

Philippines - Atrocity

DOCUMENT 2817

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

APO 500
27 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 109)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Atrocities committed at Fort Santiago, Intramuros
Manila, P. I.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

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

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

Some prisoners were kicked and slapped across the face, beaten with the flat of a sheathed sword across the back, shoulders and kidneys (R 13, 74, 135). Others were beaten with iron rods (R 30, 84), or with baseball bats, clubs, poles, ropes, and telephone wires (R 2, 66, 92, 104, 132, 250, 306, 316, and some were thrown by Jiu Jitsu methods (R 45, 74, 104, 134, 316). The water cure was frequently employed. This consisted of tying the victim to a bench, putting a cloth over the face and inserting a water hose in the mouth or nostrils. Water was forced into his stomach until he became unconscious, and then the Japanese pressed and jumped on his stomach to force the water out (R 45, 104, 132, 139, 163, 175, 249, 279). Prisoners had their arms tied behind their backs, a pole inserted through the arms at the elbows, and then were raised and suspended from the floor. Others were hung for hours by the arms (R 92, 134, 149, 163, 175, 250, 279). Some had sticks inserted in the opening of the penis or vagina (R 127, 133, 175), and others were burned about the body with lighted cigarettes or cigars (R 133, 162, 252, 307). Ammunition would be placed between the fingers and then the fingers were squeezed until the bones would break (R 175). Small bamboo slits, or other instruments were placed under toe nails and finger nails (R 81, 133) and finger and toe nails were pulled out with pliers (R 195, 307). Electricity was used to shock or burn the victims (R 81, 175, 229, 329). A piece of skin was sliced from the back of one man's hand and he was forced to eat it. The skin on his face and arm was twisted with a pair of wooden pliers (R 81), and he was hit in the testicles (R 81, 170). The Japanese guards ground the prisoner's toes under their hob-nailed boots (R 81). Three American pilots who had been shot down during the bombing of Manila received a sword thrust through the shoulder or were burned by lighted cigarette. Holes were made in their fingers, wire inserted through them, and the prisoners were then suspended by the wires. One pilot's whole body was burned, another was paralyzed and they were taken to a hospital (R 197). American soldiers were shot (R 2, 111). Many prisoners from Fort Santiago were executed at the Chinese Cemetery (R 203, 212, 217) or buried there (R 212, 213, 222). As a form of intimidation prisoners were shown headless men and men whose faces were so swollen and bloody as a result of beatings they could not be recognized. Intestines of some men were removed while they were still alive in the presence of other prisoners (R 280). One Filipino prisoner was forced to behead two other Filipinos (R 281). Dead bodies with their hands tied behind their backs were thrown into the Pasig River which flows at the rear of Fort Santiago (R 312, 347). Torture as described above was administered not only to men but to women (R 31, 66, 67, 114, 115, 133, 146, 198, 255, 267, 288). Some of the women were nuns (R 178, 271, 297). Some of the men were priests (R 107, 135, 170, 192). Some victims died after being released as a result of their treatment at Fort Santiago (R 343, 345 to 347, 361). In February of 1945 the cells in Fort Santiago were packed with people who resided within the Walled City. Doors were barricaded, gasoline was poured around, set afire and hundreds were burned to death (R 369, 378, 380, 396). Others were executed (R 373, 395). Hundreds of bodies were discovered by American troops when Fort Santiago was taken (R 406 to 435, 441, 447). Many of the civilians were able to escape the burning buildings only to be shot by Japanese guards as they escaped or when attempting to swim across the Pasig River (R 369, 379, 387, 388, 396). Some however, survived and lived to relate the horror to which they had been subjected.

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合衆國太平洋方面軍總司令部
太平洋方面法務官事務所
戦争犯罪部

