

R E S T R I C T E D

TIBURCIO P. UNALIVIA, After having been duly sworn, testified at 410 Herran Street, Malate, Manila, on 31 July 1945, as follows:

Q State your full name, age, and present address.

A Tiburcio P. Unalivia, 63 years old, 410 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino

Q Do you remember any incident about the Japanese taking your family from this vicinity to St. Paul's College in February, 1945?

A It was on February 9th, 1945, at noon, Friday.

Q Were you taken to St. Paul's College?

A No, sir.

Q All your family were taken to St. Paul's College?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you tell us what happened?

A We were all inside the house. Between one and two O'clock in the afternoon we heard somebody knocking at our door. We opened the door and the Japanese came in and said in Tagalog "Everybody come out". My wife, my daughter, my son-in-law, my godson, and the other members of my family came out. The Japanese then said in Tagalog "Let us go".

Q Then what happened?

A While these members of my family were getting out I stayed back.

Q Where were you living at that time?

A At 706 Nebraska Street, Malate, Manila.

Q What are the names of the members of your family killed at St. Paul's College?

A My wife, Ana Ularte, 61 Years old; my daughter, Natividad Unalivia, 40 years old; my son-in-law, Ceferino madrinan, 39 years old; and my godson, remberto Madrinan, 4 years old.

Q They were all Filipinos?

A Yes, sir.

Q Why were you not taken to St. Paul's College?

A Because at that time I was at the back of the house. When I saw my family being taken away I went back.

Q Did you know what happened to the members of your family taken to St. Paul's?

A No, sir.

Q You have not seen them since then?

A No, sir.

Q Did you find any of your family at St. Paul's?

A I did not go out from the house.

Q You believe that they were killed at St. Paul's?

A Yes, sir.

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/s/.TPU

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Q Do you know the names of the Japanese that came to your house and took your family?

A No.

Q Do you know where these Japanese were quartered?

A No.

Q Do you know whether they were army or navy?

A No.

Q Do you know of any reason why the Japanese took your family to St. Paul's

A No, sir.

/S/ Tiburcio P. Unalivia
/T/ TIBURCIO P. UNALIVIA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS C

I, Tiburcio P. Unalivia, of lawful age, 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 two (2) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Tiburcio P. Unalivia
/T/ TIBURCIO P. UNALIVIA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of August, 1945.

/S/ Addison T. Shepherd 2nd Lt., JAGD
/T/ ADDISON T. SHEPHERD 2nd Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., 02052505, JAGD, and Addison T. Shepherd, 2d Lt., 02052606, JAGD, certify that on 31st day of July, 1945, personally appeared before us Tiburcio P. Unalivia, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Tiburcio P. Unalivia read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Place: Manila, P.I. /S/ Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM, 2d Lt., JAGD

Date: 1 August 1945 /S/ Addison T. Shepherd 2d Lt., JAGD
/T/ ADDISON T. SHEPHERD 2d Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

George E. Mount
LT. USAF

R E S T R I C T E D

TIBURCIO P. UNALIVIA, after having been duly sworn, testified at Trade and Commerce Building, Juan Luna Street, Manila, on 22 October 1945, as follows:

- Q State your full name, age, and present address.
A Tiburcio P. UNALIVIA, 63 years old, 410 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q What is your nationality?
A Filipino.
- Q Do you recall having made a statement previously on the 1st day of August 1945 to War Crimes investigator concerning the death of your wife, daughter, son-in-law and Godson?
A Yes.
- Q Were all of these people killed at St. Paul's College?
A Yes. They were.
- Q Were any other members of your family or any of your relatives also killed at St. Paul's College at the same time?
A Yes.
- Q Who were the other members of your family killed at the same time as those previously mentioned?
A Concha DIEGO, wife of my nephew, and her four children named Alicia, Lidia, Romeo and Baby, whose ages ranged from 11 years to 5 years. Concha DIEGO and her four children also lived in my place and were taken away by the Japanese at the same time as my wife and other members of my family. There were also four women who lived in my place and I cannot remember the full names of any of them. Three of them were called Maming, Inday and Insing. The fourth woman, whose name I do not remember, was over 90 years old.
- Q Were there any other close relatives who lived nearby who were also killed at St. Paul's college at the same time as these other people?
A Yes.
- Q Who were they?
A They were my nephew, Gerillo UNALIVIA, and his four children.
- Q Do you remember their names and ages?
A Yes. My nephew Gerillo was 30 years old. The names and ages of the children were Marietta who was 9, Maecidia who was 8, a boy named Milencia age 6 and a baby girl who was 8 months old.
- Q Where did these people live?
A Right next to my place. There is only a wall between our two places.
- Q How do you know that they were killed at St. Paul's?
A They were at home at the same time that my own family was taken away by the Japanese. When I went to look for them they were not there and I was told that they were all taken to St. Paul's and killed there.

R E S T R I C T E D

FLORENCIO RAMA, after having been duly sworn, testified at 704 Georgia Street, Malate, Manila, on 14 August 1945, as follows;

Q State your full name, age, and present address.

A Florencio Rama, 18 years old, 704 Georgia Street, Malate, Manila.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Were you taken by the Japanese to St. Paul's College in February, 1945?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you injured?

A Yes, sir, on the back of my ^(left) thigh. I was hit by the Japanese with a pointed iron bar.

Q Do you know anyone that was killed or who died as a result of injury received at St. Paul's?

A Yes, sir, Sixta Daluraya, 40 years old, and Bruno Acuna, 39 years old. Both of them are Filipinos.

Q Where did these two people live?

A Both at 704 Georgia Street, Malate, Manila.

Q Do you know the names of any of the Japanese who took you to St. Paul's or whom you saw there?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know the company or battalion numbers of the Japanese units at St. Paul's or the University of the Philippines?

A No, sir.

Q Did any Japanese have outstanding characteristics such as missing fingers, limp, etc?

A No, I didn't notice any.

Q Do you know the names of any other people that was killed or injured at St. Paul's?

A I don't know the full names of those people but I know their faces.

/S/ Florencio Rama
/T/ FLORENCIO RAMA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)

) SS

CITY OF MANILA)

I, Florencio Rama, of lawful age, 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

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R E S T R I C T E D

CELESTINA DE ANTIPOLLO, after having been duly sworn, testified at 422 A. Mabini Street, Malate, Manila, on 21 July 1945, as follows:

- Q. What is your name?
A. Celestina de Antipolo.
- Q. How old are you?
A. 54 years.
- Q. What is your nationality?
A. Filipino.
- Q. What is your present address?
A. 422 A. Mabini Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q. Where did you live in February, 1945?
A. 422 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q. Do you remember the Japanese doing anything with you in February, 1945?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What date?
A. February 9, 1945.
- Q. Do you remember the day of the week?
A. Yes, sir, it was Friday.
- Q. What did the Japanese do with you?
A. We were gathered by the Japanese on Herran Street.
- Q. Did they take you to any place?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where?
A. In St. Paul's College.
- Q. What happened at St. Paul's College?
A. First, we were seated on the ground of St. Paul's College which was surrounded by gasoline drums. Then it rained hard and the people took some galvanized irons to cover themselves. However, the Japanese told us to get inside a room. When we were inside the room, they gave us some candles. Afterwards the Japanese threw hand grenades to us.
- Q. Were you injured?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where?
A. On the right shin bone.
- Q. Do you know what it was that hurt your leg?
A. Probably shrapnels.
- Q. Were you able to escape?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where did you go out?
A. We passed through the window when the side walls collapsed.
- Q. Did you know the names of any of the Japanese?
A. No, sir.

/S/ C.A.

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- Q. Do you know whether they belonged to the army or navy?
A. Navy.
- Q. How do you know?
A. It was a public gossip that the army evacuated the City of Manila and that the navy stayed inside the city.
- Q. Did they have any insignia?
A. I saw some markings on their arms like two white stripes.
- Q. Did all of the Japanese have those stripes?
A. Not all, some have and some do not have.
- Q. Did the ones at St. Paul's College have white stripes?
A. Some of them, but not all.
- Q. Had you done anything to make the Japanese want to kill you?
A. No, sir. On the contrary, we always prayed.
- Q. What time of the day did they take you to St. Paul's College?
A. After we have taken our dinner.
- Q. Approximately, how many people were in the room at St. Paul's College?
A. Around 500 people.
- Q. About how many were killed in that room?
A. Around 100 people were killed inside the room.
- Q. Do you the names of any of the people killed in that room?
A. Yes, sir. One by the name of Cela.
- Q. What was the name of Cela's husband?
A. Angel Gajo.
- Q. Was he killed there?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Is Angel Gajo alive now?
A. He is dead, sir.
- Q. Who else do you know were killed in that room?
A. Teodoro Escoto.
- Q. Was Teodoro Escoto married?
A. No, sir.

/S/ Celestina de Antipolo
/T/ CELESTINA DE ANTIPOLO

R E S T R I C T E D

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)) SS
CITY OF MANILA)

I, CELESTINA DE ANTIPOLO, of lawful age, 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 two (2) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Celestina de Antipolo
/T/ CELESTINA DE ANTIPOLO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1945

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham, 2nd Lt., JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM, 2d Lt., JAGD

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)) SS
CITY OF MANILA)

I, Cecilio M. Arcilla, residing at 1337 No. 4 Int., Rizal Avenue, Sta. Cruz, Manila, of lawful age, 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 two (2) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed her signature thereto.

/S/ Cecilio M. Arcilla
/T/ CECILIO M. ARCILLA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of July, 1945.

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM, 2d Lt., JAGD

RESTRICTED

CERTIFICATE

We, Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., 02052505, JAGD, and Addison T. Shepherd, 2d Lt., 02052606, JAGD, certify that on 21st day of July, 1945, personally appeared us Celestina de Antipolo, and according to Cecilio M. Arcilla, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after her testimony has been transcribed, the said Celestina de Antipolo had read to her by the said interpreter the same and affixed her signature thereto in my presence.

Manila, P. I.

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM, 2d Lt., JAGD

24 July 1945

/S/ Addison T. Shepherd, 2nd Lt., JAGD
/T/ ADDISON T. SHEPHERD, 2d Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

RESTRICTED

JULIA HIPOLITO, after having been duly sworn, testified at 669 Herran Street, Paco, Manila, on 13 August 1945, as follows:

Q State your full name, age, and present address.

A Julia Hipolito, 26 years old, 669 Herran Street, Paco, Manila.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipina.

Q Where did you live in February, 1945?

A At 1347 Herran Street.

Q Tell us who of your family were taken to St. Paul's?

A My mother, Martina Torres, 50 years old; myself; my brother, Pedro Hipolito, 24 to 25 years old; my sister, Asuncion Hipolito, 19 years old; and my brother, Abelardo Hipolito, 14 years old; and also my son, Rogelio, 5 years old.

Q Were any of these people killed?

A Pedro was killed.

Q Was he killed in the room at St. Paul's College?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were you injured?

A Yes, sir, on my left hand and on my right thigh.

Q Was there anyone else in your family injured?

A Yes, my brother and myself.

Q Anybody besides you and Pedro?

A My sister. She is still suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Q Do you know the names of any other people killed at St. Paul's?

A I remember faces but not names.

Q Did you know the names of the Japanese that took you to St. Paul's and those you saw there?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know the unit they belonged to, by number?

A We don't know, sir. They were mere navy.

Q Was there anything particular about any of the Japanese that you remember, like missing fingers or limbs, thick

A No, sir.

/S/ Julia Hipolito
/T/ JULIA HIPOLITO

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)

) SS

CITY OF MANILA)

I, Julia Hipolito, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contain-

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ed therein, consisting of one (1) page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Julia Hipolito
/T/ JULIA HIPOLITO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of August, 1945.

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham 2d Lt. JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM 2d Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, Joseph E. Tinkham, 2d Lt., 02052505, JAGD, and Addison T. Shepherd, 2d Lt., 02052606, JAGD, certify that on 13th day of August, 1945, personally appeared before us Julia Hipolito, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said Julia Hipolito read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Place: Manila, P.I. /S/ Joseph E. Tinkham 2d Lt. JAGD
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM, 2d Lt., JAGD

Date: 14 August 1945 /S/ Addison T. Shepherd, 2nd Lt., JAGD
ADDISON T. SHEPHERD, 2d Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

R E S T R I C T E D

FELICIANO LUMACTOD, after having been duly sworn, testified on 14 July 1945 as follows:

- Q. What is your name, age, nationality, present address, occupation, and marital status?
A. Feliciano Lumactod, 31 years, Filipino, 422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I., unemployed, and married.
- Q. What is your wife's name?
A. Patricia Lumactod.
- Q. How old is she?
A. 25 years.
- Q. Does she live with you?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is her nationality?
A. Filipino.
- Q. Where did you live in February, 1945?
A. 422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Do you recall any incidents that happened in regard to the Japanese during that month?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What date did it happen?
A. On the 9th of February, 1945.
- Q. What happened?
A. The people here in our place were gathered by the Japanese and then, we were brought to St. Paul's College.
- Q. What time of the day did this happen?
A. About 12:00 o'clock.
- Q. Were you taken to St. Paul's College?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What did the Japanese do to you?
A. When we were in the room, the Japanese brought some candies and biscuits and told us to drink something like a lemonade. As we were about to get the candies and biscuits, the dynamites tied to the lamp burst.
- Q. Did these dynamites explode?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were you injured?
A. No, sir. I became deaf only due to the explosion.
- Q. Did you escape?
A. Yes, sir. I escaped when the windows were broken by the explosion.
- Q. How many people were in this room?
A. I think there were around about 600 people.
- Q. Was your wife with you?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did she escape?
A. Yes, sir.
- /S/ F. L.

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- Q. Was she injured?
A. No, sir. She became deaf due to explosion.
- Q. Is she deaf now?
A. No, sir.
- Q. How big was this room?
A. May be about 18 meters long and 10 meters wide.
- Q. Is that just an estimate on your part?
A. Yes, sir, it is just an estimate.
- Q. Did you know any of the people killed by this explosion?
A. Yes, sir, I know some.
- Q. Who did you see there?
A. Pepe Aquino and his wife.
- Q. Is that the nickname for Jose Aquino?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know Jose Aquino's wife?
A. Yes, sir. Her name is Remedios Aquino.
- Q. Who else did you see there?
A. Her daughters.
- Q. Do you know their names?
A. Yes, sir. Baby, Thelma, and Fe. Her daughter Thelma was killed there.
- Q. Are you sure that Jose Aquino's daughter Thelma was killed?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How old was she?
A. About 8 years.
- Q. Were members of Aquino's family Filipinos?
A. Yes, sir, Filipinos.
- Q. Did you see anyone else killed by the explosion?
A. I do not know, I don't remember.
- Q. But you saw this Aquino family killed there?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How was Jose Aquino killed?
A. He was in the middle of the room under the hanging dynamites, and when the dynamites exploded, he was hit by the explosion.
- Q. And the bodies of the members of the Aquino family were lying there when you escaped?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And they were dead at that time?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you see anyone else you knew in the room at St. Paul's College?
A. Yes, sir, but I did not see them killed.
- Q. Who were these people?

/S/ F.L.

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- A. Angel Gajo, his wife Cirila Gajo, and his daughter Elsa Gajo and his son Enrique Gajo.
- Q. Did this family escape?
A. No, sir, only Angel Gajo escaped.
- Q. Was Angel Gajo the father?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What was his nationality and age?
A. Filipino and about 38 years.
- Q. Is he living now?
A. He was killed afterwards.
- Q. Do you know how he was killed afterwards?
A. Yes, sir, he was burned.
- Q. Did the other members of his family escape from St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Were they killed there?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How do you know they were killed there?
A. We were waiting outside -- they never came out of the room and the room burned and their bodies were burned in the room.
- Q. Was Cirila the wife of Angel Gajo?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What was her nationality and age?
A. Filipino and 30 years.
- Q. What was the age of Elsa and the son Enrique?
A. Elsa, 4 years and Enrique, 3 years.
- Q. Elsa was the daughter?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where did the Gajo family live at that time?
A. 420 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Do you know anyone else killed at St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you see anyone killed as they were escaping from St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. How many do you estimate died in the room at St. Paul's College?
A. I think about 130.
- Q. And what were the nationalities of these people?
A. Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, and others.
- Q. Did you know any of the Japanese that took you to St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Did they belong to the army or navy?
A. Navy.

/S/ F. L.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. How do you know they are in the navy?
A. Because of an "anchor" in their caps.
- Q. Did you know any Japanese at St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. They were army or navy?
A. Navy.
- Q. Do you know where the Japanese came from?
A. Yes, sir, from the College of Medicine; that is the headquarters of the Japanese.
- Q. Do you know of the officer in charge of the headquarters?
A. No, sir.
- Q. How long have they been quartered in the College of Medicine?
A. One month prior to February, 1945.
- Q. Did you ever see a sign in front of the building there?
A. I did not see any, only I saw a room there like an office.
- Q. Did they put any signs somewhere else?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know why the Japanese took you to St. Paul's College?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Had you done anything to make the Japanese angry with you?
A. No, sir.

/S/ Feliciano Lumactod
/T/ FELICIANO LUMACTOD
422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS
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I, FELICIANO LUMACTOD, 422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I., 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/ Feliciano Lumactod
/T/ FELICIANO LUMACTOD
422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P.I.

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

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM
2nd Lt., JAGD

R E S T R I C T E D

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Joseph E. Tinkham, 2nd Lt., JAGD, 02052505, and I, Addison T. Shepherd, 2nd Lt., JAGD, 02052606, certify that on 14 July 1945, personally appeared before us Feliciano Lumactod, 422 Herran St., Malate, Manila, P. I., and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Feliciano Lumactod read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence this 21st day of July, 1945.

Place: Manila, P.I. /S/ Joseph E. Tinkham /S/ Addison T. Shepherd
(Signature) (Signature)

Date: 21 July, 1945 2nd Lt., JAGD 2nd Lt., JAGD
(Rank & Organization) (Rank & Organization)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George E. Murray
Lt. USNR

R E S T R I C T E D

JOSEFINA PUNZALAN after having been duly sworn testified on 9 July 1945 as follows:

- Q. State your full name, age, and present address.
A. Josefina Punzalan, 28 years old, 45 Villareal Street, Pasay, Manila.
- Q. What is your nationality?
A. Filipina.
- Q. What is your maiden name?
A. Josefina Fajardo.
- Q. What is your occupation?
A. I was a former high school teacher and now a housewife.
- Q. Where did you live in February, 1945?
A. At 442 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q. Did anything in particular happen to you in the early part of February, 1945?
A. Well, it was shelling, and they kept us not moving out. They said to us to close the doors. We heard they said "Close the doors".
- Q. Who said that you close the doors?
A. The Japanese. He said "Close the doors". "Don't go to the windows". So we have to close the doors and the windows.
- Q. Then what did they do?
A. Later, after a few days -- February 9th, 1945, Japanese soldiers knocked at the door and said "Let all boys come out". So what they did, they all come out. They all shouted because of excitement. Before we went out we prepared all things we could bring -- clothes and food. They told us that we were going to St. Paul's for protection but there was a Japanese soldier who said "Kura" "Kura" meaning "Come On" "Faster". Of course, we were hurrying up. When we reached St. Paul's there were many people -- from Paco, Singalong, and from what they called "bukid". So we all stayed in the garden. Then it was beginning to rain. They said "Take shelter". We took the shelter made of cement. They were still watching us with fixed bayonets. When it rained the Japanese got iron for roofing. And they took the people from the corner of Nebraska Street -- from that street to the square lot there -- the whole block-- and Florida. I saw all our neighbors there.
- Q. All your neighbors were there?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. At St. Paul's College?
A. Yes, sir. Then when it was raining, we began to pray because I think it was something bad. Something would happen.
- Q. What thing was bad?
A. Because the Japanese had their fixed bayonets and with furious eyes looking at us. We said some prayers. We said the rosary. When it was raining hard they said

/s/ J.P.

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Prosecution

Defense

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Exhibit No. 107

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"Take shelter inside the building". We all went. They further said "Don't bring your package". "Don't bring anything". When we could not be accommodated he said "Come this way on the west wing". The first room -- the kitchen because there were stoves there. We were also packed up and they have to close the windows. They do not like the people to peep through the windows. They said "Close the windows". The children began crying because it was very warm. Another officer going around saw us packed up there in that room. He said "Better transfer in that room" "So we will give you food, candies and biscuits" "Biscuits for the children". We were happy to hear about that. We went to the following room which was bigger than the former one.

Q. All the people went there?

A. All People.

Q. How many people?

A. About 500.

Q. They put all 500 people in that one room?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How big was that room?

A. *****(hesitating).

Q. Can you estimate in meters?

A. In meters about 15 by 8 meters.

Q. And there were 500 people in that room?

A. Yes, sir. While we were inside, we took a place not crowded because it was already very warm. Some people saw plenty of chairs. They sat on the chairs and the others sat on the tables. When we were all there inside, three officers came in. But they could not speak English or the dialect. He was talking in Japanese. He said "Wait and be quiet". "We are going to give you food". When we could not understand he asked who could understand Japanese. A foreigner volunteered to interpret what he said. This foreigner then translated it to us.

Q. Do you know who is that foreigner?

A. An Indian.

Q. You don't know his name?

A. No. He said to us that the Japanese would give us food, biscuits and candies. Everybody was happy to hear that. Then came the cans of candies. After opening the cans, of candies, the Japanese left. They all went out and the people took the candies. Some were standing up -- some on the tables, some on the chairs but we still sat on the cement. We did not get any candies. I said "Do not stand up any of you". While they were eating, there was a big noise "pang". There was hand grenade.

Q. Where did the hand grenade come from?

A. The hand grenade was hanging. Three hand grenades were hanging there in the ceiling.

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Q. Were they covered up?
A. Yes -- black cover.

Q. What do you mean by "black cover"?
A. Just like lantern cover. We saw that there was a string going our through the door.

Q. Through the door?
A. Yes, sir. When the officers went out, they pulled the string. Then there was a big sound.

Q. How many explosions?
A. Three explosions. The first explosion we were, of course, almost hit because it was there in the middle of the room.

Q. At the ceiling or on the floor?
A. It got down and exploded. The interpreter was hit. Then another explosion. The third explosion -- it went through the wall. It break the wall.

Q. Which wall?
A. On the west side. If you will go there you will see the hole there. The wall of the building and the wall of the fence were destroyed. Then everybody was shouting. They said "Let us go out". Then they went out through the windows, through the door. Soldiers threw hand grenades -- machine gun. They tried to machinegun the people inside the room.

Q. Did you see these people machinegunned?
A. No, sir. I was just between the door. When I saw that man -- he jumped, so that I will not be seen I laid down.

Q. What did you do then?
A. Then I stood up and when the people were passing through the door and windows. I mean the windows which were destroyed by that explosions.

Q. How did you go out?
A. I could not go out because I was in a family way. Somebody tossed me up. My cousin said "This will be a matter of life and death" and I climbed like a boy with him. He said "Jump out".

Q. Who is that "him"?
A. My brother-in-law.

Q. What is his name?
A. His name is Jose Punzalan. He was with the baby. I jumped that big wall. My other cousin carried me. That was Jaime Roxas.

Q. What is his address?
A. 442 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.

Q. Does he live there now?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. How old is he?
A. Around 23 years old.

Q. What is his nationality?

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A. Filipino.

Q. You jumped out of the window with your cousin?

A. He carried me. We have to jump. Somebody again was to toss me up. When we reached the other side fenced with barbed wire, we moved in through that.

Q. Was that the garage of Attorney Gloria's house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What address was this garage at Florida Street?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know the first name of Attorney Gloria?

A. Caledonio.

Q. Do you know where he lives now?

A. He died. We have to climb again the barbed wire. It was so difficult. They placed the wires high. We climbed the wire to escape. When we reached the other side, we were in the property of Dr. Velarde. That was his backyard.

Q. What street was Dr. Velarde's house?

A. Tennessee Street.

Q. Do you know the number?

A. No.

Q. Do you know where Dr. Velarde is now?

A. He is the head of the E.E.N.T. of the Philippine General Hospital. While we were there, we went down that roof because Dr. Velarde had a big air-raid shelter under his house. My companion proceeded there. But I could not find them, so I went to the other house.

Q. Do you know whose house was that?

A. Marasigan's house.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. No. But he is from Batangas Province.

Q. Does he live there now? Do you know where he lives now?

A. No. Then we knocked at the door. We know people were inside but they did not want to take us inside because they were afraid whether we were the right people. We went to the garage of Marasigan. I found plenty of men who went to the house of Marasigan. I saw a Japanese soldier who was trying to shoot.

Q. Did you see him shoot anybody?

A. Not yet, but he was aiming. Then I went back. I went back to the house of Dr. Velarde. I saw my cousin. He said "Come here". And at that time, we went to the air-raid shelter. The air-raid shelter could not be seen outside. It was behind the back stairs -- behind the house of Dr. Velarde. We were maybe about 150 in that air-raid shelter.

Q. Had all these people come from St. Paul's?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From St. Paul's with you?

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A. Yes, sir. In that air-raid shelter there were benches. The benches were just one foot high from the ground. And the benches were one foot wide so that we could sit on it. Of course, we were many. We have to get inside the bench so that we could be accommodated. There were plenty of children who began crying because it was dark.

Q. Underneath the bench you mean?

A. Yes, sir. I laid down on the ground with my cousin, brother-in-law and his baby. Unfortunately, a Japanese discovered the place. This Japanese -- he called for two men -- Japanese soldiers. Then this Japanese soldier said "Out from this shelter". Then this Jaime Roxas said "We better kill him". My husband said "Do not do that" "We are unharmed". He was already furious. He said "Everybody better get out". So that he will not shoot us the people went out. I just stayed at the mouth of the air-raid shelter. I did not want to go out. "Well" I said "Let us take a chance". They said "Go out". I was the last one to go out. Another Japanese was calling for him. Luckily, we saw he had no bayonet or bullets. He was just aiming at us. The other Japanese was acting. Maybe he said to the other "Come". He was doing like this (indicating the sign of come). I said "This is our chance to go out". When the Japanese soldiers went out we had to crawl under the house of the doctor. We crawled.

Q. Did all these people go out of the shelter?

A. No. But we have to crawl to another place to hide. So that if they come back they would not see us anymore. We went to the front stairs made of cement. When we reached that stairs, we found a dead man. He was bayoneted just a few minutes before we were there.

Q. Do you know his name?

A. No. He was facing down. My husband said "We better lie down on the floor --ground". Then when evening came, he said "We better sleep first and move next morning". But there was a Japanese soldier roaming again. A child was crying looking for his mother. He was shouting, looking for his mother "Mother where are you" Then the Japanese heard it. He went under the house in which we were lying down. Then he said "Ah, stop crying". And a woman he met under the house. She said "Pity him, pity him". Then the Japanese said "Never mind" and he went away. We saw a dead body. I asked my husband to pull the body because if the Japanese sees a body, they will kick him and if he moves, he is still alive and they will bayonet him. When they see that the body not moving they will leave it. At midnight about 10 o'clock, my husband went out. He said "I am to look for a place where we can hide". "If ever they see us they will massacre us". We were met by Dr. Velarde. I told him "Let me in" but he cannot let us in. So we have to find another way. Because my husband was used to that place, he said "Never mind I know this place". "We can go from one place to another without being seen" he continued. After 30 minutes, he came back. He said "We better wait until 2:00 o'clock in the morning, I am going to take you out". "Two o'clock in the morning we began crawling. We went back.

/s/ J. P.

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- Q. That would be on February 10th?
- A. Yes. When we were crawling, we went through the backyard of Dr. Gloria passing through the garage. Then we found that the garage of Dr. Gloria was destroyed, and we passed through it. When we passed through the garage we went up to the first floor of his house. There we found another back stairs going to the fence of the apartment of Barredo.
- Q. Do you know the first name of Barredo?
- A. Fausto. We have to jump from one fence to another. We went to their shelter underneath the house. Then my husband found out that the garage of that Barredo was being sealed by the navy.
- Q. By whom?
- A. Japanese navy. So he said "This is safer because the place is sealed and nobody can get inside. So we went there -- transferred to the garage. We took the toilet which was dirty. Well, about one meter by three meters.
- Q. Is that where you went?
- A. Yes. We all went there. We were about sixteen. All packed up inside that toilet. Then we had to wait for morning. When morning came we had no food, neither water and we had three children. Two about four years and one about one and a half years. Well, they could no longer stand the thirst. They were crying for water. What my husband did and he (Jose Punzalan) was to suck the faucet which was in the toilet and they could only get drop by drop of water. We stood for three days without eating. At midnight we got out.
- Q. What day was that?
- A. The 12th midnight we went out. All people -- my husband and brother-in-law, Jose Punzalan, went to look for water. We had a garden at home. I said "We better proceed home and get some vegetables". We prepared the demijohn for water. And pulled the lettuce plant in the garden. When we arrived at one o'clock in the morning, we just ground the leaves of the lettuce -- rub the dirt. And we began eating. Then after eating, we drank the water. That was after three days. We have to eat that until the fifth day. At the fifth day, a fire broke out.
- Q. The fifth day after February 9th?
- A. Yes, sir. Fire broke out at the corner of Tennessee and Florida streets. I said "We better go out of this place" "If we don't go out, we will be burned". Then we have to jump from one fence to another. The fire continued. It could not be stopped anymore because there was not water. Unluckily, the fire was already in our block. When the fire began, we ran away.
- Q. The people with you was your family?
- A. Yes, sir, my family.
- Q. Did all of your family escape from St. Paul's?
- A. Yes, sir. We all were safe.

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Q. None of them was injured?

A. None, sir.

Q. You did not receive any wound?

A. Not yet. Not in St. Paul's. I was shot by a Japanese sniper when we were being liberated while crossing the street. That was Thursday, February 15th, 1945.

Q. Have you recovered from this wound?

A. Yes. The wound through the left neck and out on the right cheek.

Q. Let's go back to the time the Japanese came to your house, did you know his name?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether he belonged to the army or navy?

A. He was navy.

Q. How did you know he was navy?

A. Because he was wearing a navy uniform.

Q. What color was the uniform?

A. Green.

Q. Did he have any markings or insignia on his uniform?

A. None at all -- he was a mere soldier.

Q. Did he have any markings on the sleeves of his shirt?

A. None.

Q. The Japanese at St. Paul's, did you know the names of any that you saw there?

A. I could not recognize them.

Q. Did they belong to the army or navy?

A. All navy men.

Q. Do you know where they were quartered?

A. Just in the building -- College of Pharmacy -- because that very morning the Japanese navy men staying at St. Paul's left and those left only were the men staying in the College of Pharmacy.

Q. Is that the College of Pharmacy where they were staying?

A. Yes.

Q. Is the College of Medicine located beside the College of Pharmacy where the navy lived?

A. Yes, sir. Also in the Institute of Hygiene and the Bureau of Science Building.

Q. Those building were grouped together?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You mentioned the Japanese officer, do you think he was an officer?

A. He had that insignia.

Q. Can you describe the insignia?

A. No. He had a sword. I did not see very well because

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I was hiding. I think he had a sign of an officer which you can distinguish from an officer and soldier.

Q. What does that sign look like?

A. Star on the cap.

Q. On his shoulders, did he have any markings?

A. On his breast, he had some red stripes.

Q. Was it red stripes?

A. Red stripes.

Q. More than one stripe?

A. I could not distinguish.

Q. Did you know the battalion, division, or company number of the Japanese that were quartered around there?

A. That was only a garrison.

Q. Did it have any number?

A. No. We don't know. Sometimes the truck of Japanese soldiers go out, then another bunch get inside. It comes from Intramuros, from the east -- Paco. You can't tell whether they were company. They were mixed up.

Q. When you mentioned soldiers, you mean navy men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any reason why they should take you and your family to St. Paul's and treat you like what they did?

A. When they first called for us -- the rumor is that they could not catch the looters of the St. Paul's building. Because that day, the Japanese went out, they left plenty of rice, sugar, and this --- food.

Q. Someone looted St. Paul's College?

A. Yes. About 20 men looted. They came from Irasan.

Q. When was that looted?

A. February 9th, 1945, early in the morning. They knew it was looted but they did not catch the looters. So they called for us and said that they could not catch the looters they would take us -- all of us there.

Q. Had you or any of your family done anything to make the Japanese angry?

A. None, sir.

Q. So far as you know there was no reason other than that they could not find the looters?

A. Yes. I know when they first put us to St. Paul's. I said "That this is something bad". "This must be something like massacre".

Q. Did the west wing of St. Paul's catch fire immediately after the explosion?

A. No. In the evening about six o'clock there was fire.

Q. Were any people killed in that room at St. Paul's?

A. Plenty.

/S/ J. P.

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- Q. Do you have any idea how many?
A. We were about 500 and almost two-thirds died.
- Q. You mean two-thirds of 500 were killed in that room?
A. Yes, two-thirds, because they stayed by the entrance and no one could get out.
- Q. Did you know any of these people killed?
A. Well, they were our relatives mostly I know.
- Q. Can you estimate approximately 300 people were killed?
A. Something like that.
- Q. Were all these killed inside the room?
A. Yes, inside the room.
- Q. Will you tell us the names of the people you know killed?
A. They were Unalivia family, De Leon family.
- Q. Do you know the first name of the father in the Unalivia family?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know the first name of the father in the Unalivia family?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know the first names of the De Leon family, their ages and nationality?
A. Patricio, 40 to 45, Mrs. De Leon, 40-45, daughters, 17 and 15, a son 13, Mrs. Leon's mother, 60, her sister, 50, all Filipinos.
- Q. Were they all killed inside the room?
A. All killed inside.
- Q. Where did they live?
A. At the corner of Nebraska and Herran Streets.
- Q. Who else did you know were killed?
A. Jose Aquino family.
- Q. What are the names, ages and nationalities of the Aquinos?
A. Jose, 40, Remedios, 39, three daughters, Baby, 9; Fe 7; Thelma, 9.
- Q. Where did the Aquinos live?
A. They lived at Herran Street. I don't know the number.
- Q. Between what streets?
A. Between Nebraska and Florida streets.
- Q. What was their nationality?
A. All Filipinos.
- Q. Did you know anyone else?
A. An old woman.
- Q. Do you know her name and age?
A. Mrs. Agustin Aguas, about 65, her first name is Celia.
- Q. Was she Filipino?
A. Yes, sir, that old woman.
- Q. Was she killed inside that room?

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- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You know that yourself?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Anyone else?
- A. Vicente Ong.
- Q. Chinese?
- A. Yes. He had a Filipina wife called Ramona.
- Q. Was she killed?
- A. Yes. And they had two sons.
- Q. Were they killed?
- A. All killed.
- Q. These last four people, were they Chinese?
- A. The man was Chinese, the woman Filipina.
- Q. How old was the woman?
- A. The woman -- around 36 years.
- Q. Do you know how old was Vicente Ong?
- A. He was almost 30 years old.
- Q. Do you know the names of their sons?
- A. The youngest one was called Antonio.
- Q. How old was he?
- A. Nearly one year and two months old.
- Q. Do you know the name of the other one?
- A. We called him "Boy".
- Q. How old was "Boy"?
- A. Two and a half years old.
- Q. Where did the Ong family live?
- A. Just at the corner of Nebraska and Herran streets.
- Q. Do you know anyone else killed in this room?
- A. Betty. I don't know the names of more.
- Q. Did you see anyone killed outside of this room?
- A. Outside of the room when we crossed the street I saw plenth wounded.
- Q. Had they been from the room at St. Paul's?
- A. They came from the room at St. Paul's.
- Q. How were they wounded?
- A. By bullets of the machinegun. On crossing the street the Japanese were aiming at us -- as if we were chickens.
- Q. Did you know any of these people shot while escaping?
- A. Rosie Garner.
- Q. Where did she live?
- A. She lived at Georgia Street.

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- Q. Was she killed?
A. She was shot. But only when we came out of the shelter at midnight I saw her lying upside down on the sidewalk of the garden of Dr. Velarde.
- Q. Do you think she was dead at that time?
A. Yes, because she had bayonet wounds.
- Q. From the bayonet wounds?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where was the bayonet wound?
A. On the stomach.
- Q. Did you know anyone else that you saw inside the room that was killed?
A. Betty, the daughter of an American internee.
- Q. Where was this man interned?
A. At Santo Tomas University. That day, February 9th, she was about to cross the bridge to visit her father. But the Japanese officer said he could not conduct her across the bridge because they prohibit people from passing to the other side of the river.
- Q. Was she in this room at St. Paul's College?
A. Yes. She was killed shortly after she escaped. At midnight the soldiers went to the house of Attorney Gloria.
- Q. What did the soldiers do?
A. They killed people with machinegun.
- Q. That is Attorney Gloria's house?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you hear the shots?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you hear the people scream?
A. Yes, screaming.
- Q. Were these people who escaped from St. Paul's?
A. From St. Paul's.
- Q. Did you know the names of the other people killed in that place?
A. No.
- Q. Did you see anyone else killed?
A. Yes.
- Q. Who?
A. Pelayo Eleazar, the father of the family told me that four of his family were killed inside St. Paul's College or the house of Gloria. He was killed four days later.
- Q. What were their names, ages and nationality?
A. A three-year old daughter, Norma, Pelayo's wife whose name I don't know, around 29 years old, the mother of the wife of Mr. Pelayo who was about 55 years old;

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the cousin of the wife of Pelayo, about 26.

- Q. What was the nationality and address of the Pelayo Eleazar family?
- A. All Filipinos and they lived at 715 Florida Street. A five-year old daughter of Pelayo was saved by my husband, but I don't know her name or where she is now. She was wounded.
- Q. Did you know any other people that was killed outside of this room?
- A. There was one Chinese who was called Yee.
- Q. Do you know the first name of Yee?
- A. U Ching.
- Q. Where did he live?
- A. He was working in the laundry of Lee Far.
- Q. Did you know his address?
- A. His address was beside my house.
- Q. How old was he?
- A. 28 years old.
- Q. How was he killed?
- A. He was bayoneted.
- Q. Did you see him bayoneted?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know other people killed?
- A. I don't remember anymore, sir.
- Q. Have you told us the names of the people that you could remember killed at St. Paul's?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What is your husband's name?
- A. Marcelino Punzalan.
- Q. What is his age?
- A. 30 years old.
- Q. What is his nationality?
- A. Filipino.
- Q. How many bodies of dead persons did you see in the yard of Dr. Velarde?
- A. Well, what I saw was about 30.
- Q. How many dead bodies did you see in the house of Attorney Gloria?
- A. Attorney Gloria -- there were just people on the stairs. Maybe around 25 or 30.
- Q. How many bodies did you see dead in the house of Dr. Marasigan?
- A. He is not a doctor. I think around 20 hanging. 20 persons hanging in the wall in the backyard.
- Q. How were they hanging?

/S/ J. P.

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- A. With their hands up- some wounded -- plenty dead. Those dead persons whose hands were not up were fallen.
- Q. How many had fallen there?
- A. Two-thirds of them -- around 15, because the wall was long. Some of these persons were attempting to climb the wall were wounded.
- Q. How were they wounded or killed?
- A. They had bullet wounds and some were bayoneted.
- Q. All these persons that you have mentioned were killed, were the persons that escaped from the room at St. Paul's College?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were all these persons killed on February 9th, 1945 or shortly thereafter?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were these people killed by Japanese who went searching for those who had escaped from St. Paul's College?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Are there surviving members of the Unalivia family?
- A. The father, Tiburcio Unalivia, corner of Herran and Nebraska streets.
- Q. You mentioned an American mestiza by the name of Betty who was killed, do you know her father's present address?
- A. The father died because he was very weak. That very day she wanted to take her father.
- Q. What was her father's name?
- A. We don't know.
- Q. Are there surviving members of their family?
- A. I heard a brother called William. This American was summoned when the Americans were coming.
- Q. Q. Do you know William's full name?
- A. No. They said this William was summoned and taken to the States.
- Q. Do you know anyone who can give us information as to the last name of Betty?
- A. Yes. Tiburcio Unalivia.

/s/ Josefina Punzalan
/t/ JOSEFINA PUNZALAN
45 Villareal St., Pasay, Manila

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA)
x - - - - - x)

I, JOSEFINA PUNZALAN, 45 Villareal St., Pasay, Manila, P.I., of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation

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and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Josefina Punzalan
/T/ JOSEFINA PUNZALAN
45 Villareal St., Pasay, Manila

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1945.

/S/ Joseph E. Tinkham
/T/ JOSEPH E. TINKHAM
2nd. Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Joseph E. Tinkham, 2nd Lt., JAGD, 02052505, and I, Addison T. Shepherd, 2nd Lt., JAGD, 02052606, certify that on 9 July 1945, personally appeared before us Josefina Punzalan, 45 Villareal St., Pasay, Manila, P.I.; and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said Josefina Punzalan read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence this 12th day of July, 1945.

Place: Manila, P.I. /S/ Joseph E. Tinkham /S/ Addison T. Shepherd

Date: 12 July 1945 2nd. Lt. JAGD 2nd. Lt. JAGD
(Rank & Organization) (Rank & Organization)

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

R E S T R I C T E D

ZENAIDA G. R. LYONS, after having been duly sworn, testified at 12-A Malolos Street, Makati, Rizal, P. I., on 11, August, 1945, as follows:

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

A Zenaida G. R. LYONS, 29 years of age, Russian, married, housewife, 12-A Malolos Street, Makati, Rizal, P. I.

Q Were you among a group of women and girls that was confined in the Bay View Hotel by members of the Imperial Japanese Forces from the 9th to the 12th of February, 1945?

A Yes.

Q Were you kept in the Bay View Hotel against your will?

A Yes.

Q Were you wearing civilian clothes prior to and during your stay in the Bay View?

A Yes.

Q Were you armed in any manner prior to and during your stay in the Bay View?

A No.

Q Have you, at any time, engaged in guerrilla activities against the Japanese government?

A No.

Q During your stay in the Bay View, were you personally harmed or molested in any manner by the Japanese?

A Yes.

Q Will you please give us the details and in what manner you were harmed by the Japanese during your stay in the Bay View?

A When the Japanese took us--there were about 500 people --altogether, to the Bay View Hotel they robbed me and the girls of our belongings. They did something bad to me. We stayed in the Bay View Hotel for three days until the building caught on fire. The Japanese would not let us go out even when the building was already burning. Finally one Japanese officer let us go out, that is, the civilians, on the afternoon of February 12, 1945.

Q During your stay in the Bay View, did any of the Japanese attempt to rape you?

A Yes.

Q Were any of the Japanese successful in their attempts?

A Yes.

Q Approximately how many of them?

A About ten.

Q Were they officers or enlisted men?

A It was too dark and I couldn't tell whether they were officers or enlisted men.

Q Did any of them strike you?

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- A Yes. Two of them.
- Q Did you suffer any permanent physical or mental disability as a result of these experiences?
- A No.
- Q Do you know the names of any of the Japanese that raped you?
- A No, I don't.
- Q Do you know the organization, unit, rank, or branch of service of any of the Japanese that had intercourse with you?
- A I do not know.
- Q Were you forced to have intercourse with the Japanese against your wishes?
- A Yes.
- Q You stated that during your stay in the Bay View you were raped ten times by the Japanese, did this occur all during the first night or during the entire time that you were there?
- A During the three days that I was there.
- Q Where did these rapings occur?
- A In a room upstairs.
- Q Do you know of any other girls that were raped in the Bay View?
- A Yes.
- Q Will you please give us their names?
- A Mary LUBERT, 16 years of age, and her sister, Lily, 17 years of age, both of whom are now in the United States, I don't exactly know where; and Nadia NESTERENKO, I do not know the names of the others.
- Q Did you actually see these girls raped?
- A Yes, I did.
- Q Under what circumstances was Mary LUBERT raped?
- A On February 10, in the morning, Mary's mother came up to me and asked me if I could possibly protect Mary from the Japanese who had been attempting to assault her. I immediately started looking through the Hotel in an effort to find her. Then her mother came again to me and stated: "Sorry, Zena, Mary has been already raped by the Japanese".
- Q You didn't actually see the Japanese having intercourse with Mary LUBERT?
- A Yes, I did. It was not in the Bay View, however, when we left the Bay View we went from place to place, for about three days. However, on the fourth day, we went to the Paramount Hotel. I was with Mary LUBERT and her sister Lily. They were with me because when their mother got killed, she told me on her death bed to take care of these girls. At around eight o'clock in the afternoon, three Japanese came in the Paramount Hotel and had intercourse with Mary, Lily, and myself. All this occurred in my presence.
- Q Did Mary resist in any manner the efforts of the Jap-

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- Q anese to have intercourse with her?
A She was screaming and crying and she asked me to help her but I couldn't do anything about it.
- Q Did the Japanese threat en Mary in any manner?
A Yes. When I tried to help Mary the Japanese threatened to kill us if I did so.
- Q Did you see the Japanese have intercourse with Mary?
A Yes.
- Q How many times?
A About five.
- Q Was this on the same evening?
A Yes.
- Q How many Japanese had intercourse with Lily?
A About two.
- Q Was this the same evening th at Mary was raped?
A Yes.
- Q Did Lily resist the efforts of the Japanese to rape her?
A Yes, she behaved in the same manner as Mary. I could not do anything to help these girls although I was older than they were and I tried everything to protect them but to no avail.
- Q Did you see any other g irls other than Mary and Lily raped by the Japanese?
A Yes, I did.
- Q Who?
A I do not know their names, but I saw approximately a hundred girls being ravished by the Japanese during my stay in the Bay View. Due to my friendship with Barbara WEIBER, who was a nurse, I was allowed to go through-out the variou s rooms of the Hotel, and while going through various rooms, I saw many things going on in these rooms, and I did not recognize the faces of the girls therein.
- Q Did you see the Japanese torture, bayonet, or kill anyone else during your stay in the Bay View?
A Yes. I saw the Japanese bayonet at least twenty people.
- Q Do you know the names of any of these people?
A No.
- Q Did any of these people who were bayoneted die as a result of bayonetting?
A I would imagine ab out half of them died.
- Q Do you know why the Japanese bayoneted these people?
A Yes. When th e Hotel c aught on fire, these people started to escape from the Hotel by jumping out of the window, and the Japanese, in order to stop them, bayoneted them.
- Q Are you sure that you c annot describe any of the Japanese that you saw in th e Bay View?
A I don't believe I can right now as my memory is vague about what happened during that period of time.

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- Q Will you please give us the names of all the people that you saw and knew in the Bay View Hotel?
- A There was Nadia NESTERENKO; Barbara WEIBER; and Mary and Lily LUBERT, as I have previously mentioned. I do not know the names of the other people I saw. Some of their faces were familiar to me but I do not know them.
- Q Other than Mary and Lily LUBERT whom you stated you saw raped, do you know the names of anyone else that was raped in the various rooms in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No, I do not know the names of these girls, but I do know that just about every girl between the age of 12 and 25 years was raped.
- Q Did you notice any blood on any of the girls' dress?
- A Yes, quite a few of them were bleeding between their legs.
- Q Were you examined by any doctor at the time subsequent to your escape from the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes, by a doctor at Santo Tomas Hospital during the latter part of February.
- Q Do you know the results of the examination?
- A No.
- Q Did you become pregnant or contract venereal disease as a result of your experiences in the Bay View?
- A No.
- Q You have stated that Mary and Lily's mother is now dead, will you please relate under what circumstances she died?
- A We were in the home of some Spanish family hiding. It was hit by a shell and some shell fragments hit her, and she died as a result.
- Q Did Nadia NESTERENKO tell you that she had been raped by the Japanese?
- A Yes. About ten times.
- Q Did the Japanese that you have mentioned had raped you actually penetrate your private parts?
- A Yes.
- Q Were these acts done by the Japanese against your consent?
- A Yes. I knew it was useless to resist as they might kill me if I tried to. Each occasion was very repugnant to me.
- Q Do you plan on moving from your present address in the near future?
- A No.
- Q On what date was Barbara WEIBER killed?
- A The next day after Mrs. Mary LUBERT was killed. She was burned to death inside a house.
- Q Are you sure that you have given us, to the best of your ability, all of the required data requested of you pertaining to the Japanese personnel that were

R E S T R I C T E D

A present in the Bay View Hotel?
A Yes.

Q Have you anything to add to the statement?
A No.

/s/ Zenaida G. R. Lyons
/t/ ZENAIDA G. R. LYONS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILLIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF RIZAL) SS
TOWN OF MAKATI)

I, ZENAIDA G. R. LYONS, of lawful age, 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 five (5) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Zenaida G. R. Lyons
/t/ ZENAIDA G. R. LYONS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14 day of August, 1945.

/s/ Frank H. Morrison II
/t/ FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt. JAG

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 14 day of August 1945, personally appeared before us ZENAI-DA G. R. LYONS, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said ZENAIDA G. R. LYONS read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

12-A Malolos Street
Makati, Rizal, P.I.

/s/ Frank H. Morrison II
/t/ FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., JAGD

14 August 1945

/s/ David T. Sweet
/t/ DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George E. Mouny
LT. USNR

R E S T R I C T E D

MONTSERRAT IGLESIA MARZONI, after having duly sworn,
testified on 5 July 1945 as follows:

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

A Montserrat Iglesias Marzoni, 35 years, Filipino, 689 F. P. Harrison, housewife, and married.

