

1401

NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, after having been duly sworn, testified at No. 99, I. de la Rama St., Iloilo City, Panay Island, on 2 November 1945, as follows:

Q State your name, age, address, nationality and occupation.

A Nonito Tubungbanwa, 27 years old, Santa Ysabel St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Filipino, occupation painter.

Q Do you expect to remain at your present address, or do you expect to move?

A Yes. I expect to remain at my present address.

Q We understand that you may know of atrocities committed by the Japanese MPs while they were in Panay. Will you kindly explain us your association with the Japanese at the time that the atrocities were committed?

A We were prisoners of the Japanese MPs in the Provincial Jail, Iloilo City, from July 5, 1943, until September 9, 1943. On September 9, 1943, we were lined up by Sgt. MANABE, the warden, and those physically fit were forced into service as "cargadors", to carry the equipment of the Japanese in a punitive expedition.

Q Will you kindly describe the details surrounding the atrocities of which you have knowledge?

A On the morning of September 10, 1943, we were loaded into trucks, together with the bundles that we were to carry. Each one of us was assigned a Japanese officer, whose equipment we were to carry. I was assigned to Lt. OTSUKA, who worked under Captain WATANABE. When we arrived at Passi, the Japanese sent out a patrol and brought back three Filipino civilians; two boys and one girl. After questioning these three all night, while they were tied to a stake, the next morning the entire group left, and the three victims were beheaded by a Japanese officer whose name I do not know. Following this, two of my companions were killed. They were cargadors and were killed because they could not carry their burden any longer. They were beheaded by Mess Sgt. HIRATA. We arrived at Barrio Lungao, and we saw that Japanese soldiers were already rounding up Filipino civilians. We saw that they were questioning these civilians; men, women, children and even old men. After questioning them, the Japanese soldiers and officers started killing all the civilians and throwing the bodies to the fire. The whole barrio was set afire. Farther on, we came to a place where three Chinese families were located. These Chinese, were later on separated and killed. At the next barrio, Salangan, the first group of Japanese soldiers had already caught a large number of civilians. When we left, they killed all the civilians, after getting information from them.

Q Up to this time, how many people would you say were killed?

A Around 150 persons.

Q Do you know who did the actual executions?

A Yes. I personally saw Captain WATANABE, W. O. SHIN, of the MPs and Mess Sgt. HIRATA, personally cut off the heads of the civilians, who were made to kneel, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Q Do you know the names of any other people killed?

A Yes. I know of one Chinese family, because they were from Jaro which is the place I live. Their name was UY CHIA.



- Q Do you know the reason the Japanese gave for killing these people?
- A The first question asked by the Japanese, was if there were any guerrillas around. The civilians answered negatively. The next question was if they had helped any Filipino soldiers passing by the town. When the civilians denied that they helped the Filipino soldiers, the Japanese killed them.
- Q Did these punitive expeditions continue to kill civilians after this time?
- A Yes. I was with them for 14 days, and I witnessed many killings. From Passi, we passed Mungao, Salngan, till we reached the Headquarters of the Filipino guerrillas in Barrio Jimomomua Nueva Invencion. I know of two families killed. One family was Captain Mariano LIM, 35 years of age, who was killed with his whole family. He was a guerrillero. His wife was about 33. He had 3 children, whose names I do not remember, about 14, 12 and 8. I personally saw SHIN behead this entire family. After this, there were not so many civilians killed, due to the fact that we were able to advise them in advance, as to how to answer the questions regarding guerrillas. We learned that if they admitted that they had helped the guerrillas, the Japanese believed that they were telling the truth and left them alone, and we told them to answer the Japanese questions in this manner.
- Q Do you remember the names of any of the other that were on the punitive expedition, outside of WATANABE, HIRATA, and SHIN?
- A Yes. Sergeant MATSUZAKI, who was tall, rather good-looking, who was assigned to another group. His distinguishing feature was a scar about 3 inches long on the left cheek. Also Lt. OTSUKA, who took part in the beheadings and tortures of the civilians during the entire trip. He was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, well built, about 170 pounds. Each time he spoke, his upper teeth were bared. He had a long, large, thick mustache which drooped down on both sides of his lips. He was fierce looking and was known as the "Butcher." He was directly under Captain WATANABE in the Iloilo High School Garrison.
- Q Can you give us more details of the atrocities as they occurred?
- A When we were about to leave Jimomomua, all the civilians were rounded up and asked personally one by one, by Capt. WATANABE, if they were any relation to the BALLEZA family. After all the civilians were questioned, about one-half of them told them that they were related to the BALLEZAS. The civilians thought that if they were relatives of the Ballezas, they would not be harmed, because the Ballezas were prominent people. After they were picked out, they were separated into two groups. The first group, headed by Balleza, were taken to one place, and the officers took the rifles from the soldiers, and shot all the civilians in the group. After killing the civilians, they threw the bodies to the fire. They burned the whole barrio. In one barrio, the Japanese officers were questioning one Filipino. W.O. SHIN personally questioned this man, interpreted by OGINO. While he was being questioned, this man bit the hand of OGINO and tried to escape. He was caught by the Japanese and tied by the feet. He was dragged in this way back to the place where he attempted to escape. When the soldiers arrived at the place, they hit the man in the head, rendering him unconscious. One officer went to the place where the civilians were placed. They took from the group one woman and her 6 children, ranging in ages from 1 to 12 years old. The 1 year old baby was still sucking from the mother. They took this woman with the children to the place where the man was lying,



and they asked her if the man was her husband. She said that he was not her husband. The children were then asked if the man was their father. The children, crying, said that he was not their father. They then took the woman back with her children, and took another girl. They asked the girl if that woman was the wife of the unconscious man. The girl was threatened, and she said that the man was the husband of that certain woman. After that, they went back and took the woman and her children to the place, and they took the baby away and smashed it against the road. The blood splattered on my clothes because I was about 5 meters from the scene of the atrocity. The officer that did this was Captain WATANABE. Meanwhile, other soldiers took hold of the children, holding them by the feet and using them as clubs, beating the man and woman with them until they were both unconscious. WATANABE and SHIN called the Japanese soldiers, and instructed them to bash the head of the man. They used the butts of their rifles to do this, and they destroyed the man's head. The man died and his body was thrown into the fire. When the woman regained consciousness, she was dragged together with her children, to the fire. When they were dragged, the children were dead. They were killed when they were used as clubs. When we were about to leave, they took from the group some civilians and took them to the foot of the hills. There they were made to kneel, and their heads were cut off. They were around 18 civilians, including three children. More than 650 civilians were killed during the 14 days I acted as "cargador." At another place, which I do not remember, two girls were caught with a Filipino guerrillero, and one of the girls was pregnant. In the evening, they were made to dance completely naked before the Japanese soldiers, as well as ourselves until they were exhausted. The next morning, I heard Captain WATANABE give the order for these girls to be killed, and I saw the soldiers take them to a place a short distance from where we were, and there they were bayoneted in the back and killed. After 14 days, I received permission from OTSUKA to return to Iloilo by motor launch from Ajuy, because I was unable to do any work due to swollen legs and sores all over my back. My life was spared, probably due to the fact that I spoke some Japanese and had on occasions acted as interpreter for them.

Q Do you know the names of any of the victims of these atrocities?  
A No. I did not know them.

Q Do you have anything further to add to this statement?  
A Yes. There are many other incidents of which I could tell you, but they are similar to the atrocities described above and I did not know the names of any of the people who were killed.

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa  
NONITO TUBUNGBANWA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
CITY OF ILOILO ) SS

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

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa  
NONITO TUBUNGBANWA



Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of November 1945.

/s/ James R. Lynch  
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
01326712 Investigating Officer,  
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., 01326712, Inf. and MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., O-22509, Inf. (PA), certify that on the 2nd day of November 1945, personally appeared before us NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

/s/ James R. Lynch  
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
01326712 Investigating Officer,  
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

City of Iloilo

2 November, 1945

/s/ Mariano A. Yenke Jr.  
MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., Inf.  
(PA) O-22509 Investigating Officer  
War Crimes Investigating Detachment



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



CAYETANO NARRA, after having been duly sworn, testified at Ajuy, Iloilo Province, Panay, P. I., on 26 November 1945, as follows:

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

A Cayetano NARRA; 38 years old; Filipino; Soledad Street, Ajuy, Iloilo, Panay.

Q Do you expect to remain at your present address?

A Yes.

Q What were your activities during the Japanese occupation?

A I was engaged in farming until I was apprehended on September 18th, 1943, by the Japanese forces under the command of Col. WATANABE conducting a punitive expedition at Sitio Batocinsay, Barrio Progreso, Ajuy, Iloilo.

Q Have you been a victim of any atrocity committed by the Japanese forces at any time during that punitive expedition?

A Yes. I was apprehended by the Japanese on September 18th, 1943, at Barrio Gobatan. At that time I was questioned and beaten up by two Japanese soldiers; one was questioning me while the other beat me all around the body with a thick piece of wood. I was then taken to the Command Post of Colonel WATANABE who proceeded to question me personally regarding guerrilla activities. As soon as I made an answer, Colonel WATANABE struck me in the face with his fist, knocking me down. After this I was returned to the Japanese soldiers who started to kick, slap and beat me until I fell to the ground.

Q How do you know that it was Colonel WATANABE who hit you?

A On the way to his Command Post, a Filipino spy by the name of Francisco MAGALONA, told me, "better tell Colonel WATANABE the truth and save yourself from further punishment."

Q Would you be able to recognize Col. WATANABE?

A Certainly. I can identify him the moment I see him.

Q Did you ever have occasion to witness any Japanese atrocities during this punitive expedition?

A Yes. On September 18th, 1943, immediately prior to my arrest at Barrio Gobatan, I personally witnessed the killing of six Filipino civilians, among them, my own father, Leonardo NARRA, 55 years old. The names of the others killed were: Jose ARTICORA, 45; Julian PEPANTE, 45; Federico PERANTE, 39; and two whose nicknames is all I know; ANOY, 40; and INCO, 55. Four of them, including my father, were beheaded; the other two were bayoneted to death. I saw this from a distance of about 5 meters.



Q How many Japanese soldiers were responsible for this atrocity and what were their names?

A There were five Japanese soldiers, but I do not know their names, neither can I describe them now.

Q Did you personally witness any other atrocity after the one you just mentioned?

A Yes. On this same day, and in the same barrio, I saw two other Filipino civilians killed by the same group of Japanese soldiers. They were Aurelio ARTACHO, 38 years old, and Lucas DOCTOLERO, 40. The former was chopped in the neck with a sword and thrown into a house which later on was set afire by the Japanese. The latter was crucified to the ground with three six-inch nails; one on each wrist, and the third driven thru the base of his skull. I was standing only two meters from where this occurred.

Q Did you witness any other atrocity?

A Yes. That same afternoon at about two P.M., just upon our arrival at Barrio Batoinsay, I personally witnessed the killing of two Filipino male civilians and one woman. Colonel WATANABE conducted a personal investigation of the woman regarding the whereabouts of her husband. She answered that her husband had died before the outbreak of the war. Not satisfied with the answer, Colonel WATANABE made her squat on the ground and ordered one of his men to behead her. The woman was instantly killed. The two Filipino men were bayoneted to death by other Japanese soldiers upon orders of Colonel WATANABE. I was an eye witness to all this.

