

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL 2000
FOR THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY**

**THE PHILIPPINE INDICTMENT
(Draft)**

Prepared by

**Philippine Prosecutors Team
and other members of the
Philippine Preparatory Committee**

**WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL 2000
FOR THE TRIAL OF JAPANESE MILITARY SEXUAL SLAVERY**

**THE COUNTRY PROSECUTORS,
PHILIPPINES**

v.

**EMPEROR HIROHITO, TERAUCHI
HISAICHI, MASA HARU HOMMA,
SHIGENORI KURODA, TOMOYUKI
YAMASHITA, YOSHI HARU
IWANAKA, IWAO MORI, SHIGEO
KAWAI, AND BUHEI KANOE**

INDICTMENT

Pursuant to the Charter of the Women's International War Crimes Tribunal 2000 for the Trial of Japanese Military Sexual Slavery (hereinafter "Charter"), the undersigned Country Prosecutors, duly appointed under Article 11 of the Charter to conduct the investigation of the charges against war criminals and the prosecution of the crimes under the Charter and international law, hereby charge:

**EMPEROR HIROHITO, TERAUCHI HISAICHI, MASA HARU
HOMMA, SHIGENORI KURODA AND TOMOYUKI
YAMASHITA with:**

War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of Enslavement, Rape, Torture and Mutilation for unlawfully disregarding or neglecting their legal duty by virtue of their offices to secure the observance and prevent breaches of the laws and customs of war, as set forth below, and

**EMPEROR HIROHITO, TERAUCHI HISAICHI, TOMOYUKI
YAMASHITA, YOSHI HARU IWANAKA, IWAO MORI, SHIGEO
KAWAI, AND BUHEI KANOE with:**

War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity of Rape, as set forth below.

General Background

1. On December 7 and 8, 1941, the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces made sudden air attacks on U.S. military bases all over the Pacific Ocean and the China Sea. Pearl Harbor was bombed on December 8, 1941, the same day that Davao City in the southern part of the Philippines was bombed. On December 10, the 14th Army of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces landed in the island of Luzon, north of the Philippines. Manila, the capital, was declared an "open city" on December 26, 1941. On January 2, 1942, the Japanese military regime was established in the Philippines. Thus, was the "formal" beginning of the execution of what the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) in its judgment found as a common plan or conspiracy to secure for Japan "the military, naval, political and economic domination of East Asia and of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and of all countries bordering thereon and islands therein."
2. During its occupation, the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces visited upon the population of the Philippine Islands a reign of terror.
3. The records of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE)¹ and those of the Pacific War Crimes Branch of the United States Armed Forces,² chronicle the barbarous cruelty inflicted by the Japanese forces on civilians. Various methods used included hanging by the neck, by the thumbs or limbs; burning the feet or other parts of the body as they hung suspended; placing bullets between the fingers and squeezing them until the bone breaks; pulling out tongues; prying out toe and fingernails with pliers; searing the flesh with burning wood; boxing with steel knuckles; beating with baseball bats or iron rods; lashing with thorn switches or barbed wire; electric shock; applying gasoline on the skin and hair and burning it; crucifying by nailing through the wrists and skull; lopping off the ears and nose; gouging out the eyes; killing by the use of bayonet through the eyes or other vital organs of the body; chopping the head off by the use of bolos or samurai swords; killing by drowning or choking; starvation to death; or burying alive. Japanese forces resorted to cannibalism, provided the human flesh belonged to the enemy.

4. The following are but some of the specific incidents of brutalities and bestial acts committed by the Japanese forces in various parts of the Philippines:

4.1. In Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, in August 1945, six Japanese soldiers bayoneted to death five civilians and ate the flesh of their victims.

4.2. Without military necessity, the extermination of the population in Batangas province alone and the devastation of public, private and religious property by the forces commanded by General Yamashita resulted in the death and torture of more than 25,000 men, women, and children, all unarmed non-combatants.

4.3. In February 1945, the Japanese forces went through Manila in massacre operations. More than 800 men, women and children were herded in St. Paul's College, Manila and blown up with grenades concealed in chandeliers. Those who escaped from the burning building were mowed down by machine gun fire. In one residential place, more than two hundred people were assembled and butchered to death, after which the Japanese urinated on the dead bodies. In De La Salle College, more than 68 lay brothers, employees, and servants were shot and bayoneted. In San Beda College, Japanese marines went on a beheading spree and threw the bodies into a nearby creek. Nearby at Mendiola Street, they bayoneted nine Filipino civilians right through the eyes. In front of the San Beda College, about seven civilians were tortured; their tongues hang to their chests after the Japanese pulled them by pliers. At the German Club, occupants were burned to death. At the Manila Red Cross headquarters, the Japanese bayoneted and shot the nurses, doctors and patients.

4.4. In Calamba, Laguna, 2,500 were shot and bayoneted in mass. At Ponson, Cebu, the whole village was exterminated. One hundred were assembled in the church and shot by machine gun and those who survived were bayoneted. Eighty

civilians in Basco, Batanes were tortured by hanging and burning their bodies before they were killed. At Pangi, Davao, 169 civilians, including children were massacred. In Puerto Princesa, Palawan, in December 1944, 150 American prisoners of war were exterminated.

4.5. One of the most shocking atrocities committed against prisoners-of-war in the Philippines was the Bataan Death March involving 62,000 Filipino and 11,000 American soldiers who were forced to march from 7 to 11 days without food or water under the scorching sun for more than 120 kilometers. Along the way, they were beaten, bayoneted, and shot. More than 16,000 Filipinos and about 1,200 Americans were killed on the bloody march. In the Mindanao counterpart of the death march in July 1942 about 600 Filipino and American prisoners-of-war were tortured and shot as they walked under the blistering sun for a distance of 38 kilometers. Subjected to forced labor and torture in O'Donnel concentration camp, about 29,000 Filipinos and 1,522 American died.

4.6. Japanese atrocities in the Philippines were not limited to Manila and other large urban centers. These were perpetrated in all cities and in almost all big towns, and in a great number of villages all over the country. The main islands of archipelago convulsed with terror and destruction and experienced horrible death by mass murder, rape, mutilation, and torture, ranging from Basco, Batanes, in the far north, to Davao City in southern Philippines; from Puerto Princesa, Palawan way out west, to Tayabas or Quezon in the eastern coast.