Q You plan on remaining in the vicinity of Manila in the future?

A Yes.

Q Where did you reside on the 9th of February, 1945?

A 83 Arquiiza.

Q With whom?

A With my husband and my daughter Diana, 8 years of age.

Q What is his name?

A Dr. Adriano MARZONI.

Q Were you on the evening of February 9, 1945 compelled by the Japanese to go to the Bay View Hotel?

A Yes.

Q At what time did you arrive there?

A Around 8:00 o'clock.

Q What happened to you upon your arrival?

A At first we were taken to Peralta Apartments and then the Japanese forced us to leave our things there. The suitcases I was carrying plus the bag full of canned goods and personal paper were searched by the Japanese. They told us to raise our hands and searched us all over. At that time when we were being searched and our property taken from us, a woman nearby who wanted to open her suitcase was shot by the Japanese and then, we were taken away. She was just left lying on the floor.

Q When you say "WE" to whom do you refer?

A To my daughter and my neighbors.

Q Just your daughter and you were taken away from your family?

A Yes, because my husband was taken somewhere else.

Q After you arrived at the Bay View Hotel where were you taken?

A We were taken to the 2nd floor and we were about sixty inside the small room. A lady friend of mine as she did not like the place told me that we find some place downstairs. I went with her and reached the main entrance way of the hotel where there were boxes of ammunition and many soldiers around.

Q Please give us the name of your friend who made arrangements for you to go to the main entrance?

A I cannot remember her name.

Q How many of the 50 or 60 women and children in the room on the 2nd floor accompanied you back down to the entrance way?

A Three ladies and my child.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

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- Q Can you give us the names of the three ladies?
A Mrs. U. de PAOLI, daughter-in-law Tina PAOLI, and the Russian lady whose name I cannot recall, but she lives in Santa Ana and I can show you her home.
- Q How long did you stay in the ground stairs part of the Hotel?
A Until the next morning about 6:00 o'clock and then, we were taken to the main dining room on the first floor.
- Q Had there been other women and children besides the other you mentioned who stayed with you in the lobby?
A Yes, there were about 30 or 40 people. They were Mrs. KLEIN and she lives somewhere in Santa Mesa, but I do not know her exact address; Mrs. KRAMER, she died from shell fire while leaving the Bay View Hotel; Nadia NESTRENKO; Barbara WEIBER; and some Russians whom I did not know their names. Those are all the people I can recall in the lobby.
- Q After you were placed in the main dining room on the morning of February 10, 1945, how long did you stay there?
A We stayed there three days and nights until the 12th of February, 1945 when the hotel caught fire and we were permitted to leave the place at the last moment. This was about four or three o'clock in the afternoon.
- Q About how many Japanese did you see during your entire stay at the Bay View Hotel?
A Around 40 or 50.
- Q How many of this number were officers?
A I remember there were about four.
- Q Do you know the names, ranks, units, and branches of service these officers belonged to?
A No. As to branch of service, some were from the army and some from the navy.
- Q How did you distinguish the branches of service?
A By their uniform. The Navy had dark green uniform whereas the army uniform was khaki.
- Q Can you describe any of the Japanese officers that you saw at the Bay View Hotel?
A I remember there was one who looked more of a Chinese than a Japanese. His height was around 5 feet, medium built, about 38 years, and he did not wear any glasses. He was clean shaven. His upper teeth were clean and rather prominent.
- Q Can you describe any of the officers?
A There was another officer who was young, had a mustache, about 5'5" tall, dark complexion, and medium built. He wore glasses.
- Q Did you hear anyone refer to the officers by name?
A No, I do not remember.
- Q Now, as to the enlisted personnel of the Japanese military forces, can you give us the names, ranks, units, or branches of service of any of them?
A No, most of them appeared to be marines and a few were

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from the army.

- Q Now, in addition to the names you have already given us of the women and children that were in the Bay View Hotel, please state the names of any other women and children you saw there at any time during your confinement in the Bay View Hotel?
- A During the three days I stayed in the dining room, I saw the GHEZI family, consisting of Mrs. Remedios, her daughters Maria, Gloria, Julia, Margarita, Victoria, Inez, and Elena; Mrs. Dominga GALLEGO and her daughter Mercedes; and Mrs. SOTELO whose full name I do not know; Pacita TAPIA; Mrs. Pilar CASTANER and daughters, Elisa, Marie Rosa, and Cristina; Mrs. Pilar de MIRANDA, her daughter, Pilar and Remedios; and there was a group of Russian girls varying in age from 16 to 40, but I do not know any of their names. I think some of them were connected with the Butterfly Restaurant; Mrs. LOVING; Mrs. Mary DAVY, who lives somewhere in Santo Tomas; Mrs. Carmen Veloso BALLESTEROS; Mrs. Trinidad Llamas GARCIA and her daughters Teresita, Mrs. Paquita Costas, Esther, Priscilla, Evangeline, and Carola; Mrs. Matea RENTERIA and her daughters, Guadalupe, Teresa, and Mercedes and her son Roberto; and Mrs. Lillian GRISOUT whose whereabouts I do not know. Those are the names of all the women and children I can recall who were present in the dining room. As to the other persons in the hotel which I heretofore described as having occupied the dining room, I can give no additional names or information.
- Q Have you to the best of your ability given us all of the names and personal data regarding both the Japanese and the civilians in the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q Did you know the name of the lady who was shot at the Peralta Apartment?
- A I have never seen her before and I do not know if she was mortally wounded.
- Q Did the Japanese at anytime while you were in the hotel harm or molest you personally in anyway?
- A No.
- Q Did you see any of the Japanese harm or molest any other women or girls in the hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q Please describe the first incident of this kind?
- A On the night of February 10, 1945, two Japanese soldiers came around 11:00 o'clock in the dining room where we were all sleeping. They were searching for girls at that time. I was helping hide five or six girls, including the GHEZI girls. One of the Japanese soldiers came about six feet from and although it was dark I could tell from the sound he was abusing one of the women. The following morning I saw a rubber which this soldier had apparently used the preceding night while having intercourse with the girl. I do not know who she was, but I think she was a Filipina girl.
- Q Did you see the Japanese abuse the Filipina girl?
- A No, because it was too dark.

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Q Please describe the sounds which you have heard during the night connected with this incident?

A I could hear the Filipina girl saying, "Don't" "Don't" and I could hear the Japanese reply in some unintelligible manner which indicate he was overpowering her and then I could hear her cry and moan.

Q Where was the other Japanese when the Japanese you have described was attacking the girl?

A He was at the other end of the dining room and I could not observe anything from that distance.

Q Can you describe the Japanese who made the attack?

A No, it was too dark. I was only able to judge what was occurring from the sounds and my judgment was confirmed when I saw the rubber on the floor when daylight came. The next occurrence which I recall happened about 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of February 11, Elisa CASTANER and I had gone to the top of the hotel which was I think the 9th story, searching for water. As we were coming downstairs and about the 3rd floor we passed two Japanese ascending the stairs. One of the stopped and pointed at Elisa and said, "You, you come." but she jumped away and ran downstairs ahead of me and she did not get the water. These Japanese were young boys and I am hazy about their particular appearances. I do not recall any other particular incident that I personally observed. The Japanese were considerably under the influence of liquor, particularly the first night and they drank a lot of bottles in our presence. They were somewhat noisy and rather rough and seemed to be very excited.

Q Did any of the women or girls at anytime tell you or say in your presence that they had been raped, attached, or insulted or physically harmed by the Japanese?

A Yes, Mrs. Carmen Veloso BALLESTEROS told me on the 11th of February while I was hiding her in the dining room on the first night that is February the 9th that she was taken by the Japanese soldier to another room from where she was confined and she was forced to undress entirely, but she then bribed the Japanese to release her unharmed by giving him two wrist watches which she had with her. I overheard someone whom I do not recall say in my presence that Ester GARCIA had been taken about 16 times by these Japanese in the Bay View Hotel. I also heard her sisters Erisilla, and Evangeline had been attached by Japanese, but I do not recall as to how many times. I also heard Lucy TANI had been taken by the Japanese by force. Barbara WEIBER also told me during the first night in the Lobby of the hotel the two Russian girls daughters of Mrs. Mary LLUBEC (LUBEK) who was one of the owners of the Butterfly Restaurant and who was subsequently killed by shell fire had been taken and raped by the Japanese. The names of these two girls were Mary, 18 years, and Lily, 16 years. These girls were both American citizens as they were the children of Mrs. LLUBEC by a former marriage with an American. I do not know their whereabouts at present. They were both beautiful girls, Lily was blonde and Mary was brunette. They were both unmarried and before the restaurant was destroyed by fire, that is prior to February 9, 1945, they lived with their mother at the restaurant on Plaza Fergusson Near Guerrero Street, Ermita, Manila.

/s/.MIM

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- Q Did you suffer ill effects from these incidents?
A No, except that I was nervous and suffered temporarily from lack of drinking water and food. The Japanese gave us a few drops of water and it was salty which aggravated my thirst. All we have to eat for four days which they threw on the floor at our feet a few cans of salty fish and some vitamin pills.
- Q Do you know or have you heard as to whether or not any of the women or children in the Bay View Hotel between the 9th and 12th of February, 1945, were stabbed, bayoneted, tortured or killed by members of the Japanese Imperial Forces?
A No, but I saw one Filipina girl about 12 years of age, whose name or whereabouts I do not know, lying on the floor in a room on the 3rd floor on the 11th of February at about 6:00 o'clock in the evening. I had gone up there to look for some place because some Japanese soldiers had come in the main dining room with hand grenades in their hands and told us that because of the shelling it was too dangerous to stay downstairs and that we had better find rooms higher up. I went into the room alone and there were three Filipina girls in there. The other two girls were sitting there, but this one 12-year old girl was lying on the floor on a mat. Although she had on clothes, she was covered with blood and the mat where she was lying was saturated with blood.
- Q Can you observe by what means this child had been caused to bleed?
A No, I saw no wounds, but the other two girls told me when I inquired what was the matter, that she had been abused many times sexually by the Japanese and that she had been torn open by them.
- Q Can you describe these two Filipina girls?
A No, I can only say they were both Filipino between the ages of 18 and 20 years, but I cannot better describe them nor do I know their whereabouts.
- Q Can you give us any other information of this nature?
A No.
- Q Can you give us any further evidence of the misconduct perpetrated by the Japanese in the Bay View Hotel?
A No.
- Q You were not harmed immediately prior to or during the time you stayed in the Bay View Hotel?
A No.
- Q At no time have you participated or aide in any guerrilla operation against the Japanese prior to February 9, 1945?
A No.
- Q Your daughter Diana was not harmed?
A No.
- Q Do you know Captain TERAMOTO?
A I have heard the name but I do not know any of such officer.

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Q Do you know a captain by the name, of AKASHI?

A No.

Q Do you know a civilian in the employ of the Japanese in the Bay View Hotel of Formosan Nationality?

A No.

Q Where did you go when you escaped from the hotel on the afternoon of February 12, 1945?

A We went to the house of Mrs. FELIX and stayed there until the destruction of the place by shell fire and from there we ran from shelter to shelter until finally we reached the Elena apartments where my daughter and I remained hidden until the Americans rescued us on the 18th of February.

Q In the room on the 3rd floor where you saw the 12-year old Filipina girl, were any Japanese present at that time?

A No.

Q How long did you stay in the room?

A About 15 minutes.

Q Was the girl conscious?

A Yes, she was conscious and seemed to be dazed and stunned and I could not get her to talk or explain anything. She kept covering her face with her hands and I was unable to help her. There was even no water with which to quench her thirst. She appeared to be in a semi-conscious condition and moaning and it was very apparent she was suffering greatly.

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

A No.

/S/ Montserrat Iglesias Marzoni
/T/ MONTSERRAT IGLESIAS MARZONI

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS

I, MONTSERRAT IGLESIAS MARZONI, 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/ Montserrat Iglesias Marzoni
/T/ MONTSERRAT IGLESIAS MARZONI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1945.

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

RESTRICTED

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 10 July, 1945, personally appeared before us MONTSEERRAT IGLESIAS MARZONI, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed the said MONTSEERRAT IGLESIAS MARZONI read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Place: 689 F. B. Harrison,
Manila, P. I.

Date: 10 July 1945

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

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

George E. Mowbray
George E. Mowbray
Lt. USNR

CARMENCITA VELOSO BALLESTEROS, after having been duly sworn testified on 10 July 1945 as follows:

- Q State your full name, age, nationality, occupation, marital status, and present address.
- A Carmencita Veloso Ballesteros, 24 years of age, Filipino, housewife, married, 48 Paterno Avenue, San Juan, Rizal, P. I.
- Q Where and with whom did you reside on the 9th of February 1945?
- A I lived in the Elena Apartments at the corner of Romero Salas and Mabini Streets, with my husband, Jose BALLESTEROS.
- Q Where is your husband now?
- A He is a Lieutenant in the Air Corps and he is at present in the Good Fellow Field, San Angelo, Texas.
- Q Do you plan on leaving Manila in the future?
- A Yes. After the war is over, I intend to go to the United States or South America.
- Q Have you any particular address in mind?
- A No. But if it is in the United States, I would probably stay in Washington, D. C.
- Q Calling your attention to the night of 9 February 1945, were you taken by the Japanese to the Coffee Pot Cafe and from there taken under guard by the Japanese to the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q At about what time were you taken to the Bay View Hotel?
- A We were taken to the Coffee Pot around 9 o'clock in the evening and we stayed there until about 10 o'clock, at which time we were transferred to the Bay View Hotel.
- Q What was the nature of the group at the Coffee Pot of which you were a member?
- A We were all young girls, ranging in age from about 14 to 28; there were about 30 to 40 girls in our group.
- Q Did the Japanese who were with you in the Coffee Pot accompany you over to the Bay View Hotel?
- A Some did and some we did not see again.
- Q What happened after you were taken into the Bay View Hotel?
- A We were all taken to Room No. 306 on the third floor. No one was added to or subtracted from the group, except one older lady who had been wounded in the jaw and she was put in the room with us.
- Q Do you know this older woman's name?
- A No. She appeared to be a servant and I never saw her since and I can not describe her.
- Q How long were you kept in that room?
- A Until about 5:30 on the morning of the 10th of February.

Q Then where were you taken?

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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Defense

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Received:

/S/ C.V.B.

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- A We were not taken anywhere, but at that time we all rushed downstairs trying to escape from the hotel.
- Q Did you succeed in escaping?
- A No. When we reached the ground floor, the Japanese told us to go up again as we would not be allowed to leave.
- Q Then where did you go?
- A We broke up into groups; most of the girls joining relatives and people they knew in different parts of the hotel. I went to the third floor and joined Mrs. Andrea Lizarraga FELIX, a distant aunt of mine. She was later killed by the falling of a burning building, subsequent to her leaving the hotel. She died on the 14th or 15th of February.
- Q How long did you remain in this room with your distant aunt?
- A We stayed there until about 3 o'clock, the afternoon of the 10th, when my aunt suggested that it would be safer in the main dining room on the first floor, which the Americans would call the second floor. So we went there and stayed in the main dining room until the afternoon of the 12th of February, at about 5 o'clock, when, due to the severity of the fire which was already burning the hotel, the Japanese, at the last minute, permitted us to escape into the street.
- Q Did the Japanese separate the Filipinos from the rest of the women and children early on the afternoon of February 10?
- A Yes, and the Filipinos were taken out of the building and we did not see them again.
- Q Why were you not forced to accompany the Filipinos?
- A Because I pretended to be Spanish and they did not take me.
- Q Please tell us the names of all the women and girls that you knew who were present in the Coffee Rot or in any part of the Bay View Hotel at any time during the period from 9 February to 12 February 1945?
- A Mrs. Andrea Lizarraga FELIX, Ana Marie FELIX, Angelita (Baby) FELIX, Luz FELIX, Laura FELIX, Leonor Viuda de FELIX, her daughter, Leonor, also known as Totona, I do not know her present whereabouts; Pilar and Gloria APOSTOL, they live two houses north of Le Florian Club on Paterno Avenue; Guadalupe RENTERIA, Teresa RENTERIA de Fernandez; Maria GHEZZI Galatas, Gloria GHEZZI, Julia GHEZZI, Margarita GHEZZI, Victoria GHEZZI Redfern, Inez GHEZZI Cabarruz, and Elena GHEZZI Polo; Rebecca Habibi and her daughter, Clara; Lopita Gomez de Corominas, I do not know where she is now; Lucy TANI; Esther GARCIA Moras, Priscilla GARCIA; Mrs. Monserrat Iglesias MARZONI and her daughter, Diana; Mrs. Maria OLAZABAL; Engracia LIZARRAGA, Charing, I do not know her last name, but she could possibly be located thru Mrs. Nelly ZAMORA at the Elena Apartments; Mrs. Lorraine QUIRINO; Pilar and Remedios Ubago MIRANDA; Maria Luisa SOTELO; Pacita TAPIA, Maria de LICKNOCK; Barbara WEIBER; Nadia NESTRENKO; and a NOVALES family consisting of a mother



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and at least two daughters, I just met them at the hotel and they were taken with the Filipinos to the Miramar Apartments on the second day, I have not seen them since and I do not know their whereabouts.

- Q Does that cover everybody you can think of?
A Yes. I can not remember having knowledge about any of the other women and girls during that period of time, but there were approximately 1000 women and children the first night in the Bay View and there remained at least 300, after the Filipinos had been taken out on the afternoon of the 10th.
- Q How many members of the Japanese Imperial Forces did you see in and about the Bay View Hotel?
A The first night, I would estimate there were 50 Japanese present. On subsequent nights, we would see only 4 or 5 in the rooms. I have no idea how many were down in the main lobby on the ground floor.
- Q Can you state the branch of service to which these Japanese belong?
A I think they were naval personnel, because all of the army personnel had evacuated the Ermita District, approximately a month before the Americans came in the area. These Japanese at the hotel were wearing green colored uniforms, somewhat the shade of the American fatigue clothing.
- Q Please state, to the best of your ability, the names, ranks, and units of the Japanese at the hotel?
A I do not know nor did I hear any of their names. On the second day, I, accompanied by Mrs. Andrea FELIX and Mrs. Pilar Ubago Viuda de MIRANDA, went in search of whoever might be in command in an effort to procure either our release or food and water. We were informed by Nadia NESTRENKO, while we were making our search that the Commanding Officer had left the hotel and that only enlisted personnel were present and we decided not to question them because they had been the ones molesting and raping the girls, the night before and we were afraid to attract their attention.
- Q Do you know the name of this Commanding Officer of whom Nadia NESTRENKO referred?
A I knew his name, but I don't remember it anymore.
- Q Was it Captain AKASHI?
A No.
- Q Was it Captain TERAMOTO?
A No.
- Q Did you observe a Formosan civilian by the name of UMEMURA or Jose CHAN?
A No.
- Q Did you observe any Japanese commissioned officer in the Bay View Hotel?
A No, I did not see any at all. I only saw enlisted men.
- Q Can you describe any of the enlisted men?
A I can describe one who tried to rape me, but I do not

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know his name. He was big, about 5'10" tall, heavy built, between 25 and 30 years of age, had small eyes, and not as ugly as most of the Japanese. I can describe one other. He was about 30 years of age, and had a heavy beard and whiskers. I can not remember anything else about him as I only saw his face by candle light. The other Japanese were coming and going all night and at night the visibility was poor and at daytime, we kept out of the way as much as possible and consequently paid no particular observation.

Q Did the Japanese during your confinement in the Bay View Hotel rape you?

A No, they did not. The first night, after our group of 40 girls had been taken to Room 306, at about 10:30, the Japanese, who I have hereinbefore described, entered the room and seized me by the arms. He pulled me to my feet and after I got up, he pulled me out of the room. He took me to a big room down the hall, in which no one else was present, but the two of us. He closed the door and put the lamp, which he had with him on the table. There was nothing but a table and a desk in the room. He started to unbutton his pants and he indicated that I should lie down on the floor. I commenced to cry and did not even kneel down, but continued to stand. As a last resort and in desperation, I offered him my wedding and engagement ring. He did not take the ring. He became angry, shouting, in words I could not understand. Then he drew his sword and pointed it at my stomach, but he did not press it ahead. I thought I was going to be killed at that time and I was willing to suffer death because I was already one month in the family way and I did not want any Japanese touching me or affecting me in any manner. At this moment, a thought struck me that "tokai" meant "watch" and knowing that the Japanese were fanatically fond of watches, I said "tokai" and opened my handbag, in which I had my jewelry and offered him two men's wrist watches, which I had and which belonged to my husband. When he saw the watches, which I was offering, he grabbed them and put them in his breast pocket and offered to pay me for them. I refused payment, asking only that he take me back to the room where my companions were. He also offered a package of cigarettes, but I refused them too. He started laughing and before he changed his mind, I begged him to take me back and he opened the door and took me back to my room.

Q After your return from this particular experience, were you further harmed or molested by the Japanese?

A Yes, twice more. About five minutes after I got back in the room, I stuck a small towel in my mouth to make my cheek appear swollen and I pulled my hair over my face. Then the Japanese, whom I have described as having a heavy beard, came in the room and started to pull one of the girls, whose name I do not know and while she was resisting, he started laughing and saw me sitting on a chair. He came over to me and kissed me on the cheek and then went back to the other girl and dragged her out of the room. Then I went in a little closet in a corner of the room and hid there until 5 o'clock the next morning and I was not molested anymore that night.

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- Q Were you later during your confinement at the Bay View Hotel molested by the Japanese?
- A Yes. Two nights later, at about midnight, I was in the main dining room with my aunt, Mrs. FELIX and the GHEZZI family and the APOSTOL girls also. We were all lying down on the floor. It was pitch dark and I was asleep when I was suddenly awakened by someone roughly pulling my arm. At first I thought it was one of my companions. When Mrs. FELIX awakened, she screamed and told me that it was a Japanese holding me. I scrambled to my feet and rushed to Mrs. MARZONI's side, about 3 feet away and asked her to protect me, and she covered me with a mattress. Then the Japanese started pulling the others who had been around me. It was dark and the others too were able to struggle out of his grasp and after a few minutes, he gave up and left the room.
- Q Were you further bothered by the Japanese ?
- A No more.
- Q Do you know any other girls who, during the period of time involved were raped, assaulted, beaten, bayoneted, tortured or killed by the Japanese, in the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes. Esther GARCIA was taken by the Japanese and raped 15 or 20 times. Her sister, Priscilla was raped about 4 times, Lucy TANI, I think once. There was a Filipino nurse, a friend of Charing, previously mentioned, who was also raped once. As to many of the others, who I am sure were raped, as I could hear their screams and cries in the other rooms, I can not tell who they were, as I was hidden in the closet. I did not know of any beating, bayonetting, shooting or killing by the Japanese in the Bay View Hotel. It was only raping.
- Q From what do you base the foregoing?
- A From what they would say upon their return to the room and from their appearance of pain and tears and they were very frightened and upset. We did not question them because we were all very frightened and there was nothing anyone of us could do, except pray.
- Q Did you suffer any permanent disability from this experience?
- A No.
- Q Can you think of any other people, besides those you have named, who were present at the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes. There was Pilar CASTANER with her daughters, Elisa, Maria Rosa and Maria Cristina CASTANER.
- Q Can you give us any further information relative to the description or names, ranks, and units of any of the Japanese?
- A No.
- Q Were you engaged in any guerrilla activities against the Japanese Government prior to your confinement in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No.
- Q Were you in civilian clothing at the time you were taken by the Japanese and then later held in the Bay View?

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- A Yes.
- Q Were you armed in any manner when confined in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No. I only had my clothing which I was wearing and my purse which contained my jewelry.
- Q Did you personally do anything immediately before or during your stay at the Bay View Hotel which angered the Japanese?
- A No.
- Q Did you see anyone else do anything which angered the Japanese?
- A No.
- Q After you left the Bay View Hotel on the evening of the 12th of February 1945, until you were rescued by the Americans, were you subjected to any conditions other than those resulting from warfare.
- A No.
- Q When were you rescued by the Americans?
- A On the 19th of February 1945.
- Q Have you told us everything that you can recall pertaining to rapings, assaults and any other torturous conduct on the part of the Japanese at the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
- A No.

/s/ Carmen Veloso Ballesteros
/t/ CARMENCITA VELOSO BALLESTEROS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF RIZAL) SS
MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN

I, CARMENCITA VELOSO BALLESTEROS, 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/ Carmen Veloso Ballesteros
/t/ CARMENCITA VELOSO BALLESTEROS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of July
1945.

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

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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We, FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., O-1797858, JAGD and DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., O-2052561, JAGD, certify that on 17 July 1945, personally appeared before us CARMENCITA VELOSO BALIESTEROS, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said CARMENCITA VELOSO BALIESTEROS read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

48 Paterno Avenue,
San Juan, Rizal, P. I.

17 July 1945.

/S/ FRANK H. MORRISON II
/T/ FRANK H. MORRISON II
1st Lt., J.A.G.D.

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf

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PILAR UBAGO MIRANDA, after having been duly sworn testified on 4 July 1945 as follows:

- Q State your full name, age, nationality, occupation, marital status and present address.
- A Pilar Ubago MIRANDA, 30 years of age, Filipino, house-keeper, 55 Alejandro VI, Sempaloc, Manila, single.
- Q Where and with whom did you reside on 9 February 1945?
- A 107 Arquiza, Ermita, Manila. With my mother, Pilar Ubago Viuda de MIRANDA, my brother VICENTE MIRANDA, and my sister, Remedios MIRANDA.
- Q Were you held by the members of the Japanese Military Forces in the Bay View Hotel from 9 February to 12 February 1945?
- A Yes. I was held against my wishes.
- Q Had you been with the group of young women in the Coffee rot between the time you had left Plaza Fergusson and the time you were taken to the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q What time were you assembled in the Plaza?
- A Around 8 o'clock in the evening.
- Q What time did you leave the Bay View Hotel?
- A About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of 12 February 1945.
- Q During that entire period of time were you within the armed control of the Japanese?
- A Yes.
- Q About how many Japanese military personnel did you observe during that period of time?
- A About 80.
- Q How many of these 80 were officers?
- A I do not know. Their uniforms were all similar.
- Q Were any of the Japanese armed?
- A Yes, they had pistols, rifles with bayonets. Most of them had pistols and those without pistols carried rifles with fixed bayonets.
- Q What was the color of their uniforms?
- A Greenish khaki. They were naval personnel.
- Q How did you know them to be naval personnel?
- A There were some Russian girls present doing relief work and they told us that they (Japanese) were from the navy.
- Q Did you observe any insignia on their caps or uniforms?
- A On the front of their caps they had small anchor insignia. Some had small stars on the shirt collars and coat lapels. They also had a small badge with the yellow and red colors similar to the old Spanish flag. The cloth colors were underneath stars, some of them having 1, 2, or 3 stars.
- Q Do you know the names, rank, or unit of any of the Japanese?

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PS/ P.U.M.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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- A No.
- Q Can you describe any of the physical attributes of any of the Japanese?
- A Most of them were short and with round faces. Some of them had been wounded. I can not describe any particular Japanese because they all looked alike.
- Q Please give us the names, ages, nationality, occupation, marital status and present addresses of every woman and girl that you knew present in the Coffee lot and the Bay View Hotel between the evening of 9 February and the afternoon of 12 February 1945.
- A My sister, Remedios U. MIRANDA, 29 years, single, Filipino, no occupation, same address as mine; my mother, Pilar Ubago Viuda de MIRANDA, 60 years, she was killed while in a shelter, she was trapped in the burning house when a shell struck it; Mrs. Remedios Salado GHEZZI, she was killed by shellfire on the 14th of February; Maria GHEZZI Galatas, Gloria GHEZZI, Julia GHEZZI, Margot GHEZZI, Victoria GHEZZI Redfern, Inez GHEZZI Cabarruz, Elena GHEZZI Polo; Trinidad Llamas GARCIA, Teresita L. GARCIA; Esther GARCIA Moras, Priscilla GARCIA, Evangeline (Evan) GARCIA, Carola GARCIA; Pilar G. CASTANER, Elisa CASTANER, Maria Rosa CASTANER, Maria Cristina CASTANER, Monserrat Iglesias MARZONI; Aurora and Tita CUE, they were both killed by shellfire on the 15th of February on the same place and under the same circumstances as my mother; Lucy TANI; Barbara WEIBER, she was killed at the same time and place as my mother; Sarah B. GADOL, Vicky and Fanny GADOL; Mrs. Maria OLAZARAL; Matea Galatas RENTERIA, Teresa RENTERIA Fernandez, Mercedes FERNANDEZ, Guadalupe RENTERIA, Roberta Galatas RENTERIA; Mrs. Mauricio BABASA, 35 years, Filipino, housewife, married, I do not know her present whereabouts, I have not seen her since the 11th of February when she was taken out of the Bay View Hotel by the Japanese, she was before her marriage a member of the GUERRERO family; Mrs. Walter LOVING, 50 years, American, married, she is now in the United States, her exact whereabouts I do not know; Mary DAVE (also sometimes incorrectly spelled "DAVI", "DAVY", the reason I know that it is spelled "DAVE" is because she had been a tenant of my mother), 45 years, Italian, beauty parlor operator and restaurateur, her last known place of business being a beauty parlor at 270 M. H. del Pilar, and a restaurant at Isaac Feral Street, Ermita, Manila, I last saw her in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp about the middle of June; Mrs. Lulu MACHUCA, 25 years, married to an American whose name I do not know, 54 Balmes Street; her sister Amparo MACHUCA, 18 years, Filipino citizen, homegirl, same address; Lita MACHUCA, 20 years, Filipino citizen, homegirl, same address; Miss Mercedes GALLEGOS, 35 years, Spanish, single, housekeeper, San Fernando Fein, Pasay, Rizal, P. I., near Park Avenue and Taft Avenue; Maria Luisa SOTELO, 22 years, Filipino, housewife, her last known address was the Lepanto Refugee Home; Pilar CUEVAS del Prado, she was killed by shellfire; Lolita del PRADO, she was killed by shellfire; Pompei DEL PRADO, Charito DEL PRADO and Carmen DEL PRADO are now in the town of Bautista, Province of Pangasinan, c/o Ramona FAVIES; Mrs. Rebecca JABIBI, 40 years, Syrian Jew, housewife, married, she lives some place in Santa Mesa, I can not give you a specific address;

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Clara JABIRI, 18 years of age, Syrian Jew, schoolgirl, blind, piano student, she is now with her mother; Pacita Sotelo TAPIA, 35 years, nationality unknown, seamstress, single, address unknown; Clotilde Boquer Viuda de LAVIN, 60 years, Spanish, housewife, widow, she lives somewhere in the San Juan District with the BOCQUER family; Maria de LICKNOCK (sometimes known as LIGNOC), 55 years, Filipino, housewife, married, she lives somewhere in Pasay, Rizal, P. I.; Angelita OSMA, 40 years, Spanish, married, housewife, I do not know her present address.

- Q While you were held by the Japanese from 9 February to 12 February 1945 were you raped?
- A No. On the night of 9 February, while I was confined with the group of about 25 other girls in a room on the third floor of the Bay View Hotel after having been taken there about 10:30 p.m. from the Coffee Pot, one Japanese took me by force and against my will and while I resisted and attempted to pull away, he dragged me down the hall two rooms away and took me in a room. I saw him commence to remove his clothing and I attempted to leave the room. He grabbed me by the wrist and I struck him on the face with my right hand and broke his hold. Then I ran to the next room on the same floor down the hall which was unoccupied and hid in that dark room for about 5 minutes. After that period of time I decided to return to the room where the other 25 girls were. Once I was in the room another group of Japanese came in the room and picked out some of the girls, but this Japanese who took me did not return to the room again.
- Q Was this the only experience you had during your entire stay and confinement in the Bay View Hotel in which the Japanese physically molested or touched you in any manner?
- A Yes, this was the only experience I had. Later on when we went downstairs to the main dining room of the hotel the next morning and stayed there for the rest of my confinement, I was not molested because my mother had me hidden in the nighttime under a blanket.
- Q Can you give us a description of this Japanese?
- A He looked like a typical Japanese, short, with round face and he was young. I know he was in the navy because he had an anchor on his cap and he was unarmed. Further than that I can not describe him.
- Q Excluding Esther GARCIA Moras, Priscilla GARCIA, Evangeline GARCIA, Lucy TANI, Gloria and Julia GHEZZI, Margot GHEZZI and Fanny GADOL, do you know of any other woman or girl who was raped or upon whom a raping was attempted or who was in any way assaulted, cut, beaten, wounded or killed by any of the Japanese during the period of your confinement at the Bay View Hotel?
- A There were other girls both white, mestiza, Filipino, and Chinese who were taken from the room and the dining room, but I do not know their names. My recollection as to their description is too vague and I do not know their whereabouts nor do I know from personal observation what happened to them when taken out of the room.

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- Q Did Esther GARCIA Moras, Priscilla GARCIA, Evangeline GARCIA, Lucy TANI, Gloria, Julia, Margot GHEZZI and Fanny GADOL or any of them tell you or audibly state in your presence in the Bay View Hotel that they had been raped or attempts had been made to rape them?
- A No.
- Q Did you observe any or all of these girls mentioned taken from the room on one or more occasions the night of February 9?
- A Yes. I saw Esther GARCIA Moras taken from the room at least 2 times, Priscilla, once, Evangeline, two times, Gloria, once, I did not see Julia nor Margot taken out of the room, Lucy TANI was taken out twice, I do not recall anything about Fanny GADOL because I did not know her until afterwards.
- Q Did you observe anything unusual about the appearance or actions of any of these girls upon their return to the room?
- A No. I was, as stated before, hiding in the corner and observed as little as possible hoping to avoid being observed and consequently I noticed nothing but could hear considerable crying and general commotion. All of us were praying incessantly throughout the night. I was in terrible fear. Most of the girls returned within a few minutes, others within half an hour and some, after having been taken, I did not see again.
- Q Did any of the girls that you did not know who subsequently returned tell you or anyone else in your presence that they had been raped or assaulted by any of the Japanese?
- A They entered the room crying, but they made no comments to me or which I overheard and we asked no questions.
- Q Did you observe any physical impairment or conditions or disarranged or bloody clothing relative to any of these unknown girls?
- A No. I can not answer the question because the room was dark. I was in a corner afraid. I did not move from my place so as not to be observed by the Japanese. But I can say that when the girls came into the room, they plunged themselves on the floor and cried.
- Q Have you related to us to the best of your recollection all of the facts pertaining to any physical misconduct on the part of the Japanese, the description and identity of the Japanese and all the civilian women and girls confined in the Bay View Hotel by the Japanese over the period of time hereinbefore mentioned?
- A Yes. I can only add that on the night of February 12, the Japanese came in the room trying to get girls, but Miss Barbara WEIBER argued with them and pleaded that the girls were sick; that she (Barbara Weiber) was attached to the Red Cross and was doing relief work and insisted that they desist from any further molestation of the girls and the Japanese complied.
- Q When you went into the room with this Japanese, how much of his clothing had he removed?
- A He had removed his shirt and pants and had only his undershirt and undershort on.

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- Q Did he lock the door after you had entered?
A He closed the door but did not lock it.
- Q Did he attempt to remove any of your clothing?
A No.
- Q Did he attempt to throw you down on the floor and get on top of you?
A No.
- Q Did he appear to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor?
A No.
- Q Were you the only two present in the room?
A Yes. The room was dark and was lighted only by a candle.
- Q Did he say anything to you?
A No.
- Q Did he by any action other than what you have described indicate his intention?
A No.
- Q Do you have anything further to add?
A No, that is all.

/S/ Pilar Ubago Miranda
/T/ PILAR UBAGO MIRANDA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS

I, PILAR UBAGO MIRANDA, 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/ Pilar Ubago Miranda
/T/ PILAR UBAGO MIRANDA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of July
1945.

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

RESTRICTED

C E R T I F I C A T E

FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., O-179/858, JAGD and
DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., O-2052561, JAGD, certify that on
7 July personally appeared before us PILAR UBAGO MIRANDA,
and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set
forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed the
said PILAR MIRANDA read the same and affixed her signature
thereto in our presence.

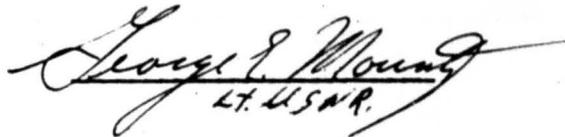
Place: 55 Alejandro VI,
Manila, P.I.

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

Date: 7 July 1945.

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


LT. USNR.

R E S T R I C T E D

ERLINDA QUERUBIN, after having been duly sworn testified on 30 June 1945 as follows:

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

A. Erlinda QUERUBIN, 25 years of age, Filipino, single, professional dancer, 548 D Asturias, Sampaloc, Manila.

Q. On the 9th of February 1945 were you taken to the Bay View Hotel along with other women, girls and children by the Japanese military forces?

A. Yes.

Q. When you arrived at the Bay View Hotel were you separated from the main group of women and children and taken to the Coffee Pot Cafe?

A. No, I was not.

Q. Where were you taken in the Bay View Hotel?

A. The Japanese told us to go the 4th floor. We looked for a room ourselves.

Q. How many were you in this room?

A. About 50.

Q. Do you know the number of the room?

A. No, only that it was on the 4th floor.

Q. Did you observe the Japanese enlisted men or officers before you were taken or while being taken or in the lobby of the Bay View Hotel?

A. No, it was too dark. We just felt our way up to the 4th floor.

Q. Do you know the names of the women and children in the room with you?

A. Mrs. Eva FRANCISCO and her two children, Caro, 2 years, and Jacqueline, 9 months old; the maid, Luz Bajet, living with us, the vegetable vendor, Tuding, I do not know her full name, I have no idea where she is now; the Russian, Mrs. Mary LUBEK, proprietor of the Butterfly Restaurant, she was killed by shrapnel, her two daughters, whose names I do not know, I can not describe them other than that one was 18 years and the other was 16 years old, I do not know where they are now; there was another family, but I do not know their names nor where they are now.

Q. How long did you stay in this room?

A. Until about 9 the next morning.

Q. Were any Japanese in the room with you?

A. No.

Q. Did any of the Japanese come in the room?

A. Yes, all night long, every 15 minutes 2 or 3 Japanese would come in the room, flashed their light and look around.

Q. About what time did the first Japanese come in the room?

A. About 12 midnight.

/S/ E.Q.

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

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- Q. What did they do in the room?
A. They were looking for the white people. When they saw the Russian family consisting of the mother, a daughter and a son, they took them out, but they left the Filipino maid.
- Q. Did the Russians return to the room?
A. No, we saw them in another room the next morning.
- Q. Did the Japanese take anyone else in the room after that?
A. No.
- Q. What did they do when they returned to the room every 15 minutes?
A. They were looking at the people inside.
- Q. Did they find any other white women?
A. No.
- Q. Did they give you any food and water?
A. Yes, but they did not give us any food or water the first night.
- Q. What time the next morning did you leave the room?
A. About 9 o'clock.
- Q. Where did you go after leaving this room?
A. We all went to the second floor because if anything should happen we could easily run down to the first floor and out of the building.
- Q. Whereabouts on the second floor did you go?
A. I went to different rooms hunting for acquaintances.
- Q. Please give us the names of all the people in the room that you know.
A. I saw Nadia NESTRENKO, Mrs. Monserrat Iglesias MARZONI, Mrs. Maria OLAZABAL, Guadalupe RENTERIA, Esther Garcia Moras, Mary DAVY, Lucy TANI, Helen CARRO, Fely, I do not know her full name, Nina CHARLSKAYA, Barbara WEIBER, Nadia CLAIRE, the Legeralde family, I do not know their names, but I was with them till the last moment, Mrs. Pilar CASTANER, her daughter Elisa, Bianca VAGUEDES and a lot of other Spanish women whose faces I know, but whose names I do not know.
- Q. Please give us the age, nationality, marital status, occupation and last known address of Helen CARRO, Nina CHARLSKAYA, Nadia CLAIRE, and FELY.
A. Helen CARRO, 25 years of age, Filipino, single, student, she lives at Cataluna Street, I do not know the number; Nina CHARLSKAYA, 40 years of age, Russian, widow, refugee, her last known address is Lamuning, Quezon City; Nadia CLAIRE, 29 years, Russian, single, dancer, National Psychopathic Hospital in Mandaluyong; FELY, 28 years, Filipino, married, hostess, I never did know where she lived or worked.
- Q. Are these the names of all the women and girls that you recognized during your stay in the Bay View?
A. Yes.

/S/ E.Q.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. Were you or anyone in your sight molested by the Japanese during the day of February 10th?
- A. No, they just kept coming around.
- Q. Can you give us the name, rank, organization or branch of service of any of the Japanese enlisted men or officers that you saw in the Bay View Hotel ?
- A. No, but I think they were naval personnel.
- Q. On what do you base that conclusion?
- A. Because they had anchor insignia on their arms. I know that if they wore native shoes they were enlisted men and if they had swords they were officers.
- Q. Did you see any Japanese with a sword?
- A. Yes.
- Q. How many did you see?
- A. About 20.
- Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese who had swords?
- A. No, they all looked alike.
- Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese wearing native shoes?
- A. No.
- Q. What was the general conduct of the Japanese in the Bay View?
- A. They were staring at the women, jabbering in their language and I can not tell what they were saying.
- Q. Did they strike anybody?
- A. One of them struck me on the head with his hand. They were very rough.
- Q. Did any of them appear to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor?
- A. They were always under the influence of whisky. When asked for water they would force us to drink whisky.
- Q. When did you first get water to drink?
- A. Around 12 o'clock noon of the 10th the children were given water. We were able to drink water for the first time around 2 or 3 in the afternoon of the 10th.
- Q. Did you observe anyone slapped, beaten, stabbed, shot or in any manner tortured by the Japanese?
- A. No.
- Q. Did anyone in your presence say that she had been harmed in any manner by the Japanese?
- A. There was a Russian girl, whose name I do not know, she is dead now, who told me that she had been attacked by 16 Japanese. She was crying and I was not able to get the full details.
- Q. When was this told to you?
- A. On the morning of the 10th.
- Q. Who else was present when this was told to you?
- A. There was another Russian girl, Mary, I do not know her full, she is dead now, present.

/S/ E.Q.

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R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. During the night you were in this room on the 4th floor did you hear any commotion or unusual disturbances from adjacent rooms or from the corridor?
- A. No.
- Q. On the afternoon of the 10th did anything happen?
- A. Yes, at about 5 o'clock they separated the Filipinos from the whites and mestizas. They marched us in columns of two or three from the Bay View Hotel to the Alhambra Apartments. There were about 150 Filipinos and 2 or 3 Spanish women in this group. About 6 Japanese guarded us enroute to the Alhambra Apartments.
- Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese?
- A. No.
- Q. What happened when you reached the Alhambra?
- A. We were placed in a suite of rooms, consisting of a living room and two bedrooms and one bathroom, on the second floor just above the mezzanine. About 50 persons were placed in the living room and about 20 to 25 were placed in each bedroom. I was placed in the living room. The suite just contained one table and one dresser.
- Q. Were there any Japanese in the room?
- A. No, they just put us in there, then they locked the door and fastened it with nails. We had been told by the Japanese before being taken from the Bay View that we were going to be taken to our husbands and families at the Alhambra. When we arrived, however, there were no men present. They had deceived us.
- Q. What time were you placed in the suite in the Alhambra?
- A. Shortly after dark, I would imagine about 8 o'clock.
- Q. How long were you kept in that suite?
- A. Until the afternoon of the 13th of February 1945 when due to the fire the Japanese sent us out of the building.
- Q. Did any of the Japanese come in the suite of rooms after you had been nailed in?
- A. Yes, they removed the nails and unlocked the door, and came in the room. Every few minutes 2 or 3 Japanese would come in the room with candles and flashlights and go around the room. Then they would pick out the ones they wanted and take them out of the room.
- Q. Do you know the names of any of the women or girls who were thus taken from the room by the Japanese?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you taken from the room by the Japanese?
- A. No.
- Q. About how many girls were taken from the room at the Alhambra would you estimate?
- A. About 10 girls were taken from the room. Some of them more than once, I do not remember how many times.

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- Q. How long were the girls kept out of the room when they were taken?
A. Some a couple of minutes, others half an hour.
- Q. What would be their appearance when they returned?
A. They would be crying and most of them had their hair mussed up.
- Q. Did you notice any blood on any of their clothing?
A. No.
- Q. Did any of the girls say upon her return what had happened to her?
A. Yes, one girl said upon her return, "My God, my God! the dirty bastards! they have raped me". One of the girls did not want to go and the Japanese pointed his bayonet on her throat and forced her out of the room. When she returned she was crying and said, "Three Japanese abused me. I wish I were dead."
- Q. Do you know this woman?
A. No.
- Q. Can you describe her appearance?
A. She was about 18 years of age, small, quite pretty, light complexion, I did not get much view of her because her hair covered her face. She was in a very nervous and pathetic condition. There ~~was~~ two very young girls who were trying to hide from the Japanese by tying handkerchiefs on their head and tried to look sick. One of them was 13 and the other 15 years of age. They were being taken every night because they were so beautiful that they were being forced repeatedly to leave the room with the Japanese. There was one Japanese who tried to stop the action of the other Japanese and they finally obtained his protection because they had been so used in the Bay View Hotel before the further abuse they suffered in the Alhambra and until this one Japanese gave them some protection.
- Q. How could you tell they had been badly abused?
A. The younger girl when brought in by the Japanese had to be carried. She was bleeding very badly.
- Q. Where was she bleeding?
A. On the bottom of her dress. It was saturated with blood. The Japanese would entice the girls from the room by promising them food and water. We could smell liquor from their breath when they came in the room. The Japanese were dirty, unshaven and smelled like pigs. On the night of the 11th, one Japanese came in the room and tried to force one woman to go out of the room with him. She was carrying a small infant which she was breast feeding. When the woman refused to go the Japanese said, "You go. I give you beer," and the woman said, "No, No, go away". Then the Japanese said, "I give you milk for baby", and the woman said "It is better to die than go with you." Then the Japanese pinched the baby to make it cry and left the room.
- Q. What was this girl's name?
A. I do not know her name, but she was about 27 years of age, light complexion, Filipino, married, 5 feet 2 inches

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tall, medium built, very beautiful, I do not know her present whereabouts.

- Q. How long did this course of conduct on the part of the Japanese continue?
- A. Every night from sunset until about 4 o'clock in the morning until we were let out of the apartment.
- Q. How many were taken out of the room on the second night?
- A. About 10 girls were taken. They kept on taking the same girls.
- Q. How about the third night?
- A. The same thing happened. There was so much coming and going and I was very much in terror that I did not observe very well.
- Q. What did your group do during this night of terror?
- A. We wrapped ourselves up and lay on the floor. We put the children towards the middle of the room and the larger and older women close to the walls. We pulled our hair over our face, rubbed dirt on our faces and did everything to make ourselves ugly. The girls were crying, pleading and praying. It was so terrible none of us expected to escape with our lives. We were just expecting that the Japanese would at the last moment kill all of us.
- Q. During these three days and nights were you given food and water?
- A. On the second day when we were almost dying of thirst, a Japanese brought a pail of dirty water in the room. We grabbed the pail and started to drink the water like animals. Some water was spilled on the floor and some of the girls licked up the water on the floor. We also got water from toilet bowls which was greenish black in color.
- Q. Were you given any food?
- A. There was one Japanese, I think he was an officer, who threw biscuits on the floor and we would have to scramble to get a piece of biscuit. He was of medium height, rather thin, his face appeared to be deformed, his mouth was rather twisted and looked like he was lacking a piece in his jawbone. We also got a little can of fish for the whole group. They also gave us some vitamin pills that tasted like castor oil. They said it was calcium.
- Q. Do you know of any girl in the Alhambra who was beaten, bayoneted or otherwise tortured by the Japanese?
- A. No, not in the Alhambra, but in the Bay View Hotel I saw girls with black and blue marks on their faces, arms and legs where the Japanese had mistreated them.
- Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese other than the one whom you thought was an officer, who were present at any time between your arrival at the Bay View Hotel and your escape from the Alhambra Apartments?
- A. No, I can not.

/S/ E.Q.