Q Do you know the names of these three victims?

A The name of the woman was Nening NAVARRO, 38 years old. I do not know the names of the two men.

Q Do you know the names of the Japanese soldiers who killed these three people?

A No.

Q Do you remember what they looked like?

A No. I have forgotten their features.

Q What happened after this?

A At about 3 P.M. of the same afternoon, eight more male civilians were apprehended, and at 4 P.M. three women were captured. The next morning, September 19th, these victims were taken one by one into a nearby nipa shack which had no walls. I could see all that happened because I was right underneath this same house. Some of them were beheaded and some were bayoneted to death by the same group of Japanese responsible for the other atrocities I have mentioned. The victims of this atrocity, whose names I know were: Cresencio TUPAZ, 19; JUAN (KIKI), 55; Jose VILLAMOR, 22; Teodonico VILLAMOR 15; Felix ARIEGO, 35; Alberto NARTE, 25; Milagras TUPAS, 17; Magdalena CARRILLO, 20; Natividad MARITSADO, 27; and Bonifacio TUPAZ, 35.



Q What happened after that?

A From Barrio Batoinsay, we went to Ajuy, then proceeded to Barrio Gaun where I witnessed the killing of another Filipino civilian, Elias del COSTILLA, 55 years old. I saw this from a distance of 20 meters. He was beheaded by one of Colonel WATANABE's men. This happened on or about September 20, 1943.

Q Would you recognize the Japanese who perpetrated these atrocities?

A No. Neither do I know their names.

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

A No.

/s/ Cayetano Narra  
CAYETANO NARRA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
ILOILO PROVINCE, ) SS  
TOWN OF AJUY, PANAY, P.I. )

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

/s/ Cayetano Narra  
CAYETANO NARRA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December 1945.

/s/ Mariano A. Yenke, Jr. 1st Lt.  
Inf.  
MARIANO A. YENKO JR. 1st Lt. Inf. (O-22509, Investigating Officer,  
War Crimes Investigating Det.



COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
ILOILO PROVINCE, ) SS  
TOWN OF AJUY, PANAY, P.I. )

I, HUNFREDO L. GESTOSO, Capt. Inf. (PA), O-36093, 6th Repl. Bn. (PA), being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English respectively, and that after being transcribed I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three (3) pages to the witness, that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Hunfredo L. Gestoso  
HUNFREDO L. GESTOSO

C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

We, MARIANO A. YENKO JR. 1st Lt. Inf. (PA), O-22509, and FRANCIS C. LUND, 2nd Lt. FA. O-1186157, Investigating Officers, War Crimes Investigating Det., certify that on 26 November 1945, personally appeared before us CAYETANO NARRA and according to HUNFREDO L. GESTOSO gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said CAYETANO NARRA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

ILOILO PROVINCE  
TOWN OF AJUY  
PANAY, P.I.

/s/ Mariano A. Yenke Jr. 1st Lt. Inf.  
MARIANO A. YENKO JR. 1st Lt. Inf. (PA)  
O-22509, Investigating Officer,  
War Crimes Investigating Det.

5 December 1945

/s/ Francis C. Lund, 2nd Lt. F.A.  
FRANCIS C. LUND, 2nd Lt. F.A.  
O-1186157, Investigating Officer,  
War Crimes Investigating Det.



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



LORENZO POLITO, being duly sworn, testified at Inopacan, Leyte, P. I., on 10 January 1946, as follows:

Q State your full name, age, nationality, occupation and home address.

A LORENZO POLITO, 18 years old, Filipino, student, and a resident of Inopacan, Leyte, P. I.

Q Tell all that you saw when you were picked to accompany the Japanese patrol in the vicinity of Inopacan, Leyte.

A On or about 6 March 1944 at the compulsory morning exercises which civilians were forced to attend by the Japanese garrison at Inopacan, Anono Alporque Dedace, Gil Picon and myself were selected by the Japanese to carry their provisions on a mopping up patrol. The members of the patrol were from the Japanese garrison at Tacloban; therefore I do not know the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers in the patrol. About eight o'clock in the morning, right after breakfast, the patrol left Inopacan and proceeded thru the surrounding barrios. About four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we came through the sitio of Ginabay, Barrio of Morao, Town of Inopacan. The sitio had been vacated by the people except for a woman, Anatalia Matinao, and her newly born child; a man, Santiago Humok about 70 years old, and two small children whose names I do not know, all of whom were found by the Japanese soldiers when they searched the houses in the sitio. They tied the hands of these five prisoners behind their backs and tied them to separate posts in a nipa house. Then the house was set afire by the Japanese and these prisoners were burned alive. After the house was set afire and was burning, the patrol left the area. It was now night and the patrol proceeded to Ginabay and from Ginabay they proceeded along the river to Daugdog. Between these two sitios, the patrol caught a boy about seventeen years old whose name I do not know, and bayoneted him. The second day of the patrol, we reached Canangay, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. A young woman, Eufresina Payot, about 24 years old, was caught hiding in the grass. The officer in charge of the entire patrol tore off her clothes, while two soldiers held her. He then had her taken to a small nipa hut, without walls, about fifteen feet away from where she was caught and there the officer in charge of the patrol used his sabre to cut her breasts and womb. Soldiers held her while the officer did this. At first, the girl was screaming. She finally lay still and silent. The Japanese then set fire to the nipa hut. When the girl was caught and her clothes were torn off by the officer, I was about a hundred meters away. The nipa hut they took her to was only about eighty or eighty-five meters away from where I stood. I had a clear unobstructed view of all this because there was nothing between myself and the place where she was caught and the hut in which she was mutilated and killed. These were the only killings I saw on the patrol, which lasted a week in all before we got back to Inopacan.

Q Can you describe or name any of the Japanese in the patrol?

A I do not recall their names, but the officer in charge of the patrol had a scar on his breast which was horse-shoe shaped. The scar ran from shoulder to shoulder and down below the collar bones. I could see this scar because the officer would take his shirt off when he was hot. He was about 35 years old; about 5'8" tall; slender build; erect; straight legged; head was shaved; no moustache, no glasses; a yellowish complexion, slanted eyes; no missing or gold teeth. I did not notice any scars or amputations on him. He wore a kakhi uniform with cloth leggings; a cloth cap with neck protectors; he was armed with a sword and a pistol.



A No.

LORENZO POLITO

PROVINCE OF LEYTE

belief.

LORENZO POLITO

January, 1946.

WILLIAM M. MOORHEAD, 2d Lt, Or

C E R T I F I C A T E

LORENZO POLITO, and gave the foregoing answers to the several

Inopacan, Leyte, P. I.

WILLIAM M. MOORHEAD, 2d Lt, Ord

10 January 1946

GUILLERMO J. REYES, 2nd Lt, In:

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM M. MOORHEAD, 2d Lt, Ord.



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section,  
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the  
Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached  
photostatic copy of the affidavit of LORENZO POLITO  
is a true and correct reproduction of the original  
affidavit which was taken at Inopacan, Leyte, P. I.  
and subsequently accidentally destroyed. This  
true copy was made from the shorthand notes by  
the reporter.

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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



124.04

RADIAMODA, (Moro), after having been duly sworn, testified at the Municipal Building, Dansalan City, Lanao, Mindanao, Philippines, on 5 February 1946, as follows:

Q Please state your name, age, civil status, permanent address, religion, and nationality.

A RADIAMODA, 35 years old, married, resident of Barrio Rayah, Municipal District of WATO, Lanao Province, Mindanao, P. I., Mohammedan, and a Filipino.

Q Do you intend to change your address and if so, will you please give us the names and addresses of the persons who would likely know your future whereabouts?

A I do not intend to change my address as that is my home.

Q What was your occupation in 1942 and what is now your present occupation?

A In 1942 I was a farmer while presently I am a merchant.

Q Do you know of anything unusual that happened in the year 1942 in Barrio Rayah, Municipal District of WATO, Lanao Province, Mindanao, Philippines?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you please state in your own words just what happened indicating as accurate as possible the details of the incident if any, the date when it occurred and the perpetrators if any, as well as the victims?

A It was one early dawn in August 1942 when some Japanese soldiers from the garrison stationed at Dansalan City, Lanao, about hundred of them and under the command of four Japanese officers, one of whom was Captain NAKAMURA (FNU) raided our barrio (Rayah). Our barrio had a population of about 2,500. We were taken by surprise. When the Japanese arrived they immediately began bayoneting the people including those whom they found fishing in the lake. After a while they burned the barrio, completely razing down to the ground about eight houses. It was only when the houses were set on fire that the population came to know just what was happening. In the commotion that ensued some four Japanese soldiers were killed. The Japanese kept on firing and bayoneting the people and they had completely gained control of the barrio, they took me and three others as prisoners. They brought us with them to their garrison at Dansalan, Lanao, where Col. TANAKA questioned us about the whereabouts of the alleged rifles and other arms supposedly being kept by us in our barrio. To this I answered that there are no rifles or arms in our barrio for if there were any either they should have been used by the people against the Japanese during the raid or that they should have been captured and taken by the Japanese after the raid. They, however, did not maltreat us, during our stay of one day in the garrison in the course of their questioning. We were finally released on the guarantee of our then Municipal Mayor appointed by the Japanese by the name of MORO SOMACOP. I understand that our release was also expedited by the quarrel that ensued between a certain Captain TAKEUCHI who initially opposed the staging of the raid in our barrio, and Captain NAKAMURA. I was present during the whole raid and all in all there were 24 Moros killed and about ten were wounded. Most of those killed died of bayonet wounds on the stomach with their intestines bulging towards the ground, while others died from gunshot wounds on the head and heart.



- Q Could you please give us the names and ages of the victims of this atrocity?
- A Yes, sir. After the incident we kept a record of the names and ages of those that were killed as far as they could then be identified. Those that were wounded we do not keep the record of their names. The following Moros were killed: MAKALANDONG, Male, over 60 years old, married; DANGKOGAN, Male, 35 years old, married; RATABAN, Male, 40 years old, married; SUMAGINA, Male, 45 years old, married; AKAR, Male, 28 years old, married; OLAAN, Female, over 60 years old, widow; DIGAYAN, Male, 50 years old, married; OMANTA, Female, wife of Digayan, 42 years old; DATU MANGODOH, Male, 55 years old, married; MACAONDAS, Male, 39 years old, widower; MOLIIN, Female, 25 years old, widow; BENSAKAN, Female, 28 years old, widow; PALAW, Male, 60 years old, married; BANTOC, Female, 48 years old, widow; PANDCOOPAN, Female, 30 years old, single; SALILANGAN, Female, 32 years old, single; her sister, NAPUYONG, Female, 30 years old, single; PANAW, female, 49 years old, widow; MAKAAANDAL, Male, 27 years old, single; and MAKAPUDI, Male, 46 years old, married. All of these victims are residents of barrio Rayah, Municipal District of Wato, Lanao Province, Mindanao, Philippines. The other four could not be identified then.
- Q Who were the three others you mentioned that were taken prisoners by the Japanese together with you?
- A They were RIMBANG, male, 39 years old, married; TOGAYA, male, 35 years old, married; and MANGONDATU, male, 36 years old, married; all Moros and residents of Rayah Wato, Lanao, Mindanao, Philippines.
- Q Could you please describe to us this Captain NAKAMURA you mentioned as the leader of the Japanese party that committed this atrocity?
- A Yes, sir. He was tall, stout and handsome. He had no mustache, had two gold teeth on his left and right incisors, well shaved head.
- Q Anything else you could tell us about this atrocity?
- A Nothing else.

