

P. I. - Atrocity

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

AG 000.5 (12 Sep 45)JA

APO 500  
12 September 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Three prostitutes told their fellow captives that they would submit to the Japanese and thus attempt to protect the younger girls and married women (R 328). Some of the victims clearly felt grateful for the protection thus afforded (R 456, 489).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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合衆國陸軍總司令部 太平洋方面法務局 戦犯部

軍部郵便部五〇。

AG 0005 (125045)JA 一九四五年(昭和二十年)九月十二日

題目 残虐行為ニ関スル戦犯部報告

宛先 コロンビア区ワシントン二十五 法務局長

二 證據概要

檢察官ニヨリ引用セラレタル證據概要ハ次ノ如キ趣旨ノ

モノデアル。

一九四五年(昭和二十年)二月九日、アメリカ軍部隊ハ「マニラ」

ヲ包围シ、爆撃砲撃ハ繼續シテキタ。火災が發生シ、

水及び食糧ノ取得ハ極端ニ困難トナリ、市内到ル所、

多数ノ避難民ガ安全避難所ヲ捜シ求メテキタ(R152)

二月九日午後乃至夕刻ニカケテ日本軍偵察隊ハ「ホルミタ」

区ヲ掃蕩スルト共ニ同地域ノ全テノ人家及勤務

場所カラ逐ヒ出シ、彼等ヲ「ホルミタ」廣場ヘ連レテ

行ツタ。(EX. C. D. R 15) 是等ノ人々「ホルミタ」爆撃ノタメ

ニ彼等ヲ安全地帯ニ集結サセル「ホルミタ」日本軍ノ希望

デアルト語ク、諷刺的カ「ホルミタ」コノ声ハ当然ノ

モートラレタ民ノ大部分ハ自発的ニ行ツタ。(R 79 282)

一七〇〇時頃、全テ一般人テ種々ノ国籍ノ者ヨリナル約

二〇〇名ノ男子、婦女子ガ「廣場」ニ送ラレタ。ソコハ

日本軍ノ擔當將校ヲシテ人ガ来テ、男子及び未成年男子

EXHIBIT ROOM

No. 1

EX 1945

ハ婦女子ト分置セラルベキ旨 命令シタ。(R 624)

約ニ人ノ少女ヨリナル小グループガユージー・ホットト

呼バレル日本軍將校並ニ下士官兵ノ娛樂所乃至

クラブタル近ク料理店へ連レテ釣カレタ外ハ男子ハ

「マニラホテル」へ婦女子ハ「ベイ・グエー・ホテル」へ引致サレタ。

ユノグループノ人々ハ食料ト酒ヲ貰ヒニケルカラ彼等ハ

「ベイ・グエー・ホテル」へ引キ、何階カ知ラヌガ階上ノ一ツへ

入レラレタ。(R 80, 81, 129) 残命ノ俘虜ハホテルノ階下ニ入レ

ラレタラシイ。(R 289)

一八〇〇時ヨリ翌朝〇四、三〇分ノ間ニ日本兵ハコレカラ受ケル

ベキ「保護」ニ就テ彼等ガ恐ラキ抱イタデアラウ不安ヲ

明カニシタ。三々五々下士官兵、將校ガ婦人連ノ泣メラレ

テキル種々ノ部屋ニヤツテ来テ、蠟燭ノ灯ヤ懐中電燈デ

照シミニノ女ヲ選ビ他ノ部屋へ連レテ釣キ彼等ヲ凌辱シタ。

(R 70-76 111 133)

同ジ様ナ光景ハ「アルハンブラ」路ノ近クマ「シラマー」アパート

メント「デモ」演ゼラレタ。其処ハ翌日先ニ「ツラグループ」ニテ

「タニテアル」中ハ「ライリツ」ニ婦人ガ集團的ニ

翌日申捕ヘラレタ。監禁ノ数夜ヲ通ジニケル全部

テ少女達ハ、或者ハ武カデ脅サレ、是等日本人ト遊ビヨ

ル伴侶トサレタ強ヒラレタ。(R 53, 70, 235, 515, 553)

コノ分置ノ理由ハ二月十日ノ午後早ク婦人達ノ一人ガ「フィリッ

ピン」人ガホテルヲ出テ釣ノ理由ニ就テ或將校ニ尋ネタ時ニ

解ツタ。彼女ヲ日色人種ト信ジテ彼ハ答ヘタ。

「吾々ハ日色婦人ヲ憎ム……吾々ハ貴方方金ヲ殺ス

様 命令サレテキル。併シ吾々ハ金テノ白色婦人ヲアメリカ人  
ガ五口ヲ籠入フコトヲ防ガ爲ニ吾軍ノ第一線ニ使用スルニ  
決スル<sup>カモ知ヌノテ待テ居ルノタ</sup>後ニ延バシキルボ (R 528)