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- Q. Do you know the names, rank, unit, organization or branch of service of any of the Japanese other than which you have told us about and applicable to the same period of time?
- A. No, just that they were marines on account of the anchors they wore on their sleeves.
- Q. After your escape from the Alhambra on the afternoon of the 13th where did you go?
- A. I, together with some other Filipinos took refuge near the monument of Rizal in the Luneta Park which is about a block north of the Alhambra Apartment. We were trying to avoid the American shellfire. The Japanese were like madmen knowing that the Americans were coming. The shelling was terrific and the Japanese were all around. As we were lying in the shellholes and foxholes the Japanese would come up to the parapets and pointed their guns at us and told us that we would be killed before the Americans could free us. I saw women pinned to the ground by the blood-crazed Japanese and during the night following the day of our escape from the Alhambra, I personally saw five women actually raped by the Japanese.
- Q. Can you describe the appearance of any of these women?
- A. One was about 25 years of age, Filipino, in fact everyone around there was a Filipino. I can not describe the others because of the commotion and poor visibility. I could hear the screams of the women and children as some children would stand by and witness their mothers being raped. There was one woman who was dying and still they abused her. She died the next day. I saw one child who interfered with the Japanese who was attacking his mother and the Japanese turned and forced his lance thru the child's body.
- Q. Were most of the Filipino women and girls present in the Luneta the same ones present in the Bay View and Alhambra Apartment?
- A. Yes, some had left in different directions, but this particular group in my vicinity had been with us in the Bay View and Alhambra.
- Q. Can you account for your escaping the advances of the Japanese while you were in the Bay View and Alhambra Apartments?
- A. I think what protected me was the fact that I was holding in my arms the child of Bianca VAGUEDES and making myself look older by putting dirt in my face.
- Q. When were you rescued by the Americans?
- A. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of February 20, 1945.
- Q. Did this conduct of the Japanese which you have mentioned occurring after your escape from the Alhambra Apartments continue up until you were rescued by the Americans on the 20th?
- A. No, this night of torture in the Luneta area continued until the 17th of February when the Japanese fell back in retreat and we suffered no more except from ordinary combat activities until we were rescued.

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- Q. Did you suffer any ill-effects as a result of this experience?
A. I was lucky. I did not seem to have suffered except from fear, terror and hunger.
- Q. Were you at any time subsequent to your liberation examined by a doctor?
A. Yes, I was examined by my own doctor, Dr. Alice CHAN around the first of March. She gave me some injections, liver and calcium because of my run-down condition resulting from this ordeal.
- Q. Have you told us everything that you know or can recall about the occurrences you saw and the things you heard between the afternoon of 9 February and the evening of 17 February 1945?
A. Yes.
- Q. Are you certain that you have given the best description possible of the victims and Japanese present?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have anything further you wish to add at this time?
A. No.
- Q. Are you in the theatrical profession?
A. Yes.
- Q. What is your professional name?
A. Just "JENNY".
- Q. Will you tell us to the best of your ability the approximate ages, nationality, marital status, occupation and present address of Mrs. Eva FRANCISCO and Mrs. Tuding?
A. Mrs. Eva FRANCISCO, about 28 years of age, American, married, she is now in the United States, some place in the State of Massachusetts with the CASE family, I do not know that family's full name or whereabouts, she left with her husband and two children; Tuding, around 40 years of age, Filipino, married, housewife, she has several children and grandchildren, I do not know her present whereabouts.
- Q. Are you sure that Nadia NESTRENKO and Nadia CLAIRE are two different persons?
A. No, I am convinced that they are one and the same person. I believe "CLAIRE" is Nadia NESTRENKO'S stage name.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
A. No.

/S/ Erlinda Querubin
/T/ ERLINDA QUERUBIN

/S/ E.Q.

R E S T R I C T E D

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS

I, ERLINDA QUERUBIN, 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/ Erlinda Querubin
/T/ ERLINDA QUERUBIN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July 1945.

/S/ David T. Sweet
/T/ 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 20 July 1945, personally appeared before us ERLINDA QUERUBIN, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said ERLINDA QUERUBIN read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

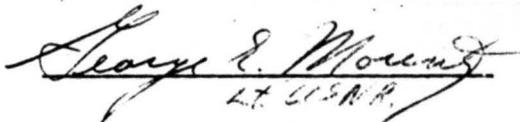
Place: 548 D Asturias,
Sampaloc, Manila
P.I.

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

Date: 20 July 1945

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


LT. COLONEL

R E S T R I C T E D

NADIE NESTERENKO, after having been duly sworn, testified on 17 July 1945 as follows:

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

A Nadie NESTERENKO, 27 years of age, Russian, single, dancer, 3 F. Roman Street, San Juan, Rizal.

Q Where were you residing on or about the 9th of February 1945?

A Plaza Fergusson, Ermita, Manila.

Q Were you among a group of women and children that was taken to the Bay View Hotel by the Japanese during the evening of 9 February 1945?

A Yes.

Q When you arrived at the Bay View Hotel, what happened?

A I was taken to a room and kept there by the Japanese.

Q Was anyone else taken in the room at the same time with you?

A Yes. A Filipino and myself.

Q Do you know this Filipino's name?

A No, I had never seen him before. He was picked up at the same time I was on Dewey Boulevard at around 7:00 o'clock p.m.

Q How many Japs kept you and this Filipino?

A One only. However, there was another one present, but he did not participate in the examination.

Q What was the nature of this examination?

A They wanted to find out why I was on the Boulevard. They asked me: "Do you know this Filipino?", and I answered: "No, I don't know this Filipino." They searched me and took off my dress. That is all.

Q They didn't remove any valuables from your person?

A Not, then.

Q Do you know the name of this Japanese that cross-examined you?

A No, I do not know.

Q Do you know the name of the other Japanese who was present in the room at the same time?

A No.

Q Had you seen either of these Japanese previous to that time?

A I didn't.

Q Were they officers or enlisted men?

A The one that examined me must have been an officer. He seemed to be in authority. Both of them were in the Navy.

Q Will you please describe this Japanese that cross-examined you?

A He was an old man between the ages of 40 and 50, small in stature, medium built. I don't remember whether he wore glasses or whether he was clean shaven as I was very ex-

/s/ N. N.

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Received:

Exhibit No. 113

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cited at that time. I cannot give you any better description of him than this.

Q Now the other Japanese that was present in the room at the time of the examination, will you please give us a description of him?

A There were three or more of them and they were the guards that brought me into the room. They had rifles with fixed bayonets. They were enlisted men; however, I am not sure. I know though that they were navy men. I cannot give you any further description of them.

Q After you left this room where you were cross-examined, where did you go?

A They took me to another room, where everybody was.

Q On what floor of the Hotel was this?

A They took me to a small room on one of the lower floors. I cannot remember exactly what floor it was on nor the number of the room.

Q Were there any other people present in this room when you arrived?

A Yes.

Q Approximately how many were there?

A Around eight or ten.

Q Will you please give us their names, ages, nationality, marital status, occupation, and present address, that is, of those in the room that you knew?

A Yes. They were Mrs. Mary LUBERT (LUBEC), about 42 years of age, Russian, married to an American citizen, housewife, she is now dead having been killed by a shrapnel on or about 12 or 13 February 1945, and her three children Mary, Lilian, and Eddy. Young Mary was about 18 years of age, American, single, student, she is now in the U. S., but I don't know where; Lilian was about 17 years of age, American, single, student, also now in the U. S., but I don't know where; Eddy was about 11 years of age, American, single, student, also in the U. S. with her two sisters. Also there was Galia, I don't know her full name, about 26 years of age, Russian, single, dancer, she is now dead; she was burn to death sometime during the latter part of February 1945. These are all the people that I can remember that I knew were in the room.

Q How long did you stay in that room?

A Only that night and until sometime in the morning of 10 February 1945.

Q During the night of 9-10 February 1945, did the Japanese harm or molest you in any manner?

A No.

Q Did they harm or molest anyone else that was in the room with you?

A No.

Q Did any Japanese come into your room during this first night?

A No.

Q Then during your first night in the Bay View Hotel you

/s/ N. N.

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were neither harmed nor molested by the Japanese and you did not see anyone else harmed or molested by the Japanese, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Where did you go on the morning of 10 February 1945?

A They took the Russians previously mentioned and myself to another room on a lower floor and left us there and told us to wait.

Q Were you under Japanese guard during your change from one room to another?

A Yes.

Q Approximately how many Japanese were guarding you?

A There were approximately two of them. I cannot tell whether they were officers or enlisted men, nor can I describe them.

Q How long did you stay in the second room?

A Up to the afternoon of the same day.

Q Were there any other people in the second room other than those Russians that you have previously mentioned?

A No.

Q Then the only people that were in the second room with you were Galia and the members of the LUBERT family, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q While you were in this room, were you harmed or molested in any manner by the Japanese?

A No.

Q Was Galia or any members of the LUBERT family harmed or molested by the Japanese?

A Yes, Galia was. After we had left the room on that same day Galia was molested.

Q However, Galia was not harmed or molested during your stay in this room, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Where did you go after you left the second room on the afternoon of 10 February 1945?

A They took us to a big room or hall on the ground floor.

Q When did you next see Galia?

A Approximately half an hour later.

Q What, if anything, did Galia tell you had happened to her during her absence?

A She stated that the Japanese had raped her.

Q Did she say how many Japanese had raped her?

A She said one.

Q Did she tell you his name?

A No.

Q Did she state that she had been beaten or threatened in any manner?

A No.

/~/ N. N.

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- Q Did she tell you whether this Japanese was an officer or enlisted man?
A No.
- Q Did she give you any description of him or later point him out to you?
A No.
- Q How long did you stay in this large room on the ground floor?
A Until the 11th of February at around noon.
- Q During your stay in this large room, were you harmed or molested by the Japanese?
A Yes. They came around at night and abused me.
- Q Did any of them strike you?
A No.
- Q Did any of the Japanese force you to leave this room with him?
A No.
- Q Did any of the Japanese attempt to have sexual intercourse with you?
A Yes.
- Q How many Japanese?
A Approximately three or five.
- Q Did this take place in the large room where the other people were present?
A Yes.
- Q Were these people close by you?
A No. The Japanese took me aside.
- Q Did you resist their advances in any manner?
A No, I didn't.
- Q Why?
A I was scared and frightened and, besides, there were guards all over.
- Q Did you make any outcry?
A No.
- Q Did they attempt to get you to leave the room with them?
A No.
- Q Was the first Japanese that had intercourse with you an officer or an enlisted man?
A I don't know.
- Q Will you please describe him?
A I don't know; it was dark.
- Q Can you give us his name?
A I don't know.
- Q Do you know his organization, unit, or branch of service?
A No.

/s/ N. N.

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- Q Do you know the names of any of the other Japanese that had intercourse with you during the night, that is, 10-11 February 1945?
- A No.
- Q Can you describe any of the other Japanese that had intercourse with you?
- A No.
- Q Do you know their organization, unit, or branch of service?
- A No.
- Q Are you sure that none of the Japanese struck or beat you across your face during this night?
- A Yes, on this night.
- Q Did you tell anyone the next morning what had happened to you during the night?
- A I didn't have to as they all saw it.
- Q Will you please give us the name of anyone that saw the Japanese abusing you during the night?
- A Zena LYONS, Mrs. LUBERT and her three children, Galia, and the rest I don't know.
- Q Will you please give us the age, nationality, marital status, occupation, and present address of Zena LYONS?
- A Yes. She was about 27 years of age, Russian, married to an American citizen, housewife, I don't know where she lives now; however, she is in Manila as I saw her at Santo Tomas Hospital while I was there.
- Q Will you please give us the names of any of the other people present in this large room on the ground floor that you knew other than those previously mentioned by you?
- A Mrs. Barbara WEIBER, Mrs. TONDQUIST, and Nina CHARISKAYA.
- Q Will you please give us their age, nationality, marital status, occupation, and present whereabouts?
- A Mrs. Barbara WEIBER is now dead; Mrs. TONDQUIST was about 45 years of age, nationality unknown, dressmaker, married, she lives in Manila, but I don't know where; Mrs. Nina CHARLSKAYA was about 26 years of age, Russian, married, dancer, I believe she is now in the U. S., but I am not sure.
- Q Were there any other Russians?
- A No, I think that is all.
- Q Can't you give us the names of any of the other people present in this large room?
- A No, I don't know them; however, there were around 100 or 150 people present.
- Q Where did you go when you left this large room on the ground floor?
- A I left the Hotel, and the rest of the other people too, when the building caught on fire.
- Q Other than the night which you have stated you were not then harmed or molested by the Japanese in any manner during your stay in the Bay View Hotel from 9 February

/s/ N. N.

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- to 12 February 1945?
- A No, that is not correct. They did not harm or molest me during the first night; however, during the night of 10-11 February and the night of 11-12 February, they abused me.
- Q By abused you, do you mean that they had sexual intercourse with you?
- A Yes.
- Q You have stated previously that you were raped three times on the night of 10 February; how many times were you raped on the night of 11 February?
- A I do not remember, I was so confused and excited. However, I believe it was the same--three or four times.
- Q On each occasion you made no physical resistance or outcry?
- A That is correct.
- Q Are you sure that you cannot describe any of the Japanese that forced themselves upon you?
- A Yes, I cannot.
- Q Are you sure that you do not know the name of any of the Japanese that forced himself upon you?
- A Yes, I do not know.
- Q Do you know the organization, unit, or branch of service of any of them?
- A No.
- Q Did you see the Japanese harm or molest anyone else during your stay in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No, I could not as it was too dark.
- Q Did anyone tell you, or anyone in your presence, that they had been raped by the Japanese?
- A Yes. Zena LYONS told me that she had been raped. Other than this I cannot remember exactly what she told me. This is the only person that told me that she had been abused by the Japanese.
- Q While you were in the large room, did you see any of the Japanese forcibly drag any women or children from the room?
- A No.
- Q Did you see them torture, bayonet, kill, or rape, anyone?
- A No.
- Q Do you know the names of any of the Japanese that you saw during your stay in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No.
- Q Are you sure that you have given us as complete a description as possible of all the Japanese that you saw?
- A Yes.
- Q And you do not know the organization or unit of any of the Japanese?
- A Yes.

/s/ N. N.

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Q After you left the Bay View Hotel, where did you go?
A I went to a house in the vicinity of the Bay View Hotel where I stayed for around three days.

Q Were there any other people present in this house that you knew?

A They were all Chinese and Filipinos.

Q Were you harmed or molested during your stay in this house by the Japanese?

A No.

Q Was anyone else present harmed or molested?

A No.

Q Where did you go when you left this house?

A Four Japanese came over to take us. They shot one Filipino whose name I don't know. They started to shoot at us, but someone called out, and they stopped shooting. They took us out of the house, searched us all over, and took all the personal belongings we had among us. They put us on a line and marched us to the Manila Hotel. We arrived there in the morning of, I believe, 14 February 1945.

Q How long did you stay in the Manila Hotel?

A Up to 17 February 1945.

Q Then, where did you go?

A I went to a foxhole in a park across the street from the Manila Hotel, near Manila Bay.

Q How long did you stay in this foxhole?

A Three days up to the noon of 20 February 1945 when we were rescued by the Americans.

Q When you arrived at the Hotel, did you see any women or girls present?

A There were no other women or girls present in Manila Hotel other than those that were marched from the house to the Hotel. However, there were men in the Hotel.

Q Were you harmed or molested by the Japanese during your stay in the Manila Hotel?

A I was molested.

Q In what manner?

A They raped me.

Q How many times?

A It was all a bit of a nightmare to me. It occurred so many times that I became in a sort of a daze.

Q Do you know the names of any of the Japs who raped you at the Manila Hotel?

A No.

Q Can you describe any of them or give us their organization, unit, or branch or service?

A No, but I think they were in the navy.

Q Did you see any other women or girls violated at the Manila Hotel?

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- A I did not see any, but during the night I could hear their cries and prayers.
- Q You do not know the names of any of the women or girls that were violated at the Manila Hotel?
- A No, they were Filipinos and Chinese.
- Q Did you resist the advances of the Japanese at any time?
- A Yes, I resisted once, but the Japanese put his gun on my chest and forced me to have relations with him.
- Q Are you sure that you have related to us all the facts or circumstances concerning your experiences from the period 9 February to 20 February 1945, inclusive?
- A Yes.
- Q While you were at the Bay View Hotel, you were not unmercifully slapped at any time across your face by the Japanese?
- A In the Bay View Hotel, no. But before they brought me into the Hotel the Japanese guards, who I previously mentioned, slapped me many times. Two of the Japanese held me and the other did the slapping.
- Q Did you give them any cause to slap you?
- A No.
- Q Did you say anything that might have provoked them?
- A No.
- Q Did they tell you what they wanted you for when they picked you up on Dewey Boulevard?
- A No. They didn't say anything.
- Q Did they tell you while you were being cross-examined why they were confining you there?
- A They asked me why I was on Dewey Boulevard and I said I was there because of the fire.
- Q What else did they say?
- A That is all that they said.
- Q Are you sure that you do not know the names of any of the Japanese officers that were present either in the Bay View Hotel or in the Manila Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q Were you formerly the proprietor of the Butterfly Cafe?
- A Yes.
- Q Where was this Cafe located?
- A Plaza Fergusson, Ermita District, adjacent to the Bay View Hotel.
- Q During your proprietorship of this Cafe and during the Japanese occupation of Manila, did you never have occasion to meet or associate with various Japanese officers billeted in the Hotels and Apartment houses in the vicinity of your Cafe?
- A Some Army officers I met at the Cafe, and Japanese civilians in the Army, too. But they had all left prior to the 1st day of February 1945.
- Q At approximately what date did the Navy personnel move in

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- to the vicinity under consideration?
- A During the latter part of December, 1944.
- Q Did you operate your restaurant during the month of January, 1945?
- A Yes. I operated it up to about the second week of January.
- Q During this period, that is, the period after the Japanese Army personnel and civilians had evacuated and the Navy personnel had come in, did you never have occasion to meet any Japanese naval officers?
- A No, as we were not exactly operating our restaurant to the general public. We kept it open and ate there ourselves but we never did any business with any of the Japanese naval officers.
- Q What is the connection, if any, of Mrs. LUBERT with you?
- A I owned the restaurant but Mrs. LUBERT operated the kitchen with the assistance of her two daughters, Lilian and Mary.
- Q Did any of the Japanese you saw while you were in the Bay View Hotel appear to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs?
- A Liquor, I think; but drugs, I don't know. Some of them appeared to be drunk.
- Q Did one of the Japanese officers at the Bay View Hotel, while you were confined in the large room on the ground floor, introduce you to the others as his wife?
- A No.
- Q You remember nothing whatsoever concerning this incident.
- A No.
- Q During your stay in the Bay View or prior to the 14th of February 1945, were you not taken from the Bay View Hotel to the Manila Hotel on several occasions by Japanese officers?
- A No.
- Q Did you hear any of the Japanese officers tell the other women and girls present in the Bay View Hotel that, if they wanted anything, they should ask you first and that you would then convey the message to them?
- A No.
- Q Are you also known as Nadie CLAIRE?
- A Yes. That is my stage name.
- Q Can you give us the names of any other women or girls present in the Bay View Hotel besides those you have mentioned as being in the upstairs room and in the large downstairs room?
- A No, I don't know any other.
- Q Were you paid or rewarded in any manner in consideration of your acceding to the Japanese' sexual demands?
- A No.
- Q Did you, or any of the other Russian girls, consent or volunteer to engage in sexual intercourse with the Japanese

/s/ N. N.

R E S T R I C T E D

- in order to protect or help save any of the young mestizas or virgins in the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes, in a way. While in the large hall or downstairs room Zena and I stayed to the front of the room and more in the open so that, naturally, the Japanese saw us first.
- Q Do you know a Japanese Captain by the name of TERAMOTO?
- A No.
- Q Do you know a Japanese officer by the name of AKASHI?
- A No.
- Q Do you know a Japanese officer by the name of NISHIYAMA?
- A No.
- Q Did you observe a Japanese officer present at the Bay View with a scar on his right cheek?
- A Yes.
- Q Can you further describe this particular officer?
- A No.
- Q Did you observe an officer in the Bay View Hotel that appeared to have a deformed jaw or twisted mouth?
- A That was the same officer who had a scar on his cheek.
- Q Did you observe a Japanese officer with a boil on his cheek and who appeared to be a medical officer?
- A No.
- Q Do you know a Formosan civilian in the employ of the Japanese by the name of UMEMURA?
- A No.
- Q Are you sure you can give us no further description of any of the Japanese present at the Bay View Hotel?
- A I can't give anything further.
- Q Are you sure that you cannot give us the present whereabouts of any of the Russians that were present in the Bay View Hotel?
- A Only those that I told you and I don't know their whereabouts.
- Q Did anyone, other than the Japanese, rape you at the Manila Hotel?
- A No.
- Q Other than what you have already told us, did any woman or girl who was present at the Bay View Hotel tell you or anyone in your presence that she had been raped, tortured, bayoneted, or otherwise harmed by the Japanese?
- A No one told me.
- Q Did anyone at the Bay View Hotel at any time offer you jewelry, such as, a diamond ring if you would intercede with the Japanese to permit her escape from the hotel or to procure some food and water?
- A No.
- Q How were you dressed prior to and during your stay at the Bay View Hotel?
- A I had a green dress; then, later, a black dress.

/S/ N. N.

R E S T R I C T E D

Q Were you armed in any manner at the Bay View Hotel?
A No.

Q Were you carrying any weapon when you were intercepted on Dewey Boulevard on the evening of 9 February 1945?
A No.

Q Have you ever engaged or aided and abetted the guerrillas against the Japanese?
A No, I wasn't in any such activities.

Q Did you do anything at the Bay View to anger the Japanese?
A No.

Q Did you see anyone do anything to anger the Japanese?
A I didn't.

Q Did you suffer any physical or mental disability as a result of your being raped?
A No.

Q Did you ever have a physical examination subsequent to your rescue by the Americans?
A Yes.

Q Who examined you?
A A doctor at the Santo Tomas Hospital.

Q What was the result of his examination?
A I was all right.

Q You had incurred no venereal disease?
A No.

Q You did not become pregnant?
A No. However, because of the shock I suffered I passed four menstrual periods and the doctor told me that I might become pregnant. But I didn't.

Q When you say you have been raped many times during the second and third nights at the Bay View Hotel and during the three nights at the Manila Hotel, do you mean that in each incident the Japanese perpetrator consummated the actual penetration of your sexual organ?
A Yes.

Q Do you mean to have us understand that the reason why you did not fight or resist physically the advances of the Japanese was because you felt it to be useless because they possessed firearms and other means of compelling you to do what they wanted?
A Correct.

Q You, at no time in connection with any of the sexual acts perpetrated upon you, voluntarily and freely consented?
A Of course not.

Q Do you have anything further to tell us about this matter?
A No, except that you may also find me at 838 R. Hidalgo Street, Manila, at the club "NICHEVO".

/S/ Nadie Nesterenko
/T/ NADIE NESTERENKO

R E S T R I C T E D

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF RIZAL) SS
MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN)

I, NADIE NESTERENKO, 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/ Nadie Nesterenko
/T/ NADIE NESTERENKO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of July 1945.

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

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, FRANK H. MORRISON, 1st Lt., JAGD, O-1797858 and DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., JAGD, O-2052561, certify that on 20 July 1945, personally appeared before us NADIE NESTERENKO, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said NADIE NESTERENKO read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

3 F. Roman Street,
San Juan, Rizal, P. I.

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

20 July 1945

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

NOTE: Witness forced to sign with left hand as right hand was in plaster cast.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George E. Moring
Lt. USAF

R E S T R I C T E D

LOURDERS PEDRO, after having been duly sworn, testified at 77 Cementina Street, Pasay, Rizal, on 23, July, 1945, as follows:

- Q Please state your full name, age, nationality, marital status, occupation and present address.
- A Lourdes PEDRO, 25 years of age, Filipino, married, housewife, 77 Cementina Street, Pasay, Rizal.
- Q Were you present, at all times, from 9 February to 19 February 1945, with your sister, Engracia TEANO?
- A Yes, all through that time we were always together.
- Q You have heard the questions propounded to, and answers given by, your sister, Engracia TEANO, in a statement which she has just given under oath, is that right?
- A Yes.
- Q Insofar as you can recall, are all the statements made by your sister correct and true and complete?
- A Yes
- Q Your sister has stated that you were taken to the Bay View Hotel against your wishes by the Japanese and held prisoner there in a room on the third floor until about three o'clock in the afternoon of 10 February 1945 at which time you and other girls were separated from the mestizas and other foreigners and you Filipinos were taken from the Bay View to the Miramar and there confined together with approximately thirty other women, girls, and children in a room facing Dewey Boulevard on one of the upper floors and kept there until the afternoon of 13 February 1945 at about three or four o'clock when, because the building caught on fire, you were able to escape and that subsequently you were rescued by the Americans on 19 February 1945, is that correct?
- A It is all true.
- Q Can you give us the names, ranks, units, or branches of service of any of the Japanese that you saw at the Bay View or the Miramar?
- A I know nothing about any of them except that they wore greenish uniform and I saw anchor insignia on their caps. I don't even know an officer from an enlisted man.
- Q Did you see the officer that your sister described as having a scar on his right cheek?
- A Yes.
- Q Please describe that officer as best you can.
- A I can only remember the scar and nothing else. I noticed this officer particularly because, on the morning of 10 February at the Bay View, he took a girl out of the room by force in broad daylight.
- Q Can you describe or name this girl?
- A I do not remember her but I know that she was trying to pull away from him and did not want to go with him. But he held on to her and pulled her out of the room.
- Q On what floor of the Bay View did this occur?
- A I saw this officer take this girl from the hall on the second floor.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

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/s/ L. P.

R E S T R I C T E D

Q Did you see the girl again after that?

A No.

Q Do you know what happened to her?

A No, but from my observation of what was occurring to the other girls night after night I was convinced that they took girls only for the purpose of raping and ravishing them.

Q Did you see girls taken from the rooms at the Bay View or Miramar while you were confined there?

A Yes. I saw a girl whom they were unable to take as described by my sister that first night in the Bay View. Then I saw the one I have just mentioned the next morning also in the Bay View. Thereafter, at the Miramar, I saw them take many girls. How many and how often, I am too confused to state. But at least twenty girls were abused by the Japanese during the three nights at the Miramar.

Q What do you mean by the term "abused" ?

A I mean that they were forcibly taken out of the room by small groups of Japanese marines, because when the girls returned, they were usually crying and frightened; in some instances, bloody on the lower portion of their dresses. I concluded that they had been physically attacked by the Japanese.

Q Did any of the girls or women tell you or anyone in your presence that they had been actually raped by the Japanese?

A No, they did not specifically say what happened. They did not seem to want to relate what had happened to them and I was too considerate to ask them what had happened.

Q Can you give us the names or other description of any of the girls that were taken from the room by the Japanese at either the Bay View or the Miramar?

A I do not know any of them except Rosy DESAMENTO but she did not come back to the room in an upset manner. She seemed to be happy.

Q She did not tell you that she had been raped?

A No.

Q Your sister has given us the names of the following women and girls who were present either in the Bay View or the Miramar: Uliran PEDRO; Leonisa PEDRO; Guia FARGAS; a Miss BUENAVIDES; Mrs. Catherine de POLI; Tina TRUSMAN; Mrs.

Sarah B. GADOL and her daughters, Fanny and Vicky; Teresa de FERNANDEZ; Guadalupe RENTERIA; Matea Galatos RENTERIA; Roberta Galatos RENTERIA; Espirita QUITEIBES; Rosy DESAMENTO; Isidra (Isidora) CUARTERO, a servant of the RENTERIA's; Pilar Ubago Vda. de MIRANDA and her daughters, Pilar and Remedios; Marisa PENIDA; Montserrat Iglesias MARZONI and her daughter, Diana; Mrs. Mary LUBERT and her daughters, Lily and Mary and her son, Eddy; Mrs. TUNGKUIST; the PURGANAN sisters; Mrs. Paula LEGERALDE; Remedios LEGERALDE; Luisa LEGERALDE; Colores LEGERALDE; Florencia LEGERALDE; Virginia LEGERALDE; Carmen (Julia Carpenter) RAMOS. Did you see all of these people at the Bay View or Miramar?

A Yes.

Q Can you give us the names of any other women or girls

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whom you must have observed in addition to the foregoing?

A Yes. There was a Mrs. KLEIN, I do not know her full name. I think she is now living at Number 14 Domingo Santiago Street, which is in the Santa Mesa District just near Buenos Aires Street. I cannot remember any of the others who were present.

Q Were you personally raped or harmed by the Japanese?

A They did not touch me probably because I was carrying my small baby in my arms all the time.

Q Did they touch you or bother you in any way?

A No, they did not have to move me when they wanted to look at me because whenever they came near me I would begin to feed my baby and thus they never bothered me.

Q Are you planning on moving from this vicinity in the near future?

A I plan on being in Manila or Baguio for an indefinite length of time in the near future.

Q Were you dressed as a civilian all the time between 9 and 19 February, 1945?

A Yes, I was, wearing a faded blue dress.

Q Did you do anything to anger the Japanese during this period of time?

A No, I was very afraid to do anything.

Q Did you suffer any physical or mental disability as a result of your experiences in the Bay View and Miramar?

A No. I just suffered from hunger and thirst and of course I suffered from fright and nervousness. I am all right now.

Q Were you armed in any manner at the Bay View or Miramar?

A No.

Q Were you active in any manner in guerrilla activities against the Japanese?

A No.

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

A No.

/S/ Lourdes Pedro
/T/ LOURDES PEDRO

RESTRICTED

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF RIZAL) SS
TOWN OF PAYSAY)

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

/S/ Lourdes Pedro
/T/ LOURDES PEDRO

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

/S/ David T. Sweet
/T/ DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, FRANK H. MORRISON, 1st Lt., 0-179858, JAGD, and DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., 0-2052561, JAGD, certify that on 27 day of July 1945, personally appeared before us, LOURDES PEDRO, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said LOURDES PEDRO read the same and affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

/S/ Frank H. Morrison II
/T/ FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., JAGD

77 Cementina Street,
Pasay, Rizal, P. I.

27 July 1945

/S/ David T. Sweet
/T/ DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE Copy
George E. Manning
LT. USNR.

R E S T R I C T E D

GERTRUDES NARAG DEL CASAL, after having been duly sworn, testified at the east side of Taft Avenue, two lots north of Herran Street, Ermita District, Manila, P. I., on 28, July, 1945, as follows:

- Q Please state your full name, age, nationality, marital status, occupation, and present address.
- A Gertrudes Narag del CASAL, 40 years of age, Filipino, married, housewife, east side of Taft Avenue, two lots north of Herran Street, Manila, P. I.
- Q Where and with whom did you live on or about the 9th of February, 1945?
- A 330 L. Guerrero Street, with my husband, Rafael del CASAL my daughter, Luisa GUEVARA, my sister-in-law, Isabel ARCEO, and my aunt, Raymunda DECENA.
- Q Were you taken by some members of the Japanese Military forces to the Bay View Hotel on the evening of 9 February 1945 together with many other women and children from the Plaza Fergusson?
- A Yes.
- Q Please name the other members of your family, if any, who were forced to go to the Bay View at that time.
- A My aunt, Raymunda DECENA; my sister-in-law, Isabel ARCEO; and my daughter, Luisa GUEVARA.
- Q What time did you reach the Bay View Hotel?
- A About eleven o'clock of the night.
- Q And what did the Japanese do with you?
- A Upon reaching the Bay View Hotel the Japanese searched us and took everything else we had except the clothing we had on. They marched us on a file upstairs and placed us in a room on the third floor together with other people.
- Q Approximately how many people, that is, women and girls were in this room?
- A I would estimate fifty altogether.
- Q How long did the Japanese keep you in this room?
- A All that night and during the day of February 10.
- Q When and where were you moved on the 10th of February?
- A At about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th, all of the Filipinos in the Bay View, including ourselves, were segregated by the Japanese and marched, single file, over to the Alhambra Apartments where we were again confined in a room on the third floor.
- Q Were the other female members of your family which you have mentioned still with you?
- A Yes.
- Q About how many women and girls were in this room in the Alhambra Apartments?
- A I would estimate that there were at least 100 women and girls in the room with us.
- Q How long were you confined in this room?
- A Until the afternoon of February 13th, without water and hardly any food. On that afternoon the building caught

/S/.GNC

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R E S T R I C T E D

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

~~Defence~~

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 115

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on fire and we ran away towards the Luneta near the Rizal Monument.

- Q During the time you were confined in the Bay View Hotel and in the Alhambra Apartments, how many Japanese did you see?
- A I would estimate that I saw at least fifty Japanese in the two buildings.
- Q Did you see any commissioned officers among this group of Japanese?
- A Yes, I saw about five or six commissioned officers. I can tell that they were officers because they carried swords.
- Q Can you give us the names, ranks, units, or branches of service of any of all of these Japanese?
- A I do not remember any of their names, ranks, or units; but they were naval marines because they wore greenish uniform.
- Q Can you give us a description of any of the Japanese?
- A One officer, whose name sounds like KITAHARA, was about twenty-eight years of age, about five feet, four inches tall, heavy set, very light-complexioned, did not wear glasses, clean shaven. I did not observe any unusual or distinguishing features on him--he had no scars that I could observe, and he merely carried a sword in a scabbard at his left side. I cannot remember the appearance of any of the other Japanese.
- Q Besides the members of your family who were with you and whom you have already named, please give us the names of all the women and girls whom you recognized and who were present in the Bay View Hotel and in the Alhambra Apartments between the 9th and 13th of February, 1945, inclusive.
- A Mrs. Faustina KRICK and her niece, Carmen ACHAVAL; Esperanza, I do not know her last name; Rosie DESAMENTO; Fely ESPIRITU; Josefa de ZANARES; Aurelia, I do not know her last name; Josefina, Purita, and Manuela (Manolita) RAMOS and their mother, Maria de RAMOS; Mrs. Paula IEGERALDE and her daughters, Remedios, Luisa, Dolores, Florencia, and Virginia--they can be found, I think, in some place in Calocan, Rizal, but I do not know the exact address; Pilar Ubago Viuda de MIRANDA and her daughters, Pilar and Remedios; Mrs. NAVALES, I do not know her full name, but she may be found at Tennessee Street, PCAU 16, and her four daughters; Luz, Pacita, and Adela CHICOTE. These are all the people I can remember in both places.
- Q Please give us the ages, nationalities, marital status, occupations, and present or last known addresses of the following: Carmen ACHAVAL; Esperanza; Josefa de ZANARES; Fely ESPIRITU; Luz, Pacita, and Adela CHICOTE.
- A Carmen ACHAVAL--about 15 years of age, Filipino, single, student, care of Mr. KRICK; Esperanza, I remember now that she is the daughter of Mrs. Josefa de ZANARES,--18 years of age, Filipino, single, waitress, some place in Santa Mesa District; Josefa de ZANARES--50 years of age, Filipino, married, occupation unknown, she lives with her daughter, Esperanza ZANARES; Fely ESPIRITU--28 years of age,

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Filipino, single, waitress, San Juan Street, Pasay, Rizal; Luz CHICOTE--28 or 29 years of age, Filipino, married, housewife, San Juan, Rizal--I do not know the exact address; Pacita CHICOTE--32 years of age, Filipino, married, housewife, San Juan, Rizal; and Adela CHICOTE--25 years of age, Filipino, single, telephone operatress, San Juan, Rizal.

- Q During your stay in the Bay View and in the Alhambra, did the Japanese molest or hurt you in any way?
A No.
- Q Did the Japanese, to your knowledge, rape or harm your daughter, Luisa GUEVARA?
A No, except that on the night of 11 February 1945, at about eleven o'clock, in the Alhambra Apartments, two Japanese came to take my daughter out of the room in which we were staying. However, I objected and told them that she was married and the Japanese saw her holding her baby, so they let her alone. That was the only time they even came near my daughter.
- Q Were any other members of your family molested or harmed by the Japanese?
A No.
- Q Can you describe either of the Japanese who attempted to take your daughter from your room on the night of 11 February 1945?
A No, it was too dark.
- Q Did you personally see or hear the outcries of any women or girls raped by the Japanese at the Bay View Hotel or at the Alhambra Apartments?
A I remember one Japanese took his trousers off right in the room and tried to get down on one of the girls, but the girl resisted and everybody became excited, so the Japanese left.
- Q What time did this happen?
A In the morning on the same night that my daughter was molested, about two hours later.
- Q Was this Japanese alone?
A There were two others with him, but they were not right close by--they were looking for other girls around.
- Q Can you describe any of these three Japanese?
A No, except that they appeared to be enlisted men. I do not think any of them were officers.
- Q Is this the only act of misconduct on the part of the Japanese in your immediate presence?
A That was the only instance of that kind.
- Q Did the Japanese harm or bother any of the women or girls whom you have already named and recognized during the period of time concerned?
A Yes. Every night in the Alhambra Apartments, the Japanese took Rosie DESAMENTO, Fely ESPIRITU, and Jessie, I do not know her full name, and slept with them for several hours. One night, I do not recall which one, Jessie never came back after the Japanese took her, and I have never seen

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her since.

Q Did these girls that you have named just now go with the Japanese willingly or did they resist?

A They were forced to go against their will. They struggled and tried to hold back.

Q When these girls returned to the room after these nightly trips with the Japanese, what was their general appearance and what, if anything, did they say regarding what had happened to them?

A They returned with water and food and biscuits and did not seem to be upset. However, they appeared exhausted and seemed to be ashamed, but they did not say anything.

Q Did you see any other women or girls, besides those you have named and described, taken from the room or otherwise harmed or bothered by the Japanese either in the Bay View or the Alhambra?

A No.

Q Do you know of anyone who was bayoneted, tortured, raped, mistreated, beaten, or killed at the Bay View or the Alhambra between the 9th and 13th of February 1945 or of any other mistreatments besides those you have already related?

A No.

Q Have you told us about everything, in the way of misconduct on the part of the Japanese, which you observed in the Bay View and Alhambra?

A Yes.

Q Have you described, to the best of your ability, and given us all the information possible regarding the Japanese naval marines whom you saw in these two buildings?

A Yes.

Q Were you dressed as a civilian while you were in the Bay View and in the Alhambra?

A Yes.

Q Were you armed at that time in any manner?

A No.

Q Had you, at any time aided or abetted the guerrillas against the Japanese?

A No.

Q Did you stay in the Bay View and Alhambra voluntarily?

A No, we were forced to stay there by the Japanese. They did not let us go until the Alhambra caught on fire on February 13.

Q Have you suffered any physical or mental disability as a result of your confinement at the Bay View and Alhambra?

A No.

Q Do you plan on leaving this present address in the near future and moving elsewhere?

A No.

Q Are you sure you have told us everything regarding the

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Japanese taking women and girls and violating them in these two establishments?

A Yes.

Q Have you told us everything which you observed during your entire stay in the Bay View and Alhambra?

A I could hear the girls from the next room, screaming, crying, and praying, particularly the first night at the Bay View. I heard the women saying that the Japanese were taking and abusing the girls, but I did not see anything further than what I have described.

Q Did you, or anyone that you observed, do anything to anger the Japanese during this period of time?

A No.

Q After you left the Alhambra Apartments on the afternoon of February 13 you have stated that you went to the Luneta near the Rizal Monument, how long did you stay there?

A Until, I believe, six or seven days later.

Q Then what happened?

A The Americans rescued us.

Q During your stay in the Luneta, did you personally suffer, or did you see any other persons suffer, mistreatments from the Japanese other than the natural suffering, death and destruction, resulting from combat conditions?

A I personally was not harmed during this time nor any members of my family. But I saw a certain Nena NAVALES, about 35 years of age, and her small child both bayoneted to death by the Japanese for no apparent reason whatsoever. At night the Japanese would come around the trenches and among the people hidden therein to avoid shellfire, and threaten us with bayonets and hand grenades, and I saw one woman in my immediate vicinity raped by a Japanese. I cannot describe her nor him. I do not know her, and I do not know what night that happened. But the Japanese lifted her clothing and got down upon her and did it to her right in front of everyone even though she struggled and screamed. We were frightened to interfere because all the Japanese were around and we thought they would bayonet us if we did anything.

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

A No, that is all, except that I am sometimes known as Tuding, the vegetable peddler.

/S/ Gertrudes Narag Del Casal
/T/ GERTRUDES NARAG DEL CASAL

R E S T R I C T E 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 30 day of July, 1945, personally appeared before us, GERTRUDES NARAG DEL CASAL, and according to DOMINGO E DE LARA, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after her testimony has been transcribed, the said GERTRUDES NARAG DEL CASAL had read to her by the said interpreter the same affixed her signature thereto in our presence.

Taft Avenue, Ermita District,
Manila, P. I.

/S/ Frank H. Morrisson II
/T/ FRANK H. MORRISON II, 1st Lt., JAGD

30 July 1945

/S/ David T. Sweet
/T/ DAVID T. SWEET, 1st Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Joseph M. ...
...

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RACITA TAPIA, after having been duly sworn, testified at 55 Legarda Street, Sampaloc, Manila, P. I., on 27, July, 1945, as follows:

- Q Please state your full name, age, nationality, marital status, occupation, and present address.
- A Racita TAPIA, 36 years of age, Filipino, single, dress-maker, 55 Legarda Street, Sampaloc, Manila, P. I.
- Q Where and with whom did you reside on the 9th of February, 1945?
- A 258 Arquiza Street, Ermita, Manila, corner of Arquiza and Nebraska Streets, with my step-father and my step-brother, Ramon Sotelo, and my step-sister, Conchita Sotelo Richards.
- Q Were you, on the evening of 9 February 1945, compelled by the members of the Japanese Military Forces to accompany a group of women and girls to the Coffee-pot Cafe adjacent to the Bay View Hotel?
- A Yes.
- Q Your step-sister, Conchita Sotelo RICHARDS, was not with you on this occasion nor at the Bay View whatsoever?
- A That is correct.
- Q At about what time did you arrive at the Coffee-pot?
- A Around ten o'clock in the evening.
- Q Approximately how many young women and girls were in your group?
- A About twenty or twenty-five.
- Q How long did you live in the Ermita District?
- A About a year and a half preceding February 9, 1945.
- Q About how many Japanese guarded your group while enroute to the Coffee-pot?
- A Five or six.
- Q How long did you stay in the Coffee-pot?
- A Between one or two hours.
- Q Were any Japanese present at the Coffee-pot?
- A Yes, there must have been at least twenty Japanese, although they were not all in the restaurant at the same time as they would go in small groups and they would offer us wines, cigarettes, and candies and tried to make friends with us; but most of us were very frightened for we could not understand them. We did not like them and we tried to avoid them.
- Q Where did you go when you left the Coffee-pot?
- A The Japanese took us to the Bay View Hotel and marched us upstairs to the third floor and put us in a room, the number of which I do not remember.
- Q Was your group in this room at the Bay View Hotel the same as the one the Japanese originally created and marched to the Coffee-pot?
- A Yes, exactly.
- Q How long were you confined in this particular room in the Bay View?
- A Until the morning of 10 February 1945 at about seven or

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/S/ P.T.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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eight o'clock when we were able to get away and went through the Hotel trying to find our relatives and friends. We broke up into small groups at this time and I went to my sister-in-law, Maria Luisa SOTELO, and my aunt, Maria LICHTNOCK, whom I found in a small room on a lower floor and from there all of us went to the main dining room on the first floor where we stayed until the Hotel caught on fire and we managed to escape at about four or five o'clock in the afternoon of 12 February 1945.

Q How many Japanese did you see during your stay in the Bay View Hotel in addition to those who marched you to the Coffee-pot and those present during your short stay at the Coffee-pot?

A About thirty.

Q Of the total of approximately fifty-five Japanese, including those you observed while enroute to the Coffee-pot, at the Coffee-pot, and in the Bay View Hotel, how many were commissioned officers?

A About three.

Q Please give us, to the best of your ability and if able, the names, ranks, units, and branches of service of the Japanese.

A I know the name of two of the officers, one was a Lieutenant KITO, the other was a Captain AKASHI; the third officer's name, I do not know, but I remember he had a lopsided, crooked, mouth, as though his jaw had been broken on one side. I do not know the names of any of the rest of the Japanese. As to the rank I only know that AKASHI was called a Captain, and he appeared to be in command of the Hotel. I know KITO was a Lieutenant--at least that was my understanding from conversations had at the Bay View among the various people present. I do not know the ranks of any of the other Japanese although I believe the officer with a crooked face was also a Captain. I do not know the units to which they belonged, although as I recall, immediately prior to the time we were taken to the Bay View, I believe Captain AKASHI had been in charge of them, that is, the groups of Japanese that placed machine-guns at the various intersections around the Ermita District and particularly near the Plaza Fergusson. As to the branches of service, I believe all of the Japanese were from the Navy, their uniforms being dark green in color and some of them had a little insignia, shaped like an anchor, on their caps. When I say Navy personnel I include the marines--in fact, I think we commonly called them marines at the Bay View.

Q Please give us as complete a description as possible of Captain AKASHI.

A He was about thirty-five or forty years of age, about five feet, two or three inches tall, medium built with a very military and erect bearing. He had a narrow, black mustache clear across his upper lip. He was about the neatest and cleanest of the Japanese present. He was only around for a few times while we were in the Bay View and he was always in a terrible hurry. He had no unusual facial or physical characteristics and I do not believe I can add anything further regarding his appearance.

Q Describe, as best you can, Lieutenant KITO.

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- A He was rather young, I would say about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age. He was unusually tall for a Japanese--he was five feet, ten inches in height. He had a very large built. I remember he was wearing, the first night, a white and red striped ribbon, about three inches wide, which hanged diagonally across his chest, from the left shoulder to his right waistline. He was very fair-complexioned and spoke fluent English. His left hand had been injured and I could only see his thumb exposed, the rest of his hand and forearm being swaddled in a bandage. That is all I can recall.
- Q Please describe further, if you are able, the officer with the crooked mouth.
- A He was about five feet, two inches, tall, rather medium built. He had a rather full and very red face. He smiled a good deal which gave his face a rather leering appearance because of the crooked mouth. I cannot describe him any further.
- Q Do you recall any unusual features or physical attributes of any of the remaining Japanese that you saw during the period of time and at the places under consideration?
- A I can recall one of the guards that I saw on the night of 10 February, the first night we spent in the main dining room. He had a large growth, which was colored like a mole, on his right cheek. I do not remember anything else about him. As a matter of fact, I was afraid to look at any of the Japanese and intentionally avoided and ignored them as much as possible so that they might not pay attention to me.
- Q Can you give us any further description of any of the other Japanese?
- A No. Most of them were just typical Japanese. They were rather in an unkempt condition. They had a disagreeable odor about them as if they had not have a chance to bathe for some time. Many of them had a several days growth of beard. On the whole they were a repellent group of men.
- Q Please give us the names of every woman or girl that you recall who were present in your group at the Coffee-pot and who were confined with you the first night in the Bay View Hotel.
- A The GARCIA sisters; Esther Garcia MORAS, Friscilla GARCIA, and Evangeline GARCIA; the GHEZZI's, Gloria, Julia, and Margarita GHEZZI, and Inez Ghezzi CABARRUZ; Pilar Ubago MIRANDA; Carmencita Veloso BALLESTEROS; Lucy TANI; and Carmen del PRADO. There was also a Chinese mestiza whose name and whereabouts I do not know. There were also approximately seven young Filipino girls in the group, but I do not know any of their names or whereabouts. This, to the best of my recollection, is the entire group.
- Q In addition to the names you have given us, please name all of the other women and girls that you saw and know were in the Bay View Hotel between the 9th and 12th of February, 1945, inclusive.
- A The RENTERIA's: Matea Galatas RENTERIA, Teresa Renteria de FERNANDEZ, and her daughter Mercedes, Guadalupe RENTERIA, Roberta Galatas RENTERIA; Mrs. Pilar Ubago Viuda de MIRANDA and her other daughter, Remedios Ubago MIRANDA;

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the FELIX's: Mrs. Andrea Lizarraga FELIX and her sister, Engracia LIZARRAGA, Luz FELIX, Angelita (Baby) FELIX, Ana Marie FELIX, Leonor Viuda de FELIX, and Leonor (Nona) FELIX; the GHEZZI's: Maria Ghezzi GALATAS, Mrs. Remedios Salado GHEZZI, Victoria Ghezzi REDFERN, Elena Ghezzi POLO; the MACHUCA's: Lulu Machuca NEIFELDT, Amparo MACHUCA, Lita MACHUCA and her grandmother, Paula VARELA; the GARCIA's: Paquita Costas GARCIA and her younger daughter, Carola; Mrs. Pilar Garcia CASTANER and her daughters, Elisa, Maria Rosa, and Maria Cristina; Barbara WEIBEL (also misnamed, WEIBER); Mercedes GALLEGO; Mrs. Rebecca HABIBI and her blind daughter, Marcedita; Mrs. Paquita CUEVAS (also known as Paquita GOMEZ); Pilar Roig GOMEZ; Ana Marie GOMEZ, Lopita Gomez de COROMINAS; Guadalupe Gonzales de GOMEZ; Mrs. Montserrat Iglesias MARZONI and her young daughter, Diana; Pilar and Gloria APOSTOL; and Anita Noguerras de SLINKARD, she is now in the United States, but I do not know exactly where. I have not had a word from her since she left Manila.