/s/ Radiamoda  
RADIAMODA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
PROVINCE OF LANAOS ) SS  
CITY OF DARSALAN )

I, RADIAMODA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of two (2) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

/s/ Radiamoda  
RADIAMODA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February 1946.

/s/ JUAN F. ECHIVERRI  
JUAN F. ECHIVERRI, 2d Lt., Inf. F  
Investigating Officer, War Crime  
Investigating Detachment



COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
PROVINCE OF LANAOS ) SS  
CITY OF DANSALAN )

I, ADOC BAGUMBARAN, residing at Dansalan City, Lanao, Mindanao, Philippines, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Maranaw and from Maranaw to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing two (2) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ ADOC BAGUMBARAN  
ADOC BAGUMBARAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of February, 1946.

/s/ Juan F. Echiverri  
JUAN F. ECHIVERRI, 2d Lt., Inf. (PA)  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

WE, JUAN F. ECHIVERRI, 2d Lt., O-32720, Inf., (PA), and HERBERT L. MYERS, 2d Lt., O1334002, Inf., certify that on 5th day of February, 1946 personally appeared before us RADIAMOND and according to ADOC BAGUMBARAN, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said RADIAMONDA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Dansalan City, Lanao  
Mindanao, Philippines.

/s/ Juan F. Echiverri  
JUAN F. ECHIVERRI, 2d Lt., Inf. (PA)  
Investigating Officer, War Crimes  
Investigating Detachment

5th February 1946

/s/ Herbert L. Myers  
HERBERT L. MYERS, 2d Lt., Inf.,  
Investigating Officer, War Crime  
Investigating Detachment



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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



1405

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

7 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 233)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT : Davao Penal Colony and Davao City Civilian Internment Camp.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. The Davao Penal Colony, in Davao, Mindanao, P.I., was operated by the Commonwealth Government as an insular penitentiary. The evidence is conflicting as to when the Japanese took over the Colony, but it appears that it was first occupied by a unit of the Japanese Navy under the command of Captain YAMADA sometime in January 1942 (R 73, 79, 87), and then elements of the army under Major MAEDA, Kazuo, took it over sometime in February (R 87) or September (R 74) 1942. When the Japanese occupied the Colony, they took full control of the entire camp including about one thousand civilian evacuees (R 87), about five hundred insular prisoners, and an unknown number of guerrilla detainees in the area (R 88). There is no evidence as to when the Japanese began to operate the Colony as a prisoner of war camp, but in October 1942, a large group of Japanese soldiers arrived with American military prisoners (R 74). Most of the Americans came from prisoner of war camps in Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Mindanao, P. I., and Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I. Between October 1942 and June 1944, there were from two thousand to two thousand two hundred American prisoners of war in the camp (R 57, 64, 79, 151). This number gradually decreased due to deaths, escapes and transfers. On 14 March 1944, over five hundred guerrilla prisoners were also brought to the Davao Penal Colony (R 67). The Filipino civilian evacuees were housed in the Guards' and Employees' Quarters (R 73), the insular prisoners, in the warehouse (R 88), and the American prisoners, in the barracks and in the compound formerly occupied by the insular prisoners (R 78, 88, Ex 2, 3).

From the time the Japanese army took over the Davao Penal Colony until 10 April 1944, MAEDA, Kazuo, was the commanding officer of the camp (R 3, 21, 27, 31, 35, 40, 49, 55, 74, 87, 129, 133). He was succeeded by TAKASAKI, Iku, who remained commanding officer of the camp until June 1944 (R 133). Thereafter the camp was placed under the control of Captain KUNNO's, Jiro, unit (R 83), the HAYASHI Unit, the SAKAMOTO Unit, and the Field Depot Company under Captain UYEMURA until finally evacuated in September 1944 (R 84).

During the first three months, food in the camp was satisfactory (R 10, 31). However, throughout the entire period from March 1943 to September 1944, food furnished the prisoners of war was inadequate, consisting of from three hundred to



five hundred and fifty grams of rice per day, weed ("kangkong"), soup, and camotes, improperly prepared. For want of proper and adequate food, one-third of the more than two thousand prisoners were at all times suffering from beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra, and various other skin diseases. About seventy-five prisoners actually died of starvation or malnutrition (R 67). Inadequate feeding of the prisoners was not due to lack of food for there was plenty which was merely allowed to rot, some of which were raised by the prisoners themselves (R 10, 12, 31, 37, 38, 39, 50, 57, 64, 67, 71, 74, 75, 76, 105, 109).

No medical supplies were issued to the prisoners until some were received from the Red Cross. Little or no medical care was provided (R 2, 12, 75, 89, 90). No clothing was issued and most of the time the prisoners wore nothing but G-strings (R 68, 74, 75, 94, 100, 108). They were not even allowed to wear shoes received from the Red Cross (R 33), and many of the Red Cross packages were not distributed to the prisoners (R 89).

Housing accommodations were inadequate. One hundred fifty to two hundred prisoners being housed in quarters intended for only fifty to sixty men (R 39, 50, 64, 148). The buildings were infested with bedbugs, lice and rats (R 39).

There is no evidence concerning the sanitary facilities in the camp except the statement of the Japanese medical officer, YOSHIMURA, Osamu, to the effect that there were two latrines which could accommodate forty men each located fifty meters from the barracks (R 148).

Prisoners were forced, over their protests, to construct airfields (R 4, 45, 46, 105, 108, 149).

Collective punishment of prisoners was frequently resorted to for individual infraction of rules. For the escape of ten prisoners, all the prisoners were transferred to a detention compound, their food rations cut in half for several weeks and they were forced to perform hard labor (R 3, 39, 40, 50, 52, 55, 104); the entire camp went without food for three whole days because one prisoner escaped (R 12); six hundred fifty prisoners were forced to line up, nude, and the penis of each burned with lighted cigarettes because two tin shears were discovered in the barracks (R 32); fifteen men on a basket-making detail were punished, forced to sit upright at attention and beaten for the misdeed of one (R 57); and eight men were placed in the guardhouse for two weeks, tortured and beaten because seven prisoners escaped (R 62).

For flimsy reasons or none at all, prisoners were confined in the guardhouse for long periods or otherwise punished without trial (R 4, 23, 24, 27, 32, 38, 39, 50, 57, 59, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 75, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104).

There were innumerable beatings (R 27) by fists (R 34, 66), rifles (R 21, 38, 66, 75, 89), bayonets (R 21), revolvers (R 24), sabers (R 34), bamboo poles (R 21, 66), sticks (R 38), clubs (R 88), rubber shoes (R 10), shovels (R 94), kicking (R 68), and slapping (R 89).

Aside from beatings, prisoners were tortured in several different inhuman ways: kept in a kneeling position for periods extending to three days (R 12, 62); forced to kneel



on cinders and rocks, with arms extended, and to carry boards and bricks with the body leaning backwards so that the entire weight would fall to the rear (R 27); compelled to stand or kneel in water or warm tea while live electric wires were applied to the body (R 57, 59, 104); tied to a barbed-wire fence with arms outstretched while burning boards or sticks were applied to his body or face (R 69). Prisoners were forced to hit each other until they bled (R 94).

American prisoners of war were used as targets in bayonet practice resulting in death or serious injury to many (R 71).

During bombing raids, prisoners were not allowed to seek shelter, thus exposing them to bombings and gunfire (R 69).

Prisoners were forced to work from ten to fourteen hours a day (R 10, 108).

Filipino civilians and insular prisoners were also subjected to these tortures. Personal belongings, food and utensils of the civilians were confiscated. They were slapped, kicked and beaten (R 74). Insular prisoners were clubbed, kicked, slapped, shot, bayoneted, tortured, exposed to bombings, starved, divested of money, clothes and other personal belongings, denied medical aid and forced to perform hard labor in quarries, airdromes and other military projects for long hours (R 68, 69, 70, 89, 93, 94, 96).

b. Also included in the record is evidence of atrocities committed by the Japanese at the American civilian internment camp in Davao City during the period from 20 December 1941 to 25 December 1943 (R 112-128). On 20 December 1941, the Japanese found the American residents of Davao City in the Davao Club Building where they had previously congregated in anticipation of the coming of the Japanese (R 113). Another American resident, who was apprehended on his way from a convent to his hotel and who was previously detained in prison in the Davao constabulary barracks after having been beaten and looted of his money, watch and other personal belongings, was brought to the Davao Club Building, bringing the total number of internees to thirteen (R 122, 123, 124, 126). These internees were moved from one building to another until finally, in August 1942, they were quartered in a dance hall at the outskirts of the city. The number of internees grew to two hundred and fifty-four (R 113). On 21 August 1942, two hundred and eighty other American civilians from Zamboanga arrived in Davao City and were interned in the same dance hall (R 119). This dance hall was a one-story building, about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, which had only one room where the internees were placed without regard to sex or age. It had neither furniture nor beds and the internees slept on the wooden floor which was wet most of the time because the roof leaked, and it rained almost every day. There was only a few feet of yard space where the internees dug a trench for cooking their food and two latrines, one for women and the other for men. The internees had to buy their own food because no food was furnished by the Japanese. Their diet consisted only of a small amount of rice and grass soup, and four internees died of malnutrition. They were not given medical supplies nor medical treatment. The Japanese guards constantly beat and mistreated the internees (R 119). On 25 December 1943, the internees were shipped to Manila (R 113, 118, 122).

\* \* \*



1406  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

18 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 166)  
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
SUBJECT: Murder of approximately eighty-nine Filipino citizens near Tugbok, Davao City, Mindanao, P.I., on 14 May 1945.

. . . . .

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 11 May 1945, Japanese soldiers rounded up approximately one hundred men, women, and children residents of Tugbok, and, under the guise of taking them to a place of safety, took them to Balingain. Additional people were added to the group until a total of approximately two hundred were at Balingain. On the morning of 14 May 1945, they were divided into two groups, forty in one and one hundred sixty in the other. Suddenly the Japanese who were guarding the smaller group began shooting them. Then the other group was fired upon by their guards. Some of the people were able to run away and escape (R 1, 5, 9). The following afternoon, three of those who escaped returned to the scene of the massacre and counted the bodies of eighty-nine people (R 2, 10). Twenty-two of them were recognized. They also found a fourteen year old girl, who was wounded by a bullet and bayonet thrusts, but she survived. (R 2, 5). It is not known why these people were killed. They were not given a trial (R 10).

On 2 January 1942, a group of fifty Filipinos were gathered together by Japanese soldiers in Barrio Lizada, Toril, Davao. One of the Filipinos named Felino MONTANTE was tied, bayoneted in the face, slapped and kicked until he could hardly stand. He was then led to a nearby bridge by three Japanese. A shot was heard and some other Japanese ran to the bridge and looked over into the water (R 12). In the afternoon, MONTANTE's body was seen in the river with a bullet hole in the back (R 14). MONTANTE was suspected of working against the Japanese (R 12).

