek food and water for their starving families.

All male civilians from the ages of 15 to 16 were put on the "wanted list" since the Japanese accused all males of being

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either guerrillas or American sympathizers. I recall how the Japanese would go from house to house gathering men and boys and then shooting them down cold-bloodily on the public streets. On at least two occasions I was an actual eyewitness at the killing of an estimated 75 to 100 civilians. These atrocities occurred at the intersection of Victoria and General Sulano Streets, within Intramuros. On each occasion, Japanese firing squads composed of about 10 soldiers armed with automatic weapons, lined up the civilians and mowed them down with point-blank fire. In several instances, the women-folk of the intended victims ran up to the firing squads and pleaded with the soldiers for mercy. I saw these innocent women likewise killed in cold blood before they even reached the soldiers. Many other instances of such reckless killing by guns, bayonets and bombs took place, but I speak only of those I actually witnessed.

During this period, I was living within the walled-city with a family named Velez who resided at #96 Anda Street. Mr. Velez, the father, had previously been taken to Fort Santiago by the Japanese on charges of being a guerrilla. Mrs. Velez, her two-months old baby, a sister of Mr. Velez, and myself, occupied the house. The Japanese had given strict instructions that all civilians were to remain in their homes quietly, especially at night.

On or about the night of February 7th or 8th (I'm not sure of the exact date), a Japanese sentry came to our house. Mrs. Velez's young baby had been crying consistently because of hunger. As closely as I can recall the events of this horrible night, the sentry called into the shelter where we were seeking cover, and asked if there were any male civilians inside. Since I speak a little Japanese, I came outside and told the sentry there were only women inside. He told me to return and see that the baby kept quiet. I turned my back and headed for the inside of the shelter. I had only taken a few steps when this same Japanese sentry opened fire on me with his automatic weapon and I fell to the ground, shot in the legs and paralyzed from the hips down. I did not lose consciousness, however, although I feigned death. Instead I kept my eyes open and watched this sentry as he entered the shelter and approached Mrs. Velez who had her young baby in her arms, trying to cover its mouth so it wouldn't cry out. The Japanese soldier advanced with his gun and bayonet fixed and thrust the blade into the head of the child. Mrs. Velez screamed in anguish and the soldier opened fire with his rifle and killed her instantly. He then turned on Mrs. Velez's sister and likewise shot and killed her. Immediately thereafter he left the shelter, walking by me as I lay crumpled on the ground, still feigning death.

From that moment on I do not have a very clear recollection of the events that followed, especially as they relate to time. However, as well as I can recall them, they are substantially as follows: I lay for an undetermined period on the ground until two Filipino men discovered me, picked me up, and undertook to carry me to a place of safety. Hardly had they lifted me off the ground when they were discovered by the Japanese sentries. Immediately, there was a rain of bullets and my two Filipino companions fell dead. Somehow the bullets missed me and I fell to the ground again. Although it seems hard to believe, I found that I had full control of my arms and shoulders and thereupon began to half-crawl and drag myself along the streets. I am not sure how long it took me, but it seems that after a period of about three days and nights I found myself at the Real Street gate of Intramuros which leads out into the Ermita Section of Manila proper. I had covered this distance by seeking cover during the days moving

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mostly at night, and feigning death whenever Japanese soldiers or sentries appeared. I managed to escape during the darkness of night through the Real Street gateway to Ermita.

Once in Ermita I managed to reach the home of a Doctor Celeste, who was a Vice-Minister at the Malacanán Palace during the Japanese occupation and who I felt would give me aid and protection. I knew some of the escapees and evacuees staying at his home, including a Miss Ramon who was a Secretary in the Auditor's Office at the Philippine General Hospital in Manila. Two Filipino boys had carried me most of the way to this place of refuge. We had passed Japanese soldiers and sentries all along the way. They were busy constructing street defenses and setting fire to public and private residences. Evacuees from all adjacent areas were packed in buildings and dugouts, seeking protection while the battle and fires raged.

The Japanese showed the civilian refugees no consideration or mercy. On the contrary, on many occasions I saw them deliberately throw hand grenades and set fire to buildings they knew were crowded with people. Often they would herd the people into certain buildings, telling them they would be safe there. Later they would bomb or fire the building. On other occasions, they would deliberately machine gun large concentrations of people.

Specifically, I can testify to the circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Celeste, previously mentioned as my temporary protector. The facts are these: Shortly before my final rescue by American troops, we were gathered in the home of Dr. Celeste. The Japanese were setting fire to many buildings in this area. Dr. Celeste felt that his home would be safe since he had a document insuring his premises against intrusion or destruction by Japanese soldiers. The Japanese soldiers finally came to the building and Dr. Celeste went outside to tell them there were only harmless civilians inside. The Japanese would not listen to him but instead killed him on the spot, shooting him both through the head and heart. The Japanese then entered the building and showered the interior with bullets. Miss Ramon, previously mentioned, and a sister of hers were killed instantly. Certain others, unknown to me, escaped injury, including myself, as I was already lying on the floor.

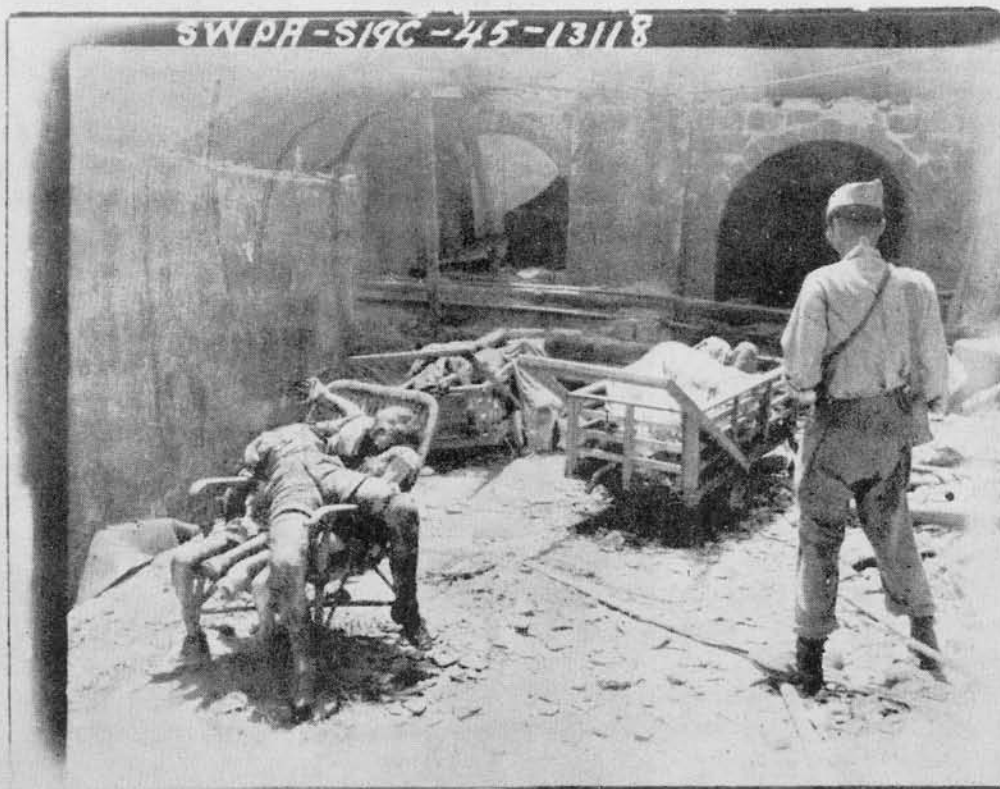
On the morning of the following day, there was considerable bombing and shelling, and I was huddled in a dugout with 12 other people. Finally, up an adjoining street, we heard other Filipino refugees shouting and signalling to us to join them. We did so. We found that many of them were wounded from machine gun fire inflicted by the Japanese the day before. They told us that patrols of American soldiers were close by. A few minutes later, two American soldiers appeared along the block and told us to lie still until they could arrange to evacuate us. Shortly thereafter, I was transported by stretcher, to St. Lazaro Hospital where I am now under treatment for my wounds. Fortunately, the doctors have not had to amputate my legs. I look forward to the day when I shall have recovered and can resume my work as a Filipino nurse, serving my people and my country.

/s/ Carolina Coruna

Signed and sworn to before me this 27th day of February, 1945, at the St. Lazaro Hospital, Rizal Avenue, Manila, Luzon.

/s/ Andrew T. Marsh
ANDREW T. MARSH, Capt.,
Inf.,
Adjutant, Special Troops

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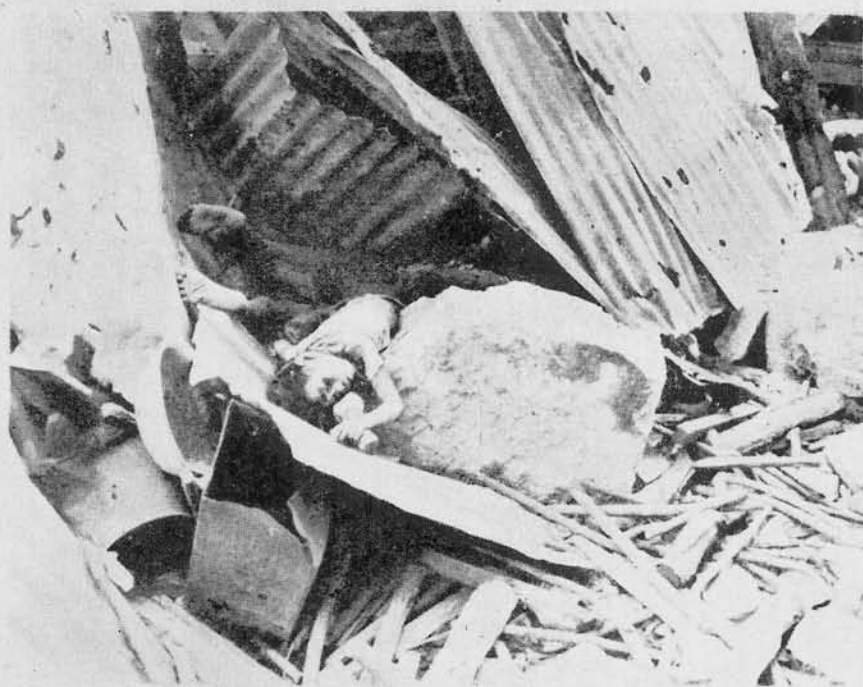


SWPA-SigC-45-13138 28 February 1945
 Bearing silent witness to Japanese brutality are these bodies of Filipino women and children piled in carts in courtyard of St. Augustine Church, Gen Luna Street in the Intramuros section of (Manila, Luzon, P.I.) A member of the 1st Cav Div) views the atrocity.
 Photographer T/5 Kingsley





Feb. 23, 1945: Jap atrocity. Women and children killed in the Walled City, Manila by the Japanese.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps



Feb. 23, 1945: Jap atrocity. Women and children killed in the Walled City, Manila by the Japanese.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps

Brief: Case 8

Atrocity report in connection with 49 mutilated bodies discovered on the south-east corner of Juan Luna and Mariones Streets, Manila, P. I.

Victims were seized by the Japanese on the suspicion of guerrilla activity based upon the accusation of a Japanese spy, were taken from their homes and without further investigation or trial, were clubbed, bayoneted and shot in the field where the bodies were subsequently found.

HEADQUARTERS 145th INFANTRY
APO 37

MANILA, LUZON
8 February 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Investigation.

TO : G-2, 37th Infantry Division.

At 2100I 6 Feb, S-2 was informed of an alleged atrocity. A preliminary investigation was conducted by Lt. Hanley, I and R Platoon Leader at 1100I 7 Feb, who reported the existence of forty-nine (49) mutilated bodies on the Southeast corner of Juan Luna and Mariones Street. Local residents reported to Lt. Hanley the burial of thirty-one (31) additional bodies.

At 1800I 7 Feb, further investigation disclosed the following facts: The area East of Juan Luna and South of Mariones is an open level tract extending from the National Road to Estero De La Reina, a small stream on the East. Scattered at various points in this area, in the grass, on concrete pavement and in ditches of water, a number of bodies were observed, totalling about forty-eight (48). Approximately one-third were bodies of babies or young children and about one-third were women. Most of the bodies were found with hands tied behind their backs. Further details are in Medical Report attached.

The following information concerning the presence of these bodies was supplied by Mr. S. Santos, 396 Coral; J. Casiano Soliman, 953 Bilbao, and Capt. Barrera, Marking's Guerrillas (Div) of 736 Folgueras.

The bodies in the field at Juan Luna and Mariones were those of the following persons:

- Doninadar Antionio and Family
- Cabriel Orlena and Family
- Mauro Saluacion and Family
- Faustino Pajardo and Family (Eajardo - ?)
- Serfin Santas
- Portuso Viray and Family
- Simion De La Cruz
- Felix De Leacon
- Dominador Papa
- Rosito Papa
- Dominador Osities

They were seized by the Japanese on suspicion of guerrilla activity or of giving shelter to guerrillas. They were accused by a

Japanese spy named Toro. Taken from their homes and without further investigation or trial, were clubbed, bayoneted and shot in the field where their bodies were subsequently found. The killings took place on 4 or 5 Feb.

It was further reported that the Japanese Garrison had been giving similar treatment to Filipinos, civilians and suspected guerrillas, at this place since the latter part of 1943. One informant stated that more than one thousand Filipinos had been killed in this manner but the other reported the number at not more than three hundred. The usual practice was to shoot the victims and dispose of their bodies in the Estero De La Reina. There was no indication of the use of military courts.

Although the killings took place in the Tondo District, the majority of the victims were reported to have been brought from other parts of the city, especially Villasis and Santo Cristo. The entire Fajardo Family which was killed, was from San Antonio District near Saragossa Street. Eladio Reyes, another victim, who had a local reputation of "tough guy" and a great friend of the poor, was from Perla Street.

The Japanese Garrison stationed at the scene of these actions had occupied the same area for more than one year. It was known to the Filipinos in the neighborhood as Dy Pac. Other places where similar actions against Filipinos were carried out were reported as follows:

Fort Santiago
Airport
Far Eastern University
P. M. C.
Central Hotel
San Beda College

/s/ Harry R. Stevens
1st Lt HARRY R. STEVENS
145th Infantry
Investigating Officer

FOR:

/s/ Wm F. Morr
WM. F. MORR
Major, Infantry
S-2

C E R T I F I C A T E

MANILA, LUZON
8 February 1945

At about 1800I 7 Feb 1945, I accompanied Lt. Stevens to the vicinity of Juan Luna-Mariones, Tondo District, Manila. There we found about forty-nine (49) bodies. They were lying about singly and in piles, and had evidently been dead for several days as they were in a moderately advanced state of decomposition and were infected with maggots. The bodies were of both women and many of them were children ranging from two or three years old upward. On all bodies lying so that the wrists were visible, the wrists had been tied tightly together behind their backs. The hands were bound with rope or fiber. Several wounds were visible on the bodies. Many had wounds of the abdomen through which the intestines

were protruding. One wound was noticed on the thigh of one of the bodies which appeared to be a stab wound. On several of the bodies there was a deep wound on the back of the neck, and one body was wounded by a deep slash across the throat.

/s/ Hobert D. Mason
HOBERT D. MASON
Capt. Medical Corps

Commanding
Co "A", 112 Med Bn

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this thirteenth day of February in the year nineteen hundred and forty-five.

/s/ John W. Cohan
JOHN W. COHAN
Major, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General

14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Near the lumberyard at the junction of Juan Luna and Mariones Streets, on 7 Feb, I saw the bodies of forty-nine (49) men, women, and children that had been killed in cold blood. Some had their hands tied behind their backs. Filipinos living in the vicinity claimed that the victims had been killed because of suspected guerrilla activity.

/s/ George E. Dann
GEORGE E. DANN
PFC, Hq Co
145th Infantry

Signed and sworn before me this Fourteenth day of February 1945:

/s/ Amel L. Cox
AMEL L. COX
Capt, Infantry
Actg Adjutant

14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

On the morning of 7 Feb 1945, at the Southeast corner of Juan Luna and Mariones Streets, I counted forty-nine (49) bodies of men, women, and children. Approximately one-third were bodies of children, and about one-third women. It appeared that whole families had been killed. The bodies of the adults had

their hands tied behind their backs with rope.

/s/ Claude R. Higdon, Jr
CLAUDE R. HIGDON, JR
PFC, Hq Co
145th Infantry

Signed and sworn before me this Fourteenth day of
February 1945:

/s/ Amel L. Cox
AMEL L. COX
Capt, Infantry
Actg Adjutant

14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

The morning of 7 Feb, one (1) officer, one (1) enlisted man, and myself counted forty-nine (49) bodies in the field on the Southeast corner of Juan Luna and Mariones Streets. These were the cut and mangled bodies of men, women, and children. They were scattered through the area, lying singly and in piles. It was evident that they had been killed several days ago, as they were infested with maggots and they were in an early state of decomposition.

/s/ Paul G. Smith
PAUL G. SMITH
Sergeant, Hq Co
145th Infantry

Signed and sworn before me this Fourteenth day of
February 1945:

/s/ Amel L. Cox
AMEL L. COX
Capt, Infantry
Actg Adjutant

14 February 1945

C E R T I F I C A T E

At 1100I, 7 Feb 1945, I made a preliminary investigation of a reported atrocity committed at the Southeast corner of Juan Luna and Mariones Streets, Tondo District, Manila. There I counted forty-nine (49) bodies of men, women, and children, all badly mutilated. On the adult bodies, the hands were tied behind their backs. The adult bodies were clothed in civilian dress. Local informants stated that the victims had been shot, bayoneted, and clubbed to death; also, that thirty-one (31) additional bodies

had been buried. The bodies had apparently been dead about three (3) days.

/s/ John C. Hanley
JOHN C. HANLEY
2nd Lt. Infantry
I and R Pltn Leader

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this sixteenth day of February in the year nineteen hundred and forty-five.

/s/ John W. Cohan
JOHN W. COHAN
Major, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General

13 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

I, Demas L. Sears, being duly sworn, on my oath say:
I am a Lieutenant Colonel, GSC, A.C. of S., G-2, 37th Infantry Division. This date, 13 February 1945, I visited the intersection of Isaac Peral Street and Marque de Comillas Street in the city of Manila, which is now in the sector of 1st Bn, 129th Infantry. I was accompanied by a guide from Regimental Headquarters, the Medical Officer of 1st Bn, 129th Inf, Sgt Gustave Olsen, G-2 Sect, T/4 Steve W. Leska, G-2 Section, and Major Fite, commanding officer of 1st Bn, 129th Inf.

At the northeast corner of the intersection we found a group of bodies, apparently Chinese. There were eleven adult males and one male child about 18 months of age. At the northwest corner of the intersection at a filling station we found the bodies of four women, all apparently Chinese. One middle aged woman had her hands tied behind her back, as did three of the men in the first group. With them were the bodies of six babies, five male and one female, ages six months to two years; also, another boy about twelve years of age. All of the above mentioned bodies were photographed by T/4 Leska. Beyond the filling station about twenty-five yards to the west, I observed bodies of two women and two small babies.

The wounds of five of these bodies could be observed without detailed examination and I saw that two of the small babies had been bayoneted---one through the head and one through the abdomen. I observed a wound on the hip of another small child, a woman who had been stabbed through the chest, and two men who were stabbed about the body.

No detailed examination of the decomposing bodies was made to determine precisely the manner in which each individual had met his death, although all had apparently been bayoneted.

/s/ Demas L. Sears
DEMAS L. SEARS
Lt. Colonel, GSC
A. C. of S., G-2

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this

sixteenth day of February in the year nineteen hundred and forty-five.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
PAUL E. CONGDON
Lt. Colonel, JAGO
Staff Judge Advocate

14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

I, Sgt Gustave Olsen, Draftsman, G-2 Section, do hereby swear that I have examined the affidavit of Lt Col Sears hereto attached and I am personally familiar with the material set forth therein, except that I did not personally see the bodies of the two women and the two babies twenty-five yards west of the filling station. In all other respects, I know from my personal observation that the matters set forth in the affidavit of Lt Col Sears are true and correct.

/s/ Gustave Olsen
GUSTAVE OLSEN
Sergeant, Infantry
G-2, Draftsman

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this sixteenth day of February in the year nineteen hundred and forty-five.

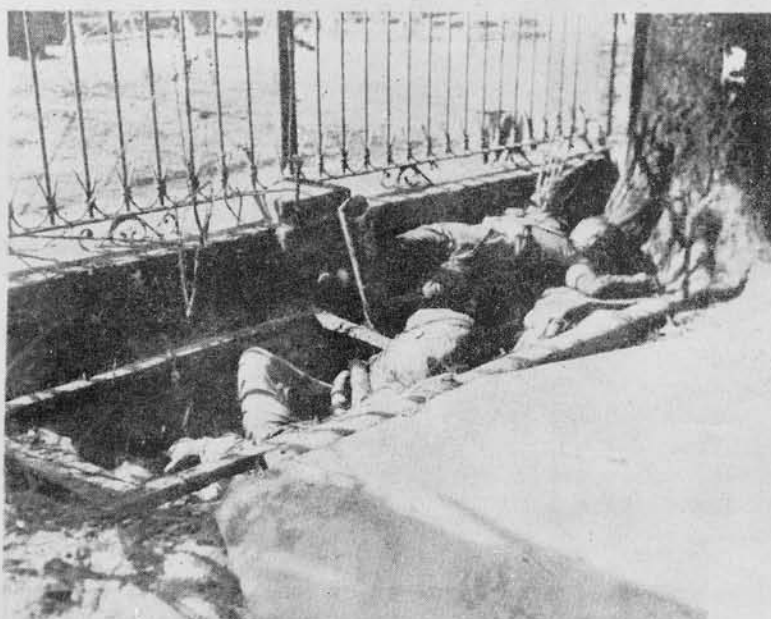
/s/ John W. Cohan
JOHN W. COHAN
Major, A.G.D.
Asst. Adjutant General

14 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

I, T/4 Steve W. Leska, Photographer, G-2 Sect, do hereby swear that I have examined the affidavit of Lt Col Sears hereto attached and I am personally familiar with the material set forth therein, except that I did not personally see the bodies of the two women and the two babies twenty-five yards west of the filling station. In all other respects, I know from my personal observation that the matters set forth in the affidavit of Lt. Col. Sears are true and correct.

/s/ Steve W. Leska
STEVE W. LESKA
T/4, Infantry
G-2 Photographer



CONFIDENTIAL

Brief: Case 9

Statement by Dr. Walter K. Frankel in connection with the massacre of sixteen persons at Pax Court, 176 Belagtas, Pasay, Manila, P.I., 12 February 1945.

Victim, a German Jew, together with 19 other persons including men, women and children, were herded into a room surrounded by gasoline-saturated furniture which was ignited. Those attempting to escape were shot. Victim, his sister, and only one other individual survived.

AFFIDAVIT

Pax Court, 176 Belagtas
Pasay

The undersigned, Dr. Walter K. Frankel, having been first duly cautioned and sworn, deposes and says:

The murder of 16 people happened Monday February 12, 1945, in the afternoon around 4:15 to 4:30. The place has been Pax Court, 176 Belagtas, Pasay. My report is based on my own terrible experience, together with 19 persons. Only my sister, a chemist, and I escaped. My name is Dr. Walter K. Frankel, 55 years old, living in Manila since February 20, 1939. I am a surgeon, urologist, and lecturer of History of Medicine in the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines.