- Q Are all of the foregoing people now or still alive?
A No. I have been told, and honestly believe, that Mrs. Pilar Ubago Viuda de MURANDA, Mrs. Remedios Salado GHEZZI, Victoria Ghezzi REDFERN, Barbara WEIBEL, Paula VARELA, Pilar Roig GOMEZ, Ana Marie GOMEZ, Guadalupe Gonzales de GOMEZ, Mrs. Andrea Lizarraga FELIX, Luz FELIX, Angelita (Baby) FELIX, and Leonor Viuda de FELIX have all died since leaving the Bay View--some from natural causes, but most as a result of fire and shelling.
- Q Can you give us the present whereabouts or any information which might enable us to ascertain the present whereabouts of Lopita Gomez de COROMINAS or Paquita CUEVAS (GOMEZ)?
A I am sorry I do not know where they are.
- Q Can you tell us anything or give us any lead as to the whereabouts of Leonor (Nona) FELIX?
A No.
- Q During your first night at the Bay View, were you raped or otherwise harmed by the Japanese?
A No. I, along with Julia GHEZZI, Margarita GHEZZI, and Inez Ghezzi CABARRUZ, was not hurt or taken from the room that first night by the Japanese. Julia, Margarita, and Inez feigned sickness and apparently convinced the Japs that they were too sick to be taken out by them. I was concealed under a mattress, and by sheer good fortune, I was not even touched by the Japanese.
- Q Did the Japanese rape or harm any of the other girls?
A Yes, all night long that first night, small groups of Japanese--two or three at a time--would come into the room every few minutes and would select girls after examining them by flashlight, and even though the girls attempted to get away from the Japanese and resisted by pulling away from them and although the girls pleaded, begged, and cried out and struggled, the Japanese would finally, by strength, grasp and drag the girls out of the room. They would take the girls one or two at a time and the girls would not return for intervals ranging from a few minutes up to maybe three-quarters of an hour. In one or two places when the girls resisted, I remember the Japanese would

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point their knives or bayonets at their stomachs and the girls were so paralyzed with fear they could resist no further.

Q Do you recall how many times Esther Garcia MORAS was taken from the room on the first night by the Japanese?

A At least seven times.

Q What was her appearance upon her return to the room from these trips?

A The first time she came back I did not notice anything peculiar or unusual about her clothing. But she was very distressed and nervous. She said to us: "It was terrible." I did not question her at that time nor did I hear anything further said by her. Later, when she came back from her third trip, she said: "Three different Japanese forced me to have intercourse with them in succession. I cannot stand it any longer. They would kill us before the night is done. They had even raped my little sister."

Q Do you recall anything further regarding the appearance or physical condition of Esther that night or do you recall any further statements made by her to you or in your presence?

A No, except that as the night went on I recall that she appeared very exhausted and she seemed to be almost ready to drop to the floor.

Q How many times during your first night was Priscilla GARCIA taken by the Japanese?

A Three times.

Q What was her appearance upon her return from these trips and what, if anything, did she say to you or anyone in your presence?

A She told us, the first time she returned to the room after the Japanese had dragged her out, that she had been taken upstairs to a room where no one was present but the Japanese and herself and that she had been forced to take off her clothing and that the Japanese had used her physically. She seemed to be hurt and in pain. She also said that the Japanese had taken her blouse and used this to wipe the floor where he made her lie down before he got over her. She seemed to be so dazed that she looked like she had seen something unspeakable. Her eyes just seemed to stare out into space and she acted as though she were in a trance.

Q How many times was Evangeline GARCIA taken out of the room that night and what did she say?

A Evangeline was taken out two times before midnight but never again after that. On each occasion she returned in two or three minutes. She was very upset and she was crying. She told us that the Japanese had started to attack her on each occasion, but the Japanese found out that she was menstruating. She also said that one of the Japanese had her sister, Priscilla, in another room and that she could hear her screaming but that she, Evangeline, could do nothing to save Priscilla even if she wanted to.

Q How many times during the first night was Pilar Ubago MIRANDA taken out of the room by the Japanese?

A Once. It was about one or two o'clock on the morning of 10 February 1945. She was gone for about fifteen minutes.

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Upon her return, she was crying and very nervous. She said nothing, but went to a corner and fell on the floor and sobbed. We did not question her and we didn't know what exactly happened.

- Q How many times that first night was Lucy TANI forced to leave with the Japanese?
A I recall only once.
- Q What was her appearance upon her return and what did she say?
A She said that a Japanese had tried to attack her in another room down the hall but that he was unable to accomplish it because she was too small and that the Japanese could not get in.
- Q How many times did you see Gloria GHEZZI taken out of the room that night by the Japanese?
A Once.
- Q What was her appearance upon her return?
A She looked like she was exhausted and ready to collapse. She was very upset.
- Q What did she say to you or anyone in your presence upon her return?
A I could only overhear a part of what she said to her sister to the effect that one Japanese violated her and that she wished she were dead.
- Q How many times during that first night was Carmencita Veloso BALLESTERUS forced to accompany the Japanese?
A Once.
- Q What did she say regarding her experience while out of the room upon her return?
A She said: "I am saved. I gave the Japanese two wrist watches I had in my purse and he let me go without hurting me."
- Q Was she forced to go out later that night with any other Japanese?
A No, I do not think so. Of course I was sleeping most of the time and so I am not sure of this.
- Q How many times during that first night at the Bay View was Carmen del PRADO forced by the Japanese to leave the room with them?
A Two times at least as I recall.
- Q What was her appearance upon her return from these trips?
A She looked as though she had been through a horrible dream. She was crying and very terrified. She told us that the dirty and filthy Japanese had forcibly pulled her clothes up and looked over her body with a flashlight and then he got upon her and had sexual relations with her. She cried and said that the Japanese were a dirty people or words to that effect.
- Q You mentioned that a Chinese mestiza was there, do you know her name?
A No.

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- Q Please give us her age and whereabouts, if you know, and describe her as best you can.
- A She was about twenty-two years of age. I do not know her whereabouts. I have never seen her before or since. But she was a very pretty girl, fair-complexioned, about five feet tall, slender and well-formed.
- Q How many times was she taken out of the room that night?
- A Two times.
- Q What was her appearance and what did she say upon her return?
- A She was crying and looked very upset. She did not say anything about what happened to her.
- Q Did you observe anything unusual about her clothing or body?
- A No--just that her dress was dirty.
- Q Can you give us the names or whereabouts or any description of any of the seven Filipino girls who were in your group?
- A No, I do not know their names and whereabouts. As to their appearances, most of them were young, in their middle teens, and they were rather attractive girls. I do not know anything further about them.
- Q Did you observe whether any of these girls were taken out of the room that night by the Japanese and the number of times in each case?
- A Some of them were taken only once as I recall, but the others were taken two or three times. I cannot segregate in my mind which girls were taken more than once.
- Q What were their appearances upon their return to the room and what, if anything, did they say to you or in your presence?
- A They were all crying and looked frightened; but they said nothing. Most of them, as I remember, merely dropped to the floor and sort of doubled themselves up to make themselves less conspicuous and mourned and prayed.
- Q Can you recall any other girls that you have not already mentioned including those you do not know as having been taken out of the room that night?
- A Yes. I do not remember their names, but they were taken out of the room by the Japanese, several of them, two or more times. There were many girls coming and going under the compulsion of the Japanese and it is difficult to recall details except in those instances where my friends and acquaintances were involved as I have heretofore mentioned. But as I have said the entire night was a night of torture and great fear and suffering and I am very thankful that I did not suffer the physical abuses that were taken by nearly all of the girls in our room from the drunken, dirty, degenerate, sex-mad Japs. They were not even human beings--they acted like animals.
- Q After your escape from the room the next morning, did you suffer any mistreatment or physical abuse from the Japanese during the remainder of your stay in the Bay View?
- A Yes. The Japanese tried to get me out of the dining room on the night of 11 February 1945, at about eleven o'clock

when the room was dark. I was lying on the floor next to my sister-in-law, Maria Inisa SOTELO, trying to sleep. Then a Japanese, who was sneaking about there, got hold of my left leg and tried to pull me. He was whispering, but I could not understand what he said, I think it was in Japanese. However, he indicated by his motions that he was trying to get me over on my back and he was trying to pull my legs apart and he was trying to kneel over me, but I jerked my legs away from his grasp as he tried to take off my slacks. I did not say anything, but Mrs. LICHNOCK, who was also there, said to the Japanese: "Don't, don't bother her, she is a German." The Japanese then said "How can she be a German, she is black." But the disturbance which had, by this time, been created, frightened him, and he went away.

Q Is this the only experience of molestation suffered by you during your entire stay in the Bay View?

A No. The last morning I had gone upstairs to a toilet to fetch a little water for my sister-in-law's baby, and as I was coming downstairs, a Japanese caught me by the arm and pulled me towards a room. He had put his gun and bayonet against the wall and he grabbed me by my shoulder and tried to pull me to him, at the same time, trying to pull my waist away from my shoulders. But I pleaded with him and showed him that I had a little water in the tin can I was carrying and I told him: "This water, for my little baby; please let me take it to the baby." He relaxed his grasp and I jerked away from him and ran downstairs. I did not go after anymore water. I was very frightened.

Q Was this the full extent of any molestation on the part of the Japanese towards you at the Bay View?

A Yes.

Q Did you see any other women or girls subsequent to the first night that you have already described raped, mistreated, or harmed by the Japanese?

A No. However, during the night, both nights in the dining room, I supposed the Japanese came in the room and violated the girls right there--girls whom they had previously selected by observations during the daytime. But other than the experiences I have recounted, I did not personally hear anything indicative of sexual misconduct in any part of the room and I do not recall hearing any of the girls saying that they had been actually raped or harmed by the Japanese.

Q Did anyone else, at any time, tell you that she or they had been raped or physically abused by the Japanese in addition to what you have already told us?

A No.

Q Have you related every act of misconduct that you can recall you observed or heard about at the Bay View?

A Yes.

Q Have you described, given us the names of and all data in your possession, regarding all the Japanese and the civilians present during your three-day stay in the Bay View?

A Yes.

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- Q Were you armed in any fashion when you were taken or while at the Bay View Hotel?
- A No. I had just the clothes I was wearing. Before we went to the Coffee-pot, they searched us and everything else we had was taken.
- Q Have you ever engaged in any guerrilla activities against the Japanese?
- A No.
- Q How were you dressed on the night you were taken to the Bay View?
- A I was wearing pink slacks and a blue blouse.
- Q Did you do anything or did you see anyone else do anything in the Coffee-pot or at the Bay View which angered the Japanese?
- A No, we were so terrified and fearful of what the Japanese were going to do to us that we were very careful not to create any disturbance or make any trouble.
- Q Did you have any conversations or hear any conversations had in your presence by anyone with any of the Japanese, particularly the officers?
- A No, I didn't. I think my sister-in-law talked with an officer or was looking for Captain AKASHI, but I do not think I have heard any conversations by anyone with any of the Japanese.
- Q Are you sure you cannot describe or name any of the Japanese that took the various girls out of the room by force in your room that first night?
- A I remember one Jap who was particularly dirty and young. He was in the room once at least, but I do not recall who he took. He had long whiskers all over his face which was rather burned. He had his outside shirt off and he was wearing a "T" shirt and trousers. Other than that I cannot describe him for the room was dark and it was difficult to see very well by the dim small lights the Japanese would carry when they came in the room to seize victims.
- Q Did you suffer any physical or mental disability as a result of your experiences in the Bay View Hotel?
- A No.
- Q Do you plan on moving from your present address in the near future?
- A No, I have no plans of that sort at present.
- Q Did you remain in the Bay View until the 12th of February 1945 voluntarily?
- A No, the Japanese kept us prisoners and it was against my will.
- Q Have you anything on your mind which you believe will be of assistance to this investigation and which you would like to add to this statement?
- A No, I believe this is all.

/S/ Pacita Tapia
/T/ PACITA TAPIA

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EXHIBIT 117

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Exhibit No. 117

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RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 118

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

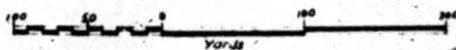
~~Defense~~

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Exhibit No. 118

FORTIFICATION
OF
PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

SCALE 1:2500

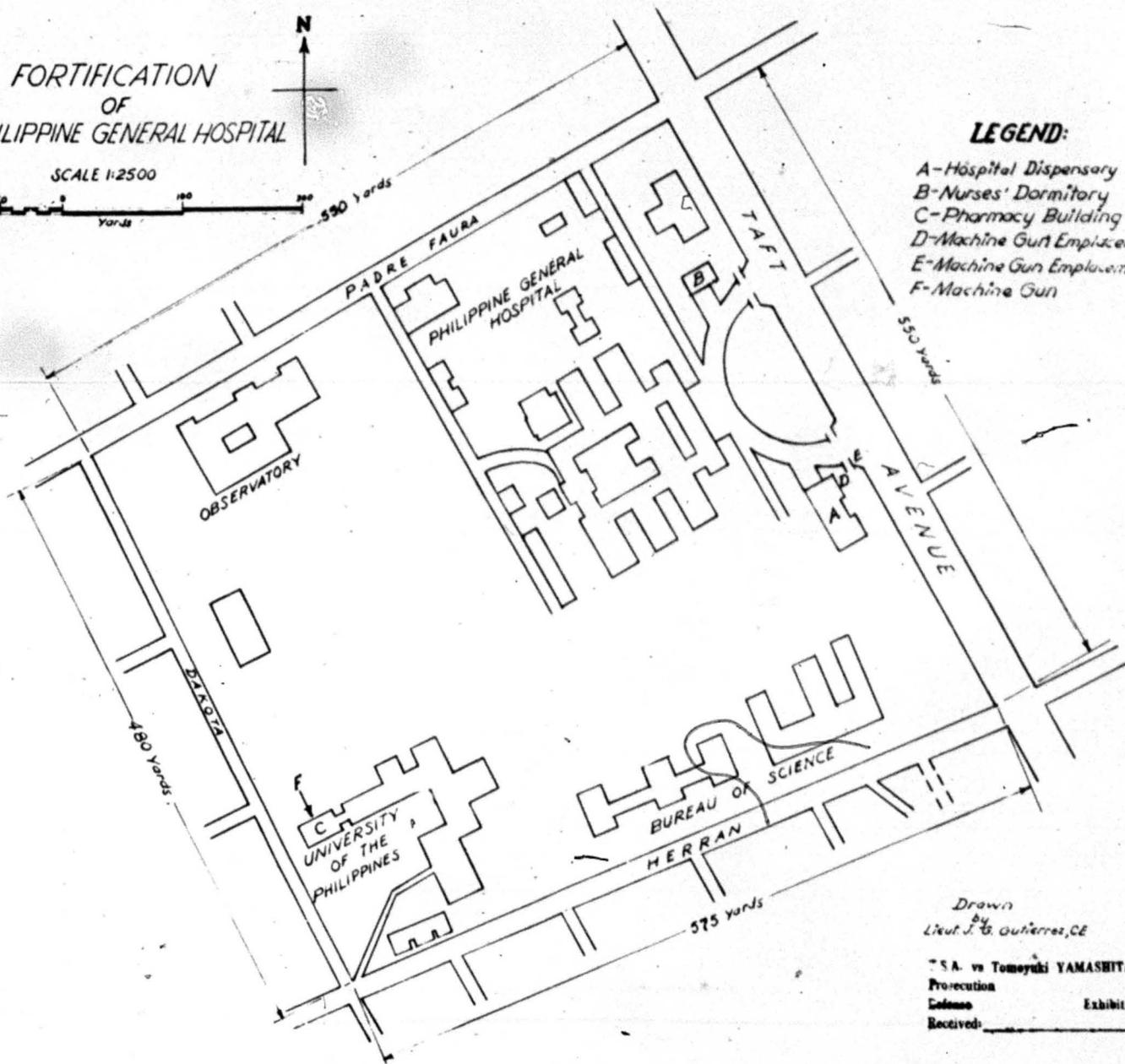


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LEGEND:

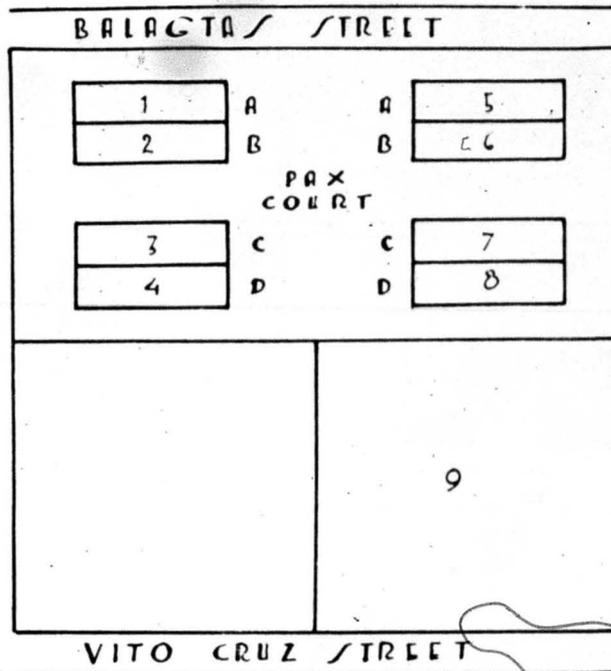
- A-Hospital Dispensary
- B-Nurses' Dormitory
- C-Pharmacy Building
- D-Machine Gun Emplacement
- E-Machine Gun Emplacement
- F-Machine Gun



Drawn
by
Lieut. J. G. Gutierrez, CE

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
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Received: _____
Exhibit No. 119

SECRET



Legend:

- 1 - Home of Mrs. Arroyo
- 2 - Home occupied by Maximo Rodriguez
- 3 - Empty
- 4 - Home of Dr. Walter Frankel
- 5 - Home of Mr. Campos
- 6 - Home of Mr. Hans Lührse
- 7 - Empty
- 8 - Home of Captain Zuluaga
- 9 - Home of Antonio Villa-Real

Sketch, not drawn to scale, showing location of the houses within Pax Court and the location of the adjacent property of the late Justice Antonio Villa-Real.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received:

Exhibit No. 120

EXHIBIT A

RESTRICTED

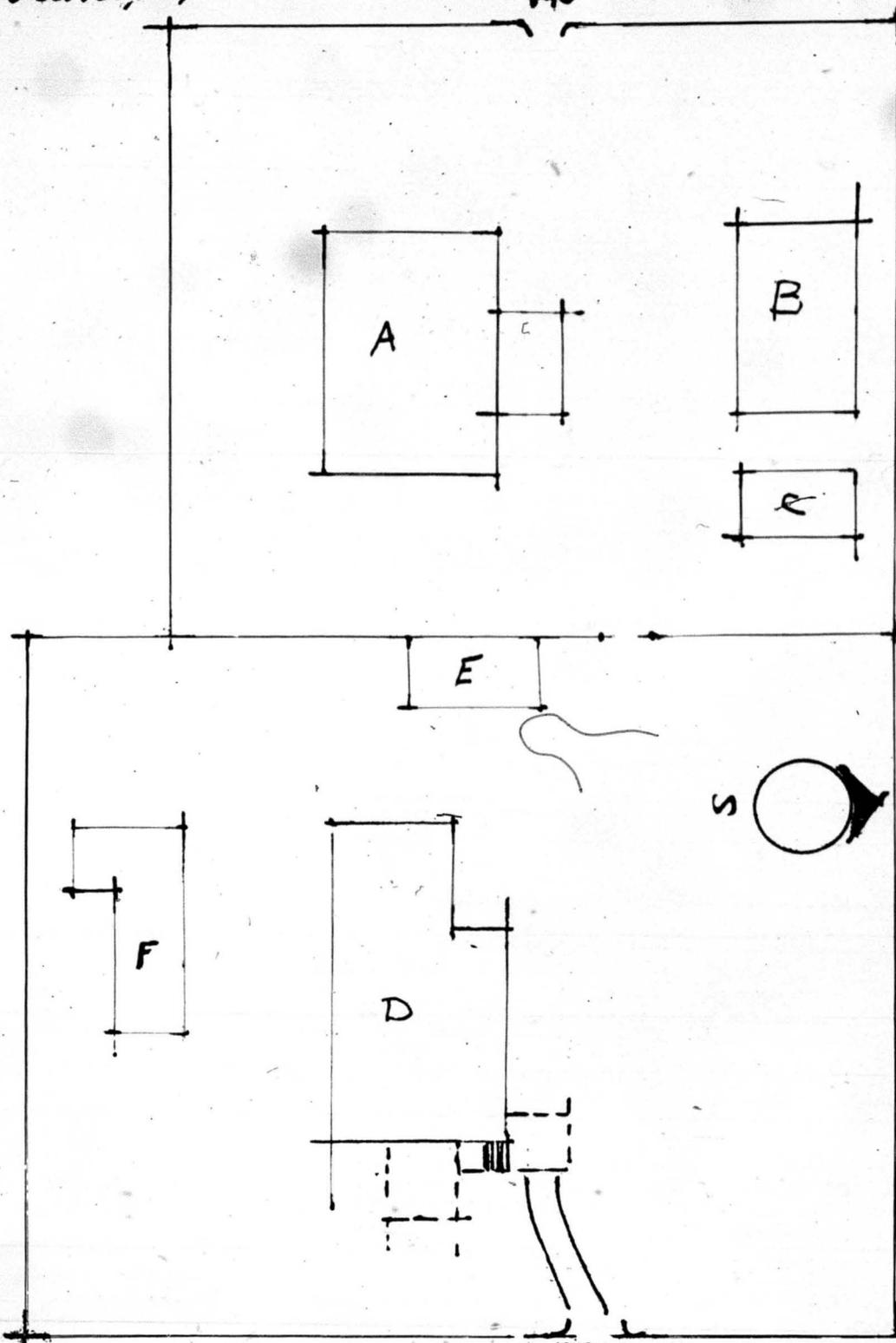
Ex. 120

RESTRICTED

J. M. P.

*Classification changed from
Secret to Restricted by order
of the Secretary of War.
Raymond J. Palmer, 2149
18 October, 1945*

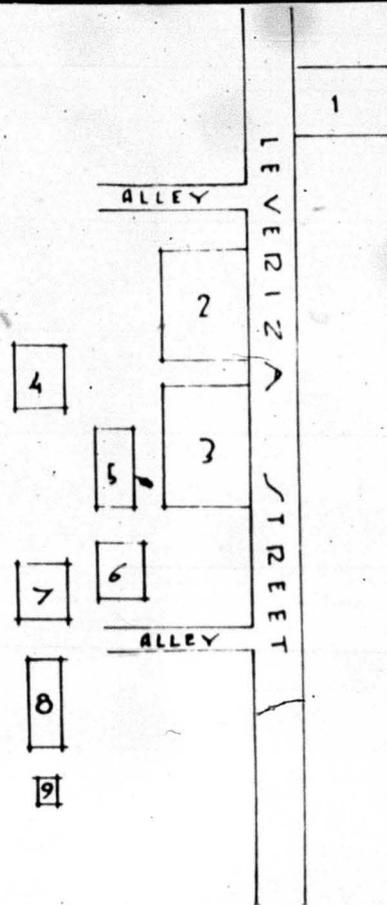
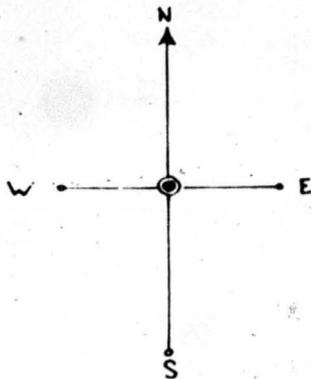
CALLE LEVERIZA
190



1791
CALLE DONADA

TO PERRY ← RESTRICTED → TO MARINA

RESTRICTED



LEGEND

- 1. HOME OF FRED CAMILLAS
- 2. " " MRS. FILOMENA WILSON
- 3. " " FELIPE CAMILLAS
- 4. " " BENJAMIN LLAVE
- 5. " " RITA DE LOS REYES
- 6. " " ZOILO LLAVE
- 7. " " LURHSEN
- 9. GRAVE OF FELIPE CAMILLAS AND ZOILO LLAVE

Photograph of a sketch, not drawn to scale, showing location of scene of the murder of the members of the Felipe Canillas family and the homes of other witnesses.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 122

Received: # 270

EXHIBIT A

Classification changed from Secret to Restricted by order of the Secretary of War

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt., Inf., 25 Oct. 1945

RESTRICTED

Ex. 122

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 123

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

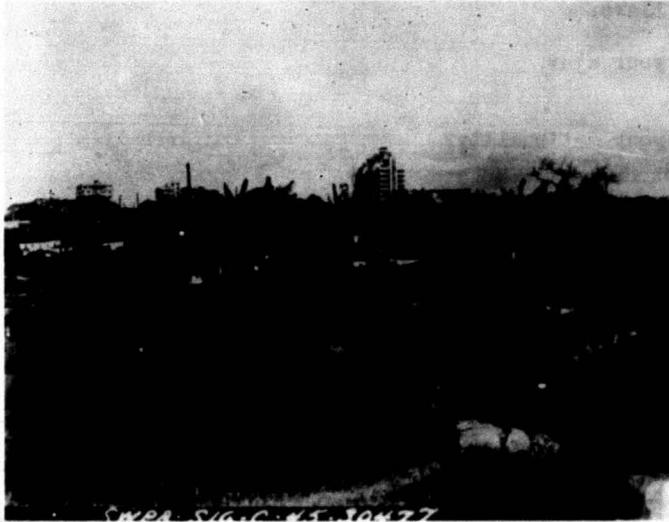
Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 123

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[Handwritten scribble]

EXHIBIT 124

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

~~Defense~~

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Exhibit No. 124

R E S T R I C T E D

DOLORES LLAVE, after having been duly sworn, testified at 1359 Interior 1 Laveriza Street, Malate, Manila, P.I., on 4 August 1945, as follows:

- Q. What is your name?
A. Dolores Llave.
- Q. What is your age?
A. 12.
- Q. What is your nationality?
A. Filipino.
- Q. Where do you live?
A. 1359 Interior 1 Laveriza Street, Malate, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Who are your parents?
A. My mother is Lourdes Llave and my father is Zoilo Llave.
- Q. Did you ever attend any school?
A. No, not yet.
- Q. Do you recall the date that the home of Felipe Canillas was burned?
A. I remember that the house was burned but I do not recall the month nor the date.
- Q. Where were you when the Canillas home was burned?
A. I was in my parents' home on Laveriza Street.
- Q. What time of the night was the Canillas home burned?
A. I think it was around 9:00 o'clock.
- Q. How was it burned?
A. I do not know how it was burned.
- Q. Did you see any Japanese go to the home of Felipe Canillas the night the home was burned?
A. Yes.
- Q. What time of the night did you see the Japanese go to the home of Felipe Canillas?
A. It was about an hour before it was burned.
- Q. What did the Japanese do when they went to the Felipe Canillas home?
A. I first saw the Japanese when they were in the Canillas home and I saw them bayonet one of the children of Felipe Canillas whose name was Socorro. I did not see the Japanese kill anyone else.
- Q. Did you hear any noise of any kind coming from the Canillas home while the Japanese were there?
A. Yes, I heard shouting of the women.
- Q. Please state whose voice or voices it was that was doing the shouting.
A. I did not recognize.
- Q. Did you hear any conversations that were spoken in Japanese while they were in that home?
A. No, Sir.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense
Received:

Exhibit No. 125

-20-

R E S T R I C T E D

/S/ DCH
/T/ DCH

/S/ MDW
/T/ MDW

/S/ X
/T/ X

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. Where was the daughter Socorro when the Japanese bayoneted her?
A. She was in bed.
- Q. In what room was she in bed?
A. She was in the bedroom of their house which was facing the home we lived in.
- Q. Were there any lights on in the Canillas home at that time?
A. There were no lights on in the Canillas home but I could see because of the flashlights which the Japanese were carrying with them.
- Q. Did you see any other members of the Canillas family at any time that night?
A. No, sir.
- Q. What did the Japanese do after you saw them bayonet the daughter Socorro?
A. They left.
- Q. Where did the Japanese go?
A. They went downstairs and went out of the house.
- Q. Did you see any members of the Canillas family after the Japanese left their home that night?
A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you see Felipe Canillas or his body at any time after the home burned?
A. I saw the dead body of Felipe Canillas.
- Q. Where was the body of Felipe Canillas when you saw it?
A. The body was a short distance from their home.
- Q. How far was the body from his home?
A. I do not know.
- Q. In what direction was the body from his home?
A. I do not know.
- Q. In what position was the body of Mr. Canillas when you saw it?
A. The body was leaning in the chair.
- Q. Did you observe any wounds on the body of Mr. Canillas?
A. Yes.
- Q. Where were the wounds?
A. On the right side of his stomach.
- Q. Were you present at or did you see the burial of Mr. Felipe Canillas?
A. Yes, I was present.
- Q. Where was he buried?
A. He was buried a short distance from his home but I do not know the distance nor the direction.
- Q. Was there anyone else buried with him?
A. Yes.

-21-

R E S T R I C T E D

/S/ MDW
/T/ MDW

/S/ X
/T/ X

/S/ DCH
/T/ DCH

RESTRICTED

Q. Who was it?

A. My father Zoilo Llave.

Q. Do you know how your father met his death?

A. No, I do not know.

Q. Did your father meet his death at the same time as Mr. Canillas did?

A. No, Mr. Canillas died first.

Q. Were there any wounds on the body of your father?

A. Yes, I saw there were wounds on his body but I do not know how many.

Q. Do you know what kind of wounds they were?

A. They were bayonet wounds.

Q. How many Japanese went to the home of Felipe Canillas that night?

A. I do not know.

Q. Please state what branch of the Japanese armed forces they were in.

A. I think it was the navy.

Q. How do you know they were navy?

A. The only reason I have for thinking that they were navy is that there were navy stationed at the Rizal Stadium but I know of no other reason.

Q. How were they armed?

A. With rifles and bayonets.

Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese that you saw in the Canillas home that night?

A. No.

Q. Is there anything further that you can tell us concerning the Japanese that you saw in the Canillas home that night?

A. No more.

Q. Is there any further information that you can give us concerning the killing of Mr. Felipe Canillas or any member of his family and your father Zoilo Llave?

A. No more, I told you all that I know.

/S/ X mark
/T/ DOLORES LLAVE

X mark of witness made in our presence.

/S/ D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., JAGD
/T/ D. C. HILL

/S/ M. D. WEBSTER
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

RESTRICTED

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
) SS
CITY OF MANILA)

I, DOLORES LLAVE, a minor, 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/ I mark
/T/ DOLORES LLAVE

X mark of witness made in our presence.

/S/ D.C. HILL
/T/ D.C. HILL, 1st Lt., JAGD

/S/ M. D. WEBSTER
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, 1945.

/S/ M. D. WEBSTER
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
) SS
CITY OF MANILA)

I, GODOFREDO M. BRIONES, residing at 288 Syquia Street, Santa Ana, Manila, P.I., of lawful age, 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 (3) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed her mark thereto.

/S/ GODOFREDO M. BRIONES
/T/ GODOFREDO M. BRIONES

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of August, 1945.

/S/ M. D. Webster
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

RESTRICTED

CERTIFICATE

WE, D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., 02052458, JAGD, and M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., 02052509, JAGD, certify that on 4 August 1945, personally appeared before us Dolores Llave, and according to Godofredo M. Briones, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after her testimony had been transcribed, the said Dolores Llave had read to her by the said interpreter the same and affixed her mark thereto in our presence.

Manila, P.I.

/S/ D. C. Hill
/T/ D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., JAGD

6th August 1945.

/S/ M. D. Webster
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

George R. Mount
LT. USNR.

RESTRICTED

Canillas
FRANCISCO DE LOS REYES, after having been duly sworn, testified at Headquarters, Sases Regiment, Nakar Division, Ramsey Guerrilla Unit, (attached to 534 Engineers, U.S. Army), Manila, on 1 August 1945, as follows:

- Q. State your name.
A. Francisco de los Reyes.
- Q. Where do you reside?
A. 1343 Leveriza Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q. How old are you?
A. 20.
- Q. What is your nationality?
A. Filipino.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. Guerrilla member, Sases Regiment, Nakar Division, Ramsey Guerrilla Unit, now attached to 534 Engineers, U.S. Army, for guard duty.
- Q. Where did you reside on 9 February 1945?
A. 1343 Leveriza Street, Malate, Manila.
- Q. Where was your house located with reference to the home of Felipe Canillas?
A. Right next door and west of the Canillas house.
- Q. How far was your home from the Canillas home?
A. About 10 to 15 yards.
- Q. Were you in your home on the night of 9 February 1945?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Who was at home with you at that time?
A. My brother Eduardo de los Reyes, sleeping upstairs, my mother, my brother Ruperto de los Reyes, his wife Betty de los Reyes, their four small children, a friend of ours by the name of Feliciano A.raham, and my cousin Leoncio de los Reyes, now dead, all sleeping in the air raid shelter under the house.
- Q. Did you know Felipe Canillas and the other members of his family during their lifetime?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. On the night of 9 February 1945, did you see any members of the Japanese armed forces go to the home of Felipe Canillas?
A. I did not see any Japanese go to the home of the Canillas family that night because I was asleep in the upstairs of our house, but I was awakened by screaming and howling coming from the Canillas home at about 12:00 midnight to 1:00 o'clock A.M. but I am not certain as to the exact time.
- Q. What did you do after you were awakened by these noises from the Canillas house?
A. My brother and I got up out of bed and opened a window facing the Canillas home and looked in that direction.

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RESTRICTED /S/ F.D.L.R.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received:

Exhibit No. 126

RESTRICTED

- Q. What did you see at that time taking place at the Canillas home?
- A. It was dark in the Canillas home but we could see Japanese with flashlights and rifles and bayonets in the house. First, we saw the Japanese bayonet Felipe Canillas who was in the dining room near the refrigerator and believe that they bayoneted him two times, both times in the stomach. Then next we saw the Japanese bayonet the second to the oldest daughter whose name I do not remember. Then the other two girls were bayoneted next and the mother was bayoneted last, all of them being bayoneted several times in the stomach.
- Q. Did you hear any conversation that took place between any of the Canillases or the Japanese?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you hear the Canillases say anything at the time they were bayoneted?
- A. I just heard the daughters of Canillas say "Mama, pardon, Mama" (Mammy, pardon, Mammy).
- Q. Could you tell whether the Japanese attempted to rape any of the women in the house?
- A. I could not.
- Q. After the Japanese had bayoneted each of the members of the family, then what did you see?
- A. When each of the members of the family was bayoneted, he or she fell to the floor apparently dead. I heard one of the women moaning after being bayoneted, and after the Japanese had left my brother and I went downstairs to an air raid shelter and then we saw Atong and Zoilo Llave helping Mr. Canillas in the yard and saw them take him behind the house in a little bit southerly direction, a distance of about 50 yards.
- Q. Did you see the Canillas house when it started to burn?
- A. Yes, I was in the air raid shelter when the Canillas house began to burn and my brother and I left the air raid shelter and went back behind the group of houses about 50 yards and hid in the tall grass.
- Q. After you came down from the upstairs of your house, did you go to any of the doors or windows of the Canillas home and look inside?
- A. Well, we did not do that because we were afraid of the Japanese.
- Q. Did you recognize any of the Japanese that you saw in the Canillas home that night?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Do you know how many Japanese were in the Canillas home that night?
- A. No, sir, I am not sure how many there were but I think there might be three but did not recognize any of them.
- Q. Did you know to which branch of the Japanese armed forces these Japanese belonged?
- A. No, I do not, because it was very dark.

RESTRICTED

- Q. Can you describe any of the Japanese?
A. No, I cannot.
- Q. Could you tell whether there were any officers in the group?
A. Yes, I thought there were two officers because two of them were carrying sabers.
- Q. Did you see the Japanese or anyone else kill Zoilo Llave?
A. No, I did not but I saw his body early in the morning of 10 February 1945, lying on the ground about 75 yards south and west from where my home was.
- Q. When you saw the body of Zoilo Llave was he alive or dead?
A. He was dead already.
- Q. Did you see any wounds on his body?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where were they located?
A. I saw two bayonet wounds on the upper part of his chest and about two lower down in his stomach, one in the upper part of his left leg, and he was covered with blood.
- Q. Did you see Mr. Felipe Canillas on the morning of 10 February 1945?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where did you see him?
A. He was dead when I saw him. His body was slumped over in a chair at the same place where Zoilo Llave and Atong had taken him the night before which was about 50 yards west of our house in an open space.
- Q. Did you see any wounds on the body of Felipe Canillas at that time?
A. I did not see the wounds because there was a coat wrapped around him in such a way that I could not see where he was wounded.
- Q. Did you hear Felipe Canillas say anything prior to the time he died?
A. Yes, sir, on the night he was bayoneted and after he had been brought out in the yard, he was calling for his son Fred.
- Q. Were you present when the bodies of Zoilo Llave and Felipe Canillas were buried?
A. I saw Benjamin Llave, Domingo Llave and Atong bury the two bodies in the morning of 10 February 1945.
- Q. About what time was the Canillas home burned?
A. About 2:00 o'clock in the morning of 10 February 1945.
- Q. Do you know what happened to the bodies of the wife of Felipe Canillas and his three daughters that you saw bayoneted in their house?
A. When the house burned their bodies were burned also.

R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. Did you go back to the Canillas place after it had burned?
- A. Yes, sir, in a day or so I was there and the whole house had burned together with all the contents and all that was left of the bodies were small pieces of burned bones.
- Q. Do you know from your own personal knowledge why the Japanese committed this atrocity?
- A. No, I do not know.
- Q. Do you know from your own personal knowledge where these Japanese were quartered or garrisoned?
- A. No, I do not, but I believe they came from the Rizal Stadium because four members of the Canillas family had been taken there on the night of 8 February 1945.
- Q. On the night of 8 February 1945, did you see any Japanese at the home of the Canillas family?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you hear them come to the door of the Canillas home that night?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What time did you see them come to the door of the Canillas home?
- A. About midnight.
- Q. Did you hear what conversations were had at the Canillas home at that time?
- A. No, I just heard some talking but I could not understand what was being said.
- Q. Did you recognize any of the Japanese that you saw there that night?
- A. No.
- Q. Could you tell whether they were officers or privates?
- A. I could not.
- Q. Could you tell how many Japanese came there that night?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. What did you see the Japanese do, if anything, that night?
- A. I just saw the Japanese take the four Canillas children, Robert, Africa, Charles and Romero.
- Q. Did they tie them up?
- A. I do not know.
- Q. Did you see the Japanese leave the house with these four members of the family?
- A. I did not see them but I heard them leave.
- Q. How did you know that the Japanese took these four children with them?
- A. I did not know until the next morning when someone, whose name I do not remember, told me what had happened.
- Q. Do you have any other information that you can give us concerning this atrocity?

R E S T R I C T E D

A. No more, that is all I know.

/S/ Francisco de los Reyes
/T/ FRANCISCO DE LOS REYES

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
CITY OF MANILA) SS

I, FRANCISCO DE LOS REYES, of lawful age, 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 five (5) pages including this page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Francisco de los Reyes
/T/ FRANCISCO DE LOS REYES

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August, 1945.

/S/ D. C. Hill
/T/ D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., 02052458, JAGD, and M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., 02052509, JAGD, certify that on 1 August 1945, personally appeared before us Francisco de los Reyes and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Francisco de los Reyes read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

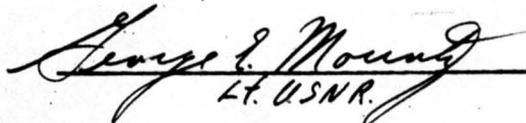
Manila, P.I.

/S/ D. C. Hill
/T/ D. C. HILL, 1st Lt., JAGD

7 August 1945

/S/ M. D. Webster
/T/ M. D. WEBSTER, 1st Lt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


Lt. USNR.

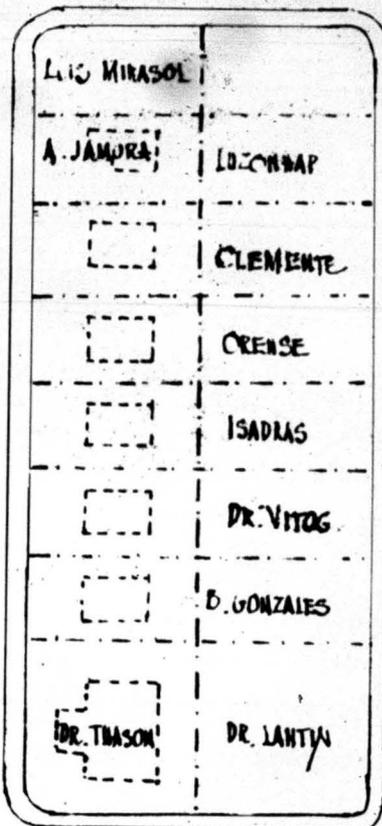
PROSECUTION EXHIBIT # 127 - - Rejected

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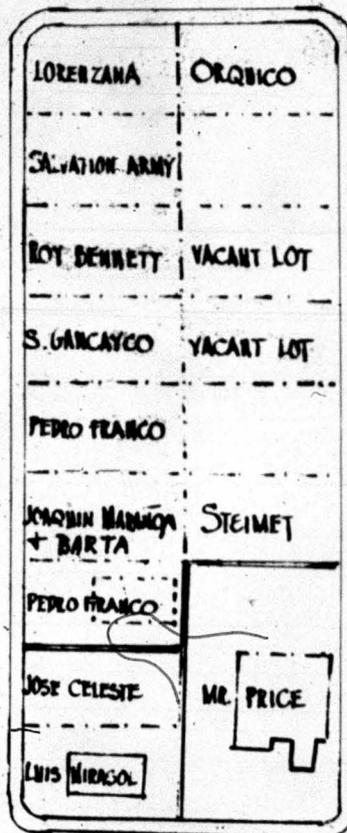
2

PHIL. GEN. HOSPITAL

TAFT AVE.



PENNSYLVANIA ST.



COLORADO ST.

SCALE 1/4" = 1' 0"

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, JAMES H. ROSS, 2nd Lieut., Inf., O-376782, Investigating Officer, WCID, do hereby certify that the above rough sketch, not to scale, is a reproduction of the area surrounding the Price House, 535 Colorado Street, Ermita, Manila, P.I., scene of the Price House Massacre.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defence

Received

Exhibit No. 128

James H. Ross 2d Lt. Inf.
JAMES H. ROSS, 2d Lt., Inf., O-376782
Investigating Officer

War Crimes Investigating Detachment

EXHIBIT "I"

RESTRICTED

Ex 128

REST R

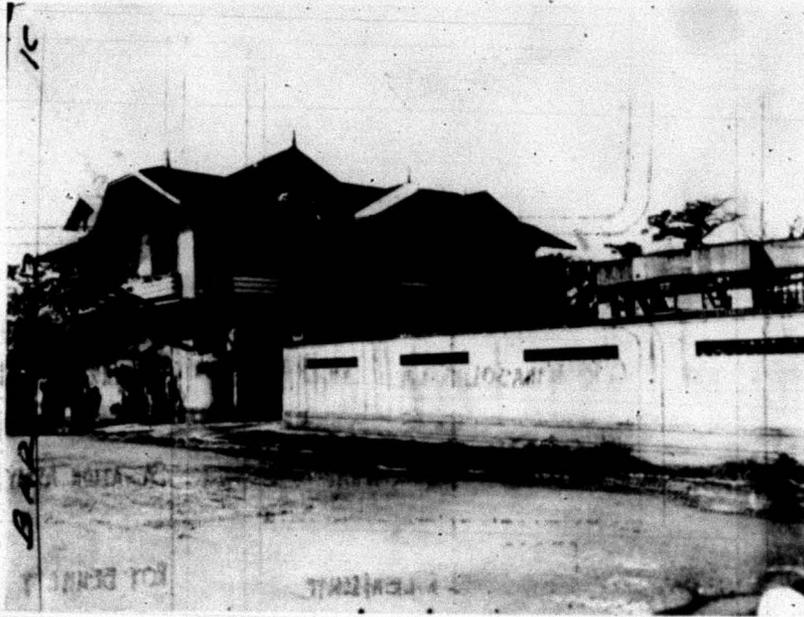


EXHIBIT 129

U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

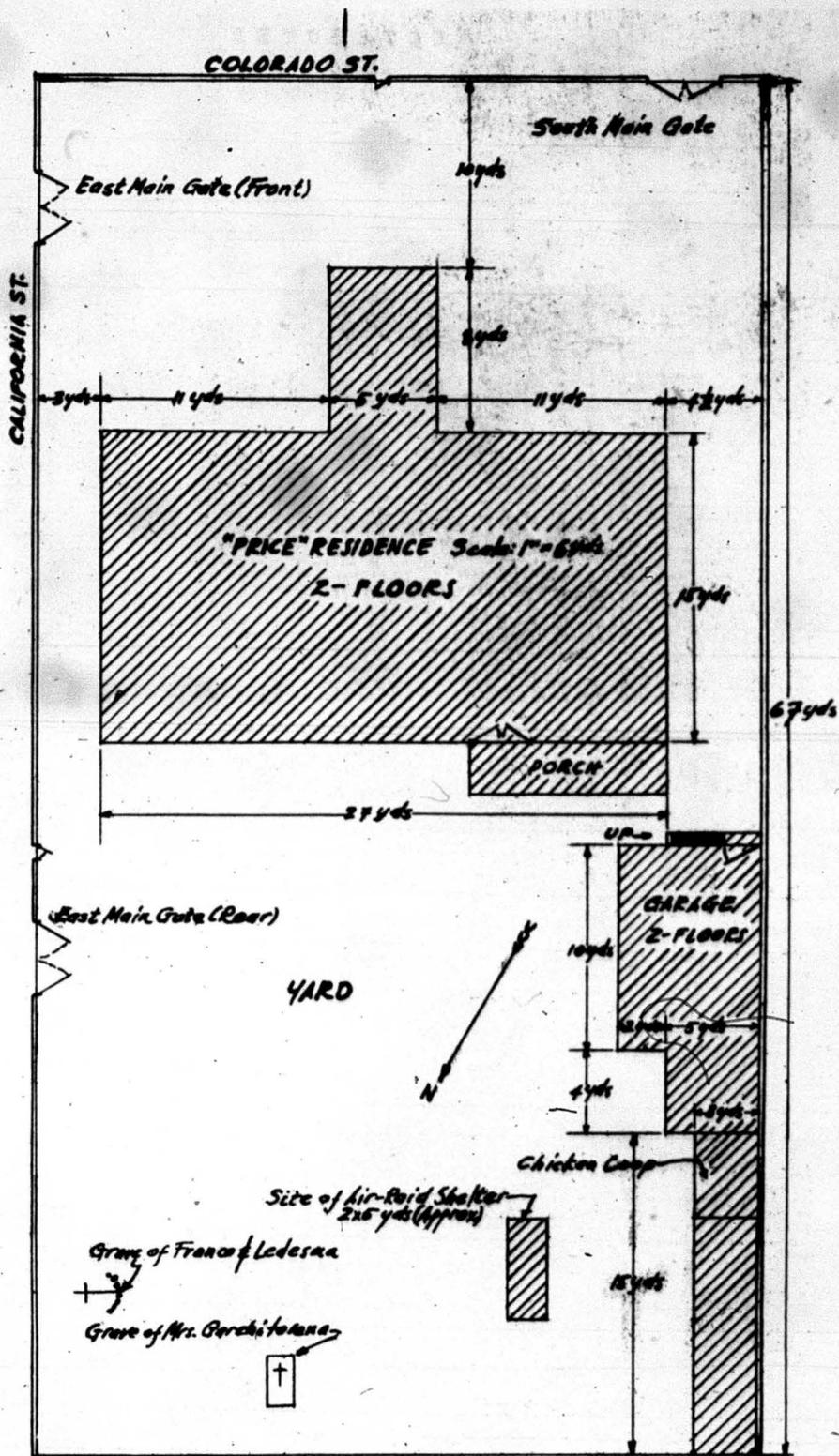
Prosecution

Defense

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Exhibit No. 129

RESTRICTED



24 October 1945

I certify that this is a true representation of the yard and buildings known as the "Price Yard", Ermita, Manila, as it is possible to obtain at this date.

EXHIBIT J.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
 Prosecution
 Defense
 Received _____

Exhibit No. 130

Joseph
 P. O. YENIA
 3rd Lt., GE
 Special Investigator of the
 Prosecution Section
 War Crimes Branch.

