

*Philippine Atrocities*

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

AG 000.5 (28 Aug 45)JA

APO 500  
28 August 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities.

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

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

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

St. Paul's College is a Catholic educational institution housed, prior to their destruction, in three buildings located in a square bounded by Herran, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida Streets in the Malate District of Manila, Philippine Islands (Ex. H). In September of 1944 these buildings were taken over by the Japanese and used as quarters and storerooms, the nuns being forced to move to such residences as they could find and they were warned to remove all religious objects and articles because "everything will be blown up" (R 28). No intimation was given as to when this destruction would take place but the Japanese were then becoming very conscious of the fact that a reckoning with the Americans was close at hand (R 88).

Japanese occupied these and other buildings in the vicinity from that time and early in the morning of 9 February, looters broke into one of the buildings and took a quantity of rice and other stores which were kept there (R 16, 22, 83, 204). The persons responsible were not identified, so far as appears, although they may have come from a slum district at the end of Florida Street (R 118). Almost immediately thereafter, patrols of Japanese went through the area from Manila Bay inland to Dart Street, as far north as Herran and California Streets, and south to San Andres Street, gathering all civilians, men, women and children, saying that it was necessary thus to protect them from shell-fire, and that the whole Manila area was to be burned and herded them to St. Paul's College. No one was immune, people being taken half-clothed from their homes and even doctors on their way to visit patients being required to accompany the guard. Some were told that this evacuation was at the order of the high command and for their protection against combat activity (Ex. H; R 1, 12, 52, 164, 252).

At the entrance to the main gate, and also inside, money, jewelry, watches and such baggage as a few carried were taken from them (R 219, 133, 213). Inside the gate, some of the groups which were brought in steadily throughout the afternoon were told to kneel and pray before a statue of Christ which was enshrined there (Ex. A; R 52, 60) and then all waited in the garden or compound outside the main building. It began to rain and a portion of those present were taken to a small room from which, as others came in to crowd it unbearably, they were removed to a slightly larger room. Finally, the crowd there became so great and the stench and heat so terrible, they were again moved, this time to a dining-room approximately sixty-six feet long and twenty-nine feet wide (Ex. F; R 13). At a conservative estimate, approximately two hundred fifty people were placed there and the doors and windows solidly shut and barred. While so confined, witnesses noticed that the three hanging chandeliers were wrapped in black-out paper and that strings or

light wires ran from inside the "package" through the transoms to the outside. At about 1730 hours, five Japanese brought in biscuits, candy and liquor of some sort, placed them in the center of the room and, through some Indians who were among the captive group, told the crowd that they would be safe in this room, that their houses were to be burned and that they might eat and drink, then these Japanese left. A rush for the candy and biscuits followed, and within a matter of moments, three explosions proved that the covered chandeliers were nothing less than grenade traps. Pandemonium ensued; many were thrown to the floor by the blast, others milled about in panic, and Japanese outside began machine-gunning and throwing grenades into the room through the windows and also into the crowds in the corridors. The force of the explosions broke out the windows of the building and a section of the compound wall and through these holes those who were able began to escape (Ex. B, C-1, C-3). In the hail of machine-gun and rifle fire, many of these persons were killed, some to lie grotesquely sprawled across the compound wall where they had been stopped in their flight by the bullets of the guards; others got to Florida Street where they were bayoneted and machine-gunned, while still others fled to the nearby homes of Mr. GLORIA, Mr. MARASIGAN and Dr. VELARDE (Ex. H) but many of them were tracked down and bayoneted or shot to death although they had hidden in every conceivable place (R 3, 8, 14, 18, 39, 45, 53, 64, 70, 75, 172, 333).

A recital of each particular incident, besides being encyclopaedic in size, would serve no useful purpose, hence the following are presented as examples which, with the preceding general background description, illustrate the awful enormity of the massacre which took place:

Inside the classroom at the collage after the explosions, gasoline which had been standing in open drums about the gardens, was sprinkled over the dead and wounded and set afire (R 8, 277).

Swinging her upright by her hair, a Japanese enlisted man paused, with his sword in mid-air, to attract the laughing attention of his comrades before bringing it down on the neck of a young girl who had tried to hide in the yard of a nearby house (R 18).