On Monday, February 12, around 4:15 p.m., my wife, sister, Mrs. Alice Stahl, married to an American who is in the Los Banos Camp, and I were sitting at our coffee table when a Japanese sergeant knocked at the door. I showed him my paper, a pass at one side in English and in the other side in Japanese. He said, "Judasi", and brought me out of the house, leading my wife and sister also. I saw that the Japanese brought the people out of the other houses. The Court consists of four double houses, one side 165-A, B, C, and D, and the other side 176-A, B, C, and D, Belagtas St., Pasay. All the people were driven out together by nearly fourteen or sixteen Navy personnel, three of them being officers, some with guns, some with spears, some very young. Without saying a word, our hands were bound behind our backs. There were six Europeans, my wife, Gisela Frankel, myself, Dr. Frankel, my sister Alice Stahl, Dr. H. A. Luerse, his wife, Gertrude Luerse, the daughter, Jutta, 8 years, and thirteen Filipinos, namely: Justice Villareal, our landlord, his wife, Mrs. Villareal, two little nieces, Pacita, 7 years, Maria, 8 years, the house-girl of Dr. Luerse, Valeria; the others being servants of the other houses, three women with five children. We were driven in the sala of Dr. Luerse's house, 165-B. The moment we were bound it became clear to me that they would murder us. So, without tears or movement, my wife and I kissed each other farewell. As we entered the house, we had to kneel down with face to the wall. Because of a broken leg I could not kneel down in this way. I was lying on my left side so I could be able to see what the Japanese were doing. In a half circle at a distance of two meters they put furniture around us, heaped cushions, pillows, strawbags on them and poured gasoline over this from bottles. Two of them did that and the third one, a sergeant who was smoking a cigar, observed their work. The two

officers did not enter the sala. Calling down two men from the first floor, they, probably in unison, set the place in flames and then the sergeant took from his right breast pocket a small hand grenade and threw it, not directly in the heap of people, but more to the right side. Apparently it was the intention to burn us alive. Only Justice Villareal was killed by the grenade immediately. At this moment Mrs. Villareal jumped up crying but she was shot through the head, falling down dead. The aforementioned three Japanese soldiers were standing at the entrance to the room with guns in their hands. At this moment, my wife, lying on her left breast and on the back of my sister, came up nearer with her head and was immediately shot through the neck, dying immediately. Her blood flowed over me in streams, on my left side, over my shirt, trousers and shoes. I shall keep it forever in that condition. The next person shot dead, because she moved, was Mrs. Luerse. After some convulsions, she made no movement anymore; her husband, lying at my right, asked me, "Is my wife dead?", and as I confirmed it, he said, "Thank God."

I was thankful in my heart that my beloved wife was spared from being burned alive. At this moment a Filipino house-girl loosened my bindings, freeing my hands. I helped her and told her to run upstairs. She came down with another girl she had managed to grasp, crying because the whole first floor was in flames. All around us smoke became unbearable. I told my sister that we had better jump outside through the flames, that it was better to be shot outside than burned alive. I helped her up, and together with Dr. Luerse and his little daughter, we jumped through the flames, expecting to be shot outside. As the smoke and heat in the sala became unbearable, the three Japanese soldiers left the room. By now the whole court was full of thick smoke. We could not be seen, so we ran to the garage immediately beside the house, where the smoke was much less. I ran into the kitchen, took a knife and cut the bindings of my three companions. Then we decided to go to the garden of the big house of our landlord, the head Justice. The house and garden are directly before our court at a distance of fifty to sixty meters, connected with a small backdoor. We were lucky enough to have arrived unseen there and to hide in an air raid shelter. My first words as we came out of the flames were, "My future life is only for vengeance at these Japanese murderers; if there would be some Japanese prisoners in the Rizal Memorial Stadium I would find our murderers out with absolute certainty."

I came out only with a small wound, also the little child, my sister, and Dr. Luerse had burns of second degree in the face, arms, legs, and feet. Suddenly at 3:00 a.m. that night, little Jutta became restless and died a few minutes later, I think by the effect of the smoke and heart weakness. I threw her into a hole in the garden of the big house and we moved to the servant's quarters behind the garage of the big house, hiding there till 4:30 in the afternoon of February 13th, when an American patrol came in and we were saved. They told us to go across the field to the ambulance about a kilometer behind. Dr. Luerse declared he was not able to walk because of his burned legs and general weakness. The soldiers said they could send over a stretcher and so my sister and I walked unmolested to the ambulance. The Captain over there (Captain Jennings?) gave me the stretcher and 2 Filipinos. We were then going back together with another patrol of 20 men, but as we came to a distance of two-hundred meters, where we left Dr. Luerse, we were fired upon by Japanese snipers. So I went back, but I had to take shelter in an undestroyed house of Mr. Toda in Leveriza St. for half an hour. As I came back to the

place of the ambulance, I found it was gone. They told me that my sister was taken by the Captain to a hospital. Soldiers took me with them to Mandaluyong. I was brought across the river on an amphibian tank to find the evacuation camp nearby. As I asked the first Filipino I met for the place of the camp he took me over to the Guerrilla headquarters in Mandaluyong, where they kept me a German Jew. After a former student had identified me as a professor of the University, they became polite and brought me to the Red Cross headquarters. Two days later I found my sister in the Quezon Institute, Ward 6, where she is confined for treatment of her infected burns.

This is a true and much abbreviated report of events which took place at the Pax Court, 176 Belagtas, Pasay, on Monday, February 12, 1945 in the afternoon and which I have witnessed with my own eyes and absolute clear conscience. Afterward I realized that the terrible cries we heard two hours ago from the neighboring houses of Mr. Perez-Rubio and Mr. Sy were signs of the same events in those burning houses. I believed that the fifteen people from our Court who fled for shelter in the neighboring big house of Mr. Sy were murdered in the same way. I think this group consisted of two persons of the Campos family, Spaniards, of the Arroyos five persons, of the Ocampos eight persons.

/s/ Dr. Walter K. Frankel
Dr. WALTER K. FRANKEL

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this day of February, 1945.

HOWARD J. DUVEN
2nd Lt., Infantry
87 CIC Detachment

Witnessed:

(Signed) /s/ Gaggan
(Signed) /s/ Oneus

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Brief: Case 10

Statement by Major David V. Binkley in connection with atrocities committed by the Japanese forces within the City of Manila during February, 1945.

The affiant personally observed the following evidences of Japanese atrocities:

- 1) On 7 February, the bodies of 124 men, women and children were found in the area of the railroad station; victims had been shot and bayoneted by the Japanese on the suspicion of guerrilla activities.
- 2) On 15 February, 59 bodies of men, women and children were discovered in the vicinity of the Tabacalera, all the women having been bayoneted.
- 3) On 13 February, the bodies of 76 men, women and children were discovered in the De LaSalle College, having been burned, shot, and bayoneted.
- 4) At Concordia College, 100 men, women and children were found burned to death.
- 5) In Fort Santiago, approximately 600 Filipinos were discovered in 3 dungeons, the appearance of the bodies suggesting starvation and possible suffocation.
- 6) At Plaza McKinley, the bodies of 40 priests, with hands tied behind their backs and with bayonet wounds, were discovered.
- 7) At the Campos Residence on Taft Ave., 45 bodies of women, many of whom had been assaulted, and several children, were found, death apparently having resulted from bayonet wounds.

DIVISION SURGEON'S OFFICE
A.P.O. 37, c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, California

9 March 1945

A F F I D A V I T

I, David V. Binkley, Major, SnC, being duly sworn, on my oath say:

The following named instances of atrocities committed by the Japanese forces within the city of Manila were seen by the undersigned shortly after their having been committed by the Japanese soldiers during the battle for Manila, Philippine Islands.

On 7 February, 1945, the bodies of one hundred and fifteen men, women and children were found on the grounds of the Dy-Pac Lumber Company near the railroad station.

Many of the men and women and some of the older children had their hands tied behind their back. Many bodies of men and women were scattered over the ground on the grass and in weeds and along paths. Nearby where an enemy built revetment was located, a ditch from which earth had been taken in constructing the

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revetment had filled with ground water. On the south side of this ditch and about two feet from the water level was a concrete covered storage yard. At the edge of the concrete above the water the concrete was covered with human blood which in some places had trickled small streams to a lower level. The Japanese had shot and bayoneted some eighty-five men, women and children on this spot and their bodies were then pushed into the ditch. Many adults were tied as were some of the older children while very small children had been killed without having been tied. Some of the women were pregnant. The ages of the children were from two years to ten years, approximately. Upon interrogating civilians in the vicinity, it was learned that the Japanese had murdered the entire families of men under suspicion of being guerrillas.

Not far from the Dy-Pac Lumber Company and in the water beside the Air Port Japanese Military Prison, nine men, members of the Philippine Constabulary were found tied hand and foot. All nine men had been either shot or bayoneted to death. This scene was discovered on 7 February 1945, also.

On 15 February 1945 while locating Japanese bodies in the vicinity of the old Japanese prison forty bodies of civilians, men, women and children were discovered upon the concrete paving at the rear of the Tabacalera Shell Service Station. Fifty feet west of the service station eight women, all with their hands tied behind them, lay upon the grass among some banana trees. Eight feet away a mother and two children lay. The woman lay face down with an arm around each child. This woman had been slashed to death by a saber like weapon having a deep cut at the base of the neck and also on the upper right arm. One child had part of its skull "sliced" off, apparently by the same type of weapon. All the other women had been bayoneted to death.

On 13 February 1945 at the De LaSalle College, the bodies of seventy-six (76) men, women and children of various ages were found scattered at the south side of the home for Catholic Brothers. Some of the women were pregnant. On the body of one woman the breasts had been cut off. All of the bodies found were pierced by several bayonet wounds. Later, at the Price residence on California Street at Colorado, forty-five (45) men, women, and children had taken shelter from artillery fire within the wall-enclosed yard only to have the Japanese soldiers enter the yard at approximately 1500 hours of the day this atrocity was committed and with rifle fire kill every living person. The Japs then set fire to all the bodies except a group of men, women, and children who had tried to hide among some bushes in the northwest corner of the yard. All along the east wall bodies were strung, and from the bullet marks on the wall, these people were killed there and then their bodies set afire. In the center of the yard were the remains of twelve (12) charred bodies. Beside a fence covered with lattice work lay a mother holding a small boy. The mother lay in a position as though attempting to shield the child. In a driveway beside a partially burned fire-truck were two (2) more badly charred bodies, while on Colorado Street, at the east side of the Price residence, the charred remains of an undetermined number of human bodies were discovered. There is no possibility that any persons other than Japanese could have burned these bodies for this particular section of the city was under artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire at the time this atrocity was discovered.

Accompanied by Francisco Del Rosario, funeral director of the City of Manila, a visit was made to the Concordia College (Catholic) where approximately one hundred (100) men, women, and children were burned to death by the Japanese. The number of

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people killed was verified by the Mother Superior of the school whose story to me was as follows: "One night a body of Japanese soldiers came to the main door of the building and pounded loudly. A Chinese house boy went to open the door, and as soon as the door was opened, the Chinaman was bayoneted several times by a Jap soldier who then stripped the body and poured gasoline over the clothes, threw gasoline over the woodwork of the front of the building and set it afire. The Japs then posted themselves around the building and would allow no one to escape. Of the one hundred (100) persons in the building, nineteen charred bodies were seen. An entire family of mother, father, and three small children, one an infant, lay on the flag stones of the court inside the main entrance, and these bodies were also badly burned."

At Fort Santiago, within the Walled City, approximately six hundred (600) Filipinos were discovered in three dungeons. One hundred (100) bodies of men and women were found within one thick-walled dungeon like building, and a closely estimated five hundred (500) bodies were found within a nearby dungeon having inner doors of massive iron bars, and outer doors of iron plate on wood. The appearance of the bodies suggested starvation and possibly suffocation.

At Plaza McKinley near the ruins of the Manila Cathedral, forty (40) priests from the Manila Cathedral were found murdered, some with their hands tied, shot, bayoneted, and left where they were slain. Of the forty (40) Priests, five (5) were killed within a Jap built dugout. (All of these men still wore their priest clothing).

At the Campos residence on Taft Avenue, forty-five (45) women, most of whom wore slacks, were found. Evidence of assault was apparent on many of the women, and several women had been pierced through their genital organs by the Jap bayonets. Counted among this group were several children, all of whom were cruelly bayoneted.

The matters set forth herein were all personally observed by the undersigned, who was accompanied at all times by Mr. Mariano Del Rosario and Mr. Francisco Del Rosario, undertakers for the City of Manila, P.I.

/s/ David V. Binkley
/t/ DAVID V. BINKLEY
Major, SnC
Division Sanitary
Inspector

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of March 1945.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
/t/ PAUL E. CONGDON
Lt. Col., JAG
Division JA

MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

11 March 1945

A F F I D A V I T

We the undersigned, being duly sworn, on our oath say

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Feb. 23, 1945: Jap atrocity. Women and children killed in the Walled City, Manila by the Japanese.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps

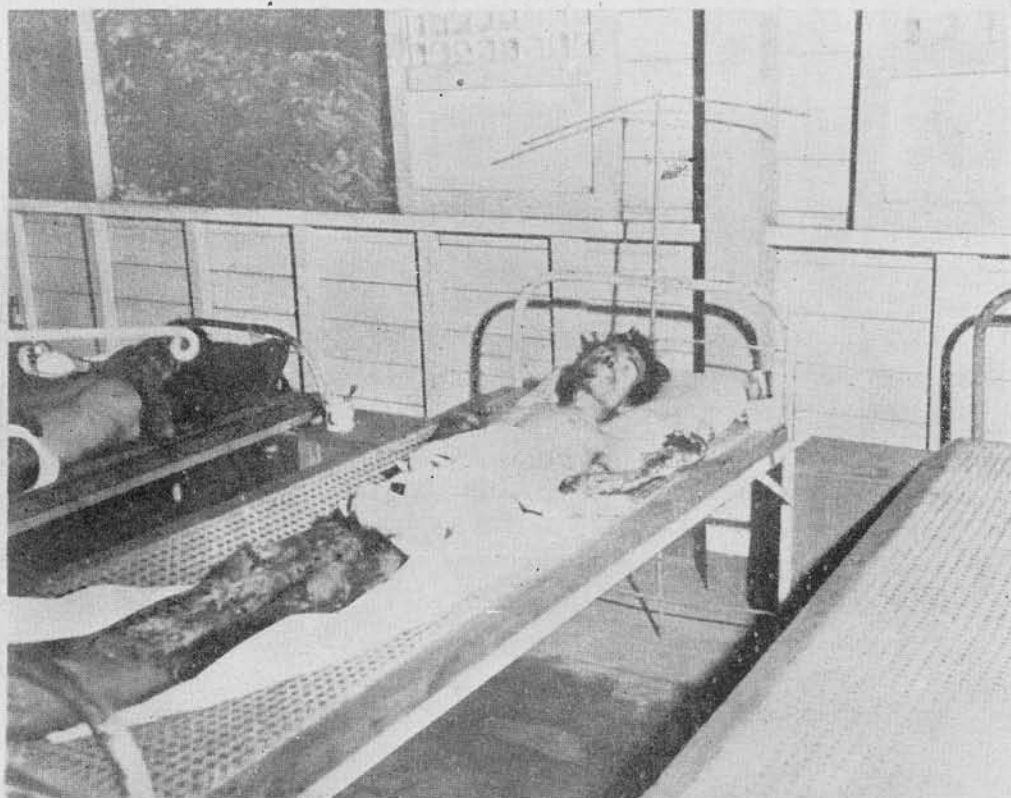


Feb. 23, 1945-Jap atrocity: Filipino civilian shot in the head and found with his hands tied. Walled City, Manila.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps



Feb. 23, 1945-US Army Medics helping
wounded civilians in a passage of the
Walled City, Manila.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps





Feb. 23, 1945: Jose Malco of Castambide Asnipaloc, Manila, in the San Lazaro Hospital where he is receiving treatment for first degree burns suffered at the hands of the Japs Imperial Marines. Malco was burned in his home while trying to salvage some of his personal belongings. He was emerging with some of his things when he was met by a Jap flame thrower and was forced back into his house. By the time he was able to come out again he was a victim of first degree burns and had to be taken to the hospital by several of his friends. The above statement was signed and attested by Dr. Montano Pleonde of San Lazaro Hospital. (See original captions.)
Photograph by US Army Signal Corps

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We have examined the affidavit of Major David V. Binkley, SnC, relative to the atrocities in the City of Manila. We and each of us personally accompanied Major Binkley at the times he made the observation related in his affidavit and we likewise observed everything described by him. The statements made by Major Binkley are accurate, true and correct in every particular.

/s/ Mr. Mariano Del Rosario
/t/ Mr. Mariano Del Rosario
Undertaker
City of Manila, P.I.

/s/ Mr. Francisco Del Rosario
/t/ Mr. Francisco Del Rosario
Undertaker
City of Manila, P.I.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 11th day of March 1945.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
/t/ PAUL E. CONGDON
Lt. Col., JAG
Division JA

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~~SECRET~~

Brief: Case 11

Atrocity report in connection with several group cases of atrocities committed by the Japanese upon civilians in the Manila area.

Three groups of dead civilians (a) 11 men, 1 small baby, (b) 4 women, 6 babies, (c) 2 women, 2 children were discovered, many with bayonet wounds and with their hands tied behind their backs.

Other civilians recovered alive stated that they were wounded when approximately 30 civilian men, women and children, while seeking refuge in a shelter, were attacked with sabers and bayonets by 12 Japanese, who killed most of the civilians and wounded the remaining ones.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BN, 129TH INFANTRY
APO #37

18 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Captain William Kropf, O-319901, MC, Surgeon, 1st Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am battalion surgeon of the First Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment. On 12 February 1945, in Manila, P.I., some civilians were brought into my aid station for medical treatment. One woman and her six year old daughter were carried in. They were either Filipinos or Chinese and the woman had one bayonet wound in her chest and another in her thigh. The little girl had 6 bayonet slashes in her back and side.

One male Filipino and one male Chinese had deep slashes in the back of their necks and I gave them blood plasma. The fifth one was a rather elderly Chinese man who had been bayoneted in his body several times. He could speak a little English and he told me that about 30 civilian men, women, and children had been in some sort of a shelter when suddenly approximately one dozen Japanese came in and slashed them with sabers and bayonets, killing most of them and wounding the rest. He said that after the Japanese left the shelter, those of the civilians who survived, had fled. I gave them all medical treatment and they were later evacuated.

/s/ William Kropf
/t/ WILLIAM KROPF, O-319901,
Captain, MC, 129th Inf.,
1st Bn Surgeon.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th Day of February 1945, at Headquarters, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Jacob Close,
/t/ JACOB CLOSE,
Captain, 129th Inf.,
Adj., 1st Bn.

UNCLASSIFIED

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HEADQUARTERS 129TH INFANTRY

APO 37

18 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Major Frank J. Middelberg, O-453898, S-2, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am the S-2 of the 129th Infantry Regiment. I received word that the bayoneted bodies of some civilians had been found in the city of Manila, Luzon, P.I. and on 13 February 1945, at approximately 1100, I went to investigate. Upon arriving at the scene I found 2 groups of civilians who had been dead for 2 or 3 days.

The first group contained the bodies of 11 men and I judged them to be Filipino and Chinese. The clothing on 2 of them had been partially removed before we arrived and I saw wounds in their chest which in my opinion were caused by bayonets. Four of the bodies had their hands tied behind their backs. There was also the body of a child whom I should judge was approximately 1 year old. The body had a bayonet wound in the left chest.

A few yards away another group of dead civilians lay. This group contained the bodies of 4 women, 1 boy about 12 years old, and 6 babies whom I judged to be from 6 - 18 months of age. One woman appeared to be over 40 years old and had her hands tied behind her back. One had a bayonet wound in her lower back -- I did not turn her over to see whether or not she had been stabbed anywhere else. The other 3 women were younger and one of these women had a bayonet wound in her chest. I did not examine the boy or the babies thoroughly, but I did notice that one of the babies had a bayonet wound in its face.

I understand that there was a third group of dead civilians nearby, but I did not go to examine them.

/s/ Frank J. Middelberg
/t/ FRANK J. MIDDELBERG, O-453898
Major, 129th Infantry Regiment,
Regimental S-2

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of February 1945, at Headquarters 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver,
CURTIS R. CRAVER,
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS 129TH INFANTRY

APO #37

18 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Captain William C. Gardner, O-468625, MC, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly

UNCLASSIFIED

sworn deposes and says:

I am Assistant Regimental Surgeon of the 129th Infantry Regiment. On 13 February 1945, at approximately 1100, I accompanied Lt. Colonel Demas L. Sears to examine some dead civilians in the city of Manila, Luzon, P.I. We found these dead civilians in three groups and it is my opinion that they had been dead approximately three (3) days.

The first group we examined contained the bodies of eleven (11) adult males and one (1) baby. Some of the people appeared to be Filipinos and others were Chinese. The baby appeared to be from eight months to one year in age and had a bayonet wound in its right chest. The eleven adult males appeared to have been from twenty (20) to forty (40) years of age. We removed the clothing from the bodies of two of the men and found bayonet wounds in their chests. I feel certain that the other nine (9) men were also bayoneted, but I did not examine them closely. Three or four of the bodies had their hands bound behind their backs.

A short distance further, we found a second group of dead civilians of Mongolian and Filipino origin. This group contained the bodies of four (4) women, six (6) babies, and one (1) boy about 12 years of age. Three of the women were about thirty (30) years of age and one was over forty (40) years of age. The latter had her hands tied behind her back and had a bayonet wound through her left breast and two in the dorsal region. I examined one of the other women and found that she had a bayonet wound through her sternum. I did not closely examine the other two women. The six dead babies ranged from six (6) to eighteen (18) months of age. I examined the body of one of the babies and found it had been bayoneted through the left cheek. I did not make an examination of the body of the twelve year old boy who was of Mongol descent.

A short distance away, another group of dead civilians lay, but I did not get over to examine them. From where I stood I could see the body of one woman although I understand there were some other bodies there also.

/s/ William C. Gardner,
WILLIAM C. GARDNER,
Captain, Medical Corps,
Asst. Regt'l Surg.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February 1945, at Headquarters, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO #37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Curtis R. Craver,
/t/ CURTIS R. CRAVER,
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BN, 129TH INFANTRY
APO #37

13 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Staff Sergeant Harlow G. Clark, ASN 34577437, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion,

UNCLASSIFIED

129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

I am a sergeant in the Intelligence section of the 1st Battalion Headquarters, 129th Infantry Regiment. On 12th February 1945, I was part of a group which was reconnoitering for a forward observation post when I found several groups of dead civilians whom I believe had been killed by the Japanese soldiers. These people were in 3 groups. In the first group were 11 men and one small baby. It is my opinion that they were Chinese and Filipinos. The baby was about one year old and had a big gash in its right chest which I believe had been caused by a bayonet. Three of the men had their hands bound behind their backs and although I did not closely examine all of the bodies, I could see that several of them had bayonet wounds in their chest and backs.

A little farther on I found another heap of dead civilians. Four women, one of whose hands were tied behind her back, were lying on the ground. There were the bodies of 6 babies less than 2 years old also lying there and one boy about 12 years of age. I noticed that the woman whose hands were tied had a bayonet wound in her back and two more in her chest. I saw that one of the other women also had been bayoneted in the chest and that one of the babies had been bayoneted in the cheek. A short distance farther lay the bodies of 2 women and 2 children, but I do not know how they had been killed as I did not examine them.

On the morning of 12 February 1945, I met some other civilians who had been injured by the Japanese. These civilians were Chinese and Filipino and were still alive. I first encountered 4 men who were badly wounded. Three of them had their hands tied behind them. One of the men could talk a little English and he said that he was Chinese. I noticed that he had at least 3 bayonet wounds in him. Another man also had bayonet wounds in his body and the remaining 2 had large deep gashes in the back of their necks, which looked like saber wounds. We sent the 4 men back to our aid station for treatment.

Also on the 12th of February 1945, I found a small Chinese girl, about 6 or 7 years old, lying on a woman on the ground. The little girl was crying and bleeding and upon investigating I found that both the woman and little girl were alive although they had been injured. The little girl had been bayoneted 3 times in the back. The woman was also bleeding and I believe her leg was hurt but I did not examine her. One of our litter squads carried them back to the aid station.

/s/ Harlow G. Clark
/t/ S/Sgt. Harlow G. Clark
ASN 34577437, Hq Co 1st Bn
129th Infantry Regiment.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th Day of February, 1945, at Headquarters 1st Battalion, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Jacob Close
/t/ JACOB CLOSE
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adjutant

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HEADQUARTERS 1ST BN, 129TH INFANTRY
APO #37

13 February 1945.

A-F-F-I-D-A-V-I-T

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, authorized by military law to administer oaths, one Private First Class Serifine F. Ruggio, ASN 36716549, Company A, 129th Infantry Regiment, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

On 12 February 1945, I saw a group of civilians whom had been killed and wounded by the Japanese in the city of Manila, P.I. Four of the men, who were either Chinese or Filipinos, were still alive and I helped them back to our aid station. One of them could talk a little English and he said to me: "Japanese stick, stick!" He also made gestures which indicated to me that they had been bayoneted by the Japanese. He had one bayonet wound in the side of his chest which I saw. He may have had others too, for I did not examine him. I noticed that one of the men had his hands tied behind his back and I saw S/Sgt Clark cut away the pounds. All four of the men were wounded and 2 of them had big, deep gashes in the back of their necks which looked as though they had been cut with sabers.

