

S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST  
 OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE  
 WAR CRIMES BRANCH

4 1359  
 APO 501  
 8 June 1945

FEJA 000.5

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

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 FILE COPY  
 RETURN TO ROOM

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

The headquarters of the Philippine Red Cross at the intersection of Isaac Feral and General Luna streets near Taft Avenue in Manila during the early part of 1945 and many years prior was located in a building prominent both as to place and size and on all dates referred to herein, bore large Red Cross emblems on its walls and roof and in every window of the building (R 2, 44, 45). To its south and west lay the campus and buildings of the University of the Philippines, a police station, and a high school, all of which were occupied during the early part of February 1945 by Japanese Forces, most of whom were marines (Exhibit A; R 1, 5, 6, 15, 21, 27).

As a result of the opening of the American bombardment of South Manila, Mr. Modesto FAROLAN, former Manila newspaperman who had served as general manager for the newspapers published by General ROMULO, found it necessary on 5 February, as acting manager of the Philippine Red Cross, to convert the building into an emergency hospital and sanctum for refugees. This was not discussed with any Japanese officials beforehand but they were acquainted with this institution and when, at noon on 10 February, a non-commissioned officer with a squad of six or eight Japanese came to the headquarters, they refused to permit the hanging of an "Emergency Hospital" sign on the front of the building and a Red Cross flag on the flag pole, and appeared displeased with the arrangement, inquired as to the number and identity of the refugees there and looked about the building while Mr. FAROLAN explained through Miss Corazon ABELLARA, a Filipino girl who could speak Japanese, the purpose and necessity of caring for the injured and homeless (R 2, 3, 27).

Later in the same day, at about 1800, when approximately seventy persons, including seven patients, five members of the staff and the remaining refugees, were in the building, Miss Gliceria ANDAYA, a nurse, and some others, unidentified, were at the rear of the premises preparing to eat their evening meal when they heard shots at the back gate and an unknown woman entered screaming that a child had been shot and behind her came four marines, one of whom was an officer who began firing his revolver at the children in the building. Miss ANDAYA ordered everyone to lie flat on the floor and almost everyone obeyed except one unidentifiable crying child who was silenced when three bullets were fired directly into its mouth (R 47). Through the interpreter, Corazon ABELLARA, the Japanese were advised that Miss ANDAYA was a Red Cross nurse and that they were in a Red Cross building and were asked what they wanted. They answered by pointing a gun at her and she got behind the nurse who was then bayoneted in the chest, causing her to fall on the floor. She did not faint until after she had seen



them enter the other room and bayonet and shoot the patients lying on the cots (Ex. B; R 45, 46, 47, 59).

The commotion and the shrill cry given by Miss A. DAYA as she was bayoneted were heard by Mr. FAROLAN who had been at his desk on the other side of the partition separating them, talking with Dr. German de VENECIA who was preparing for an operation (R 4, 52). Mr. FAROLAN hid under his desk just before one of the marines entered the room and killed Dr. VENECIA with two shots from his rifle. A volunteer attendant known only as Lydia, attempted to protect the doctor by saying, "He is our Doctor; please save him," and the marine thrust his bayonet at her, missed, and she feigned death. The assailant continued, bayoneting six other patients who were lying on or hiding under cots in that room, among whom were Mrs. Juan P. JUAN, her daughter Paulina ZABALA, and her ten days old baby, Reno ZABALA (R 4). Following this the lone marine left the room and could be heard going through other parts of the hospital killing and bayoneting the victims (R 4). When Mrs. ZABALA's husband found the bodies two days later, that of his wife showed that she had been bayoneted in the mouth and abdomen and shot through the chest, while the condition and position of the child's body indicated that he had been bayoneted in the right arm and had bled to death or suffocated under his mother's body (R 39).

Patrocinio ABAD, a movie actress, whose screen name was Corazon NOBLE and who had taken refuge at the headquarters, was in the downstairs corridor along with some twenty-five or thirty others when the Japanese came, and attempted to hide behind a medicine cabinet with her ten months old baby, Maria Lourdes VERA. The cover was insufficient and she was shot in the right elbow, fell and lay prone with her baby under her. The marine was not satisfied and stabbed her with his bayonet nine times on her side and back (Ex. B, C, I; R 14, 16). Later she gave the child to her brother to take to a doctor but it died as a result of three bayonet wounds.

