

Doc. 2768 Evid.

Folder 14

(58)



DIRECT EXAMINATION

- Q (By Captain Hill) Will you state your name, please?
- A A. V. H. Hartendorp.
- Q Speak a little louder. Where do you reside, Mr. Hartendorp?
- A Manila.
- Q What is your present address in the City of Manila?
- A 1011R Hildago Street.
- Q How old are you?
- A 52.
- Q What is your nationality?
- A American.
- Q Did you reside in Manila prior to the war?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q For how many years have you resided in the City of Manila?
- A Since 1917. No, in the City of Manila since 1919.
- Q What is your business of occupation?
- A Newspaperman; editor.
- Q Prior to the war was that your occupation?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q And what publications were you connected with at that time?
- A I was publisher and editor of the Philippine Magazine.
- Q During the occupation of the Philippines by the Japanese and particularly the City of Manila where did you reside?
- A In Santo Tomas.
- Q Do you mean Santo Tomas Internment Camp?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q How long did you reside as an internee in that camp?
- A From January 10, 1942 to the liberation.
- Q On what date was that?
- A February 3.
- Q Of what year?
- A 1945. 9:00 o'clock p.m.
- Q Did you hold any official position among the internees in that camp?
- A No, sir.
- Q During your internment?
- A No official position.



Q Did you hold any unofficial position?

A Yes, sir.

Q Among the internees?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell the Commission what that was.

A Well, the first central committee of internees appointed me official historian of the camp, but I declined that appointment because I didn't want to have an official connection. I wanted to be independent and I didn't want my name in the records. So I told the committee that I intended to do the work anyway, and they seemed to be satisfied with that. And I had quite free access to all records and was given information as to what went on openly.

I am sorry I have a little cold. Can you hear me?

CAPTAIN HILL: Can you hear, Colonel?

COLONEL CLARKE: Yes.

CAPTAIN REEL: Yes.

Q (By Captain Hill) Continue. Speak just as loudly as you can, please.

A Well, I think that that is finished. I —

Q Did you then during the period of your internment in Santo Tomas record the various events as they took place there during those years?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you during that time have access to the records that were kept by the internee committee and various other administrative agencies of the internees?

A Yes, sir. I think I got everything.

Q Just as a background for the Commission I wish that you would briefly state to the Commission the general administrative setup there in Santo Tomas Internment Camp on the part of the internees themselves.

A From the beginning?

Q Well, yes; just briefly.

A The first chairman was Earl Carroll and he was selected by the Japanese because he was among the first three hundred people to come into the camp on Sunday afternoon, the 4th, I think, of January, 1942. There was a Japanese Lieutenant there who asked that group of 300 people who their leader was, and it happened that we had what we called the American Coordinating Committee established some months before the war in Manila to take such steps as might be necessary in case of an emergency. We were expecting trouble here. And this coordinating committee appointed leaders for various parts of Manila and Carroll happened to be the leader for South Malate.

So when these 300 people were asked who their leader was, why, they pointed to Earl Carroll and the Lieutenant then said that he would hold him responsible for the behavior of the people in the camp there, and he instructed him to pick out a leader for each room. At that time ten rooms had been opened.

Q Subsequent to that time tell the Commission what kind of a government the internees set up there in the camp.

A Well, the first committee was composed of Earl Carroll and such people as he selected to help him in keeping order and sanitation of the camp, and so forth, was more or less a "pick-up" committee. He



appointed people whom he happened to know and who were there. And the different "monitors", as we called them, for the rooms were also members of this committee. But later on when so many rooms came to be opened there were too many monitors to be included in this committee, so they elected a chief monitor and he became a member.

Well, that went on for four or five months. Earl Carroll wanted to resign and wanted some older man to take his place.

Q Just tell the Commission briefly the kind of a government that was set up there and that continued throughout the period of the internment camp. You did have an election, didn't you, among the internees?

A Not at the beginning.

Q Well, you did have, though?

A Yes.

Q And tell the Commission what kind of a government was set up there among the internees by that election.

A Very early we began electing the monitors of the rooms, but the Japanese would have objected and, in fact, did object to holding any general elections. But finally, I think in June or July, 1942,—let's see. Oh yes. It came about this way?

At first the Japanese did not supply any funds or food to the camp. The first six months everything came from the Red Cross and from what we could get in from the outside. But in June the Japanese decided to furnish funds to the camp and they appointed a committee called the Supply and Finance Committee of which Carroll was made the Chairman by the Japanese. Carroll tried to decline this; said that he had enough to do on the other committee, but the Japanese said that they wanted him on the new committee.

So then he made the suggestion that they hold an election, and elect a new central Committee.

Q Let me interrupt you. I don't want to take up the Commission's time with too much of this foundations, so let me ask you questions. You did hold an election at that time?

A Yes.

Q Tell the Commission what kind of a body was elected to govern the camp.

A It was not a completely free election because the commandant said he wanted to appoint the chairman himself. So we held the election and Mr. Grinnell was appointed Chairman from among those who were elected.

Q How many men were elected then among the internees to govern the camp?

A I think there were about seven.

Q And did that form of self-government continue throughout the remaining period of internment?

A Up to February, 1945 when the Army took over.

Q You mean 1944?

A 1944.

Q And at that time did this committee of internees continue to function?

A No. The Japanese abolished it.

Q Then in October, 1944 did you have any kind of self-government among the internees there in the camp?

A We had as much as we could manage.

Q Well, did you have it?



A A new committee was appointed by the Japanese Commandant and it was supposed to exist only to transmit the orders of the Commandant to the internees, but actually they really refused to consider themselves only the tools of the Japanese and on one occasion when Commandant Yoshie made a public speech in the camp he accused the internee committee of opposing everything he wanted them to do, which for the camp was a pretty good recommendation for the committee.

Q For the period October 9th to the date of the liberation do you know what part or what branch of the Imperial Japanese Forces had supervision over the Santo Tomas Internment Camp?

A Up to that time it was the Department of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Kurozaki of the military administration.

Q For that time is what I want you to tell us: for the period from October 9th to the date of the liberation.

A Oh. The War Prisoners Department directly at headquarters, headquarters at the Far Eastern University.

Q During that period of time can you tell the Commission who the commanding officer among the Japanese in charge of the camp was?

A Outside the camp? The commanding officer?

Q No.

A General Ko I believe is the name that we heard, but we never could get any definite information.

Q Within the camp who was the Japanese commanding officer?

A The Acting Commandant at that time was Onozaki.

Q And did he act as Commanding Officer for that entire period from October 9, 1944 to the date of the liberation?

A No. We had two commandants during that time. One, Lieutenant Colonel Hayashi, who was killed at — what was that out here?

Q Now, during the period that I have just referred to, which is the period of Yamashita's command, did the internees in the camp have duly elected internee agents pursuant to the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I want you to tell the Commission now briefly about the election of these internee agents and their attempts just during the period from 9 October 1944 until the liberation to function pursuant to the Geneva Convention.

A Well, when the internee committee was abolished by the Japanese in February —

Q Of '44?

A — '44, at the last meeting of the committee some covered reference was made to the desirability of electing agents under the terms of that Convention. We had not done that before because in a sense the executive committee was an elected body and we really didn't think we needed them. Also at the beginning we didn't have a copy of the Geneva Convention and we didn't know just what our rights were. We asked for copies of any treaties or conventions that might govern the case, but we never could get it. But finally we were able to smuggle in a copy of this treaty and we learned just what these agents were and what their functions were, and so forth.

So that after the creation of this committee we held an election to the monitors council, as we called it, and Mr. Pond and Judge De Witt and former Consul-General Harrington of the British government were elected.

Q Did this duly-elected internee committee pursuant to the Geneva Convention attempt to perform their duties as agents of the internees under the Convention?

A Yes, sir.



Q And can you tell the Commission whether or not the Japanese Commandant and others in authority permitted those internee agents to so function?

A No, they didn't. In fact, when we decided to elect these representatives we didn't call them "agents" and said nothing about them being elected according to the terms of this Convention. The Commandant did give permission for us to hold an election to elect internee representatives. That was with his consent. But he didn't know that we intended to afterward claim that these men were our agents under this Convention. And when we tried to do that, why, he said that he couldn't recognize them as such.

Q What Commandant told you that?

A Onozaki.

Q And when was that?

A June or July. I could look it up.

Q Of '44. Did either of the two Commandants who served after October 9, 1944 recognize the internee agents under the Geneva Convention?

A No, sir.

Q Were attempts made by the internee agents to get recognition?

A Yes, sir.

Q Tell the Commission about that and confine your answer to the period after October 9, 1944, please.

A It is very difficult to compress so much information over such a long period of time. The agents made many protests but none of them were answered or even acknowledged.

Q Do you know whether they made these protests in writing or not?

A Yes, sir.

Q And to whom did they make the protests?