陸軍郵便局第五〇三六番
一九四五年(昭和二十年)三月二十七日

賞書宛先 | 検察部(報告書)九番

經由 | 戦争犯罪部 副指揮官

主題 | 比律賓群島「マニラ」イントラムロス「
サンチャゴ」要塞ニ於テ行ハレタリ殘虐行為

二 證據、概要

四百六十一頁ヨリ成ル本件記録ハ「サンチャゴ」要塞ニ訊問
為引致サレタ多数、人々ニ対スル殘忍ニシテ野蠻ナル取
扱ヒ無数、例證ヲ含ムモ、テアル。

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非人道的待遇、慣行ハ一九四三年（昭和十七年）一月日本軍
 占領、当初ヨリ一九四五年（昭和二十年）二月ニ至ルマデ継続
 サレタモトアル。日本軍ガ「マニラ」ノ喪失ヲ覚ツタ時要塞
 内部ニ殘存セル全俘虜ヲ射殺、銃劍刺殺、火殺等ニ依
 ル最後、大量殺戮ニ從事シタ。各個人ガ受ケタ待遇ヲ詳
 述スル事ハ不可能デアルガ概シテ下記要約セル拮据方式ハ
 全体的又ハ部分的ニ俘虜ニ加ハラレタモトアル。犠牲者、
 或ル者ハ米國ノ俘虜デアリ又米國ノ籍所有者デアツタ。
 特ニ個人的ニ與ヘラレタ待遇ハ本書ニアル犠牲者表中ニ
 アル彼等ノ氏名ニ対スル記録引用書ヲ参照スレバ知ル
 事ガ出来ル。

如何ナル者モ取調べ為「サンチャゴ要塞ニ到着スレバ直
 チニ多人数カ監禁ホサレテ居ル略々縦十ニ呎中十ニ呎上ノ
 監房カニ入レラレタ。故ニ全部ノ者ノ臥寢スル餘裕モ無カ
 ヲツクノデアアル。(R 13.19.39.239) 談話ハホ止サレタ (R 14.20.32
 65)。食事ハ全ク不適当デアリ少量ノ米ト時折リ、其土地
 ノ野菜及青物デアツタ (R 9.14.38)。實際ニ總ヘテ證
 人等ハ抑留期間中ニ廿五封度ヨリ七十五封度ニ亘ツテ
 体重ノ減少ヲ招イタ (R 15.45.197.301)。一人ハ三十三日向投獄サ
 レテ体重ガ三十二封度モ減ツタ⁽²⁰⁾。衛生状態ハ實質ニ耐ヘ難
 キモトデアツタ。唯一ノ用便設備ハ監房ノ一端ニアル床板
 ノ間隙デアツタ (R 75.92.324.340) シカモ其レハ一日(四)以上ハ清
 掃サレナカッタ。又容器ハ全ク不適当デアツタ (R 14.251)。
 明カニ各房ニハ蛇口カアツテ数滴ノ水ガ得ラルルニモ拘ラス

水の充分ニ供給サレタカッタ (R 14.32.154)。俘虜ニハ石鹸が
 給與サレタカッタ (R 32.65.240.251)。一般ニ入浴ノ回数ナク時
 折一週一回ニ至ラナイコトモアツタ (R 14.21.92)。普通ハ監
 房ニ十八人乃至二十人居リガ其ノ全部ガ入浴スルニ五分
 間或ハ十分間シカ與ヘラレナイコトガ時々アツタ (R 14.33.261)。
 男子ハ婦人俘虜ノ目前ニテ入浴スルコトヲ強要サレタ (R 351)。
 監房ノ唯一ノ換氣装置ハ一端ノ高いトコロニアル小サイ窓
 テアツタ。排泄物及ビ汚レタ人体ノ悪臭ハ耐ヘ難イモ、
 テアツタ。監房ニハ虱蚤ガパイ居タ (R 21.240.286) 被拷問
 者等ハ負傷状態テ監房ニ送還サレ或者ハ絶望的ニテ
 アリ (R 20.53.98.106.122⁴⁶) 或者ハ監房ニテ死亡シタ (R 126
 146.300.312.350)。強女事件ハ唯一件アツタ (R 334)。コサンヤゴ
 要塞ニ於ケル人運ニ依ツテ行ハレタ拷問ノ各様式申次ハ
 其代表的ノモトアル。

或俘虜等ハ蹴ラレ顔面ヲ平手デ打タレ鞘附ノ劍ノ平
 ナ面デ背中ノ肩及腎臟等ヲ打タレタ (R 13.74.135)。他ノ
 者等ハ鉄棒 (R 30.84) 野球ノバット、棒、竿、索、電線
 等デ殴打サレタ (R 2.66.92.104.132.250.306.316) 又或者ハ柔木道
 ノ手デ投ケラレタ (R 45.74.104.134.316)。水治療ガ屢々用ヒラレ
 ？。是ハ犠牲者ヲ長腰掛ニ縛シ顔ニ布片ヲ掛ケ水道管
 ヲ口又鼻孔ニ挿入スルコトデアツタ。失神スルマデ水ヲ彼ノ
 胃ニ注入シソコテ日本兵ガ其ノ胃ヲ压迫シタリ其ノ上ニ跳ビ乗
 ヲタリシテ水ヲ吐カセタ (R 45.104.132.139.163.175.249.279) 俘虜等
 ハ両腕ヲ背後ニ縛サレシテ肩ノ處デ腕ニ通サレテ引上げ