5. To thousands of Filipino women, the Japanese occupation period was a harrowing experience of rape, torture, mutilation and extermination. The first week of the Japanese presence in Manila was characterized by high incidents of rape and typified the widespread violence on women. On January 7, 1942, three Japanese soldiers went out into the street naked and raped two women in broad day light at the busy intersection of España Street and Quezon Boulevard, in the commercial section of Manila. In February

1945, at Bay View Hotel, Miramar Apartments, Boulevard Apartments, and Alhambra Apartments, the Japanese went on a wild orgy of debauchery that culminated in the mass rape of young women, as the American troops were advancing into the city. At the German Club women were raped and bayoneted to death, as the rest of about 500 civilians helplessly watched. The breasts of some women were lopped off by bayonets. One was decapitated for resisting rape; a dead body of another was sexually violated. In February 1945, women were herded into the Manila Cathedral and raped en masse, before the church was burned with hundreds of people inside. For four months that they maintained garrison in Medellin Sugar Central near Bogo, Cebu, the Japanese sustained their sexual appetite by a campaign of rape before women were exterminated. In Jaro, Iloilo, in September 1943, they raped two women before beheading them. Torture and mutilation of women became a common feature of atrocities. In one Manila residence, among the dead bodies found in February 1945, was that of a woman whose breast was completely slashed off and another whose genitals were ripped off by means of a bayonet. In Tanauan, Batangas, an unborn child was carved out of a woman's stomach and beheaded by bayonet. In May 1945, at Bacaca, Davao City, Japanese navy men tied a woman to a tree and slashed her with a bayonet, exposing her intestines. In October 1945 at Jagna, Bohol, one woman was raped by 28 Japanese soldiers and 2 Filipino Japanese Collaborators (JC).

6. Despite this unimaginable scale of wanton atrocities against women, the crime of sexual slavery, planned, organized, facilitated, maintained, controlled, exploited and thus committed by the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces, went unnoticed in the war crimes trials after World War II. Neither were the massive rapes committed in the various areas adequately reported, investigated and prosecuted in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and other trials after the World War II.

7. Without an appreciation and understanding of the nature of rape as a form of gender-based abuse that wrought long-term physical, moral and psychological damage and harm to women victims, the crime of rape was not acknowledged in all its gravity, at par with

sexual slavery from all the trials after World War II rendered this crime invisible in international law. This effectively silenced the women victims who, without legal and social protection and support, had to bear the burden of their agony and pain in shame and in isolation.

The Accused

8. During the period from January 1942 to September 1945, accused Emperor Hirohito, in concert with the other accused, Hisaichi Terauchi (as Supreme Commander of the Southern Army which covered operations in the Philippines), Masaharu Homma (as Commanding General of the 14th Area Army stationed in the Philippines from December 8, 1941 to August 15, 1942), Shigenori Kuroda (as Commanding General of the 14th Area Army from 1943 to 1944), Tomoyuki Yamashita (as Commanding General of the 14th Area Army from 26 September 1944 to September 1945), Yoshiharu Iwanaka (as Commanding Officer of the 2nd Tank Division of the Japanese Imperial Army from December 27, 1943 until 1945), Iwao Mori (as Chief of Staff of the 2nd Tank Division of the Japanese Imperial Army), Shigeo Kawai (as Chief of the Strategic Section, 2nd Tank Division, Japanese Imperial Army) and Buhei Kanoe (as Assistant to the Chief of the Strategic Section, 2nd Tank Division, Japanese Imperial Army), led, planned, organized and directly participated in the formulation and execution of a common plan and conspiracy to commit, or which involved the commission of, war crimes and crimes against humanity through enslavement (sexual slavery), rape, torture, and mutilation, as provided in the Charter of this Tribunal, and in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, all accused are directly responsible for their own acts and for all acts committed by any other member of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces in the execution of such common plan and conspiracy.

9. The crimes of sexual slavery, rape, torture and mutilation were committed by Hirohito and the other accused as part of a common plan and policy or formed part of a large-scale commission of war crimes in a systematic course of conduct. The said plan and policy

commission of war crimes in a systematic course of conduct. The said plan and policy embraced the formulation and execution of crimes against humanity and wars of aggression against occupied countries and the extermination of their population, in particular the Philippines.

10. In the conduct of the war of aggression against the Philippines, in concert with the members of the Japanese Imperial Forces, Hirohito and the other accused were involved in systematic mass murder, enslavement (sexual slavery), rape, torture and varied forms of mutilation and ill-treatment of extreme cruelty inflicted on civilians and prisoners of war.

11. These crimes that the accused committed are in violation of international conventions, customary norms and general principles of law of civilized nations.

ENSLAVEMENT (SEXUAL SLAVERY)

Introduction

12. As the Japanese forces sought to make their occupation of the country more comfortable, the military and civilian administrative officials brought about the establishment of and institutionalization of facilities for sexual slavery (hereinafter "FSS"), euphemistically called "comfort stations," for the exclusive use of their personnel. These facilities were intended to satisfy the sexual urges of their personnel under controlled conditions that provided the least risk to their fighting capacity, i.e., without venereal and other contagious diseases and safe from possible leakage of military information that may be occasioned by contact with the population in circumstances other than those of military operations.

13. These regulated facilities for sexual slavery apparently were not enough for the Japanese soldiers. Privately-owned residences, tents and other buildings, within or

enslavement of Filipino women. The setting-up of these facilities for sexual slavery, without doubt, was encouraged or condoned by the very policy of establishing the regulated FSS. Moreover, the discriminatory premise underlying the policy of setting up FSS -- that women are mere objects to serve male sexual urges -- actually served to promote the wanton violations of women, who were members of the already dehumanized enemy population.

(33.4 → 31.2 → 24.4)

14. In the Philippines therefore women were made sexual slaves either in (a) establishments directly established by or under the supervision and control of the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces, or (b) in other places often within or attached to the premises of a garrison or officers quarters. In all these places, women were confined and deprived of liberty, repeatedly and brutally raped and sexually exploited, and often, under duress, coercion and other threats to life and limb, made to provide their enslavers domestic and manual labor.

Specifications

15. Between 1942 until September 1945, Japanese military and civilian administration established, or caused to be established, regulated, and controlled facilities for sexual slavery, in various parts of the country.

15.1. Although the actual number of these facilities is undetermined, available records name a few, as follows:

15.1.1. Luzon (Northern Philippines)

In the City of Manila, the Leonard Wood Hotel and a house on R. Hidalgo Street in the Ermita-Malate area had Korean and Japanese sex slaves. Appendix B of the Allied Report contains a Police Report on the medical inspection of twenty-five FSS in the Malate-Ermita Area. Some of these have names such as the Dawn Club, Daisy Club, Coquettes Club,

Drunkards Flower Garden and Chrysanthemum House, while others were merely designated, in typical military fashion as No. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8 House of Relaxation. There was also an FSS in Masbate, as shown by a VD check results for November 27 and December 27, 1942.