A To the Commandant.

Q And what did these protests concern?

A Some were addressed to the government in Tokyo and we doubt that they ever got through the camp.

Q What did the protests concern?

A Oh, various points.

Q Tell the Commission what they were.

A The poor diet, the forced labor, the prohibition on cooking in the shanties, which was a very serious thing. Many of the protests were repetitions of earlier protests; I mean, dealing with more or less the same causes.

Q Did the Japanese in charge of the internment camp there at any time between 9 October 1944 and the date of the liberation acknowledge these requests as being pursuant to the Geneva Convention?

A No, sir.

Q Can you tell the Commission what, if anything, they said about recognizing these protests as being under the Geneva Convention?

A I am trying to think of the events that led up to the direct repudiation. These agents had been in the camp for nine, six and three months. So when the reelection came up for one of the members Mr. Pond was re-elected and tried to -- he informed the Commandant of that fact and also that point, and in connection with the new Commandant coming into the camp the agents asked permission to pay their respects to him, which was simply a means of trying to get recognition.

... all, after that it was Onozaki who came out and made the statement to Mr. Stanley, the translator, that the Japanese didn't



recognize the Geneva Convention and that therefore he could not receive the committee agents. Mr. Onozaki told Grinnell this. Grinnell reported it to the internee committee and the agents, they decided then to get a written statement from the Commandant, if they could, to that effect.

Q Did they get such a written statement?

A They did. They wrote the statement themselves and tried to write it as innocuously as possible, but bringing out the fact that the Geneva Convention was not recognized and that the camp was being governed under rules from Tokyo, which we couldn't get. We asked for copies of those rules and they said there were none available, so we didn't really know what rules we were under.

Well, the Commandant kept this letter for two or three weeks and then he signed it and returned it to the committee. He didn't sign it in pen and ink, but he put his "chop" on it.

Q And what was the substance of that answer or reply that he made?

A The substance was that the Geneva Convention was not recognized by Japan and that the camp was governed or conducted under regulations laid down in Tokyo.

Q During the period 9 October 1944 to the liberation did the Japanese furnish any medicine or medical supplies for use by the internees there in the camp?

A After October?

Q From October 9, 1944 to the date of the liberation.

A I think we were given an opportunity to buy a few —

Q I asked you if the Japanese furnished to you —

A None were furnished.

Q Did they give you an opportunity to purchase with your own money any medical supplies during that period?

A We had run out of some of the sulfa drugs and were able to buy a small amount.

Q Did they permit you to purchase an adequate amount of medicine and supplies for use in the internee hospital there at that time?

A No; no, sir; then or at any other time.

Q Were any Red Cross supplies from the United States or any other nation received in the camp, during that period of time, by the internees, from October 9, 1944, until the liberation?

A No, sir. We received Red Cross supplies only three times during the three years. The last was at Christmas, 1943.

Q Now, during the period which I have previously referred to, and which I want to restrict your testimony to — October 9, '44, to the date of the liberation — tell the Commission something about the food situation there in camp, the source of supply.

A From October — (pause)

Q That is right.

A It is a very awkward division point, because it doesn't quite fit the facts. The new system of feeding the camp began in February, 1944 —

Q That is all right.

A Up to that time we had —

Q And was that same system then in effect during the period of time which I have referred to?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, go ahead, then, and tell the Commission about that system of feeding the camp on the part of the Japanese.

A Up to the time that the military took over directly, and after the



For six months, when we got nothing, the Japanese furnished the per diems in cash; it started with 70 centavos and finally running up to 150 for about a month, on which the camp was fed by our own committee. This money had to cover, of course, more than food: It had to cover water and electric and gas bills and sanitation expenses, and so forth. Only about half of it could be used for food. We really never got enough food on the line, not for three years, even with the money that was furnished. And such food that really enabled us to carry on was either bought by the committee extra or was brought into the camp by friends, and so forth, from the outside. We had a package line, and daily large quantities of food came in, either bought or as gifts. In February the Japanese started to feed the camp instead of paying this per diem, and they laid down a certain diet: 100 grams of fish, 400 grams of cereal, rice or corn, or camotes; 200 grams of vegetables, 20 grams of cooking oil, 25 grams of sugar — no, 25 grams of salt, 20 grams of sugar, and 1 gram of tea. That would have furnished perhaps around 1200, or a little more — maybe about 1500 calories, which is only about half enough. But we were still allowed to use our camp funds to buy supplementary food.

Q Now, when you say "camp funds", what was the source of those camp funds? Was that money that came from the individual internees themselves?

A No. We got a number of funds from the American Red Cross, quite sizable amounts, but they didn't go very far under the prices we received. A great deal of that money was borrowed in Manila.

Q Then it came from the internees themselves through loans that they were able to negotiate?

A Yes, sir. Now, that original diet which was established was immediately cut down. I mean, 100 grams of fish was, even before it could get started, cut down to 50 grams, and cooking oil was cut in half in about a month; and very often the food wasn't furnished at all. I have the figures, but I can't remember them. That was the regular diet.

Q Now, the quantities which you have given us here, did those constitute the ration which the internees were receiving during the month of October, 1944?

A They had already been cut down considerably by that time.

Q Below the figures that you have given us here?

A Yes.

Q How much had they been cut down, if you know? Just give it to the Commission in percentage.

A I think about 1100 calories. In August, the camp doctors had published, or had made a report to the committee, in which they stated that the health of the children — they made a survey during June and July — that the health of the children was alarming, and half — 95 per cent — the physical condition of 95 per cent was said to be unsatisfactory, and more than half of them were under weight, and about one-eighth were very seriously under weight. More than half of them had teeth defects. Now, that was in August. The condition of the adults at that time was even worse, because the camp from the very beginning gave the children perhaps two or three or four times the diet that the adults got — I mean, not calories, but in value; whereas, in the hospital, too, we gave the patients about three times the value of the food that the ordinary internees got. There were no actual health reports made on the adults until later, but the situation was all very bad. The first thing that happened in October was the reduction of the meals from three a day to two. There was a big argument about that, and finally the Commandant agreed to three servings, but of only two meals.

Q Who ordered that cut from three to two meals a day?

A The Japanese in the camp.

Q The camp Commandant?

A One of the lieutenants.



Q That had charge of the feeding of the internees?

A Yes. They had a —

Q Did he give any reason for that cut at that time?

A None that I remember, except that they wanted it cut.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon a recess was taken until 1330 o'clock, 7 November 1945).

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The trial was resumed, pursuant to recess, at 1330 hours.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission is in session. We will proceed with the first order of business, which is the introduction of the affidavits.

MAJOR KERR: Sir, all the members of the Commission are present, the Accused and Defense counsel are present, and we will proceed.

Is the Commission ready to rule now on the admission of the three exhibits that I offered before the noon recess?

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That is what we announced. Let us introduce them at this time.

MAJOR KERR: Sir, all three of them have been offered in evidence, and I believe that the Commission afforded an opportunity for the Defense counsel to study them to determine whether or not they had any objection.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Taking first the Elisa Beliso document, the first one, are there any comments to be made by counsel on the Elisa Beliso document?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On page 246, the last question-and-answer group, the last answer, the last three sentences of the answer carrying over to page 247 are not within the witness' knowledge, and we ask that it be stricken.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The last two sentences of that answer which appear at the first two complete sentences on page 247 are stricken from the record.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On page 249, the sixth group of questions and answers from the bottom, we ask that the third sentence be stricken as not within the knowledge of the deponent.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: You must mean the seventh question from the bottom.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: The sixth.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Page 249, was it?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: 249. I believe it is the sixth.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: You ask that which sentence be stricken?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: The third sentence reading:

"I heard the Japs shot him."

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The third sentence, reading:

"I heard the Japs shot him",

is stricken.



CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is all on that statement, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Take the next one, which is 233, which pertains to the statement of Remedios Huerta Beliso.

Is that correct?

Major Kerr: That is correct, sir.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: We have none except the general objection to this statement.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Prosecution's Exhibits 232 and 233 are accepted in evidence, subject to the exceptions stated.

(Prosecution Exhibits Nos. 232 and 233 for identification were received in evidence and so marked.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: And finally 234, which is the statement of Conchita Huerta.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: On this statement, on page 270, the first answer at the top of the page, we ask that the second sentence be stricken as double hearsay.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: It is the sentence reading: "According to the men who came back, they received food the first day only, and it was very meager, although we had sent a great deal of food."

Is that correct?

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: That is right.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That sentence is stricken from the record.

CAPTAIN SANDBERG: Page 271, the third question-and answer group from the bottom, the second sentence of the answer:

"Most of the cases were hushed up, I am sure."

We ask that that be stricken.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The sentence is stricken from the record. Subject to the objections stated, the document is accepted in evidence.

(Prosecution Exhibit No. 234 for identification was received in evidence and so marked.)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Prosecution will now proceed.