I also saw 2 groups of dead civilians. One of them contained the bodies of 11 men and 1 small baby about a year old. Three or four of the men had their hands tied behind them and several of them, including the small baby, had been bayoneted. A little farther away I saw a group of 4 dead women, one boy about 12 years of age and 6 babies less than 2 years old. I noticed that one of the women had her hands tied behind her back and had a bayonet wound in her back which appeared to go completely through her body. There were also 2 other bayonet wounds in her chest. One of the babies had been bayoneted in the face. I did not examine the other bodies completely, but I am of the opinion that all of them had been bayoneted.

/s/ Serifine F. Ruggio
/t/ Serifine F. Ruggio, 36716549
Pfc., Company A, 129th Inf.

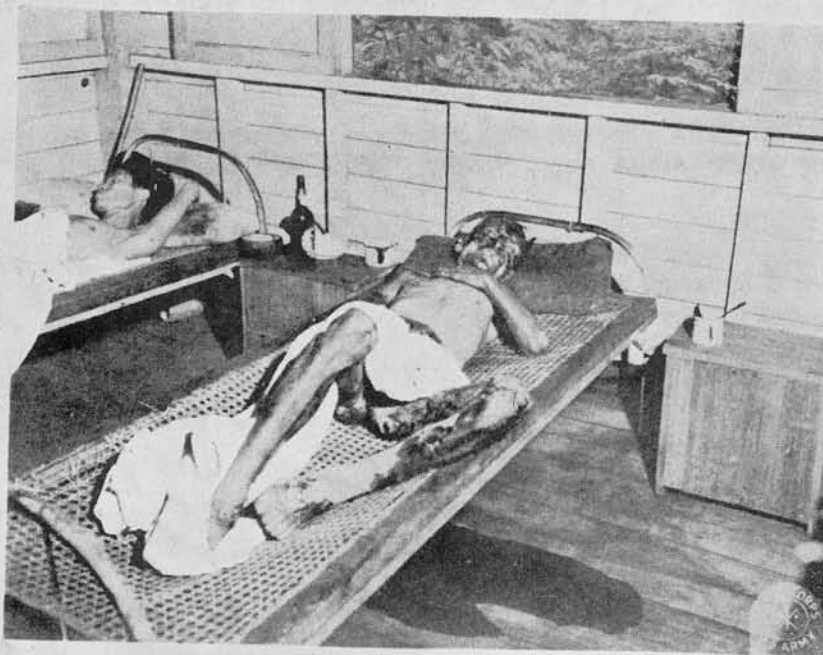
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of February 1945, at Headquarters 1st Bn, 129th Infantry Regiment, APO 37, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

/s/ Jacob Close
/t/ JACOB CLOSE
Capt., 129th Inf.,
Adj., 1st Bn.

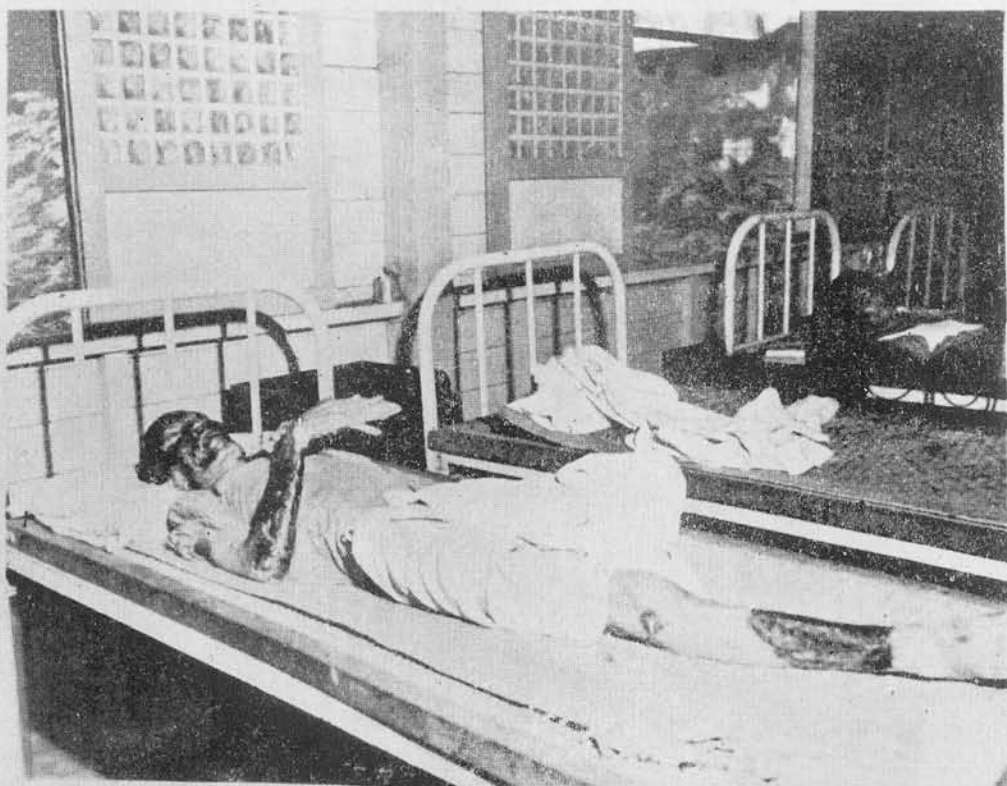
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Feb. 23, 1945: Jap atrocity. Women and children killed in the Walled City, Manila by the Japanese.
Photo by US Army Signal Corps

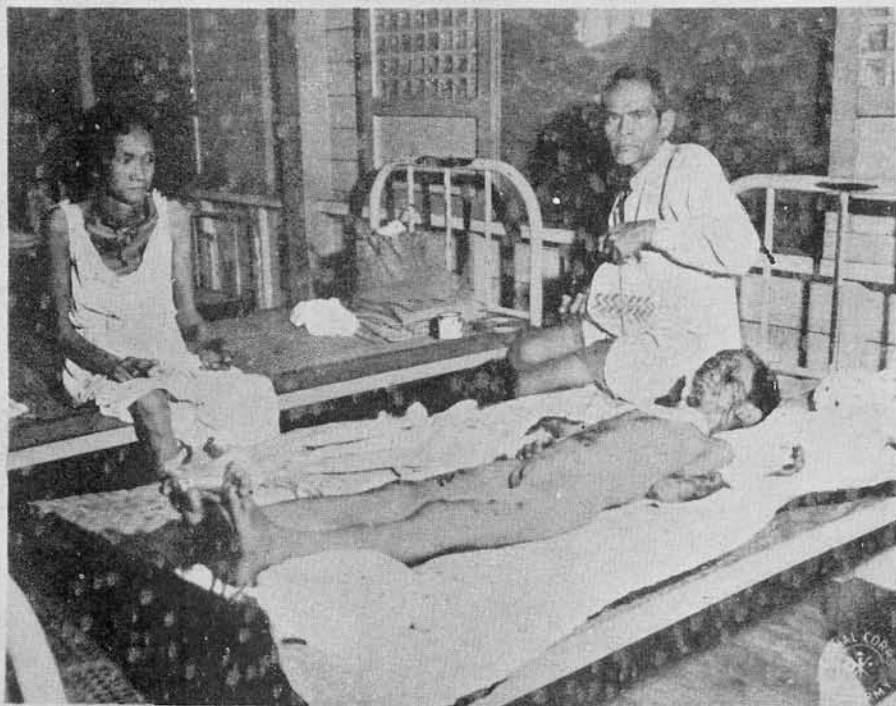


Feb. 23, 1945: Apolonio Kolina of Malate, Manila, shown in the San Lazaro Hospital where he is suffering from first degree burns suffered at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Marines. Kolina was in the Walled City and in an air raid shelter when he was so severely burned. He and others were in the shelter when the Japs turned their flames throwers on them. He was the only survivor and was rescued by several Filipino Nuns and was later taken to the hospital by American medics. The above statement is signed and attested by Dr. Montano Pleonde of the San Lazaro Hospital. (See original captions.)
Photograph by US Army Signal Corps



Feb. 23, 1945: Angel Gajo, 38 years, 430 Herran, Paco, Manila, shown in the San Lazaro Hospital where he is being treated for first degree burns suffered at the hands of Japanese Imperial troops. Gajo refusing to leave his home which was about to be burned by the Japs, was bound and left to burn with it. Miraculously and despite the fact that he was severely burned, he was able to crawl out of the flaming house and be rescued by a few of his friends. He was brought to the hospital where he is receiving treatment. The above statement was signed and attested by Dr. Gregorio J. Floresca of the San Lazaro Hospital. (See original captions.)

Photograph by US Army Signal Corps.



Feb. 23, 1945: The Filipino family of Isobela Mercado, (mother) Angel Estandarte (father) and Jose Estandarte (son) shown in the San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, where they are being treated for burns suffered at the hands of the Japanese Imperial Marines. The family was locked up in it's home in Paco, Manila, and then left to watch the Japs set fire to it by use of flame throwers. When the flames of the flimsy wooden walls grew too intense to be withstood any longer, Angel, desperate with fear, forced an exit and attempted to escape with his wife and child. No sooner did they come into the open when they were set upon by the Jap troops, who, unmercifully, directed their flame throwers onto their fleeing victims. Angel and his wife were able to escape without too much injury but their son proved less fortunate. He was caught with a burst of flames in the face and then, dazed and blinded was further burned in his arms and side, left in this condition, the family was later led to the hospital by friends where they are now receiving treatment. The above statement was signed and attested to by Dr. Montano Pleonde of the San Lazaro Hospital. (see original captions).
Photograph by US Army Signal Corps

Brief: Case 12

Report of an atrocity committed on five women, two men and a baby, involving the family of Bartoleme Pons, a Spaniard.

Japanese captain and five enlisted men approached wife of Pons, demanding chickens, which were refused. Same group of soldiers were observed to return later in the evening and five shots were heard. The bodies of five women, two men and one baby were subsequently discovered in the house, two of the men and three of the women with hands tied behind their backs. The baby had been bayoneted.

HEADQUARTERS

Division Artillery

APO #37 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

15 February 1945.

AFFIDAVIT

ATROCITY REPORT

On the afternoon of 15 February 1945, I visited a home at 503 Figuero Street, Manila; accompanied by T/4 Steven Leska, G-2 Section, 37th Division; T/5 William Kuntz, Hq. Co., 37th Division; and Charles H. Loeb, Accredited War Correspondent.

In a large room on the lower floor of the residence, we found a group of bodies; five women, two men, and a baby. The baby had been bayoneted. The two men and three of the women had their hands tied behind their backs. At the rear of the home lying at the foot of a stairway was the body of a German Shepherd dog.

The bodies were photographed by T/4 Leska (prints accompany this report). The decomposition of the bodies prohibited detailed examination as to the exact cause of death, but bayonet and gunshot wounds were plainly observable on several of the adult bodies.

An investigation in the immediate neighborhood led to an interview with a Filipino, one Mario Chanco, a neighbor of the deceased, who has contributed articles to Manila newspapers and magazines. Chanco related the following story:

"The house is the property of Bartolome Pons, a pure-blooded Spaniard who is quite wealthy and a stockholder in the Tabacalera enterprises.

Last Wednesday (7 February 1945) at about 5:30 P.M. a Japanese Captain, accompanied by five enlisted men, called at the home and demanded of Dona Victorina Pons, wife of Senor Pons, that she supply them with chickens.

Dona Victoria Pons apparently refused them, for I could hear her tell them angrily in Spanish, "No chickens for you".

The Japanese Captain was angered by her imperious tone and her refusal (Here Chanco related that the Dona was not liked by the neighbors because she considered herself of a higher class than they, and held herself and family aloof from neighborly contact). A loud argument then ensued, and finally I observed the Dona seize the hair of one of the soldiers and give his head a yank.

In an angry voice the Japanese Captain threatened to

return. Around 7 P.M. the same evening he did return with the soldiers. We watched them enter the house. Shortly after, we heard five shots. The rest I do not know because along with other witnesses, I fled the vicinity."

Asked whether he thought the home was looted by the Japanese, Chanco answered that it might well have been stripped by civilians after the Japanese had left.

Our minute examination of the home showed evidence that it had been thoroughly stripped of all valuables. The remaining furniture showed good taste and wealth. Passports issued to Senor Pons establishes his nationality as Spanish. Another passport was found issued to Rosario Garcia, which may or may not be the maiden name of Dona Victorina. Both passports are attached to this report.

Identification of bodies was as follows: Bartolome Pons and wife Victorina; two adopted daughters, Pacita and Eva; one year old son; the female servants; next door neighbor (male).

/s/ Donald D. Forward
/t/ DONALD D. FORWARD
Major, M.C.

Subscribed to and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, 1945.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon
PAUL E. CONGDON
Lt. Colonel, JAGD,
Staff Judge Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS
Division Artillery
APO #37 c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.

23 February 1945

AFFIDAVIT

We, the undersigned, on February 15, 1945 visited the house at 503 Figuero Street and witnessed the scene of the atrocity described by Major Donald D. Forward in the accompanying affidavit entitled Atrocity Report. We subscribe to the report in every detail. Signed in the presence of each other.

/s/ Albert M. Untch
/t/ ALBERT M. UNTCH
Major, F.A.

/s/ Burke B. Denison
BURKE B. DENISON
Major, F.A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of February, 1945.

/s/ Paul E. Congdon,
/t/ PAUL E. CONGDON,
Lt. Colonel, JAGD,
Staff Judge Advocate.

Brief: Case 13

Report in connection with atrocity committed in Eugene Andreewitz Kremleff, a Russian citizen.

Victim was arrested by the Japanese for investigation. His body was subsequently discovered with hands tied behind back, beaten about the face and head, shot through the back of the head, and severely burned.

HEADQUARTERS
11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION

APD 468
21 February 1945

SUBJECT: Report on Atrocity

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters XIV Corps, APO 453.

Eugene Andreewitz Kremleff, Russian citizen (emigrant) living at 34 Delpan, Pasay, Luzon, Philippine Islands, was routed from his shelter the afternoon of 9 February 1945 by the Japanese and taken prisoners. Kremleff's dead was discovered in a foxhole in the yard of a perfume-dye factory approximately one block from his residence on the morning of 11 February 1945 by members of the 511th Infantry. Kremleff, hands tied behind his back had been beaten about the head and face, shot through the back of the head, and severely burned. Identification of the body was made by Constantine Strashnicov, neighbor, and further identification of a portion of the shirt worn by the victim was made by his widow.

The following persons witnessed the condition of the body at the spot at which it was discovered:

Mr. Michael Meier, Danish Citizen, Neighbor.
Mr. Constantine Strashnicov, Russian Citizen, Neighbor.
Lt. Col. Henry J. Muller, Jr., G-2, 11th Airborne Div.
Lt. Col. Walsh, S-2, 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment.
Major Earl G. Widnyer, Ass't. G-2, 11th Airborne Div.
Sgt. James H. McGrath, Agent, 11th CIC Detachment.
Tech 4 Bertram Abrams, Photographer, 11th Airborne Div.

According to Strashnicov, the only reason to be given for this atrocity was the fact that the victim lived in the vicinity of Dewey Boulevard and the Japanese were very suspicious of any persons living in this territory. Mrs. Kremleff stated that the family had been molested occasionally by the Japanese and that on 9 February 1945, after her husband had been taken prisoner by the Japanese, one Japanese soldier attempted to assault her.

Eugene Andreewitch Kremleff was born in Kazan, Russia and was 41 years old. His parents still reside in Kazan, Russia. Kremleff left Russia in 1922 and went to China. He remained in

China and was engaged in teaching Mathematics and Science at colleges from 1922 to 1936. In 1936 he left China and proceeded to the Philippine Islands. Since his arrival in the Philippines he has been employed by the Masbate Consolidated Mining Company. He was married in Manila, Philippine Islands, on 16 July 1939 to Helen K. Bruzinsky, also a Russian citizen (emigrant). In addition to his wife, aged 33 years, he is survived by two children, Alexander aged 5 years, and Olga aged 3 1/2 years. His religion was Greek Orthodox.

The following is a partial list of the neighbors of the Kremleff family:

Michael Meier, Danish Citizen
Mrs. Ethel Meier, American Citizen
Theo Meyer and family, Swiss Citizens
John G. Hohmann and family, Swiss Citizens
John Keller and family, Swiss Citizens
Mrs. Harry Barr, wife of Col. Barr, AUS, at
present a PW somewhere in this vicinity.

Photographs taken at the spot the body was discovered, and signed affidavits by Helen Kremleff and Constantine Strashnicov, are attached herewith.

For the Commanding General:

WALDO NELSON
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen.

Incls: 3

Photographs (3)
Affidavit by Helen Kremleff
Affidavit by Constantine Strashnicov

A F F I D A V I T

City of Pasay

Province of Rizal

I, Helen Kremleff, residing at 34 Delpan, Pasay, having been first duly sworn, do affirm and declare that:

At about 1:30 P.M. on Friday, 9 February 1945, I was in our shelter with my two children, while my husband, Eugene Andreevitz Kremleff, was in our house. I had gone to the shelter with the children because of the shelling going on at that time. Three Japanese soldiers appeared, one armed with a machine gun and the other two armed with rifles and bayonets. The soldiers asked my husband for the passport and papers of myself and the children. They then told my husband that the children and I would have to go with them for investigation. He asked the soldiers if it would not be possible to leave the family in the shelter and he would go with them. Two of the soldiers took him and two Filipinos and left. The Filipinos were tied but my husband was not. The one Japanese soldier apparently in charge of the group remained in the shelter for approximately twenty minutes. After this time the two soldiers returned without my husband and stated he would return after five minutes. All three soldiers then left the shelter. I waited for

my husband all afternoon and until about 8 o'clock that night. I then left the shelter to go in search of him. When I left the shelter I saw one Japanese soldier, apparently a guard or sentry. This soldier grabbed me by the hand and took me back into shelter. There he forced his attention on me and made attempts to assault me. I struggled to free myself from him and asked the two children to cry and shout in order to call the attention of some of the neighbors. In the struggle I was able to free myself and I grabbed the two children and ran out the other door of the shelter and headed towards the home of neighbors, calling 'help' over and over again. The Japanese soldier did not pursue me.

On Sunday morning, 11 February 1945, I returned to our home and found that all of our possessions had been searched and everything strewn about the place in our absence.

On 11 February 1945 Col. Walsh of the 511th Infantry reported to Constantine Strashnicov, a neighbor, that his troops had discovered the body of a white man who had been killed by the Japanese. Mr. Strashnicov went and identified the body as that of my husband, and brought back with him a piece of the shirt worn by the deceased. I further identified this as a piece of the shirt worn by my husband when he was taken by the Japanese.

Further affiant sayeth not.

Signature Helen Kremleff

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
21th day of February 1945.

FRANK L. BARBEE

FRANK L. BARBEE, 2d Lt., M.I.

Commanding, 11th CIC Detachment.

A F F I D A V I T

City of Pasay

Province of Rizal

I, Constantine Strashnicov, residing at 80A Delpan, Pasay, having been first duly sworn, do affirm and declare that: On the morning of 11 February 1945, Col. Walsh of the 511th Infantry saw me and told me that his troops had discovered the body of a white man and thought I might be able to identify it. I went with Col. Walsh to the yard of the perfume-dye factory about one block from my home. There, in a foxhole, I saw the body of Eugene Kremleff, husband of Helen Kremleff. The deceased, his hands tied behind his back, had been shot through the back of the head and had been severely burned from the waist down. In addition, there were marks and bruises about the face. I tore a piece out of the shirt the dead man was wearing and took it back to Helen Kremleff who further identified it as a piece of the shirt her husband was wearing when he was taken by the Japanese.

Further affiant sayeth not.

Signature C. Strashnicov

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

FRANK L. BARBEE,

FRANK L. BARBEE,

2d Lt., M.I.

Commanding 11th CIC Det.

Brief: Case 14

Medical affidavits in connection with atrocities on various civilians in the area of Guadalupe, Manila, P. I.

Report by Medical Officer concerning treatment rendered to over 20 Filipino civilians, including children, suffering from wounds inflicted by the Japanese.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CAVALRY

AFO 201

20 February 1945

A F F I D A V I T

Before me the undersigned authority for administering oaths, personally appeared Captain John H. Amessee, 0326435, Medical Corps, 1st Squadron, 5th Cavalry, who being duly sworn deposes and says:

That I, Captain John H. Amessee, Medical Corps, 1st Squadron, 5th Cavalry, on 15 and 16 February 1945 witnessed and attended over twenty (20) Filipino civilians in the area of Guadalupe, Manila, P.M. All of these civilians were suffering from one to six day old wounds inflicted by Japanese soldiers. Among the wounds observed I noted the following:

1. Five teen-aged girls exhibited bilaterally amputated nipples and areolae, with penetrating bayonet wounds of both chest and abdomen.

2. At least four children under 5 years of age were suffering from severe burns and stab wounds.

3. One elderly man exhibited a very severe laceration involving both ears and posterior cervical region.

4. One girl of about 10 years, and one 2 year old boy exhibited amputations, complete, of left forearm.

5. One small boy was found dead with through and through stab wounds in the chest and neck.

Further evidence of atrocities committed upon Filipino civilians can be observed in any of the civilian hospitals in this area.

Further deponent sayeth not.

JOHN H. AMESSEE,
JOHN H. AMESSEE,
Captain, MC.
Surgeon, 1st Squadron,
5th Cav.

SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME THIS 20 DAY OF
FEBRUARY 1945

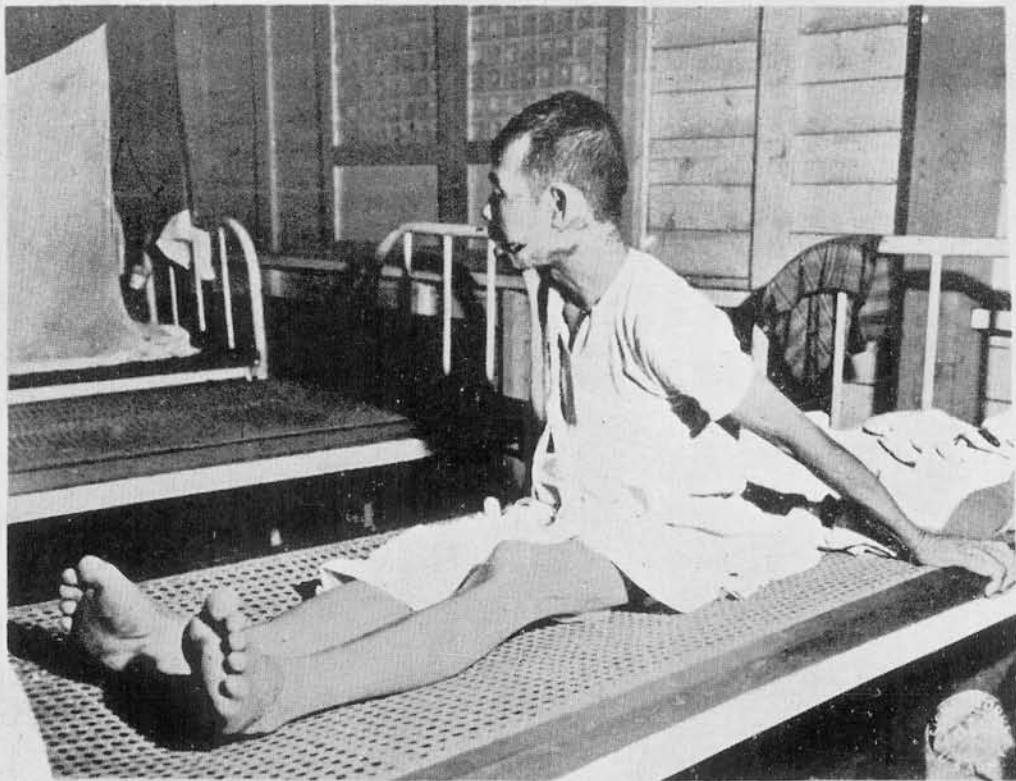
F. J. W. CONTEEN,
F. J. W. CONTEEN,
Major, Cavalry,
Adjutant.