15.1.2. Visayas Islands (Central Philippines)

There is evidence of three FSS in Iloilo, Panay island; two in Leyte, and several others in the Negros islands.

15.1.3. Mindanao (Southern Philippines)

There is also evidence of several FSS in Davao, Butuan City and in Cagayan de Oro.

15.2. These facilities were governed by rules and regulations issued by Japanese authorities. For example, under the "Rules and Regulations for Authorized Restaurants and Houses of Prostitution in Manila" issued in February 1943 by Lt. Col. Onishi, Manila District Line of Communication Squad, the establishments referred to were to be managed by civilians of Japanese nationality who had succeeded in securing "the sanction of the army commanding general"³ via an application submitted to the designated Officer-in-Charge (OIC) tasked with supervision of these FSS for army personnel. According to these regulations, "Apart from the above (regulations), the establishment of entertainment and rest facilities for guests and the inauguration of other means of relaxation will be encouraged."⁴ Separate FSS were established for the air and naval forces under similar regulations and placed under the supervision of commanding officers and adjutants of garrisons and air depots.⁵ Furthermore, the Allied Report contains two sets of regulations for FSS in Leyte province. One was entitled "Tacloban Brothel Regulations."⁶ The other, the "Brothel Regulations,"⁷ was for an FSS in

the town of Burauen. There is also another set of regulations for an FSS in Panay Island in the Visayas which essentially the same as the above, except that the Panay FSS was operated by an association of Japanese civilians.⁸

15.3. The establishment and maintenance of facilities such as those abovementioned were not isolated incidents. They were, in fact, an institutionalized system that formed part of the amenities authorized for provision to the Japanese armed forces under the given conditions specified by the regulations. The uniformity, similarity and regularity in the manner by which these FSS were operated indicate that these facilities were policy actions on the part of the Japanese government. In fact, the Allied Report contains interrogations of Japanese FSS managers that recount the same pattern of management and operation of FSS in Burma and other places in the Pacific. One such interrogation yields the testimony of a husband and wife captured in Waingmaw, Burma stating that "the suggestion (apply to Army headquarters in Keijo to bring 'comfort girls' to Burma) originated from Army Headquarters and was passed on to a number of similar Japanese 'business men' in Korea."⁹

15.4. The control of the Japanese military and civilian administration over these facilities was clear from the said rules and regulations. While the Officer-in-Charge (OIC) had the power to close down the operations of an FSS, managers were not allowed to suspend operations without permission from the OIC. The managers were required to submit personnel lists, have them approved by the OIC (after a medical examination), had to secure permission to change or increase personnel and submit regular business reports. The rates (paid in tickets) were also fixed by the military authorities and were similar for all the FSS in Philippines and in other countries. In fact, even the locations of these FSS had to be approved by Japanese authorities.

15.5. The security provisions in these regulations made no bones about the intent behind the Japanese government's policy of providing FSS for their personnel. They were amenities provided to designated personnel, e.g., "soldiers and army civilian employees"¹⁰ under a controlled environment. Notably, the regulations specifically prohibited conversations or discussions on military matters.

15.6. Time schedules for the use of FSS by senior officials, junior officers and enlisted men were also given in these regulations. In some cases, days were designated to different units.¹¹

15.7. The regulations prescribed the regularity of physical examinations for venereal disease, contagious and skin diseases by an army physician, and required that the doors to the rooms of the diseased women should be marked in red. Soldiers were required to use condoms. The amenities to be found in each room were likewise detailed in these regulations. Several specified the cleanliness required of the women such as that they take daily baths or that they wash their private parts after "each time." The set of regulations issued by Lt. Col. Onishi even specified that, "The hostesses will not be kissed."¹²

15.8. These regulations were strictly followed as shown in the following documents:

15.8.1. Special Issue from Iloilo Branch, Visaya Section, Military Government to the Iloilo Military Police Squad, dated November 23, 1942 on the subject, "Rules and Regulations of Comfort Station (Asia Kaikan & First Comfort Station)"

15.8.2. Masbate Island Guard Garrison Daily Order File on "Rules & Regulations of Soldier's Club," dated July 1942

15.8.3. Result of VD check conducted in Comfort House No. 1 on May 12, 1942, from the Iloilo Army Clinic to the Commander, Iloilo M.P. Squad

15.8.4. Results of VD check from the Iloilo Commissariat Branch through the months of 1942

15.8.5. Report from Sta. Cruz Clinic (Leyte) (Laguna), Field Hospital No. 2, 16th Division, for February 23-May 14, 1944, stating action on VD contamination, including medication used.

16. The regulations cited above by themselves attest to the conditions of slavery in which the women lived: without rights or the basic freedom of liberty or freedom of movement, treated, not as human beings, but as objects of sexual exploitation by the Japanese troops. For one, the regulations explicitly state that the women are not allowed to leave the premises without the express permission of the military authorities. In one set of regulations, the women are explicitly forbidden to have sexual intercourse anywhere else. The only provision made for their leaving the facility for sexual slavery was when they became diseased and thus constituted a hazard to their Japanese masters. In such cases, the regulations stated, the officer-in-charge were to facilitate their return home or their disposal.

17. During the same period, Filipino women were made sexual slaves by the Japanese military forces in places other than the abovementioned facilities whose establishment, maintenance and control were governed by rules and regulations formulated by Japanese authorities. Forty-six of these women found the courage to expose the sexual slavery, repeated rapes, torture, and inhumane treatment that they were subjected to, and decided to bring their cases before the Japanese courts. The following means of and patterns in the commission of sexual slavery in these other facilities by Japanese military forces were culled from the testimonies of 19 of these women.

17.1. The ages of the survivors, at the time of their abduction, range from 14 to 24 years old.

17.2. All of them were abducted either in chance encounters with Japanese military forces or in raids where they were forcibly taken from their homes.