Nine German Jews, refugees from Germany and evacuees of devastated Manila areas, took shelter at this time in the Red Cross building at the direction of a Japanese sentry posted nearby (R 65) and eight of them were killed in the general massacre. The women's latrine had been converted into living quarters for this group and one of them, John K. LEWY, had just started on a personal errand when he saw the Japanese enter who began shooting and followed him. Because of past experiences he turned to warn the others, but two of these enlisted men and one officer, despite pleas for mercy by the Germans, after saying "Escusi" (R 45), began shooting and bayoneting them as they lay prostrate on the floor of the latrine. LEWY also dropped to the floor and was bayoneted at least twice (Ex. G). Apparently the marines thought him dead but before he fainted he saw his fellow citizens killed (R 63). The GRAETZ' house maid, Isabel TABAQUE, who was with them on the floor of the latrine was not harmed. The passports of Mr. and Mrs. GRAETZ had been examined by the squad which came to the headquarters that morning (R 64), and they appeared to be satisfied (R 79). The documents did not indicate their religious background and when asked by the Japanese which they preferred, Japan or America, they answered "Japanese, tomodoti (Japanese friend), Heil Hitler" (R 69).

The carnage covered the entire ground floor and continued for twenty or thirty minutes, after which the Japanese departed (R 42). cursory examination of the premises that night revealed numerous bodies and after the building was burned 13 February, ashes, bones, and bodies were found piled in corners, along the corridors and in the latrine, identifiable only because some survivors were able to point out the locations where various victims had cowered for protection (Ex. E; R 31,



40); similarly, record files and safes together with their contents were destroyed by fire before they could be examined (R 7).

The estimates as to the number killed vary considerably, two of the nurses placing it at twenty (R 52, 56, 59); another, at approximately thirty (R 31); the surviving German at eighty (R 64); the manager, fifty (R 6); while another survivor thinks there were thirty or more (R 71); and a witness who entered the building the night of the massacre said he saw twenty bodies in the hallway and did not look into the rooms (R 30).

Like confusion prevails as to the identity of the perpetrators, some witnesses saying they were soldiers, others that they were sailors, and still others that they were marines, but the uniform and insignia described in each instance most closely resemble those of the Japanese Imperial Marines (R 6, 15, 52, 75) some of whom were quartered in the buildings of the University of the Philippines, Hugh Wilson Hall, Bordner High School Annex, the YMCA, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce Building, Department of Finance Building, the Legislative Building, the Jai-Alai Building and the Bay View Hotel (R 6, 32, 33, 47).

None of the witnesses could identify any of the individuals by name and attempted descriptions of personal characteristics are almost hopelessly vague (R 47, 32). One of the Japanese marines who was five feet three inches tall, and thought to be an officer, wore on his left chest "some kind of insignia, silver and red," carried a sword, a pistol, and had leather boots (R 65, 78) and it is possible that he was the officer who entered the gate at about 1500 hours firing his revolver at the children there (R 46). One of the privates is described merely as to approximate height and weight and none appears to have had any peculiarly distinguishing features (R 5, 78, 79, 82).

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東京合衆口口口口司令部法務部職犯支部

AP0 五〇一 一九四五年/昭和二十年/六月八日

FEJA 〇〇〇、五

標 題、 強行爲ニ關スル職犯支部報告  
宛 先、 コロンビヤ區華盛頓

法務部

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第二、 證據要略

調査審問員ニヨリ呈示セラレタル證據ハ、之ヲ要略スレハ左ノ如シ。

「マニラ」市ノ「タフト」大通リニ近イ「アイザック・ペラル」通リト「ゼネラル・ルナ」通リトノ交叉點ニアル比律賓赤十字社本部ハ一九四五  
年/昭和二十年/初期及び其ノ以前多年ノ間、其ノ場所及び大キサノ何レニ於テモ目立ツ一ビルデ  
ングニ置カレ、本證據要略中ニ言及セル一切ノ期  
間中、大赤十字ノ標章ガ其ノ壁、屋根及びビルデ  
ングノ窓ト云フ窓ニハ悉ク着ケテアツタ。(R2、  
44、45) 其ノ南側ト西側ニハ、比律賓大學ノ校庭  
並ニ建物、巡査駐在所及び高等學校ガアリ、一九

COOPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361



四五年二月初メ悉ク日本軍、大部分ハ海軍陸戦隊ニ  
ニ占據サレテイキ。(證據書類A。RI、5、6、  
I5、2I、27)。

米軍ノ南部「マニラ」爆撃開始ノ結果、以前「  
ロムロ」大將發行ノ諸新聞ノ總支記人タリシ「マ  
ニラ」ノ新聞記者「モデスト・フアロラン」氏ハ、  
二月五日比律賓赤十字社ノ支記人代理トシテ該ビ  
ルデングヲ救急病院及ビ避難者ノ避難所ト變更ス  
ルノ必要ヲ認メタ。右ハ、事前ニ日本側ト協議サ  
レナカツタノデアルガ、彼等ハ該本部ヲ能ク知ツ  
テイタノデアル。二月十日正午一人ノ下士ガ六人  
乃至八人ヨリナル一隊ノ兵ヲ率ヒテ本部ヲ訪レタ  
ル際、ビルデング玄關ニ「救急病院」ノ看板ヲ掲  
ゲ、旗竿ニ赤十字旗ヲ揚ゲル許可ヲ拒否シ、右展  
置ニ不機嫌ニテ、所在ノ避難者數及ビ身元ニ付訊  
問シ、ビルデングヲ視察シタ。コノ間「フアロラ  
ン」氏ハ、日本語ノ出來ル比律賓娘ノ「コラゾン・  
アベララ」娘ノ通譯ニテ負傷者及ビ家ヲ失ヒタル  
者ノ面倒ヲ見ル目的並ニ必要ヲ説明シタ。(R2、  
3、27)。

同日ノ夕刻十八時頃、七人ノ患者、五人ノ職員、  
避難避難者等ヲ含ム凡ソ七十名ノ者ガビルデング  
内ニ居ル際、看護婦ノ「グリセリア・アランダヤ」



娘及ビ氏名不詳ノ數名ガ、帯内ノ後手ニテ夕食ニ  
 取り掛ラントシテキル時、裏門ノ方ニ銃聲ヲ聞イ  
 タ。スルト一人ノ見知ラヌ女ガ、子供ガ撃タレタ、  
 ト叫ビテガラケ逃ミ、其ノ後ヨリ四人ノ海軍陸  
 隊隊員ガ遣入ツテ來タ。其ノ中ノ一人ハ士官デ、  
 ビルデング内ノ子供ニ對シ拳銃ヲ發砲シ始メタ。  
 「ア ندヤ」娘ハ、皆ノ者ニ床ニ伏セト命令シタ  
 ノデ、一人ノ身元不詳ノ泣キ叫ンデキタ子供ノ外  
 ハ殆下皆カソノ通りニシタ。其ノ子供ハ口ニ直接  
 ニ三弾ヲ撃テ込マレテ死シタ言ハナクナツタ (R 47)  
 通譯ノ「コラゾン・アベララ」ガ「ア ندヤ」  
 娘ハ、赤十字社看護婦デアリ、皆ノ者ハ赤十字社  
 ビル内ニ居ルモノナルコトヲ日本兵ニ説明シ、且  
 如何ナル用件ガアルノカト聞イタノニ對シ、兵ハ  
 銃ヲ同女ニ向ケテ咎トシタルヲ以テ同女ハ其ノ看  
 護婦ノ後ニ身ヲカクシタルモ、看護婦ハ胸部ヲ銃  
 剣テ刺サレ、爲ニ「アベララ」娘ハ床ニ倒レタ。  
 同女ハ兵士達ガ他ノ室ニ遣入り、經畫ニ寢テ居タ  
 患者ヲ銃剣テ刺シ又射撃シタノヲ見テ、卒倒シタ。  
 (證據書類 B。R 45、46、47、59)。  
 「ア ندヤ」娘ガ銃剣テ刺サレタ時ノ騒ギト叫  
 ビ聲ガ、彼等トノ聞ヲ仕切テ仕切ツタ反對側デ、  
 手術準備中ノ醫師「ゼルマン・デ・ベネテア」ト