SWPA-SigC-45-13253 March 6, 1945
 Filipino child with a bayonet wound in the
 stomach. (Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer T/4 Ira Rosenberg



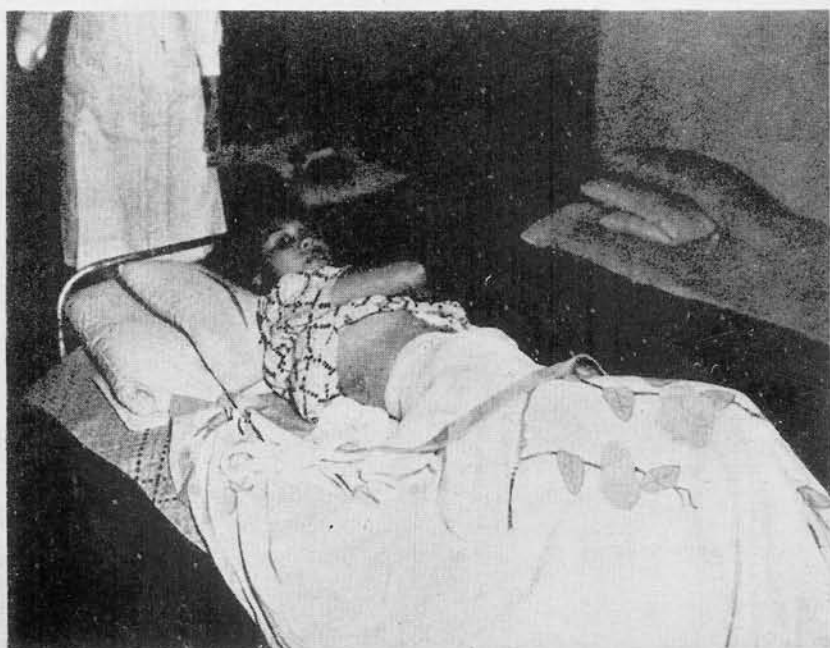
SWPA-SigC-45-13133 March 2, 1945
 Consuelo Yulo-Singalong-As they left
 their burning houses, the Japs machine-
 gunned this woman and her two sisters.
 Since she wasn't wounded, the Jap bayonet-
 ted her in both sides to make sure they
 had killed all. They played dead until
 night and escaped. Photo taken in the
 (San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



Feb. 23, 1945: Ignacio Quazon of Pasig, Rizal in Manila shown in the San Lazaro Hospital where he is being treated for saber wounds suffered at the hands of Japanese Imperial Marines. When he learned that his home was going to be burned by the Japs, Quazon started to salvage some of his personal belongings. It was while he was seen emerging from his home with a few of his things that he was summoned by a Jap, who, after asking a few questions, threw him to the ground and began kicking him. When Quazon arose and attempted to run away, the Marine drew his saber and struck him a blow on the left side of his face and neck. When he was taken to the hospital, it was discovered that a nerve had been severed thus paralyzing his entire left side. The above statement was signed and attested by Dr. Montano Pleonde of the San Lazaro Hospital.
Photograph by US Army Signal Corps.



Feb. 23, 1945: Miximo Pingal residing in the Walled City, Manila, was made prisoner by the Japs when the city was turned into a fortress. For three days prior to the assault and entrance of the American troops, Pingal had been bound and blindfolded in his home. On the morning of the entrance of our troops he was dragged out of his house by Japanese Imperial Marines and was struck in the neck and arm by one of their sabers..there he was left to die as the Japs retreated to other parts of the city. Pingal was subsequently rescued by US Army Med. Corps and taken to San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, where this photo was taken, for treatment. The attached statement was signed (see original caption) and attested to by Miximo Pingal. The above is based on facts of same original statement.
Photograph by US Army Signal Corps



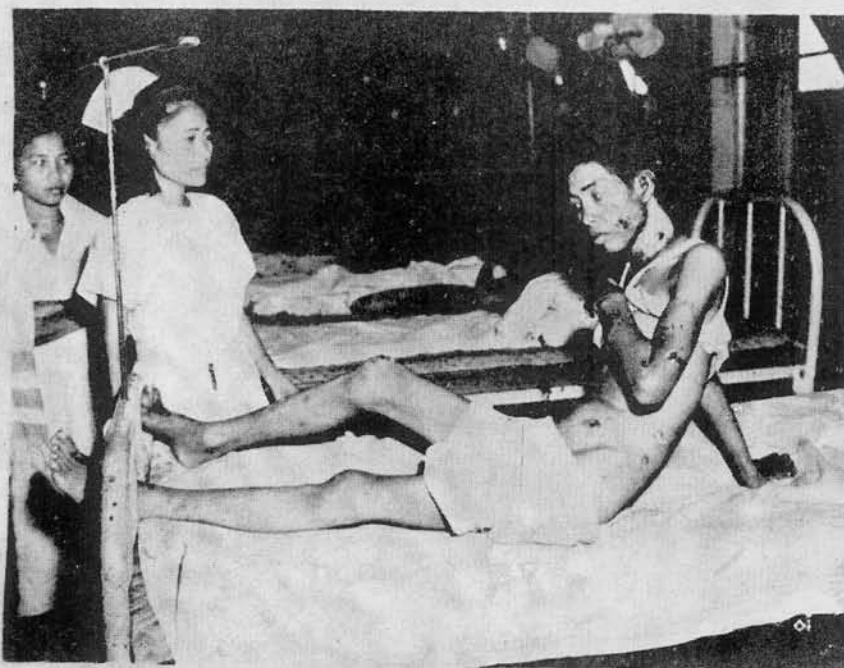
SWPA-SigC-45-13134 March 2, 1945
 Mrs. Genoveva Pozon-She was bayoneted by
 the Japs after refusing to submit to as-
 sault. She lives in (Pasig, Rizal and the
 photo was taken at Psychopathic Hospital,
 Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13173 March 2, 1945
 Godofredo G. Rivera-He was machine-gunned
 with a group of ten men. He was the only
 one left alive and played dead to escape.
 Photo taken in the (San Lazaro Hospital,
 Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13128 March 2, 1945
 Mrs. Rosia Carugtos- Her baby was bayoneted
 in her arms. She and her two sisters were
 raped and bayoneted by the Japs. Her child
 and sisters died. Photo taken at the (San
 Lazaro Hospital, Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston



SWPA-SigC-45-13177 March 2, 1945
 Louis Trinidad- He was bayoneted and burned
 afterwards in fire caused by hand grenades
 thrown into the (San Augustine Church)
 shelter. He lives at (Intramuros and the
 photo was taken in the San Lazaro Hospital,
 Manila, P.I.)
 Photographer Pvt Hal Winston

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Auth A.C. of S, G-2
Init s/ HD
Date 8 Feb '45

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

An Interim Report
On Japanese Atrocities on Prisoners and Civilians

8 February 1945

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FOREWORD

This report does not attempt to give the record of Japanese brutalities in its entirety, but to present only those instances particularly striking in their character, or indicative of typical methods of Japanese violation of not only the Rules of International Warfare but elemental human rights.

Where possible these instances have been drawn from experience in the South West Pacific Area operational zone. They have also been selected with a view to their authenticity or easy establishment of such authenticity. In the main new information that has come to hand since April 1944 has furnished the source for these atrocities. This information is based upon captured official and unofficial documents, interrogations of enemy prisoners of war and evacuees from the area concerned.

/s/ C. A. WILLOUGHBY
/t/ C. A. WILLOUGHBY
Major General, G. S. C.
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2

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I JAPANESE VIOLATIONS OF LAWS OF WAR WITH REGARD TO
PRISONERS OF WAR

1. Maltreatment of Allied Prisoners of War.

a. The cold blooded extermination of five American prisoners of war perpetrated near Manila during April 1942 is recorded in a handwritten diary. Although the owner and unit are not stated, he is presumed to have been a member of the 4th Division. Further evidence on the pitiful situation at Camp O'Donnell at that time is also presented:

- 1) "16 April - Five American prisoners of war dropped out of line, and asked to be killed. We decided to let the inexperienced men of the Materiel depot have the chance of killing them. Rifles and pistols were used, but they did not die with one shot. It took three to four rounds to each person before they stopped moaning."
- 2) "3 May 1942 - According to the medical officer there are 7500 patients in the 4th Division with typhus, malaria, dengue fever etc."
- 3) "14 May 1942 - Went to O'Donnell prisoner of war camp to pick up 100 American prisoners who are to work for the Force. It is said that in this camp there are over 50,000 prisoners of war who were starving at Bataan. Many are dying in this camp because they are eating too much. Average death roll per day is said to be about 20, totalling about 3,000 dead. Prisoners of war are saying that they feel very uncomfortable in this camp."
- 4) "At 1700 hours picked up 100 prisoners of war sending 30 men to 2 Company and 40 men to 5 Company."
- 5) "16 May 1942 - Went to prisoner of war hospital today and saw several hundred patients suffering from malaria and dysentery. They all looked half dead. It was a miserable sight. There is an American lieutenant general (TN Sic) taking care of the patients. Saw nine dead Americans."
- 6) "There are 50 medical officers, but the majority of them are sick and therefore they are of no use. The place was very unsanitary. Heard 355 men died yesterday, making it over 4,000 to date." (ATIS Bulletin No. 1705, pages 26-27)

b. The following instance of the intended murder of a prisoner of war, presumably American, is believed to have taken place in November, 1944, in southeast Leyte. The extract is taken from a handwritten diary, owner and unit unstated, found in the vicinity of Mount Cobungangan, southeast of Limon:

- 1) "7 November - Upon receiving an order from the Battalion Commanding Officer to kill the Prisoner of War, Takeuchi, Tsumori, Nakatani and two other recruits were about to stab the prisoner of war. At that instant, enemy artillery shell fell 5 yards in front, killing the prisoner of war and wounding Takeuchi, Tsumori and the two recruits." (ADVATIS Bulletin, No. 128, page 5)

c. Beheading of United States flyer.

- 1) The following eye witness account of the beating and beheading of a United States airman was supplied by Prisoner of War JA (USA) 100060, who was

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captured at Korako, New Guinea in April, 1944. The prisoner is a Javanese named Soegoto, formerly an interpreter for the Japanese:

- a) "At Korako, about 20 March 1944, prisoner of war saw a United States airman tied to a tree and questioned by Lieutenant Seto (since killed). Answers were unsatisfactory. Japanese in area lined up and beat Allied prisoner of war with clubs. He was revived after becoming unconscious and was again beaten."
 - b) "Following day a Japanese Warrant Officer, nicknamed Sampang (crooked legs) by Javanese, made three attempts to behead Allied prisoner of war. Head did not come off. Another Japanese named Inoue cut off the head after a third attempt. Several Javanese witnessed the deed."
 - c) "Inoue was a civilian surveyor attached to Kurita Force. Prisoner of war thought Sampang was killed."
(ATIS Interrogation Report No. 416, Serial No. 567, page 4)
- 2) Another version of this atrocity is supplied by an eye witness, Prisoner of War M1112, a Javanese:
- a) "A certain American flyer parachuted to safety in the Aitape Area on approximately 23 March 1944. The Javanese prisoner of war said that the American flyer swam ashore at the mouth of Walmegol Creek where he was captured. The flyer was in good physical condition, had discarded all equipment except a notebook and a small knife, and was wearing only a pair of trousers, belt and pair of socks. The prisoner of war described the American flyer as being about six feet tall, weighing approximately 185 pounds, with long blond or long light blond hair, no identification or birthmarks and approximately 23 years of age. Upon capturing the American aviator, the Japanese took his notebook and knife late in the afternoon when the Japanese took him by truck to the quarters of the Aitape Garrison Commander, 1st Lieutenant Kurita, at Korako Village. The Japanese continued to beat him throughout the night, during which the Javanese hear loud groans from the American. The following morning, Lieutenant Seto and a Japanese civilian named Inouye, took the American flyer who, by this time, was covered with blood, back to the place of capture. There, he was given a small amount of rice, water and cigarettes. The Japanese then continued to beat him till late that afternoon, reviving him occasionally with water throughout this period of torture. Approximately 15 other Japanese participated in this period of torture. At 1500, Inouye with six slashes of the saber, decapitated the American flyer who was unconscious. The Japanese then buried him in a hole about two feet deep. The Javanese prisoner of war witnessed the torture

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throughout this period, and stated that the Japanese keenly enjoyed the torture inflicted upon the American, accompanying their beatings with loud shouts of satisfaction."

- b) "The Javanese prisoner of war was taken to locate the place of burial. After a thorough search of the area indicated by the Javanese prisoner of war, the body was found."
(Source Available upon Request.)
(ATIS Research Report No. 72, Supplement 1.)

d. The existence of a case of vivisection upon two prisoners, nationality unknown, in the Kokumbona Area of Guadalcanal on September 26, 1942 is established by the following reference taken from a diary apparently belonging to an officer, name and unit not given:

- 1) "25 September, 2100 - Because two prisoners escaped, each unit was notified and we searched until it finally became daylight."
- 2) "26 September - Discovered and captured the two prisoners who escaped last night in the jungle, and let the Guard Company guard them. To prevent their escaping a second time, pistols were fired at their feet, but it was difficult to hit them. The two prisoners were dissected while still alive by Medical Officer Yamaji and their livers were taken out, and for the first time I saw the internal organs of a human being. It was very informative."
(SOPAC Translations, Serial No. 01497, Item 614, pages 1,7)

(ATIS Research Report No. 72, page 37)

e. The execution of three Allied prisoners of war in the Buna Area during late 1942 is described by prisoner of war JA 145118, Fusei, Iwataro, 1st Class stoker, 15 Pioneers unit during an interrogation:

- 1) "An Australian Second Lieutenant was captured at Buna in September 1942 and was questioned by Interpreter Sato. He was examined as to Allied treatment of prisoners of war and stated that we placed them in internment camps and that they were well treated. After examination he was beheaded that night. The medical officer of 14 Pioneer Regiment acted as executioner using his own sword."
- 2) "Two American soldiers were captured. One of them is said to have claimed to be a Mexican. The other was an American. Prisoner of war stated he did not know full details. Interpreter Sato told him that these prisoners of war were blindfolded while being questioned and afterward were both beheaded by the same medical officer of the 14 Pioneers. He again used his own sword."
- 3) "Prisoner of war stated that he did not know the name of the medical officer. Interpreter Sato was actually attached to 14 Pioneers, although working at Headquarters at that time. He was a civilian about 38 years of age. Prisoner of war thought he had since been killed."
- 4) "Asked as to reasons for the killing of prisoners of war, he stated that he knew of no reason, as prisoners of war are not supposed to be killed, but that he thought it was due to the difficulty

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in keeping them, feeding them etc., coupled with the fear that they might escape or be released by our troops."

(ATIS Advanced Echelon No. 1, Subsequent Preliminary Interrogation of Prisoner of War JA 145118, page 3)"

(ATIS Research Report No. 72, page 30)

f. A handwritten field diary belonging to a unit of the Japanese 20th Division at Bogia covering the period 30 March to 24 April 1944 reveals the shooting of two Allied airmen:

- 1) "24 April - 0600 hours. Two enemy prisoners of war (air crew) were shot to death."
- 2) "Report of the Shooting of Prisoners of War." Asa Military Police Guard (Kei) No 6, from Bogia Military Police Section Leader. To Asa Force Commanding Officer, dated 24 April 1944. "This is to report that two prisoners of war detained at this unit have been shot.
 - a) Location - Bogia, Time and Date 0530 hours, 24 April 1944.
 - b) Disposal of the corpses buried in the forest."

ATIS Bulletin No. 1586, page 1)

g. The following extract from a handwritten notebook sets forth the coldly brutal disposal of a guerrilla prisoner at Tanawan, Leyte, in January, 1943. The owner of the notebook is given as Fujino, rank and unit not stated:

- 1) "1 January 1943 - Last nights torrential rain has stopped completely. Here in Tanawan I welcomed the 35th spring since my birth in the fields. Whenever I think of being sentry, I am in high spirits. Last night 2 Company told us to dispose of a prisoner. Sentry Leader, Superior Private Yasuda, myself and Superior Private Hidaka were to wait until sunset to dispose of him. Superior Private Yasuda said, "Help us a little", and I agreed. We put on our swords and went to the scene. Yasuda thought he struck him the first time but the prisoner of war looked back. He struck him again. Although he missed the vital spot the prisoner suddenly toppled over. If he struck him with all his might the sword might break, so Yasuda took Hidaka's dagger and chopped off his head. We didn't want to have the natives see the blood so we immediately got some water to wash it off. It does not come off very easily. We went back to our sentry duty."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1658, page 1)

2. Cannibalism.

a. Although various acts of cannibalism have been attributed to Japanese troops in this theatre well-authenticated reports are difficult to find. The following sections however, consisting of self-admissions or substantiated accusations by other sources are believed acceptable as true.

- 1) The following extract is from the diary of the acting commander of the 2nd Machine Gun Company, 144 Infantry Regiment. The year is not stated but is obviously 1942 written near Ioribaiwa (Moresby, New Guinea Vicinity) during retreat.
 - a) "19 October, Monday - Because of the food shortage, some companies have begun eating human beings (Australian soldiers). The

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taste is said to be good. We are looking for anything edible and are now eating grass, leaves and the pith of the Tako tree. These don't agree with us but that cannot be helped."

- b) "4 November - When we ran short of rations,
We devoured our own kind -
To stave off starvation."

(TN Poem evidently composed by the writer)
(ATIS Document No. 319) (ATIS Research Report
No. 72, pages 41, 42)

b. This instance of cannibalism is recorded in a diary found in the Buna-Girawa Area. The owner and unit are not given:

- 1) "10 January 1943 - No-medicine for malaria. No food for No. 12 Company for a week. After the battle Nos. 1 and 2 Companies became separated. Went to collect body(s) of the enemy dead. All of No. 2 Company returned safely. Ate human meat for the first time. It tastes comparatively good."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 183, page 11)

c. The diary of Sergeant Major Shimamoto, unit unknown, dated 19 August 1942 - 1 February 1943 containing the following entry:

"15-18 December - Murase Unit (End part Infantry Battalion attached 41 Infantry Regiment) retreated last night. Now there isn't a single unit left in the front. All kinds of rumours spreading but nothing confirmed. Saw some soldiers fixing a dead enemy soldier to eat because rations have run out at the front line."

(ATIS Document No. 7230)

d. Prisoner of War JA (USA) 149444 (Formosan) civilian employee of the 107 Airfield Survey and Construction Unit has established the probability of the following acts of cannibalism:

- 1) "During August 1944 prisoner of war saw many corpses lying around Biak with portions of flesh removed by knife but did not witness such butchery. On 15 August 1944 prisoner of war came across 3 Formosan bodies that were not dead over a few hours. They were lying in a pool of blood approximately 15 feet from a jungle path. Each was bayoneted through the chest and flesh was removed from thighs."
- 2) "Prisoner of war recognized one to be Byo Sui Kichi, 2 Company, Formosan laborer from his neighboring village of Sobernguin, Kai Shol."
- 3) "There were many occasions on which prisoner of war encountered Japanese troops offering meat in exchange for potatoes that Formosans had located. Japanese suggested the meat was either pig or dog meat, but Formosans never accepted offers because they knew pigs and dogs were scarce and seldom came within shooting range. Prisoner of war suggested that Formosans were all unarmed."

(ATIS Interrogation Report No. 576, page 4)

3. Maltreatment of Allied Nationals.

a. The horror of the "Jean Nicolet" has been substantiated by several survivors. The following is an abbreviated account taken from the British Air Ministry Weekly Intelligence Summary No. 261, 21 October 1944:

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- 1) "The merchant vessel Jean Nicolet was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean at the beginning of July. It was seen on fire by a Catalina from Ceylon and rescue aircraft and vessels were immediately dispatched to search for survivors. Many were rescued as a result of continuous searches and the survivors' account which follows is reported by one of the Catalina squadrons engaged on the rescue work."
- 2) "A report of the torpedoing of the Jean Nicolet (taken from one of the survivors landed at Addu Atoll) gave some illuminating details. Briefly the survivors stated that when the ship was torpedoed all the crew, with the exception of possible casualties from the explosion, succeeded in getting away from the Jean Nicolet in lifeboats."
- 3) "The Japanese submarine commander, however, was not content with sinking the ship, but rounded up some of the survivors and took approximately 70 on board. The first man on board was shot and the second disembowelled with a bayonet. The captain, mates wireless operator were taken below and not seen again."
- 4) "The remainder of the crew were lined up on the deck, their Mae Wests cut off them and their wrists were secured behind their backs with wire. The crew were then forced to march between two lines of Japanese who were armed with bayonets and lengths of piping and struck and bayoneted the crew as they passed."
- 5) "When about 23 of the crew had undergone this treatment the submarine's warning horn sounded and the submarine crash dived leaving those who had been on its deck swimming in the water with their arms secured behind them."
- 6) "About a quarter of an hour later an aircraft passed overhead (possibly a Catalina which had reported a suspicious A.S.V. contact) but continued on the course."
- 7) "Later the submarine surfaced again, this time among the lifeboats and started to machine gun them."
- 8) "One of the survivors rescued and taken to Addu Atoll was one of those who had their arms secured. He was rescued after having been in the water for 41 hours and owes his life to the fact that he was able to reach a raft and get the top part of his body on it."

(Extracted from the Form 540/205 (Catalina) Squadron for month of July 1944 by Air Ministry Weekly Intelligence Summary)

b. The fact and circumstances of the butchering of 7-9 Australians in the vicinity of Buna, New Guinea about 14 August 1942 are established from an interrogation of prisoner of war JA 100037, member of the Sasebo 5th SNLP. Although not an eye witness account, verification from other sources has established the authenticity of this atrocity:

- 1) "No. 4 Section of No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company of Tsukioka Force was on duty at Hazozaki Maru Landing Place, about two and one half miles west of Buna and identified by prisoner of war as Sananan-

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da Point, from 11 August until it rejoined the main unit at Buna on 22 August 1942. Prisoner of war did not, therefore, witness the incident, but heard about it for the first time about 15 August. Two men from No. 4 Section Ittosuihei (First Class Seaman) Inouye, Fukuichi, and Santosuihei (Third Class Seaman) Iwanatsu, Takeshi, had left the Landing Place that morning for Buna, and on their return the same evening they told the story to the rest of No. 4 Section. Prisoner of war had also talked with other members of the force who were at Buna at the time, but claimed that he did not hear much about the incident."

- 2) Prisoner of war heard that the party consisted of seven Australians. Two were men aged about thirty, one fat and one not so fat. One was a child aged about seven, which prisoner of war thought was a boy. He thought the other four were women, one being the mother of the child and aged about 25. He could give no further description of them, and did not know if they were traders or missionaries. He did not think that the men were soldiers. They had two rifles, but he did not think they had any other gear, such as pistols, wireless telegraph set, or provisions. He did not know whether the Battalion Commander had any previous knowledge of their former residences. He had not heard of Marikofu Village."
- 3) "Prisoner of war heard that the party was brought in by about 20 natives about 12 August, but he did not know at what time. He did not know whence the natives came, and those around Buna had fled some time before. They were, however, natives of New Guinea, and did not come from Rabaul. He did not know who was the "headman". He did not think that Australians were brought by force, as they carried two rifles, but they may have been deceived by the natives. He thought the latter were acting on their own accord not under Japanese instructions. He had not heard of any reward being given to them. He thought that the natives left Buna after they had been interviewed by an interpreter, and did not witness the execution."
- 4) "Prisoner of war did not know what happened when the party reached the Japanese sentry lines. They were however, captured near a road at the edge of a coconut plantation. After capture they were put in a building in the clearing near the Point. Prisoner of war believed that the building was formerly used as a garage."
- 5) "The prisoners were kept together in this building for the night of 12/13 August. Sentries from No. 3 Platoon were posted; they were outside the building and not inside. One of them was a man from No. 1 Section No. 3 Platoon, Okumura, Masao, with whom prisoner of war had spoken subsequently. He did not know the names of the other guards. He did not think that they were bound or stripped, or in any way mistreated. He did not think that the women were raped then,

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or at any time later, but did not inquire about it; the Japanese would not do a thing like that. Even if they were, prisoner of war would not be told about it. Naturally they would be given military rations, and would be allowed to go to a latrine."