With the mother screaming her wish that she and not her baby be killed, a Jap took the child from her, swung it high in the air, and caught it on his bayonet as it fell. He and his comrades then began the wholesale execution of approximately sixty people caught after escaping from St. Paul's (R 148).

Curiously kind in this atmosphere of cruelty, one Japanese told a twelve year old boy who had escaped that he must hide, then let him go, warning that he would be shot if seen (R 293).

More in character was the Japanese officer who, catching up in the street with an aged man who had escaped, drew his pistol and shot pointblank, then struck him after he had fallen (R 14).

An air-raid shelter at the Marasigan home in which some of the escapees had taken shelter was grenaded by the Japanese without even a prior examination to ascertain the identity of the occupants; thirty-seven bodies were found there (R 18, 41).

A group of perhaps fifty escapees were lined up in the college garden, forced to kneel, and were then machine-gunned and bayoneted to death (R 134).

Darkness brought a cessation of the butchery and the cries of the wounded finally summoned such aid as was available (R 18). Such burial of the dead as could be made was accomplished haphazardly during lulls of shell-fire and as sanitation necessitated (R 23, 84); thirty-two were not buried on the college grounds until 28 February by the undertaker for the city of Manila and due to the burning and the advanced state of putrefaction, identification was seldom possible (Ex. D, D-1; R 28, 37).

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NO 1

EXHIBIT NO. 1368 Doc 2798

書類ニ七九八

秋

合衆國陸軍總司令部、軍法會議法務官太平  
洋局戦争犯罪支局

AP0500 一九四五年八月二十八日

AG0005 (四五年八月二十八日) JA

残虐行為ニ関スル戦争犯罪支局ノ報告ノ件  
「フシント」ニ 地才裁判所ヨリニビヤ区法務局長宛

II. 証據ノ概要

調査員同官ニ依リ引證セラレサル概畧ノ証據ハ  
次ノ如シ、即チ

「セント・ポール」大學校ハソノ破壊前ハ比律賓「マ  
ニラ」マレイ止区内ノ「ヘラ」街「テネシー」街「ジョージ

ヤ」街及ビ「フレリ」街ニ区切ラレタル一街区ニ所在セル  
三建物ヲ校舍トシ「カトリック」ノ學校「デアル」(EX

H) 一九四四年(昭和十九年)九月、此等ノ建物ハ日  
本人ニ接收サレ、宿舍及ビ倉庫トシテ使用

セラレ、尼達ハ自分テ探出シ得ル住宅へ転居セル  
掃強要サレ而シテ彼等ハ「凡」物ガ爆碎サレ

ルテ「ラウ」ノ理由「能破」ノ物件ヲ移ス掃強  
告サカ。此ノ能破ノ行際ニ親交ノ情

ハ全「RETURN TO ROOM 361」最後ノ清算  
が極「RETURN TO ROOM 361」ニ感心シ恰メテ

「RETURN TO ROOM 361」ニ感心シ恰メテ

千九。(R 88)

日本人ハソノ時ヨリ郊外ニ於テ此等及ビソノ他ノ建  
 物ヲ占據シテ、二月九日早朝掠奪者共ガソレ等  
 建物ノ一軒ニ侵入シ、其處ニ保存シテキタ多  
 量ノ米其ノ他ノ物品ヲ奪ツテ(R 16 22 83 204)  
 ソノ下手人ハ恐ラク「フロリダ」街端ノ貧民区カラ  
 来タモノデアラケレドモ、實際上ハ不明デアツテ。(R 118)  
 殆ニト其直後、日本人巡邏ガヨニラレ湾内陸ヨリ  
 「グー」止街ヘト、北ハ遙カヘラニ街及ビ「カリフォルニア」  
 街、南ハ「サニアンドレス」街ヘトソノ地区ヲ通過シ、凡  
 テノ市民、男、女、兒童テ集メ、砲撃カラ彼等ヲ  
 保護スルコトガ緊要デアリヌ、マニラ全地区ガ燒  
 カレルガラウト告ゲテ、彼等ヲ「セント、ポール」大學  
 ヘト聚集メラ、人々ハ半裸ノ状態テ自分ノ家カ  
 ラ出サレ、又患者往診途上ノ醫師サヘソノ番  
 兵ニ從フコトヲ要求サレ、誰一人トニテ除外サレナカ  
 或ル者ハ此ノ撤去ガ高級司令<sup>(官)</sup>命令ニ依ルモノテ、戦  
 闘行為カラ彼等ヲ保護スルモノヲト聞カサレタ。