RESTRICTED

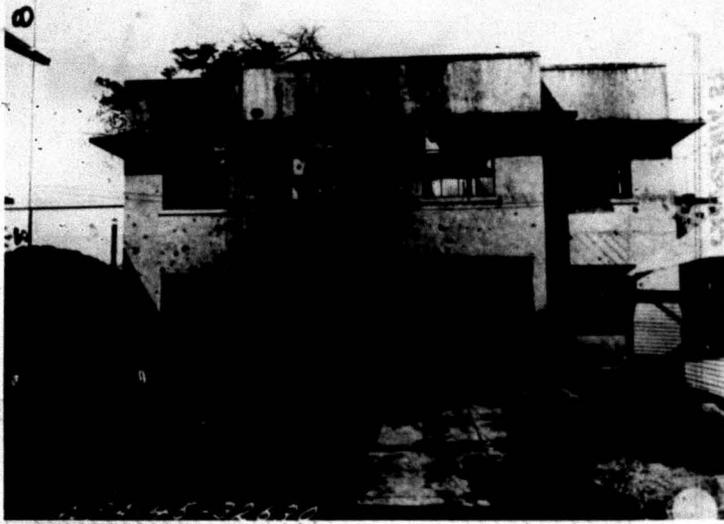


EXHIBIT 131

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Exhibit No. 131

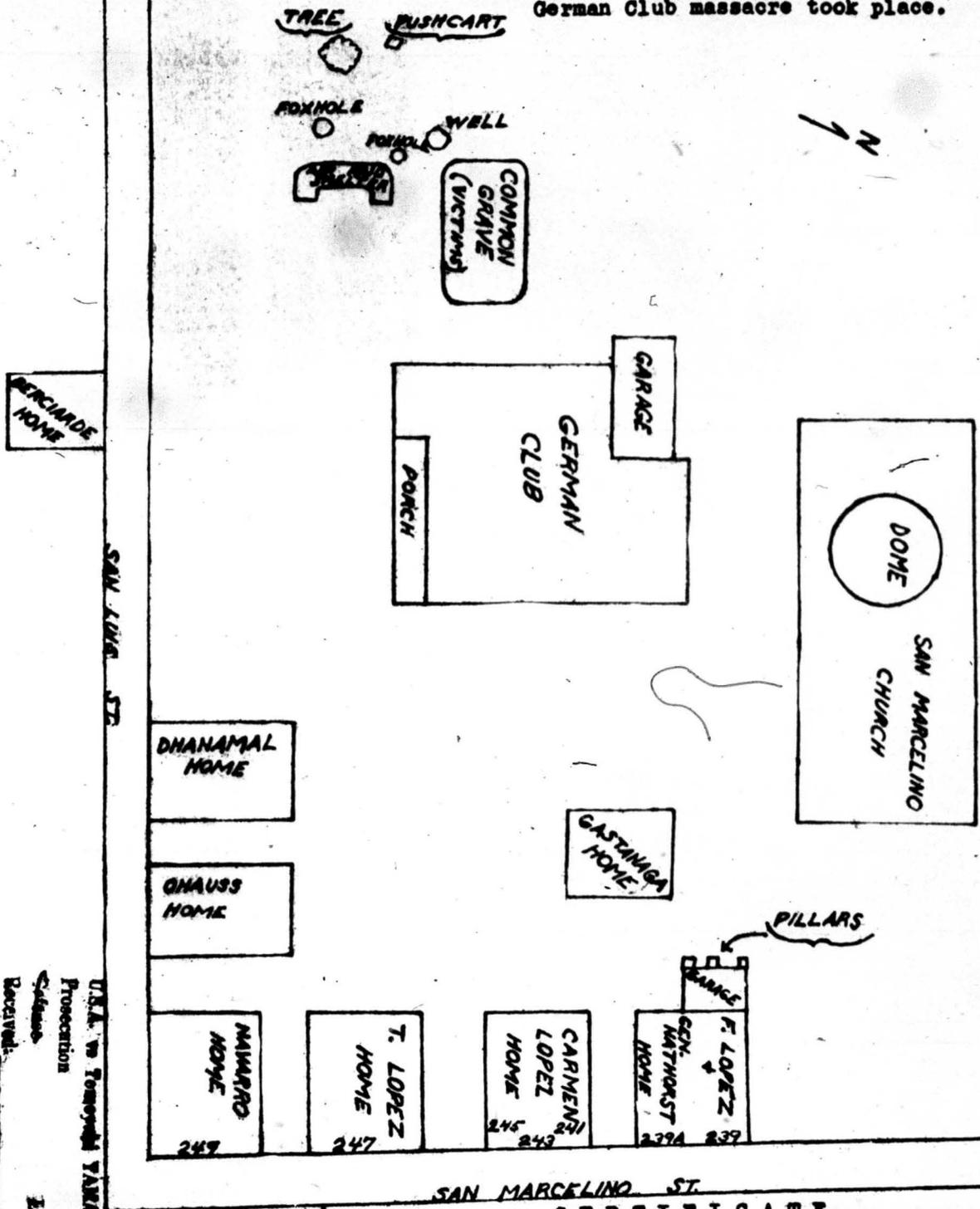
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TAFT AVE.

Ex 132

EXHIBIT "A"

Sketch of San Marcelino and S. Luis Street sector where German Club massacre took place.



U.S. vs TOMOSHI YAMASAKI
 Prosecution
 Exhibit
 Received

SAN MARCELINO ST.

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the above is a true representation of the scene of the atrocity.

Casimir F. Miko
 CASIMIR F. MIKO Ex 132
 1st Lt., CAC
 Investigating Officer
 War Crimes Investigating Det.

RESTRICTED

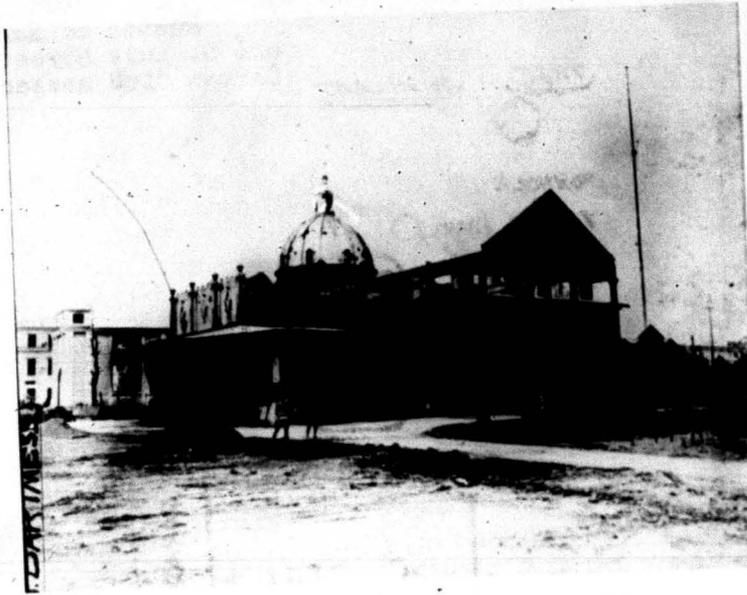


EXHIBIT 133

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
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Exhibit No. 133

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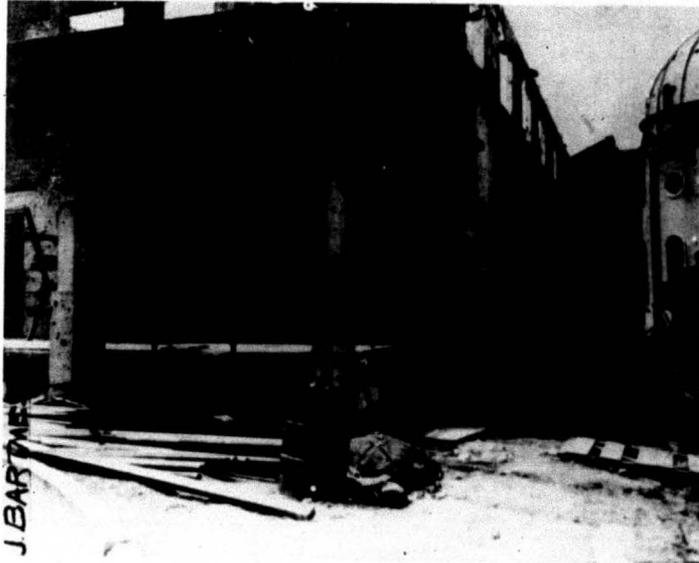


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U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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Exhibit No. 134

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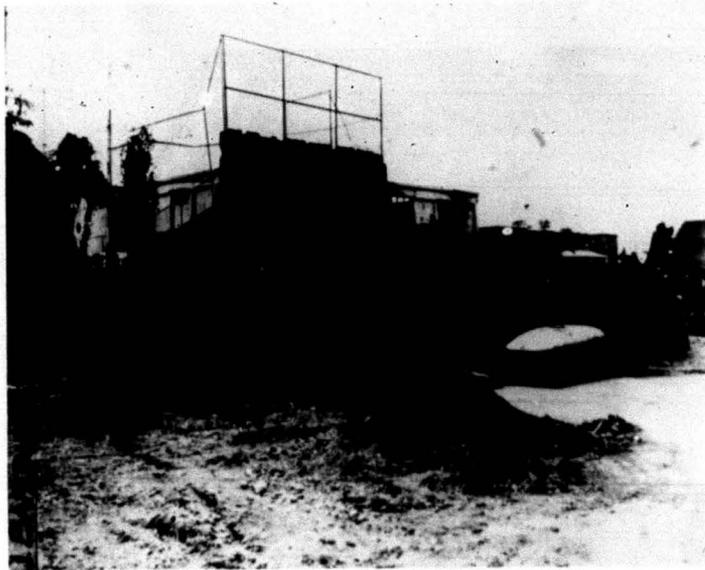


EXHIBIT 135

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

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Exhibit No. 135

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EXHIBIT 136

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

~~Defense~~

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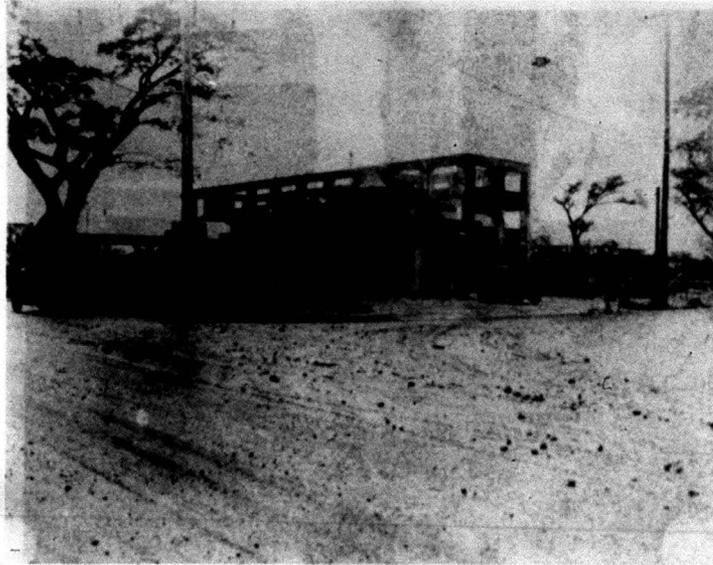


EXHIBIT 137

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Exhibit No. 137

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EXHIBIT 138

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U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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Exhibit No. 138

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EXHIBIT 139

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Prosecution
Defense
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Exhibit No. 139

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 140

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

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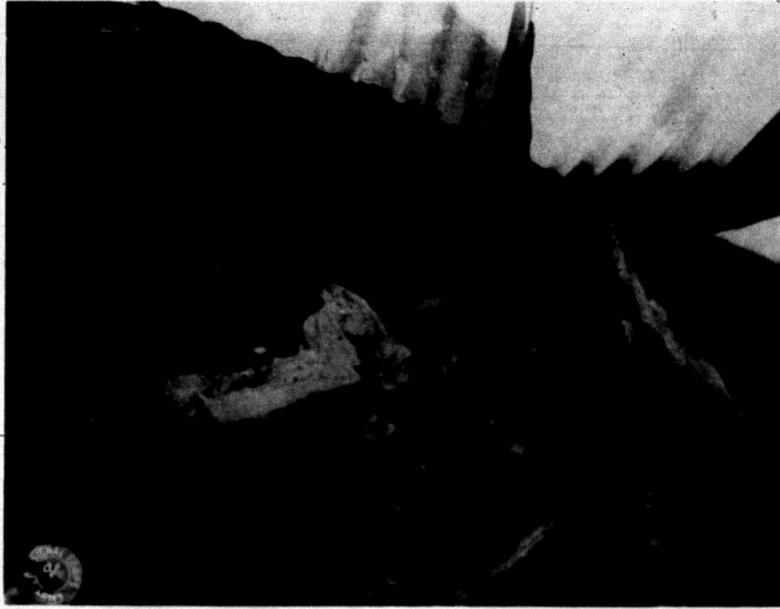


EXHIBIT 141

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Defense

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Exhibit No. 141

R E S T R



EXHIBIT 142

R E S T R I C T E D U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

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Exhibit No. 142

R E S T R I C T E D



EXHIBIT 143

R E S T R I C T E D

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Exhibit No. 143

Received: _____

R E S T R I C T E D

So LUAN, after having been duly sworn, testified at 222 Soler Street, Binondo, Manila, P. I., on September 6, 1945, as follows:

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

A. So Luan, age 29, Chinese, 990 Isaac Peral Street, Paco, Manila, P. I.

Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address?

A. Yes.

Q. Where were you living in February, 1945?

A. I was living at the Dee Cho Lumber Company, 990 Isaac Peral Street, Paco, Manila, P. I.

Q. Do you recall anything that happened regarding the Japanese during February, 1945?

A. Yes. On the morning of February 11, 1945, about fifty-seven civilians of Chinese and Filipino nationalities, majority of whom worked at the Dee Cho Lumber Yard were taken away by the Japanese. I did not see this because I was sleeping in a small air-raid shelter about a hundred meters away from the air-raid shelter where they were then staying. These persons had been taken away by the Japanese at three or four o'clock in the morning, but I did not find it out until about eight o'clock that day when I went to the big air-raid shelter to advise them to leave the place and go to the other side of the river. I had been told to do this by an American soldier. After finding these persons were gone, I went across the river, "Estero de Tanque," which is near the Dee Chee Lumber Yard, about 9 A.M. that morning, and I happened to meet two nurses from Sacred Heart Hospital who were carrying Catalina Angeles Tan, the wife of my friend Alejandro Tan. She told me that she was with the group of fifty-seven persons who were taken away by the Japanese that morning and that she had been with the women and children at the Shell Service Station at the corner of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets. I saw a bayonet wound on her left chest and another bayonet wound on her stomach, and she stated that these had been inflicted by Japanese soldiers. Her husband was with me at that time so the nurses turned her over to us to take care of. We learned that she had crawled from the service station to the Sacred Heart Hospital, located about five hundred yards from the service station. The nurses were evacuating her from that hospital on account of the fighting. Her husband and I carried her to the Manila Gas Company on Otis Street, Paco, Manila, P. I., and after a few minutes, a U. S. Army Ambulance came there and evacuated her to the San Lazero Hospital on Rizal Avenue, Sta. Cruz, Manila, P. I. She died on February 13, 1945, at San Lazero Hospital. About fifteen minutes before we met these nurses and Catalina Angeles Tan, I had met Felipe Ny, a six-year old son of my friend, Ny Sim, near the river and he told me at that time, that the Japanese had taken these persons away and that he thought they had killed them all. He had escaped

/s/ S. L.

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R E S T R I C T E D U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received:

Exhibit No. 47

R E S T R I C T E D

And was looking for his father who lived at the Dee Cho Lumber Yard, to inform him that the Japanese had killed his mother, Meding Espenoza Ny, and his two sisters, Felisa Ny, age 4, and Maning Ny, age 2. He was able to walk, although he had been wounded.

- Q. Is Catalina Angeles Tan the same person as Catalina Angeles?
- A. Yes. Who was the Filipino wife of Alejandro Tan, Chinese, and usually was known by her maiden name, Catalina Angeles.
- Q. Did you see the wound on Felipe Ny?
- A. I did not see his wound at the time but three days afterwards, I saw him in Sampaloc and saw that he had bayonet wounds at the lower part of his back.
- Q. Do you know where Felipe Ny was treated for his wounds?
- A. All I know is that his father took care of him. He did not go to a hospital to my knowledge.
- Q. Where is Felipe Ny now?
- A. He lives with his father, at 25 Otis Street, Paco, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Did you go to the intersection of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets in attempt to find the bodies of any persons there?
- A. No. The fighting was very heavy for the next few days and I could not get to that area. I did go to the San Lazero Hospital on about February 16, 1945, and I found Ang Be and her daughter, Aurora So, who were being treated there for wounds. I did not talk to them at that time but knew they had been in the air-raid shelter and were among those who had been taken away by the Japanese on February 11, 1945, so I went to inform their relatives that they could find them in this hospital.
- Q. What else do you know regarding these persons who were taken away by the Japanese on February 11, 1945?
- A. On February 15, 1945, I heard that So Tay, a friend of mine, had escaped from the Japanese, so I went to the San Lazero Hospital to look for him. When I arrived there, I found him and Wang Chi Chang, another Chinese friend of mine. Both were confined in the hospital suffering from wounds. Wang Chi Chang later was moved to Chinese General Hospital and treated there, and So Tay later was removed to the St. Luke's Hospital. Both have now recovered from their wounds. On or about February 22, 1945, I went to the intersection of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets to search for bodies of other persons supposed to have been killed there. I did not find any bodies there at that time because they had been removed. However, I found hairs from a woman's head near the banana trees west of the service station. I then went across the street inside the gate of the Tabacalera Cigar and Cigarette Factory at the northeast corner of the intersection and there I saw two holes had been dug and filled with dirt. On examining

R E S T R I C T E D

these holes, I found that bodies were buried in these holes. I saw two feet sticking out of one grave with Japanese shoes. These shoes belonged either to Tan Hua Key or Tan Cho Lim, two Chinese, who had been taken away with the group of fifty-seven persons on February 11, 1945. I recognized these shoes because these two employees of the Dee Cho Lumber Yard had been wearing Japanese shoes which they purchased from the Japanese.

Q. Did you remove any of the bodies from these graves?

A. No.

Q. Do you know how many bodies were buried in these graves?

A. No. The bodies buried in these two graves adjacent to the fence and about ten yards from the gate of the Tabacalora Cigar and Cigarette Factory which I mentioned are still buried there.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because after the rainy season in May, 1945, I was there and saw that these holes where these persons were buried had sunken, and there were human bones sticking out of dirt on top of one grave. They were still there on September 3, 1945, when a U. S. Army Photographer took a picture of these bones.

Q. I hand you Exhibit E and ask you what it is, if you know.

A. This is the service station at the northeast corner of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets, Ermita, Manila, P. I., where the woman and children were killed by the Japanese on February 11, 1945.

Q. Do you know when this picture was taken?

A. September 3, 1945, by a U. S. Army photographer.

Q. Were you present when it was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Does Exhibit E show this service station as it appeared at the time the picture was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. I hand you Exhibit F. and ask you what it is, if you know.

A. This is a picture taken by the U. S. Army Photographer on September 3, 1945, showing the bones I mentioned.

Q. Were you present when this photograph was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Does it fairly represent the grave on which these bones were lying at the time it was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Were any other pictures taken by an Army photographer on September 3, 1945?

A. Yes. A picture was also taken of the concrete pavement at the rear of the service station on the north.

/s/ S.L.

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these holes, I found that bodies were buried in these holes. I saw two feet sticking out of one grave with Japanese shoes. These shoes belonged either to Tan Hua Key or Tan Cho Lim, two Chinese, who had been taken away with the group of fifty-seven persons on February 11, 1945. I recognized these shoes because these two employees of the Dee Cho Lumber Yard had been wearing Japanese shoes which they purchased from the Japanese.

Q. Did you remove any of the bodies from these graves?

A. No.

Q. Do you know how many bodies were buried in these graves?

A. No. The bodies buried in these two graves adjacent to the fence and about ten yards from the gate of the Tabacalora Cigar and Cigarette Factory which I mentioned are still buried there.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because after the rainy season in May, 1945, I was there and saw that these holes where these persons were buried had sunken, and there were human bones sticking out of dirt on top of one grave. They were still there on September 3, 1945, when a U. S. Army Photographer took a picture of these bones.

Q. I hand you Exhibit E and ask you what it is, if you know.

A. This is the service station at the northeast corner of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets, Ermita, Manila, P. I., where the woman and children were killed by the Japanese on February 11, 1945.

Q. Do you know when this picture was taken?

A. September 3, 1945, by a U. S. Army photographer.

Q. Were you present when it was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Does Exhibit E show this service station as it appeared at the time the picture was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. I hand you Exhibit F. and ask you what it is, if you know.

A. This is a picture taken by the U. S. Army Photographer on September 3, 1945, showing the bones I mentioned.

Q. Were you present when this photograph was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Does it fairly represent the grave on which these bones were lying at the time it was taken?

A. Yes.

Q. Were any other pictures taken by an Army photographer on September 3, 1945?

A. Yes. A picture was also taken of the concrete pavement at the rear of the service station on the north.

/s/ S.L.

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west corner of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets,
Ermita, Manila, P. I.

- Q. I hand you Exhibit G and ask you what it is, if you know.
A. This is the picture taken by the Army Photographer of the concrete pavement at the rear of the Shell Service Station where bodies of persons killed by the Japanese on February 11, 1945, were found.
- Q. Were you present when this picture was taken?
A. Yes.
- Q. Does it fairly represent this place as it appeared on the day it was taken?
A. Yes.
- Q. I hand you Exhibit H and ask you what it is, if you know.
A. This is a picture showing bayonet scars on the back of Felipe Ny, age 6, which was taken at my home at 990 Isaac Peral Street, Paco, Manila, P. I., on September 3, 1945.
- Q. Who took this picture?
A. The same Army photographer I mentioned.
- Q. Were you present when this picture was taken?
A. Yes.
- Q. Does it fairly represent the scars on the back of Felipe Ny as they appeared when the picture was taken?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know the name of the unit or organization of the Japanese, who took this group of fifty-seven persons away from the air-raid shelter?
A. No.
- Q. Do you know the names of any of these Japanese soldiers or officers?
A. No.
- Q. Did you see any of these Japanese on 11 February, 1945?
A. No, I did not see them.
- Q. Were any Japanese units quartered in the neighborhood where these persons were killed?
A. Yes. Members of the Japanese Navy were living at the Asylum of Saint Vincent de Paul, commonly known as Looban Ssylum located at 910 Isaac Peral Peral Street, Paco, Manila, P. I. This asylum was run by the Sisters of Charity. There were two buildings there, one which had been used as an orphanage and school and the other building where the sisters stayed. I know that the members of the Japanese Navy were quartered at the orphanage during the first two weeks of February, 1945. They came there sometime in January, 1945.

/s/ S. L.

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- Q. Did you see members of the Japanese Navy at that place?
- A. Yes. On the afternoon of February 3, 1945, as I was passing there, I saw two Japanese marines standing as sentries at the gate at 910 Isaac Peral Street, Paco, Manila, P. I.
- Q. How were these two Japanese dressed?
- A. They were dressed in greenish-khaki uniforms and had anchors on their caps.
- Q. Can you describe either of them?
- A. I could not give a satisfactory description of them because I was hurrying to get home at that time.
- Q. Do you know how many Japanese were stationed at that place?
- A. No.
- Q. How far is the Asylum of Saint Vincent de Paul from the intersection of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets?
- A. About one block east.
- Q. Do you know any other places in the neighborhood where the Japanese were stationed on February 11, 1945?
- A. Yes. The Japanese Navy had a garrison at the British Club located on M. de Comillas Street, Ermita, Manila, P. I., about one block north of this Shell service station. The British Club also had an entrance on San Marcelino and M. de Comillas Streets.
- Q. Do you know the name of the Japanese unit or organization that was stationed at either of these two places?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know the name of any of the Japanese officers or enlisted men who were stationed at these places on February 11, 1945?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know to what branch of the Japanese forces those at the British Club belonged?
- A. They dressed the same as those stationed at the Asylum of Saint Vincent de Paul and were known by us as Japanese marines.
- Q. By Japanese marines, do you mean the ground forces of the Japanese Navy?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know any other places in the neighborhood where Japanese were stationed during January and February, 1945?
- A. Yes, the Japanese Greater Manila Defense Command had its headquarters in a building located on the north-west corner of Isaac Peral and San Marcelino Streets, Ermita, Manila, P. I., about one block west of the Shell Service Station I mentioned. This building, which faced Isaac Peral Street, was a large concrete

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structure built before the war as a detention home for juveniles. It was never used for that purpose and when the Japs occupied Manila, they took it over.

- Q. Do you know the name of the commanding officer of the Greater Manila Defense Command at this Headquarters?
- A. No.
- Q. Were the forces of the Greater Manila Defense Command, members of the Japanese Navy or Army?
- A. They were members of the Navy ground forces.
- Q. Was this building being used as headquarters by the Japanese on February 11, 1945?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Were the Japanese who took this group of fifty-seven people away from the Dee Cho Lumber Company, quartered at any of the three places mentioned?
- A. I do not know. Some of them could have been stationed at these places, but I am not certain of this. However, all members of Japanese Navy ground forces who were in the neighborhood at the time of the killings were under the Greater Manila Defense Command.
- Q. Do you know why the Japanese took this group of fifty-seven persons away from the air-raid shelter?
- A. I do not know. These Chinese and Filipinos were innocent civilians. They had not done anything against the Japanese that I know of as majority of them had been at the Dee Cho Lumber Yard all the time during the past year.
- Q. Are you acquainted with a Chinese laborer by the name of Wang Chi Chang?
- A. Yes. He was one of the six Chinese laborers who came from Shanghai and had been working at the Dee Cho Lumber Yard for about five months.
- Q. Was Wang Chi Chang living there at that time?
- A. He was among the fifty-seven taken by the Japanese but he escaped.
- Q. Where does he live now?
- A. At the Chinese Refugee Center at 35 Felipe 11 Street Binondo, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Did you know a Chinese by the name of Leo Hui Ching?
- A. Yes, he was one of the persons that escaped from the Japanese February 11, 1945, and now lives at the Chinese Refugee Center at 35 Felipe 11 Street, Binondo, Manila, P. I. He was another of the six Chinese who came from Shanghai.
- Q. Did you know a Chinese named Lui Londa?
- A. Yes, he was in the group of six Chinese and he was killed by the Japanese in front of the air-raid shelter on February 11, 1945, just before the fifty-seven persons were taken away.

R E S T R I C T E D

therein, consisting of seven pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ So Luan
/t/ SO LUAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13 day of September, 1945.

/s/ Sheldon A. Key, 1st Lt., JAGD
SHELDON A. KEY, 1st Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, SHELDON A. KEY, 1st Lt., O-2052463, JAGD, and N. MARONILLA-SEVA, 1st Lt., O-34106, INF., P. A., certify that on September 6, 1945, personally appeared before us SO LUAN, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said SO LUAN read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

990 Isaac Peral Street,
Paco, Manila, P. I.

/s/ Sheldon A. Key, 1st Lt., JAGD
/t/ SHELDON A. KEY, 1st Lt., JAGD

13 September, 1945

/s/ N. Maronillo-Seva, 1st Lt., Inf.
/t/ N. MARONILLA-SEVA, 1st Lt., Inf.
P.A.
Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating
Detachment

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

R E S T R I C T E D

CHARLES S. HARN, after having been duly sworn, testified at the St. Luke's Hospital on Magdalena Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila, P. I., on 8 September, 1945, as follows:

- Q. Will you please state your name, age, address, and nationality?
A. Charles S. Harn, 29 years old, 1777 P. Guevara Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila, P. I., American-Filipino.
- Q. What is your profession?
A. Physician-Surgeon.
- Q. Where do you practice your profession now?
A. I practice here in Manila as house surgeon at the St. Luke's Hospital on Magdalena Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila, P. I.
- Q. Doctor, where did you get your medical training?
A. I finished my medical education at the University of Santo Tomas. I have practiced in this hospital for five years since my graduation.
- Q. Were you at St. Luke's Hospital in February, 1945?
A. Yes.
- Q. Are you acquainted with three Chinese, whose names are So Tay, Ang Be, and Auroro So, nine years old, daughter of Ang Be, all of whom resided at 34 Soler Street, Binondo, Manila, P. I.?
A. Yes. The members of their families had been my private patients and I treated these three persons in February 1945 for wounds which were inflicted by the Japanese.
- Q. Do you recall when you treated these persons?
A. Yes. I have the hospital record of So Tay which was made by me.
- Q. I hand you Exhibit P and ask you what it is if you know.
A. This is a certified copy of the "Patient Record" of So Tay showing he was admitted to St. Luke's Hospital at five o'clock in the afternoon of February 18, 1945, suffering from lacerated wounds in the hape of the neck, left shoulder, and abliomen, and was discharged at six P.M. on March 5, 1945. Condition good when discharged.
- Q. Is there any signature on that record?
A. Yes, my signature appears on that record.
- Q. That is the record you made at the time So Tay was confined in St. Luke's Hospital?
A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Is this Patient's Record of So Tay in the same condition as it was when it was made?
A. Yes.
- Q. Do you recall on what dates you treated Ang Be and her daughter Aurora So?
A. Yes. I treated them the same time I treated So Tay, from February 18, 1945 until March 5, 1945.

/s/ CSH

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- Q. Were they confined at St. Luke's Hospital during that time?
- A. Yes. They were in Room No. 2. All of these persons were confined in the same room where So Tay was confined.
- Q. Did you make a Patient's Record on Ang Be and her daughter Aurora So?
- A. Yes. But these have been lost or misplaced. As I can remember, I treated Ang Be for a stab wound of the right thigh and stab wounds of the right arm, and Aurora So was treated for stab wounds of the back, right chest, and right shoulder.
- Q. What medical history did these three persons give you of their wounds when they were admitted to the hospital on February 18, 1945?
- A. As I recall their wounds were the result of bayonet stabs inflicted by Japanese soldiers on or about 11 February, 1945, at the intersection of Isaac Peral and M. de Comillas Streets, Ermita, Manila, Manila, P. I. According to the history they gave me at the time of their admittance, they were in a group of about fifty persons who were taken there. The three persons were among the victims who escaped.
- Q. Can you describe what treatment was given these persons?
- A. Yes. The wounds of So Tay were open on his admission to the Hospital. They were clean-cut and appeared to have been given first aid treatment before he was admitted to St. Luke's Hospital. The wounds appeared to be about six days old. I dressed his wounds the first day and later sutured it and took care of him until March 5, 1945, when he was discharged from the hospital.
- Q. Can you describe what treatment you gave Ang Be and her daughter Aurora So?
- A. The treatment I gave to Ang Be was merely routine dressing of the wound with drainage of the thigh wound. With regard to Aurora So, I made aspiration of the blood in the right chest cavity twice and treated the wounds routinely. That is all, until they were discharged on March 5, 1945.
- Q. Did all these persons recover from the wounds?
- A. Yes, they all recovered from their wounds. Ang Be's wound treatment was continued at home for about two weeks.
- Q. Had Ang Be and Aurora So been treated in any place other than the hospital, prior to their admittance to St. Luke's Hospital?
- A. Yes. They were also treated at San Lazero Hospital and they were brought from there to this hospital.

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT # 146 - - Not Offered

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 147

RESTRICTED

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Exhibit No. 147

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 148

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U.S.A. vs Tomeyntki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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Received: _____

Exhibit No. 148

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EXHIBIT 149

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Exhibit No. 149

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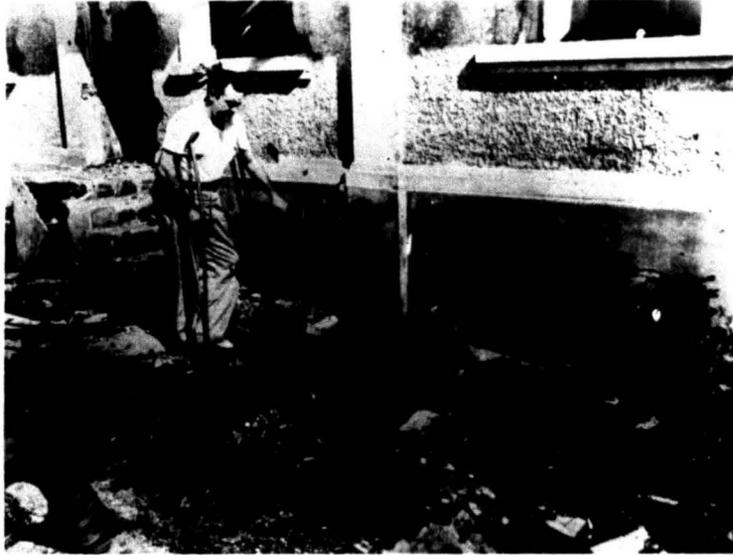


EXHIBIT 150

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Exhibit No. 150

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EXHIBIT 151

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Exhibit No. 151

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EXHIBIT 152

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EXHIBIT 153

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Exhibit No. 153

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EXHIBIT 154

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Exhibit No. 154

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EXHIBIT 155

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Exhibit No. 155

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EXHIBIT 156

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Exhibit No. 156

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EXHIBIT 157

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R E S T R I C T E D

Beatriz Teodora Amigo, after having been duly sworn testified on 27 June 1945 as follows:

Q What is your name?

A Beatriz Teodora Amigo.

Q What is your age?

A Thirty years.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino.

Q What is your religion?

A Catholic.

Q What is your occupation?

A Servant.

Q Where are you working now?

A In a house in the Manila Gas Compound on Otis Street, Paco District, Manila. There is no street number. My employers are Mr. and Mrs. Hans J. Benz.

Q Do you intend to stay with them long?

A Yes, but if I leave I will leave my address.

Q Were you a servant in the family of Mr. Albert P. Delfino?

A Yes.

Q How long did you work for that family?

A For six years.

Q Where was the Delfino family living during the month of February, 1945?

A At 1298, Interior Number One, Pennsylvania Street, Malate, District, Manila.

Q Were they living with another family?

A Yes, they were living with the family of Leopoldo Kahn.

Q What persons were living at the Kahn home around the first of February 1945?

A Raul Kahn, his wife, Getena, and their small son, whose name I do not know, Juanito Kahn, Mrs. Leopoldo Kahn, her name was Josephine Kahn, Pierre Kahn, Dennis Kahn, and Gilbert Kahn, Mr. Albert Delfino, Dolores Delfino, his wife, I knew her as Lolita, and Francis Delfino, Gloria, I do not know her last name, Segundina Butin, Miguel Butin and Rafaela Butin, two Chinese houseboys by the names of Apat and Akam, and myself. Mr. Leopoldo Kahn and been interned for a long time at Santo Tomas.

Q When did all these people leave the Kahn home?

A About the 7th of February, 1945.

Q Why did they leave?

A They were driven away by the Japanese.

Q Why did the Japanese drive them away?

A Because the Japanese were going to stay in that house.

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- Q Where did you go then?
A We went to a house at the corner of Pennsylvania and Dagonoy Streets, Malate District, Manila.
- Q Who went to this house?
A Everyone except Raul Kahn and his wife and child and the two Chinese servants, Akam and Apat.
- Q Do you know where Raul Kahn and his family went?
A Yes, they went to Aragon Street, I do not know the number.
- Q How long did you stay in the house at the corner of Pennsylvania and Dagonoy Streets and where did you go from there?
A Until the 9th of February, 1945. Then we went to a nearby air raid shelter on Pennsylvania Street.
- Q Do you know the address of that air raid shelter?
A No.
- Q What were the names of those who went to that air raid shelter?
A Juanito, Josephine, Gilbert, Dennis and Pierre Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. Delfino, Francis Delfino, Segundina, Rafaela and Miguel Butin, Gloria and myself.
- Q Were there any other persons in that air raid shelter?
A Yes, I do not know how many, but there were several more. They kept coming and going.
- Q Why did you go to the air raid shelter?
A Because the Japanese shells coming from near La Salle College, were hitting the house.
- Q When did you leave the air raid shelter?
A On the night of the 12th of February, 1945 at about 9:00 o'clock.
- Q Why did you leave there?
A Because we were taken by the Japanese.
- Q Who were taken by the Japanese?
A Mr. Delfino, Mrs. Delfino, Francis Delfino, myself, Segundina, Miguel and Rafaela Butin, a Chinese man named Ching, Igmedie Ramos and three Filipino ladies. The only names I know for two of them were Catalina and Sofia. The other one we called "the bad girl".
- Q What happened to the Kahns?
A Mr. Juanito Kahn, Mrs. Josephine Kahn, her three sons, Gilbert, Pierre, Dennis, and their servant Gloria, had left the air raid shelter earlier that evening, about six o'clock. When the house behind the air raid shelter began to burn, they went to the house of Mr. Pedro Campos.
- Q Where was this Campos house?
A It was next to the Casa Blanca Building on Taft Avenue in the Malate District, Manila. I do not know the street number.

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- Q Why is it that out of all the persons in that air raid shelter you and your group were the only ones to be taken by the Japanese?
A Because when the Japanese came only the twelve of us were left. All the rest had left several hours before.
- Q Where did the Japanese take you and your group?
A To the Reyes Apartments on Estrada Street, Malate District, Manila. We stayed there only a few minutes.
- Q Where did they take you then?
A On Taft Avenue.
- Q Where on Taft Avenue did they take you?
A Near the corner of Vito Cruz and Taft Avenue.
- Q To a place called the "White Dove?"
A Yes.
- Q Were you all tied up when the Japanese took you there?
A No, only the four men, Albert and Francis Delfino, Ching, the Chinese man, and Imedio Ramos.
- Q Who took you from the air raid shelter to the White Dove?
A Four Japanese soldiers.
- Q What kind of uniform were they wearing?
A Green uniforms.
- Q Did they have any insignia?
A I could not see any, but I am sure they wore green uniforms.
- Q Do you know the names of those Japanese soldiers?
A No, because that was the first time I saw them.
- Q What did the Japanese tell you when they took you from the air raid shelter?
A They told us that they were going to bring us to the Santa Escolastica College.
- Q Were you told why you were going to be taken to Santa Escolastica College?
A Yes, the Japanese were going to live in the air raid shelter.
- Q Were any shots fired by the Japanese while you were being taken to the White Dove?
A They fired once.
- Q Was the shot directed at you or at your group?
A No, it was fired in the air.
- Q How long did your group stay at the White Dove?
A From about 9:00 in the evening of the 12th to 9:00 in the morning of the 13th of February.
- Q Where did you stay at the White Dove?
A Outside the White Dove.
- Q Did the four Japanese stay there with you?
A No, the soldiers who took us from the air raid shelter

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to the White Dove were relieved by two other soldiers.

Q Where did these two Japanese come from?

A They came from the White Dove.

Q What color was their uniform?

A It was a dark green uniform.

Q Did you see any insignia on their uniform?

A I did not notice.

Q Were there any other Japanese soldiers in or around the White Dove?

A Yes, there were many.

Q How many?

A More than a hundred.

Q What was the color of their uniforms?

A Some wore green, some brown khaki, and some orange-colored shirts.

Q What happened to your group during the morning of 13 February?

A In the morning of that day, the Japanese brought another man to our group. A German. Then I saw a Japanese officer talking with the soldiers and I understood that the officer ordered the soldiers to kill us. Suddenly, they tied all of us up. I could understand some common Japanese words. I had learned a few.

Q How many officers did you see?

A Only one.

Q Where did you see him?

A Only at the White Dove.

Q How did you know that he was an officer?

A I was told by the soldiers.

Q Do you know his name?

A No.

Q Did you see any insignia?

A I saw something pinned on his collar and he was wearing a sword.

Q Was the entire group tied when you left the White Dove?

A Yes.

Q How were you tied?

A Our hands were tied behind our backs, with very thin cord. The German was tied with a much larger cord. All were tied separately except Mr. Albert Delfino and I. We were tied together. And Segundina Butin and her son, they were also tied together. We, however, all were able to break apart and to separate from each other, so that when we reached the house of the murder, all, of us were tied separately.

Q Where were you taken from the White Dove?

A We were taken to a house at 1609 Taft Avenue, Malate District, Manila.

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- Q How many Japanese took the group to that house?
A Only two.
- Q What was the color of their uniform?
A Something like khaki uniform.
- Q Did they have revolvers and rifles?
A Only rifles with fixed bayonets.
- Q Where was the group taken in this house?
A On the second floor.
- Q Were there any other Japanese soldiers in the house where you were taken?
A None. But I saw two Japanese soldiers pouring gasoline and burning the house next door.
- Q Where were you taken on the second floor of that house?
A In a small room.
- Q What happened there?
A When we were already on the second floor we were ordered to form three lines with our backs to the soldiers. I, Segundina, her two children, and the Chinese were in the middle line. The three Delfinos were in the line on my left. The German, who was at my right, had with him in the third line Igmedio Ramos, Catalina, Sofia, and the "bad girl". The Japanese tied then the three of us, I, the German and Mr. Delfino, with a much larger cord. They tied us together. Then they made us kneel down and pray while they laughed. We stood up again. The others were left tied separately. After this, one of the two soldiers immediately went downstairs. The Delfinos then kissed each other good-bye and Mrs. Delfino kissed me good-bye too. Then the soldier went to the Delfinos and shot them one by one, after which we all fell down. The Japanese then went around to the Chinese man who was shouting and bayoneted him. I saw the soldier do this. I did not see him bayonet Igmedio Ramos but I believe he did because I saw a wound on Igmedio Ramos.
- Q How many shots did you hear?
A Only three shots.
- Q What happened after you heard the shots and saw the bayonetting?
A The Japanese left because the other Japanese from downstairs called for them as the burning house as about to collapse.
- Q How did you escape?
A Segundina got loose and untied her children. Then I asked her to untie me. After that everybody untied each other.
- Q Were the Delfinos and the Chinese dead?
A They were all dead.
- Q How do you know they were dead?
A I tried to lift each one of the Delfinos and I untied their hands, also the Chinese man. But I saw them lifeless.

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- Q Did you notice if they were breathing?
A They were not.
- Q Where was Mr. Delfino shot?
A He was shot in the center of his back.
- Q How do you know?
A I saw the wound.
- Q Where was Mrs. Delfino shot?
A In the same place as Mr. Delfino.
- Q Did you see that wound?
A Yes.
- Q Where was Francis Delfino shot?
A Also in the same part.
- Q Did you see his wound?
A Yes.
- Q Where was the Chinese man bayoneted?
A He was bayoneted in the right upper side of his back and also on his right hip.
- Q Did you see those wounds?
A Yes.
- Q Did you see the actual wounds on these bodies?
A No, I saw the holes in their clothes with blood around the holes and blood in the mouth of Mr. Delfino.
- Q Where was Ramos wounded?
A On the right upper side of his back.
- Q What happened after you examined the four dead bodies?
A When we saw that they were dead, we left them and escaped from the house. Went down the stairs and we jumped to the ground through a window on the side of the house. The German, I believe, went out the front door. He had a towel over his head.
- Q Where did you go then?
A We climbed a papaya tree and passed over the wall and ran through an open space where houses were burned and then proceeded to the American School in Pasay. But I do not know on what street the school was located.
- Q Does that school have any other name?
A I only know it as the American school.
- Q Who went to the American School?
A Myself and Sofia went to the front of the school. I believe Segundina, Rafaela, Miguel and the "bad girl" went to the back of the school. I don't know where the others went.
- Q Did you see the "bad girl" in this school?
A Two days after that I met this girl who used to be with the Japanese. That is why we called her the "bad girl". She showed me her wounds which were at her left at her back above her waist. She told me she was bayoneted at the time of the killing of the Delfinos.

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Q Where does she live now?

A I do not know.

Q Will you describe Catalina, Sofia and the "bad girl"?
A Catalina was very thin, around thirty years of age, dark-complexioned, and had black long hair. She was a cook. She worked with Igmedio Ramos. I do not know where she is living now. Sofia was married. She was around twenty-eight years old, fat and tall, had black complexion and short curly hair. She was a cook of the Garcias who lived near the air raid shelter on Pennsylvania Street, She is now living with the Garcias across the street from the Malacanan Palace. The "bad girl" had a round face, short curly black hair, a fair complexion and was around twenty-four years old. I do not know her name or where she is now.

Q Will you describe the German?

A The German was about fifty years old, tall, fairly well built, white-complexioned and had black hair. I do not know his name or where he can be found.

Q Will you describe the Chinese?

A He was short and very thin.. He was around twenty-three years old, had black hair and a fair complexion.

Q Can you describe Igmedio Ramos?

A Igmedio was around forty-nine years old, black-complexioned, had black hair with some gray streaks, was tall and thin. I think he lives at 1228 Pennsylvania Street, Malate District, Manila.

Q Do you know what happened to the bodies of the Delfino family and the Chinese man named Ching?

A I am sure they were all burned.

Q Do you know why the Japanese took you to this house and killed the Delfino family and the Chinese man?

A I do not know.

Q Were any of you armed?

A No.

Q Did any of you resist the Japanese soldiers in any way?

A No, none of us.

Q What was Mr. Albert Delfino's work?

A He was the Venezuelan Consul. I always saw the "Coat of Arms" in front of his house and all the while I was working for him, he has been telling us he was the Consul of Venezuela.

Q I hand you Exhibit B and ask you what it is.

A It is a picture of the "Coat of Arms" of Mr. Delfino.

Q Did he have it with him in the air raid shelter?

A Yes, he had it there.

Q Is it true picture of that 'Coat of Arms?'

A Yes.

Q Do you know anything else about the death of the Delfinos and of the Chinese man?

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EXHIBIT 159

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

~~Defense~~

Exhibit No. 159

Received: _____

R E S T R I C T E D

Ignidie Ramos, after having been duly sworn, testified on 7 July 1945 as follows:

- Q What is your name, age, nationality and religion?
A I am Ignidie Ramos, forty-five years old. My nationality is Philippine and my religion is Catholic.
- Q Where do you live?
A 800 F. B. Harrison Street, Pasay, Rizal Province, Philippine Islands.
- Q What is your present occupation?
A My present occupation is selling whiskey.
- Q Where were you living on the first of February, 1945?
A I was living in an apartment house on Pennsylvania Street, Malate District, Manila. I believe the address was 1417, that may not be the number, I am not sure now. I lived there in the apartment of Mr. Francisco Pellicer. I was the chauffeur for his family.
- Q Who were the servants of the Pellicer family?
A Catalina Besnal Ramos, my wife, was their cook, and Sofia, I do not know her last name, was their laundry woman.
- Q What other families lived in that apartment house?
A In the apartment next to ours lived the Kahn family and the Delfino family.
- Q Did you know the Delfino family?
A Yes, but I only knew the name of Francis Delfino. I knew Mr. and Mrs. Delfino when I saw them, but I did not know their names until after they were dead.
- Q Can you describe the Delfinos?
A Francis Delfino was about seventeen or eighteen years old. He had dark brown hair, was very tall, about six feet tall. He was quite dark and had some pimples on his face. His father was white-haired and had a big stomach. He was short and was about sixty years old. Mrs. Delfino was a small lady. She had white hair and wore glasses. She was very thin and was about forty-five.
- Q Do you know the names of Mr. and Mrs. Delfino?
A Yes, shortly after they were killed I learned that Mr. Delfino's name was Albert, and that his wife's name was Lolita.
- Q Were you ever in an air raid shelter at 1431 Pennsylvania Street, Malate District, Manila?
A Yes. There were two air raid shelters at that address. The Japanese had built them. They were large and hid a lot of people. I lived for about two weeks in those air raid shelters. At first, I lived in the one inside the wall with about two hundred other people. Later, when the Japanese burned the surrounding houses, I moved into the one out near the street.
- Q How did you happen to leave the air raid shelter near the street?
A About eight o'clock at night the Japanese came and said, "Hey, you all inside. Come out." We all came out, we

/s/ I.R.

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were afraid. Mr. Delfino, his wife and Francis Delfino were in there too. Mr. Delfino was fat and could not come out fast. Finally, twelve of us came out, the seven bad girls were left inside the shelter. These bad girls had much rice and clothing because the Japanese had been supporting them. There had been eight bad girls in that air raid shelter. We now had the eighth one with us. I do not know why.

Q What happened then?

A The Japanese tied all the men. They marched us until we came near the Reyes Apartments which was in front of the La Salle College, Taft Avenue, Malate District, Manila.

Q Who were the twelve people that were taken from the air raid shelter to the Reyes Apartments?

A The twelve were myself, my wife, Catalina, Sofia, the laundry woman of the Pellicers, Mr. and Mrs. Delfino and Francis Delfino, the "bad girl", and old oldy, a little girl and a little boy, whose names I do not know, a Chinese man, I have never seen him before but I heard the Japanese call him Ching, and a Filipino girl named Beatriz Amigo.

Q How many Japanese soldiers accompanied you to the Reyes Apartments?

A I am not sure as it was very dark, but I believe there were about fifteen around us.

Q What happened then?

A After a little while two Japanese soldiers marched us to the corner of Vito Cruz Street and Taft Avenue, Malate District, Manila, where a Japanese captain was watching with a field glass. There was a refreshment parlor there.

Q What was it called?

A It was called the White Dove.

Q What happened next?

A We sat on the sidewalk outside the White Dove all night long. In the morning of the next day Francis Delfino told us that none of us should talk to the Japanese but he alone. Then he talked to a captain and asked him to bring us to the Santa Escolastica College because we have no food, no anything.

Q How do you know that this Japanese was a captain?

A Because Francis attempted to talk to another Japanese soldier and this soldier told Francis to talk to the Captain, so Francis talked to the Captain.

Q Did this captain have a sword?

A Yes.

Q What happened then?

A After Francis talked to him, this captain got a rope and tied all of us including the ladies with our hands behind our backs about two feet apart. Then he and another

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captain took us to 1609 Taft Avenue. We went into that house and up to the second floor.