17.3. More than half of them were forcibly taken from and enslaved in various provinces of Luzon (Northern Philippines), and the rest (except one from Mindanao) from various provinces in the Visayas (Central Philippines), specifically in the following areas:

Manila, Caloocan, Laguna, Pampanga, Isabela, Sorsogon (all in the Northern Philippines), Antique, Iloilo, Capiz, Tacloban, Negros Occidental (all in Central Philippines), and Davao (in Southern Philippines)

17.4. All the survivors were brought by Japanese soldiers to areas adjacent or within the premises of a garrison, held in captivity therein, brutally and repeatedly raped by officers and subsequently by other Japanese military personnel. Eight of them witnessed the killing, beheading and torture of family members and others in the village at the time of their abduction. For example,

17.4.1. Anastasia Cortes, of Grace Park, Caloocan, who was 19 years old when she was forcibly taken from her home with her husband, related:

"We were brought to Fort Santiago in Intramuros, which used to be a Spanish headquarters. The Japanese soldiers stripped my husband naked and hung him upside down. Then they started beating him with a stick. Then they shaved his hair . . . It was as much a torture to me as it was for my husband . . ."

17.4.2. Tomasa Salinog, from San Jose, Antique, was 13 years old when she was abducted and her father brutally murdered:

"My father resisted the two Japanese soldiers as they tried to take me away. He was hit by Hirooka [she learned the name only later] and he fell. I ran to my father and held him in my arms only to see that his head was severed from his body . . ."

17.4.3. Juanita Jamot was 20 years old, married and living with her husband in Grace Park, Caloocan when Japanese soldiers rode into town on a truck and forcibly entered their home. The soldiers captured all the men and put them in a truck. Her husband and one of her brothers were also taken. That was the last time she saw her husband and brother.

17.4.4. Rosario Charing Nopueto was 17 years old and one month pregnant when Japanese troops came to attack their village. The Japanese soldiers herded the residents to the foot of a hill and tied their hands behind their backs. Some of the residents were beheaded including the father and sisters of Rosario Nopueto.¹³

17.5. All survivors were under constant guard; some had no freedom to even leave their room, tent or tunnel; others were given limited liberty to stray only within the garrison premises. They were also forbidden to talk to the other women who were in a similar situation. Many were not only sexually exploited but were also ordered to provide their enslavers various services, including laundry and cooking for the soldiers, digging of foxholes. The testimonies of some of the survivors described those conditions thus:

17.5.1. Maria Luna Rosa Henson

"The women were guarded at all times. We were free to roam around the garrison but could not go out of the building. We were not even allowed to talk to each other."

"In the garrison we were forced to provide sex with the Japanese. At times I was brought to some quarters or houses of the Japanese."

17.5.2. Anastasia Cortes

"I was inside a cell in Fort Santiago, Intramuros. Soldiers would take me out of the cell and bring me to another room where I was raped. For 5 months I was molested by three or more soldiers about three times a week . . ."

17.5.3. Tomasa Salinog

"I was kept inside one of the rooms of this big house which was locked from the outside whenever the Japanese soldiers left. The room had its own toilet and bath. Sometimes I was allowed to go out of the room and walk around the house but never outside the building. The house was fenced with a barbed wire so that no one can come near. The area was restricted.

"The second time I was captured I was treated like a slave as I had to wash clothes, clean the house and cook for Okumura and his friends. In the evening I was molested by him and his friends."

17.5.4. Estilita Morandante Salas

"From then on, I was locked up inside the room and could never go out. The three soldiers came almost everyday and raped me. They did not use condoms but took a shower before raping me. In the room, there was a table, a desk and a bed. There was a bath tub as well. . ."

17.5.5. Rosario Charing Nopueto

"I was placed in a small hut in the vicinity of the garrison. I was given food three times a day. The hut was always watched by soldiers so I could not escape. I am able to go out of the hut only when I had to go for a drink of water or to go to the outhouse."

17.5.6. Juanita Jamot

"We were taken to a nearby place in Binondo called the Oraka Building. Upon arrival, we saw soldiers guarding the entrance with their firearms aimed at us. We were instructed not to talk to one another. Then a Japanese soldier brought me to a small room, took off his clothes and raped me. As soon as he finished, he put on his clothes and left. Another soldier entered the room and told me to clean myself. Soon another soldier came, brought me to the small room and raped me. I was raped by five men that evening.

"The next morning, the watchman awakened us and instructed us to take a bath. We were not allowed to go out and guards were always watching us. Then we were ordered to wash the uniforms, clean the house and cook the meals. In evenings, the soldiers would come and rape us. Whenever I tried to resist, I was beaten badly."

17.5.7. Simplicia Marilag, who was captured while approaching Sto. Thomas University on suspicion of being a spy, was brought to Gregorio del Pilar Elementary School on the east side of Tutuban station where she was raped.

"The officer would come into the room to rape me three or four times a week. He raped me as many as three times a day. I couldn't escape as there were soldiers on guard outside. While I was confined I was not allowed to wear clothes most of the time, thus I became weak and came to be afflicted with coughing spells."

17.5.8. Cristita Alcober

"I, along with the other villagers, were taken to the airport beside the seashore where we were forced to work digging foxholes. We were made to stay in a dormitory on the opposite side of the landing which was like a prison. There were guards all the time. The Japanese army paid us 25 centavos a day, in their military bills, for our labor.

"Every night Japanese soldiers would come and take the women out of the dorm and hand them over to the soldiers waiting in the nearby beach. Japanese soldiers would rape women in foxholes or under coconut trees. One woman would be raped by two to five soldiers in one night."

17.5.9 Felisa Decandulo Bornalez

"I was taken on foot for about three hours to the public market. The market was near the Pan-ay River which was the Japanese army port at that time. I was put in a room surrounded by curtains. There were many rooms like this in the market. They were made by pitching tents on concrete floors. There were no beds in the rooms. The soldiers raped me on the concrete floor. One or two men came each night at random.

"I was forced to have sex with the men at night and wash their clothing during the day in the nearby river. There were more than 100 uniforms to wash each day. . . . For three or four months I was paid about eight pesos for washing but was paid for sex only once. The amount was one peso."

17.6. All the nineteen (19) women were also subjected to beatings for any displeasure that they may caused their masters. Four suffered from evident serious bodily injury. Two eventually found themselves in situations similar to that of a forced "wife".

17.7. The survivors were enslaved for periods ranging from a month to three (3) years. Most of them were able to escape their fate only when American or guerilla attacks forced the Japanese troops to flee. One of them is a survivor of a massacre that preceded a Japanese retreat.

18. The nineteen (19) women lived with the long-term effects of their experiences. The violence and harm experienced by women and young girls maybe divided into physical, psychological and reproductive health dimensions. The impact of military sexual slavery of Filipinos was not only on the victims; there were also social costs to their families and the communities and to society as a whole. Although violence was meant to intimidate, terrorize and subjugate the women into complete submission to the Japanese troops, it was also meant to destroy the spirit of whole communities.

bayonets or blunt objects on the head, thighs, abdomen and stomach, collarbone and in the genital area.