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

the witness on the stand at the time of recess, resumed the stand and testified further as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, during the period from 9 October '44 until the liberation about how many people were interned at Santo Tomas Internment Camp here in Manila?

A About 4,000.

Q And were those men, women, or children?  
About half of them were women and girls.

Q And the remainder were men and boys?  
A Men and boys.



Q Can you tell the Court about the percentage as to the nationality of the internees?

A About a third of them were British and most of them were Americans except, oh, 50 or 60 Hollanders and some Poles — 30 Poles — and a few free-Frenchmen. That is all.

Q Were all of the internees there civilians?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know where they had been taken into custody by the Japanese?

A All of them came from somewhere in the Philippines. Most of them from Manila.

Q During the period of time to which I have referred, did the Japanese permit the internees to purchase any food supplies outside of the camp?

A The camp administration was permitted to spend a certain amount of money.

Q From October, '44, until the liberation?

A Yes. But the buying was done by the Japanese for the Committee.

Q And were those expenditures made for the purpose of supplementing the ration which the Japanese commander had set for the camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q During October of 1944 I believe you testified this morning just before the adjournment that there was a cut in the rations allowed by the Japanese for the camp in October. Will you tell the Commission whether or not there was another cut subsequent to October, '44?

A There were many.

Q When, after October, '44, was the next cut made?

A May I refer to this?

Q I will ask you, what is that that you have in your hand?

A This is the memorandum I made a few minutes ago.

Q And what is the source of the information contained on that memorandum?

A Another longer memorandum which I prepared before for my book.

CAPTAIN HILL: With the Court's permission, I should like to have the witness be permitted to use that for purposes of testifying.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Very well.

CAPTAIN REEL: Sir, if the witness has the longer memorandum that he refers to from which these notes were made, we suggest that that be the memorandum, and that we be given the opportunity to cross examine on the basis of the original notes, not on any memorandum made simply this noon.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission is willing to grant that if it will serve any material purpose.

THE WITNESS: These are mostly —

CAPTAIN HILL: I think, sir, by the use of that, it will just shorten up his testimony somewhat. It will save him the time of having to stop and think and refresh his recollection. That is the only purpose.

CAPTAIN REEL: Sir, we don't object to a witness refreshing his recollection, but we feel that his recollection should be refreshed by his original notes, and not by anything made after a noon recess when he has been on the stand.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Does he have the original notes convenient?

THE WITNESS: I have them in my pocket.



GENERAL REYNOLDS: All right. Use the originals.

THE WITNESS: I merely picked out a few of the figures from this and put them here, because they will be easier to read.

CAPTAIN HILL: Go back and read the question about the ration cut.

(Question read)

A The meals were reduced from three a day to two, in October. Then on November 20th our own rice reserves which we had in the camp became exhausted.

Q (By Captain Hill) Were those rice reserves purchased by the internees themselves?

A Yes, sir.

Q With their money?

A Yes, sir.

Q Go ahead.

A And we had been allowed to supplement the Japanese ration with a certain number of grams a day from our own rations. Now, when our ration was exhausted, why, we were entirely dependent on the Japanese ration, which was 225 grams of rice per capita a day.

Q After November 20th were there any other further cuts in the rations allowed by the Japanese?

A There were two cuts in December.

Q What were the dates of those cuts?

A One on December 20th, when the cereal ration was cut to 187 grams, which is equal to  $41/100$  of a pound.

Q That was per day per person?

A Yes, sir. And later in the month — I haven't got the exact date —

Q The month of December, 1944?

A In the month of December, 1944.

(Continuing) — it was cut to 161 grams, or  $35/100$  of a pound. I might say that a 300-gram ration is about what a laborer gets in the Philippines for one meal.

Q All right. After December, '44, and before the liberation, were there any further cuts in rations there?

A Yes, sir. On January 4th the cereal ration was cut to 145 grams. I have only the figures for the cereal ration, but it was very important, because it was practically the only ration we had. The fish ration had long since disappeared as an actual edible thing. And vegetables, too, all came, what we did get, mostly from our own garden.

In november, for instance, we got no cooking fat, no sugar, and very little fish. Practically everything we had was either rice or corn, or some camote. So the cereal ration is very important, because it is practically the only thing we had. It was reduced to 145 grams on January 4th.

Q After that were there any further ration cuts by the Japanese?

A Yes, sir.

Q When were they?

A Well, on January 12th the ration for the day was for 4,000 people 250 kilos of rice. A kilo is two-tenths pounds. 250 kilos of corn, and 500 kilos of camotes, making a total calories of 567 as against 3,000 normal.

Q That was on what date?

A January 12th.



Q And was that ration further cut after January 12th and before the liberation?

A Yes, sir.

Q When was that?

A For several days, from the 21st to the 23rd we were getting 250 kilos of rice, 250 corn, and 300 kilos of soya beans; a total of 800 kilos.

On January 24th that was cut to 700 kilos in all, namely, 200 kilos of rice, 200 of corn, and 200 of beans. 700 kilos for 4,000 people.

Q Prior to your internment, Mr. Hartendorp, what was your normal weight?

A Around 170.

Q And in October, 1944, how much did you weigh, if you know?

A Probably around 130.

Q And at the time of the liberation, how much did you weigh, if you know?

A The exact figures don't amount to much, because of the edema I was suffering from. My lowest weight was about 106 to 107 pounds.

Q About what date was that?

A Oh, two weeks before my release. I finally got beri beri, and suddenly my weight increased by water content, which, again, was a loss rather than gain.

Q Now, can you give the Commission, from your observation and from what figures you have compiled, an estimate of what the average loss of weight among the adult internees in Santo Tomas camp was during the last four months of their internment?

A The figures were compiled, but I couldn't find them, but as I remember them, they were around -- the weights were not taken at the camp; it would be useless, anyway, because half of the people had beri beri and were heavier on the scales than they really were -- but the earlier report, if I remember right, the loss was around 30 pounds.

Q Were those for the last four months?

A The adults, yes.

Q Can you give the Commission your judgment as to the average loss of weight among the adult persons in the camp, covering the entire period of internment?

A I could only make a guess. It was at least, I should say, a fourth of the body weight.

Q During the last four months, did the Japanese furnish any doctors or dentists or nurses, or any other medical personnel to the internees in the camp?

A No, sir. We had our own doctors.

Q Your own doctors; do you mean by that, internees?

A Yes, sir. There were three military doctors, U. S. Army doctors, who were allowed to come in from Bilibid.

Q Were they prisoners of war of the Japanese?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the period which we have referred to, did the internees maintain a hospital there at the camp?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who paid the whatever operating expenses there were at that hospital?

A The camp -- there really were no operating expenses. No salaries were paid.

Q Was that hospital maintained solely by the internees themselves?

A Yes, sir.

Q Can you give the Commission the approximate number of persons that died from starvation during the last four months in Santo Tomas internment



A On the actual death certificates, starvation was given in only eight cases, but the Japanese ruled against the use of those.

Q Were there other persons --

CAPTAIN REEL: Just a moment. We will ask that everything prior to the word "but" remain in the answer, but that everything after the word "but" and starting with the word "but" be deleted.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Why?

CAPTAIN REEL: This witness has no personal knowledge of any of the matters to which he has testified in that latter part of the answer. Furthermore, he is not yet qualified, as I understand, as a physician able to give an expert opinion on this matter.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Prosecution may develop further the information source on which he bases the reply to the question.

CAPTAIN HILL: Yes, sir.

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, you have stated that the death certificate of eight persons during that time showed the cause of death as being starvation.

A In January.

Q Were there any other persons, to your knowledge, who died, during that period, of starvation?

CAPTAIN REEL: I object.

CAPTAIN HILL: He can answer that "yes" or "no," and I will --

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection to the question in the phraseology used is sustained.

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, did you have occasion to talk with the doctors, the internec doctors in the camp, during that period of time, relative to the health conditions generally, and particularly about the causes of death?

A Very frequently.

Q And will you tell the Commission with which doctors you had occasion to discuss those things?

A Dr. Fletcher, Dr. Bloom, Dr. Stephenson, Dr. Howard.

Q And will you tell the Commission the information that you gained from these sources, relative to the causes of death among the internees in the camp at that time.

CAPTAIN REEL: Defense objects.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection is not sustained. Proceed.

A While the doctors all seemed to agree that malnutrition, starvation, were contributory causes, in very few cases did they want to put down "starvation" as a direct cause. Beri beri always affected the heart, and a man would die of heart trouble; that would be the certificate.

Q (By Captain Hill) Was there any rule or regulation on the part of the Japanese controlling the camp, with respect to the doctors placing "malnutrition" or "starvation" upon the death certificate as the cause of death?

CAPTAIN REEL: I object.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission asks the Prosecution whether or not any of the doctors who were interned in Santo Tomas are available in the Manila area?