- Q Did this second captain wear a saber?
A Yes, and he had a rifle with a bayonet also.
- Q Can you describe the uniform of these two captains?
A They wore woolen uniform, dark green color, leather boots and also woolen caps.
- Q Did they have any insignia on their collars?
A They did have but I do not remember what.
- Q How do you think a Japanese captain came to be carrying a rifle and a bayonet?
A I think he got them from one of the soldiers at the White Dove.
- Q Did you know any of the soldiers at the White Dove?
A I never saw any of them before.
- Q How many Japanese soldiers were around the White Dove?
A I saw about ten soldiers at the White Dove and there were about fifteen across the street. They had a machine gun on a barricade at the White Dove and the Captain watched with a field glass.
- Q Did any other person join your party while you were at the White Dove?
A Yes, it was the old German. He joined us at the White Dove. The Japanese tied him up also.
- Q So thirteen people were taken by the Japanese into the house at 1609 Taft Avenue?
A Yes.
- Q What happened when you reached the second floor of the house at 1609 Taft Avenue?
A The captain told us to kneel on the floor. Then when we knelt there was an explosion. I thought they had thrown a hand grenade for the explosion was loud and I saw smoke and fire. Something hit my shoulder but did not wound me.
- Q How were you arranged as you knelt on the floor?
A We were in three lines and we all knelt sidewise to the Japanese.
- Q In what line were the Delfinos?
A Mr. Delfino and Francis Delfino were in the line closest to the Japanese. Mrs. Delfino and the Chinese man, Ching, were in the middle line and Catalina, Sofia and I were in the line farthest from the Japanese. I do not know in what lines the others were but we were all close together and the three lines were close together too.
- Q What happened after the explosion?
A When the explosion came we all fell down in a heap. I fell on my side and pretended to be dead but I looked from under my eyelids.
- Q What did you see?

R E S T R I C T E D

- A The Japanese with the bayonet came forward and stabbed Mr. Delfino, Francis Delfino, then Mrs. Delfino and then the Chinese man. They were the closest to him. I lay still until I thought they had gone. The room was already burning and I thought they were gone. I moved and looked around, but they were still there. The soldier came and jabbed his bayonet into my hip and against the bone.
- Q What did you do then?
A I fell down and lay still again. I pretended to be dead.
- Q What happened next?
A When the Japanese went away we all got up. My wife, Catalina, untied my hands and then everybody untied each other. Four dead bodies still lay on the floor. They were the Delfinos and the Chinese man. I touched the Delfinos and shook them but they did not move. All four of them were covered with blood and blood was running on the floor. They were dead. When we knew they could not come we all went downstairs and out through the door.
- Q What did you do next? Where did you go then?
A We climbed the wall at the back of the house. While we were climbing up the wall the Japanese saw us and fired at us, but they did not hit any of us. Then we ran away. Catalina and I were together when we arrived at Taft Avenue and Bernabe Street. There were many Japanese there. They asked me in Japanese, "Where are the other Japanese?" I said, "Many, many at Vito Cruz." So then these Japanese went off in the direction of Vito Cruz.
- Q Did you know any of the Japanese you saw from the time you left the air raid shelter at 1431 Pennsylvania Street?
A I did not know any of them.
- Q Do you know what unit any of those Japanese belong to?
A I only know that they were all in the Navy.
- Q Can you describe the Chinese man?
A Ching was about five feet, two or three inches tall. He had black hair, was thin, and was about twenty-five years old.
- Q Will you describe the German?
A He was very thin, was about five feet, five inches tall, and had black hair that was partly gray. He was about fifty years old.
- Q Will you describe the "bad girl"?
A She was about five feet, two inches tall, slender and very nicely built. She had black hair and was about twenty-two years old. She was a Filipino.
- Q Do you know the names of any of these three people?
A No, only Ching. That was the name of the Chinese man.
- Q Do you know where the German or the "Bad Girl" lives?
A I do not know.

/s/ I.R.

R E S T R I C T E D

Q Do you know what became of the bodies of the Delfines and the Chinese man?

A All I know is they must have burned with the house.

Q Was the house completely burned?

A Yes. I passed along that street about four or five days afterwards and I saw it was completely burned out.

Q I hand you Exhibit A and ask you what it is?

A It is the house at 1609 Taft Avenue after it was burned

Q Is that exactly the way it looked when you saw it four or five days after the 13th of February 1945?

A It is the same except that some of the roofing and grill work, which have since been carried away, are not shown.

Q I hand you Exhibit C and ask you what it is?

A It is the picture of the scar on my hip which was caused by the bayonet of the Japanese in the house at 1609 Taft Avenue on the 13th of February 1945.

Q When was that picture taken?

A It was taken later, on the 7th of July 1945.

Q Does it truly represent your scar as it looked on 7 July 1945?

A Yes. The scar is right at the end of the pencil.

Q If you leave your present address, will you leave word with Mr. Ge Quie Lay at 800 F. B. Harrison, Pasay, Rizal Province, Philippine Islands, where you are going?

A I will.

Q Do you know anything more about the death of the Delfino family and of Ching, the Chinese man?

A No.

/S/ Igmidio Ramos
/T/ IGMIDIO RAMOS

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)
PROVINCE OF RIZAL) SS
MUNICIPALITY OF PASAY)

I, Igmidio Ramos, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have had read to me the interpretation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Igmidio Ramos
/T/ IGMIDIO RAMOS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July 1945.

/S/ Alf C. Watson
/T/ ALF C. WATSON
2d Lt., JAGD

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EXHIBIT 161

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 161

Received: _____

RESTRICTED

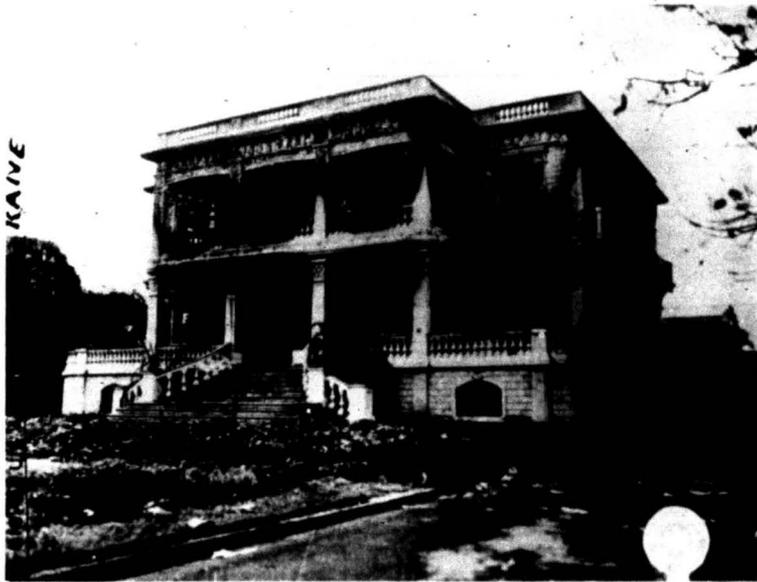


EXHIBIT 162

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 162

Received: _____

RESTRICTED

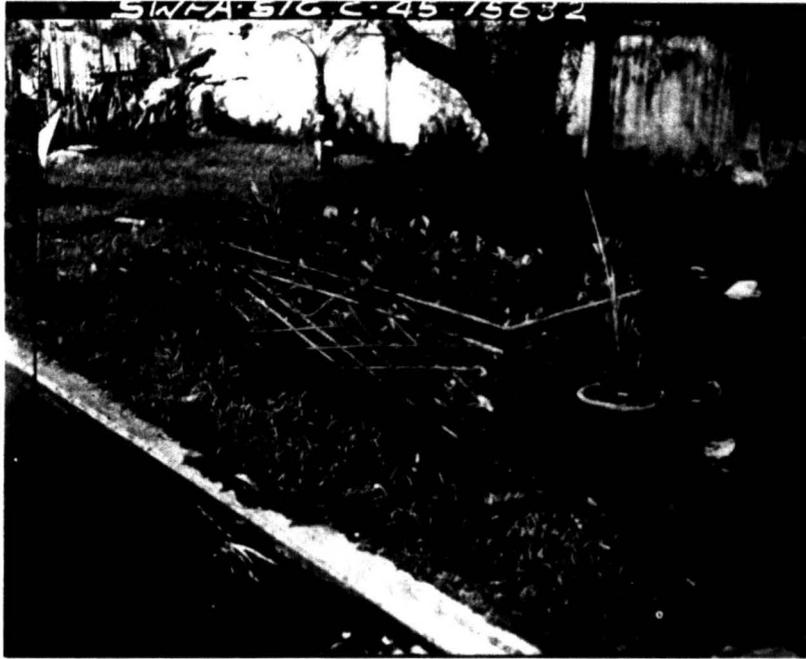


EXHIBIT 163

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Exhibit No. 163

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EXHIBIT 164

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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EXHIBIT 165

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Exhibit No. 165

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EXHIBIT 166

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

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Exhibit No. 166

Received: _____

PROSECUTIONS EXHIBIT #167

Not Offered

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LIST OF BODIES BURIED

Carlos Perez Rubio
Sra. De Perez Rubio
Rosie Perez Rubio
Javier Perez Rubio
Lupita Perez Rubio
Mr. H. T. Fox
Mrs. H. T. Fox
Mrs. Hier

Akong
Maximino Corteza
Ricardo
Jose* alive
Pedro
Ciong Hing Cho Hing-Cho
Porfirio
Ferfecto

Pelahia
Teria
Marina
Norma
Maria
Igna - anak pa na tatlo
Alfredo
Maria kapatid ni Pelahia at anak na isa,
si Alfonso.
Hindi kilala - 3 pang bangkay.
Pio Ninionwebo
Mrs. Hair

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Exhibit 0

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George E. Murray
Lt. USNR.

USA. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

~~Witness~~
Received:

2 Nov 45 Exhibit No. 168

RESTRICTED

PROSECUTIONS EXHIBIT #169

Rejected

RESTRICTED

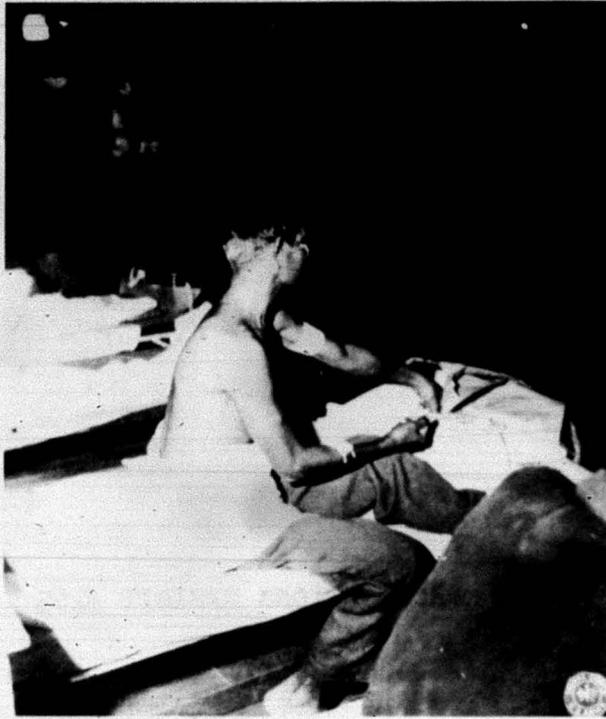


EXHIBIT 170

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomeynki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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Exhibit No. 170

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EXHIBIT 171

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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Defense

Exhibit No. 171

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GODOFREDO G. RIVERA, 31 years of age, of Filipino nationality, residing at Santa Lucia St., San Fernando, Pampanga, after having been duly sworn upon his oath, did, on 22 June 1945, testify in English as follows:

Q What is your full name?

A Godofredo G. Rivera.

Q When and where were you born?

A I was born April 26, 1914, in Mexico, Pampanga.

Q How old are you at the present time?

A 31.

Q What is your nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Are you married or single?

A Single.

Q What is your present address?

A Santa Lucia St., San Fernando, Pampanga.

Q With whom are you residing?

A With my mother: Oliva G. Vda. de Rivera; and my sisters: Carmen G. Rivera, Adelaida G. Rivera, and Concordia G. Rivera. My father is deceased. This is now our home.

Q If you should not remain at your present address, who would be certain to know where you may be located and what is their present address?

A My brother Dr. Alfredo Rivera at the Provincial Hospital, San Fernando, Pampanga.

Q How long have you lived in your present address?

A Since the 9th of March, 1945.

Q Previous to that, where did you live?

A I lived at 1177 Dart St., Manila, for about six months until the Japanese burned our home on or about the 11th day of February, 1945, and then lived at 684 Extramadura, Manila before I moved here.

Q How much education have you had?

A I am a graduate of the Far Eastern University with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce.

Q What is your present occupation?

A At the present time I am one of the co-workers in the Esquire Club in San Fernando, Pampanga. But previous to the Japanese invasion, I worked in the record department of the Asiatic Petroleum Corporation in Manila.

Q Did you live in the city of Manila during the time of the Japanese occupation?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you suffer some mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese military forces?

A Yes, I did.

Q On what date and where did this take place?

A On February 10, 1945, a short distance from 1177 Dart St., Manila.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

- 1 - Defense

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Q Will you tell exactly what happened?

A It happened this way. It was about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon of February 10th when three Japanese came to our house asking in Japanese dialect if there are any men in the house. We, my brother, Arturo Rivera, my nephew, Aquilino Rivera, my brother-in-law, Amando Tancuaco, and myself asked them what they wanted. The Japanese told us that we had to go and dig trenches for them. We came out of the house to go with them, and as soon as we got outside, our hands were tied behind us. They marched us off east from our house to an open field about 200 meters away. We saw already other captured Filipinos tied up, numbering approximately 250. The Japanese had them grouped together in a squatting position. The American planes were flying overhead at this time, so the Japanese took us to a nearby place where there were a lot of houses, trees, and bushes. We were lined up in one long row in a squatting position. About 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the Japanese began to take the Filipino male civilians away in groups of ten from the opposite end of the line from where I was squatting. I heard later that all of those that they took away from that end of the line were beheaded, but I didn't see this. On our end of the line, the Japanese took us one at a time and took us to a place about twenty meters away and made us kneel down facing the sun and then shot us with a rifle. I was kneeling on a bank, and the moment I was hit by a bullet, I toppled over the bank down into some water. I was unconscious for a time, but later revived and opened one of my eyes and the Japanese were still there waiting for another victim. I pretended I was dead so that the Japanese would not shoot me again. When it became dark, and after they had shot all of us, the Japanese left the place and then I began to crawl back and got to my home. My sister, Filomena R. Tancuaco, treated me for my gunshot wound, and we stayed in our home that night. In the afternoon of the next day, the Japanese began to burn all the houses in the district. My family then hid me and my nephew, Aquilino Rivera, whom the Japanese had tried to behead, but who escaped with a deep saber cut in his neck, in a cart and put as many of our belonging as they could on top of us, and moved us to a place that had already been burned down. We spent the night in that place behind a high wall with the Japanese on the opposite side. During the night, the Japanese were shelling the approaching Americans. The next morning, we went back to our home which was burned clear to the ground and made a temporary shelter. About two days later, which I think was on February 13, the Americans came and told us to go to the Singalong Church. We spent the night in the church during which the Japanese shelled our neighborhood. The following day, we moved to a safer place in Santa Ana. Late in the afternoon, my nephew, Aquilino Rivera, and I were taken to the St. Lukes Hospital by an American ambulance where we were treated by the doctors and spent the night. The next morning, we were moved to the San Lazaro Hospital, where my brother Alfredo Rivera, who is the house physician, gave us further treatment and then took us to his home.

Q Will you described the wound you received when you were shot by the Japanese?

A The bullet entered the back of my neck and came out the cheek on the right side of my face and it fractured my jaw.

Q Were you shot more than once?

A Once only.

Q Who was it that shot you?

A One of the Japanese marines who was in the place they took me.

Q Who else now living was present and witnessed your being shot?

A No one that I know of.

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- Q Did you see the Japanese shoot or wound any of the other Filipino civilians before or after you were shot?
- A Yes, I did. After I was shot and regained consciousness, I saw about ten more Filipino men shot by the Japanese.
- Q Can you give the names of any of those that you saw shot?
- A My brother, Arturo Rivera, and my brother-in-law, Amando Tancuaco, were shot and killed by the Japanese on February 10, 1945, but I did not see them killed.
- Q Do you know if the Japanese shot or wounded any other Filipino civilians at that time?
- A After the Japanese left I saw approximately 120 dead Filipino civilians in the immediate vicinity. Some had been shot and some had been beheaded.
- Q Can you give the names of any of the dead Filipino civilians that you saw?
- A I remember seeing the dead body of my brother Arturo Rivera and my brother-in-law Amando Tancuaco, but I remember no others.
- Q How many members of the Japanese military forces did you see on the 10th of February, 1945?
- A There were approximately twenty.
- Q To what branch or service did they belong?
- A They belonged to the Japanese marines.
- Q How did you know this?
- A Well, by their uniform and, besides, the talk was that the marines were the ones who defended the city.
- Q Will you describe their uniform?
- A It was green in color and they had an anchor on their collars and also an anchor on their hats.
- Q Were there any officers present at that time?
- A I think there was one. He was wearing an officer's blouse, boots, carrying a sword, and a pistol too.
- Q Can you give a personal description of him?
- A I don't remember.
- Q Can you describe any of the twenty Japanese?
- A They have all the same description: bow-legged, short, stout, and looked like any ordinary Japanese.
- Q Do you know the name of the company or unit to which any of the Japanese belonged?
- A No.
- Q You say you saw the dead bodies of your brother, Arturo Rivera, and your brother-in-law, Amando Tancuaco?
- A Yes.
- Q Where was it that you saw them?
- A My brother, Arturo Rivera, was taken away just before I was taken to be shot. I saw him lying dead at a spot near the place they shot me.
- Q Did you see your brother again after the Japanese left?
- A I saw my brother lying in the water. He was dead, and I tried to move him to a dry place, but I was too weak.

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Q Were you certain he was dead?

A I was certain of his death.

Q Where did you see your brother-in-law who was also killed?

A In another group of dead nearby.

Q How had he been killed?

A I think he was also shot.

Q Was it in the same vicinity and at about the same time that you were shot?

A Yes.

Q Did you see the bodies of your brother, Arturo Rivera, or your brother-in-law, Amando Tancuaco, at any later time?

A No. After I escaped I was afraid to go back and after the Americans came they forbade us to go to that location.

Q Do you know where either of them were buried?

A No, I do not.

Q How many Japanese were there in the group that shot you?

A One guard carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet and another one with a pistol took me from the line and marched me to a place about twenty meters away where there was an open space. Here there were about five Japanese with rifles, and they were some distance apart. It seemed the guards were taking certain of us to each of these Japanese, because I saw dead Filipino men lying around each of the five Japanese who had rifles.

Q Was the guard with the pistol an officer?

A No. The only officer I saw was going back and forth along the line shouting orders, but he did not do the shooting. On the way going to the place where they shot us, other Japanese were around.

Q Can you give a description of any of the five Japanese that you saw there with the rifles?

A Only that they were dressed like Japanese marines. I was very frightened and I don't remember anything else about them.

Q Can you give a description of the one that shot you?

A No, they made me kneel down and face the sun.

Q Can you give a description of either of the two guards that took you to the place you were shot?

A No, I don't remember.

Q You have previously said that you could not give a description of the one Japanese officer that you saw going up and down the line shouting orders, is that correct?

A Yes, I was frightened and I do not remember.

Q Do you know the names of any other of the Filipino men who were able to escape?

A None, except my nephew, Aquilino Rivera.

Q Where does your nephew, Aquilino Rivera, reside?

A He lives here in San Fernando, Pampanga. I will show you where he lives.

Q Did you hear anything said that might give a clue to the name of the officer or the names of any of the Japanese marines or the unit to which they belonged?

A No.

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Q In what language did they speak?

A Japanese.

Q Did you understand it?

A No, I didn't. But my nephew, Aquilino Rivera, understands a little. I understood what they wanted by signs they made.

Q Do you know the name or the identity of the Japanese commander who was in charge in the district you were living on the 10th of February, 1945?

A No, I don't.

Q Had you or any member of your family disobeyed the Japanese or given them any cause for their mistreatment of you?

A No, there was none.

Q Do you remember anything that was said by the Japanese before, during or after you were shot?

A There was one Japanese who went to the place where we were grouped. He had a sore foot. He told us that Americans and Filipinos are friends; Japanese and Filipinos, no. That was all I understood.

Q Have you told everything that you can recall concerning the mistreatment of yourself and the other persons at the hands of the Japanese military forces?

A I think so.

Q Can you give the names of any of the other witnesses that you can recall?

A They are all dead, except my nephew, Aquilino Rivera. I also remember, now, that a friend, Nicolas Musni, also escaped. He was taken away with a group of Filipino men, among whom were several of the toughs from our neighborhood. I understand they overpowered the Japanese guards and got away.

Q Can you tell where Nicolas Musni may be located at the present time?

A I heard that he is a member of the Filipino guerrilla forces, but where he is now, I do not know.

Q I show you a sketch, marked for identification as Exhibit "A", and ask you what it represents?

A It is a sketch of the vicinity where I formerly lived at 1177 Dart St., Manila.

Q Will you place on the sketch, using the letter "S", the approximate location of the spot where you and the other Filipino men were shot?

A Yes sir. (witness marked on the sketch, which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A", the letter "S").

Q Will you mark on the sketch using the letter "V" the approximate locations of the dead bodies of the other Filipino men that you saw?

A Yes sir. (witness marked on the sketch, which is attached hereto as Exhibit "A", a series of "V's".)

Q Do you have anything further to relate?

A No, I am certain I have told everything.

/s/ Godofredo G. Rivera
/t/ GODOFREDO G. RIVERA

RESTRICTED

Commonwealth of the Philippines)
Province of Pampanga) SS
Municipality of San Fernando)

I, GODOFREDO G. RIVERA, 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/ Godofredo G. Rivera
/t/ GODOFREDO G. RIVERA

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

/s/ Thomas A. Cannon
/t/ THOMAS A. CANNON
2nd Lt., JAGD

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, THOMAS A. CANNON, 2nd Lt., 02052522, JAGD, certify that on 22 June, 1945, personally appeared before me GODOFREDO G. RIVERA and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said GODOFREDO G. RIVERA read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Municipality of San Fernando
Province of Pampanga

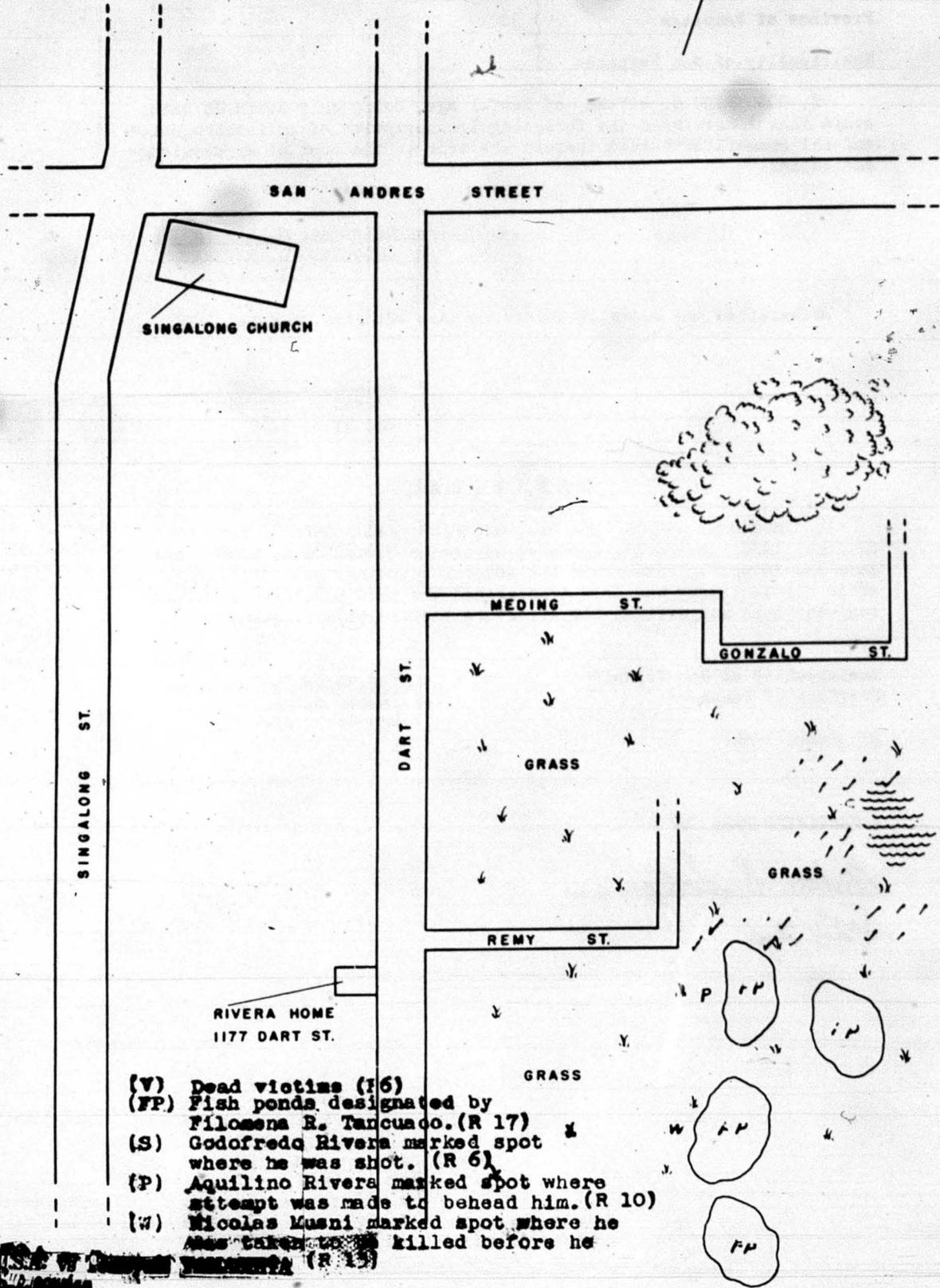
/s/ Thomas A. Cannon
/t/ THOMAS A. CANNON
2nd Lt. JAGD

27 June, 1945

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

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- (V) Dead victims (16)
- (FP) Fish ponds designated by Filomena R. Tancuado. (R 17)
- (S) Godofredo Rivera marked spot where he was shot. (R 6)
- (P) Aquilino Rivera marked spot where attempt was made to behead him. (R 10)
- (W) Nicolas Masni marked spot where he was taken to be killed before he

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Exhibit No. 193

EXHIBIT A

RESTRICTED

Eq. 113

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 174

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 174

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 175

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 175

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 176

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 176

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 177

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 177

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 178

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 178

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 179

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 179

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 180

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 180

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 181

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 181

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 182

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 182

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 183

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense
Received: _____

Exhibit No. 183

R E S T R I C T E D



EXHIBIT 184

R E S T R I C T E D

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuti YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 184

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 185

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 185

R E S T R I C T E D



EXHIBIT 186

R E S T R I C T E D

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 186

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 187

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 187

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 188

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Received: _____

Exhibit No. 188

RESTRICTED

7-22

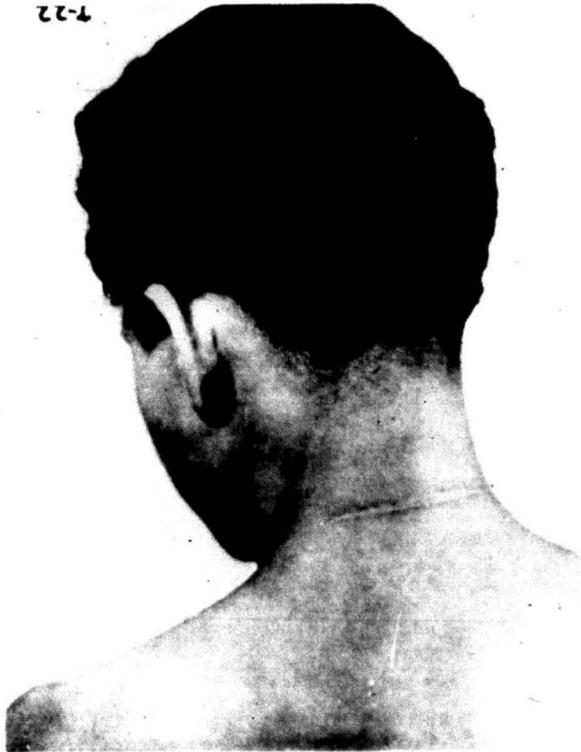


EXHIBIT 189

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 189

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 190

RESTRICTED

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 190

Received: _____

RESTRICTED



EXHIBIT 191

RESTRICTED U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Defense

Exhibit No. 191

Received: _____

RESTRICTED

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

AG 000.5 (9 Sep 45)JA

AP0 500
9 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

I. INVESTIGATION:

This investigation was undertaken on the basis of information contained in "Report of Investigation of Alleged Atrocities by Members of the Japanese Imperial Forces in Manila and other Parts of Luzon, Philippine Islands", made by Colonel Emil KRAUSE, IGD, and Lt. Colonel R. Graham BOSWORTH, IGD, of XIV Corps Headquarters, and was conducted during the period 20 June-23 August 1945 by Capt. John S. McCONAGHY, JAGD, 1st Lt. Bert T. COMBS, JAGD, 2d Lt. Thomas A. CANNON, JAGD, and 2d Lt. Abbott H. JONES, Jr., JAGD, Investigator-Examiners, War Crimes Branch, Office of the Theater Judge Advocate, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, APO 500, pertaining to the following:

The murder and attempted murder of more than four hundred male civilians in the Paco District of Manila, Philippine Islands on 10 February 1945 by members of the Imperial Japanese Armed Forces in violation of the provisions of Paragraphs 19 and 299, Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10, 1 October 1940.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

On the afternoon of 10 February 1945, in the Paco District of Manila, near Dart Street, members of the Imperial Japanese Navy and Army assembled a large number (estimated from 200 to 700) of male civilian residents of the area upon the pretext of having them do some work for food. They were then taken to an open field on Remy Street, lined up and their hands were tied behind their backs and they were held there for about two hours (R 2, 12, 42, 49, 61, 67).

At about 1700 hours, without stating any reason and with no preliminaries, the Japanese began systematically to murder and wound these helpless civilians in an apparent effort to wipe out all males in the area (R 37, 116, 126, 143). The methods of execution took three forms:

a. Men were taken singly from one end of the line to the edge of a small stream, the Estero Triba, or to one of several fish ponds nearby (Ex. A, BB). There the victims were forced to kneel, and, while in this position, they were shot or struck across the neck with a sword so that their bodies fell into the stream or pond (R 2, 7). One victim was found later in this area with his ears and nose cut off and his eyes gouged out (R 189). Approximately one hundred bodies were found along the edge of the stream and near the fish ponds (R 13, 178, 183, 189).

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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

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b. Ten at a time were taken from the other end of the line, marched through a hole in a wall at 1186 Singalong Street (Ex. BB), and after being blindfolded were placed in a large deep hole dug in the ground. When these victims had been so placed, hand grenades were thrown among them and the dead and wounded were then covered with sand and dirt. Another group was then placed in the same hole and similarly killed (R 49). Four large holes were found later at this address filled with partly buried bodies (R 55), and a conservative estimate indicates that at least one hundred men were killed at this place.

c. Other groups of ten were forced to climb a "balcony" to the second story of a house at 1195 Singalong Street (Ex. BB) and taken into a room with a hole in the floor. While blindfolded and tied, they were compelled to kneel, one at a time, over the hole in the floor, and their executioner then chopped them across the back of the neck with a large sword, their headless bodies falling through the hole into the room below. Some, whose heads were not severed from their bodies and who survived, were shot by a soldier who stood outside the window of the lower room (Ex. AA; R 62, 67, 72, 76, 81). Two hundred charred bodies were found later in the burned ruins of this house (R 270).

III. VICTIMS:

a. As a result of these acts, the following identified civilians were murdered:

	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
1.	ALCID, Regino	24	M	Filipino	1178 Singalong St., Paco, Manila, Philippine Islands	55, 56, 139
2.	BAGAMASBAD, Bonifacio	35	M	Filipino	Unknown	230
3.	BAJA, Ricardo	19	M	Filipino	Unknown	178, 189
4.	BALLETA, Eugenio	65	M	Filipino	1188 Dart St., Paco, Manila	196
5.	BALLETA, Estanislao	39	M	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	118, 178
6.	BASA, Calixto	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
7.	BENITEZ, Jesus	32	M	Filipino	1157 Int. Dart St., Paco, Manila	212
8.	BOADO, Fernando	18	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
9.	BOADO, Placido	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
10.	BOLODO, Canuto	35	M	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	112, 113
11.	BONIFACIO, Miguel	53	M	Filipino	1146 Dart St., Paco, Manila	39, 178, 182
12.	CABALLERO, Ricardo	23	M	Filipino	Unknown	39, 178
13.	CABANERO, Felicissimo	16	M	Filipino	1704 Remy St., Paco, Manila	44

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
14.	CALA, Jose	17	M	Filipino	Unknown	39, 178
15.	CALVITAZA, Venancio	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
16.	CAMICOZA, Mr.	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
17.	CANICOSA, David	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
18.	CAPILI, Dr. Ambrosio G.	42	M	Filipino	1164 Dart St., Paco, Manila	194
19.	GASTILLO	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
20.	CHA, Go	22	M	Chinese	1116 Dart St., Paco, Manila	91
21.	CHAY, Sy Chi	36	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
22.	CHE, Go	40	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
23.	CHE, Ku	37	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
24.	CHE, Lim	30	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
25.	CHIAT, Sy Ching	27	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
26.	CHIT, Su Bon	24	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
27.	CHOK, Su Bon	18	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
28.	CHONG	Unknown	M	Chinese	Unknown	178
29.	CHUN, Ku	34	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
30.	CHUN, Pedro de	30	M	Chinese	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	118, 178
31.	CISNEROS, Ricardo	37	M	Filipino	1187 Dart St., Paco, Manila	248
32.	CORTEZ, Polinar	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
33.	CRUZ, Alfonso	19	M	Filipino	1078 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	263
34.	CRUZ, Irineo de la	Unknown	M	Filipino	1189 Int. 4 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	202
35.	CRUZ, Jose de la	29	M	Filipino	949 Anak ng Bayan St., Paco, Manila	147
36.	CRUZ, Luciano de la	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	39
37.	CRUZ, Pedro	20	M	Filipino	Unknown	68, 72, 178
38.	CUBIC, Marciano	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
39.	DAVID, Guillermo	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
40.	DIAT, Chua	25	M	Chinese	1116 Dart St., Paco, Manila	91
41.	DICINI, Jose	20	M	Filipino	F. Munoz St., Paco, Manila	44
42.	DO, Sy	18	M	Chinese	1116 Dart St., Paco, Manila	91
43.	EGLECIAS, Alfonso	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
44.	EGLECIAS, Fausto	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
45.	ENCARNACION, Porfirio	34	M	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	113, 206
46.	ENRIQUEZ, Dr. Angel	35	M	Filipino	1163 Dart St., Paco, Manila	170
47.	ESCUADERO, Jr., Arsenio	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
48.	ESPENA, Simporiano	31	M	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	118, 178
49.	ESTACIO, Basilio	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
50.	ESTANCIO, Rolando	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
51.	FACTORA, Lauro S.	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
52.	FERMIN, Crisanto	33	M	Filipino	Unknown	178, 229
53.	FLORES, Baldomero	28	M	Filipino	1189 Int. 4 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	202
54.	GABRIELA, Benjamin	18	M	Filipino	1169 F. Munoz St., Paco, Manila	233
55.	GICAL, Gregorio	30	M	Filipino	Quiogue Apartment, Dart St., Paco, Manila	223
56.	GREEN, Eddie	15	M	Filipino	Unknown	62
57.	IN, Sy Sing	24	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
58.	INACAY, Alberto	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	177
59.	INAKAY, Alberto	47	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 33 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	199
60.	ISLAMADO, Agustin	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
61.	JAVIER, Marcelo	34	M	Filipino	1146 Dart St., Paco, Manila	178, 189

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
62.	KIEN, Ong	38	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
63.	LAGDAMEO, Mariano	58	M	Filipino	1151 Int. D Singalong St., Paco, Manila	84
64.	LAGO, Francisco	17	M	Filipino	1078 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	263
65.	LAPIRA, Francisco	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
66.	LEON, Enriquez de	30	M	Filipino	Unknown	163
67.	LUBIOCO, Peping	33	M	Filipino	Unknown	52
68.	MABANTA, Apolonio	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
69.	MAIT, Alfredo	27	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 2 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	88
70.	MILANES, Arsenio	45	M	Filipino	1159 Dart St., Paco, Manila	178, 179
71.	MILARDE, Dick	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	39
72.	MILLAOUR, Benchy	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	80, 82
73.	MILLAOUR, Boy	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	80, 82
74.	MILANES, Orlando	14	M	Filipino	1159 Dart St., Paco, Manila	175
75.	MONTANO, Artemio	22	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 30 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	177, 226
76.	MONTANO, Manuel	48	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 30 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	177, 226
77.	MONTANO, Ricardo	18	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 30 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	177, 226
78.	MORILLO, Florencio	29	M	Filipino	1187 Dart St., Paco, Manila	178, 229 248
79.	OREDINA, Zoilo	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
80.	ORTEGA, Apolinar	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
81.	PALALON, Victorio	23	M	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	113, 257
82.	PANGILINAN, Pedro S.	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
83.	PORSIVIGAN, Fausto	23	M	Filipino	Unknown	39, 59

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
84.	POLLARD, Maj. Charles R.	36	M	Filipino	1146 Dart St., Paco, Manila	39, 178, 189
85.	RELATIBO, Julio	24	M	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	112, 236, 244
86.	REYES, Filemon	40	M	Filipino	1118 Int. 2 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	88, 177
87.	RIVERA, Arturo	Unknown	M	Filipino	1177 Dart St., Paco, Manila	3, 13
88.	SABAS, Sebastian	36	M	Filipino	1174 Int. 18 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	240
89.	SALENGA, Adriano	32	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
90.	SALES, Salvador	30	M	Filipino	1374 Meding St., Paco, Manila	260
91.	SANTOS, Benjamin	18	M	Filipino	Unknown	178, 213
92.	SANTOS, Deogracias	38	M	Filipino	Unknown	178, 213
93.	SANTIAGO, Jose	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
94.	SANTOS, Marcelino de los	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
95.	SAPUAN, Feliciano	29	M	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	112, 237
96.	SERRANO, Angel	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
97.	SIONG, Chan Bin	53	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
98.	STAK, Federico	12	M	Filipino	1048 F. Munoz St., Anak ng Bayan, Manila	153
99.	STOLERO, Ricardo	12	M	Filipino	1048 F. Munoz St., Anak ng Bayan, Manila	153, 157
100.	SU, Go Bon	17	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
101.	SUAN, Chua	30	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126
102.	TALATALA, Balbino	27	M	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	178, 248
103.	TANCUACO, Amanlo	Unknown	M	Filipino	1177 Dart St., Paco, Manila	3, 13
104.	TANQUILLOT, Fr. Jose	40	M	Filipino	Unknown	163
105.	TOMBOC, Alberto	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
106.	TUIN, Sia	40	M	Chinese	Unknown	121, 126

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
107.	VALDEZ, Teodoro	19	M	Filipino	1376 San Andres St., Manila	102
108.	VELARDE, Lauro Dico	23	M	Filipino	Unknown	177, 178
109.	VILLARTA, Lauro	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
110.	VIRALLO, Domingo	26	M	Filipino	Dart St., Paco, Manila	209
111.	WILLIAMS, Ruben	28	M	Filipino	Unknown	178
112.	WONG	Unknown	M	Chinese	Unknown	178
113.	YAT, Lu	Unknown	M	Chinese	Unknown	178

b. The following identified civilians were wounded in an attempt to murder them:

	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
1.	ALCID, Vicente	23	M	Filipino	1178 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	138
2.	BATOCTOY, Eustaquio	30	M	Filipino	949 Anak ng Bayan St., Paco, Manila	147, 148
3.	BAYOT, Eugene	21	M	Filipino	410 Aviles St., San Miguel, Manila	61, 62
4.	CABANERO, Jose	42	M	Filipino	494 New Antipolo St., Sampaloc, Manila	43
5.	CHIA, Sy	26	M	Chinese	1899 Diamante Bukid St., Manila	97
6.	DAVANTES, Federico	42	M	Filipino	409 Batanes St., Galas, Quezon City	39
7.	ESQUERRA, Ricardo L.	41	M	Filipino	1378 San Andres St., Paco, Manila	101, 102
8.	GARRIZ, Melencio de	24	M	Filipino	1048 F. Munoz St., Paco, Manila	152, 153
9.	HONG, Go a/k/a KUIT, Sy	32	M	Chinese	1442 California St., Manila	122
10.	KIY, Sy a/k/a KOK, Sy	32	M	Chinese	1442 California St., Manila	134, 135
11.	LAGDAMEO, Cayetano	19	M	Filipino	107 Havana St., Sta. Ana, Manila	80, 81
12.	MAGAT, Ruben Musngi	27	M	Filipino	Co M, 11th Infantry, Philippine Army	110, 111, 112
13.	MAGTAL, Ubaldo	33	M	Filipino	1107 Dart St., Paco, Manila	71, 72
14.	MANALILI, Angel	24	M	Filipino	1441 San Andres St., Manila	106, 107

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS	RECORD
15.	MARTINEZ, Pablo	21	M	Filipino	MP Signal Detachment, Balintawak, Manila	66, 67
16.	MERINO, Fidel	27	M	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Manila	116, 117
17.	PAPICA, Adolfo	17	M	Filipino	1370 San Andres St., Paco, Manila	76
18.	PINGAL, Maximo	32	M	Filipino	852 R. Hidalgo St., Manila	143
19.	PLATA, Felix	25	M	Filipino	1022 F. Munoz St., Paco, Manila	86, 87
20.	RAMIREZ, Julio	20	M	Filipino	303 Visita St., Pandacan, Manila	156, 157
21.	RIVERA, Aquilino	15	M	Filipino	Sto. Nino, San Fernando, Pampanga	7, 9, 35
22.	RIVERA, Godofredo	31	M	Filipino	Sta. Lucia St., San Fernando, Pampanga	2, 35
23.	STOLERO, Lorenzo	42	M	Filipino	Anak ng Bayan St., Paco, Manila	156, 157
24.	SUAREZ, Virginio	26	M	Filipino	27 Cotcot St., Tarlac, Tarlac	161, 162
25.	SUY, Cheng a/k/a SWAN, Sy a/k/a SY, Santos a/k/a APE	30	M	Filipino	1319 Constancia St., Manila	92
26.	TIONG, Ong	52	M	Chinese	1440 California St., Manila	125, 126
27.	URRUTIA, Benjamin	18	M	Filipino	1572C Calixto Dico St., Paco, Manila	49, 50

c. About three hundred others who are unidentified were murdered.