机ニ向ツテ談話ヲシテイタ「フアロラン」氏ニ問  
 エタ（R 4、52）。「フアロラン」氏ハ、自分ノ  
 机ノ下ニ身ヲ隠シタ、丁度其ノヤトヘ陸隊員ノ  
 内ノ一人ガ進入ツテキテ、銃ヲ二發射ツテ「ベネ  
 チア」醫師ヲ殺害シタ。「リチア」ト云フ丈シカ  
 知レテナイ特志助手ガ「其ノ方ハ私等ノ醫者デス、  
 ドウカ助ケテ下サイ。」ト叫ンデ醫師ヲ庇ハント  
 シタガ、其ノ陸隊員ハ、同女メガケテ其ノ銃劍  
 ヲ刺シタ、然シ外レムノデ、同女ハ死ヲ裝ツタ。  
 加害者ハ、猶殺戮ヲ續ケ、其ノ室ノ寢臺デ寢テキ  
 タリ、或ハ寢臺ノ下ニ隠レテキタ他ノ六人ノ患者  
 ヲ刺シ殺シタ。其ノ中ニハ「デュアン。ピイ。デ  
 ユアン」夫人、其ノ娘「パウリナ。ザバラ」及ビ  
 生レテ十日目ノ赤兒「レネ。ザバラ」ガ居タ（R  
 4、~~4~~）次イデ、此ノ獨リノ陸隊員ハ同室ヲ去  
 リ、犠牲者ヲ殺害シ銃劍デ刺シナガラ病院ノ他ノ  
 場所ニ行クノガ聞エタ（R 4）二日後「ザバラ」  
 夫人ノ夫ガ死體ヲ發見シタ時ハ、妻ノ死骸ハ其ノ  
 口ト腹部ヲ銃劍デ刺サレ胸部ヲ射貫カレテ居リ、  
 子供ノ死骸ノ有様ト其ノ位置ノ様子デハ、右腕ヲ  
 刺サレ出血ノ爲メカ又ハ母親ノ死體ノ下敷トナツ  
 テ窒息シテ死セルコトヲ示シテキタ（R 39）。



姓名「コラゾン・ノーブル」ト云フ映畫女優「  
 パトロシニオ・アバド」ハ本部ニ避難シ、日本兵  
 ガ來々時、二十五人乃至三十人ノ他ノ者ト共ニ階  
 下ノ廊下ニ居ツタノデアルガ、生レテ十ヶ月ノ赤  
 兒ノ「マリア・ロウドス・ベラ」ト藥物ノ後ニ隠  
 レヤウトシタ。遮蔽ガ不充分デ、同女ハ右肘ヲ射  
 タレ、赤兒ヲ身體ノ下ニシテ打俯セニ倒レタ。海  
 兵ハ満足セズ、劍テ九回同女ノ脇腹ヤ背中ヲ刺シ  
 タ（證據書類 B。C。I。R。14、16）。

其ノ後、同女ハ兄ニ其ノ赤兒ヲ渡シ、醫師ノ許  
 ヘ進レテユカセダガ三箇所ノ銃劍傷デ死亡シタ。

獨逸ヨリノ避難者デ荒廢ニ歸シタ「マニラ」地  
 域ヨリノ引揚者デアル九人ノ獨逸系ユダヤ人ガ、

此ノ時附近ニ屯スル日本人歩哨ノ方向ニアル赤十  
 字社ビルヘ避難シタガ（R

65）其ノ中ノ八人  
 ハ總虐殺デ殺害セラレタ。婦人便所ハ此ノ團體ノ

一人デアル「デヨン・ケイ・ロウイ」ガ丁度用達  
 シニ出カケタ時、日本兵ガ這入ツテ來ルノヲ見タ  
 ガ、日本兵ハ發砲シ始メ彼ヲ追ツタ。過去ノ經驗  
 デ、彼ハ他ノ者ニ注意セント向ヲ變ヘタ。シカシ  
 二人ノ兵ト一人ノ士官トハ獨逸人達ガ助ヲ乞フタ  
 ノニモカカハラズ、「エスクシ」ノ譯者註意味不  
 明ノ（R

45）ト云ツテ、獨逸人ガ便所ノ床ノ上



ニ平身低頭シテキル所ヲ發砲シ銃劍デ刺シ始メタ。  
 「ロウイ」モ亦床ニ臥シ、少クトモ二回刺サレタ  
 (證據書類G) - 確ニ陸戰隊員ハ彼カ死セルモノ  
 ト考エタ、シカシ彼ハ氣絶スル前ニ彼ノ仲間ノ市  
 民カ殺サレルノヲ目撃シタ(R 63)。  
 「グレエツ」家ノ女中ノ「イサベル・タバク」ハ  
 獨逸人等ト一緒ニ婦人便所ノ床ニ居タノデアルガ  
 害サレナカッタ。