被害者ノウケセ人ガケガ暴行サレタコトヲ承認シタ。(R 112,  
113, 132, 150, 551, 731, 743) 併シ少ラトモ四〇人ガ暴行サレタ證據ハ  
明カデア。前述ノ件ハ彼等ガ髪ヤ衣服ヲ乱シテ、改メ  
衣服ニ血ノ跡ヲ附ケテ興奮シタ様子ヲ部至ニ歸ツテキタノ  
デモ解ル。三六人ハ凌辱スル計畫ガアツタト述ベタ丈デア。が、  
證據ハ彼等ガ暴行ハ成就シナカッタト否定スルニモ拘  
ラズ、ソレガ完成ニ近カッタ嫌疑ノアルコトヲ示ス。

(R. 82, 84, 130, 174, 255, 397, 575)

此ノ取扱ハ夫々違ウタ期間續イタ。ゴベイ・ヴエーホテルニ  
監禁サレタ人々ハ一九四五年(昭和二十年)三月十日ニ放免  
サレタリ。或ハ逃ゲアルハンブラ廣小路及ビ「ミラマール」アパ  
トメントレノ是等ノ人々ハ二月十三日ニ放免サレ、或ハ逃ゲタ  
後ニ詳述スベキ若干ノ例外ヲ除イテハ釋放者ノ全部ハ  
砲爆撃トソノ結果タル火災ニ依リ釋放ヲ余儀ナク  
サレタノデア。 (凡 25, 586)

是等三日間ヲ通ジ次ノ事仲ハ約ハレタ恐ルベキ放蕩ヲ倒ホスル。  
一晚ニ、或ルニ四オノフリーウピン婦人ハ十二乃至十五回凌辱サレタ。  
彼女ハ殆ノ數回、收斂子デ氣ガ遠クナリ、弱リ、半バ意識ヲ失ツテ  
床ニ倒レタ程デアツタニモ拘ラズ、日本人ハ、四日時迄部屋ニ入り  
續ケテハ彼女ヲ更ニ強姦スル爲引曳ツテ行ツタ。(凡 134)

No. 4

2844

一日本兵ハ酒ノ上ノ自慢デ一少女ノスカートヲ裾カラ彼女ノ臀  
迄一斬リニ引裂イテ彼ノ劍ノ鋭サヲ示シタ (R 209)

彼等ガ床ニ山寝コロンダマン少女達ヲ蹴ルノハ普通ノ事デ  
アリ、一少女ガリノ暴力者ニ脚ヲ把マレ仰向ケ吊サレテ  
引曳ウテ釣カレタト云フ劍<sup>カ</sup>ヲ<sup>カ</sup> (R 207)

(此頁ニ續ク)

少数ノ者ハ月経中デアルト主張シテ一般ノ運命ヲ免レタ、併シ  
 常ニソレヲ示ス證據ヲ要求セラレ、時ニハ銃床テ一殴リサレタ (R 59、  
 116、254) 或ル少女ハ特殊ノ一日本人ト、外ノ或ル者ハ唯單ニ恐怖ト  
 ソノ監禁人ノ靜カニ服従スレバ自由ニシテヤルト云フ約束ガケテ  
 抵抗モセスニ默從シタニ引キ換ヘ彼ハ彼女ノ愛人デアリ、彼女ハ  
 「既ニ彼トソレヲ約束シタト云ヒナカラ全ク欣ンテ連レ立ツテ行  
 ツタ (R 116、120)

十四オニナル英國ノ一少女ハ妹ト共ニ連行サレタ。廊下ヲ突イタリ  
 蹴ラレタリシテ他ノ部屋ヘ入レラレ少クトモ四回暴行サレ最後ニ  
 血ヲ流シ、傷ヲシテ自分ノ部屋ヘ歸ルヲ許サレタ (R 72) 美人ガツタ  
 ノテ彼女ハ愛セラレタ。實際ニ白人ノ少女ハ搜シ出サレ分離サレタ (R 20)  
 四オニナル一土耳其婦人ハ暴行スル積リテヤツテ系タ男ニ彼女ハ  
 年ヲトリ過ヤテキルト訴ヘソレヲ證明スルタメニ彼女ノ義齒ヲ取  
 外シテ見セテ、上手ク、利口思ヒ止マラセタ。ソノ時彼女ハソノ娘ヲスカ  
 トノ下ニ隠シテ難ヲ免レタ (R 396、398)

或ル可成リ年トツタ友ハハ武器ヲ突キツケラレタガ断平ケル  
 決意ヲ示シ子供ヲ抱イタ若イ母親ガ運レ去ラレルヲ防イタ (B 300)  
 二人ノ醜業婦ハソノ仲間ノ侮辱カニ自分達ハ日本人ニ服従シヨウ、  
 ソウシテ若イ少女ト既婚婦人ヲ護ラウト思フト語ツタ (R 628)  
 犠牲者ノ何人カハ斯クシテ喫ヘラレタ保護ニ明ラカニ感謝シテ  
 キタ (R 466、489)