IV. PROCEEDINGS:

a. The following named witnesses were duly sworn and testified as hereinafter appears:

	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	HOME ADDRESS	RECORD
1.	ALCID, Vicente	23	M	Filipino	1178 Singalong St., Paco, Manila, Philippine Islands	138-141
2.	BALLETA, Conrada	27	F	Filipino	1174 Singalong St., Paco, Manila	196-198
3.	BATOCTOY, Eustaquio	30	M	Filipino	949 Anak ng Bayan St., Paco, Manila	147-151

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	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	HOME ADDRESS	RECORD
4.	BAYOT, Eugene	21	M	Filipino	410 Aviles St., San Miguel, Manila	61- 65
5.	BOADO, Valentina	37	F	Filipino	1118 Singalong St., Int. 33, Manila	199-201
6.	BONIFACIO, Elisa	24	F	Filipino	414 Tejeron St., Manila	181-184
7.	BONIFACIO, Jovita Palis	51	F	Filipino	414 Tejeron St., Manila	185-187
8.	BONIFACIO, Natividad	22	F	Filipino	414 Tejeron St., Manila	188-191
9.	CABANERO, Jose	42	M	Filipino	494 New Antipolo St., Sampaloc, Manila	42- 47
10.	CAPILI, Celestina Mandanas	43	F	Filipino	1164 Dart St., Paco, Manila	192-195
11.	CARLOS, Josefa	42	F	Filipino	58 Fuentes St., Singalong Subdivi- sion, Manila	202-205
12.	CHIA, Sy a/k/a TIAN, Lim a/k/a ISKO	26	M	Chinese	1899 Diamante Bukid St., Manila	96-100
13.	CHAN, Sy Chi a/k/a DIDIAN	30	M	Chinese	1442 California St., Manila	130-133
14.	CORONEL, Felicidad A.	35	F	Filipino	B. Mendoza St., San Fernando, Pampanga	31- 34
15.	CRUZ, Faustino A.	56	M	Filipino	1058 Dart St., Paco, Manila	263-265
16.	DAVANTES, Federico P.	42	M	Filipino	409 Batanes St., Galas, Quezon City	37- 41
17.	ENCARNACION, Estelita Magat	25	F	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	206-208
18.	ENRIQUEZ, Dr. Angel	35	M	Filipino	1163 Dart St., Paco, Manila	166-169
19.	ESQUERRA, Ricardo L.	41	M	Filipino	1378 San Andres St., Paco, Manila	101-105
20.	FERNANDEZ, Patria	22	F	Filipino	1160 Dart St., Paco, Manila	209-211
21.	GARON, Lourdes	32	F	Filipino	1160 Dart St., Paco, Manila	212-214
22.	GARRIZ, Melencio de	24	M	Filipino	1048 F. Munoz St., Paco, Manila	152-155
23.	GREGORIO, Eva	26	F	Filipino	1956 O'Donnell St., Manila	170-174

RESTRICTED

	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	HOME ADDRESS	RECORD
24.	GO, Hong a/k/a KUIT, Sy	32	M	Chinese	1442 California St., Manila	121-124
25.	JAZMIN, Sebastiana	39	F	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	215-218
26.	SY, Kiy a/k/a KOK, Sy	32	M	Chinese	1442 California St., Manila	134-137
27.	LAGDAMEO, Cayetano	19	M	Filipino	107 Havana St., Sta. Ana, Manila	80- 85
28.	LAZONA, Victorina	30	F	Filipino	1160 Villa Aragon St., Manila	260-262
29.	MAGAT, Ruben Musngi	27	M	Filipino	Co M, 11th Infantry, Philippine Army	110-115
30.	MAGTAL, Ubaldo	33	M	Filipino	1107 Dart St., Paco, Manila	71- 74
31.	MAGTAL, Florencia	31	F	Filipino	1107 Dart St., Paco, Manila	219-222
32.	MANALILI, Angel	24	M	Filipino	1441 San Andres St., Manila	106-109
33.	MARTINEZ, Pablo C.	27	M	Filipino	MP Signal Detachment, Balintawak, Manila	66- 70
34.	MERCADO, Faustina	30	F	Filipino	1160 Villa Aragon St., Manila	223-225
35.	MERINO, Fidel	27	M	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	116-120
36.	MILANES, Julieta	17	F	Filipino	1159 Dart St., Paco, Manila	175-180
37.	MOMBILLE, Visitacion	56	F	Filipino	1169 F. Munoz St., Manila	233-235
38.	MONTANO, Paciencia	42	F	Filipino	1118 Singalong St., Int. 30, Manila	226-228
39.	MORILLO, Mercedes	25	F	Filipino	1187 Dart St., Paco, Manila	229-232
40.	MUSNI, Nicolas	19	M	Filipino	30th Division, Fili- pino Guerrilla Army	11- 14
41.	PALALON, Maximiana Tubio	30	F	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	257-259
42.	PAPICA, Adolfo	17	M	Filipino	1370 San Andres St., Manila	75- 79
43.	PARRILLA, Teofilo T.	29	M	Filipino	1178 Int. 2 Singalong St., Manila	54- 57
44.	PINGAL, Maximo	32	M	Filipino	852 R. Hidalgo St., Manila	142-146

RESTRICTED

	NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	HOME ADDRESS	RECORD
45.	PLATA, Felix	25	M	Filipino	1022 F. Munoz St., Manila	86- 90
46.	POLLARD, Lydia Bonifacio	32	F	Filipino	414 Tejeron St., Sta. Ana, Manila	266-269
47.	RAMIREZ, Julio	20	M	Filipino	303 Visita St., Pandacan, Manila	156-160
48.	RIVERA, Aquilino	15	M	Filipino	Sto. Nino, San Fernando, Pampanga	7- 10
49.	RIVERA, Godofredo	31	M	Filipino	Sta. Lucia, San Fernando, Pampanga	1- 6
50.	RIVERA, Carmen G.	33	F	Filipino	Sta. Lucia, San Fernando, Pampanga	19- 25
51.	RIVERA, Adelaida G.	29	F	Filipino	Sta. Lucia, San Fernando, Pampanga	26- 30
52.	RIVERA, Dr. Alfredo H.	49	M	Filipino	Provincial Hospital, San Fernando, Pampanga	35- 36
53.	RELATIBO, Simplicia de la Pena	31	F	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	236-239
54.	ROSARIO, Francisco del	19	M	Filipino	1329 Azcarraga St., Manila	270-272
55.	SABAS, Macrina M.	36	F	Filipino	18 Singalong St., Manila	240-242
56.	SANTILLON, Moises	23	M	Filipino	1178 Singalong St., Manila	58- 60
57.	SAPUAN, Concepcion , Tacuyan	28	F	Filipino	1190 Dart St., Paco, Manila	243-246
58.	SUY, Cheng a/k/a SWAN, Sy a/k/a APE	30	M	Chinese	1319 Constancia St., Manila	91- 95
59.	SUAREZ, Virginio	26	M	Filipino	27 Cotcot St., Tarlac, Tarlac	161-165
60.	TALATALA, Juana Riel	25	F	Filipino	1189 Dart St., Paco, Manila	247-250
61.	TANQUACO, Filomena Rivera	45	F	Filipino	Witton Road, San Fernando, Pampanga	15- 18
62.	TIONG, Ong	52	M	Chinese	1440 California St., Manila	125-129
63.	URRUTIA, Benjamin	18	M	Filipino	1572C Calixto Dyco St., Paco, Manila	48- 53
64.	VELARDE, Virginia Laxamana	24	F	Filipino	1118 Int. 31 Singalong St., Manila	254-256

RESTRICTED

NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	HOME ADDRESS	RECORD
65. VILLAS, Anastacia	57	F	Filipino	1160 Villa Aragon St., Manila	251-253

b. The following witnesses are believed to have knowledge of the facts developed by this investigation but could not be readily located and accordingly no statements were taken from them:

NAME	AGE	SEX	NATIONALITY	ADDRESS
1. CASTELLOTE, Francisco	26	M	Filipino	Unknown
2. ESPIRITU, Leonardo	Unknown	M	Filipino	1375 San Andres St., Int., Paco, Manila
3. GALOPE, Anastacio	35	M	Filipino	2622 Herran St., Int. 3, Sta. Ana Junction, Manila.
4. LUZANO, Esteban	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown
5. MAGKAWAS, Ariston	Unknown	M	Filipino	Unknown
6. NICOR, Ofrecio	Unknown	M	Filipino	1197 F. Munoz St., Manila
7. PORTEZA, Romarico	26	M	Filipino	Unknown
8. SARGILLA, Lucas	Unknown	M	Filipino	1178 Int. 1 Singalong St., Manila
9. STOLERO, Lorenzo	42	M	Filipino	Unknown
10. TIANG, Lim Kinnog	23	M	Chinese	Unknown

c. Dionisio E. CANAHE, 536 Ronquillo Street, Quiapo, Manila, P. I., and Ricardo LAQUINDANUM, 264 Int. 1 Reposo Street, Sta. Mesa, Manila, P. I., were duly sworn and acted as reporter-interpreters.

d. The following duly authenticated or identified documents were considered:

A sketch of the vicinity of 1177 Dart Street, Manila, P. I. Identified by Godofredo G. RIVERA	EXHIBIT A Record 6
Photograph of Eugene BAYOT Identified by Eugene BAYOT	EXHIBIT B Record 65
Photograph of Virginio SUAREZ Certified to by 1st Lt. Bert T. COMBS	EXHIBIT C
Photograph of Anastacio GALOPE Certified to by 1st Lt. Bert T. COMBS	EXHIBIT D
Photograph of Ricardo ESQUERRA Identified by Ricardo ESQUERRA	EXHIBIT E Record 105

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Photograph of Felix PLATA Identified by Felix PLATA	EXHIBIT F Record 89
Photograph of Fidel MERINO Identified by Fidel MERINO	EXHIBIT G Record 119
Photograph of Vicente ALCID Identified by Vicente ALCID	EXHIBIT H Record 140
Photograph of Sy CHIA Identified by Sy CHIA	EXHIBIT I Record 99
Photograph of Maximo PINGAL Identified by Maximo PINGAL	EXHIBIT J Record 144
Photograph of Cayetano LAGDAMEO Identified by Cayetano LAGDAMEO	EXHIBIT K Record 84
Photograph of Benjamin URRUTIA Identified by Benjamin URRUTIA	EXHIBIT L Record 52
Photograph of wall at rear of house located at 1186 Singalong Street, Manila, P. I. Identified by Benjamin URRUTIA	EXHIBIT M Record 52
Photograph of Ubaldo MAGTAL Identified by Ubaldo MAGTAL	EXHIBIT N Record 74
Photograph of Angel MANALILI Identified by Angel MANALILI	EXHIBIT O Record 108
Photograph of Cheng SUY, a/k/a Sy SWAN Identified by Cheng SUY, a/k/a Sy SWAN	EXHIBIT P Record 93
Photograph of Adolfo PAPICA Identified by Adolfo PAPICA	EXHIBIT Q Record 78
Photograph of Melencio de GARRIZ Identified by Melencio de GARRIZ	EXHIBIT R Record 155
Photograph of Eustaquio BATOCTOY Identified by Eustaquio BATOCTOY	EXHIBIT S Record 150, 151
Photograph of Ong TIONG Identified by Ong TIONG	EXHIBIT T Record 128
Photograph of Sy KIY Identified by Sy KIY	EXHIBIT U Record 135
Photograph of Julio RAMIREZ Identified by Julio RAMIREZ	EXHIBIT V Record 159
Photograph of Go HONG Identified by Go HONG	EXHIBIT W Record 123
Photograph of Pablo MARTINEZ Identified by Pablo MARTINEZ	EXHIBIT X Record 69, 70

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Photograph of Ruben Musngi MAGAT Identified by Ruben Musngi MAGAT	EXHIBIT Y Record 115
Photograph of Jose CABANERO Identified by Jose CABANERO	EXHIBIT Z-1 Record 46
Photograph of Jose CABANERO Identified by Jose CABANERO	EXHIBIT Z-2 Record 46
Sketch of death chamber at 1195 Singalong Street, Manila, P. I., drawn by Eugene BAYOT Identified by Eugene BAYOT	EXHIBIT AA Record 64
Sketch of territory covered by the investigation Identified by Julieta MILANES	EXHIBIT BB Record 179
Certified copy of Death Certificate of Dr. Angel ENRIQUEZ Certified to by M. C. ICASIANO, City of Manila Health Officer	EXHIBIT CC

V. IDENTITY OF JAPANESE:

Nearly every one of the witnesses agreed that the Japanese who committed these murders and attempted murders were "Marines" and were described as wearing green uniforms with an anchor on their collars and hats (R 3, 8, 12, 51) and according to one witness they were "all navy men because during that time the army had all gone and left the navy in charge" (R 69).

The records of Allied Translator and Interpreter Section and Order of Battle Section, G-2, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, disclose that this district was located within the KUSO-NOKI Sector, Manila Defense Command, Imperial Japanese Navy. Lieutenant Masahiro INE, Imperial Japanese Navy, was the commanding officer of that sector on 21 January 1945. After that date other Japanese forces may have been pushed back into that sector by advancing American troops, as is evidenced by witnesses describing some of the Japanese as Army officers (R 103, 240, 248), but there is no record of the exact disposition of the Japanese forces in this area subsequent to 21 January 1945.

During the course of the investigation the names of only three Japanese could be elicited from the witnesses. All three were reported to be officers, known only as Captain SAITO, and NAKAHADA and YAMAMOTO, respective ranks being unknown (R 103, 171, 172, 173, 220, 221).

YAMAMOTO, one of the officers who helped assemble the victims, was said to be an Army officer wearing khaki, leather boots, a saber, and two loops of gold braid hanging from his shoulder. His collar insignia consisted of two gold stars on white cloth with red stripes running across it (R 103).

NAKAHADA, identified as having attempted to rape the wife of one of the victims after the murders, is described as five feet, seven inches tall, weight about one hundred and thirty pounds, black hair, cut about two or three inches in length, about thirty years old and having a white complexion and wearing military uniform (R 171, 172). This attempted rape has been made the subject of a prior report of this office forwarded as Report #37.

Captain SAITO, one of the officers who forced a victim, Dr. ENRIQUEZ, to leave his house for forced labor, was about thirty years

RESTRICTED

old, about five feet, three inches tall, heavily built, weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds, with black hair and eyes and a light complexion (R 172, 173). He wore an Army khaki uniform, boots, carried a sword and a revolver, and wore on his collar a red patch with three gold stars and a white stripe on the lower edge of the red patch (R 220, 221).

Neither the Order of Battle Section nor Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, G-2, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, was able to furnish information which would particularly identify these three officers or their organizations, but from their descriptions, they were apparently members of the Japanese Army.

It therefore seems well established that these crimes were committed principally by members of the Imperial Japanese Navy aided by some members of the Army. None of the units or individuals involved are known.

VI. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

The evidence clearly establishes a deliberate plan to exterminate all the male civilians residing in the area. This is evidenced by the systematic house to house search, after which, the victims were lured into an open field with promises of food and cigarettes in exchange for forced labor. They were then lined up, their hands tied behind them, and while in this helpless condition were murdered and wounded at three separate places in the near vicinity. A more brutal and cold blooded series of murders can hardly be imagined. Twenty-seven survivors are in complete agreement concerning the important details and are corroborated by the various exhibits.

The witnesses varied greatly in their estimates of the number of victims. Estimates as to the number assembled before the murders began, ran from one hundred to seven hundred (R 2, 55, 72, 166), but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that the witnesses arrived at different times during the afternoon and the group was constantly being increased.

The identity of many of the victims could not be ascertained because of fires which swept the neighborhood and burned the bodies beyond recognition. One hundred and thirteen men were identified as murdered, though proof of the corpus delicti in some of these cases depends upon such circumstantial evidence as testimony that they were taken by the Japanese to the place of slaughter and thereafter were never seen by friends and relatives. In the absence of any expression by the War Crimes Commission determining the character of evidence and quantum of proof required to prove this element of the offense, it is assumed that the rules when promulgated will coincide with the weight of modern authority and recognize circumstantial evidence as sufficient if convincing and compatible with the nature of the case (Underhill's Criminal Evidence, 4th Edition, Section 37).

There is considerable variance also in the estimates of the number of victims at each of the three execution spots (R 13, 39, 52, 55, 59, 122, 158, 183, 194). However, a careful evaluation of these estimates, coupled with the other evidence of the number of bodies later found at these places, indicates that approximately one hundred were killed near the stream and fish ponds, another hundred by hand grenades and shooting at 1186 Singalong Street, and at least two hundred by beheading at 1195 Singalong Street, or a grand total of more than four hundred who were murdered. Of this number approximately three hundred are unidentified.

No reason for the mass murders appears, as none of the victims were charged with anti-Japanese activities or being guerrillas, nor were any of the victims afforded even the semblance of a trial.

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VII. OPINION:

It is accordingly the opinion of the War Crimes Branch, that:

- a. The transcript of the testimony contains and perpetuates the competent evidence available; and, -
- b. Members of the Imperial Japanese Navy acting in concert with members of the Imperial Japanese Army, whose names, units and personnel are unknown, except for Captain SAITO, and NAKAHADA and YAMAMOTO, respective ranks and first names unknown, murdered and wounded and attempted to murder the persons named and referred to in Paragraph III hereof on 10 February 1945 in the Paco District, Manila, Philippine Islands; and,
- c. These acts constitute a violation of the provisions of Paragraphs 19 and 299, Rules of Land Warfare, FM 27-10, 1 October 1940.

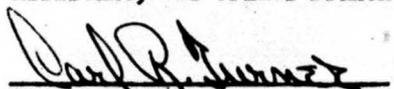
VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is therefore recommended that:

- a. The perpetrators of these offenses, including Captain SAITO, and NAKAHADA and YAMAMOTO whose ranks and first names are unknown, if and when ascertained and apprehended, be tried for murder and attempted murder; and,
- b. The Imperial Japanese Government be held responsible.


JOHN F. PATON
Major, J.A.G.D.
Assistant, War Crimes Branch

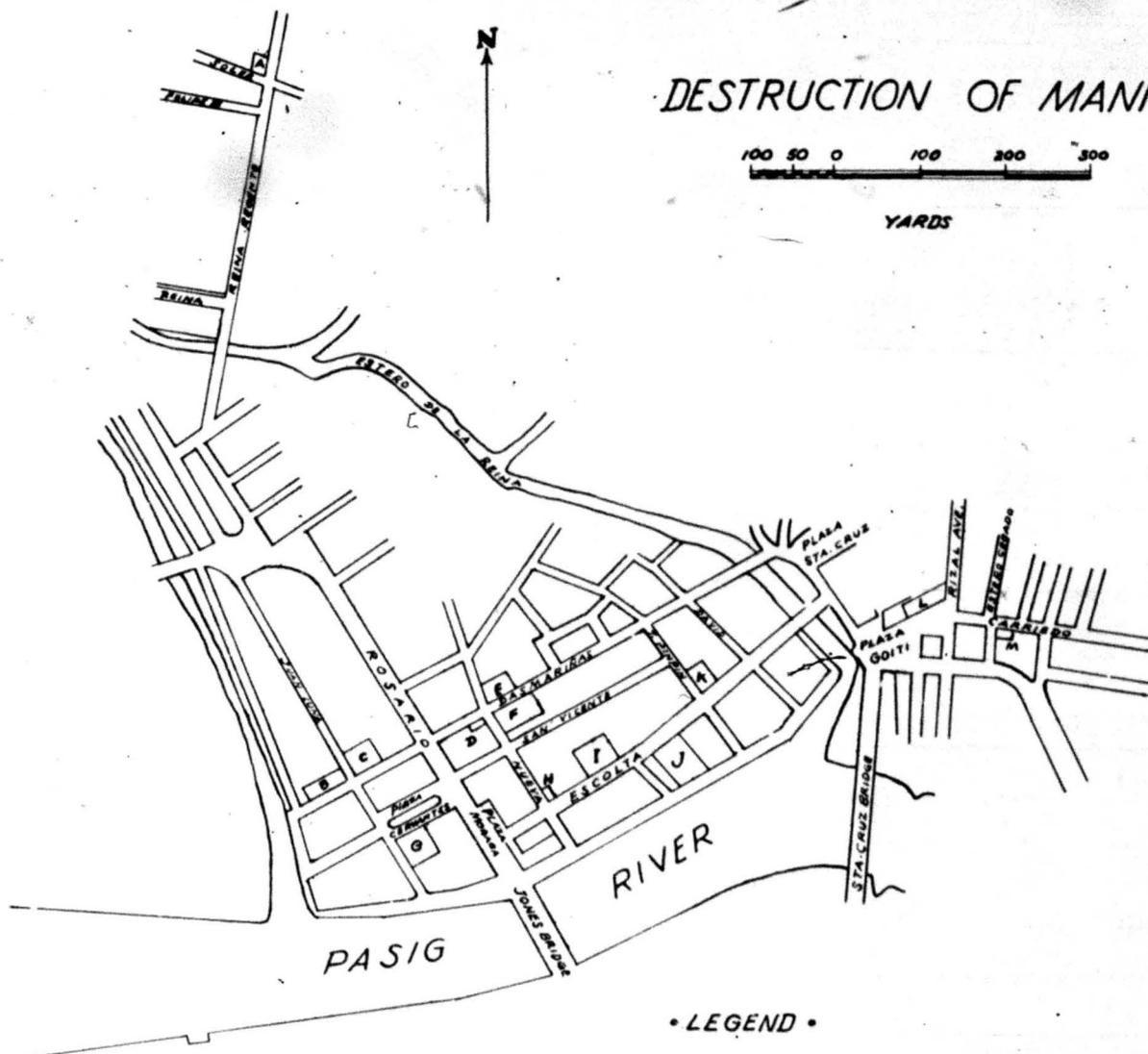
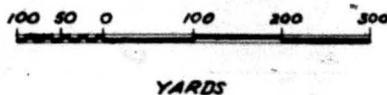

KENNETH C. SCHWARTZ
Lieutenant Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Assistant, War Crimes Branch


CARL R. TURNER
Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry
Assistant, War Crimes Branch

Having examined and considered the evidence herein, I concur in the above opinion and recommendations and believe that the competent evidence now available has been perpetuated.


ALVA C. CARPENTER
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Chief of War Crimes Branch and
Acting Theater Judge Advocate
United States Army Forces, Pacific

DESTRUCTION OF MANILA



- A- Singer Building, Corner Saler and Reina Regente St.
- B- Fernandez Bldg., Corner Desmeriñas and Juan Luna St.
- C- China Bank Bldg., Corner Desmeriñas and Juan Luna St.
- D- Chun Sing Bldg., Corner Desmeriñas and Nueva St.
- E- Goldenberg Bldg., Corner Desmeriñas and Nueva St.
- F- Yutivo Hardware Bldg., Corner Desmeriñas and Nueva St.
- G- Bank of the Philippine Islands, Plaza Cervantes
- H- Klasko Habanera Bldg., Corner Escolta and Nueva St.
- I- Crystal Arcade Bldg., 71 Escolta
- J- Philippine National Bank Building
- K- Cu Unjieng Building, 103 Escolta
- L- Races Building, Corner Rizal Avenue and Carriedo St.
- M- Romañach Music Store, Corner Carriedo and Estero Cegada

25 October 1945

I certify that this is a correct representation of the area of Manila covered; and that the buildings indicated are correctly placed, although for lack of available data, sizes of buildings shown are approximately drawn from paced dimensions.

JOSE G. GUTIERREZ

3rd Lieut., CE

Special Investigator

Prosecution Section

War Crimes Branch

U.S.A. vs Tomonuki YAMASHITA

Prosecution

Palmer

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Exhibit No. 93

Drawn by Lt. J.G. Gutierrez, CE
10-25-45

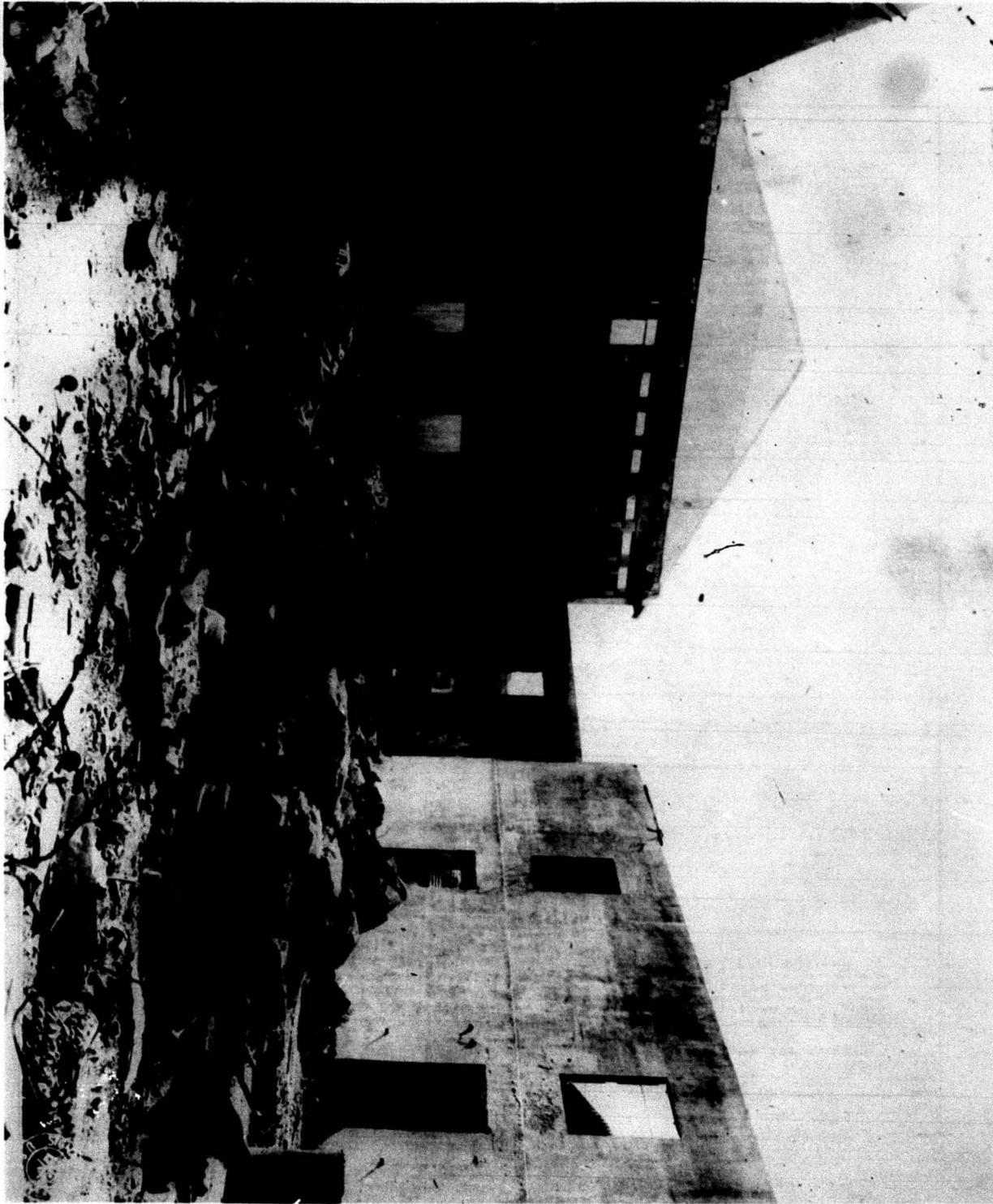


EXHIBIT 194
Page 1

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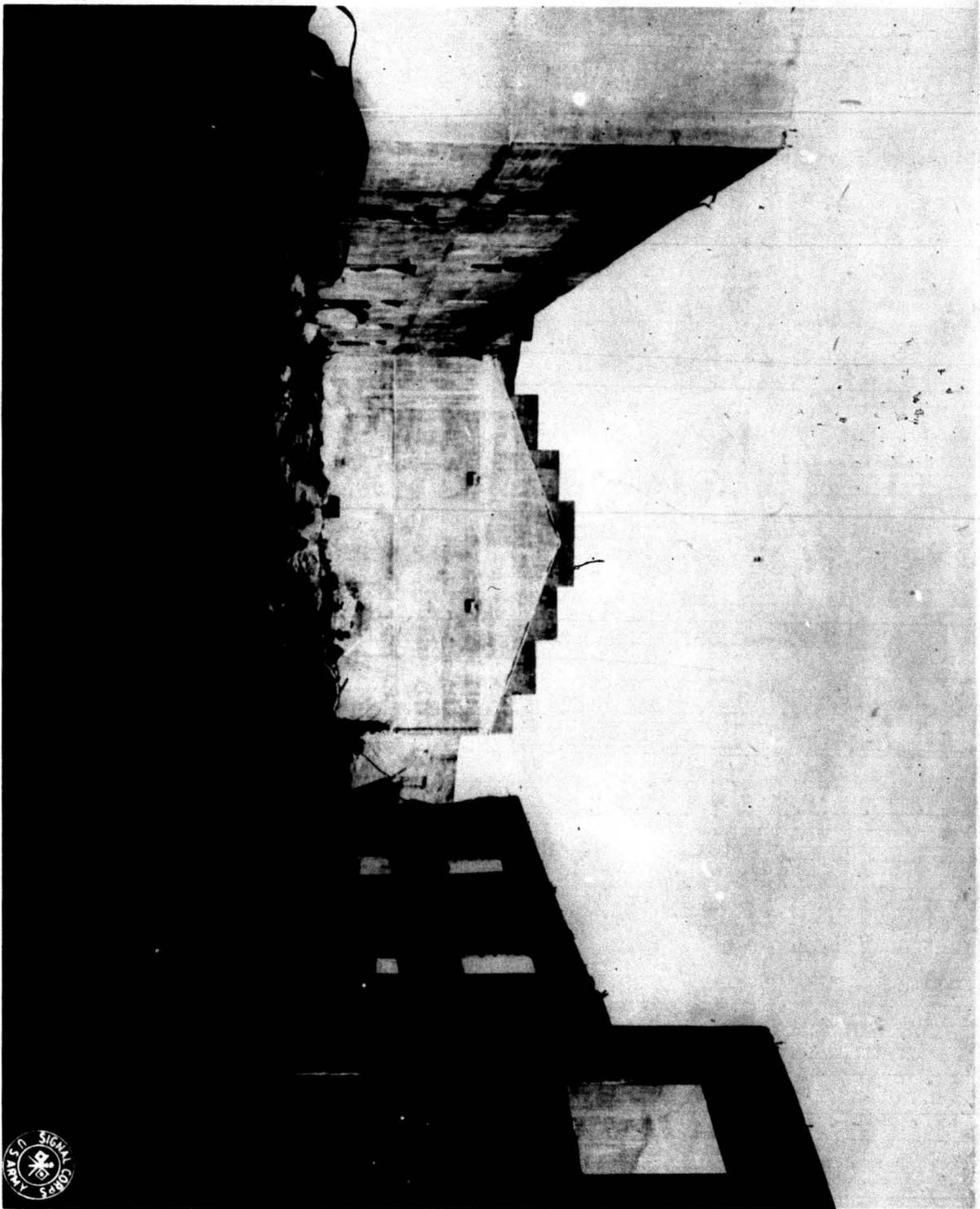


EXHIBIT 194
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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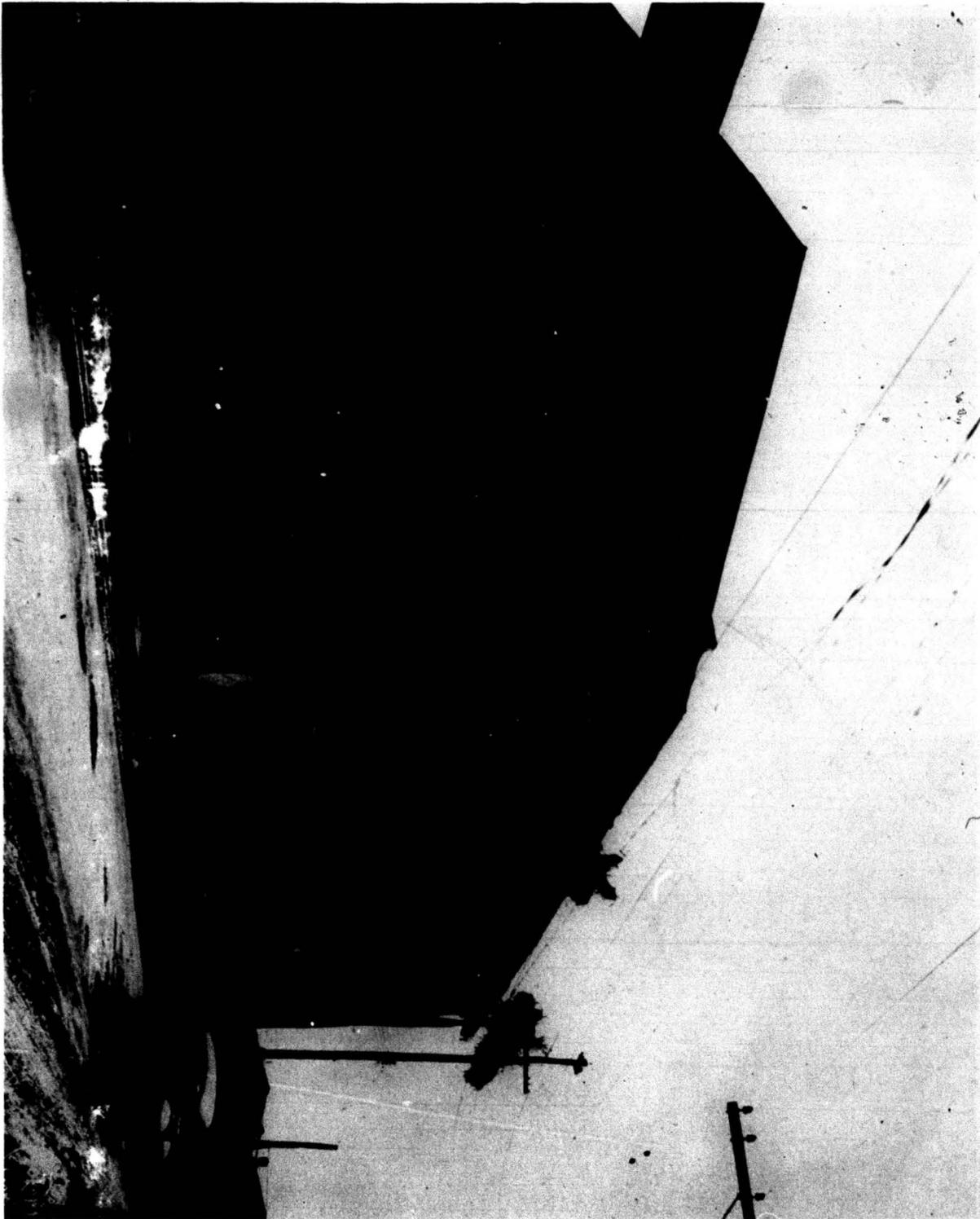


EXHIBIT 194
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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EXHIBIT 194
Page 4

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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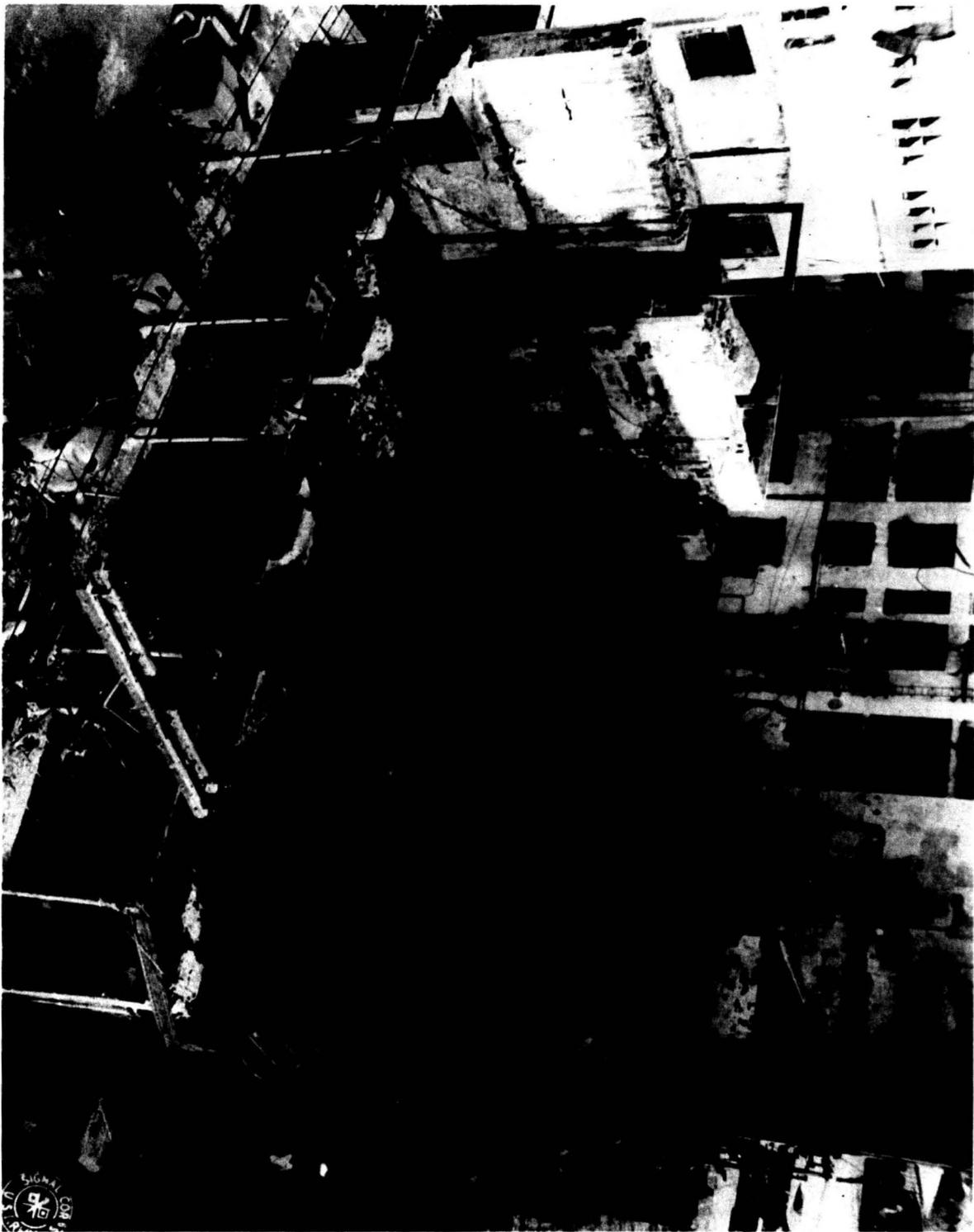
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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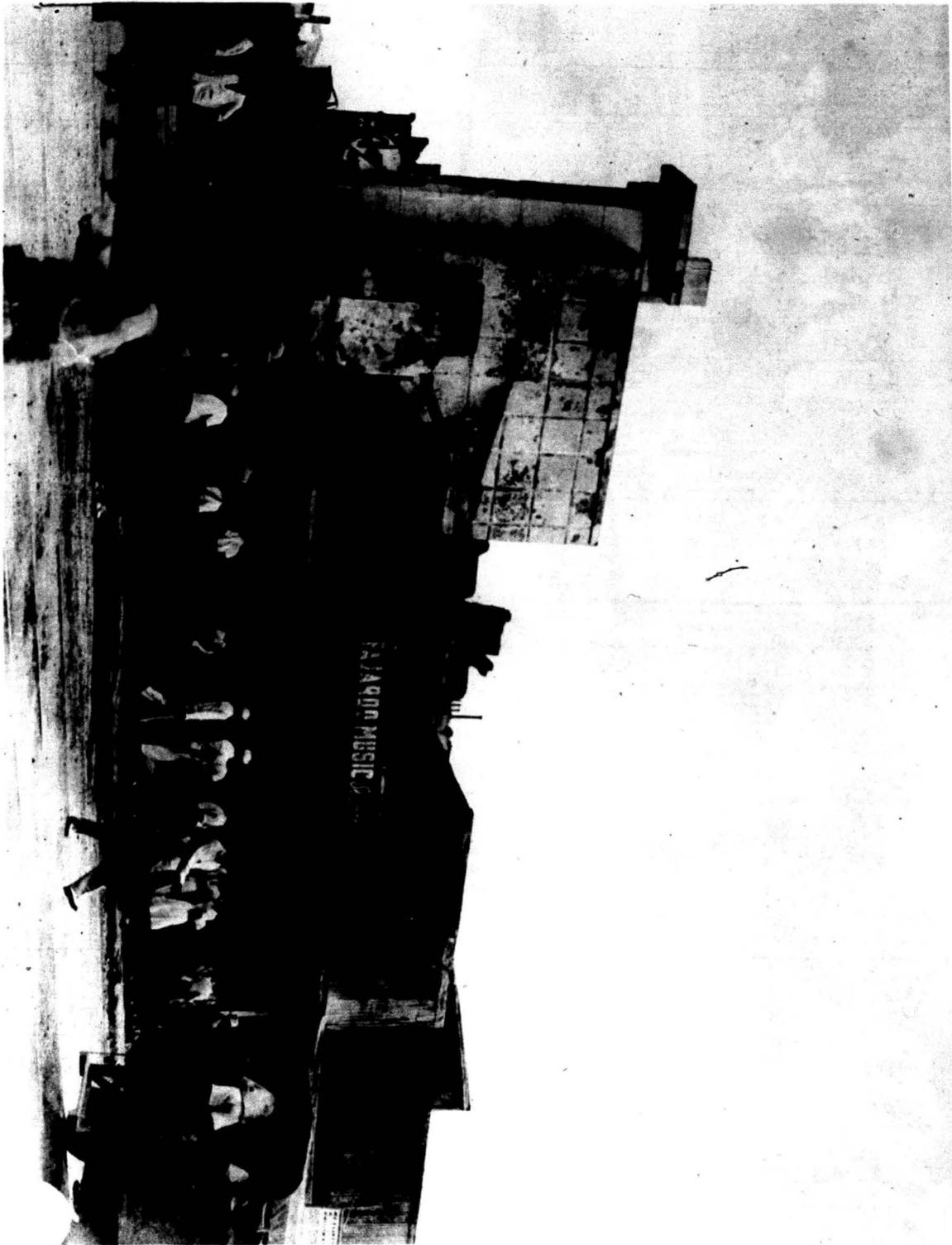
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Page 2



U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

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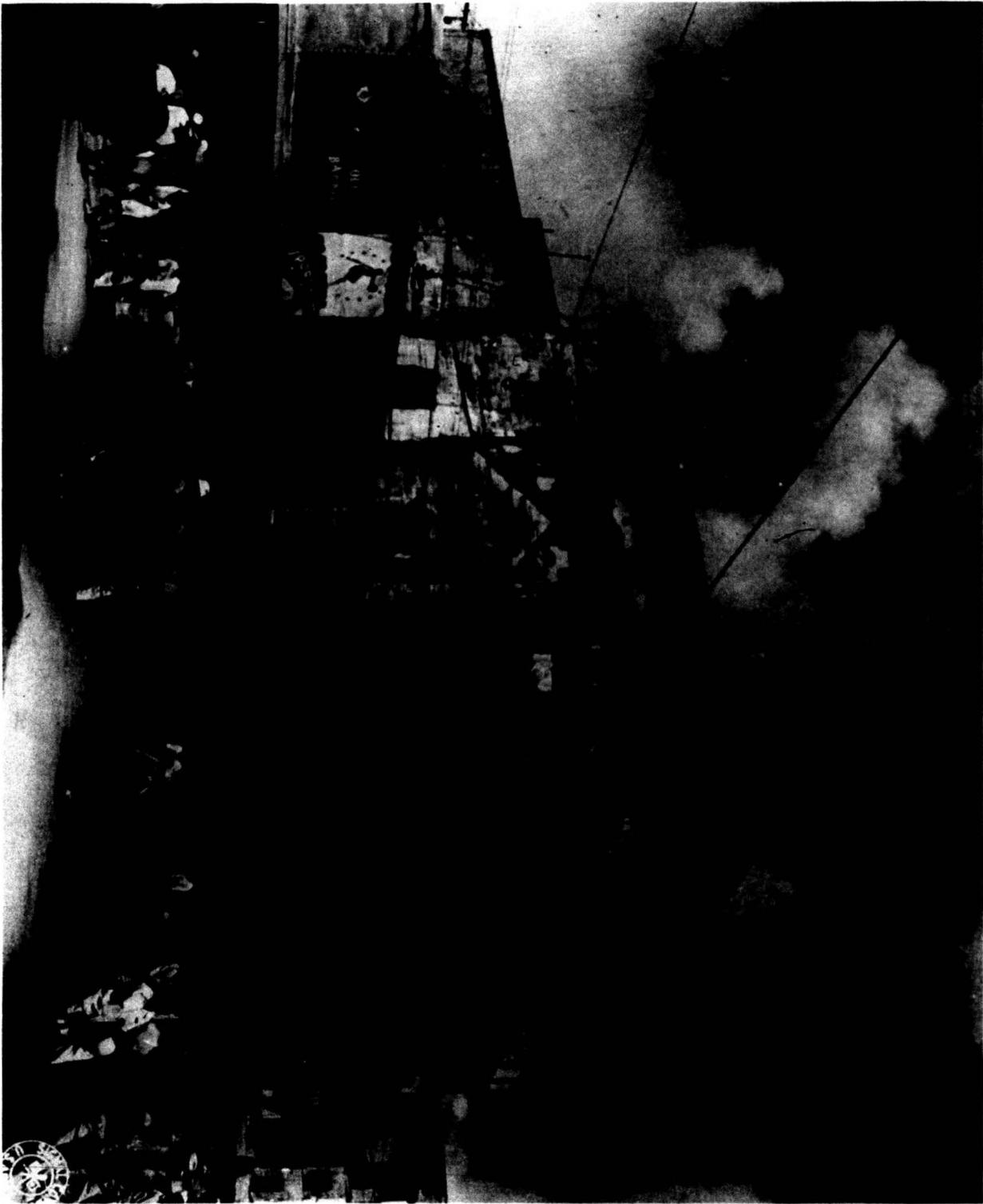
U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution

Defense

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EXHIBIT 196
Page 2



U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

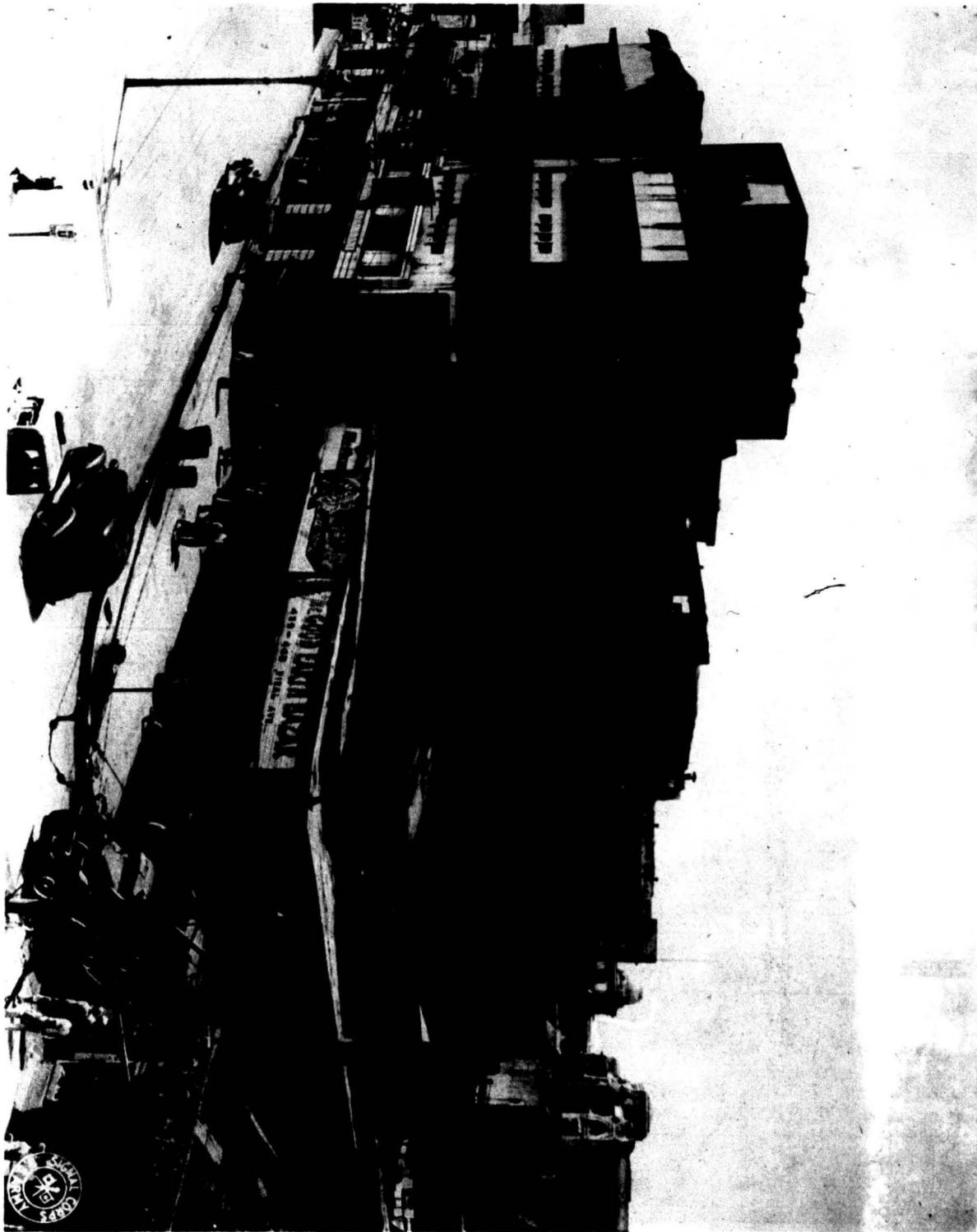
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EXHIBIT 196
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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EXHIBIT 196
Page 4



EXHIBIT 196
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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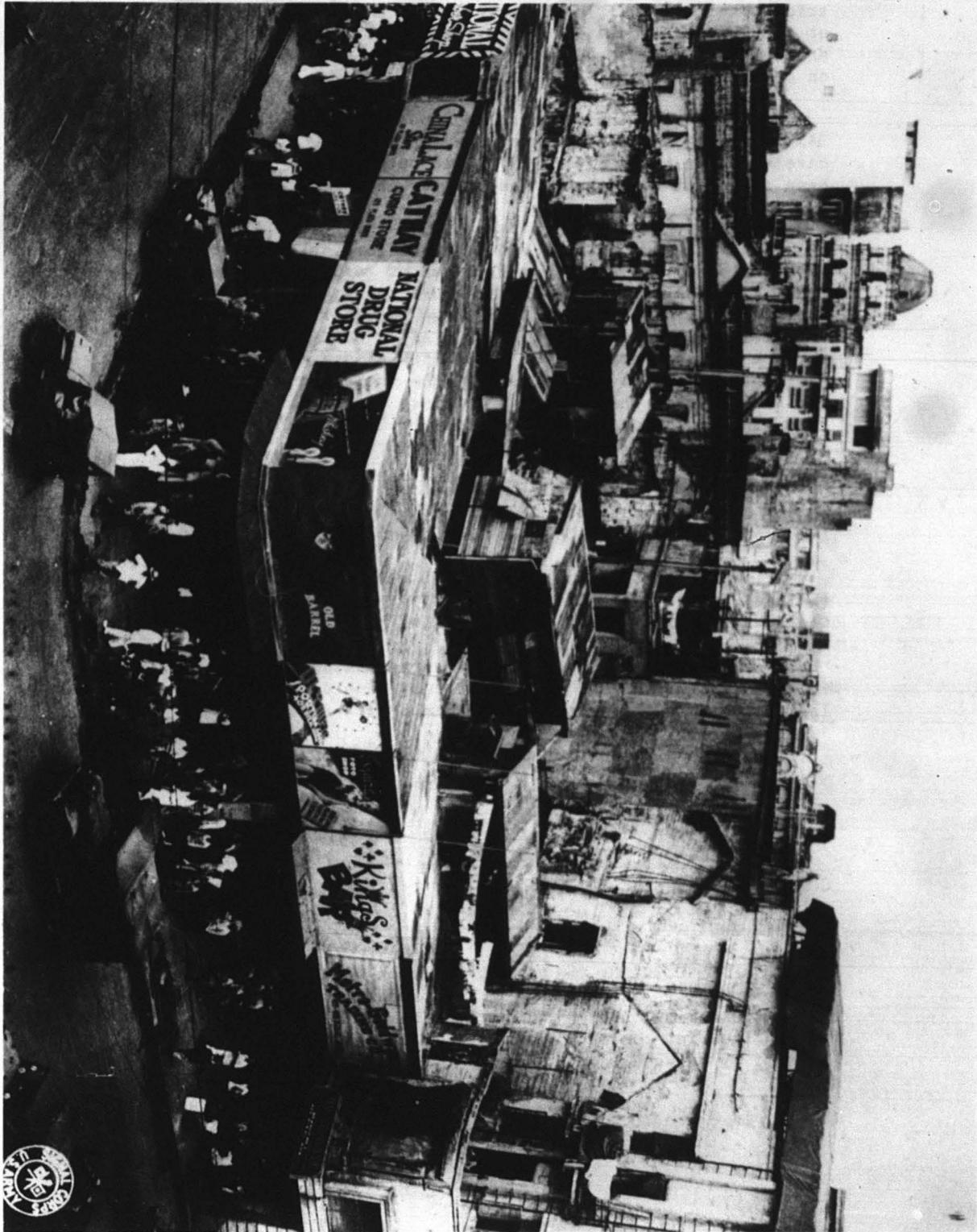


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Page 6.

U.S.A. vs Teimeyuki YAMASHITA
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Exhibit No. 196

R E S T R I C T E D

CITY OF MANILA)
LUZON, P. I.)

A F F I D A V I T

3 Oct 45

Mr. ANGEL DIONZON, 1118 La Torre Street, Tondo District, Manila, P. I., aged 75 years and employed as watchman at the CHINA BANK, Dasmarinas Street, Binondo District, Manila, P. I., being duly sworn, states the following facts on oath:

From the time the Japanese took possession of the CHINA BANK Building until they vacated early in 1945, I acted as caretaker for them; after they moved out I stayed on, having been requested to do so by the Auditor, Mr. Pan.

I was at the building at about 2000 4 Feb 45. At that time I saw a group of four Japanese soldiers, all of whom were enlisted, who had a 5-gallon can of gasoline of the BANCO HIPOTECARIO. They also had some sacks, which they soaked in the gasoline and then threw inside the CHINA BANK BUILDING, on the first floor. After doing that, they threw a grenade inside. The detonation of the grenade caused the sacks to take fire, and the whole ground floor was burned out. There was a great mass of records in there belonging to the puppet Bureau of Internal Revenue, and also all the BANK's records for many years.

The upper floors of the bank were not directly damaged by the Japanese, but took fire from the burning of the building adjoining the BANK BUILDING on Rosario Street.

All the time this was going on, I was standing on Dasmarinas Street in the entrance-way to the upper floors of the BANK BUILDING. I smelled the gasoline.