(EX. H. R. 12 52 164 252)

正門入口デモ内部<sup>(於)</sup>テモ金銭、宝石、時計其ノ他  
 少数ノ者ガ所持スル様ナ物件ハ彼等ヨリ取  
 上ゲラレタ(R 219 133 213) 門内デハ、午後ヲ迎ヅ續キト  
 入ラレル群團ノ若干ハ、其處ニ祀ラレタ「キリスト」ノ  
 像ノ前ニ跪キ祈ル様ニ申渡サレ。(EX. A. R. 52. 60)

然ル後全員ハ庭園又ハ本建築物外<sup>コンパウン</sup>集會  
 場所<sup>ト</sup>テ待ツテキタ。雨が降り出ニタノデ、ソノ一部ハツ  
 ノ小サナ室へ入レラレタガ他ノ者モ這入り耐ヘラレ又這ニ  
 込合ツタノデ、其ノ室カラ彼等ハ稍ニ大キナ室ヘト移  
 ツタ。遂ニ群衆が其處デモ増大ニ自大氣ト熱ガ恐  
 コシイニテニタツタノデ、彼等ハ再び移動ニ此度ハ概  
 畧長サ六十六呎、中ニ十九呎ノ食臺へ移ツタ。(Ex F.  
 R 13) 内輪ニ見積ツテ約二百五十名ガ其處ニ置ク  
 レ、扉ヤ窓ハ嚴重ニ閉サレ内サレタ。  
 斯ク内込マレル間ニ其ノ場ニ居タ者ハ三個ノ口<sup>口</sup>  
<sup>ニヤ</sup>電燈架ハ遮光黒紙ニ包ミテヲリ、紐又ハ電燈線  
 ガ「包装」ノ内部ヨリ棟間ヲ通ツテ外部へ出テキルノニ  
 氣が付イタ。十七時三十分頃、五人ノ日本人ガビスケ  
 ヲトレ砂糖菓子及ビ或ル種ノ酒ヲ運ビ込ニ部屋ノ中  
 央ニ之ヲ置キ、監杯ホサレタ者ノ中ニ居タ若干ノ印  
 度人ヲ介シテ、彼等ガ此ノ部屋内テハ安全テアラウ、  
 彼等ノ家屋ハ燒カレルデアラウ又、彼等ハ飲食ニテモコ  
 イ旨ヲ告ゲタル後此等日本人ハ立去ツタ。菓子ト  
 「ビスケット」ニ齎殺到ガ之ニ續イタガ、<sup>ニヤ</sup>敷刻ノ内ニ  
 ミツノ爆発ガ起リ、包装サレタ電燈架ガ手榴彈  
 ノ毘ニ他ナラヌコトガ判明シタ。修維場ト此ニ爆発  
 ニヨツテ多クノ者ガ床ニ投ゲツケラレ、其ノ他ノ者ハ混  
 乱ニキリメキ合ツタ。