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ラレテ床ヨリ吊シ上げラレタ。他ノ者ハ腕ヲモツテ数時間吊
サレタ (R 92.134.149.163.175.250.279)。或者ハ男根及腔・南口ニ棒
ヲ突刺サレタ (R 127.133.175)。又他ノ者ハ点火セル巻煙草
又葉巻デ身体ノ處々ヲ焼カレタ (R 133.162.252.307)。彈草
ヲ指ノ向ニ挾ミ骨ガ折レルマデ指ヲギョーソト握ラレルコト
ガアツタ (R 175)。細長イ小サイ竹又ハ他ノ道具ガ趾爪及指
爪ノ下ニ入ラレ (R 81.133)。指爪及趾爪ガヤツトコデ刃抜
カレタ (R 195.307)。電氣ガ犠牲者ニ電撃ヲ與ヘタリ或
ハ焼クタメニ使用サレタ (R 81.175.229.329)。
一片ノ皮膚ガ或ル男ノ手ノ甲ヨリ薄ク切取ラレテ其人
ハソレヲ食スルコトヲ強要サレタ。顔面及腕ノ皮膚ハ
木製ノヤツトコデ擦ゲラレタ (R 81) 又彼ハ鞞丸ヲ打タレ
タ (R 81.170) 日本守備兵等ハ俘虜ノ足趾ヲ釘ヲ打ツ
タ靴ヲ擦リツケタ (R 81)。

マニラ 日軍機中ニ射落シタニ名ノ米國飛行士肩ヲ刀デ刺
 通サレ或ハ點火セル巻煙草ヲ燒シタ後等ノ指ハ火カアキラレテ針
 金ガ挿入サレシテ其俘虜等ニ其針金ヲ吊サレタ。一人ノ俘虜ハ全
 身ヲ燒キ一人ハ麻痺セシメラレテ病院へ運バレタ (R 197)。米國
 兵達ガ射殺サレタ (R 201)。カンチヤゴ 要塞カラ遠シ出サレタ多クノ
 俘虜ハ中一國人墓地デ處刑サレタ (R 203 210 211) 又其處埋ラ
 レタ (R 212 219 222)。威嚇一方法トシテ俘虜等ノ頭ノイ人同反折
 檻結果顔ガ非常ニ膨レ血ミレデ人相判定出来ナイ人同ヲ見
 セツケラレタ。数名ノ者ノ内臓ガ其ノ未ダ存命中ニ他ノ俘虜等ノ
 面前デ扶リ取ラレタ (R 280)。一比律賓人俘虜ハ他二人ノ比律
 賓人俘虜ヲ斬首シコトヲ強要シタ (R 281)。

両キヲ背後デ縛レタ死体ガサニヤゴ 要塞北背面ヲ流レルバニイ
 川ニ投ゲ込マレタ (R 312 341) 上述様ト携向ハ男子ニ対シテノミナラ
 ズ婦人ニ対シテモ行ハレタ (R 316 67 114 115 133 146 198 255 267 288) 其
 等婦人ニ或ル者ハ尼デアツタ (R 178 271 277)。男子ノ或者僧侶デアツ
 又 (R 107 135 192) 或ル犠牲者等ハ「カンチヤゴ」要塞ニ於ケル虐待ノ
 結果釋放サレテカラ死ヒシタ (R 343 345 349 361)。一九四五年
 (昭和二十年) 二月ニ「カンチヤゴ」要塞ニ於テ監房ハ其破壁ニ圍

コレヲ都市内ニ居住シテオケル人々デ充満シテオケル扉柵デ以テ障
 碍ヲ施サレガソリンガ辺リニ注ガレ被火サレテ數百名燒死シタ (R
 369 370 380 396)。他者ハ處刑サレタ (R 373 395)。「カンチヤゴ」要塞ガ
 奪取サレタ時ニ數百ノ死体ガ米國軍ニ発見サレタ (R 406 435 441)。
 441) 市民ノ多クハ燃上ル建物ヨリ避難出来モノノ逃亡スル時又
 ハ「パンシ」川ヲ泳ギ渡ラウト企テル時日本守備兵ニ射殺サレルノ
 デアツタ (R 369 379 381 388 396)。然シ幾人ヲ生殘ツテ彼等ガ曝ラサレタ其ノ
 恐怖ノ物語ソリムデアル。

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