. . . . .



MIGUEL ESTIMADA, after having been duly sworn, testified at the War Crimes Office, Davao City, Davao, P. I., on 17 November 1945, as follows:

1. Q. Please state your full name, age, address and nationality.  
A Miguel ESTIMADA, 20 years old, Bahada, Davao City, Davao, and Filipino.

2. Q What is your occupation?  
A I am helping at present my brother on his farm.

3. Q Explain everything in detail what happened to you and your family during the time of the Japanese occupation.  
A When the American planes began to bomb Davao City in September 1944, the Japanese appeared to be very friendly. I often used to go to their camp which was near my house and exchange bananas and other fruits for Japanese cigarettes.

About May 2, 1945, ten Japanese officers with a group of Japanese soldiers came to our house in Bacaca, Davao City. I can only remember six of them. They are Captain SHIMAMURA, MASAO, OIDE, HIROSHI, MOSUKAWA and MORI.

These Japanese gathered the people from all the neighboring houses and said that due to the American bombings they will take them to Lapoy for protection. After all the people were gathered together the Japanese marched us to their camp and from there to an air raid shelter which was located about one-half kilometer west of my house.

I saw here thirty-four people in all which was made up of twenty-two men and twelve women. It was about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the Japanese made us go into the air raid shelter. Ten Japanese soldiers guarded the shelter. I recognized four of them. They were MOSUKAWA, HIROSHI, OIDE and MORI.

I remember that MOSUKAWA came into the air raid shelter and dragged out Encarnacion LINES, about 17 years of age, and the Japanese soldiers held her outside on the front of the air raid shelter.

MOSUKAWA came back again and pulled out a girl named Pilar, I do not remember her last name. She was about 21 years of age. She was taken up the ladder of the air raid shelter and forced her to go somewhere from the air raid shelter with some Japanese soldiers. I do not know where they took her.

MOSUKAWA then came back to the platform in front of the air raid shelter and grabbed Encarnacion LINES from the soldiers who were holding her and tore off her dress and all the clothes that she wore until she was completely naked. Encarnacion was shouting and crying and tried to fight but the other three soldiers grabbed her and held her down on the ground. They placed her down on her back and two soldiers held her feet and another soldier held her arms. The names of those soldiers were Private MORI, Private HIROSHI and Private OIDE.

I then saw MOSUKAWA removed his pants and laid on top of Encarnacion LINES. He remained there about five minutes. I saw his body moving up and down and doing "pompom" (sexual intercourse) When he was finished he put on his pants and walked away.

Next, Private HIROSHI took off his pants and did the same thing while the other two soldiers held the feet of Encarnacion and



the other soldier, her arms. After that the Japanese soldiers, MORI and OIDE, did the same thing. People in the air raid shelter were crying because of how they saw these soldiers rape Encarnacion LINES.

MOSUKAWA later returned, a short time after the soldiers had raped Encarnacion LINES, and carried her completely naked into the air raid shelter. My brother, Donato had a towel around his neck which he gave to Encarnacion to cover her body. A few minutes later, Pilar was brought back into the shelter. I saw that her dress was also torn off. She was crying and told her mother that the three Japanese who took her away had abused her and raped her. MOSUKAWA then gave some water and biscuits to the two girls who were raped.

All the people and myself were very thirsty but the Japanese did not give us any water or food. It was very hot in the air raid shelter. MOSUKAWA then told the people in the air raid shelter, after the girls were brought in, that all will be killed by hand grenades and that nobody will be able to leave the air raid shelter. The Japanese soldiers surrounded the entrance with their rifles with fixed bayonets and will kill anybody who tried to leave the air raid shelter.

Around 10:00 o'clock in the night, I was able to see Capt. SHIMAMURA and MASAO standing on the platform leading to the entrance of the air raid shelter. Although it was dark I was able to see them because of the reflection from the electric light which we had inside the air raid shelter. SHIMAMURA and MASAO were talking in Japanese for a few minutes. Then MOSUKAWA came down the stairs to the entrance of the air raid shelter while SHIMAMURA and MASAO walked away.

MOSUKAWA took out a hand grenade from his side pocket, tapped it against his helmet and threw it into the air raid shelter. In quick succession he threw about six or seven hand grenades into the shelter. Suddenly, the hand grenades exploded among us and the people began to scream, shout, and cry. Shrapnels hit my two hands. Those few who were able to move could not go outside the shelter because the Japanese soldiers were still there with fixed bayonets. When the people inside the air raid shelter stopped shouting, screaming, crying and moaning, the Japanese soldiers placed pieces of wood and iron roofing to block the entrance of the air raid shelter. It became very dark inside but I could still hear a few voices of some people.

The next morning, when it was daylight MASAO and SHIMAMURA returned to the air raid shelter and removed the wood and iron roofing from the entrance and looked inside. When MASAO saw Catalina BUTAY still alive he chopped off her head with his saber. SHIMAMURA saw me still alive, so he took his pistol and shot me and the bullet hit my left leg. Then he struck me twice on my upper right leg with his saber.

I can only remember a few names of the victims, all of them were Filipinos from Bacaca. The names who I remember are:

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION
Donato ESTIMADA	24	M	My brother
Marcelino ESTIMADA	28	M	My brother
Catalina BUTAY	35	F	No relation
Numeriano DEL ROSARIO	29	M	No relation



NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATION
Pilar REGONA	21	F	No relation, neighbor
Encarnacion LINES	17	F	Sister-in-law of my brother, Donato
Jesusa LINES	18	F	My sister-in-law, wife of my brother, Donato
Domingo ESTIMADA	2	M	Son of my brother, Donato
Goria LINES	23	F	Sister-in-law of my brother, Donato
Pascual REGONA	24	M	Brother of Pilar

I am the only person who is alive. I stayed in the air raid shelter among the dead people for three days and three nights without any food. About one o'clock of the third night I crept out of the air raid shelter on my hands and knees and crossed the river which was nearby. After crossing the river I met Dr. ZAMORA and a group of people. He treated my wounds. I remained with Dr. ZAMORA hiding in the hills for seventeen days.

4. Q When MOSUKAWA threw the hand grenade into the air raid shelter did you see any officers nearby?

A Yes, sir. I saw Captain MASAO near the entrance about seven meters away.

5. Q Was Captain MASAO there when the soldiers raped Encarnacion LINES?

A Yes, sir. He was standing at the entrance of the air raid shelter and did nothing to stop the soldiers from attacking Encarnacion LINES.

6. Q Was Captain MASAO there when Private MOSUKAWA threw the hand grenade into the air raid shelter?

A Yes, sir, he was right near the entrance and he did not stop the soldiers from throwing it.

7. Q Did you<sup>hear</sup>/Captain MASAO gave an order to MOSUKAWA to throw the hand grenade?

A I do not know whether he gave him the order. While the three soldiers were talking together, Captain MASAO went over to Private MOSUKAWA and talked Japanese which seemed to say that he should kill the people in the air raid shelter because immediately after he stopped talking, MOSUKAWA took out the hand grenades and began to throw them into the air raid shelter.

8. Q Have you ever seen any of these Japanese since that time?

A I recognized these Japanese when I was at the prisoners of war stockade at Davao, Davao City with two War Crimes Investigators, Captain KLASE and Lt. ZWERGEL. I was able to pick out from around 800 Japanese officers in the stockade, Warrant Officer, Morisada MASAO of the Navy; Yutaka MASHIRO, Ensign of the Navy; and Capt. Katsuji SHIMAMURA, Navy. That was the first time I learned all their full names.

9. Q Do you have anything else that you would like to add to this statement?

A No, sir.

/s/ Miguel Estimada  
MIGUEL ESTIMADA



COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
 ) SS  
 CITY OF DAVAO )

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

/s/ Miguel Estimada  
 MIGUEL ESTIMADA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of Nov. 1945

/s/ Samuel Rowe  
 SAMUEL ROWE, Captain, QMC  
 Investigating Officer, War  
 Crimes Investigating Detach-  
 ment.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
 ) SS  
 CITY OF DAVAO )

I, RICARDO DE CASTRO, residing at 72 Valenzuela Street, Sant Mesa, Manila, P. I., being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Tagalog and from Tagalog to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Ricardo de Castro  
 RICARDO DE CASTRO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of Nov. 1945

/s/ Samuel Rowe  
 SAMUEL ROWE, Captain, QMC  
 Investigating Officer, War  
 Crimes Investigating Detach-  
 ment

### C E R T I F I C A T E

We, SAMUEL ROWE, Captain, O-382543, QMC, and VERNON V. HARRIS JR., 2nd Lt., O-1185976, FA, Investigating Officers, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, certify that on 17th day of November, 1945, personally appeared before us MIGUEL ESTIMADA, and according to RICARDO DE CASTRO, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said MIGUEL ESTIMADA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Davao City, Davao

/s/ Samuel Rowe  
 SAMUEL ROWE, Captain, QMC  
 Investigating Officer, War  
 Crimes Investigating Detach-  
 ment

29 Nov. 1945

/s/ Vernon V. Harris, Jr.  
 VERNON V. HARRIS, JR., 2nd Lt.  
 Investigating Officer, War  
 Crimes Investigating Detachmen



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



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

DSG

1408  
APO 500  
15 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 282)  
THRU : Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila  
SUBJECT : Atrocities at Barrio San Roque and Sitio Bitute,  
Zamboanga City, Mindanao, P. I., March 1945.

\* \* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

For the purpose of review two separate reports have been combined and considered together inasmuch as the atrocities were apparently committed by the same military unit within two weeks of each other and at approximately the same locality. In order to avoid confusion, the pages of the record of the atrocity occurring last will be preceded by "I".

On or about 8 March 1945, some forty prisoners from San Ramon Penal Colony, Zamboanga City, who had been working under Japanese military supervision, were being escorted back by Japanese guards (R 8). When they reached Barrio San Roque, members of the Japanese naval forces tied them and placed them in three air-raid shelters of the Japanese navy camp near the San Roque River (R 2, Ex A). One by one the prisoners were taken from the shelters and apparently were killed as their cries of pain could be heard by those remaining under guard in the shelters (R 9). About ten prisoners succeeded in escaping and one of this group declares that he witnessed the execution of the other group from the top of a coconut tree where he remained for some two hours (R 19, 20).

On or about 23 March 1945, Japanese military personnel rounded up civilians at Sitio Bitute, Barrio Pasonanca, Zamboanga City, and confiscated all bolos. The prisoners were then tied and some of them taken individually to a nearby stream where Japanese slashed them on the head and back with sabers, bolos, and picks (R I-2, 16). Another victim who attempted to escape was bayoneted (R I-7), while a Filipino woman states that she was raped by a Japanese (R I-26).

\* \* \* \*



1409

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

2 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 265)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Murder of five Filipinos, attempted murder of another and burning of Barrio Umagos and the hospital therein, at Mandampog, Balingasag, Oriental Misamis, Mindanao, P. I., on or about 1 October 1944.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On or about 1 October 1944, a patrol of approximately fifty Japanese soldiers entered the hospital area at Barrio Umagos and bayoneted two Filipino guerrilla guards and one civilian. Another civilian was also bayoneted but survived. The Japanese then bayoneted to death two bedridden patients whom they had found in an evacuation place. After three days, the Japanese burned the hospital buildings and about thirty-two houses, then left the place (R 1). The bodies of the victims were found, identified and later buried (R 2).