CAPTAIN HILL: There is one, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Had you contemplated calling him?

CAPTAIN HILL: I had not, sir, because the figures that this gentleman has are figures compiled there by all of them together, and show the picture and true situation.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The objection is sustained.

The Commission directs the one available physician be summoned as a witness.

CAPTAIN HILL: Yes, sir.

Q (By Captain Hill) Did you know four men by the name of Grinnell, Johnson, Duggleby and Larsen, that were internees in the camp, Mr. Hartendorp?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you recall anything taking place within the camp during the last of December or first of January, with reference to these four men?

A On December 23, Johnson was arrested and --

Q What was Johnson's first name, if you know?

A I don't recall.

Q Go ahead.

A He was connected with the Maritime Commission, Washington.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Will the witness speak a little louder, please.

A (Continuing) Johnson was taken out of camp that afternoon, and Grinnell, Duggleby and Larsen were arrested and placed in the camp jail, held there, supposedly incommunicado.

Q Were these three men subsequently taken out of the camp?

A Yes, sir, on January 5.

Q Did you ever see any of these four men that I have named -- Grinnell, Johnson, Duggleby and Larsen -- after they were taken out of the camp?

A No, sir.

Q At the time of the liberation by the Americans, in what part of the camp were you located?

A I was in the Education Building.

Q And will you tell the Commission what transpired there in the Education Building, with reference to the surrender of the Japanese?

A On Saturday night, January 3, we heard a lot of shooting north of the camp, and when we tried to leave the building, we were stopped by the Japanese. It was then around 7 or 8 o'clock. They had sentries at all of the doors. At 9 o'clock, approximately 9 o'clock, American tanks burst through the "Sawale" gate, in front --

Q How many American tanks?

A Four.

Q Proceed.

A There was great excitement in the camp, but the 200 people in the Education Building couldn't share in it much because they were held in whereas those in the main building came out.

Q Were you one of those 200?

A Yes, sir.

Q Continue.

A Later on we heard shouts outside, stating that there would be firing upon the Education Building, and American officers from outside shouted



to us to move to certain parts of the building and to lie down on the floor, because there was going to be firing. There were 40 or 50 Japanese in the building on the lower floor, and we learned they were refusing to surrender. The Commandant and his staff and the guard at the gate.

Q Had the internees, the 200 internees that you have referred to -- did they make any effort to get out of the Education Building at that time?

A Yes, we wanted to get out before to sort of join in the celebration on the grounds, but we were not allowed to.

Q Who wouldn't allow you to leave?

A Japanese sentries.

Q And did they tell you why they wouldn't permit you to leave the building?

A No.

Q Go ahead and tell the Commission what happened then.

A Well, the shooting began around 11 o'clock. Three of the tanks came right to the front of the building in sort of a semi-circle and fired directly into the building, lower floor; that is where the Japanese were. The Japanese had the entire lower floor and one-half of the second floor, which they were using for offices and quarters after the bombing began. The internees were in the east wing of the second floor, and the whole of the third floor. After the first shooting, which lasted 10 or 15 minutes, there was quite a while, and we were told to move out of certain rooms into certain other rooms.

Q Who told you to do that?

A And to lie down. Officers yelling in from outside.

Q American officers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Proceed.

A They knew approximately where the Japanese were, or they guessed about where they were in the building, and then they wanted us out of that part of the building when the shooting went on. While the second shooting was on the third floor -- on the second floor, and finally while we were lying down in the front rooms on the third floor, in the room where I was a Japanese officer and two men came in through the door from the hall, and stepping over the bodies of the internees who were lying on the floor, they fired their rifles out of the window upon the tanks outside.

Q You mean they were firing over the heads of the internees that were there in that room?

A Yes, sir. Then the Americans began shooting at the third floor, naturally, from where their shooting came, and six or seven of the internees were wounded. One was shot through the thigh as he lay on the ground. One old negro was not actually hit, but his mosquito net caught fire, and he was an old, weak man, and he died of heart failure before he could get out of the bed, the cot. Well, when those casualties were communicated to the men outside, they quit shooting, and about 2 o'clock that morning we were told that we should go to bed and sleep.

Q Who told you to do that?

A Army officers from outside. We also had some internees who knew the wig-wag system, and they were having some sort of a communication that way.

Q Were there still Japanese sentries to prevent you from leaving the building?

A Oh, yes, they had machine guns on the landings. You see, there were only two stairs available at the ends of the building, and they had machine guns at those ends and they controlled the whole corridor of the third floor; impossible to do anything. Some of the internees escaped during the night on rope ladders, about 20 of them. The next day, Sunday, 7 more escaped by way of ladders -- rope, rather. Some of them were



rather old men, and they hurt themselves when they landed; some of them were quite seriously injured. They weren't strong enough to support their weight. Well, we sat there all Sunday while negotiations were going on for the surrender of these men, and on Monday morning at 7 o'clock they marched out. Some agreement had been arrived at the night before, and we got out of the building later, 9 o'clock. The Japanese were allowed to leave with their arms, but without machine guns or hand grenades, which were not allowed. They were conducted, I was told, to the rotunda and released there.

Q Then you and the other internees in the Education Building were held there from Saturday night until the next morning by the Japanese, and subjected —

A Saturday night until Monday morning.

Q Until Monday morning, and subjected to shell fire and the firing over your heads on the part of the Japanese?

A Yes, sir.

(A photograph was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 235 for identification.)

Q (By Captain Hill) I will hand you Prosecution's Exhibit No. 235, Mr. Hartendorp, and ask you to state what it is, if you know.

A It is a plan of the camp site and the buildings on it and so on.

Q Of Santo Tomas?

A Yes, sir.

CAPTAIN HILL: We offer in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit No. 235, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: There being no objection, it is accepted in evidence.

(Photostatic copy of sketch of Santo Tomas grounds was received in evidence and marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 235.)

Q (By Captain Hill) After Grinnell, Duggleby, Larson and Johnson were taken out of the camp was any action taken on the part of the internees to procure the return of these men to camp?

A Yes. Members of the internee committee mentioned it to the Commandant for several times, asked for information and finally wrote him a letter asking for the return of these men, or if they could not be returned to the camp, for the information as to what had become of them.

CAPTAIN HILL: Mark that, please.

(Copy of letter from Carroll and Lloyd was marked Prosecution Exhibit No. 236 for identification.)

Q (By Captain Hill) I will hand you Prosecution's Exhibit No. 236 and ask you to state what that is, if you know.

A This is a letter signed by Mr. Carroll and Lloyd.

Q That is a copy of the letter, you mean?

A A copy of it. I beg your pardon.

Q How do you know that is a copy of the letter which was sent by the committee to the camp commandant?

A I saw the letter that Carroll wrote to him.

Q You saw the original letter and made a copy of that letter?

A Yes, sir.



Q I notice that the caption and the signatures are deleted from this copy. Will you state to whom the original communication was addressed?

A It was addressed to the commandant.

Q And by whom was it signed?

A Carroll and Lloyd.

Q And who were Carroll and Lloyd?

A They were the two remaining members of the three-member interneer committee. Grinnell was one of the members and the chairman.

CAPTAIN HILL: We offer in evidence Prosecution's Exhibit No. 236.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: There being no objection, it is received in evidence.

(Prosecution Exhibit No. 236  
for identification was received in evidence.)

Q (By Captain Hill) As a result of that communication to the camp commandant were these men returned to camp?

A No, sir.

Q Did the camp commandant make any statement after the receipt of this letter concerning the four men?

A I was told by Mr. Carroll that he said that he had no information, that he would try to find out. We never heard anything.



CAPTAIN HILL: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Can you give us the names of the various camp commanders and the dates during which they were camp commanders?

A I'm sorry. I couldn't do that from memory. I could give it to you later.

Q Can you give an approximate list and date?

GENERAL REYNOLDS: Does that not already appear in the record, referring to the names?

COLONEL CLARKE: I think the names appear, sir, but not the periods of time during which they were camp commanders.

CAPTAIN HILL: The names of the camp commanders under Yamashita's period appear, I believe, sir.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: That is the Commission's impression. Is it material as to the exact dates?

COLONEL CLARKE: As to the date of the commanding officer who was there during Yamashita's regime, yes.

A In October the commandant was Lt. Col. Hayashi.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) When did he first arrive?

A He followed Lt. Col. Yoshie and it must have been June or July that Hayashi came in.

Q And when did Col. Hayashi come in as camp commander? Do you remember that?

A Who?

Q Yoshie.

A Yoshie? I think it was May. April or May. Onozaki was the acting commander before that.

Q Was Onozaki an officer or a civilian?

A I understood that he was a civilian.

Q So that Col. Yoshie came in the early part of '44; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And Lt. Col. Hayashi ---

A Hayashi ---



Q -- took over in July, 1944?