- 6) "While in the building, the prisoners were visited by the interpreter, a man called Tashiro, personal name unknown. He was a Gunzoku (Civilian in Naval employment) and came from Rabaul. Prisoner of war did not know if he lived in Rabaul before the war. He spoke to natives in pidgin English. He was last seen alive and well by prisoner of war on Goodenough Island September or October 1942. Interpreter asked the prisoners their names, ages, occupations, etc. Prisoner of war did not hear the results of the questioning. He did not know whether they were brought in before the Battalion Commander, Commander Tsukioka, Imperial Japanese Navy, who was the Senior Naval Officer and in Buna at the time. Prisoner of war did not know whether any form of trial or court-martial was held. He did not know why they were treated in such a way, but presumed that the execution was the idea of the Battalion Commander (Butaicho No Omoe)."
- 7) "The prisoners were executed the following day, 13 August. Prisoner of war did not know what time, but he thought it was afternoon. Before they were killed a grave was dug. Prisoner of war did not know whether it was dug by prisoners themselves. He did not know the place of execution, but did not think it was in immediate vicinity of camp. It was not in the hills. Prisoner of war did not know if prisoners were bound before, or during, the execution, and did not think they were stripped. He did not think they were ill-treated or teased in any way.
- 8) "No order was given that all members of the Butai were to witness the execution and attendance was voluntary. Some men remained in their billets, including No. 1 Section Leader of No. 3 Platoon, Fukuhara, Katsuichi. Prisoner of war could not give names of others who stayed away, but thought they included Nos. 2 and 3 Section Leaders of No. 3 Platoon. He stated that a man would not be asked whether he attended or not. No. 1 Platoon or No. 2 Company was not present, as it was at a place about 5 RI (12 miles) from Buna, and did not return until after 24 August. The 14th Pioneer Regiment was also in the Buna Area, but did not know about the execution, and did not witness it."
- 9) "Prisoner of war did not know whether the Battalion Commander was present at the execution, nor the names of officers who attended. He thought that men from the Battalion Headquarters Platoon No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Platoon less No. 4 Section, and Company Machine Gun Platoon were present. Spectators were fallen in to witness the execution. Prisoner of war did not hear of any

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- speeches being made beforehand."
- 10) "Prisoner of war did not know how many men carried out the execution, but thought there was one man to each prisoner. He did not know if they were volunteers or not. He did not know the names of the executioners and stated most emphatically that this was the truth and that he was not lying. He was not certain from which Platoons they came, but thought they were from No. 2 Platoon and the Machine Gun Platoon."
 - 11) "The prisoners were made to kneel down by the grave, and were killed one by one, and not altogether. He did not know the order in which they were killed, except that the mother and child were killed towards the last. The mother was holding the child who was crying, in her arms when she was shot with a pistol. The child was then shot with a pistol. He did not know how many shots were fired. Prisoner of war thought that the man who shot them was a rating and not an officer. The other prisoners were all stabbed with bayonets, but prisoner of war did not know how many times. He had not heard, but did not think that their heads were cut off afterwards. He had not heard of a girl aged 16 trying to escape and having her head cut off. He did not know how long the execution took to complete."
 - 12) "Prisoner of war did not know if all the bodies were buried together in the one grave. They were not cremated, nor were the bodies thrown into the sea. He did not know if the grave was marked in any way, and had never seen it himself. He could not guide anyone to it."
 - 13) "Prisoner of war stated that he and his friends were ashamed of the incident. He thought that such treatment was not proper and was very brutal. The child, in particular, was pitiful. He thought it a "little cruel" on the part of the Battalion Commander."

(ATIS Special Interrogation Report of Prisoner of War JA 100037) "Comment: Tsukioka Force is identical with Sasebo 5 SNLP"

(ATIS Research Report No. 72, pages 18 to 21)

c. During August, 1944 Japanese Imperial Headquarters issued the following announcement:

- 1) "The desecration by American soldiers of our brave warrior have become the object of censure by all the nations and their voice of reproach for such wrongs is great. Some time ago the Holy See in Rome denounced such defilement of the remains of the fighting front and the people at home against such immoral deeds."
(ATIS Bulletin No. 1670, page 2)
- 2) That Japanese troops have not been above "defilement of the remains of the dead" is indicated by the attached photo facing page 10 taken at Guimaras Island during 1942 and sent to General Headquarters via guerrilla sources:

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II OFFICIAL ORDERS RELATING TO DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. The following notes found in a miscellaneous notebook dated 31 August - 4 September, presumably 1944, were approximately made from a lecture by Lieutenant Mamiya of the Mamiya Commando Unit, Sansapor vicinity. The name of the owner is not stated:

a. "31 August - Precautionary matters mentioned by Commanding Officer Mamiya."

b. "c. Kill all prisoners of war (Report to commanding officer). Examine first and take all uniforms."

c. "d. Take enemy provisions."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1551, page 20)

2. The following extract relating to the disposition of prisoners is taken from a file of instructions given 5 February by the Commanding General of the 16 Division and reproduced 8 February 1944 by 9 Infantry Regiment, 16 Division:

a. "Prisoners of war will be-----ed (TN "O" in the original) on the battlefield, and the bad elements amongst those who surrender will be unhesitatingly but unostentatiously -----ed, (TN "OO" in the original) and will be counted amongst those killed in battle.

b. "By prisoner of war is meant one who is captured on the field of battle, whereas the expression "those who surrender" covers bandits who voluntarily give themselves up prior to any punitive expedition, or who are won over to our side. Prisoners of war will be interrogated on the spot and where no further detailed examination will be profitable from the intelligence point of view, they will be summarily -----ed (TN "OO" in the original).

c. "When a prisoner of war is -----ed (TN "OO" in the original) in this way, great care will be taken that no policemen or members of the general public are present to witness the occurrence, which should take place in some secluded spot. Remember not to leave any traces."

d. "Bad elements amongst those who have surrendered should be detained for a period, and the reactions of the people observed. When the latter have forgotten the incident, these bad elements will be secretly and quietly -----ed, (TN "O" in the original) or under the pretence of taking them off to some distant place, they will be unostentatiously -----ed (TN "OO" in the original) these steps being taken in such a way as not to excite the feelings of the people."

e. "Others who surrender should be given a course of instruction and then released on the guarantee of the Philippine Islands Government. Should there be any who surrender directly to the Philippine Islands Government, we must immediately be informed, and they will only be released after a course of instruction."

(ADVATIS Translation No. 33, page 17)

3. From a handwritten file of Military topographical Material dated March 1944, belonging to Headquarters, 3 Battalion, 224 Infantry Regiment, 36 Division, the following statement is taken:

a. "It is the policy of the Division commander to kill all the enemy, but they must first be sent to Regimental Headquarters, later suitable measures will be taken at Headquarters. Officers and Non-commissioned officers will not personally take any belongings from the enemy dead."

(ATIS Research Report No. 72, Supplement 1, page 24x)

4. The following instructions for treatment of prisoners are taken from a file of miscellaneous orders belonging to the Tokira Military Police Section, 33 Infantry Regiment 16 Division:

a. "6. Treatment of captured and surrendered prisoners.

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Defilement of the Remains of the Dead

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Beside relying on article 126 of the first section in the Combat Regulations, when prisoners are captured; those that are of no use in detailed questioning from the standpoint of intelligence will be disposed of immediately."

b. "26. For those prisoners detained in instruction centres, proper investigation prior to detention will be carried out. Only those that require instruction must be detained and instructed."

c. "27. Interrogation of surrendered prisoners will be carried out according to article 126 of the first section in the Combat Regulations. Prisoners with bad characters will be placed in solitary confinement and handled so as not to arouse others feelings."

d. "The other surrendered prisoners will be released under the security of the Philippines after instruction." (ATIS Bulletin No. 1695, page 16)

5. The following rulings relating to the punishment of Allied airmen captured within the 2nd Area Army area is taken from a file of mimeographed legal matter dated 1 January 1944 - 30 April 1944. The unit is not mentioned but items are stamped "CO of the Depot Yokohama" and is therefore believed to be the Biak Branch Depot of the 2 Army Field Freight Depot:

a. "II. Military Ultra Secret"

b. "2 Area Army Military Law Concerning the Punishment of Enemy Air Crew Personnel."

c. "Clause One. This law is applicable to the members of the crews of enemy airplanes who come within the jurisdiction of 2 Area Army and who have participated in air raids upon the territory of the Japanese Empire, Manchuria, or any battle area in which Japanese Armies are operating."

d. "Clause Two. All perpetrators of acts listed below will incur the penalties of military law:

- 1) "1. Bombing, strafing or any other aggressive act carried out for the purpose of intimidating or injuring the civilian population."
- 2) "2. Bombing, strafing or any other aggressive act carried out for the purpose of destroying or damaging private property."
- 3) "3. Bombing, strafing, or any other aggressive act directed against nonmilitary targets, except in circumstances rendering such acts unavoidable."
- 4) "4. Any act, other than the above, which violates wartime international law."
- 5) "This law will likewise apply to all persons who make incursions into the territory of the Japanese Empire, Manchuria, or any battle area in which Japanese armies are operating, with the intention of committing any of the acts listed above, but who are apprehended by the 2 Area Army before the actual commission of such acts."

e. "Clause Three. The punishment is death, but in extenuating circumstances this may be commuted to life imprisonment for ten or more years."

f. "Clause Four. The death penalty will be carried out by shooting. A sentence of imprisonment will be served in the penitentiary."

g. "Clause Five. Under special circumstances, sentence may be suspended."

h. "Clause Six. In the case of a prison sentence the criminal law provisions relating to penal servitude are applicable, in addition to the provisions of this law."

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- i. "Appendix"
- j. "This military law will be effective on and after 1 January 1944. This law will apply to offences committed before its enactment."
(ATIS Bulletin No. 1542, pages 7, 8)

III INTIMIDATION OF CIVIL POPULATION

1. With but one interesting exception, the methods and acts of intimidating civil populations herein presented are drawn from Philippine experience. These instances of inhuman cruelty can be duplicated by the hundreds, but only a few of the more widely known and easily authenticated cases are given here.

2. Acts of Intimidation.

a. Statements of 2nd Lieutenant Gerald S. Chapman, Ord. O-16865006, Philippine evacuee, regarding atrocities in Catarman, Samar, and in Allen, Samar during March 1944:

- 1) "Catarman Municipality, Province of Samar."
- 2) "Between 18-27 March 1944 the Japanese occupied the town of Catarman Samar, arrested the mayor and his family, and accused him of co-operating with the guerrillas. The family was stripped naked and paraded through the streets of Catarman. The father was then stabbed to death and the wife and 17 year old daughter were raped in the school building and then also stabbed to death. Townspeople of Catarman were made to view the bodies."
- 3) "Allen Municipality, Province of Samar."
- 4) "In March 1944, about 50 Japanese occupied the town and during the occupation captured three guards. These guards were suspected of carrying messages for the guerrillas. The Japanese commander ordered a hole dug in the town plaza and executed the two men in front of all the people of Allen by stabbing them in the back with a bayonet. The people were forced to witness it. The men were tied up and their undershirts were tied around their eyes and the Japanese officer, a Lieutenant, using a bayonet executed them by stabbing them in the back. Two of them died instantly and the other, mortally wounded, was buried alive."
- 5) "The three men had been lined up in front of the hole and as the officer went down the line stabbing each one in the back, they fell into the hole and dirt was shovelled over them. Witnesses are the townspeople of Allen."

b. One of the most notorious of Japanese punitive drives was made in the Sara Sector of Panay, in September, 1943. The following statement of William F. Gemperle, (dual citizen Swiss-Philippine), evacuee and former prominent Panay business man describes this drive briefly:

- 1) "On September 12, 1943, the Japanese, under the direction of Colonel Watanabe, Commanding Officer of the Kempei Tai Forces in Panay began the most atrocious punitive drive of the war in Panay. The attack was made by Japanese forces from the garrison at Pilar and units of the Totsuka Division (Sic) from Iloilo commanded by Totsuka. The Japanese attacked in the Sara Sector at night

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having surrounded the districts on three sides, north, west, and south. This Japanese penetration lasted for about a month and in the course of the attack approximately 2,000 Philippine civilians were ruthlessly killed. At the conclusion of the drive, no resident of the Sara Sector remained alive. When the Japanese would capture civilian groups in the Sara Sector, it was their practice to round them up, tie the men, abuse the women in the presence of their husbands and men folk and then kill the women with bayonets. The babies and small children were also killed with bayonets and in some cases thrown from bayonet to bayonet. Very few of the men were shot by the Japanese, but were all beheaded. In passing through this area about a week after the drive ended, Gemperle saw many bodies of victims lying in the fields, along the trails etc. Full reports of the atrocities are in the hands of Colonel Peralta, Commanding Officer of the 6th M.D. in Antique, Panay."

(From files of 443 CIC Det.)

c. The following atrocity took place in the Cadiz Area of Negros during late 1943. The description is taken from the interrogation report of evacuee John B. Wooster, United States citizen, former free lance writer:

- 1) "In the latter part of 1943 in the Cadiz Area the Japanese made a raid on a sugar central. The guerrilla forces received information of the coming raid in time to warn the civilians who made their escape. In the rush that ensued six minor children were left behind and were captured by the Japanese. The Japanese cut off the forepart of the children's feet, and left them lying there bleeding. All of the children died. Major Soliman, Commanding Officer of guerrilla forces in Cadiz Area and former chief of Police of Bacolod, personally saw the dead bodies and buried the children."

(From the files of 443 CIC Det.)

d. The following reference suggests the abuse of civilians by Japanese troops here referred to as "stragglers." It is an extract from a handwritten "Situation Report on Collected Goods" 13 April (year unstated) issued by Ebata Hiroshi of Abuyog branch to Tacloban Branch Office:

- 1) "Summary: During the harvesting inhabitants were killed and young girls abducted by some stragglers. In addition three persons were missing."
- 2) "During the loading inhabitants were fired upon by stragglers resulting in injury to two persons." (ATIS Bulletin No. 1583, page 17)

3. Methods of Intimidating Civilians.

a. The use of family hostages is advocated in the following reference:

- 1) "1. Bataan Garrison Unit Anti-Guerrilla Operations. Garrison Bulletin, 21 January 1943."
- 2) "Investigations of the families of guerrillas must be thorough. Their wives and young children make the best hostages."

(ADVATIS Translation No. 26, Extract from file of intelligence reports. 1 January 1943 to

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12 October 1941
 b. One of the principal methods of Japanese civil intimidation is the "Round Up". A description of the perpetration of a round-up in the vicinity of Shintang, China and the procedure for carrying it out is given in the following extracts from a "Lecture by the Chief of Staff at Intelligence conference 25 October 1941 and a pamphlet on "Rounding Up" compiled by the 18 Division. The extracts are interesting not only because they give an example of Japanese punitive measures but because they reveal part of the philosophy used to rationalize the callous ruthlessness of these measures:

"OUTLINE OF THE ROUNDING UP IN THE VICINITY OF TUNGCHOW
 AND SHICHOW, 2 KM SOUTHWEST OF SHINTANG

1. Mutaguchi Force and Koyama Force of Oka Force.
 - a. The village was surrounded by concealing our plans.
 - 1) In the evening of the first day, the village was surrounded secretly from both water and land routes.
 - 2) The main points were secured.
2. Rounding Up.
 - a. At dawn on the second day, rounding up was started at once.
 - 1) The inhabitants were assembled in one place.
 - 2) The men were at one place and women and children were at another, and we examined them. The village chief stated that he denied the existence of weapons. Thus, there were not great results gained from the actions outlined above.
 - b. On the evening of the second day, the main strength was withdrawn, and a section remained to continue the rounding up.
 - 1) There were a reasonable number of men who resisted vigorously. They were imprisoned in a room and red candles (TN Sneezing gas) used on them.
 - 2) With the women the method used was to tell them that if they turned in their weapons their men would be set free.
3. Commencement of Rounding Up.
 - a. When there are no signs of submitting the weapons although the allotted time has elapsed after taking measures, conduct the round up resolutely without warning. The secret to obtain success by surprising the enemy, not only applies in battle, but also in rounding up.
 - b. In rounding up there are threatening methods such as using red or green candles (TN Sneezing or tear gasses) or announcing that the village will be burned and the natives will be massacred or using blank cartridges and ball ammunition.
 - c. As the objective is intimidation, it is preferable not to carry out the threat, but according to circumstances, it may be necessary to carry out part of it, as long as injury to life is not inflicted. In such cases it is necessary to endeavor to minimize injuries to the natives. At this time it is important not to let the natives perceive our intentions.
 - d. Examples of methods carried out are as follows:
 - 1) Use of the red candle.
 - a) In using the red candle put the entire populace (only men who are strong, excluding women, children and old men) in an appropriate

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room and burn the red tube. After a lapse of time let them go into the open air. There may be some casualties due to errors in the amount used and the time. (Burn one red candle in a room 6 to 8 Tsubo (TN Tsubo - 3.95 square yards) for three minutes in summer and four minutes at other times). Repeat this three or four times. (It is dangerous to use it over this amount).

4. Carrying Out A Round-up.

a. Four rules of conduct for the commander and men of a unit in charge of rounding up.

1) When trying to obtain results from a speedy round up of Cantonese whose temperament has been mentioned above, situations may arise compelling you to use forceful measures. However, it cannot be helped that the law abiding citizens must suffer in the destruction of insubordinate elements composed of only a hundred men. This is the rightful sacrifice for the establishment of New East Asia.

2) For this reason the rounding up commander and his men will thoroughly grasp the meaning of rounding up as mentioned above. The moment you resolve upon a round up, all weaker sentiments must be discarded and you will surge forward, firm in your belief. Apply yourself to the round up with such steady determination that if the purpose of the round up is not accomplished, you do not cease though you may burn the entire village or slaughter all the inhabitants. If you carry out the round up with determination like this, you will be able to achieve your purpose even in the very worst cases by burning down a few homes.

5. Extended Round-up.

a. The entire populace will be confined in a building and it will be forbidden to give them food and water. Bring into the village materials necessary for an extended bivouac such as bedding, field articles, etc. so as to indicate an extended round up. Store rations (more than the required amount) in places where it can be seen by the natives.

6. Effective Methods in Round-up.

a. Seized recalcitrant elements (It does not matter if they are from other villages) whom it is thought necessary to punish will be taken away at round up time and disposed of without the knowledge of the populace. Bring the village chief or an influential personage of the village to the place of disposal and intimidate him into cooperation with the Imperial Army. (The corpses are disposed so as not to reveal the number). Make him take part in the round up wholeheartedly. Also bring several boys 14-15 years old to the place and show them the corpses. Intimidate them, telling them that unless they tell the truth, they will be accorded the same fate."

(ATIS Enemy Publication No. 169, pages 12, 13)

7. Ludicrous in its expression but ominous in its intent is this copy of a handbill, printed in English, distributed in Mindanao during the last two years:

NOTICE

"1. The Japanese Armed Forces wishes to share the well-

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beings with the officials and peoples of the native land.

a. Wait the arrivals of the Japanese troops with confidence and ease. Regardless of the nationality, no one is necessary to flee.

2. Making resistance or taking the hostile actions against the Japanese Armed Forces, in any manner, leads the whole native land into the ashes. Therefore everyone should come under the protection of the Japanese Armed Forces without seeing even one drop of blood, and should continue daily business as usual.

3. Anyone who falls under the any of the followings will be considered as the interfering of the wellbeings of the native peoples, and therefore be subject to the death penalty. Be aware of not committing any of said crime.

a. Those who show hostility against the Japanese Armed Forces.

b. Those who jeopardize or break any existing means in politics, economics, industry, transportation, communication, financials, and etc.

c. Those who disturb the thoughts of the officials and peoples.

d. Any actions disturbing the economic and financial status.

Those who report to the Japanese Forces of any flagrant offence or preventing of any said crime will be rewarded by the Japanese Armed Forces.

Commander-in-Chief

The Japanese Armed Force"

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AFFIDAVITS FROM TWO FILIPINO WOMEN WHO
SURVIVED THE MANILA 45 ATROCITIES

Affidavits from Two Filipino Women Who Survived the

Manila February 1945 Atrocities

We left my sister in search of water and went to the still standing house of a friend. There were about 80 people assembled. On the 17th one Japanese soldier came in demanding a woman and, being refused, came back the same evening with six others. Then they took my father, who tried to protect us, and some other men and shot them in the corner of the same room. Afterwards, women and men were separated. We were brought into the kitchen, the men into the bathroom where the Japanese threw in hand grenades. Seven girls under 20 years of age, all pretty and white girls or mestizo, were taken to the dining room and raped after being completely undressed first. My little sister, being the last, hit the soldier and tried to escape through the door of the kitchen. She was shot twice in the abdomen and died in my arms after telling me what she had seen.

The four Japanese soldiers came to the door shooting at us. I was wounded in the neck. Then they called us out one by one saying, "We will give you medicine." I was the first who had to pass them and was bayoneted from the back twice. Falling down, I pretended to be dead and have seen all the women coming out meeting the bayonets and all dying on top of me in a pile. I lost consciousness but was awakened when a Japanese roughly tore the rings off my fingers, including my wedding ring. After my husband, also wounded, found me and we and a few other have been saved by the Americans who gave us First Aid and brought us to the hospital where I found my younger sister who told me her terrible story and had to have her leg amputated through pure brutality.

(s) M. de Maldonado

We were living in San Carlos Apartment until February 13 when we had a direct hit of a shell and the house started burning. We left and found an air raid shelter to move into. On the way I was badly wounded on the leg by machine gunning. I had to stay in the whole day till they could bring me further. We, that means myself, my sister Mrs. Maldonado, my younger sister and my father and brother-in-law and my 9 month old brother who was dying for the lack of water. So they decided to leave me to bring water to me which turned out to be impossible. I, with several other people stayed there for 6 days without water and food and every night the Japs hand-grenaded us and purposely struck my leg every time. On the 22, I was dragged by a friend behind the American lines and am now in Santo Tomas Hospital and my leg had to be amputated as the bone had been completely smashed.

(s) Vicky Lizarraga

Note: The Lizarragas are daughters of a well-known perfume manufacturer (Lizarraga y Cia). Maldonado is a Spanish Aristocrat, married to one of the daughters of Lizarraga.

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Phil CO/frw
File:

[25 January 1945]

Serial:

TOP SECRET

From: Commander Philippine Sea Frontier.
To : Chief of Naval Operations.
Via : Commander Seventh Fleet.

Subject: American Prisoners of War at Puerto Princesa,
Palawan, Massacre of.

Enclosures: (A) General Story of Massacre and Escape com-
piled from notes taken at initial inter-
view. (6 copies)
(B) Statement of Glenn Weddell McDole, 301051,
USMC. (6 copies)
(C) Statement of Douglas W. Bogue, Sgt., USMC.
(6 copies)
(D) Statement of Fern Joseph Barta, 381 18 35,
RMLc, USN. (6 copies)

1. The originals and five copies of the statements of Glenn Weddell McDole, 301051, USMC, Douglas W. Bogue, Sgt., and Fern Joseph Barta, 381 18 35, RMLc, USN., concerning the massacre by Japanese troops of American prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa, Palawan on 14 December 1944 are attached.

2. In questioning these men, it developed that an additional six prisoners, who are known to have escaped, were picked up at Brooks Point, Palawan, prior to their own arrival at that place, and were flown to Morotai. Since there was no contact between these two groups after their escape from Puerto Princesa, a comparison of the accounts given by the individual members of each group should serve to establish beyond question of doubt the facts concerning this outstanding example of Japanese brutality.

3. Glenn Weddell McDole, Douglas W. Bogue, and Fern Joseph Barta have been warned to avoid publicity upon their arrival in the United States, and have been advised that the decision in the matter of releasing details concerning the Puerto Princesa massacre will rest with the Navy Department, and not with them.

s/ J. L. Kaufman
J. L. KAUFMAN

On 23 January 1945 Sgt. Douglas Wm. Bogue, USMC., PFC. Glenn Wm. McDole, USMC., and RML/C Fern J. Barta, USN., were interviewed at Com 7th Fleet Headquarters, Tolosa, Leyte.

These men are former PsW, and have successfully escaped from a massacre of 140 out of 150 PsW, confined at Puerto Princesa, Palawan. There follows a brief, general story of the massacre and the escape, compiled from notes taken at this initial interview.

The composition of the PsW at the camp consisted of 146 enlisted men and 4 officers.