\* \* \*



1410

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

9 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 272)  
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
SUBJECT: Murder of three Filipino civilians at Calut, Butua  
Agusan, Mindanao, P.I., during the early part of  
March 1945.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Sometime during the latter part of February 1945, an aged couple and their son were harvesting rice when they saw four Japanese soldiers coming towards them. The couple were tied and taken away by the Japanese while the son hid in a banana grove (R 3). After several days the bayoneted and beheaded bodies of these victims, and another Filipino civilian, were found nearby (R 1, 3, 6).

\* \* \*



1411

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

APO 500  
15 April 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 281)

THRU: Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila

SUBJECT: Murder of twenty-nine civilians at Ranao-Pilayan,  
Cotabato, Mindanao, P. I., on 7 June 1944.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 6 June 1944 about three hundred Japanese soldiers accompanied by Philippine Constabulary and Moro troops entered Ranao-Pilayan, gathered the civilians and placed them in a poultry house for the night (R 1). On 7 June 1944, twenty of the prisoners were placed in one house while the rest in another house. The Japanese then bayonetted the victims and set the houses on fire (R 1, 5, 8). Screams were heard from the victims (R 1, 5, 6). Later some Chinese civilians, who had been notified of the killing, went to the place of execution and buried the remains of the victims (R 11).

\* \* \*



1412

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

EPF

APC 500  
14 May 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 302)

THRU : Executive Officer, Legal Section, Manila

SUBJECT : Atrocities in and around Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I., 10  
December 1941 to 3 April 1945.

\* \* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

During the period from 10 December 1941 to 3 April 1945, Japanese soldiers stationed at and around Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I., following their usual pattern of operation against innocent civilians, raided and looted private homes, killed and mistreated a number of persons.

On 10 December 1941, upon entering the town of Vigan, the Japanese fired upon a couple killing the wife (R 58).

On 13 September 1942, thirteen persons were arrested and tortured and later two of the prisoners were killed by shooting (R 22, 25).

On 10 April 1944, six Japanese dragged a woman into a house in San Vicente. The woman tried to get away from the Japanese by jumping out of the window, but she was overtaken and found dead with bayonet wounds a few moments afterwards (R 42).

On 27 August 1944, Japanese soldiers fired upon people then congregated in the cockpit in Santa Catalina, wounding one and probably killing several persons (R 9, 12). On 20 October 1944, thirty persons were arrested and brought to the Bantay garrison where the prisoners were tortured. One of the prisoners was never released (R 13). On 15 November 1944, three prisoners were beheaded in Vigan (R 20). On 27 December 1944, several persons were rounded up in Barrios San Julian and Capangpangan, Vigan, after their houses were looted. The prisoners were tortured, and on 7 January 1945, nine of the prisoners were beheaded (R 1-9, 15, 19).

In March 1945, eight persons were bayoneted to death and three others were probably killed in Bantay and Vigan (R 45, 48, 52).

On 2 April 1945, four men were beheaded in Vigan (R 27), and on 3 April 1945, the Japanese looted the houses in Barrio Lansuangao, Caoayan, and then killed at least six persons (R 34).

\* \* \* \*



1413

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

APO 500  
27 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 109)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Atrocities committed at Fort Santiago, Intramuros  
Manila, P. I.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

*List of Torture*

The record in this case, consisting of four hundred and sixty-one pages, contains innumerable instances of the brutal and barbaric treatment of many persons taken to Fort Santiago for questioning. The practice of inhuman treatment prevailed from the time of the Japanese occupation in January 1942 to February 1945. When the Japanese realized that Manila was lost they engaged in a final orgy of mass murder by shooting, bayonetting and burning alive of all prisoners remaining inside the fort. It is impractical to detail the treatment received by each individual, but in general the forms of torture summarized below were imposed in whole or in part upon the prisoners. Some of the victims were American prisoners of war and American nationals. The treatment given specific individuals may be learned by referring to the record citation opposite their names in the list of victims herein.

Upon arrival at Fort Santiago for "investigation", a person was placed in a cell approximately sixteen feet long and thirteen and one half feet wide in which had been placed many other people so that there was not sufficient room for all of them to lie down (R 13, 19, 39, 239). Talking was prohibited (R 14, 20, 32, 65). The diet was entirely inadequate and consisted of a small amount of rice, and occasionally some native vegetables or greens (R 9, 14, 38). Practically all of the witnesses suffered a loss of weight ranging from twenty-five to seventy-five pounds during the time they were held (R 15, 45, 197, 301). One person was incarcerated for thirty-three days and lost thirty-two pounds (R 266). Sanitary conditions were almost unbearable, the only toilet facility being an opening in the floor at one end of the cell (R 75, 92, 324, 340) which was never cleaned more than once a day, and the receptacles were entirely inadequate (R 14, 251). There was not sufficient water provided, though apparently in each cell was a faucet from which a few drops of water was obtainable (R 14, 32, 154). The prisoners were not issued soap (R 32, 65, 240, 251). Generally, bathing was infrequent and sometimes less than once a week (R 14, 21, 92). Usually all in a cell, sometimes numbering eighteen or twenty, were allowed five or ten minutes for the entire group to bathe (R 14, 33, 261). Men were forced to bathe in view of women prisoners (R 351). The only ventilation in the cells were small windows high at one end, and the stench of human waste and dirty bodies was over-powering. The cells were infested with lice and vermin (R 21, 240, 286). Persons who had been tortured were returned to the cell in a wounded condition, some were helpless (R 20, 53, 98, 106, 122, 146, 241), and some died in the cell (R 126, 146, 300, 312, 350). There is only one instance of rape (R 334).



Of the various forms of torture administered by the personnel at Fort Santiago the following are typical:

Some prisoners were kicked and slapped across the face, beaten with the flat of a sheathed sword across the back, shoulders and kidneys (R 13, 74, 135). Others were beaten with iron rods (R 30, 84), or with baseball bats, clubs, poles, ropes, and telephone wires (R 2, 66, 92, 104, 132, 250, 306, 316, and some were thrown by Jiu Jitsu methods (R 45, 74, 104, 134, 316). The water cure was frequently employed. This consisted of tying the victim to a bench, putting a cloth over the face and inserting a water hose in the mouth or nostrils. Water was forced into his stomach until he became unconscious, and then the Japanese pressed and jumped on his stomach to force the water out (R 45, 104, 132, 139, 163, 175, 249, 279). Prisoners had their arms tied behind their backs, a pole inserted through the arms at the elbows, and then were raised and suspended from the floor. Others were hung for hours by the arms (R 92, 134, 149, 163, 175, 250, 279). Some had sticks inserted in the opening of the penis or vagina (R 127, 133, 175), and others were burned about the body with lighted cigarettes or cigars (R 133, 162, 252, 307). Ammunition would be placed between the fingers and then the fingers were squeezed until the bones would break (R 175). Small bamboo slits, or other instruments were placed under toe nails and finger nails (R 81, 133) and finger and toe nails were pulled out with pliers (R 195, 307). Electricity was used to shock or burn the victims (R 81, 175, 229, 329). A piece of skin was sliced from the back of one man's hand and he was forced to eat it. The skin on his face and arm was twisted with a pair of wooden pliers (R 81), and he was hit in the testicles (R 81, 170). The Japanese guards ground the prisoner's toes under their hob-nailed boots (R 81). Three American pilots who had been shot down during the bombing of Manila received a sword thrust through the shoulder or were burned by lighted cigarette. Holes were made in their fingers, wire inserted through them, and the prisoners were then suspended by the wires. One pilot's whole body was burned, another was paralyzed and they were taken to a hospital (R 197). American soldiers were shot (R 2, 111). Many prisoners from Fort Santiago were executed at the Chinese Cemetery (R 203, 212, 217) or buried there (R 212, 219, 222). As a form of intimidation prisoners were shown headless men and men whose faces were so swollen and bloody as a result of beatings they could not be recognized. Intestines of some men were removed while they were still alive in the presence of other prisoners (R 280). One Filipino prisoner was forced to behead two other Filipinos (R 281). Dead bodies with their hands tied behind their backs were thrown into the Pasig River which flows at the rear of Fort Santiago (R 312, 347). Torture as described above was administered not only to men but to women (R 31, 66, 67, 114, 115, 133, 146, 198, 255, 267, 288). Some of the women were nuns (R 178, 271, 297). Some of the men were priests (R 107, 135, 170, 192). Some victims died after being released as a result of their treatment at Fort Santiago (R 343, 345 to 347, 361). In February of 1945 the cells in Fort Santiago were packed with people who resided within the Walled City. Doors were barricaded, gasoline was poured around, set afire and hundreds were burned to death (R 369, 378, 380, 396). Others were executed (R 373, 395). Hundreds of bodies were discovered by American troops when Fort Santiago was taken (R 406 to 435, 441, 447). Many of the civilians were able to escape the burning buildings only to be shot by Japanese guards as they escaped or when attempting to swim across the Pasig River (R 369, 379, 387, 388, 396). Some however, survived and lived to relate the horror to which they had been subjected.

\* \* \*



JUSTINA MANLISIK

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Pace) State your name.

A Justina Manlisik.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Is this still Item No. 93?

CAPTAIN PACE: 54, sir, and 1.

Q (By Captain Pace) Give your name, please.

A Justine Manlisik.

Q Where do you live?

A I live in Tanauan, Batangas.

Q Were you living in Tanauan, Batangas, on February 10, 1945?

A Yes, sir.

Q On that morning at about 5 o'clock did the Japanese come to your house?

A Yes, the Japanese come to our house about 5 o'clock in the morning.

Q Tell the Commission what happened.

A They bring with them a piece of rope to tie the hands of my parents; tie the hands of all of us. When I see that the Japanese are going upstairs I went down and I hid inside the toilet. Well, I am already hidden in the toilet and I saw my parents were already tied, especially the small children, too.

Q How many people were tied by the Japanese?

A 34.

Q Are they all in your family?

A Yes, all our family.

Q What did they do with the 34 members of your family?

A They strike with their bayonets in their chest.

Q Did they take them out of the house?

A Yes.

Q When did you next see the members of your family?

A At about 4 o'clock I went out and I saw that my parents are already dead; all of them are dead.

Q All of them dead?

A Yes.

X ✓ P  
p 2  
2 year old  
Bayonetta



Q What happened? How had they been killed?

A They strike with their bayonets.

Q All of your family had been bayoneted?

A Yes.

Q When you say all of your family, do you mean that all 34 of them died?

A Yes, 19 children and 15 older people.

Q 19 children?

A Yes.

Q What were their ages?

A Their ages, the youngest is 2 years, and the eldest is 10 years old.

Q What else did you see?

A One of my sisters is pregnant and they slashed her stomach open and when the baby come out they cut its head off (Weeping).

CAPTAIN PACE: You may cross-examine.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Sandberg) Do I understand —

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Is Cross-examination of this witness considered essential?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: We will waive the cross-examination.