A Yes, sir. I could check that for you later.

Q That is close enough. Thank you. The internees had a committee known as the internees committee; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Which was abolished in February of 1944?

A Well, the committee which was abolished we called the "executive Committee". It was the Japanese-appointed committee which we called the internee committee, or they called it.

Q What committee did you speak about which was elected by the internees?

A The executive committee.

Q Is that the same committee that was abolished in 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q In February. You stated that you were able to smuggle in a copy of the provisions of the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir.

Q When?

A About the time of the evacuation to the United States. Let me see. About the middle of 1943.

Q After the executive committee was abolished was there any other committee elected?

A No, sir. There were no other officials elected except the internee agents, as we called them.

Q And when were these internees agents elected?

A February.

Q February of what year, sir?

A '44.

Q Was the election held for the purpose of electing agents under the terms of the Geneva Convention?

A Yes, sir. That was our purpose.

Q In February of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Then what happened after the election of the agents?

A They were introduced to the commandant, Onozaki at that time, and he received them as representatives of the internees but not as representatives elected under the Convention.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. It is believed that similar questions have been asked in almost every particular and identical answers given by the witness. Is there some reason for repeating the questions which already appear in the record?

COLONEL CLARKE: The questions may have been answered, sir, but I am not so certain that these specific dates were given. We hope to tie these dates in with certain portions of the cross examination along the defense lines.



GENERAL REYNOLDS: The only interest of the Commission is to prevent waste of time. Proceed.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Who was the officer who stated that the Japanese did not recognize the Geneva Convention?

A Mr. Onozaki.

Q And after Onozaki did any other commanding officers make that same statement?

A No, sir.

Q So that the statement which was made that the Japanese did not recognize the Convention was made sometime between 1943 and early 1944?

A No. It was made in 1944.

Q 1944. Is this the time when the agents requested to pay their respects to the commanding officer as the agents elected by the committee?

A No. That was immediately after the elections before the agents had been making any protests. It was the protests which they filed which seem to have made the trouble.

Q And when was that protest filed?

A Oh, there were many. I don't remember all the dates.

Q When was the protest filed that caused --

A Sir?

Q When was the protest filed that caused the commanding officer to refuse to see them?

A I don't recall. I think that happened in the case when there was a protest against the refusal to allow private cooking.

Q Who was the --

A The commanding officer would accept the committee, allow the committee to talk to him, but not the agents. I think that was Yoshie.

Q And about what time of the year was that?

A Probably April.

Q Of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Before October '44 at least; is that correct?

A '44; yes, sir.

Q You stated that the agents prepared written protests to be forwarded to Tokyo?

A Yes, sir.

Q To whom were those protests delivered?

A The commandant.

Q Who was the commandant?

A Oh, whoever he happened to be at the time the protest was made.

Q When were those written protests made?



A All the way through from the beginning; from the time they were elected.

Q By the statement "all the way through" ---

A Yes, sir. Up to ---

Q You mean from the time the agents were elected?

A From the time the agents were elected.

Q The agents were elected?

A Yes, sir.

Q Until ---

A The last protest I think was about the use of the tower as a signal station and the use of the grounds as a dump for Army supplies.

Q And when was that?

A That was in early October or late September, if I remember right.

Q Early October?

A Or late September.

Q Or late September?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know who the commandant was to whom these were delivered?

A It was Hayashi.

Q But you are not certain whether it was late September or early October?

A No, But I could easily check it with a little time.

Q It could have been before the 9th of October, 1944?

A It could have been.

Q You stated in your direct examination that medical supplies were not furnished to the internees.

A Yes, sir.

Q When were these medical supplies not furnished? During what period of time?

A During the whole three years.

Q So that medical supplies were not furnished prior to October 9, 1944 as well as thereafter?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the statement was made that you ran out of sulfa drugs. When was that?

A Possibly around October and November.

Q Did you have sufficient sulfa drugs before that time?

A Sir?

Q Did you have sufficient sulfadru~~gs~~ before that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Didn't you state on your direct examination that you never had had enough



sulfa drugs then, meaning after October, or at any other time?

A No. I think I said that of general medical supplies. We got a good shipment of supplies in the Red Cross shipment in '43, which was abundant for a while, but it didn't last.

Q So that prior to October, 1944 your medical supplies had deteriorated to the extent that you didn't have any medical supplies by September or October of that year; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Were any Red Cross supplies distributed within the camp?

A After October?

Q At any time.

A Oh yes.

Q When?

A Small shipments, or a small shipment from South Africa Red Cross in December, 1942 and a small shipment from Canada in January, 1943. It wasn't enough to give everybody even one carton of supplies. I think we divided each carton by two men. Two men shared a carton. In Christmas, 1943 we received a considerable shipment.

Q Is that the last --

A That came on the "exchange ship" which took that group of internees, 150, to the United States.

Q Was that the last --

A In September, 1944. That was the last shipment. Yes, sir.

Q That was the last shipment of Red Cross supplies that you received?

A Yes, sir.

Q In December of 1943?

A Yes, sir.

Q So that prior to October, 1944 you had not received any Red Cross supplies for over ten months?

A Yes, sir.

Q You stated that you had an internees' fund; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that it was accumulated through moneys given to you by the Red Cross and moneys borrowed in Manila?

A Yes, sir.

Q How much money was given to you by the Red Cross?

A I would have to look that up. We got funds through Tokyo.

Q What percentage of the moneys in this fund came from the Red Cross and what percentage came from borrowed moneys?

A I should say probably most of it was borrowed; more than half anyway.

Q When was the last money from the Red Cross received that you recall?

A I believe in November, '44.



Q November, '44?

A (Nodding affirmatively).

Q After October, 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q One ration which you stated contained one hundred grams of fish, four hundred of cereal, two hundred of vegetables, twenty of cooking oil, twenty-five of salt, twenty of sugar, and one of tea. Is that correct?

A That was the promised ration, sir.

Q When was it promised?

A At the beginning in February.

Q Of what year?

A '44.

Q February of 1944?

A Yes, sir.

Q Was that a change from a previous ration prior to February, 1944?

A No, sir. Because before we did our own buying and made up our own ration. They changed from money support to the camp to food supply.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. All those questions are well understood by the Commission, and unless there is some purpose unclear to the Commission we suggest that you go into something else.

COLONEL CLARKE: I was going into the deterioration of the ration.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission understands the deterioration of the ration. We have heard it and we understand it thoroughly and we are perfectly willing to have you go on with the repetition of it if it will serve a purpose, but to get the picture of the testimony the Commission does not need the repetition.

Q (By Colonel Clarke) Do you know what the Japanese ration was at the time of this ration and of the later rations?

A Pardon me. Will you please repeat that?

Q Do you know what the Japanese soldier's ration was at the time that you received this ration and the later rations?

A No, sir. But I know it was considerably larger because they looked much better than the internees.

Q But you don't know the actual grams?

A No, sir.

Q When the ration began to deteriorate was the ration supplemented by any gardens in the compound?

A Yes, sir. We had our own gardens.

Q Was the ration supplemented by any poultry within the compound?

A No, sir. We had no poultry. We had some ducks -- but they also starved to death.

Q But you were given an opportunity to raise whatever you could raise in order to supplement your rations?

A I beg your pardon?



Q You were given an opportunity to raise whatever you could raise in order to supplement the ration; is that correct?

A Yes. As far as we could on the limited acreage.

Q When was the large issue of ration made to the internees, if you know?

A The issues were made daily, sir.

Q Was there a large issue made at any time?

A No. They were all daily issues and they were never large.

Q Do you remember any issue made on the 7th of January, 1945?

A 7th of January?

Q Yes, sir.

A Did I mention that date?

Q No, sir.

A I don't know what you mean. You go ahead. The 7th of January?

Q The 7th of January, 1945.

A It couldn't have been any different from any other particular day. Was it?

Q Do you actually know or is it that you didn't have an opportunity to look?

A No. I could look it up. I know I have got it in my book, but I don't have it in my mind.

Q And in that case, if I were to tell you that the 14th Corps G-2 report contained a statement that "The enemy apparently did not intend to make a defensive stand north of Manila and informed the internees of that particular stand on January 7th and stated they were going to leave the city in order to avoid bloodshed and they were giving to the Santo Tomas internees seven tons of cornhusks, two tons of soya beans, one and a half tons of casaba, and that the food should suffice for fifteen days or from January 7th until subsistence arrived from American sources in February, is that correct? Did you ever hear of that?

A I don't know as to the exact amounts, but there is a confusion there. The stuff was brought in from outside into the camp and put in the Japanese bodegas and sometimes in considerable quantities like 50 tons of rice at a time. But that was under the control of the Japanese and we didn't get it into the camp. It was not issued to us except from day to day in these small amounts that I have mentioned.