20. Many were pushed, slapped around and forcibly raped by from as many as two to fifteen soldiers at a time. Apart from rape and sexual assault, many of the women were subjected to sexual humiliation such as being forced to strip, stay naked, dance, etc. Because of the multiple and violent rapes experienced by the women on practically a daily basis over periods extending from a week to three years, many of them suffered from sexually transmitted diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhea which were cited in medical reports of the comfort stations in the Philippines, scars, body disfigurement, contusions, head injuries and others. One woman of them suffers from atrophy of the arm. Another suffered paralysis on the left side of the face and enlargement of the heart, which eventually caused her death. Still another, whose head was almost severed, lives with recurring pain on her neck and paralysis of the nerves in the neck area.

21. The reproductive health of women and young girls were likewise severely affected as some of the victims suffered miscarriages, vaginal bleeding and erosion, removal of uterus and infertility. Constant subjection to multiple rapes and violent acts as well as poor nutrition and unhealthy conditions left many women sickly and afflicted with pneumonia, malaria and other illnesses. Some of the victims eventually became pregnant as a result of the rapes. Of those who married after the war, two are known to be unable to bear children, a fate that could have been suffered by the others if only they also married

22. The horrific experience of being raped repeatedly by many soldiers without let up had debilitating effects on the mental and psychological health of the victims. This was aggravated by other traumatic incidents preceding the rapes including forcibly being taken away and torn from their families; witnessing the torture and murder of their loved ones and friends, and the burning and destruction of their homes. One woman witnessed how her father was beheaded. Another was forced to watch her husband tortured. These

experiences left indelible memories of terror leaving women numb, powerless and traumatized. Victims felt totally dehumanized, with the loss of their last shred of self-esteem and self-respect. Many suffered trembling, numbness, nightmares and flashbacks, symptoms that are associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

23. Upon returning to their families and communities, many of the women experienced rejection by family and friends, rejection of their communities and inability to enter into loving relationships with men because of their experience. All became afraid of sexual relating with men or with their husbands. Under these circumstances, the women often felt that they were to blame for their own victimization. It did not help that there no visible, systematic or organized support to provide solace and assistance from government and other concerned sectors.

24. Although many Filipino comfort women eventually managed to continue with their lives, some with husbands and children, they were able to do so only by hiding the truth about their past. Those who dared tell their husbands or partners say that it had been a cause of conflict and eventual separation. Most of the victims attest to the lifelong impact of their traumatic experiences which still haunt them to this day. Finally “coming out” to reveal their terrible past helped many to come to terms with unresolved feelings of hatred, rage and frustration at not being acknowledged as having suffered during the war. However, negative reactions from people who misjudge their intentions deeply hurt them. A woman revealed that she felt “re-traumatized” by the cruel and insensitive words of others since she came out as a survivor. The greatest injustice of all and the biggest source of disappointment and anxiety is the denial of the Japanese government of their infamous role in perpetrating Japanese military sexual slavery.

25. The Case of Tomasa Dioso Salinog:

25.1. Tomasa Dioso Salinog was only 13 years old when she was taken away by Japanese soldiers sometime in April 1942. She and her father, Evaristo Salinog,

had just returned to San Jose, Antique (in the central part of the Philippines) after taking refuge in the mountains of San Remigio, Antique.

25.2. The soldiers broke into their house, awakening Salinog and her father. Salinog's father tried to stop the soldiers from taking her away, but one of the soldiers drew his samurai sword and hit Salinog's father. Her father fell to the floor and she ran to embrace him. A Japanese soldier kicked her and it was then that she noticed that her father's head was decapitated from his body. Salinog later learned that the soldier who beheaded her father was Captain Gennosuke Hirooka.

25.3. Hirooka and his men dragged Salinog out of the house and brought her to a house some hundred meters away from the residence of the Salinogs.

25.4. The next morning, before dawn, Hirooka and another soldier appeared in Salinog's room. Despite her resistance, Hirooka was able to rape her. Then, when she was still on the floor, the other Japanese soldier came on to her to also rape her. Salinog resisted again but was hit on the head with something hard. She fainted. When she regained consciousness, Salinog found herself naked and a Japanese soldier was wiping off with warm water the blood from the wounds on her head and body. The scar of the wound she had on her head still remains.

25.5. Salinog remained a prisoner in that room for about a year until she escaped in March 1943. Except for the three days that followed the night when she was first raped, Salinog was constantly raped by one Japanese soldier after another. On some occasions she was continuously raped from early afternoon till the dead of the night. She hated the coming of the evening and would begin to cry each time a Japanese soldier appeared.

25.6. Most of the time, Salinog was kept in one room in the house. There were times when she was fed only once or twice a day. At times she was allowed to go out of the room and walk around the house. It was on those occasions when she was able to talk with other women who came to the house to rest. In her conversations with the women, she learned that they stayed in a nearby house where the women were also compelled to provide sexual services to Japanese soldiers. The Japanese soldiers abducted some of the women from other places in Panay island.

25.7. From the window of her room, Salinog could see this other house. She would see Japanese soldiers arrive regularly in that house.

25.8. Salinog escaped in March 1943 but was captured by a certain Col. Okumura who brought her to another house owned by a certain de los Santos. There she washed clothes, did ironing and marketing, prepared food and was sexually abused by Col. Okumura. On occasions, Okumura offered her to visitors or friends who also sexually abused her. She stayed there until the Japanese Imperial Army fled and the American forces liberated Panay.

25.9. While she was held captive by Captain Hirooka, Salinog often cried. She also often cried for her father whose remains she did not even see. For years after the incident, she would cry each time she recalls the things that happened to her during the time she was imprisoned in the Ishihara house. She feels shame, hurt and pity for herself. There were times when she even attempted to take her life. She did not enter into a relationship with men for fear of being hurt. She decided to remain single.

26. The Case of Maxima Regala de la Cruz

26.1. Sometime in August 1944, Maxima Regala de la Cruz, who was then fifteen (15) years old, was held a sexual slave by the Japanese Imperial Forces.

26.2. At about 9 in the morning of the first Monday of August 1944, Japanese soldiers seized Maxima Regala and her mother, Amanda, while they were walking in the market of San Ildefonso, Bulacan (in the northern Philippines). At that time, the Japanese Military Army had already occupied the town of San Ildefonso since December 1941.

26.3. Maxima and her mother were brought to a big house owned by one Lola Insang but was then occupied by the Japanese forces and used as a garrison. They were brought to the second floor of the house and led inside a room. Later that evening, the soldier came and took Maxima's mother to a separate room.