「グレエツ」夫妻ノ旅券ハ其ノ朝赤十字社本部  
 ニ來タ隊ノ兵カ檢閲シタ(R 64)ガ、彼等ハ満  
 足シタヤウニ見受ケラレタ(R 79)。(證據ニハ  
 宗勳上ノ事ガ明示シテ無カッタノデ、日本ヲ探ル  
 カ亞米利加ヲ探ルカト其ノ日本人ニ尋ネラレテ、  
 彼等ハ「日本人ノ友達ハイル・ヒトラアト」ト答  
 ヘタ(R 69)。

亂殺ハ一階ノ床全体ヲ覆ヒ、二十分或ハ三十分  
 間續行サレ、其ノ後日本人ハ出テ行ツタ(R 42)。  
 其ノ夜構内ヲザツト點檢シテ見ルト數知レヌ死骸  
 カ顯ハレタ。二月十三日ニ同建物カ燒カレタ後ハ  
 灰、骨、死體カ廊下ニ添ツタ隅ヤ婦人便所ニ積ミ  
 重ツテ居リ、身ヲ護ル爲ニ夫々ノ犠牲者達ガ其ノ  
 身ヲ隠シタ場所ヲ生き殘ツタ數人ノ者ガ指摘シ得



ルコトデ僅ニ其ノ誰ナルカヲ認識シ得ラレルニ過  
 ギナカツタ(證據書類Ⅱ・R 31・40) 同摺ニ記  
 録綴リ及ヒ金庫ハ其ノ内容ト一緒ニ點檢シ得ラレ  
 ル前ニ燒失シテシマツタ(R 7) 。

殺害サレタ人数ニ付テノ概算ハ相當區々テ看護  
 婦中ノ二冬ハ二十人トシ(R 52・56・59)、他ノ  
 一人ハ大凡三十人トシ(R 31)、生キ殘ツタ獨逸  
 人ハ八十人ト云ヒ(R 64)、支配人ハ五十人(R  
 6)、一方他ノ生キ殘ツタ一人ノ者ハ三十人以上  
 ダツタト思フト云ヒ(R 71)、又虐殺當夜其ノ建  
 物ノ中ニ這入ツタ一人ノ目撃者ハ玄関先テ二十ノ  
 死骸ヲ見、室内ハ見ナカツタト云ツテキル(R 30)  
 加害者ノ識別ニ就イテモ同様ノ混亂アリ、或ル  
 婦人目撃者ハ加害者ハ陸軍ダト云ヒ、他ノ者ハ水  
 兵ダト云ヒ、尙他ノ者ハ陸戦隊員ダト云フノテア  
 ルガ、一々ノ例テ述べラレタ、制服ト徽章ハ日本  
 帝國海軍陸戦隊ノモノニ非常ニヨク似テ居リ(R  
 6・15・52・75)、彼等ノ中ノ或者ハ比律賓大學  
 ノ建物ニ「ヒユウ・ウイルソン」會館ニ、「ボー  
 ドナア」高等學校別館ニ、基督教青年會館ニ農  
 商務省ノ建物ニ、大藏省ノ建物ニ、立法部ノ建物  
 ニ、「ハイアライ」ビルニ、又一「ベイ・ビユウ」  
 ホテルニ分駐シテ居タ(R 6・32・33・47) 。



目撃者ノ誰モ其ノ名前テ個々ノ人ヲ認識スルコ  
トハ出来ズ、其ノ個人個人ノ特徴ヲ明ラカニセン  
トノ試ミモ殆下望ノ無キ程莫然トシテキル（R 47  
82）五尺三寸ノ背丈カアツテ士官ダト思ハレル  
日本海兵ノ一人ハ左ノ胸ニ一銀色ト赤色トノ或ル  
徽章「ヲ着ケ拳銃ヲ持チ皮長靴ヲ着用シテ居リハ  
R 65 78）十八時頃其處ニ居タ子供等ニ對シ拳  
銃ヲ發砲シナガラ門ヲ遁入ツテキタ士官テアツタ  
ト云フ可能性カアル（R 46）兵ノ一人ハ、唯大  
體ノ身長ト體重ダケカ述べラレテキルダケテ、一  
人モ特異性アル著シキ容貌ヲシテハイナカツタ  
（R 5・78・79・82）

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