Q So that in so far as that statement is concerned, that it was given to the internees, you don't know whether it was or not; is that correct? You think it was given to the Japanese?

A I could look up what came in on that particular day.

Q Do you remember being told on that date that the Japanese were making that distribution to the internees?

A On January 7th?

Q Yes, sir.

A Oh, I remember that date now. That was the date that they were going to pull out. It seems to me that instead of bringing in very much they took out some, but I would have to check that. I know that they took out their own stuff. A lot of their own supplies they took out. How much they left in the bodega I would have to check.

Q So you don't know now. When was the physical examination made from which a report was given to you concerning the physical condition of the children in



the internment camp?

A The survey was made in June and July and the report is dated August.

Q So that the survey and the report were made and issued prior to October, 1944?

A Yes, sir. And the doctors then definitely stated that the the Japanese food policy was one of starvation.

Q You have no actual knowledge, no personal knowledge of what happened to Grinnell and the other three men, have you?

A I attended the funeral.

Q But you knew they left and sometime later you attended a funeral; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q That is all you know about that? You don't have any personal knowledge in between?

A No; no personal knowledge.

Q Do you know what the food situation was at Manila during the period of time from February, we will say, 1944 until the liberation?

A Yes, in a general way.

Q What was it?

A To the common people it was very bad.

Q Sir?

A I understood that for the common people it was bad, but those who had money could still get enough to live on, but not plenty. The Army always had plenty and the Army was supposed to feed us.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission interrupts. If it is the desire of counsel to show the food situation of the people living in Manila there are far better ways of getting it than this individual who spent all these years in Santo Tomas, unless there is some particular reason for asking him the question.

COLONEL CLARKE: It is simply a contrast to the food situation and the deterioration. The internees did have contact outside of Santo Tomas and I thought he may have personal knowledge or knowledge from at least what some person who had contact told him.

THE WITNESS: I might say this: I know that in Christmas, 1944 large quantities of food were turned away at the gate which the people wanted to bring in to us as Christmas gifts. Hundreds of people with baskets and bags were driven off.

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will recess for approximately ten minutes.

(Short recess)

GENERAL REYNOLDS: The Commission will be in session, and the Defense may resume.

COLONEL CLARKE: No further questions.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

Q (By Captain Hill) Mr. Hartendorp, in cross examination you testified that at Christmas time in 1944, citizens of Manila were driven away from the



gates when they came there with baskets for the internees. Who drove them away from the gates?

A Japanese guards at the gate.

Q And were any of these baskets or presents from the citizens of Manila permitted to come into the camps to the internees?

A No, sir.

CAPTAIN HILL: That is all, sir.

(Witness excuses.)



Doc. No. 2768

12 Dec 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Testimony of A. V. H. HARTENDORP  
on Japanese Atrocities, Philippines

Date: 1946 Original  Copy  Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Philippines Division

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Atrocities,  
Philippines; Crimes Against Humanity

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

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Analyst: W.H. WAGNER

Doc. No. 2768



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2768

Date

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Doc Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL:

Philippines Division.

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Atrocities Philippines; Crimes against  
Humanity.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Analyst: Wot Wagner

Doc. No. 2768



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

795

13 Dec. \_\_\_\_\_, 1946

TO: TRANSLATION CONTROL

Attached is Document No. 2768 for Lopez

Arrange for translation as follows:

Eng. to Jap. of excerpts as marked.

DUP: Jap. only.

Eng. stencils already reproduced.

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(NOTE: DO NOT REMOVE FROM ATTACHED MATERIAL)

*Ditto done  
14 Dec  
W. R. ...*



No. /

2768

中島 晋

page 1

問

(ヒル音譯 / 陸軍 大尉 三浦 姓名ヲ云ツテ下ヤイ。

答 A.V.H. ハーテンドルフ / 音譯 / デス。

page 2

問

ソレハ如何ナル職務デアツタカ當委員會ニ述ベラレタイ。

答 被收容者第一中央委員會ハ私ヲ當收容所ノ

公務記録係ニ任命致シマシク。

私ハ公務關係ニ

携ハリタクナカッタカラソノ任命ヲ拒絶致シマシク。

私ハ独立シテ居タカッタレ又名前ヲ記録ニ残サレハコト

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ガ公ニ行ハレツアルカニツイテ<sup>モ</sup>情報ヲ得マレタ。

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Page 3

問 ソレ、ソノ選舉ニヨリ如何ナル種類ノ統治機關ガ

被收容者間ニ設立サレタカラ當委員會ニ諮カレ

度イ。

答 私達ハ非常ニ早期カラ室監督者選舉ヲ始メタノ

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中島 五

インデックタ。 最初、六月間ハスベテガ<sup>カ</sup>キナ<sup>キ</sup>字カラ来

タカ、又ハ我々ケ外部カラ年ニ入レル事ハ出来タモノ

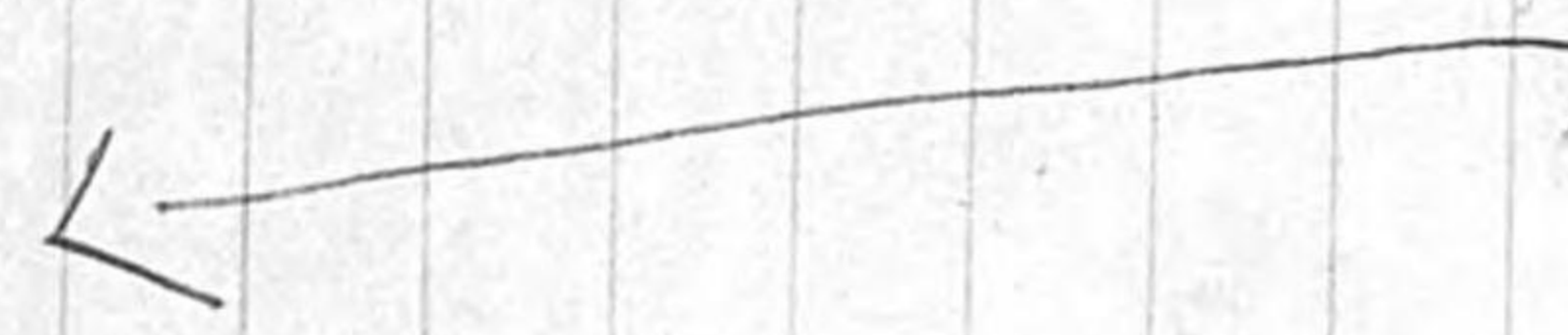
テアリマシタ。 併シ六月中、日本人ハ收容所ニ基金

ヲ供給スル事ニ決定シ、給與並ヒニ財政委員會ト呼

バレル委員會ヲ社命シマシタ。カロル音譯ノカソノ議

長ニ、日本人ニヨリ任セラレマシタ

X X X X X X X X X X





中島 豊

by Tomimasa

問 其期間中 當收容所 <sup>ヲ</sup> 擔 <sup>當ニテオッタ</sup> 伴 日本人間ニ於テ

誰 <sup>其ノ</sup> 加 指揮官デアツタカラ 當委員會ニ 話ス事

か 出来マスカ?

答 收容所外ニ於テデスカ? 指揮官デスカ?

問 否  
答 ~~コ~~ <sup>コ</sup> 音譯 / 大將トイフカ 確カ 我々ノ 南々々

名前デアツタと思ヒマス、レカレ 我々、 確定ナル情

報ハ何一ツ得ル事が出来マセシテシタ。

向 收容所内ニ於テ 日本人 指揮官ハ 誰 <sup>ONEBAKI</sup> テシタカ?