On 25 November 1944 one B-24 appeared over Brook's Point and dropped leaflets, printed in Japanese, concerning the poor treatment of American PsW. These cautioned and warned that better treatment should be forthcoming. This information was transmitted to PsW by a Radio Operator at the Puerto Princesa Prison Camp. Up to that time there had been no indication from the Japanese that any untoward treatment of the prisoners of war was in the offing. On 14 December 1944 the Allied convoy to Mindoro was sighted by Japanese naval planes. Both the PsW and the Japanese expected activity on Palawan and the Japs began arming service forces and passing out extra ammunition, grenades, etc., to the combat troops, in anticipation of an actual Allied landing at Puerto Princesa. The PsW were ordered back to their compound from their work on the Puerto Princesa airstrip. On sighting two P-38's the PsW were ordered into air-raid shelters with overheads and small entrances. A group of Japanese came from behind the constabulary barracks armed with LMG's, rifles, torches, and buckets of gasoline. Approximately forty men of "A" company who were in the first shelter were attacked first by the Japs. The soldiers threw torches into the shelter and then doused the men on the inside of the shelter with the gasoline, thereby setting the shelter and many of the men afire. The burning men ran out in an attempt to escape and were immediately shot down by the LMG's and rifles. This procedure appeared to be the start of a general massacre on down the line of the air-raid shelters. Consequently the instant escaped PsW, in a group of approximately forty men, made a break for the double-barbed-wire enclosure, crawled under, over and through the wire and escaped over a small bluff near the camp. They hid in the crevices, foliage, etc., hoping to escape from the Japanese. The escaped PsW state that the Japs did not immediately follow them but remained in the compound area burning and killing off the remainder who were unable to escape. Following this the Japs then proceeded to the base of the bluff and began to systematically hunt out the escapees and to kill them individually as they were found. Some observing this activity tried to swim the bay and were shot. The PsW saw no attempt being made to recover the bodies of those killed in the water. A group of five, of ten PsW known to have engaged hid out in the crevices on the shore from about 1400 until 2100 and then finding the way presumably clear proceeded to swim across the bay to the opposite shore. After reaching the opposite shore the group split, one man going North while the other four went south. Barta and Bogue were in the group going South. McDole remained on the Puerto Princesa side with a wounded man and did not make his way across the bay for several days. After being rescued by members of the San Lucia Penal Colony, they were assisted in making their way to Brook's Point where members of the Palawan Guerrilla Forces were contacted. They remained in safety until they were rescued by a PBX on 21 January 1945. They were evacuated to Tacloban and from there proceeded to Tolosa where arrangements were made to return them to the

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United States. Individual stories prepared by each PsW in this group are attached, along with a list of all PsW in the camp, as nearly as McDole can recall them.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS

The Japanese had issued an order that for every one man who escaped, ten would be killed. One afternoon, one Charles Street was missing from muster and ten men were immediately locked in the brig. There they were subjected to severe beatings. One known incident was the beating of Jack Ward with a section of iron pipe. Upon Street's return (who incidentally had temporarily lost his way back to camp and had not tried to escape) the prisoners were released. Street was then confined and severely beaten.

The food ration was small and the food poor. It consisted of a small portion of rice supplemented by soup made from camote greens and bones from Jap meat. The only additions to this diet were from fruit, coconuts, etc., stolen while working.

Their work consisted of hard manual labor, including the following: Unloading ships, truck driving, working as mechanics, clearing jungle, leveling ground, laying coral base for airstrips, pouring concrete, and filling holes. At first they were made to work only eight hours a day with every Sunday off. Rainy days were also holidays. Gradually this changed until they had only the days off on which rain made it impossible to work and the hours rose from eight to ten to twelve and finally from dawn to dusk. The PsW were forced to continue to work on the airstrip during air-raids. None were killed but some were wounded.

Japanese morale was very high until 19 October 1944 when B-24's hit the docks at Puerto Princesa, when it began a gradual descent. It was about this time that the Japs learned of the other landings in the Philippines and although they could never make direct statements, PsW did overhear criticism of General Yamashita. There was very little cooperation between Japanese Army and the small Navy forces at this base.

From PsW observations, they feel that Filipinos on Palawan are almost 100% pro-American. Upon learning of the return of the Americans to the Philippines they immediately stopped selling food, etc. to the Japs in an attempt to hamper their efforts.

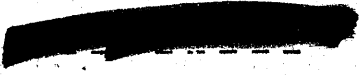
The airstrip clearing at Puerto Princesa was 2200 meters long and 100 meters wide. The strip itself was 1400 meters long and 70 meters wide. The PsW state that the strip is, at present, far from serviceable for all-weather usage, due to constant bombing.

The estimated Japanese garrison at Puerto Princesa is 2,000.

Phil-61-gwm

PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER

23 January 1945


Statement of Fern Joseph Barta, 381 18 35, RMLc, U.S. Navy.

I arrived in the islands on February 6, 1941 and was sent to Radio Cavite. Sometime in June I was transferred to Corrigidor. After that station became the main station of the 16th Naval District. I stayed at this station during the war

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until the surrender May 6th. On the 24th of May I was taken to Manila and stayed there until the 27th, then going to Cabanatuan. After staying in Cabanatuan for about three months I was taken to Puerto Princesa arriving there on August first, 1942.

The Japanese did not give the Americans but very little food and forced us to do the hardest kind of manual labor. They were very mean. On one occasion we were filling the bomb holes on the field and for no reason at all one of them hit my friend John M. Stanley over the head with a pick handle making a gash about 3 inches long in his head.

On December 14, 1944 there was a convoy seen off Palawan. The Japs assumed it was going to land there. At about noon they brought all the men in from the field. Then the air-raid was sounded. They made us get in our air-raid shelters and keep our heads below the ground. There were three main air-raid shelters. One near the fence in back of the compound was the special company hole. One behind it about one meter, with a passageway into the first, was the B Company hole. The third which was near the fence at the side of the compound was A Company hole. Then some of the men had special holes of their own. Most of these were near the fence.

At first I did not get in my shelter. But a Jap officer drew his saber and forced me to get under cover. About five minutes later I heard machine gun and rifle fire. Not knowing what was happening I looked out and saw several men on fire and being shot down by the Japs. One of them was my friend Rob. Hubbard.

So I and several other fellows in the hole went under the fence. Just as I got outside the fence I looked back and saw a Jap throw a torch in the other end of our hole and another one threw in a bucket of gasoline.

I half climbed and half fell down the cliff to the beach. Before I had been down there a minute they started shooting at us. One man, Hamric, was shot thru the arm. I put a tourniquet on his arm and he ran on.

There were two men with me John Lyons and Martin. We hid for awhile in a hole in the rocks but were forced to change our hiding place before long. Next we found an old sewer outlet and hid there until night. Several times that evening the Japs came around with lights and looked into our hole. But we ducked under the water and were not seen. Other men were hiding in the same hole. Two of them were Pacheco and Petry. Later Bogue joined us. Sometime between eight and nine o'clock Pacheco, Petry, Bogue, Martin and I started to swim the bay. I was the last one out of the hole and Lyons was gone when I came out.

Not being a good swimmer I passed out half-way across and when I came too again I was floating out the mouth of the bay, but was only about fifty yards from the shore. I hit the beach about sunrise the next morning.

After being in the jungle for ten days, I came to the Philippine Penal Colony. From there I was taken to Aborlan by the different colony officials. There I met two other escaped prisoners. Next we were taken to Brooks Point where we stayed with Guerrillas until being picked up by an American plane on January 21, 1945.

Signed Fern Joseph Barta RM 1/c
Fern Joseph BARTA
RMLc, 381-18-35, USN

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PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER

24 January 1945

Statement of Glenn Weddell McDole, 301051, USMC.

I was stationed at the Navy Yard, Cavite, P.I. before the war, with the "First Separate Marine Battalion". At the outbreak of war all marines were transferred into the 4th Reg. from Shanghai.

My main battleground was Corregidor where I was captured May 7, 1942. May 24, 1942 all prisoners were taken to Manila to await further transportation to Cabanatuan where I arrived May 27, 1942; May 30, 1942 I saw four Americans shot by a Japanese firing squad for an attempt to escape; July 24, 1942 I left Cabanatuan for a unknown destination; after reaching Manila we were put on a Japanese transport, Sanko Maru with our destination still unknown. August 1, 1942 we arrived at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P.I. where we were told we would work for 3 months then return to Manila. Our treatment at first was very good until August 9, 1942 when the first 6 (six) Americans made their escape (men to escape were: Buddy Henderson, USMC; Sidney Wright, USMC; Davies, USMC; Bobby Hodges, USN; Elliott, USN; 6th unknown but was of the U.S. Navy). Our punishment for these six men was 1/3 of a mess kit of rice once a day for 3 days; August 29, 1942 again two (2) men escaped (Joe Paul Little, USN and Charlie Watkins, (USN) our punishment again was the same mentioned. Then things started getting harder with a cut in chow, and men getting beat up every day.

I seen six men lashed to coconut trees and beat into unconsciousness because three had talked to a Filipino and the other three had stolen some corned beef. All six went back to Manila to higher authorities. Up till my escape one or two men were badly beaten up a day. We received no medical gear from the Japanese and I went through an appendix operation with no ether. After the first American B-24 bombed Puerto Princesa, October 19, 1944, times really did get hard with the men working at the point of a Bayonet, with men getting hit in head with pick handles and working from sun up till after dark on the air-field which had been our main work all the time in Puerto Princesa.

The Massacre

December 14, 1944 all men were brought back into camp at noon. Shortly after returning air-raid was sounded and we seen two (2) P-38s overhead. After all clear had been sounded we were not allowed to leave the air-raid shelter area. About two o'clock air-raid was sounded and we were all told to get into our shelter because hundreds of American airplanes were coming. We all figured that the Americans were going to land, so to make it safer for ourselves we did as commanded. Upon hearing a bunch of Japanese yelling, I looked out of my pit and seen a Japanese Captain come running out from behind our barracks into our area followed by about 50 - 60 Japanese soldiers armed with light machine guns, rifles and buckets. After seeing this I ducked back into my pit not yet knowing what was about to come off, when all of a sudden an explosion sounded, men screaming and the chatter of machine guns. Rufus W. Smith, USMC looked out of the pit but ducked back in immediately and said they are "murdering the men in A company pit." Hearing this I looked out and seen, Robert L.

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Hubbard coming out of the pit in a sheet of flames and he was shot down by a machine gun. After seeing this we began digging our way through a previously prepared escape hatch. This took a very short time as we had pick and shovel in our pit and had to dig through from 6" to 12" of dirt only. All men had gotten out of the hole but Rufus W. Smith and myself when Bancroft, a corpsman, jumped into the pit with us. Before we had got out we seen a torch thrown into our pit and a bucket of gasoline thrown in upon the torch. We could feel the heat from the fire as we got out of the hole and Bancroft screamed and I suppose the flames got him as I did not see him hit the beach with Smith and myself. I dug underneath a rubbish pile with two other men, Street and Evans (Smith went on down the beach). After the Japanese finished the murder above, they came down on the beach and began combing the rocks for us. As the Japanese patrol neared our hiding place, Street jumped up and started running for the bay but was shot before he had gone 10 meters. When the Japanese got within five meters of us Evans raised up and said, "all right you Jap bastard here I am and don't miss me", a volley of fire followed immediately. When Evans raised up all this rubbish fell in upon me so I was well covered. I could hear the gas being thrown upon his body to be burnt. After I knew they left my immediate area, I managed to make a small opening so as to get air and see out. About 35 meters down the beach I could see 6 Japanese with an American in the center being slowly tortured by bayonets when another Jap joined the group with a bucket and torch. The American knew his fate and began begging to be shot and not burnt, in such a high voice that I could hear him. Then I could see them pour gasoline on one foot and burn it, then another until he collapsed. Then they poured gasoline over his body and set it off. I was unable to leave my hiding that night because of a Japanese patrol in the area until sun up when they made their last search. I left this hiding place late in the afternoon and moved down the beach into the rocks so that I could attempt to swim the Puerto Princesa bay, but it was too ruff that night so I gave it up. The following morning December 16, 1944, I found a man (Hamric, Dane Hampton) who had been shot in the left arm. Gangarine had already set in and he was in very much pain. That night I attempted to cross the bay with him, but his condition made it impossible so again I returned and stayed with him till the night of December 18th when he passed away. After covering the body I started to swim the channel. I reached the Iwahig Penal Colony side the following morning shortly after dawn. I rested till late in the afternoon then started to swim an inlet toward a small colony (T.O. Colony). About half-way across I ran into a fish trap and was too exhausted to continue further so I crawled on top of the trap and stayed all night. The following morning I was rescued by Iwahig prisoners coming out to gather their fish. The prisoners took me into their colony, gave me chow, dry clothing and did all they possibly could for me. While I was there they also rescued Sgt. Bogue. The Iwahig prisoners made it possible for us to meet Pedro Paje, asst. director of the Iwahig Penal Colony, the doctor of the colony and the chief of police all of whom were members of the Guerrillas -- organization. These able bodied men sent us on our road to freedom. We arrived at Brooke's Point, Jan 7, 1945. At the Guerrilla's Headquarters in the southern sector of Palawan, Capt. Nazario B. Mayor, the Commanding Officer treated us with the best of care. January 21, 1945 we were picked up by a PBV which brought supplies to the A-1B operator located at Brooke's Point. While in Brooke's Point I found the Guerrillas anxious to get weapons so as to move against the

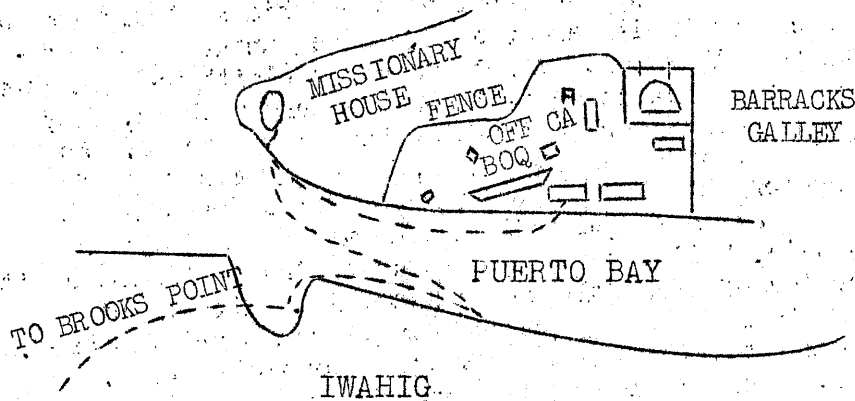
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Japanese. I can thank only the Guerrillas and the act of God for my safe return to American Hands.

Signed Glenn W McDole
Glenn W McDole,
301051, Pfc, USMC.

MEANS OF ESCAPE



Phil-61-gwm

PHILIPPINE SEA FRONTIER

23 January 1945

Statement of Douglas W. Bogue, Sgt., USMC.

I arrived in Olongapo, P.I. with the 4th Marines from Shanghai, China in the later part of November 1941. Upon the outbreak of the war with Japan we withdrew from Olongapo down through Bataan and eventually ended up as beach defense on the fortified island of Corregidor where we remained until our surrender by General Wainwright on May 7, 1942 to the Japanese Forces. The word for war is hell, but there is no word for being a prisoner of war of the Japs.

After the surrender all American and Filipino Forces on the island were congregated in one small area on Corregidor where we remained until May 24, 1942. We were then removed from Corregidor to the old Bilibid prison in Manila and from there to Cabanatuan by train (100 men per under sized box car). The prison camp itself was a training camp for the Philippine Army. From this camp work details were continually being sent out on different projects. One group of 1500 Americans was sent to Japan while I was there. Four Americans attempted to escape but were caught and shot. I witnessed this execution there.

On July 24, 1942 along with three hundred and some other Americans, I was sent out on detail which turned out to be the construction of an airfield at Puerto Princesa, Palawan. Work on the airfield commenced within a few days after arrival. We had no equipment for this kind of work but picks, shovels, axes and a few old trucks. Not until the field was practically completed a year and a half later did a tractor and a roller arrive. At first the work, food and living quarters were not too bad, but like everything else the food began to get worse, we worked longer hours and the Jap guard began to abuse the men. Towards the end the chow was unfit for human consumption, the Japs were severely abusing the men and work was from dawn till dark.

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There were several escapes from camp, some were successful but others were caught, tortured and eventually shot. A standing order prevailed by the Jap C.O. that for every American who successfully escaped 10 others would be shot. No one escaped after the publishing of this order so it was never carried out.

Everything was proceeding in its natural course of prison life until October 19, 1944 when Puerto Princesa was raided by an American B-24. This raid along with others that followed brought a new turn of events. All shipping had stopped, the airfield was destroyed along with unknown number of planes, and above all the Japs began to realize that the Americans were returning to the Philippines. The Japs morale dropped a 1000% while the American prisoners morale went up 5000%. Our job from that date until the fatal day of December 14, 1944 was filling in bomb craters on the airfield, even during the actual raids.

The climax of the whole situation came on December 14, 1944 when seaplanes, operating from Puerto Princesa, sighted the American convoy in the Sulu Sea which was headed toward Mindoro. The Jap C.O. thinking that this was going to be a landing at Puerto Princesa attempted to carry out his orders in getting rid of us 150 American prisoners.

At approximately (1400) December 14, 1944, all American working parties were called into the compound area and forced to remain around our air-raid shelters which we had made since the first raid of October 19, 1944. These shelters were nothing more than 3 trenches about 5 feet in depth and long enough to hold 50 men each, all 3 shelters having an overhead with a small entrance at each end. Some of the men constructed individual shelters like myself, building mine close to the barb-wire fence and right on the edge of the bluff which dropped away to the beach some 60 feet below. All around these shelters there was a double fence 2 meters high of barb-wire.

After sitting around some 30 minutes, 2 P-38s were seen circling overhead. At this time the Jap guards forced all hands to get into their shelters and remain under cover, telling us that there were hundreds of American planes coming. As soon as everyone was secured below the ground some 50 to 60 Jap soldiers armed with light machine guns, rifles and buckets of gasoline appeared and immediately attacked the unsuspecting, defenseless, prisoners in the first shelter. (There were approximately 40 Americans in this shelter). The procedure of attack was simple; first throwing a lighted torch into the entrance and following it up with a bucket or two of gasoline which would explode setting everyone afire, in the shelter, then as the men would run screaming out of the shelter they would be mowed down by machine-guns or rifles.

I was sitting in my shelter when I heard the first dull explosion and yelling of the Jap soldiers. As I looked out of the entrance the scene lay before me of the Japs massacring the Americans. Continuing to gaze dumfounded, I seen several Americans, (while still burning or wounded), rush the Japs and fight them hand to hand. One American, whom I could not recognize in the confusion, succeeded in tearing a rifle from one Jap, shooting the Jap, but another Jap bayoneted the American to death from behind.

Taking all this inhuman action in at a glance, I was forced to withdraw my head as I was being shot at point-blank. There was one possible chance of temporary escape and that was through the barb-wire fence down the bluff to the beach where the rocks afforded hiding places. Without hesitation I tore bare-handed through the barb-wire fences and leaped down the bluff. I was not surprised in seeing other men doing likewise. Maybe 30

to 40 were successful in getting through the fence down to the water's edge. Of these several attempted to swim across the bay immediately, but were shot in the water. I took refuge in a small crack among the rocks where I remained, all the time hearing the butchery going on above. They even resorted to using dynamite in forcing some men from their shelters. I knew as soon as it was over above, they would be down probing among the rocks spotting us and shooting us. The stench of burning flesh was strong. Shortly after this they were moving in groups among the rocks dragging the Americans out and murdering them as they found them. By the Grace of God I was overlooked. Those patrols continued to operate until it became dark when they retired to the bluff above. The incoming tide forced me from my hiding place. While crawling cautiously about I found I was not the only fortunate devil. Finding four others we remained together until about (2100) when we decided to swim the bay, our only chance of escape. The other four men were F. J. Barta, RMLc, USN., Pfc. Martyn, USMC. Pvts. Petri and Pacheco, U.S. Army. We all started out swimming about 20 meters apart but due to the tide and darkness we did not arrive together on the opposite side.

Upon my arrival on the opposite shore (approx. 8 kilo) I then had to proceed through the jungle for 5 days and nights without food or water except rain before being rescued by the Filipino prisoners at the Iwahig Penal Colony. Arriving at the colony I met another escaped prisoner, Pfc. Glenn W. McDole, USMC. The head prisoner notified Mr. Pedro Paje, (Asst. General Director of the Iwahig Penal Colony) who is in charge of underground activities against the Japs in that area. We were clothed and fed as I was unable to walk, put on horseback and with the aid of a guide, Mr. Palamos (Chief of Police, Iwahig Penal Colony), we were taken to Imagauan where Mr. Bacosa (Engineer, Davao Penal Colony) took us further south to Aburlan. Here Barta, F.J., RMLc, USN joined us and we proceeded by banca to Brooke's Pt., the guerrilla Hdqts. at southern Palauan, Capt. Nazario B. Mayer, commanding. Here we remained being well treated until January 21, 1945 when we were picked up by a PBV-5 sent from Leyte with supplies for the radio station at Brooke's Pt., which is operated by the U.S. Army.

We arrived aboard the U.S.S. Tangier in Leyte the evening of January 21, 1945.

Signed

Douglas W. Bogue, Sgt., USMC.

At the time of the massacre there were exactly 150 American P.O.W. at Puerto Princesa, Palawa. Four of these men were officers. To the best of my knowledge only 9 or 10 men escaped at the time of the massacre. The names of these men were: Cpl. Rufus W. Smith, USMC., RMLc Fern J. Barta, USN., Pfc. Glenn W. McDole, USMC., Sgt. Douglas W. Bogue, USMC., Pvt. Eugene Neilsen, USA., Pvt. Edwin Petry, USA., Pvt. ---- Pacheco, USA. (200th AA-CA), Pvt. Edgar Jones Koblos, USA., Cpl. William Balchus, USA., Pfc. Donald Martyn, USMC. (escape?).

Martyn proceeded north from Iwahig and has not been heard from since. Barta, F.J., RMLc, USN. and Pfc. Glenn W. McDole are with me here at Leyte. I understand the remaining six men proceeded to Brooke's Pt. and before our arrival at that place they were picked up by plane and taken to Morotai Is.

We have done our best to remember the names of the prisoners who were with us at Puerto Princesa Camp and who are

now presumed to be dead. I am attaching the statement which we have prepared in this connection. The ten names listed above are not included in this statement.

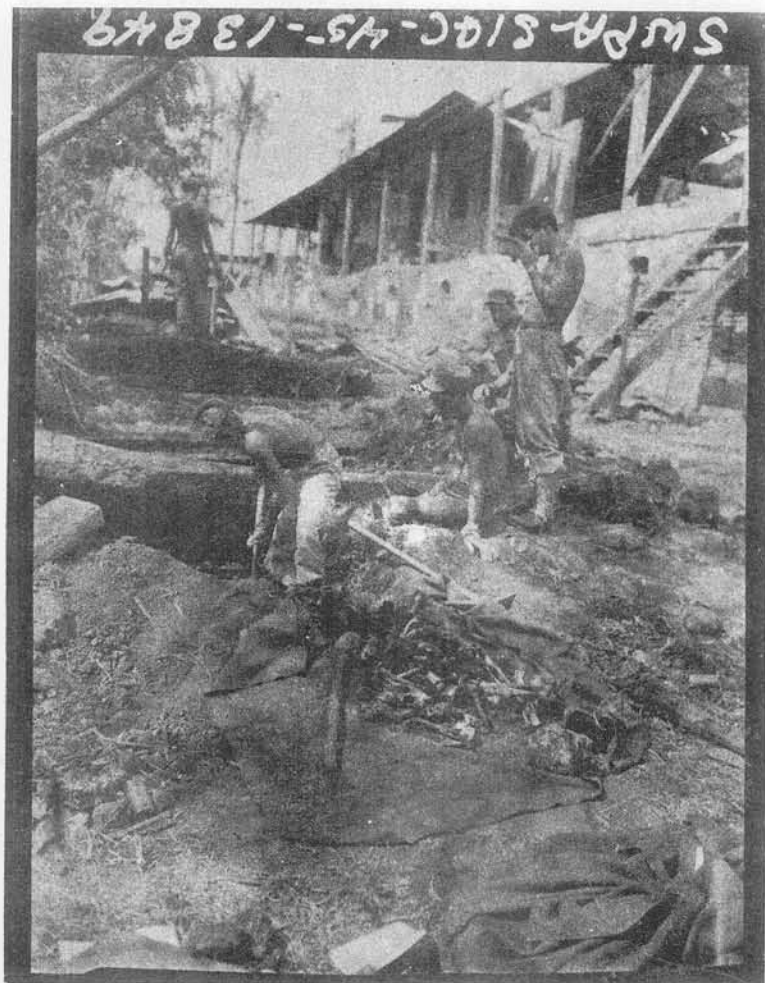
Signed Douglas W. Bogue
Douglas W. Bogue, Sgt., USMC

Attached list of names:

Bruni, Fred Tobias, Captain, USA.
Knight, Henry Carlisle, Lt.-Comdr., USN. (Dentist)
Mango, Carl Louis, 1st Lieut., USA.
Turner, Glenn C., Warrant Officer, USA.