CAPTAIN PACE: Thank you very much.

(Witness excused).



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2877 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by JUSTINA MANLISIK in the trial of the case against Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

/s/ T. R. C. King

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 20th day  
of November, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

John R. Pritchard  
Capt., Inf.  
Summary Court.



2415

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

28 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 262)  
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
SUBJECT: Mistreatment and torture of civilian prisoners  
by Japanese Kempei-Tai at Dumaguete, Negros  
Oriental, P.I., during the period June 1944 to  
March 1945.

\* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

During the period June 1944 to March 1945, several persons were apprehended by the Japanese military police of Dumaguete and were tortured and mistreated during their confinement in jail. While being "investigated" by the Japanese, these prisoners were subjected to several forms of torture such as beating, kicking, burning with cigarette butts, "water cure", choking, judo holds, and hanging by the wrists (R 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, 33, 36). Food was inadequate, sanitary facilities were hardly provided, and the prisoners were often deprived of drinking water, for which salty water was substituted. During air raids, the prisoners were not allowed to take shelter (R 10, 14, 20, 21, 36).

\* \* \*



1416

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

15 January 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 161)

THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Additional torture and murder by Kempei-Tai stationed at Bacolod, Occidental Province, Negros, P.I., in February and March 1945.

. . . . .

## II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

Approximately 21 May 1942, the Japanese invaded Negros island. Many of the citizens had fled to the hills. After a month or two, some of the citizens of Bacolod returned voluntarily or upon threats by the Japanese that their refusal to do so would be considered a hostile act. In December 1942, some of the prominent male citizens of Bacolod and Talisay organized an espionage group of intelligence operators for the purpose of furnishing guerrillas information concerning the Japanese strength, troop movements, warehouses, depots, garrisons and food supply in the Bacolod-Murcia and Talisay area. From time to time their leaders and messengers were apprehended or had to flee and be replaced (R 20, 21). It is doubtful if any one person knew who all of the operators were. Even their families were ignorant of their under cover operations (R 2, 6, 8, 18). In September 1944, Atty. Ramon DUMLAO became chief of the district and used the code name "Poison" (R 2, 21). Simon RAMIREZ became the contact man with the guerrillas (R 17, 21). In January or February 1945, after American bombings (presumably very effective), the Japanese brought in a strong counter-intelligence force. A trap was set for RAMIREZ and around 10 February 1945 he was caught (R 21). He was taken to the Kempei-Tai headquarters in Bacolod and other places where he was questioned and tortured. He was seen by other prisoners hardly able to walk, his clothes were clotted with blood, his face was swollen and unshaven, and scars were visible from being whipped with a wire (R 2, 18, 21). During the torture, it is believed that RAMIREZ disclosed the identity of other operators, as thereafter over a period of two or three weeks one by one a total of twelve known members of the intelligence group were arrested (R 2, 17, 21, 22). When RAMIREZ was arrested, the Japanese



found on his person two reports in DUMLAO's handwriting and signed "Poison". These reports gave the location of Japanese military establishments, companies, names of commanding officers and their approximate strength. DUMLAO had been the attorney for the Japanese Taiwan Branch Bank in Bacolod and by comparison his handwriting was recognized (R 23). He was arrested and placed in prison by the Japanese (R 7). One of the first men arrested after DUMLAO was Agustin SEGOVIA, Secretary to the Provincial Governor, who was released of espionage charges when in fact he was one of the members of the ring. He warned the others, but they were afraid to flee, fearing the Japanese would retaliate against their families (R 21). Five of the twelve arrested were released after being interrogated. They and others were tortured. One could hardly stand or lie down as his entire body was swollen. Another was mangled and black and blue. Still another was beaten severely with a police club and thrown by Ju-jitsu. One man was beaten with a club, thrown across the floor and the next night was forced to jump from a window eighteen or twenty feet above asphalt pavement, which dislocated his hip causing him to lose his power of locomotion for about four months. Another man was thrown from a staircase about twelve feet high (R 13, 14, 17). Some of the men were released through the influence of the Provincial Governor (R 17), and one was released because a friendly interpreter substituted answers that were satisfactory to the Japanese (R 2, 22). Seven of the twelve men arrested have never been seen since. At least one was in the jail on 9 March 1945. All prisoners in the jail were released by American forces on 30 March 1945. The seven men were not among those liberated (R 2, 5, 8, 17). One of the perpetrators admits that two of the victims were executed by his order. He stated that he was carrying out the order of General KONO (R 3, 6, 8, 10, Ex A). No trial was given these men (R 3).

While confined by the Japanese, the following method of torture was observed, though it is not known who these victims were. It is possible they were other members of the espionage ring. One man was beaten until he was a mass of blood. Another man was strapped to a table and his wrists burned with an alcohol flame until the odor of burning flesh filled the room. A third man had a bayonet thrust through his arm at the wrist, and as he was being questioned, the bayonet was gradually forced down his arm (R 14).



1417

DOCUMENT 2723

LEONORA PALACIO VILLAS, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Town of Palo, Province of Leyte, P. I., on 18 October, 1945, as follows:

Q State your name, age, nationality and address.

A Leonora Palacio Villas, 21 years old, Filipino, residing at 24 Luntad Street, Palo, Leyte, P. I.

Q In February 1942 did you or your brothers suffer any indignities or mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese stationed in Palo?

A On Sunday afternoon in the middle of February 1942, myself and my two brothers, Fidel and Florentino and some other members of the family were taken to the Municipal building in Palo. That afternoon my brother's child had been baptized and at the house there were a number of guerrillas and friends of the family. One of the guerrillas was discovered and the Japanese, believing that there were others there, took myself, my brothers and other members of the family to Palo municipal jail and concentrated us. We were kept overnight in the municipal jail and during this period we were never questioned by the Japanese soldiers. My brother Fidel was taken out, his hands were tied behind his back and another rope was tied to his hands and thrown over a tree. He hung there stark naked. As he hung there a Japanese soldier beat him unmercifully, drawing blood from his eyes and his nose and other parts of his body. He was also whipped with a thorn branch on various parts of his body. He was continually beaten for a period of three hours. While he was hanging there the Japanese poured gasoline under his arms and around his private parts and they set it afire. As he hung there he shouted for help due to the intensity of the burns and beating. He was very weak and almost unconscious when he was cut down and taken into the prison. As soon as Fidel was cut down my brother Florentino was tied in a similar fashion and beaten for a period of about three and a half hours, drawing blood from his eyes, ears, nose and various parts of his body. He was also beaten with a switch. Gasoline was poured on the hair underneath his arms, on the hair around his private parts and set afire. Both my brothers were cut down but at no time were they given any medical treatment for their wounds and burns they had suffered at the hands of the Japanese. Florentino was twenty three years old, Fidel about thirty three. Both of them have scars around and underneath their arms and around their private parts. After Fidel had been cut down he was brought by a patrol to identify places where guerrillas might possibly be located. My younger brother, Florentino was left in jail and nothing further was done about him. Two days after they were tortured, both my brothers were taken to Tacloban. They were kept in the Japanese garrison at Tacloban for a period of about two months. My brothers were released from prison but were not allowed to return to Palo. My brothers told me that while they were in prison at Tacloban they suffered further indignities at the hands of the Japanese. Florentino was burned again about the arms and their scars are

Burned  
Hair

X

X







C E R T I F I C A T E

We, ADDISON T. SHEPHERD, 2d Lt., 02052606, JAGD and JOHN J. MULLAHY, 1st Lt., 01798502, C.M.P., certify that on 18th day of October, 1945, personally appeared before us LEONORA PALACIO VILLAS, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said LEONORA PALACIO VILLAS read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Town of Palo,  
Leyte, P. I.

/s/ Addison T. Shepherd  
ADDISON T. SHEPHERD, 2nd Lt. JAG

19th day of October,  
1945

/s/ John J. Mullahy  
JOHN J. MULLAHY, 1st Lt., C.M.P.  
Investigating Officer, War  
Crimes Investigating Detachment.



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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



Philippine  
Advocates

1418

DOCUMENT 2726

C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



DOCUMENT 2726

TAYAMBONG CHAGSA, after having been duly sworn, testified at La Trinidad, Benguet, Mountain Province, P. I., on 8 October, 1945, as follows:

Q What is your full name?

A Tayambong Chagsa.

Q How old are you?

A I am not sure, maybe about 60.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino-Igorot.

Q Where do you live?

A Kabayo, Atok, Mountain Province, P. I.

Q In case you should move who would always know where to locate you?

A My neighbor, Kitayong Escad, who also lives at the same address.

Q What is your wife's name and nationality?

A Yagyag. Igorot-Filipino.

Q How old is she?

A About 34 years old.

Q How long have you lived at your present address?

A Over five years.

Q While the Japanese were in the Mountain Province were you abused in any manner by the Japanese?

A Yes, I have been maltreated.

Q Will you tell us when that happened and all the circumstances surrounding it?

A On the morning of March 13, 1943, a little before noon the Japanese arrived in our sitio. They asked us where the Americans and the Filipino soldiers and Major Dangwa were. When I answered them that I have not seen any and I don't know the Japanese tied me up in my house. They tied my hands behind my back until about one o'clock in the afternoon. Then they untied me and asked me again where were the Americans and Major Dangwa. When I answered I don't know they made me lie on the floor and gave me much water. When I did not reveal any to the Japanese, they tied me and burned my buttocks and legs and hit my mouth and I lost two teeth. They hit my mouth with a piece of wood, about as long and about as big as a man's arm. I was hung up inside my house and my hands were tied behind my back with a rope and the rope was tied to the center of the house and I was raised from the floor about four feet. While I was hanging up the interpreter Kawasima got a match and lighted the candle and held the candle close to my G-string near my right hip. The G-string caught fire and kept burning until about only two feet of it was left. When the last two feet of my G-string was not burned, Kawasima took it and put it around my head and burned it with the candle until all of the piece of cloth was burned, together with my hair. The Japanese untied me at about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Q Then what did they do?



A They laid me down on the floor and made me drink a petroleum can of water. I don't know how much water the can held but they made me drink all I could. Then they asked the same questions over again and they beat me with their fists and hands and with the piece of wood. Four Japanese soldiers held me. One, who was near my head twisted my ears. He held my ears with his hands and twisted them around. One stepped up and down on my breast on top of me so the water that I drank would then come out of my mouth. One of the soldiers was sitting on my stomach, just sitting and holding me down. One held the rope which was tied around my legs. After a short while they all stood up and one of them started to hit me all over my body with a piece of wood asking the same questions over again and asking me to tell the truth about the American and Filipino soldiers. After that they untied my legs leaving the rope in my hands tied behind my back and brought me to the forest. They took me about one hundred meters away from my house to the forest, and when we got there one of the Japanese picked up a stone about the size of my fist and hit me and then they tied me there. After dark my neighbors went to look for me. They found me in the forest and untied me. After being untied I went home. The Japanese did not bother me again.

Q Did this all occur on March 13, 1943?

A Yes, it all happened on the same day.

Q Do you have any scars as a result of the burning and beating given you by the Japanese?

A Yes, I have a scar on my right hip. I have a very bad scar yet today.

Q How many Japanese came to your home on March 13, 1943?