答 當時ハ 司令官 代理ハ 尾根崎 <sup>音譯</sup> デアリマシタ

XXXXXXXXXXXX



pages

向 ソレニ就テ委員會ニテ話シテ下サイ。シカシ、

答ヲ一九四四年十月九日以後ニ制限シテ下サイ

答 カカル長期間ニワタル所ノカカルヨリ且、情報ヲ

要約スル事ハ非常ニ難シイ。代表者達ハヨクノ

抗議ヲナレタガ一ツトシテ回答サレズ又認めラレサヘ

シテカワタルラス。

向 貴方ハコレ等ノ抗議ガ文書目テナサレタカ否カヲ御

存知テスカ。

答 然リ、ハイ。

向 ソレニ誰ニ對シテ彼等ハ抗議ヲナレタカテスカ。

答 司令官ニ對シテテス。

× × × × × × × × × ×



7

テ居ルトイフ事實及モ當收容所カ我々ノ入手セザ

ル東京ヨリノ指令ニヨリ統治サレテ居ルトイフ事實

ハソノ文書ニ公表シテノデアリマス。我々ハソノ東京ヨリ

ノ指令ノ寫シテ要札シテデアリマスガ、彼等ハソノ要札ニ

應スル書類ト<sup>カ</sup>言フタ。サウイフ<sup>事</sup>ハ<sup>實</sup>上自分達カ如何ナル

指令ノ下ニアルカラ知ラナカフタノデアリマス。

司令官ハ二三週間此ノ文書ヲ保管シ、此カレ後署名

ヲシテ委員會ニソレヲ返還シテデアリマス。彼ハペントイニラ

ヲ以テ署名シタメテハ無ク、官印ヲ押シテデアリマス。

問ソシテ<sup>指令</sup>司令官ノナシタ回答ノ内容ハトシテモノテシタ

答ソノ内容ハシエネウア協定カ日本ニヨリ承認サレテ居ラヌ



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問 ソノ人達ハソノヨウナ書キ物ヲ世見ヒマシタカ。

答 然リ。彼等ハ彼等自身以テ聲明書ヲ書キマシタ。

彼等ハ出来ハ限り當少障リ無キ様ニ書カウトシタ

ノテアリマスガ併シ彼等ハソノエズ協定ガ無視サレ

次頁 續



事及び當收容所が東京ニ於テ規定サレタ規則ノ下ニ  
統治サレ指揮サレテ居ルトイフ事デアリマシタ。

問 一九四四年十月九日ヨリ解放迄ノ期間中日本人ハ收  
容所内ニ於ケル被收容者用ノ藥品乃至医療品ヲ  
供給シマシタカ?

答 十月以後デスカ?

問 十九回四年十月九日ヨリ解放ノ行ハシタ期日也。

答 .....  
少シバカリ  
.....ノ箇所ハ實向者ニヨリ ~~送~~ 付ラレタル爲途切レタルナリ

問 和ノ圃キタノ人日本人カヤチタノニ供給シタカ

トウカ.....



答、全然供給がアリマセニシタ。

問、當期間中、アナタノ自身ノ金錢ヲ医薬品ヲ買フ  
機會カ與ヘラシマシタカ?

答、ガルフア、藥品カ不足シカ、少量買シテ買フコトカ出来マ  
シタ。

問、當時、被收容者病院用トシテ必要量ノ藥品及医療  
用品ヲ購入スル事ヲ許可サレマシタカ?

答、否、否、當時、テモ、又他ノトニナ時ニ於テモ、否、

問、一九四四年十月九日ヨリ解放迄ノ期間ニ於テ、合衆口又  
ハ他ノ口家ヨリ、赤十字救恤品ヲ收容所内ニ被收  
容者カニ受取リマシタカ?



答 否、我々ハ三年間ニ一タ夕三回<sup>レ</sup>赤十字救恤品ヲ

受取リマセシメシタ。且最後ハ一九四三年<sup>ノ</sup>クリスマスノ時

テシタ。

問 私カ先ニ申シマシタトモ<sup>ノ</sup>期間、ソレテ、アタタノ<sup>レ</sup>證言ヲ

ソレ以内ニ制限シマシタトモ<sup>ノ</sup>期間、スナハチ一九四四年

十月九日ヨリ解放ノ期日迄ノ間ニ於テ收容所内ノ

食糧事情及ヒ供給ノ本源ニ就テ、當キ委員會ニテ話

シトサシ。

答 十月カラ一（途切レル）

問 ソウデス。十月以後カラ<sup>ハ</sup>ニ合ケル<sup>レ</sup>非<sup>レ</sup>常<sup>ニ</sup>答<sup>ヘ</sup>難<sup>ク</sup>

答 何故ナラ。事實見ノ方ハサウイフ<sup>レ</sup>合ケ<sup>ル</sup>ナ<sup>ラ</sup>ニ



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合ヒマセンカラ。 一九四四年二月ニ收容所食

糧供給新組織カ...

向ソレハ構ヒマセン

答ソレ近我々...

向ソレテ 同組織ハ 私が申レマシタトコロノ 期間中モ

實施サレテ居ッタト云スカ...

答 然リ。

向 テハ 答ヲ續ケテ下サイ。 ソレテ 日本人側ノ食糧

給與組織ニ就テ 當委員會ニオテ話シ下サイ。



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岩永子枝子

答、軍隊が直接管理ヲ引受ケル迄、ソレカラ最初ノ六

ヶ月間、我々ハ何ノ食物モ與ヘラレナカッタガ、ソノ代リ

日本人ハ毎日現金ヲ支給シマシタ。初メハ七十

セニタボ~~貨格單位~~テレタガ約一ヶ月経ツ中ニ終~~ニ~~ハ百五十

セニタボニ急増シ、私達自身ノ委員会ガ此

ノ才金ヲ使ウテ、收容所ノ人々ニ食事を与ヘテ居マ

シタ。勿論、~~エノ~~金額~~テ~~論食糧以外~~ノ~~モノヲ支拂ハス

ハナリマセニテシタ。即チ水道代、電気代、瓦斯、

代及ビ衛生~~施設~~費用等ヲ支拂ハスハナリ

マセニテシタ。凡ソツノ金額、半合シカ食費

エハ振り向ケラレマセニテシタ。實ラ云フト、三年ノ間、私達ハ支給



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サレタ現金ヲ以テシテモ、當リノ前ニ充合ノ食物ヲ

ニ平ニ入レル事ハ去来マセニテシタ。

私達が生命ヲ支エルニ足ル食物ハ安易ハ

ソレテ本署ナソレヨリテ私達が支へラレルト云ヤテテ食物

女員達が特別資金ヲ買入レタモノカ、又ハ

外部ヨリ收容所内ニ臨時委員カ遣ヒヨムカ、

友達カ寄贈シテ呉レタモノデアリマシタ。私達ハ列ヲ作ツテ

小包ヲ受取りマシタ。毎日大量ノ食物ガ購入サレ或ハ

贈物トシテ運ビ込マシタ。二月ニ日<sup>サント</sup>本人ハ毎日

現金ヲ与ヘル代リニ收容所ノ人々ニ食事ヲ与ヘ始

メシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ一定ノ献立ヲ作りマシタ。即チ

百瓦ノ魚ト四百瓦ノ穀物カ米カ玉蜀黍カカモート

及ビ二百瓦ノ野菜、二十瓦ノ食用油、二十五瓦ノ砂



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糖ーイヤ、二十五瓦ノ鹽ト二十瓦ノ砂糖及び

一瓦ノ才茶テス。ソレハ多分、千二百カロリーー或

ハモットーー 恐ラク千五百カロリーーヲ支給シタ

テアリマセウ。ソレキ本目カリリー 半分係ス  
研シソレテモ必要ナ營養量ノ半分ニ過ギマセン。

ヤチモ十カトナテス。ソレテニ 私達ハ補

元ノ食糧ヲ買フノニ私達ノ收容所 資金ヲ使フ事

が許サレテ居マシタ。

問 今、貴女ハ「收容所資金」ト仰言イマシタガ

是等收容所資金ノ財源ハ何デシタカ。エノオ

金ハ個人的ナ被收容者カラ出タモノデシタカ。

答 否。私達ハ米國赤十字社カラ度々資金







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HIROKO TAKEEDA

Dec. 13, 1946.