26.4. That evening Japanese soldiers took turns in raping Maxima. Her mother was also repeatedly raped in another room.

26.5. For three months, Maxima and her mother were kept as prisoners. During the daytime, while the soldiers conducted their raids in the villages, Maxima and her mother shared a room together. A soldier guarded them at all times, even when they had to go to the bathroom. In the evenings soldiers coming back from military operations sexually abused Maxima and her mother in separate rooms. Maxima and her mother could not escape because there were guards at every door. For three months, Maxima and her mother were kept in that garrison and raped everyday.

26.6. Maxima could not recall the exact number of times she was raped because, after the first time she was raped, she would often faint when a Japanese soldier

with a saber entered the room or touched her. When she regained consciousness, she would only feel the aches and pain all over her body.

26.7. After the third month, Maxima and her mother found an opportunity to escape. One day, there was more confusion than usual and practically all soldiers were ordered to go out in the field. Maxima practically carried her weak mother down the stairs and out of the garrison, crawling their way through the backyards of other people's houses. A man they met along the way helped them. They had to cross two rivers and go through the rice fields which were also filled with water and was very slippery. With the help of this man, they were able to reach their village, Mapanique, in Candaba, Pampanga.

26.8. Maxima's father kept on asking them what happened and where they had been all this time but she and her mother could only shake their heads and cry. They felt both pain and shame. They could not speak about the hardship and cruelty that they experienced in the hands of the Japanese soldiers.

27. The Case of Eufracia Sajulga

27.1. Eufracia Sajulga was 28 years old when she was abducted in her hometown in Jagna, Bohol Province (in the Central Philippines) on October 24, 1945 and brought to the mountains. She was kept there until the 14th of February 1946.

27.2. At about 10:00 in the evening of October 24, 1945, Eufrasia was in the house of her grandmother. Seven Japanese soldiers and a Filipino arrived at the house. Two of the Japanese soldiers went up the house while the others remained downstairs. One of the soldiers who remained downstairs fired his rifle, a shot that penetrated the floor of the house and hit the victim's uncle, Claudio Daguplo, on the leg. The two Japanese soldiers demanded salt, searched and looted the house. After searching the house, Eufracia and Teodosia Daguplo, the wife of Claudio

Daguplo were tied with a rope and forced to accompany the Japanese soldiers to their hideout in the jungle above the village known as Tubig Diyo (Little Water).

27.3. Eufracia could not determine the number of Japanese soldiers in the area where she was brought to but she was forced to stay with the group of seven Japanese soldiers and one Filipino. There were three collaborators with the whole troop, one of whom Eufracia identified as Florentino Canoy. She knew the other one only as Vicente who was tall and had many gold teeth. Vicente was the only one who could talk Visayan.

27.4. Teodosia Daguplo was released as soon as they reached the Japanese hideout but Eufracia Sajulga was detained. She was able to identify the Japanese soldiers who captured her. Hashimoto was the soldier who tied her up and his companions were Tajiji, Miyamoto, Okudera, and Yano.

27.5. For five months she remained in the Japanese hideout where she was raped by about 28 Japanese soldiers and two Filipinos. Eufracia was able to name some of the men who raped her, among them, Hashimoto, Skamoto, Tajiji, and Miyamoto, who was in command of the group; Takisawa, Okudera, Yano, Tomita, another group leader; Danjo, Yanakawa, Sugimoto, a group leader; Ihara, a boat captain; a Japanese called Garcia, two Filipinos, one Florentino Canoy and another Vicente. She could not recall however the names of about 20 or more who raped her but she is sure she could identify them by face.

27.6. Eufracia was slapped many times and threatened with the bayonet if she refused to have intercourse with the Japanese soldiers. Eufracia would struggle and say "No, no, no!" but the Japanese soldiers would threaten to kill her if she would not submit to them. She believes that most of the Japanese soldiers in the camp raped her at least one time and many of them several times.

would not submit to them. She believes that most of the Japanese soldiers in the camp raped her at least one time and many of them several times.

27.7. Eufrasia attempted to escape several times but there were Japanese patrols all around the area. On the morning of February 14, 1946 the Japanese surrendered and Eufrasia Sajulga was released.

Rape

Introduction

28. The year 1944 was the height of the war in the Pacific. In the Philippines, Japanese soldiers numbered about 400,000. The guerilla movement had spread throughout the provinces, particularly in Luzon and the Visayas. American forces were also in position to launch massive attacks. They inched their way north from the vicinity of Australia, igniting the Battle of the Philippine Sea. On July 9, the American forces captured Saipan and on July 21, they landed on Guam. From October 9 to 20, the American forces, divided into the Northern Attack Force and the Southern Attack Force, with 650 ships and four-(4) army divisions, conducted raids to soften the enemy positions. Central Luzon took a share of their attacks on October 18 and 19. Several battles ensued from October 20 – 26. “The Battle for Leyte Gulf, the greatest naval battle in history, exceeding all previous naval combat including the Battle of Jutland during WWI, was fought simultaneously in three different places from October 24 to 26: The Battles of Surigao Strait, the Battle of Samar, and the Battle of Cape Engano. The Japanese forces suffering from near annihilation in the Southern front, advanced northward from Leyte. And in a fit of rage, desperation or insanity for the possibility of losing a war, the Japanese troops waged a heightened systematic campaign of brutality, terrorism and murder against the Filipino population. Indeed, Manila was the second most devastated city of WW II, after Warsaw. Meanwhile, Yamashita was forced to retreat

into the mountains of northern Luzon.¹⁴ With this backdrop, the attack on Mapanique in Pampanga which was known for its strong guerilla resistance movement was, for the Japanese Imperial Army, a necessary move. With a large-scale fighting in Luzon only a matter of time, the Japanese military forces knew the danger of a powerful guerilla army in the rear. The harvest was also approaching, a critical harvest from the standpoint of the hard-pressed enemy.