McNally, Theodore, Chief, USN.
Barnes, Carl Ellis, Chief, USN.
Smith, Julio Forrest, Chief, USN.
Smith, Charles Carlisle, Jr., Chief, USN.
Adkins, Robert Arthur, Corp., USMC.
Price, Dillard, Pfc., USMC.
Walker, George Murray, Corp., USMC.
Warren, John Otis, Pfc., USMC.
Lindsey, Kenneth C., Corp., USMC.
Arispie, H., Pvt., USA.
Huston, Pvt., USA.
Thomas, Delber, Pfc., USA.
Crandell, Jessie, Pvt., USA.
Lindsay, Pvt., USA.
Buchanan, Vernon, USN.
Skaggs, Owen Neil, Pfc., USMC.
Eyre, George, Pfc., USA.
Seagraves, Raymond, Pfc., USMC.
Cravera, Pvt., USA.
Rudd, James Rollie, Pvt., USA.
Rigas, Peter Tom, Pfc., USMC.
Burnett, Douglas, Corp., USA.
Fryan, William, Pfc., USMC.
Williams, Maurice Scott, Jr., Sgt., USA.
Cook, Harry, Chief Aerog., USN.
Geuffreda, Milne Paul, Pfc., USA.
Sweany, Leslie, Pfc., USA.
Bailey, Homer Ray., USA.
Swinney, Homer, Pfc., USA.
Pitts, James, "A", Pvt., USA.
Teel, Glen, Pvt., USA.
Goodykoonty, Richard, Pvt., USA.
Kazlauskas, Richard Joseph, Pvt., USA.
Hicks, Pvt., USA.
Dutton, Glen, Pvt., USA.
Rector, Vernon, Pfc., USA.
Deal, Corp., USA.
Hubbard, Robert L., Corp., USA.
Hubbard, Hugh Boyd, Jr., Pvt., USA.
Smith, Kenneth Otto, Pfc., USA.
Street, Charles Hiram, Corp., USA.
Evans, Corp., USA.
Lampshire, Leo Nick., Sgt., USA.
Daniels, Tommie Linsley, Pvt., USA.

King, Harold Wayne, Pvt., USA.
 Adams, Jewett Franklin, T/Sgt., USMC.
 Novak, Pvt., USA.
 Carter, Casey, Pvt., USA.
 Rankin, Homer, Corp., USA.
 Yeast, Williard Rue, Corp., USA.
 Million, Joe Baxter, Sgt., USA.
 Terry, Jolly "E", Pvt., USA.
 Blackburn, Wilbur, USN.
 Rea, Pvt., USA.
 Fletcher, Pvt., USN.
 Gee, Pvt., USA.
 Hawkins, D., Pvt., USA.
 Arraujo, Henry H., Pvt., USA.
 Koerner, Richard A., T/Sgt., USA.
 Hale, USN.
 Snyder, Sgt., USA.
 Sierra, Gabriel, Jr., Pvt., USA.
 Harris, Solman, T. USN.
 Nole, Harry, Pfc., USA.
 Waddell, George M., Pfc., USMC.
 Gillispie, Bill, USN.
 Choate, Pfc., USA.
 Diaz, Johnny, Pvt., USA.
 Walker, Carl "M", Sgt., USA.
 Moore, Sgt., USA.
 Harbin, T/Sgt., USA.
 Schultz, Corp., USMC.
 Skidmore, Pfc., USMC.
 Kozunch, Stephen, Corp., USMC.
 Stanley, John Marvin, Pfc., USA.
 Hugher, John "F", P/Sgt., USMC.
 Hammock, Sgt., USMC.
 Stanley, Pvt., USA.
 Vitatove, Ted Edgar, Pvt., USA.
 (Vitatove)
 Stevenson, Pvt., USA.
 Otero, Pvt., USA.
 Saiz, Pvt., USA.
 Lyons, Pvt., USA.
 Stidham, Sgt., USA.
 Jakobson, Pvt., USA.
 Cullins, Pvt., USA.
 Uballo, Corp., USA.
 Czachkowski, Pvt., USA.
 Rhodes, Pvt., USA.
 Hamric, Dave Hampton, Corp., USA.
 Sirfus, Charlie, Pfc., USA.



SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13849

20 March 1945

Palawan Island: Through study of bones and teeth, U.S. Officers and Medical Corpsmen are attempting to identify the 140 American military prisoners of war, captured at Bataan and Corregidor and burned alive at Puerto Princesa. Picture shows Medics excavating charred remains, which will be given military funeral and full honors, after examination for possible identification.

Photographer: Lt. Rothberg



SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13850

20 March 1945

Palawan Island: Picture shows Puerto Princesa's former air raid shelters and the charred remains of American military prisoners of war.

Photographer: Lt. Rothberg



SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13854

20 March 1945

Palawan Island: Picture at Puerto Princesa shows Medic examining skull for possible identification through teeth.

Photographer: Lt. Rothberg

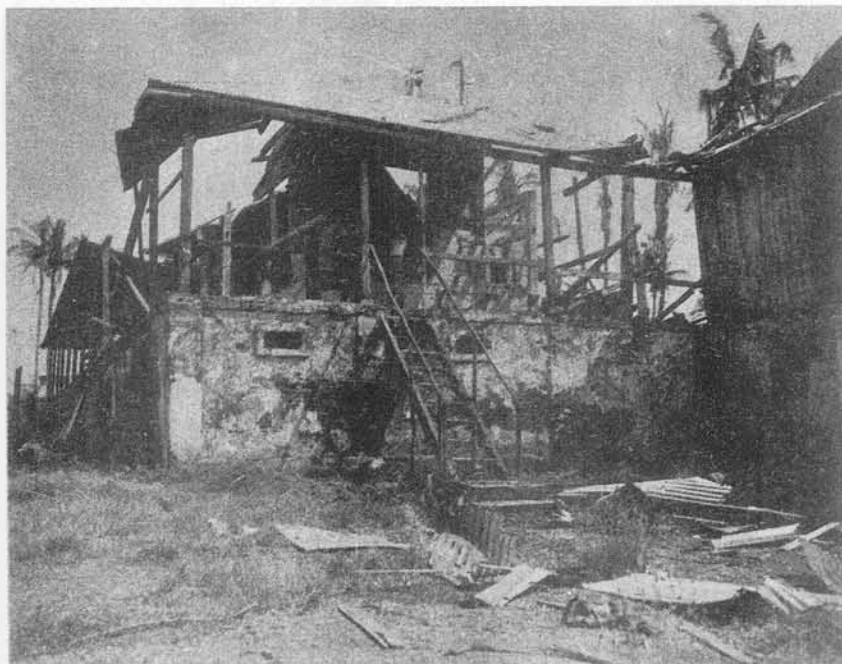


SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13093

March 1, 1945

Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, P.I.: Dormitory interior showing pallets upon which 150 American soldiers, sailors, and marines slept in the American prisoner of war stockade in Puerto Princesa. All had surrendered on Bataan in April, 1942. The prisoners hand-labored in building Japanese airstrips until 14 Dec 1944 when, without warning or explanation, the Japanese herded them into air raid shelters and burned them alive, except for the seven or possibly ten who got away.

Photographer: Sgt. Chester Kronfeld



SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13094

March 1, 1945

Palawan Island: Rear view of building which housed 150 American soldiers, sailors, and marines in the American prisoners of war camp in Puerto Princesa.

Photographer: Sgt. Chester Kronfeld



SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13095

March 1, 1945

Palawan Island: Crematory pit, one of the raid shelters in which American prisoners of war were burned alive in the Japanese internment camp at Puerto Princesa. The Japanese made a slight attempt to cover up the crime by throwing earth over the entrance. Opening the shelter American troops found mounds of scorched bones.

Photographer: Sgt. Chester Kronfeld

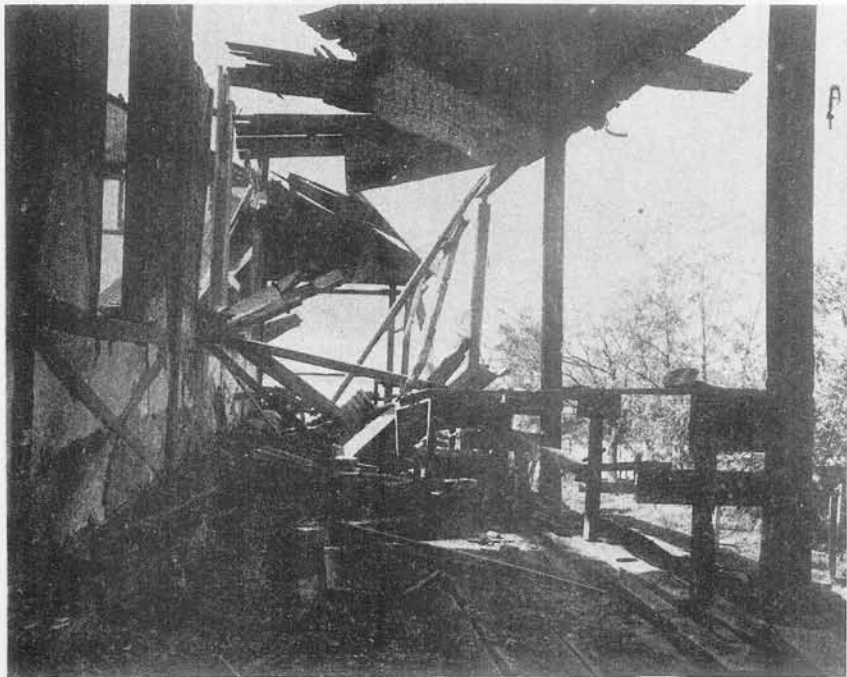


SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13096

March 1, 1945.

Palawan Island: Front view of American prisoner of war camp at Puerto Princesa. Atrocity was revealed when American troops landed on Palawan.

Photographer: Sgt. Chester Kronfeld

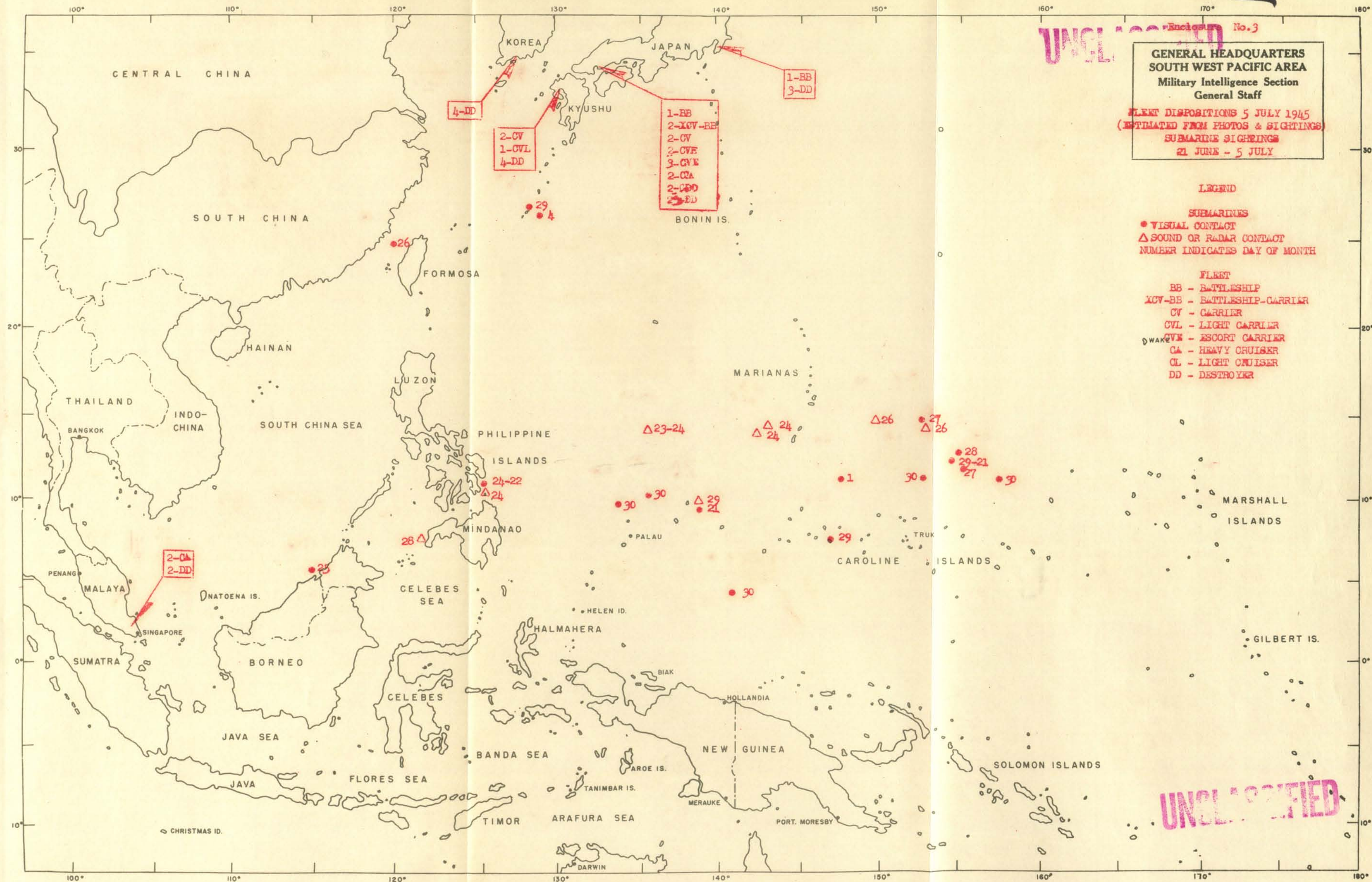


SWPA - Sig C - 45 - 13097

March 1, 1945

Palawan Island: Eating bench on the porch of American prisoner of war camp at Puerto Princesa. Visible on the right is a mess gear, US Army issue, which bears the name of Edwin A. Petrio, Venice, California, 7th Material Squadron.

Photographer: Sgt. Chester Kronfeld

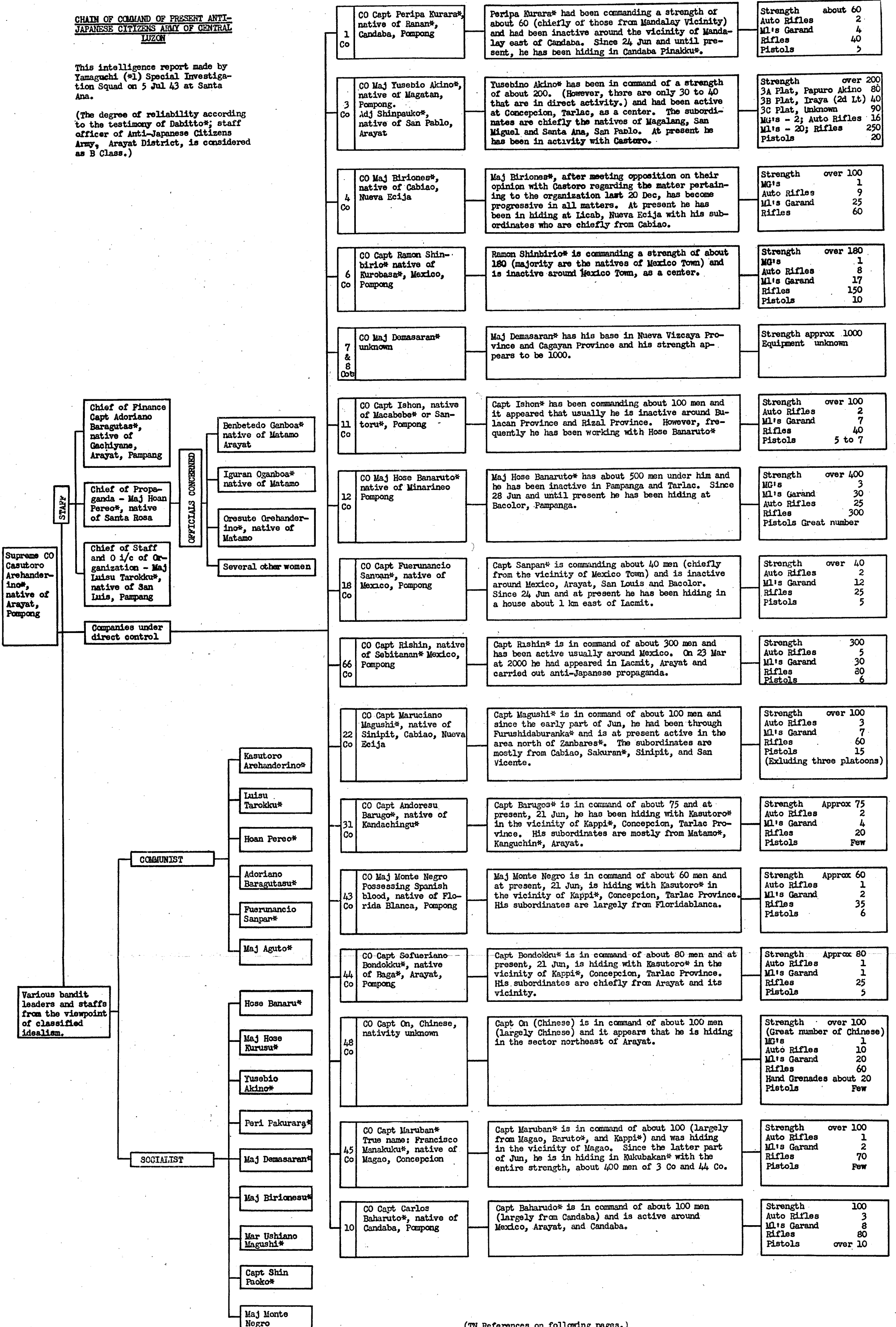


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CHAIN OF COMMAND OF PRESENT ANTI-JAPANESE CITIZENS ARMY OF CENTRAL LUZON

This intelligence report made by Yamaguchi (#1) Special Investigation Squad on 5 Jul 43 at Santa Ana.

(The degree of reliability according to the testimony of Dabitto*, staff officer of Anti-Japanese Citizens Army, Arayat District, is considered as B Class.)



(TN References on following pages.)

(*) etc:-

(1) 山口

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
South West Pacific Area
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

PERIODIC SUMMARY OF ENEMY TRENDS

Date*

*The date of the Summary, not reproduced, will vary from volume to volume inasmuch as actual war-time originals are utilized here. The Summary following this page is an original issued on the date it bears.

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15
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF

PERIODIC SUMMARY OF ENEMY TRENDS

No.
37

DATE
6 July 1945

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- UNCLASSIFIED
-

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From Daily Summary No. 1174 21/22 Jun 1945
To Daily Summary No. 1188 5/6 Jul 1945

I GROUND:

A. Northeast Sector:

1. BOUGAINVILLE: In the southern sector, the enemy continued to offer stubborn resistance along the Buin Road between the Mobiai and Mivo Rivers. Patrols reported strong enemy positions along the Mivo with main strength concentrated at the Buin Road ford. Other large concentrations were reported in the villages north of the Buin Road between the Oamai and Porror Rivers, approximately 7 miles west of Buin. Several contacts were made during the period with small enemy groups in the central sector. The northern sector situation remained unchanged. There were no new significant trends in the operational areas. While the enemy's attitude is not particularly aggressive, he appears determined to stubbornly defend those approaches to his main source of food supply in the Buin area.

2. NEW BRITAIN: The general situation in both the Wide Bay and Open Bay sectors remains unchanged. There were no enemy contacts in extensive patrolling during the period.

3. NEW GUINEA: Enemy troops were forced to withdraw from two strongly fortified positions south of Wewak guarding the main line of communication to Numoikun and the Passam Track leading to the headquarters of the Japanese 51st Division. However, control of these approaches was not relinquished as new positions were taken up 1,000 yards west of Mt Tazaki and to the south, astride the Big Road. East of Maprik, stubborn opposition was encountered as Allied troops advanced east of the Yamil and Malabasakum villages. The enemy will bitterly contest any advance south from Wewak or east from Yamil, in an attempt to deny our forces the entrance into this developed area where he probably has elected to make a defensive stand.

B. Philippines:

4. MINDANAO: In Northern Mindanao, the enemy's disengagement and retreat to Agusan Valley did not improve his situation. The maneuver probably was a desperate, uncoordinated makeshift solely for survival. Upper Agusan Valley's unique combination of terrain both productive of subsistence and inaccessible except via streams, probably induced the enemy's move. Moreover, no other avenue of retreat from Bukidnon was feasible. Enemy troops in the Waloe-Camota-Langasian area have been engaged in new hut and trail construction, land cultivation, and foraging. This activity by small, dispersed Jap groups produced no organized defensive resistance to our penetration and widespread patrolling of the Waloe area. As an effective combat unit, the 30th Division or even intact components thereof no longer exist.

In Southern Mindanao, 100th Division remnants and naval ground troop stragglers redoubled their efforts, within their meagre capabilities, to hold the Kibawe-Talomo Trail northwest of Davao. Captured documents indicate his intention of scattering to inland mountains, probably centering around Mt. Apo, when this is no longer possible. A resurgence of activity and the beginning of local demolitions around Sarangani Bay during the period, were precipitated by organized guerrilla penetrations toward this last important coastal area still in enemy hands.

5. VISAYAS: No change was noted in the enemy's hopeless Visayan situation: scattered attempts at physical survival in remote inland areas of Northern Cebu and Negros.

6. LUZON: With the exception of a few stragglers, Cagayan Valley has been cleared. Enemy troops were either destroyed or dispersed to remote areas as remnants withdrew to the high terrain east of the Cagayan River, to the Catagayan Mountains, 25 miles southeast of Aparri, and to Palanan Bay. While regrouping on the high ground between Highway 11 and Highway 4

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continues generally west of Banaue, the enemy is clinging to defensive installations astride the approaches leading into the Kiangnan-Banaue sector. Northwest of Bagabag, numerous pockets of resistance were eliminated but along Highway 4, 3 miles east of Kiangnan, well fortified defensive positions supported by intense automatic fire are being held. Bauko, 8 miles east of Cervantes, was captured by Philippine Army units against moderate to heavy opposition, while along the Mankayan approach stubborn resistance from a well entrenched defensive position was met from high ground 1,500 yards northwest of the village. To the south, our troops reached Camp 30, on Highway 11, (12 miles northeast of Baguio) and moves along the Ambuclao-Bokod Road culminated in seizure of the Daklan airfield. The Aritao-Pingkian-Kayapa-Boboc Trail was cleared of enemy, as well as the Old Spanish Trail, east of Santa Fe and Balete Pass. Northeast of Manila, only ineffective scattered remnants of the former Shimbu force remain; there were no significant contacts in this sector.

C. Northwest Sector:

7. BORNEO:

a. Balikpapan: The Allied landing on the Klandasan beach encountered only light, scattered and ineffective fire from small arms, mortars and some artillery. Significant resistance failed to materialize as our troops secured the Balikpapan town and dock area and the Manggar airfield. Contact inland with the enemy in force did not materialize but evidence pointed towards a troop consolidation in the Mt Batochampan area, northeast of Balikpapan. A notable paucity of documents precluded an accurate analysis of enemy order of battle although some clue was obtained to the intended use of possibly three infantry battalions for the sector's defense. The overall trend was one of withdrawal. With the loss of the most important installations, the enemy's only remaining capabilities are to withdraw inland where he may attempt to harass our troops from isolated strongpoints or finally join other troop concentrations reportedly at Samarinda in the north and Bandjermasin in the southwest.

b. Brunei: No significant enemy opposition developed in Northwest Borneo. Allied troops, overcoming slight resistance occupied Beaufort, important railroad junction on the Jesselton-Weston-Tenom railroad. Elsewhere scattered and minor contacts were made by land and river patrols. Recent ground developments along the Padas River, south and east of Beaufort, suggests the disposition of enemy troops to secure the line of the Padas River southeast to Tenom. This area may be the scene of his first substantial defense to deny our forces the approaches to the general northwest coastal sector. Southwest of Brunei, Miri town was found unoccupied. Evacuation of enemy troops from this area was well under way prior to the Allied landing at Lutong, 9 miles north of Miri. A consolidation of isolated garrisons along the west coast for eventual use in the vicinity of Kuching, appears to be taking place.

c. Tarakan: Organized resistance on Tarakan has ceased. Only scattered remnants, probably not more than 100, remain; these are moving north and east towards the coast, attempting to escape to the mainland by rafts and small native craft.