問 トノ位ニ 彼等ハ食物ヲ切詰メマシタカ

若シ 知ワテオイデニナレバ、 ソレヲ 委員会ニ

パーセンテージヲ示シテ下サイ。

合 — 〇。カロリー位ト思ヒマス。 八月ニ 收容所

ノ医師達が委員会ニ <sup>対シテ</sup> 報告書ヲ提出又ハ発表

シマシタ。 ソノ中デ 彼等ハ 子供達ノ健康ヲ述

ベテ — 六月及ビ七月ニ <sup>同</sup> 検査ヲシタノデスガ — 子供達ノ

健康ハ 憂慮スベキモノデ、 ソノ半分 — 九五パー

セント位カ — 九六パーセント位ノ 子供ハ 健康

不良ト云ツテ居リマス。

状態ハ 満足スベキモノデハナイト言ハレテ居マシタ。

彼等ノ 半分以上ハ 体重不足デ、 約八分ノ一ハ 甚シイ



体重不足がトイウコトデシタ。又 <sup>彼等ノ</sup> 半分以上ハ悪イ歯

ヲ持ツテ居マシタ。サテハ八月ノ事デシタガ、

ソノ頃ノ大人ノ状態ハ更ニ悪イモノデシタ。

トイフノハ 牧野氏デハ 最初カラ 子供達ニハ

大人ノ攝取スル食事 <sup>恐ラウ</sup> ノニ倍、三倍或ハ四倍位

多ヘテチタカラデス。ソレハ <sup>意味</sup> カロリーデハチタクテ

値段ノ事デス。ソレニ反シテ 病院デハ

我々ハ 普通ノ 抑留者ノ 攝取スル食物ノ 値段ノ

約三倍ノモノチ 病人ニ与ヘマシタ。ズツト後ニ至ルマデ

大人ノ方ノ 實際ノ 健康状態報告書ハ作成

サレマセンデシタガ ソノ状態ハ 総シテ 非常ニ悪カラシ



ノテアリマス。十月ニ起ツタ且取初ノ出来事ハ、食事

ノ一日、三回カラニ回ヘノ縮減テシタ。ソレニ就ケテ

ハ非常ニ議論カアリマシタガ結局收容部長ガ三回ノ

供給ニ同意シマシタ。シカン實際ハニ回外ケテシタ。

問 誰ガ一日三回カラニ回ノ食事ニ切詰マル事ヲ

命令シマシタカ。

答 收容部ノ日本人デシタ。

問 收容部部長テスカ。

答 中少尉達ノ中ノ一人デス。



翻訳 中島英子  
第一卷 秋田  
第二卷 山田  
第三卷 山田

問一 抑留者ノ国籍ニ就キテ、割合ニ関シ、裁判官ニ諮ス

コトが出来マスカ。

答一 抑留者ノ約三分ノ一ハ英国人ニシテ、シタ、而シテ他ハ

他ハ五十人ハ六十人ノオランダ人、及ヒソレカラ幾人カハ

ポーランド人、カトリック三十人、プロテスタントソレカラ

サボカヨ自由トフランス人、テシタ、ソレケケテス。  
テシタ、ソレケケテス。

問一 ソコノ抑留者ノ全部ハ民間人、一般テシタカ。

答一 ハイ、ソレデス。



藤沢 中島英子  
弟一 志ツク 石川  
カニ 山田  
カニ ミノワ

(質問ハ讀マレタ)

答一 食事ハ十月ニ一日三度ヨリ二度ニ減セラレマシタ

ソレカラ十一月二十日ニ我々が收容所ニ所持シテ

我々自身ノ使ヒ果シ

オタ<sup>ノ</sup>保留<sup>ノ</sup>米ハ用ヒ盡シテシマイマレタ

之等ノ<sup>陸軍</sup>保留<sup>ノ</sup>米ハ

問一 (ヒル/エニト<sup>陸軍</sup>大尉カラ) 抑留者自身オ

ガ買フ<sup>ノ</sup>力<sup>カ</sup>。 抑留者オ

答一 ハイ。ソウデス。

問一 抑留者自身ノ金<sup>テ</sup>買ツタ<sup>ノ</sup>力<sup>カ</sup>。  
答一 ハイ。

問一 續ケテ下サイ。

答一 ソレカラ我々ハ自分自身ノ糧食<sup>ヲ</sup>一日<sup>ト</sup>或<sup>レ</sup>

若干<sup>ツツ</sup>程<sup>ニ</sup>夜<sup>ノ</sup>グラム<sup>ヲ</sup>以<sup>テ</sup>日本ノ糧食ヲ補足スル

ユトラ 許サレテキマレタ。 ソレダカラ、我々ノ糧食



が食へ盡くサレテ仕舞へバハソウレヤナイテスカ...

我々ハ日本ノ糧食ニ全ク頼リマシタ。ソノ

一人

日本ノ糧食ハ一日、十キヤロリ ~~Capita~~ ニツキ。

米デ二百二十五グラム テシタ。

同ノ十月二十日以後、日本人カノ許サレテキ

糧食ニソレ以上ノ減食ガアウタカ

答ノ十二月ニニ夜減食ガアリマシタ。

同ノ之等減食ノ日附ハイフテシタガ、

答ノ一交ハ十二月二十日テ、ソノ時ハ穀類糧食ガ

減

百八十七グラムニ、ラサレマシタ。之ハ一ポンドノ

百分、四十一ニ相当シマス。



同ノソレハ一人ノ一日キヤキカス

同月中後程デシタガ、

答一ハイ。ソレカラ後程キヤキカス。ハツキリト

覚

シタ日ヲ懐エテマセン。

昭和十九年

同ノ一九四四年ノ十二月一用ハトクデシタカ、

昭和十九年

答一 一九四四年十二月一日、デス

(續ケテ)

百六十一グラムニ減<sup>カセ</sup>マシタ。即チ

一ポンドノ百分ノ三十五デレタ。

私ハカウキヲ事モ

~~キヤキカス事モ事モ事モ~~ 即チ三百グラムノ糧食<sup>ト言ハバ</sup>カ

ノ攝ル約一食分トモ申上

ファイリフセンデハ労働者ガ一食ニ食スルノ外ナ

ゲルコトガ出来マス。

同ノヨロレイ。一九四四年十二月以後<sup>サレ</sup>ハ<sup>シ</sup>放免<sup>前</sup>ニ

其所ニテ

キヤキシレ以上ノ減食ガアツタカ



答一 ハイ。一月四日ニ

穀類ノ  
糧食ハ  
百四十五

グラムニ減少シマシタ。

私ハ只穀類ノ糧食ノミ

千合セテ

ノ数字ヲ持ツテマス。ケレド本ハ木更木更サキト

キヤ。トモナシキ一ノハ實際的ニ我々が食シタ

大変大切ナコトデシタ。

唯一ノ糧食デシタノテ。魚ノ糧食ハ事實上

食用ニ適スル物トシテハズツト以テ別ニ見エナク

ナラズヤマシタ。ソレカラ野菜モ亦食膳ニ上リ

ト、我々が實際ニ食シタノハ大抵我々自身ノ

畑カラトシテハバデシタ。

例ヘバ、十月ニ我々ハ料理用脂肪及砂糖ヲ

手ニ入レラレ

得ズ又ホンノサシカ魚タアリマセンデシタ。實際上



玉蜀黍

我々ノ食シテ付<sup>モノハ</sup>モオ米カ、穀物カ或ハカモート

CAMOTE

テシタ。ソレデスカラ。穀類ノ糧食ハ大變大事<sup>テス</sup>。

ナセナラソレダケガ實際我々ノ食シテモ<sup>カラテス</sup>テシタ。一月

四日ニソレハ。百四十五ケラムニ減セラレマシタ。

同ソノ後日本人カラソレ以上ノ糧食ノ減食<sup>ヲサレ</sup>ガヤリカ

答、ハイ。サレマシタ。

同ソレ等ハイツテシタカ。

答、<sup>ソレハ</sup>一月ナニ日<sup>デシタ</sup>ソノ日ノ糧食ハ<sup>分トシテ</sup>四千人

有<sup>キ</sup>、米二百五十キロ<sup>ロ</sup> / ス<sup>ニ</sup> / テシタ。一キロハ

<sup>ニ</sup> <sup>ニ</sup> <sup>ホ</sup> <sup>ノ</sup> <sup>ド</sup> <sup>ト</sup> <sup>リ</sup> <sup>テ</sup> <sup>シ</sup> <sup>タ</sup> <sup>。</sup> <sup>玉</sup> <sup>蜀</sup> <sup>黍</sup> <sup>二</sup> <sup>百</sup> <sup>五</sup> <sup>十</sup> <sup>キ</sup> <sup>ロ</sup> <sup>及</sup>

カモート五百キ<sup>ロ</sup>デ普通三ヶカリ<sup>ニ</sup>付<sup>シ</sup>全

CAMOTE



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六 カロリー 五百六十七カロリーデシタ

問 ソレハ何日デシタカ

答 一月十二日



第一千二百三十三号 山田

第二千九百九十九号 秋田

第三千

三

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Translated by G. Taku

問 ソノ本種削減ハ一月十二日以後釋放迄十倍減少サレタカ。

答 然ルソウデアリマス。

問 ソレハ何時由テシラカ、

答 料申間二十一日カラ二十三日迄私達ハ二五〇石一斗、  
玉蜀黍 五〇石

大豆 小麥 三〇〇石、  
世間ヒマシ 合計八〇〇石 費少ク。

一月二十四日ソレガ合計七〇〇石即チ米二〇〇石、  
玉蜀黍 小麥 二〇〇石

大豆 三〇〇石ニ減<sup>ラサレマシ</sup>タ。 四千入ニ七〇〇石 削減

オホシタ。

問 ハーテングラフ / HARTENDERP / 君、  
収容 壁前貴君ノ通常ノ体

重ハ何ノ位デアッタカ。

答 約一七〇。射度サレタ。











11 Dec 1946

This document in possession of Philippine Division

Claire Stefanelti



DOCUMENT 2768

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. KING, Major, Inf. (TD) Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that Document 2768 is a true and correct copy of the transcript of the testimony offered by A.V.H. Hartendorp in the trial of the case against Tomoyuki YAMASHITA, General, Imperial Japanese Army, before a Military Commission in Manila; and that the whole record of the case, including the transcript of all testimonies taken, as well as the affidavits admitted in evidence, are now on file with this Section.

*T. R. C. King*

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

Witness:

*John R. Friteland*  
Sworn to before me this 16th day  
of December, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

*John R. Friteland*  
Captain, Infantry  
Summary Court