A About seventy, including two officers.

Q Where did these Japanese come from?

A They came from Baguio.

Q What were the names of the officers?

A I don't know the names of the officers but I have heard that they were Lt. Teramoto and Captain Ono.

Q Were there any interpreters with them?

A Yes, there was one and his name was Kawasima, also called Yamesita.

Q Did these Japanese maltreated anyone else in your barrio at the same time they maltreated and abused you?

A Yes, they got all the men in the barrio.

Q Did you see them take these men?

A Yes.

Q Did you see them being maltreated by the Japanese?

A I heard them crying when they were maltreated and after they were loosened I saw them that day and the next day with bruises showing that they have been beaten.

Q Do you know the names of any of the Japanese soldiers that were with these officers and the interpreter?

A No, I don't know any of them.

Q Will you describe these Japanese officers?



DOCUMENT 2726

A Because of their uniforms I could hardly identify any of them. Neither one of them wore glasses and neither one of them was slender. They were both heavy set Japanese but that is all I can tell you about them.

Q Will you describe the interpreter, Kawasima?

A I cannot describe him now, but one of my companions, Rufo Balao, maybe can describe him.

Q Can you give us the name of the other people in your community who were maltreated by the Japanese on the 13th of March, 1943?

A They were: Rufo Balao, age 36, who live at Buneng, Atok; Bendian Kictod, age 56, who live at Kabayo, Atok; Takay Kintino, age 50, who live at Central, Atok; Kitayong Escad, age 34, Kabayo, Atok; Konoy Sudkal, age 38, who lives at Kabayo, Atok; Faustino Sagubat, age 40, who lives at Kabayo, Atok, and Bataheng, age 59, Busok, Atok, and some more I cannot now remember.

Q Were you a guerrilla?

A No.

Q Were you engaged in any anti-Japanese activities such as sabotage or spying?

A No, I have never been engaged in any of these acts.

Q Is there anything else you can tell us about your mistreatment and the others?

A No more.

/s/ X  
X Mark of TAYAMBONG CHAGSA

We hereby certify that the above named witness, being unable to sign his name, did make the above "X" as his Mark in our presence.

/s/ David I. Day Jr.  
DAVID I. DAY Jr., 1st Lt., JAGI

/s/ Thomas A. Cannon  
THOMAS A. CANNON, 1st Lt., JAGI

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
MUNICIPALITY OF LA TRINIDAD ) SS  
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

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

/s/ X  
X Mark of TAYAMBONG CHAGSA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1945.

/s/ David I. Day Jr.  
DAVID I. DAY Jr., 1st Lt., JAG



DOCUMENT 2726

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
MUNICIPALITY OF LA TRINIDAD ) SS  
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

I, EVARISTO TIOTIOEN, Pfc. S-5, 66th Inf., PA, no serial number, residing at Pico, La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Province, P. I., being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Igorot and from Igorot to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his mark thereto.

/s/ EVARISTO TIOTIOEN  
EVARISTO TIOTIOEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1945.

/s/ David I. Day Jr.  
DAVID I. DAY Jr. 1st Lt. JAGD

### C E R T I F I C A T E

I, DAVID I. DAY Jr., 1st Lt., 02052525, JAGD, and I, THOMAS A. CANNON, 1st Lt., 02052522, JAGD, certify that on 9th day of October, 1945, personally appeared before us TAYAMBONG CHAGSA, and according to EVARISTO TIOTIOEN, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said TAYAMBONG CHAGSA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his mark thereto in our presence.

Municipality of La Trinidad  
Mountain Province, P. I.

/s/ David I. Day Jr.  
DAVID I. DAY Jr., 1st Lt., JAG

9 October, 1945

/s/ Thomas A. Cannon  
THOMAS A. CANNON, 1st Lt., JAG



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

AG 000.5 (3 Sep 45)JA

APO 500  
3 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

. . . . .

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

Dr. Gilbert Isham CULLEN, an American citizen, age 68 years, was District Health Inspector and Quarantine Officer in charge of the United States Public Health Service at Iloilo City, Iloilo Province, Panay, Philippine Islands, and resided in that city. He had lived in Iloilo Province for thirty years prior to the Japanese capture of Panay Island on 16 April 1942, and during that period, in addition to his official duties, conducted the private practice of medicine among the inhabitants, including the Japanese population (R 1, 2, 3). About two or three days after the Japanese army entered the city, Dr. CULLEN was taken with others to a small house where he was held a prisoner by the Japanese until 29 April 1942. Then he was removed by the Japanese to the Provincial Prison of Iloilo City, where he remained until about 1 January 1943 (R 3).

Until 16 May 1942 he was well treated and subjected to nothing more than routine questioning, probably due to the fact that the employees and guards at the Provincial Prison were local Japanese who had known him previously. On 16 May 1942, however, another Japanese officer assumed command of this prison and Dr. CULLEN was taken for questioning before an examiner, a reporter, an interpreter, and two soldiers, all of whom were unknown to Dr. CULLEN (R 4). The questioning took place in the warden's office where, for a period of several hours, Dr. CULLEN was struck in the abdomen with a club, kicked while lying on the floor, slapped repeatedly with the heel of the hands of his inquisitors. They then took a pair of pliers and slowly pulled the toe-nail from Dr. CULLEN's great toe on his left foot. He was clubbed about the body, head and face and then suspended from a cross beam by his thumbs with his feet off the floor, and again later was hung by his ankles until his legs were badly cut by the ropes. The fingers of his left hand were bent and twisted until some of them were broken and dislocated.

As a result of the treatment above described, Dr. CULLEN suffered a broken nose, several cracked ribs, a broken right leg, loss of his great toe-nail, broken and dislocated fingers and an injury to his jaw which impaired its function (R 5, 6, 17). The injuries were inflicted upon Dr. CULLEN in an effort to make him reveal the names of local citizens who were sending radio messages and to force him to reveal information concerning various military subjects such as location and number of American troops (R 5, 6, 15). The torture lasted from morning until late in the afternoon (R 7, 14) and Dr. CULLEN still bears the marks of his torture, more than three years after their infliction (Ex. A-I).



During the remainder of his stay in the Provincial Prison, Dr. CULLEN received for food only a handful of rice daily and an occasional "little chunk" of meat and he lost ninety-two pounds in a period of eight months (R 7). Another witness reported that Dr. CULLEN was not served a sufficient amount of drinking water and his food rations consisted of rice and a little soy sauce (R 19). Because of his poor physical condition resulting from the torture and malnutrition, Dr. CULLEN was finally moved to St. Paul's Hospital in Iloilo City in January 1943. He remained there five months and then was taken to Santa Catalina Hospital at Santo Tomas in Manila (R 20) where he remained until liberated by the Americans (R 8).

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

AG 000.5 (12 Sep 45)JA

APO 500  
12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

\* \* \* \*

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RAPE

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

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

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

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

Q Where was your husband at that time?

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

Q How long have you been married?

A Six years, the 19th of June 1945.

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

A Yes.

Q Where did they take you?

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

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

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

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

A 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q What happened then?

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

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

A Approximately thirty.

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

A I only noticed one.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

A About half an hour.

Q Then what happened?

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

Q What time did you reach the Coffee Pot Cafe?

A About 9 o'clock in the evening.

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

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

Q Did any other Japanese enter?

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

Q Did you recognize any of the Japanese?

A No.

Q You know any of them by name?

A No.

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

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

Q What happened then?

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

Q Did you act accordingly?

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

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

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



Q How long did you stay in the Coffee Pot?

A Between one hour and a half and two hours.

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

A They were drunk all right.

Q Did they act in any unusual manner?

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

Q Did you observe any of the girls become intoxicated?

A No.

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

A No.

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

A No.

Q What happened next?

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

Q How many Japanese took you over there?

A Just two.

Q Did you recognize any of them?

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

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

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

Q Who else was in the room when you arrived?

A Nobody.

Q Did anyone come in the room besides your group?

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

Q Describe the room.

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

Q What did you do?

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

Q Then what happened?

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

Q What did the Japanese do?

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



Q Then what happened?

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

Q Did you see your sisters again after that?

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

Q Did you ask her for particulars?

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

Q When did you see Priscilla again?

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

Q What was her appearance?

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

Q Did she say anything to you?

A She said she wanted to die.

Q Did you question her?

A No, I knew what had happened.

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

A No.

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

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

Q Did you say or do anything?

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

Q Did Evangeline return to the room?

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

Q Did you see Fanny Gadol again that night?

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

Q Did any more Japanese come in the room?

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

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Q Did you resist?

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

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

A Three of them.

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

A No.

Q Do you know their rank?

A No, they were just marines; no officers.

Q What happened when you reached this room?

A They made me lie down on the floor.

Q Who was present?

A Just I and the three marines.

Q Did you notice how the room was furnished?

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

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

A One.

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

A Just standing there, looking and laughing.

Q What were you doing?

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

Q Did you lose consciousness?

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

Q And then what happened?

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

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

A About two or three minutes.

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

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

Q Did he have an emission in you?

A Yes.

Q Did you have an emission?

A No.

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

A Yes, a little pain.

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

A No.



Q When he had completed his orgasm, what happened?

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

Q How long did he violate you?

A Just a few minutes.

Q Did you resist him?

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

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Was he wearing any preventive?

A No.

Q Did you have an emission?

A No.

Q Did his rapacious act cause you any physical pain?

A No.

Q Did he attempt to caress or fondle you?

A No.

Q Then what happened?

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

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

A No.

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

A No.

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

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

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

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

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

A No.

Q Then what happened?

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

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

A About 20 minutes.

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

A It was nearly midnight.

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

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



Q Then what happened?

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

Q Was this an officer?

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

Q Who else was present?

A Nobody.

Q What happened?

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

Q How long did this continue?

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

Q How long did he engage in his carnal act?

A Nearly thirty minutes.

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Did you?

A No.

Q Did this raping hurt you?

A Yes, it did.

Q Describe the hurt.

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

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

A No.

Q Can you describe the appearance of this marine?

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

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

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

Q Did he offer you any reward or any payment?

A No.

Q Did you resist his efforts?

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

Q Then what happened?

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



Q What time did you get back to your room?

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

Q Were you molested again that night?

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

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

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

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

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

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

A No, it was very dark.

Q Did any of the attackers wear any preventives?

A No.

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

A Yes, practically all of them were very drunk.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Q How long were you kept in that room?

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

Q Did you recognize any of these other people?

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

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

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

Q When did you escape from the Bay View Hotel?

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

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

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

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

A Yes.

Q When was that?

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

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

A It was negative.

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

A No.

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

A No, I know of no one.



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

A No, I don't.

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

A No.

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

A That is all I can say.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras  
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Commonwealth of the Philippines)  
City of Manila ) SS

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

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras  
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

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

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

#### C E R T I F I C A T E

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

Place: Roces Building  
Calero Street, Manila

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

Date: 27 June 1945.

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



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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



Duplicate

14221

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

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

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

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

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

Q Where was your husband at that time?

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

Q How long have you been married?

A Six years, the 19th of June 1945.

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

A Yes.

Q Where did they take you?

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

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

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

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

A 8 o'clock in the evening.

Q What happened then?

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

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

A Approximately thirty.

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

A I only noticed one.