而ニテ外部、日本人ハ機関銃ヲ撃テ窓ヨリ部  
 屋ノ中へ手榴弾ヲ投入シ始メ、又廊下ノ群衆へモ  
 投ガ始メタ。爆発ノカガ建物ノ窓及ビ圍ヒノ壁ノ一  
 部ヲ打破ッタノデ、ソノ穴カラ逃ゲラレル者ハ逃ゲ始メタ。  
 (EX B. C. 1. 3) 雨霰トナル機関銃及ビ小銃火  
 ノ中ニ此等ノ多数ノ者ガ殺害サレ、異様ニ横タル  
 者ハ圍ヒノ壁ニ横梯ニ腹這ヒニテ、ソコテ彼等ハ番  
 兵ノ銃弾ニヨツテ逃走ヲ封ジラレタキタ。他ノ者ハ「コ  
 リ」街ヘト赴イタガ、ソコテ彼等ハ銃劍ヲ刺サレ、  
 又機関銃射撃ヲ受ケタ。一才更ニ他ノ者ハ「ゴリア  
 氏」ヨリ「ガ」氏、及ビ「ゴウエラル」博士ノ家宅附近ニ逃  
 走シタ(EX H)ガ「カ」ニ、ソノ多クノ者ハ「凡」思ヒ付ノ場所へ  
 隠レテキタガ追跡セラレ、銃劍ヲ刺サレカ或ハ射殺  
 サレタ (R 3, 8, 14, 39, 45, 53, 64, 70, 75, 172, 333)  
 個々ノ特定ノ事件ヲ繰返シテモ、更ニソノ規模ガ  
 実ニ種々様々ニ亘ルノテ何等目的ニ叶ハナイテアラウ。  
 故ニ次ニ実例トシテ、之ヲ舉ゲルガ之等ハ「福」刑ノ「般  
 的」背景描写ヲ「殺」殺ノ「恐」ルベキ大罪ヲ「寫」兼スル  
 キ「キ」ヤノ「次」ノ「如」ク「惹」起スルモノデアル。即チ  
 同大等ノ教室内ニ爆発後、庭園ニ圍カレタ罐ニ入  
 レラレタキタ、石油ガ死傷者ニ撒布サレ、真火セラタ (R 8, 272)  
 一人ノ日本兵士ハ家屋ノ附近ノ庭ニ隠レニテ一人ノ娘頭  
 一劍ヲ打下ス前ニ、彼ノ仲間達ノ哄笑ヲ博スル為メ、彼女

ヲ髪ヲ以テ、至直ニ振り下ラ、彼ノ劔ヲ以テ中至ニ之ヲ  
停止サセタ (R 18)

自分ノ嬰児デハナリ自分ヲ殺シテ呉レト云フ母ニ対シ一  
日本人ハ彼ヤカラ少児ヲ取上げ、之ヲ空中高く振り  
上げ、落タルトコロヲ彼ノ銃劔デ受ケ止メタ。彼トソノ  
仲間ハソレカラ「セイト、ポール」ヨリ逃走後捕ヘラレタ約  
六十名ノ人々ノ大量処刑ヲ始メタ (R 14)

此ノ狂暴ノ雰圍氣ニ於テ珍ラシクモ親切ナ一人ノ日本  
人ハ逃走シタニキソ少年ニ隠レネバナラ又ト告ゲタ

ル後、若シ見付クド射殺サレルデアラウト敬告告ミテ  
彼ヲ逃ガシタ (R 293) ヨリ日本人將校ヲシキフトテ

ガ彼ハ逃走シタ一人ノ年配ノ男ト街上デ出會ヒ、  
自分ノ拳銃ヲ取出シ、直射シ男ガ倒レル後ソノ男  
ヲ打ツタ (R 14)

若干ノ逃走者が隠レテキタマラニガニ家ノ防空壕  
ハソノ内ニ居ル者ヲ確メルベク豫メ調べルコトモ無

ク日本人ニ依テテ手榴彈ヲ投ゼシレタガ、三十七ノ死  
体ガソコニ発見サレタ (R 18、外)

約五十名ノ逃走者ノ一團ハ同校庭ニ整列サセシレ、  
跪カセ、狀一ル後機関銃デ射撃サレ銃劔ニテ刺

殺サレタ (R 134)

夕窗トナツタノテ虐殺ハ終ツタソニテ負傷者ノ吟ビハ得  
ルベキ助ヲ絶望的ニ祈メタ。 (R 18) 行キアタリバツタリニ



No 6

Dec 27 98

出来ル位ノ死者埋葬ハ砲撃ノアイマニ行ハレタガソレ  
モ衛生上必要トサレリ程度デアッタ(R 23、84)、  
三十二名ハ「マニラ」市ノ葬儀屋ニ依ッテ二月二十八日迄  
同校庭ニ埋葬サレタリカモ焼却ト非常ナル齎  
爛ト爲ス識別ハ殆ド不可能デアッタ(Ex D D I  
1. R 28、37)