「ミラメール」ニ於テ一將校ハ十五オノフィリップン少女ヲ自分ノ部  
 屋ヘ連レテ行キ、履ヨウト云ツタ。彼女ガ断ルト彼ハ結婚ヲ申込  
 ンガ、コレヲモ彼女ハ断ツタノテ彼ハオ前ハ役ニ立タナイト云ツテ



彼女ヲ「ベイ・グー・ホテル」へ送り歸シタ。(R 588, 591)  
 此様なる件ハ晝間ハ起ラナクツタラシイ。併シ渴ト飢ハ是等ノ  
 被害者ヲ激シイ苦痛ニ悩マセタ。二日目或ルグループニ一桶ノ汚  
 水ガ運バレテ来タガ、彼等ガ急ギ飲マウトシタノテ床ニ所々コホ  
 レタ。コノコホレタ水滴ハ夢中テ床カラ舐メトラレタ。飲料水ノ  
 供給モ亦便所カラノ水ヲ補ハレ、食糧トシテ彼等ハ少量ノ  
 ビスケツト(ソレハ床ノ上ニ投ケラレタ)ハサナ魚ノ罐詰、若干ノ  
 グイタミン球ヲ受取ツタ。コレガ五十人分デアツタ(R 235, 237)十二名  
 ヨリナル他ノグループハ一桶ノ水一箱ノ堅パン、熱イ茶ヲ菓罐ニ  
 一杯、若干ノ砂糖及ビビタミン球ヲ貰ツタ。ソレカラ亦何足カノ  
 テニス靴ガ彼等ニ與ヘラレタ。イタツラヲサレルコトヲ除ケバ、是  
 等ノ婦人連ハ自分達ハ比較的良ク待遇サレテキタト感ジタ。  
 ソシテソレハ明カニ一人ノ日本人ガソノ部屋ノ一少女ト前カラ志ニ  
 落チテキタコトニ依ルノデアツタ(R 232, 235)他ノ二十人組ノ不運ナ者  
 達ハホソノ僅カナ微ビタバスケツトト塩水シカ与ヘラレナカツタ。(R 57)  
 ホテルノ一階ニアル中央食堂ニ二、三人ノ赤十字ノ婦人ガ二月十日ニ  
 傷病者ノ為ノ救護所ヲ設ケソノ日ノ午後二〇〇乃至二五〇名  
 ノ婦女子ガ階上ノ部屋カラ其処へ連レテ来ラレタ。(R 2176, 561)  
 併シソノ保護ハ一時的ナモノニ過ヤズ、ソノ後ノ監禁ノ數夜ハ  
 少女達ハ食堂カラ運レ去ラレタバカリテナク、或者ハソノ食堂テ  
 仲間ノ伴房ノ間テ暴行ヲ受ケタ(R 414, 562)  
 恰モ着々ト高調シツ、アル戶外ノ戦闘ト競フカノ如ク、ホテル  
 内ノ暴行、テロ行爲ハ監禁三夜カラ第四日ノ朝漸次激  
 シク加ヘタ。「尋本」(音訳)トシテ知ラレテキル一日本將校ハ二月

十三日早朝一人ノ婦人ニアメリカ兵ト戦ツテ死ニ行ク、ガカラ  
 出登スル前ニコノ世ノ最後ノ樂シミトシテ彼女ノ娘ト交際シタ  
 イト云ツタ、他ノ者ハ自分達ハ「決死隊」ヲ編成シタノダト云ツテ  
 以前ヨリモ尚残忍ニ振舞ツタ (R 11. 412, 414)

「ベイ・ウエー・ホテル」テハ十二日ニ「ミラマー」及ビ「アルハンブラ」

テハ十三日ニ発生シタ火災ハ是等ノ被害者達ニトツテ救ヒノ手  
 トナツタ。若干ノ者ハ不承不承釋放サレ他ノ者ハソノ結果起キ  
 タ混乱ニ乗ジテ逃ケタ。(R 25. 526, 562, 570)

一少女ハコノ経験ノ結果麻病ニ感染シタコトガ分ツテ居リ、  
 彼等ノ殆ド全員ガ米軍ガ来タ時檢診ヲ受ケタ (R 160, 182, 352)  
 ソノ残虐行為ト直接關係ヲ持ツタ妊娠トカ死者ハ出ナカ  
 ツタ様デアルガ少クトモ二人ノ婦人ハ衝撃ト徐々ニ衰弱スル  
 状態ノタメニ治療セラレネバナラナカッタ (R 188, 240)