29. In other parts of the country, as in Mapanique, Japanese troops were on a rampage, leaving behind trails of destruction, deaths, and other unimaginable atrocities,

Specifications

30. The 1942 to 1945 Japanese occupation was characterized by brutal and violent rapes of Filipino women. Although the actual number of women who were raped might never be determined, records of the Tokyo war crimes trial and the Pacific War Crimes Branch of the United States Army Forces evidence the massive scale of these rapes. Rape incidents spanned the northern to the southern parts of the Philippines. Provinces where the rapes were committed include, as follows: Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Batangas (several incidents, including the mass rape of women in Tanauan), Bulacan, and Manila (various incidents including the mass rape in Bayview Hotel and other adjoining apartments) in the northern part of the Philippines; in Bohol, Panay, Cebu, and Iloilo in Central Philippines; and Davao in the South. (EXHIBITS ----)

31. The Mapanique rape case

31.1. In the early morning of November 23, 1944, Mapanique was attacked by troops of the 2nd Tank Division or Geki Heiden. The 2nd Tank Division was under the Shobu Group of General Yamashita, who was also the Commander of the 14th Area Army. General Yamashita replaced Lt. General Shigenori Kuroda on September 26, 1944 and assumed control of the 14th Area Army on October 19, 1944.¹⁵ The Geki Heiden was under the command of Defendant Lt. General Yoshiharu Iwanaka.

31.2. The raid of Mapanique was executed in accordance with the strategy of the Japanese Imperial Forces to stunt the growing threat posed by the guerilla resistance in the country, especially in Central Luzon. In an order dated October 19, 1944, Gen. Yamashita issued an order which in essence asked Japanese military troops not to ignore suspicious movements or people, and if necessary kill, them. Defendants Iwanaka, Commander of the 2nd Tank Division; Mori, Iwanaka's Chief of Staff; Kawai, head of 12091's Strategic Section; and Kanoe planned, strategized, led, and executed the attack on Mapanique.

31.3. The troops of the 2nd Tank Division ravaged the village. After heavy bombing and shelling which hit people, houses and other property, Japanese troops rounded up the village folk. Men were interrogated about the guerillas, tortured, and later killed, while the women and children watched. Rice and other food supplies and other items of value were taken.

32. Women were raped in houses, ricefields, swamps, and in the Bahay na Pula.

33. Of these women, forty (40) are included herein as plaintiffs, some of whose testimonies are presented below.

34. The Case of Juanita Maniego Briones

34.1. Juanita was born on December 25, 1931 in Mapanique, Candaba, Pampanga.

34.2. The first time she saw Japanese soldiers was in 1944 when they attacked the village of Mapanique. She was at the house of her aunt. It was still dark that morning on November 23, 1944 when she was awakened by her aunt who heard gunshots and grenade explosions. They hid under the house when the alarming noise became more frequent. After awhile, they heard voices of Japanese soldiers saying: "Kura! Kura! Rarake! Rarake!" (Lalaki, Lalaki) meaning "where are the men?" Five Japanese

soldiers found them and ordered them to come out. Outside, soldiers were herding the residents of the village to the school grounds. Some of the men were being mauled and punished and she could not bear to look at them.

34.3. They were brought near a big machine gun in front of the school building. There was a crowd of people and luggage in the school grounds. The men were being executed a few meters away from them.

34.4. Later, Japanese soldiers ordered the women to carry the luggages and other loot and proceed to the "bahay na pula." Juanita was directed to unload the luggage near the water closet, while her aunt was dragged inside the house by one soldier. She was left behind. A Japanese soldier told her, by way of signaling, to lie down on the grass. She refused and he pushed her down. There was a big tree at the back of the house. He tied Juanita to the big tree. Then he removed her skirt. Juanita struggled against him and tried to keep her legs together, but the soldier placed his gun which had a sword or bayonet in between her legs. The soldier then pulled down his pants and came on top of Juanita with his face close to her face. He was saying something, which Juanita could not understand. Juanita bit him and the soldier slapped her. The soldier finally succeeded in raping Juanita.

35. The Case of Rosalina Manalastas Buco

35.1. Rosalina was born February 1, 1930 in Mapanique, Candaba, Pampanga. She saw the Japanese soldiers in Candaba as early as 1941. The first time she saw them in Barrio Mapanique was in 1944. She was 14 years old. Dawn was still about to break when they heard cannon shots and explosions. Japanese soldiers arrived. They caught Rosalina's parents, her little brother, and sisters and brought them to the school. The soldiers tied up the men's hands behind their backs. Some men were dead from the beating the Japanese soldiers gave them, some were barely alive.

35.2. The soldiers instructed the women to carry the things that they stole from the homes and bring the luggage to “bahay na pula”. They did as they were told. Rosalina got separated from her family. She was so scared that the faces of the women were a blur.

35.3. When they arrived at the “bahay na pula”, they were not released. Rosalina, someone named Lusing, and another woman were brought to the room on the second floor facing Mapanique. At around midnight, there were knocks on the door. She thought the soldiers had come to give them food as they had not eaten all day. But the three Japanese soldiers who entered the room paired up with each of them.

35.4. Rosalina screamed and bit and fought back. The soldier slapped her, and spit on her. The soldier then put his hands on her neck and squeezed. She must have lost consciousness for a few seconds because when she opened her eyes, she was lying on her back on the wooden floor and a Japanese soldier was on top of her. He was raping her. Rosalina became aware that the two other women were also being raped. She could hear screaming and crying coming from the other rooms. When the three Japanese soldiers were done with them, they left the room together. They were laughing. They were allowed to leave “bahay na pula” at about nine o'clock the next morning.

36. The Case Florencia Macapagal dela Peña

36.1. She was only thirteen when the Japanese arrived. Her family moved to Mapanique in 1944. With her father gone to the farm, there were only five of them in the house, that morning of November 23, 1944 – her mother, two little siblings, her brother, and herself. At about four in the morning of that day, they heard explosions. Her brother advised them to stay in the house lest they be mistaken for rebels. The Japanese soldiers came to their house and took them to the schoolhouse, where they saw the Japanese soldiers killing the men.

36.2. She along with other women were asked to carry things to the “bahay na pula”. When they got there she was separated from the others and sent to the grassy portion of the lot. Sometime late afternoon, she was taken by two Japanese soldiers inside the house to a room upstairs. When they entered the room, the soldiers threw her on the bed. The other one held her hands, and she was undressed. She kept fighting. The Japanese soldiers kicked and punched her. She cried and a soldier slapped her. She remembered hearing the name of that Japanese. His name was Captain Hiwara. Captain Hiwara raped me, while the other one did not because he pitied her. When the Captain left, the second Japanese asked her not to report the incident. The soldiers left and locked her inside. She cried and called for her mother. Nobody answered. Around midnight the two Japanese came back and raped her. She was released the next morning at around six o'clock.