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

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

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

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



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



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



Q Then what happened?

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

Q Did you see your sisters again after that?

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

Q Did you ask her for particulars?

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

Q When did you see Priscilla again?

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

Q What was her appearance?

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

Q Did she say anything to you?

A She said she wanted to die.

Q Did you question her?

A No, I knew what had happened.

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

A No.

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

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

Q Did you say or do anything?

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

Q Did Evangeline return to the room?

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

Q Did you see Fanny Gadol again that night?

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

Q Did any more Japanese come in the room?

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



Q Did you resist?

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

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

A Three of them.

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

A No.

Q Do you know their rank?

A No, they were just marines; no officers.

What happened when you reached this room?

A They made me lie down on the floor.

Q Who was present?

A Just I and the three marines.

Q Did you notice how the room was furnished?

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

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

A One.

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

A Just standing there, looking and laughing.

Q What were you doing?

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

Q Did you lose consciousness?

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

Q And then what happened?

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

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

A About two or three minutes.

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

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

Q Did he have an emission in you?

A Yes.

Q Did you have an emission?

A No.

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

A Yes, a little pain.

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

A No.



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



Q Then what happened?

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

Q Was this an officer?

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

Q Who else was present?

A Nobody.

Q What happened?

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

Q How long did this continue?

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

Q How long did he engage in his carnal act?

A Nearly thirty minutes.

Q Did he have an emission?

A Yes.

Q Did you?

A No.

Q Did this raping hurt you?

A Yes, it did.

Q Describe the hurt.

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

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

A No.

Q Can you describe the appearance of this marine?

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

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

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

Q Did he offer you any reward or any payment?

A No.

Q Did you resist his efforts?

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

Q Then what happened?

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



Q What time did you get back to your room?

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

Q Were you molested again that night?

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

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

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

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

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

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

A No, it was very dark.

Q Did any of the attackers wear any preventives?

A No.

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

A Yes, practically all of them were very drunk.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Q How long were you kept in that room?

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

Q Did you recognize any of these other people?

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

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

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

Q When did you escape from the Bay View Hotel?

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

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

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

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

A Yes.

Q When was that?

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

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

A It was negative.

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

A No.

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

A No, I know of no one.



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

A No, I don't.

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

A No.

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

A That is all I can say.

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras  
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

Commonwealth of the Philippines)  
City of Manila ) SS

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

/s/ Esther Garcia Moras  
ESTHER GARCIA MORAS

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

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

#### C E R T I F I C A T E

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

Place: Roces Building  
Calero Street, Manila

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

Date: 27 June 1945.

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



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th

day of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

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



NENA ALBAN

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

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

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

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

Q You testified before, a couple of days ago?

A Yes.

Q You said that you were a social worker?

A Yes, sir.

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

A Yes, sir.

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

A Yes, sir.

Q If so, when?

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

Q Take your time.

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

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

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

Q Let's forget that incident.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Just take your time.

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

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

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

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

LIEUTENANT PELZ: Where was that in front of?

COLONEL LIM: The Metropolitan Theatre.



GENERAL DONOVAN: Read that answer back.

(Answer read.)

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

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

A Yes, sir.

Q Or rapings in the City of Manila?

A Yes, sir.

Q When was this?

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

Q Assigned by whom?

A By the Red Cross office as a field worker.

Q As a field worker?

A Yes.

Q Go ahead, please.

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

Q What were the Japanese doing?

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

Q Doing what?

A Were still doing such things.

Q They were using the girl?

A Yes, sir.

COLONEL LIM: That is all of the witness.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

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

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

Q Was it a clear day?

A Yes, sir, that was a hot day.

Q Were there other people on the street?

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

Q And the girls were naked?

A Yes, sir.



Q And the Japanese soldiers were naked?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were they on the sidewalk or in the street?

A They were right by the side of the street.

Q Was there any traffic?

A No, sir, not right in the corner.

Q Did you see the clothing of the soldiers?

A No, sir.

Q Did you see the clothing of the Filipino women?

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

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

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

Q That was as loud as they could?

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

Q The Japanese were holding their necks?

A Yes, sir.

Q The necks of the two girls?

A Pushing the neck against the street.

Q And at the same time committing this act?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you report this to anyone?

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

Q Were there any Manila Police around?

A No, sir.

Q No Military Police men at Espana and Quezon?

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

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

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

Q No Military Police?

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

Q You couldn't see any Filipino Police men?

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

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

A That was 7:30 in the morning.

Q Was there any traffic at that time?

A There were only Japanese that I could see.

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

A Just Japanese sentries, alone.

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

A That was about eight o'clock.

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

A Only Japanese.



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

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

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

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

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I have no further questions.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Any questions by the Commission?

(No response.)

GENERAL DONOVAN: The witness is excused.

(Witness excused.)



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



APOLINARIA DUE TUAZON

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: What specification?

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

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

A Apolinaria Due Tuazon.

Q Your age?

A Thirty-two years old.

Q Your nationality?

A Filipina.

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

A I was in Santa Ana, Pampanga.

Q As an evacuee from the City of Manila?

A Yes.

Q Are you married or single?

A Married.

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

A Yes.

Q Did you have any children?

A Four children.

Q Were they with you also in Pampanga?

A They were with me, all of them.

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

A Yes, sir, there was.

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

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

Q What Japanese?

A They were Japanese soldiers.

Q Please proceed.

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

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

Miss  
Rape



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

Q Where was this, inside the room?

A This was inside the room.

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

A Yes, one after the other.

Q What happened after that?

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

Q How many Japanese abused you downstairs?

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

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

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

Q Had you seen your husband while you were downstairs?

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

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

A Yes, here (indicating).

Q Do you have any scar of that wound?

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

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

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

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

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



Q Did they have sexual intercourse with you?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many of these Japanese used you that way?

A Maybe seven or eight Japanese.

Q And all this happened on 2 February 1942?

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

Q Did you have a maid at the time?

A Yes, I had a maid.

Q What was her name?

A Juanita Sigwa; 17 years old.

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

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

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

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

Q What was that knife used for?

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: Who was it that told that?

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

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

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

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

COLONEL LIM: That is all of the witness.

CROSS EXAMINATION

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

A We do not have anyone to report this to.

Q Were there no Filipino Police authorities in Santa Ana?

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

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

A No, sir.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: That is all.



EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION

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

A They left me without clothes and very weak.

Q Were you able to return to the house?

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

Q What happened to your husband?

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

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

A In the morning.

GENERAL VALDES: I have nothing further.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Anything further.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: No, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: The witness is excused.

(Witness excused.)



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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



CELESTINA DE LA ROSA

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

DIRECT EXAMINATION (Cont'd)

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

A Celestina de la Rosa.

Q Are you a Filipino?

A I am a Filipino

Q In January 1942 where were you living?

A I lived in a small house in Bansic.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Whereabouts? Ask her whereabouts?

She didn't state the name.

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: That is all right.

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

A Yes, I remember.

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

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

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

A There were 14 girls.

Q How many men were there?

A There were four boys.

Q How many soldiers came into the house?

A Four Japanese soldiers came up to the house.

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

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

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

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: What did they do?

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



Q (By Colonel Lim) What room?

A The smallest room in the house.

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

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

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

Q What happened to you? Go ahead, please.

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

Q Go ahead.

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

Q Go ahead.

A When they had Marie they took Virginia Mendoza.

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: Find out if she saw this.

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

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: Ask her how she knows this.

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

LIEUTENANT PELZ: If the Commission please, before --

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

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

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

A Romana Rodriguez was taken into the room.

Q Anybody else?

SEKURO  
Tegami  
HOSO KAKAKI  
SENDO SAIBAN



A Honorata de la Rosa was taken into the room.

Q Did you know these Japanese?

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

Q What happened to you after all of this personally?

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

COLONEL LIM: Yes, sir.

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

COLONEL LIM: She became pregnant and delivered her child.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Anything further?

COLONEL LIM: Nothing further.

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

CROSS EXAMINATION

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: Ask her if she knows that.

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

LIEUTENANT PELZ: What is that?

GENERAL DONOVAN: Nobody reported that.

LIEUTENANT PELZ: Nothing further.



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

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

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



## AMADEO CABE

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

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

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

A Amadeo Cabe.

Q Age?

A 40 years of age.

Q Nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Where are you stationed?

A At the Provost Marshal office in criminal investigation laboratory.

Q In January 1942 were you occupying a government position?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was your position then?

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

Q Who assigned you as assistant chief of police?

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

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

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: The question will be rephrased.

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

A Yes, sir.

Q What have you in connection with this complaint?

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

Q What have you done in connection with these complaints?

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

Q How many cases were there?

A There were two cases that I know of.



Q In both cases an officer was sent to investigate?

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

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

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

Q Where is this police blotter at this time?

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

Q And this report?

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

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

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

Q Where are they now?

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

Q Do they still exist as far as you know?

A I have not seen them.

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

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

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

COLONEL LIM: It is that, sir.

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

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

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



Q Was an official investigation made of the rape case?

A Yes, sir.

Q What was the assignment of the official?

A The man who I sent --

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

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: Sent by the people who were raped?

A Yes, sir.

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

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

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

COLONEL LIM: That is the family name.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Spell it.

THE WITNESS: W-e-b-b.

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: The objection is not sustained.

Q (By Colonel Lim) Please proceed.

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

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

COLONEL LIM: No, sir.

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: It will be stricken.



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

A Yes, sir.

Q To whom?

A The chief of the metropolitan police.

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

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

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

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you relate that to the Commission?

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

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

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

Q Go ahead, please.

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

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

A Yes, sir.

Q Go ahead, please.

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



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

Q Indicating what as far as you know?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Q When were you taken into Fort Santiago?

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

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

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

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

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

COLONEL LIM: It is the same thing, sir.

GENERAL DONOVAN: Do we need it?

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: He indicated the military police investigated it.

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

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: That may be answered.

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

COLONEL LIM: Your witness.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

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

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

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

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



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

A We could not get any Japanese by that time.

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

A Those were the facts.

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

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

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

A I don't know anything about that.

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

A Yes, sir.

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

A We did, yes.

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

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

Q Did they identify the soldiers by name?

A They did not know their names.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

A Beg your pardon?

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

A I did not understand the middle word.

Q Forwarded the complaint?

A I do not know.

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

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

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

A Beg your pardon?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q They wanted you to admit that?

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

LIEUTENANT PELZ: I have no further questions.

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

COLONEL LIM: No, sir.



GENERAL DONOVAN: Where are the people who were involved?

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

GENERAL DONOVAN: All right.

EXAMINATION BY THE COMMISSION

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

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

Q What happened to these reports?

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

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

A I didn't know.

Q Didn't you know quite some time before?

A I didn't know.

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

A I was notified yesterday afternoon by Captain Williams.

Q You knew the subject of your testimony?

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

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

A I did try to help the officer.

Q You were unable to get copies of these reports?

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

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

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

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

A Yes.

Q He contacted them directly?

A Yes, sir.



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

A At that time there was none yet.

Q Where was your chief of police at that time?

A My chief of police?

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

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

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

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

GENERAL TRUDEAU: That is all.

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

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

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

(Witness excused.)



C E R T I F I C A T E

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

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

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

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

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