D. Asiatic Mainland:

8. CHINA: Troop movement patterns in China have traced withdrawal from the coastal ports of Amoy, Foochow and Wenchow. Evacuation of Hainan Island has been nearly completed, and Luichow Peninsula troops have been partially evacuated to the Canton area. Movement northward from Canton through Kukong and Hangyang and withdrawals from the Luichow-Kweilin-Hangyang area to the Kaifeng and Shanghai vicinities is noted, where at present there are large concentrations of troops. Chinese forces are harassing these troop movements, making limited encroachments into the enemy's lines of communication, and quickly reoccupying areas relinquished by the Japanese. On the whole, however, movements have been orderly and the overall enemy withdrawal and consolidation appears to be proceeding without significant interruptions. It is not yet known how complete the enemy's withdrawal from Central and South China will be, but

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it is evident that he is achieving a strategic northern concentration of troops which may be committed to areas deemed by the Japanese as most likely to be attacked.

E. Recapitulation - Ground:

- Par. 1 - BOUGAINVILLE: Continued stubborn resistance in south.
- Par. 2 - NEW BRITAIN : Static situation.
- Par. 3 - NEW GUINEA : Continued resistance south of Wewak and east of Yamil.
- Par. 4 - MINDANAO : Remnants of 30th and 100th Divisions are withdrawing to Agusan Valley and Mt. Apo respectively.
- Par. 5 - VISAYAS : Static situation.
- Par. 6 - LUZON : Cagayan Valley troops dispersed into Sierra Madres; stubborn defense in Kiangnan-Banaue-Mankayan area.
- Par. 7 - BORNEO:
 - a. Balikpapan - Withdrawal to Mt. Batochampar area indicated.
 - b. Brunei - Padas River defense line suggested.
 - c. Tarakan - Resistance ended.
- Par. 8 - CHINA : Strategic northward shift of troops noted.

II AIR:

9. AIR OPERATIONS:

a. PHILIPPINES: No enemy air activity was observed in the Philippines during the period. It is still possible for the enemy to make occasional reconnaissance or harassing raids from Fornosa bases.

b. BORNEO: Four interceptions were made, with Balikpapan the scene of the largest: an attack upon 24 B-24s by 6 enemy aircraft, 30 June. No damage was sustained by either friendly or intercepting aircraft. Other minor interceptions were also made over Kotawaringin and Manggar, again with no damage to either side. Approximately 12 enemy aircraft took part in the four interceptions. Offensive sorties by the enemy were confined to an attack upon Allied shipping off Balikpapan on 25 June, with six torpedo bombers participating, 3 of which were shot down by ship's AA.

c. CELEBES: The enemy continued minor interception with most of his activity centered in the Limboeng-Makassar area. At least 22 enemy aircraft participated in 9 ineffective interceptions, with a minimum of 2 enemy aircraft shot down.

d. CHINA, FRENCH INDO CHINA AND MALAYA: From Korea to the Malay Peninsula enemy air opposition to Allied air attacks averaged one interception per day. The largest single interception occurred over Hatien, on 22 June, when 8-9 enemy aircraft ineffectively attacked two search aircraft in the area. A total of 38 Japanese planes took part in the overall total of interceptions. Of these, three were shot down and two damaged, with no loss of Allied aircraft. In this large area, estimated enemy air strength has decreased somewhat in all zones except Malaya-Sumatra, which has enjoyed a reinforcement of its bomber strength. The enemy possesses the capability of stiffening his aerial opposition to Allied missions to a considerable extent. So far, however, he has chosen to conserve the bulk of his air strength.

e. FORMOSA: Minor and ineffective interceptions of Allied aircraft continued to take place in the Formosa area. These interceptions consisted almost exclusively of enemy aircraft making unaggressive passes singly or in twos, a total of 8 interceptions being made, with 10 aircraft participating. Four ineffective interceptions were made over Mako, in the Pescadores. Formosa does possess sufficient aircraft to present more than the token opposition encountered, having some 118 aircraft distributed among approximately 12 permanent air bases and numerous landing strips. It is possible that enemy air strength is being reserved in Formosa, for projected use against our bases in the Nansei Shotos.

f. NANSEI SHOTO: The enemy resumed his aerial attacks against Okinawa on 21/22 June after two weeks of comparative inactivity. A total of 57 enemy aircraft was shot down during a 48 hour period ending 2400I/22 June. The raids were directed against Kerama shipping with a few succeeding in penetrating CAP and pickets to reach Okinawa targets. Although these raids consisted of small elements of 1 to 3 aircraft, 2 Baks were carried by Bettys, and 6 suicide attacks were made, resulting in the sinking

of a decoy vessel and one LSM, and the damaging of two seaplane tenders, one seriously. On 24 June, twin engine bombers accomplished four raids with four enemy aircraft shot down over Ie Shima. This enemy effort was followed by air attacks on 25 June, when 16 daylight raids were carried out against Okinawa targets. Floatplanes comprised the bulk of the attacking aircraft, and of these, 12 were shot down. During the remainder of the period, enemy air activity lapsed into intermittent attacks by lone raiders. The enemy may elect to continue periodic raids in strength comparable to those of 21/22 June. His frugal expenditure of air strength, however, indicates a greater likelihood of his confining his activity against Okinawa to sporadic reconnaissance and harassing missions.

g. JAPAN: Interception by enemy aircraft over both Honshu and Kyushu continued to vary from aggressive interception by as many as 60 Jap aircraft to none at all. The enemy's most effective interception was carried out over Tokyo on 23 June, when 90 P-51s were met by a strong force of enemy fighters. Nineteen Japanese aircraft were shot down, one probably shot down and 13 damaged, for a loss of 3 P-51s. In addition, Japanese losses included 13 aircraft destroyed on the ground, 12 probably destroyed and 10 damaged. The enemy also presented air opposition to bomber and fighter sorties against Osaka and Nagoya, falling short, in all instances, of providing effective interception. Over Kyushu, 3 July, more than 100 enemy aircraft rose to intercept. Sixty aircraft attacked 24 F4Us sweeping Kyushu targets, eight of the enemy planes being shot down to none of ours. The enemy pilots and tactics were described as "excellent". The preceding day, 5 B-24s had been met by 18 enemy aircraft, though the interception was less aggressively carried out. At least two interceptions were made in the Kuriles, by 3-4 aircraft, in each case. The enemy planes were shot down or damaged. The enemy air capabilities in Japan proper have shown an increase during the period. In all subdivisions of Japan; Kuriles-Hokkaido, the Tokyo Area, the Nagoya-Osaka Area and the Kure-Kyushu Area, estimated air strength has shown an increase in fighters, bombers and other tactical aircraft. The one exception to this is Kure-Kyushu, which shows a decrease in bomber strength. The enemy appears to be conserving his strength in anticipation of an expected invasion.

10. AIR STRENGTH: Enemy air strength showed an increase of 618 aircraft, or an over-all increase of more than 13% over the preceding period. Manchuria, China, Indo China and East NEI showed decreases, though so slight as to appear negligible. As might be expected, the greatest numerical increases were in Japan proper, with Tokyo and the Nagoya-Osaka area receiving the heaviest reinforcements. A slightly larger number of fighters over bombers was evident in the increased estimate. No substantial shift in air strength was apparent, though an increase in bombers in Malaya-Sumatra at the possible expense of Manchuria, China and Indo China was reported. This may indicate the enemy's intent to increase his air effort over Borneo, though nothing of the sort has yet been observed.

	19 June 45				5 July 45			
	Bs	Fs	Others	Total	Bs	Fs	Others	Total
Kuriles-Hokkaido	46	69	79	194	85	80	90	255
Tokyo Area	310	730	95	1135	475	825	140	1440
Nagoya-Osaka Area	240	285	155	680	305	355	230	890
Kure-Kyushu Area	195	575	180	950	160	650	195	1005
Korea	79	281	139	499	65	275	160	500
Manchuria	6	172	75	253	0	180	50	230
China	25	120	85	230	15	140	65	220
Formosa	34	57	25	116	35	58	25	118
Indo China	26	58	18	102	30	50	20	100
Thailand-Burma	7	20	2	29	5	20	5	30
Malaya-Sumatra	36	125	61	222	50	125	60	235
East N.E.I.	30	20	35	85	27	20	37	84
Carolines-Marshalls	0	0	6	6	0	0	12	12
Totals	1034	2512	955	4501	1252	2778	1089	5119

11. Recapitulation - Air:

Par. 9 - AIR OPERATIONS:

- a. PHILIPPINES: No enemy air activity.
- b. BORNEO: Ineffective interceptions.
- c. CELEBES: Ineffective interceptions.
- d. CHINA, FRENCH INDO CHINA & MALAYA: Largest interception at Hattien.
- e. FORMOSA: Unaggressive interceptions.
- f. NANSEI SHOTO: Raids in force resumed early in period, declining to periodic harassment.
- g. JAPAN: Air opposition fluctuating from 60 enemy aircraft to none.

Par.10 - AIR STRENGTH: Honshu evidenced greater part of overall increase of 618 planes.

III NAVY:

12. FLEET UNITS: Major Fleet units remained inactive, most of them under heavy camouflage, while some of the lighter units served as escorts for the more important convoys between Korea and Honshu, and a few venturing as far south as Shanghai. Recent sightings and photographs have caused some change to be made in the evaluation of the composition of the units in the Empire. A recent sighting of a small carrier in Northwest Kyushu waters, plus the RYUHO and HOSHO in the Kure area indicates that the enemy has 3 small carriers and only 2 heavy cruisers in the Empire. The heavy cruisers TONE and AOBA have been sighted numerous times in the Kure area but IBUKI which was announced in official documents as a heavy cruiser in 1943 has never been identified in photographs, and there is a possibility that the IBUKI was converted to a small carrier.

There has been some question as to whether the battleship HARUNA was being converted to a battleship-carrier, but late photographs indicate that she has been under repair or extensive camouflage rather than conversion. However, B-29 photographs of the Kure strike show that in addition to near-misses the HARUNA received a direct hit on the stern. At the present time no more than two capital ships appear to be in sea-going condition. Sightings at Singapore on 29 June show the 2 heavy cruisers in their usual position but both now appear to be in good condition. The present strength of the Jap fleet is estimated to be as follows:

	BB	XCV-BB	CV	CVL	CVE	CA	CL	DD
Empire	2(2)	2	4(4)	3(2)	3(1)	2	2	36(4)
NEI-Singapore						2		2

*Numbers in parentheses indicate units believed temporarily non-operational due to camouflage or repair.

13. SUBMARINES: There has been a considerable increase in both visual and sound contacts during the past 2 weeks in the Central Pacific. The heaviest concentration was between Eniwetok and the Marianas. Although the majority of these reports were rated as only possibly true by Navy sources, it is believed that at least 1 or 2 subs are operating in that area. There were also a number of contacts around Ulithi and 1 sub was believed sunk. Reports have again been received of sightings in the Okinawa area but no attacks were reported. Several contacts, both sound and visual were made in the Leyte Gulf area but they were rated doubtful. In the Northern Borneo-Southern Philippines area there was again evidence of a possible sub operating but there were no attacks. It appears that the enemy is continuing to use his undersea craft primarily for scouting and transportation rather than for offensive action.

14. MERCHANT SHIPPING: The Japanese merchant marine continues to deteriorate under our air attacks and losses due to mining. B-29s have been able to effectively keep the bulk of Japanese merchant ships east of Shimonoseki Strait by periodic mining of these waters which has virtually closed this important strait to Japanese shipping, forcing the enemy to use ports on Northwest Kyushu and Western Honshu. On the 21st

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of June photographs reveal that there were 61 operational merchant vessels totalling 107,000 tons in the Shimonoseki area unable to pass through the strait while on 2 July there were 70 operational merchant vessels totalling 140,000 tons. It is doubted if any appreciable amount of this shipping got through the straits which would automatically put an extra burden on shipping available for the Korea-Japan run. Due to our air attacks in the Chosen & Tsushima Straits, the Japanese routed a sizeable amount of shipping through the Japan Sea but here they were struck by our submarines which have to date reported sinking 1 tanker, 1 large transport, 11 medium freighters, 3 medium ships, 2 small freighters, 2 luggers, 1 large sea truck, 1 large destroyer escort or destroyer & 1 I-class sub and damaging 1 medium ship. These attacks by our subs must have forced the enemy to use convoys in the Japan Sea. Elsewhere the Japs have suffered heavily in attempting to get supplies from the Asiatic mainland.

Since 27 June there has been a reappearance of escorted shipping from Amoy northward with the heaviest movement in the Shanghai area. This is probably a desperate attempt to get ships and supplies through our air blockade with an attempt to insure passage by giving heavy escort.

In the last week there has been a fairly heavy concentration of ships of the 150-300 ton class around Haiphong. This possibly is due to movement of supplies out of Northern French Indo-China and it may also be due to the enemy seeking a haven for shipping in this area.

From Formosa southward enemy shipping has found it practically impossible to get through our air blockade and as a result of this there has not been any great amount of sightings of the remaining ships in this area attempting to make transport runs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING SUNK, PROB SUNK & DAMAGED IN SWPA
21 June-5 July 1945

AREA	SUNK	PROB SUNK	DAMAGED
Asiatic Coast	22,300	-----	11,900
Formosa	4,100	-----	-----
Malay Peninsula	1,200	600	3,700
Borneo	1,300	-----	7,900

15. BARGES, SCHOONERS AND SMALL CRAFT: The Japanese are now forced to depend more and more on small craft for transportation along the South China coast. Chinese reports state that at the end of June the Japanese evacuated considerable numbers of civilians and troops from Ft. Bayard, north to HongKong by junks. This type of transportation will soon be the only means of movement the Japs will have left due to sinkings and virtual blockade.

LOCATION	BARGES	SCHOONERS	LUGGERS & SEATRUCKS	SMALL CRAFT
CHINA COAST				
Shanghai Area	-	-	-	3
Taichow	-	-	-	10
Swatow	2	-	-	1
Amoy	12	-	4	7
HongKong-Canton Area	9	-	-	190
St John Island	-	-	-	34
Sanchau	1	1	-	8
Chusan Group	-	-	-	5
Haitan Island	-	-	2	-
Ft. Bayard	-	-	-	335 junks
HAINAN ISLAND				
Kiungshan	-	-	9	4
Yulin Bay	1	-	3	6
Samah	-	-	-	140
Bakli Bay	-	-	1	-
FORMOSA				
W Coast	-	-	26	-
E Coast	-	-	49	2
PESCADORES	-	-	10	1

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LOCATION	BARGES	SCHOONERS	LUGGERS & SEATRUCKS	SMALL CRAFT
FRENCH INDO CHINA				
Haiphong	-	-	-	5
Quinhon	-	-	-	1
Tourane	3	-	-	-
Nan Fong Bay	2	-	-	-
Vin Hoa	9	-	-	1
CONDORE ISLAND	-	-	1	-
BORNEO				
Kuching Area	-	2	4	-
Bandjermasin	2	-	9	-
Pontianak	-	6	12	15
Balikpapan	-	-	-	5
CELEBES				
Makassar	22	-	1	-
Mandar Gulf	-	-	-	200 sailing
Pare Pare	2	-	-	3 craft
Gulf of Tomimi	-	6	-	-
Paneloa	-	-	1	-
Kendari Area	-	-	2	2
HALMAHERA	3	-	-	4
NEW BRITAIN	1	-	-	5
SUMATRA				
Bangka Strait	3	-	6	-
LESSER SUNDAS				
Soembawa	-	-	3	-
Flores Id	-	-	13	6
Seramata Id	-	1	-	-
Solor Id	-	-	1	14
MALAY PENINSULA	1	5	-	2

16. Recapitulation - Navy:

Par. 12 - FLEET UNITS: Major units continue inactive.

Par. 13 - SUBMARINES : Continued use for scouting and transportation.

Par. 14 - MERCHANT SHIPPING: Continued deterioration due to air attacks and mining.

Par. 15 - BARGES, SCHOONERS, AND SMALL CRAFT: Increased use along China coast.

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DENSITY OF ENEMY GROUND FORCES, 5 July 1945

NORTHERN LUZON		
Map Ref. No.		
1	Babuyan Islands	3,000
2	Cagayan:	
	Mt. Cabalangan	1,500
	Sierra Madre Mts.	<u>2,000</u>
		3,500
3	Isabela:	
	Sierra Madre Mts.	1,500
4	Mountain:	
	Mankayan	800
	Camp 30	500
	Kiangnan-Banaue	4,000
	Bontoc	<u>500</u>
		5,800
5	Nueva Vizcaya:	
	Old Spanish Trail	500
	Aggregate, Northern Luzon	14,300
CENTRAL LUZON		
6	Bulacan:	
	Sibul Springs	300
	Rizal:	
	Scattered	500
	Tayabas:	
	Uniray River	400
	Scattered	<u>300</u>
		700
	Aggregate, Central Luzon	1,500
VISAYAN AREA		
7	Cebu:	
	Ganboa Hills	200
	Bogo	<u>1,600</u>
		1,800
8	Negros:	
	Mt. Mandalgan-Sicaba Pks	2,050
	Cuernos De Negros	<u>150</u>
		2,200
	Aggregate, Visayan	4,000
MINDANAO AREA		
9	Bukidnon:	
	Basak	500
10	Agusan:	
	Upper Agusan River Area	3,500

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DENSITY OF ENEMY GROUND FORCES, 5 July 1945
(Cont'd)

11	Davao:	
	Upian	2,000
	Kibangay Area	1,600
	N of Mandog	<u>1,000</u>
		4,600
	Cotabato:	
	Kibawe-Talomo Trail	500
12	Mt. Apo	3,000
13	Koronadal Plain-Sarangani Bay	<u>500</u>
		4,000
	Zamboanga-Sulu:	
14	Scattered	900
	Aggregate, Mindanao	13,500

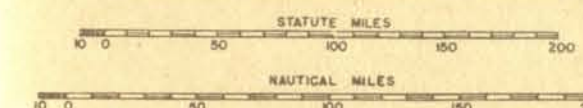
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Enclosure No. 1
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff

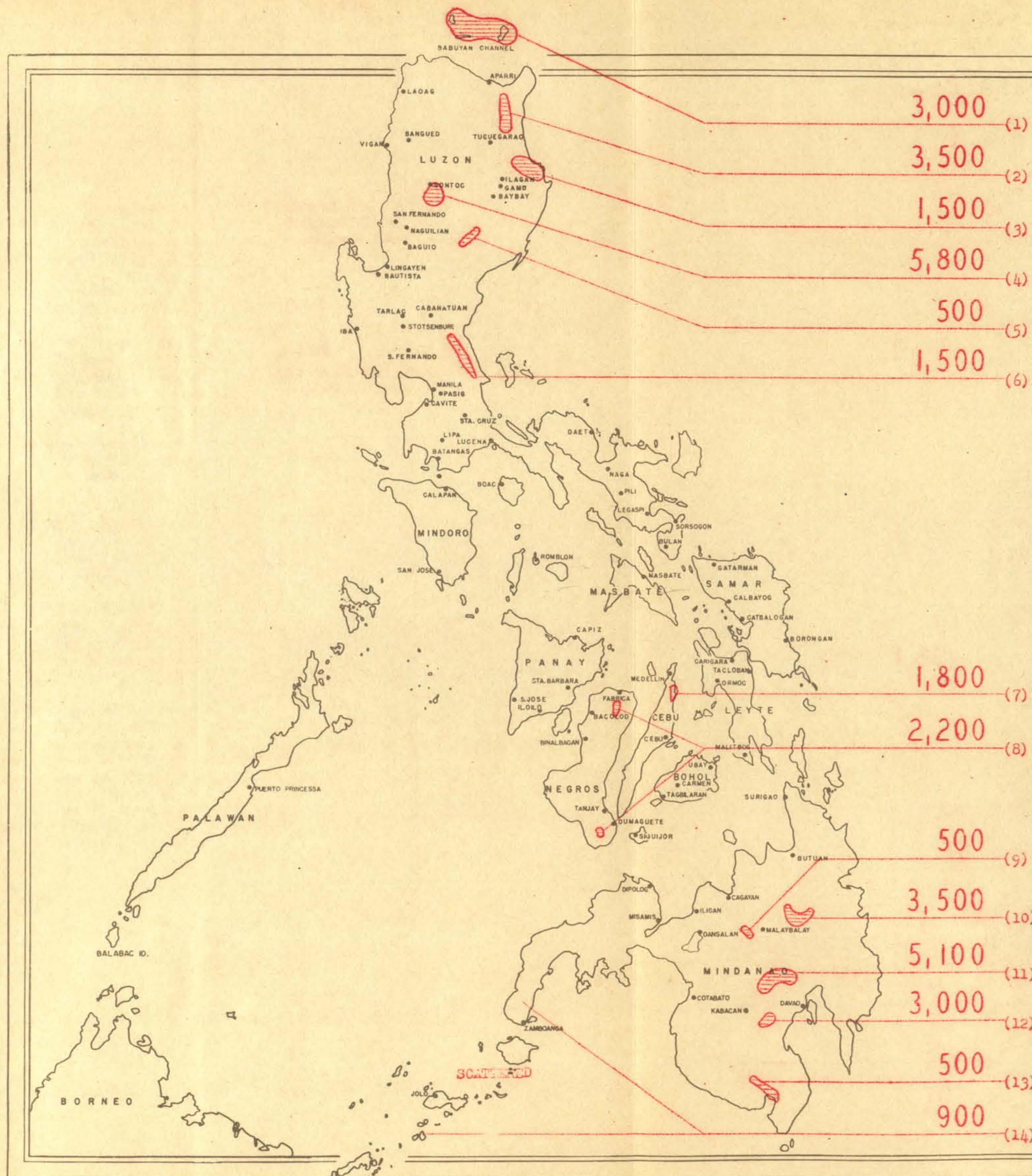
DENSITY OF ENEMY GROUND
FORCES & MAJOR DISPOSITIONS
5 July 1945



21 June - 5 July 45

For Periodic Summary of Trends No. 37

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To Accompany Encl No. 2
Periodic Summary No. 37

EXPLANATORY NOTES:

1. A resurgence of enemy activity and patrolling around Sarangani Bay, and along the highway northwest toward Tupi, probably indicates only local security efforts against increased guerrilla harassment.
2. The shattered 100th Division, within its meager capabilities, redoubled efforts to hold the Kibawe-Talomo Trail north and west of Kibangay. Slight ineffective opposition was directed against our envelopment of Kibawe-Talomo Trail from the north via Pinamola. A trickle of troops continued to escape southward toward Mt Apo.
3. The enemy's withdrawal of 30th Division remnants to Upper Agusan Valley accomplished no tactical purpose; he has been enveloped by our flanking move up the Agusan River. Activity here comprises mainly scattered patrol clashes.
4. No change was noted in the enemy's Visayan situation: i.e., widely scattered attempts to survive in remote inland areas.
5. Mopping up in the Angelo mountains and as far as Sibul Springs and Dingalan Bay area continues. Our elements are meeting only small scattered groups wandering aimlessly more for foraging than tactical reasons.
6. Refusing combat in the Cagayan Valley, remnants have withdrawn east to the foothills of the Sierra Madres. Only minor clashes are being encountered as our patrols continue mopping up along the trails and stream beds leading into the foothills.
7. A general withdrawal from the Banaue area westward to high ground between Highway 11 and Highway 4 is discernible. Sharp but localized delaying actions have developed, supported intermittently by artillery and mortar fire, 1,500 yards northwest of Mankayan and 3 miles east of Kiangnan, astride Highway 4. Adverse weather hinders our advances toward principal enemy troop concentrations between Bontoc, Mankayan, Banaue, and Kiangnan areas.

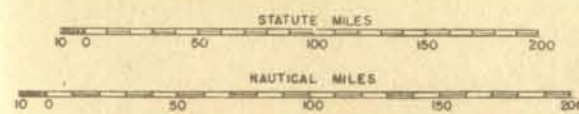
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ENCLOSURE NO. 2
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Military Intelligence Section
General Staff
TREND OF ENEMY TROOP
MOVEMENT AND MAJOR
DISPOSITIONS



21 JUNE - 5 JULY 1945
FOR PERIODIC SUMMARY OF
TRENDS NO 37

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