I cannot identify the Japanese organization involved in this destruction, or any of the individuals, although I might be able to identify individuals from photographs.

I have nothing further to add in this matter.

/S/ Angel Dionzon
/T/ ANGEL DIONZON

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES)

) SS

CITY OF MANILA)

I, ANGEL DIONZON, 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 one (1) page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/S/ Angel Dionzon
/S/ ANGEL DIONZON

U.S.A. vs Temeyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
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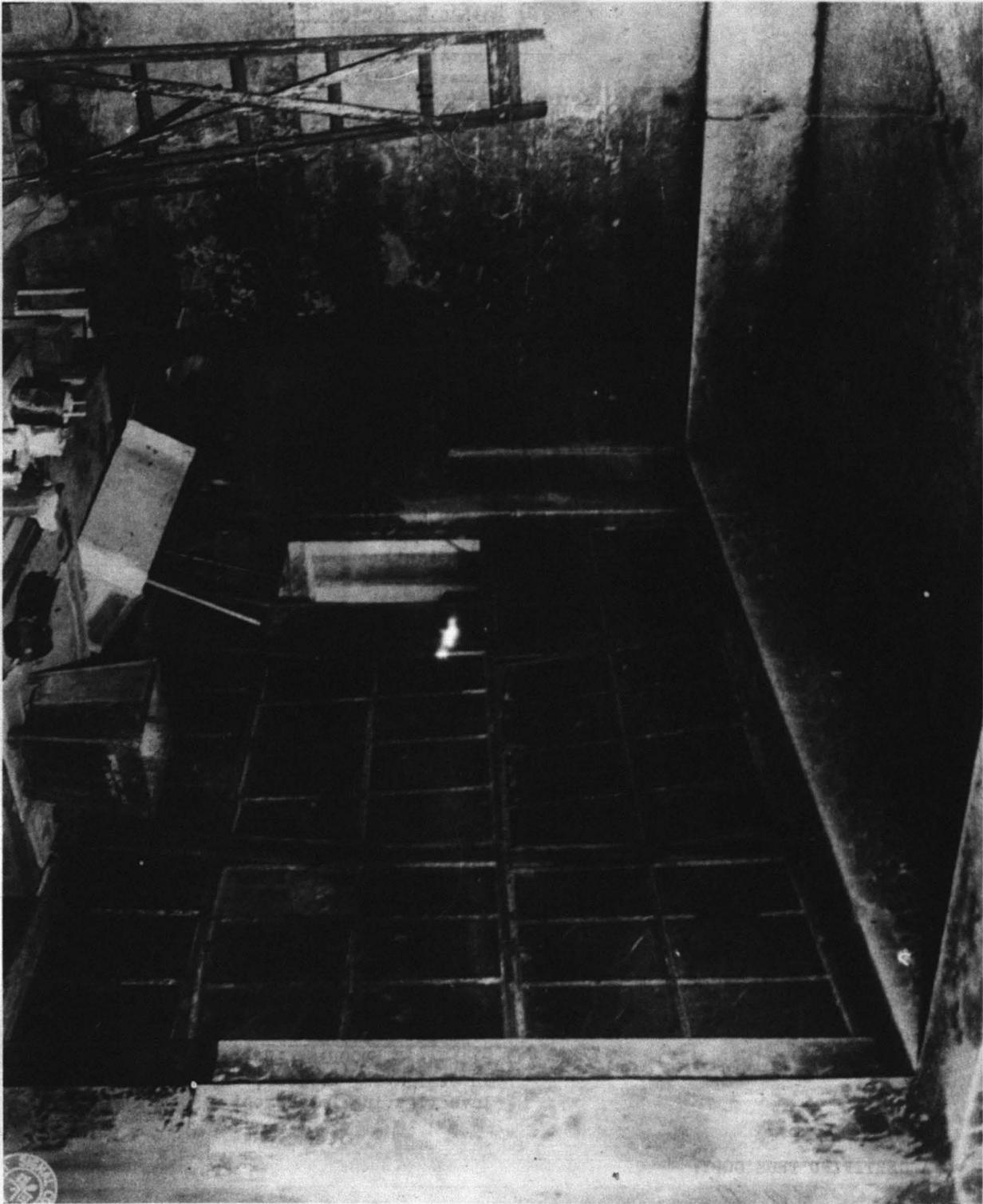


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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA

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EXHIBIT 198
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U.S.A. vs Tomeyuki YAMASHITA

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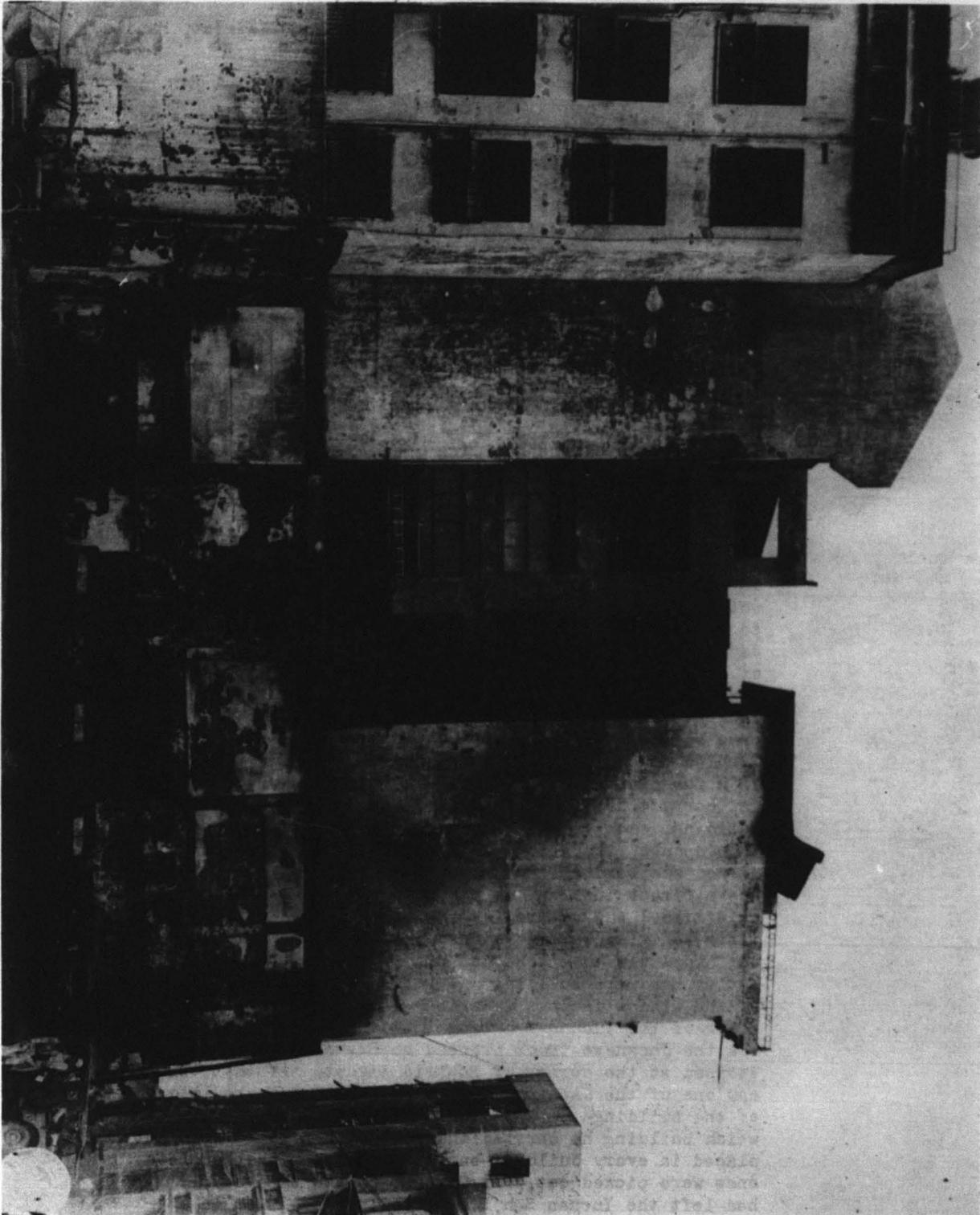
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U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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Page 4

R E S T R I C T E D

YU CHENG PHO, 364, R. Papa Street, Sampaloc District, Manila, P. I. being first duly sworn, testified at the above address as follows:

- Q State your name, address, and citizenship.
A YU CHENG PHO, 364 R. Papa Street, Sampaloc District, Manila, P.I., and I am a Chinese citizen.
- Q State your age.
A I am 34 years old.
- Q What is your occupation?
A I am employed by the Yutivo Hardware Company. I am also a part owner of that company, located at 436 Dasmarinas Street, Binondo District, Manila.
- Q Directing your attention to on or about February 5, 1945 when most of the buildings in this district were destroyed, will you tell in your own words what, if anything, you observed?
A On February 5, 1945 at about 9:30 in the morning I was on the Mezzanine floor of the Yucuan Seh Drug Building located at the corner of Dasmarinas and Marquina Streets, Binondo District, Manila. I was looking out of the window on the east side of the building when I saw a large truck stop on San Vicente Street directly behind the Yucuan Seh Drug Building. The driver of the truck was a Japanese. Also on the truck were 7 other Japanese, and I could also see that the truck was carrying about a dozen bombs. These bombs were about 4 feet long and about 6 or 8 inches in diameter. They had fins on the tail, the noses were pointed and they were blue in color. These bombs looked to me like aerial bombs. At this time, I saw two of the Japanese who were riding on the back of the truck hand one of these bombs to one Japanese. I saw this Jap carry the bomb into the rear entrance of the Crystal Arcade Building, located south of the San Vicente Street. The Crystal Arcade Building is a concrete structure which had entrances on Escolta Street too. When the Jap came out of the building in a few minutes he was empty-handed. I saw the same Jap carry 4 or 5 of the same bombs into the Crystal Arcade Building, each time coming out empty-handed. Next, I saw the Japanese truck turn into Marquina Street and then proceeded westward on Dasmarinas Street to the corner of Nueva Street in front of the Yutivo Hardware Building. At this time I saw several Jap sentries dressed in khaki. These sentries were stationed in the Yutivo Hardware Building and I saw them take one or two of these bombs into the Yutivo Hardware Building. I was curious, so, I looked out of the window facing Dasmarinas Street on the Mezzanine floor of the Yucuan Seh Drug Building and I could clearly see the Japanese truck proceed on Dasmarinas Street and stopped at the corner of Rosario Street. At that time I saw one of the Japanese carry one of these bombs into one of the buildings on Dasmarinas Street. I do not know exactly which building he carried the bomb into. Bombs were not placed in every building but it seems that the concrete ones were picked out. At 7 P. M. on the same day, I had left the Yucuan Seh Drug Building and I was in a burned-out area directly west of this building when I saw fires raging from Escolta Street and reaching the Crystal Arcade Building. After seeing the Crystal Arcade Building burn a few minutes I heard a terrific explosion and the building was demolished. I believe that these bombs that were carried into these buildings by the Japanese were exploded by the heat of the fire.

/s/ Yu C. P.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

We, WILLIAM G. BOORAS, 1st Lt., Inf., 01060716, Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, and Thomas F. Weiss, 2nd Lt., F. A., O-1177692, Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment, certify that on the 18th day of October, 1945, personally appeared before us Yu Cheng Pho, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yu Cheng Pho read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

Manila, P. I.

/S/ William G. Booras
/T/ WILLIAM G. BOORAS, 1st Lt., Inf.
Investigating Officer, War Crimes
Investigating Detachment

18 October 1945

/S/ Thomas F. Weiss
/T/ THOMAS F. WEISS 2nd Lt., F. A.
Investigating Officer, War Crimes
Investigating Detachment

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

R E S T R I C T E D

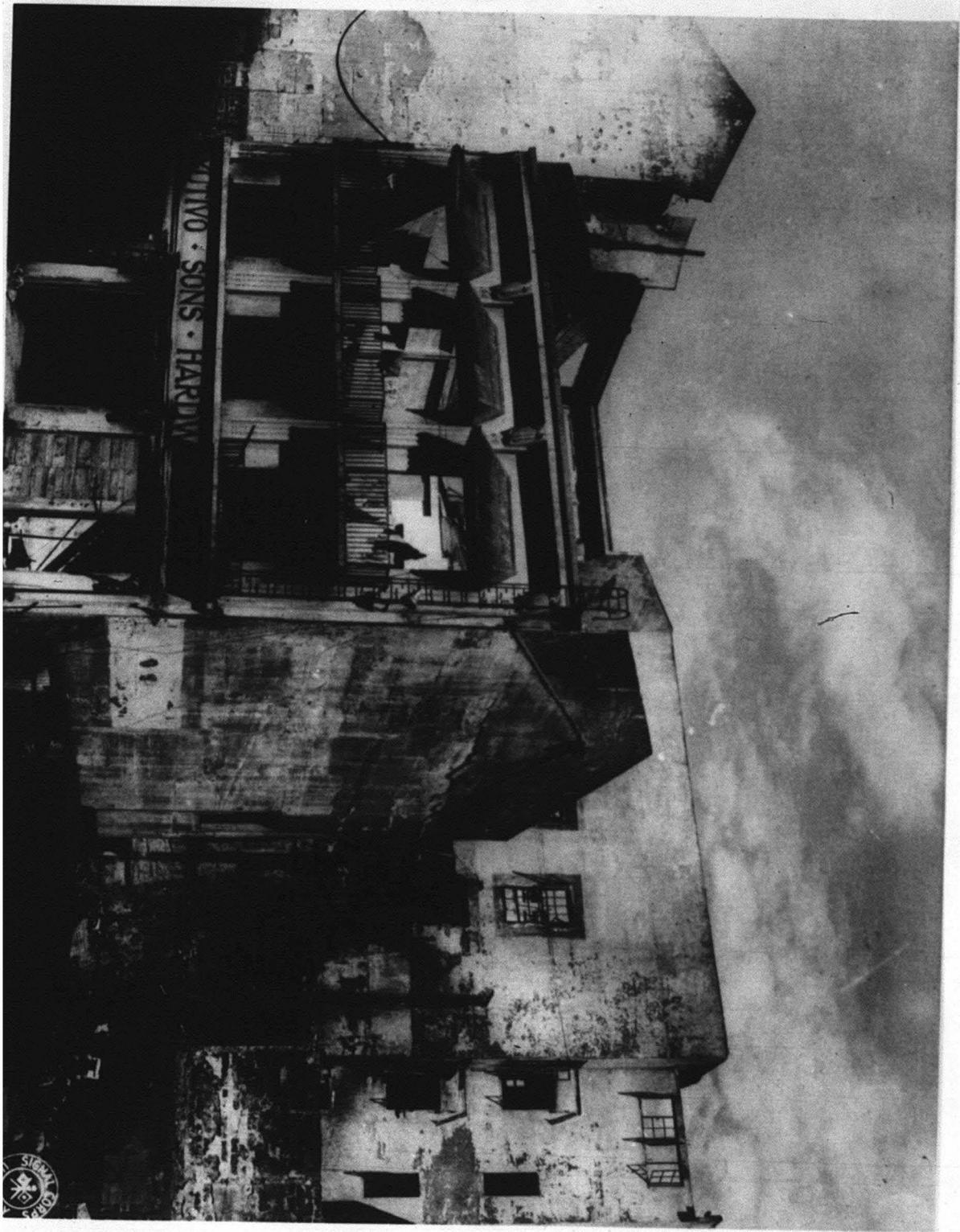


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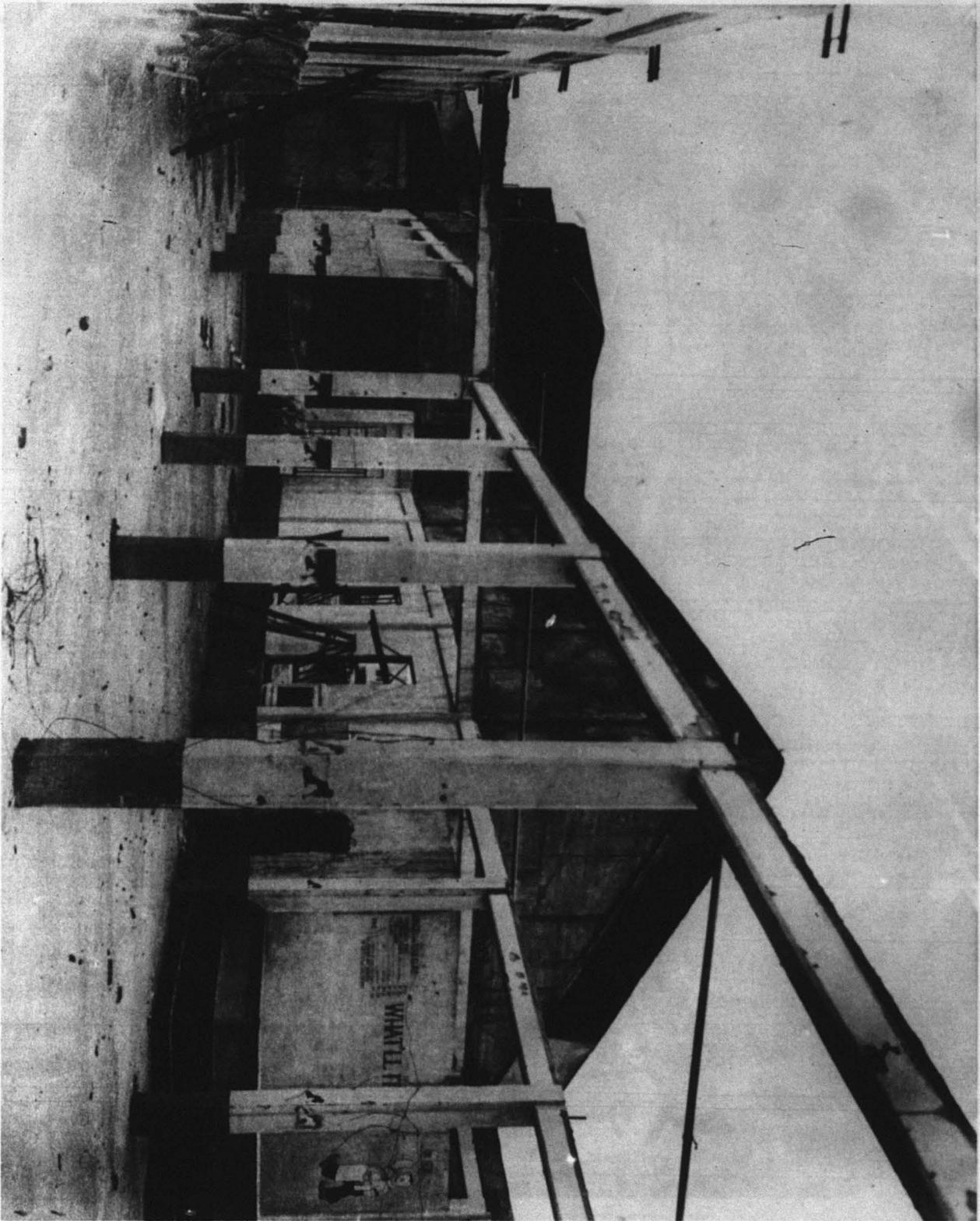


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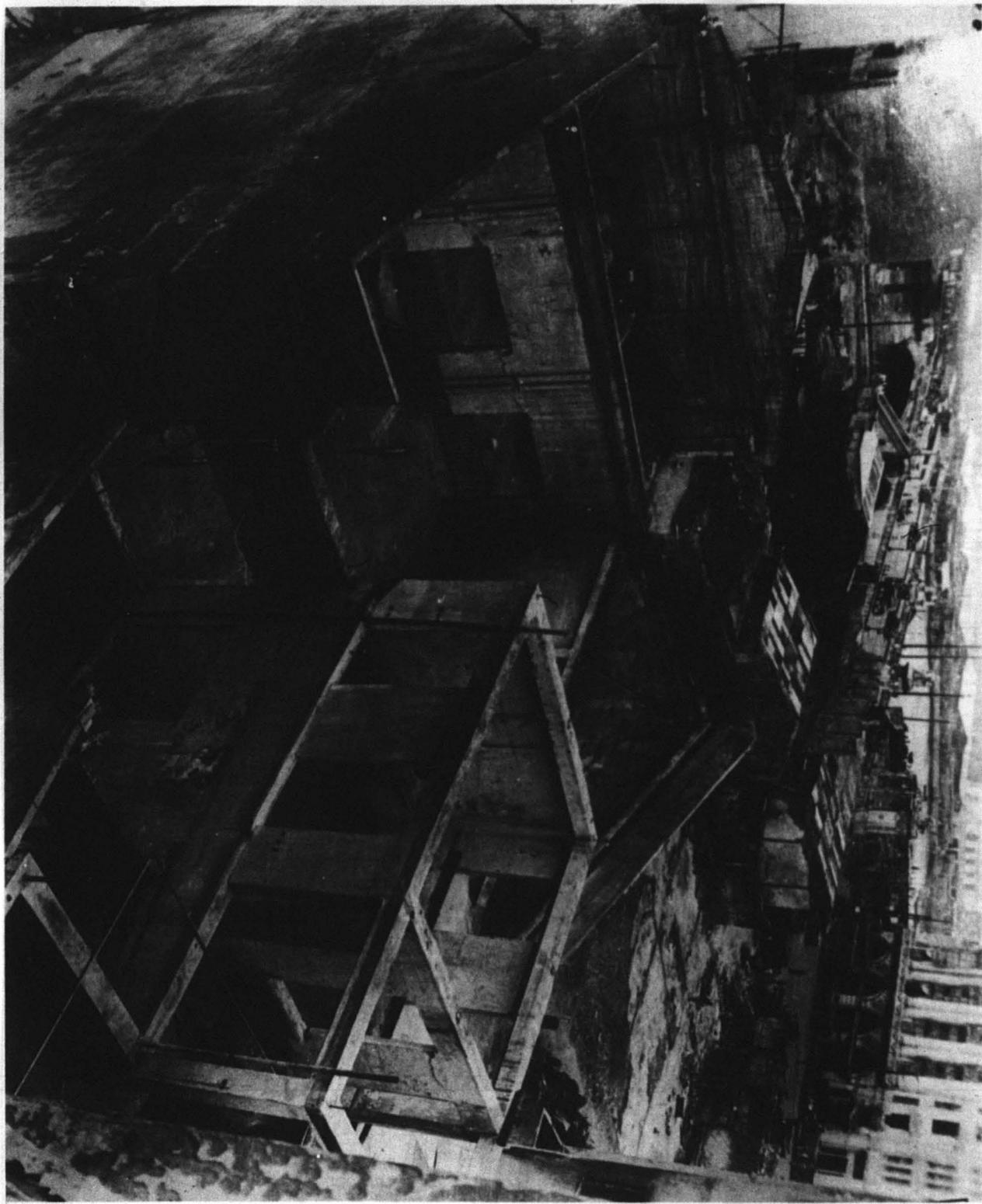


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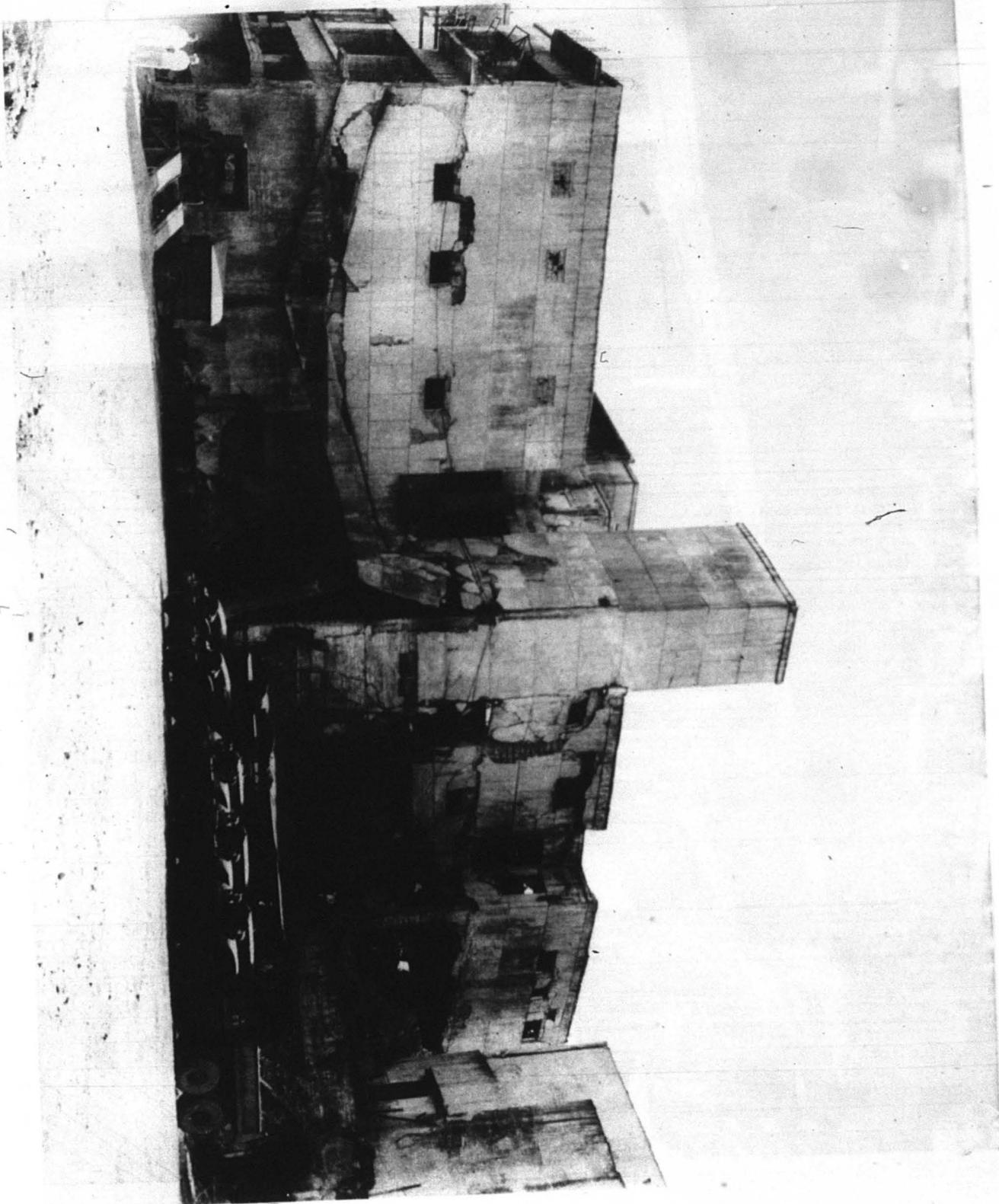


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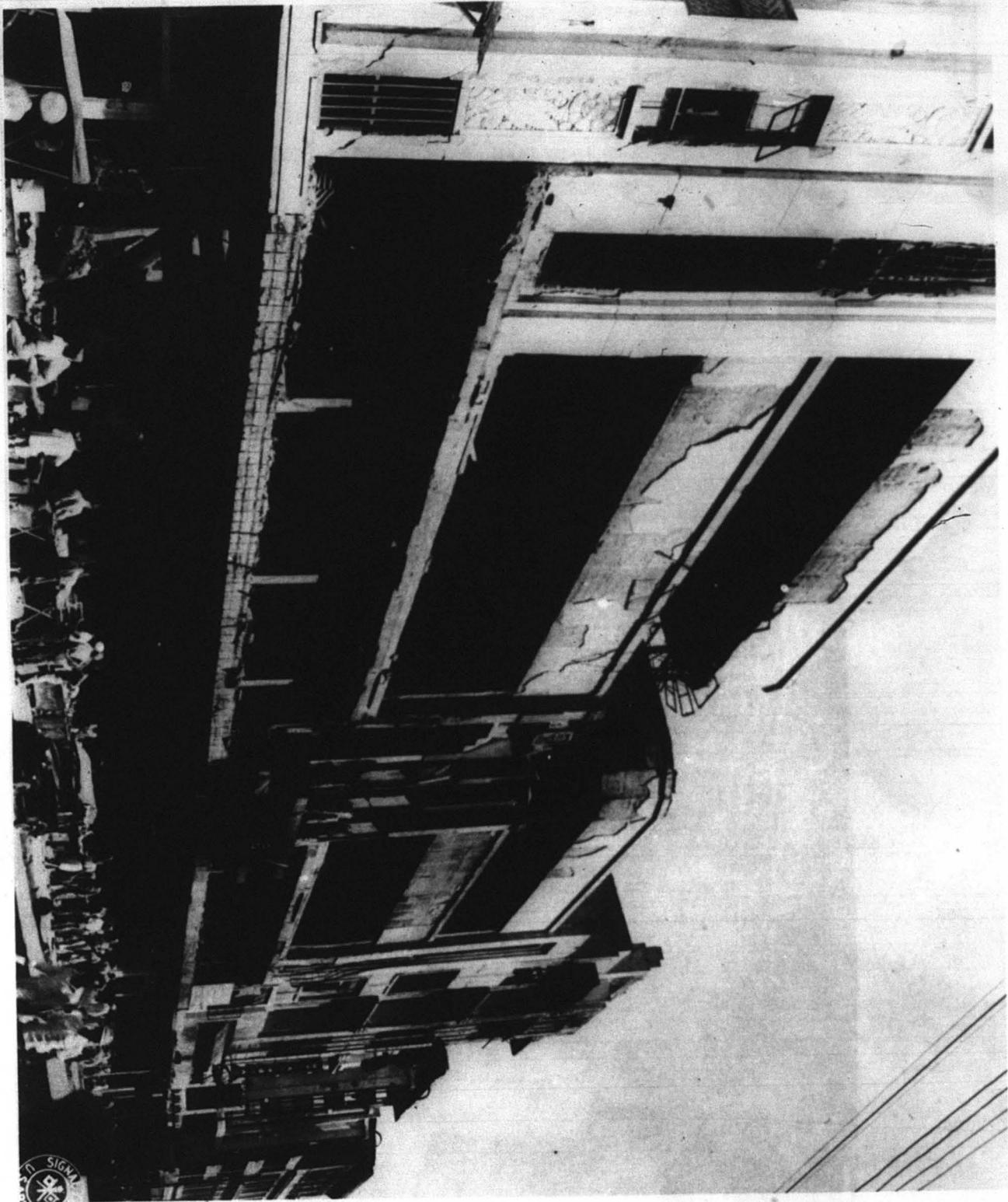
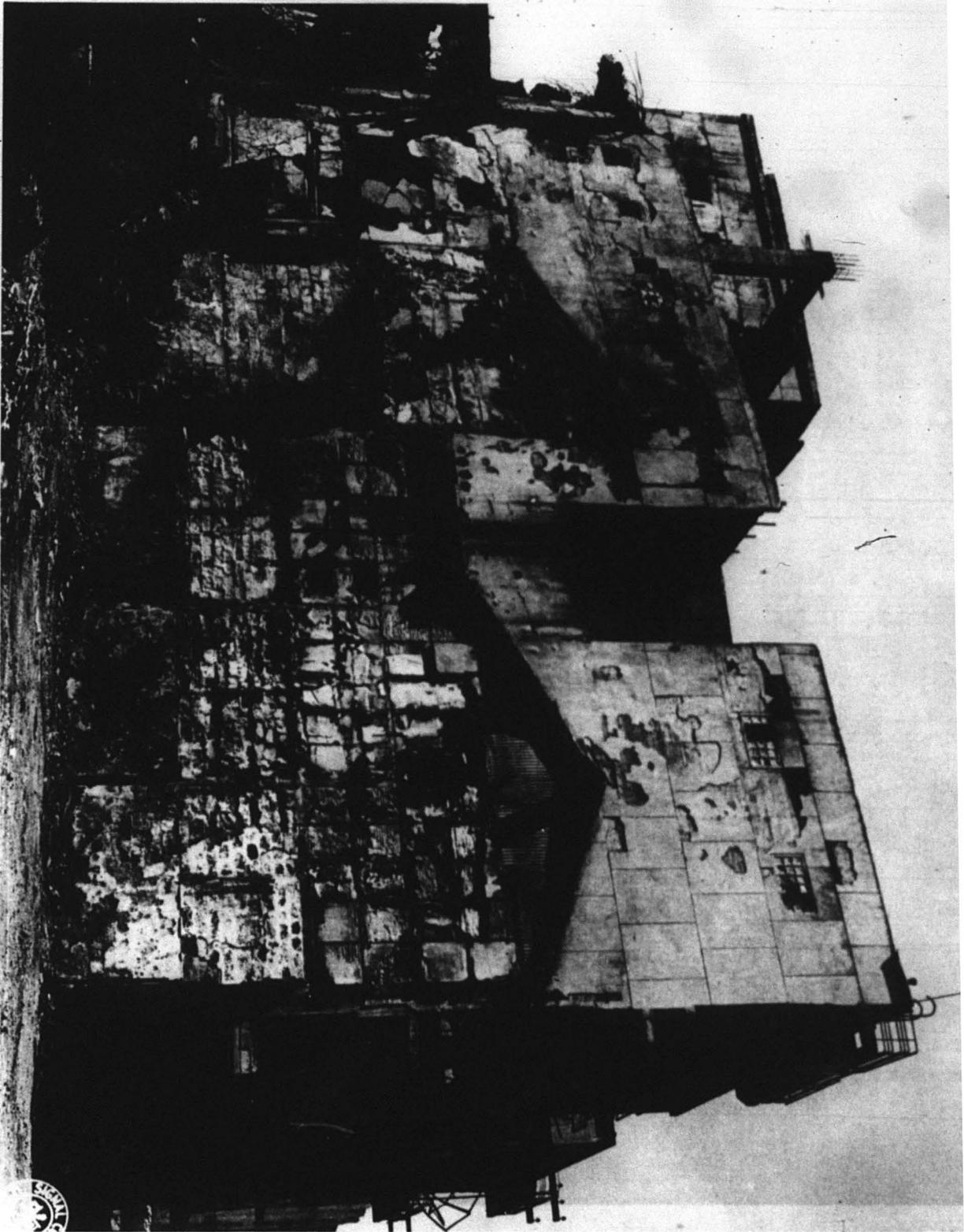


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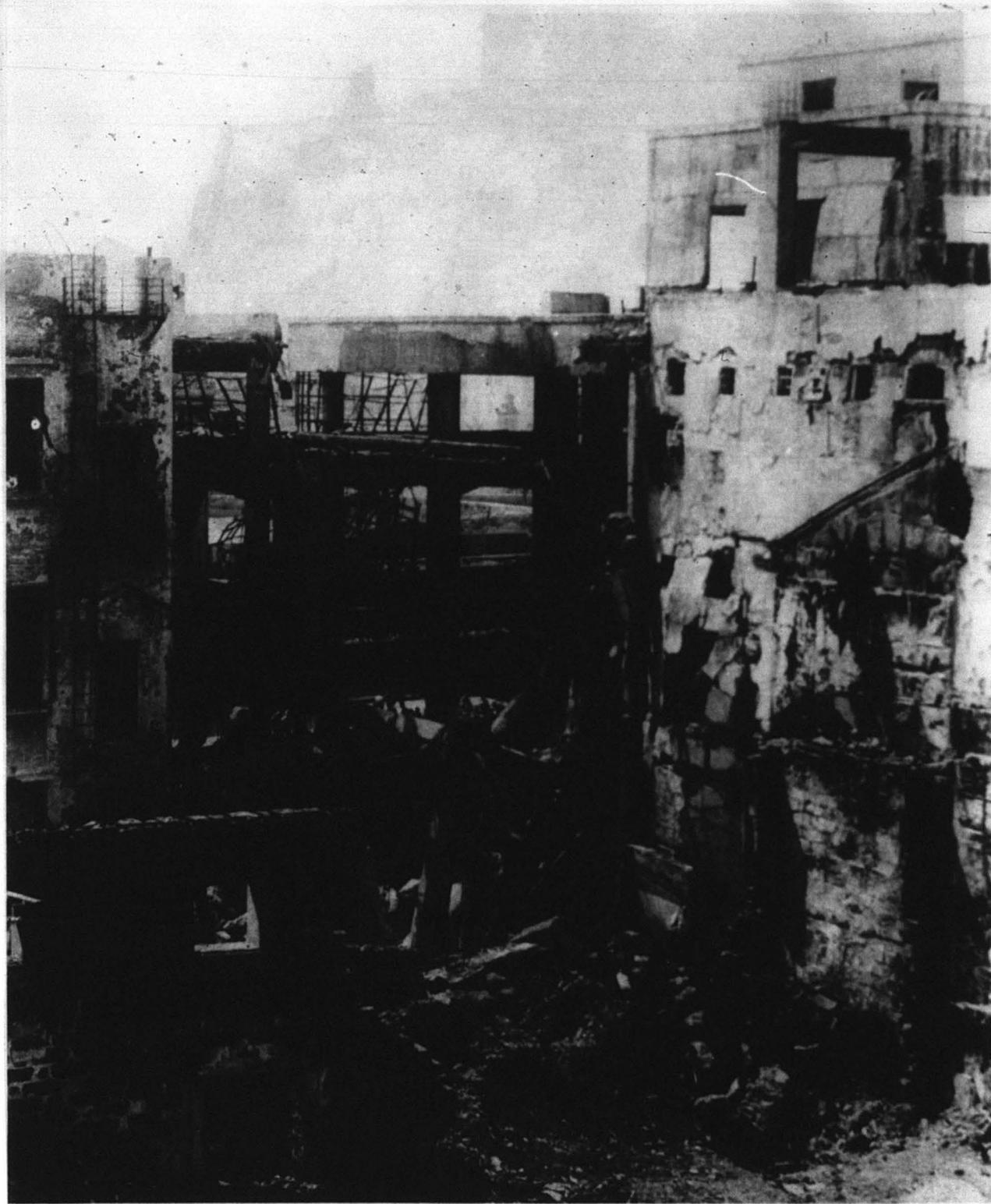


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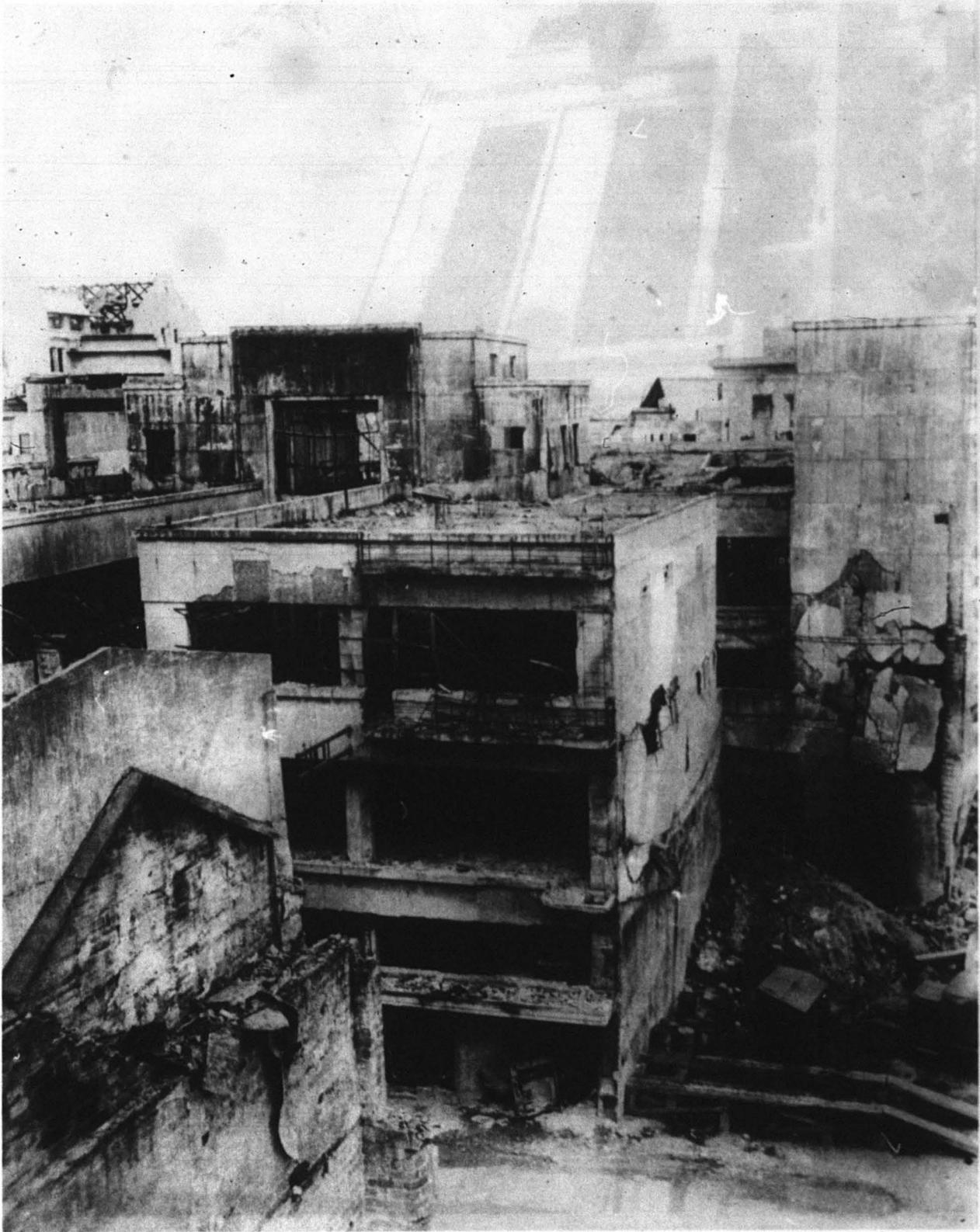


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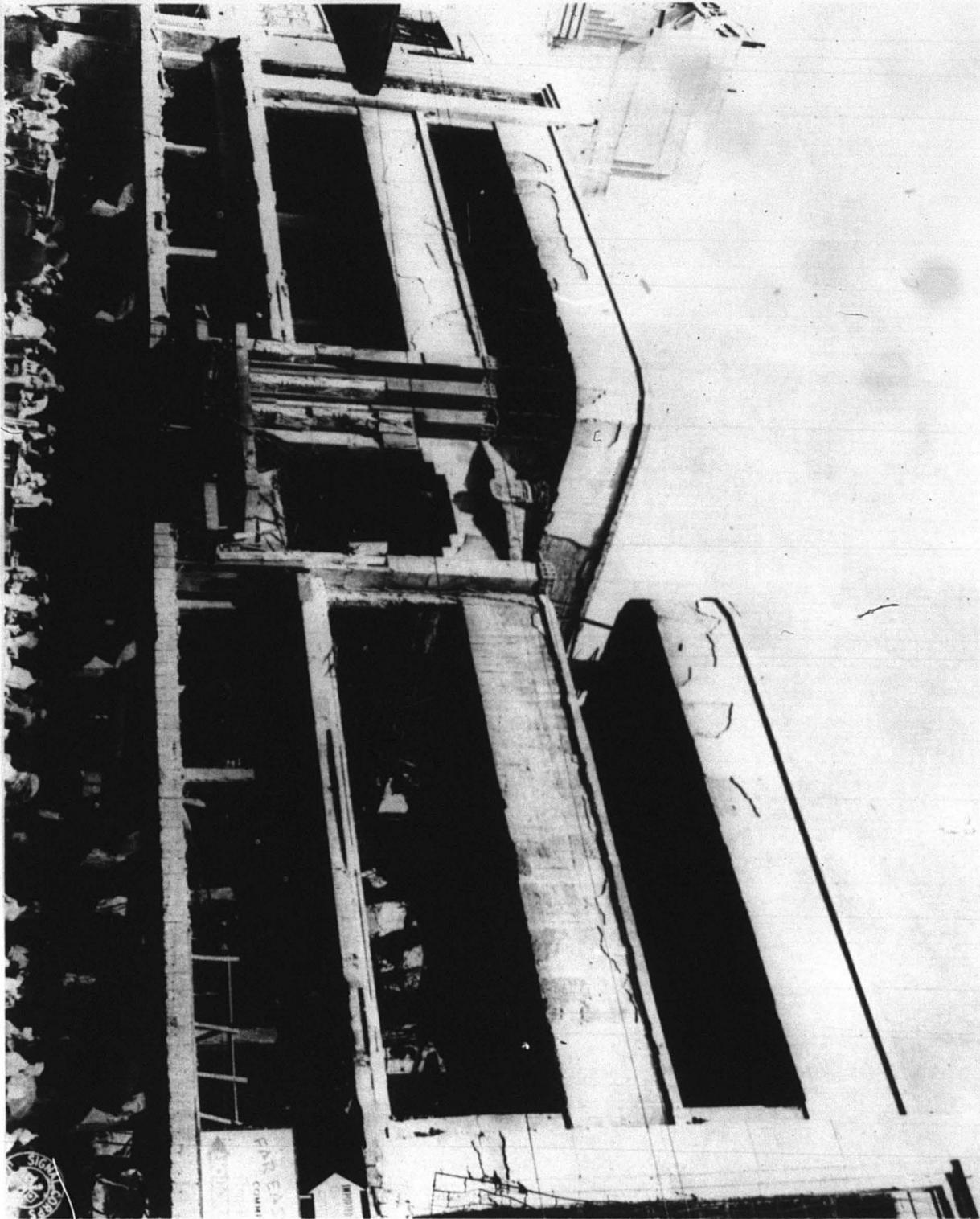


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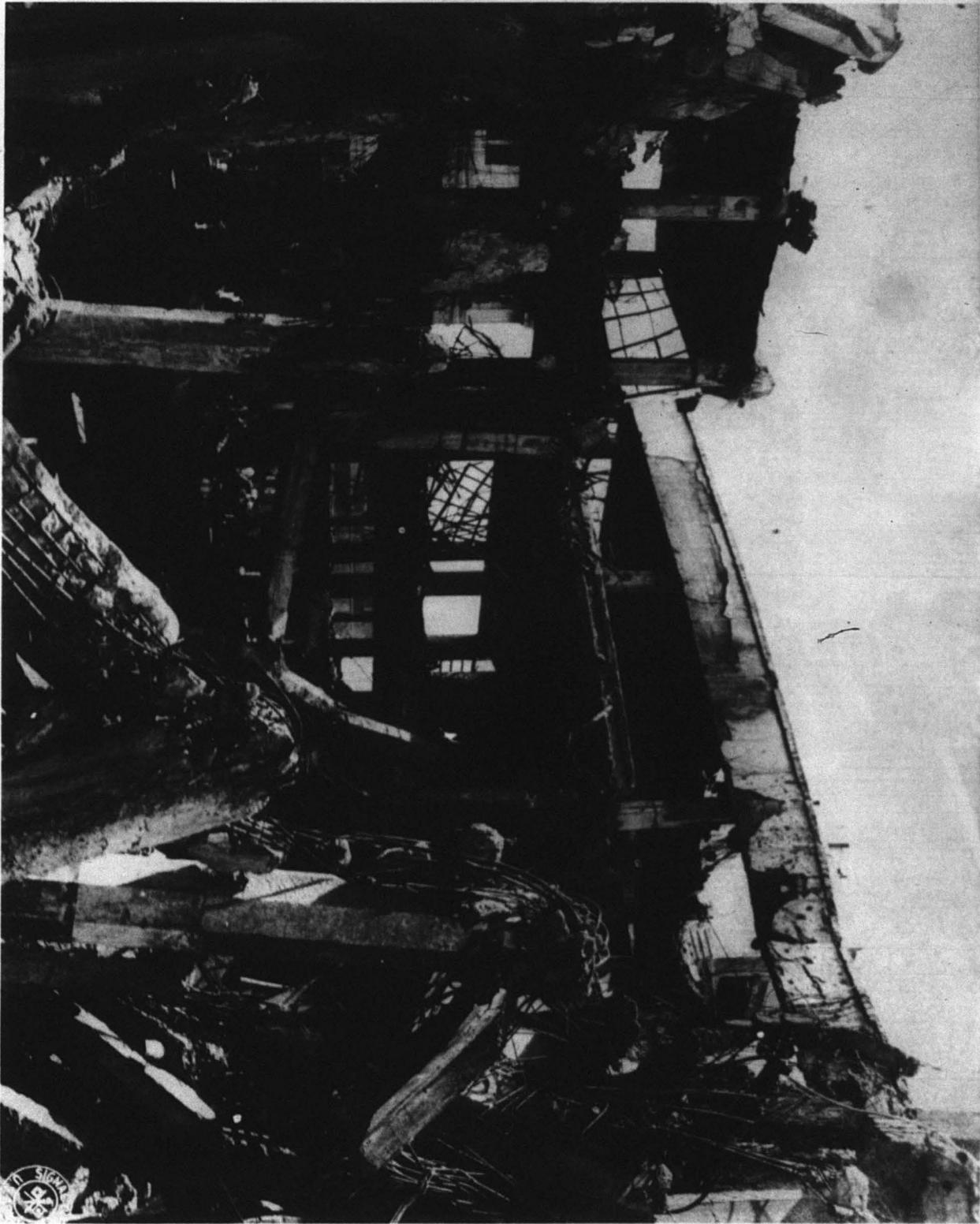


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