37. The Case of Lucila Hernandez Payawal

37.1. Lucila was born in Mapanique, Candaba, Pampanga on June 29, 1929. She spent her childhood in Mapanique, and went to the school there where she finished third grade. On November 23, 1944, the Japanese soldiers bombed the village. They heard the explosions very early in the morning. When the explosions stopped, they saw Japanese soldiers entering the village from all directions. Then they were all brought to the school grounds. In the school grounds, the soldiers separated the men from the women. They remained in their positions for many hours. A Japanese soldier approached the women and started pointing at some of them, including her, and asked them to follow him. Lucila's mother cried and begged the soldier to leave her alone. Lucila told her that they might all be killed if she did not obey.

37.2. The soldiers directed Lucila and the other women to bring them to their homes. Upon entering Lucila's house, the soldiers started breaking things. They dismantled the sewing machine separating the top portion from its legs and

directed Lucila to put the sewing machine along with some of their clothes in a sack. Lucila was ordered to carry the sack to the school grounds, and later to the “bahay na pula.”

37.3. It was getting dark when they reached “bahay na pula”. Once inside the house, a soldier pushed her inside the first room on the left side of the dining hall. While inside the room, the soldier suddenly grabbed her skirt and pulled it down. Then he pulled her panties down. She screamed and wrestled against him but he was stronger. The soldier gave her another strong push and she fell down on the floor. He came on top of her and raped her. After raping Lucila, the soldier stood up and put on his pants. He had not yet finished putting his pants when another soldier came in and raped Lucila. After raping her, the second soldier went out of the room and another soldier came in. By this time Lucila was quite hysterical. She was screaming and scratching the soldier’s head and arms. The soldier slapped her before he left the room. Lucila felt blood on her thighs. She wiped the blood off with her skirt. When the third soldier left the room, Lucila put on her skirt and torn panty. When the sun was up, she was allowed to leave the room.

38. The Case of Tarcila Sampang

38.1. Tarcila Sampang was born on January 16, 1930, and was raised in Mapanique. On that fateful day, the whole family woke up at dawn due to the sound of heavy mortar fire. It hit the side of their house, instantly killing all their farm animals. By that time, her father left the house to hide. Four of them were left in the house, the mother and the children. At around ten, everyone, including Tarcila and her family, was rounded up and brought to the schoolhouse. The soldiers brought in the men they caught, including her father. The men were made to stand right in front of them. The soldiers kept striking the men. A puppet kept pointing at Tarcila’s father calling him a guerrilla. Her father was the only one separated from the other men. They cut off his penis. After that, the other men were asked to form a line before they were

shot to death. The women were then ordered to carry the things stolen by the Japanese soldiers from the houses to the "bahay na pula." When they reached "bahay na pula," two Japanese soldiers pointed their bayonets at Tarcila and forced her to go with them. (The officers stayed in the house while the privates stayed in the tents.) They brought her to a tent at the farthest end on the side of the house, facing the road to San Idelfonso. The other women were brought to the house. Tarcila was crying. Before she could protest, one soldier kicked her and punched her in the stomach. She lost consciousness. When she woke up, the soldiers had already raped her. She stayed in the tent for a night. Her whole body was in pain. There was no part of her body that the soldiers did not touch. She cried and cried.

39. The Case of Leonora Hernandez Sumawang

39.1. Leonora was born on December 12, 1931. She first saw Japanese soldiers in Pampanga sometime in 1943. The second time she saw the Japanese soldiers was on November 23, 1944. It was still quite dark that morning when she heard explosions. The village was being bombed. They hid in the pit. The sky was starting to clear up when the Japanese soldiers came to the Sumawang house. Leonor heard them shout: "Rarake, rabas, rarake!" ("Lalaki, labas, lalaki!") meaning, "All men come out!" Leonora's father came out of the pit and met them. Leonora followed when she saw that the soldiers were taking her father with them. Two Japanese soldiers grabbed her. The soldiers held her hands, one on each side, while a third soldier followed. Not far from Leonor's house was a big two story-house owned by Tandang Sora. The soldiers led her to the house. There was no one in the house. She was so scared when they tried to lead her inside. She refused to enter. But the two soldiers who held her by the hands, pushed her inside. Leonor stumbled and crawled to a corner. Then the soldiers approached and began undressing her. She fought back, whereupon one soldier caught her hands, while the other held her feet. They then pushed her down the floor till she was lying down flat on back. The third soldier unsheathed the bayonet from the rifle and used its blade to cut and tear off her underwear. She was

wounded in the process since she continued to struggle. Finally, when her underwear was torn off, the soldier who tore it off started to undress. The soldier's underwear was made of white cloth tied around the lower portion of his body. Then he raped her. After the first soldier, the other one who was holding her hands took his turn in raping Leonor. The third one who was holding her feet followed. Leonor was only thirteen years old at that time and did not have her first menstrual period yet. By the time the third soldier was through, she was so weak, she did not even bother to look when the soldiers left.

39.2. All of the women in Mapanique who were victimized by the war were not able to continue or finish education. Less than 50% of them finished primary grades (Grades 1-3) only. Most affected are the women who live with the belief that they have lost all the opportunity for personal growth. The burning of their village brought further untold poverty and destitution. Although a majority got married, they experienced psychological sexual trauma that affected their sexual relationship with their husbands. Others decided to remain single for fear of sexual relationship and are haunted by feelings of shame and disgrace. One married a man from another village but the husband turned to drinking until he got sick and died when he learned of his wife's experience during the war. One survivor decided to live with a man without getting married in church because she felt she was not worthy of the rite. Having witnessed and been subjected to violence, the women, including the men, have kept silent about their traumatic experiences for more than fifty years.

ENDNOTES

¹ The Tokyo War Crimes Trial. Vol.6 : Transcript of the Proceedings in Open Session. Annotated, compiled and edited by John Pritchard and Sonia Magbanua Zaide. Garland Publishing Inc.; NY & London. 1981. pp. 12, 385 – 12, 852.

² Records of Pacific War Crimes Branch, General Headquarters, United States Armed Forces. Reports nos. 112, 120, 131, 132, 135, 150, 248, 287, 290, 291, 293, 294 and 330.

³ Contained in an Allied report entitled "Amenities in the Japanese Armed Force" published by General Headquarters, SCAP. Nov. 15, 1945. p. 9

⁴ Id., p.10

⁵ Id., p.12

⁶ Id., p.14-16

⁷ Id., 16-17

⁸ Rules and Regulations of Comfort station, Iloilo Branch, Visayas Section, Military Government. Nov. 22, 1942. War History Library, training Center, Defence Agency. (where ? in japan? Ditto/)

⁹ Id., p. 17

¹⁰ Id., p. 9

¹¹ Id., p. 16

¹² Id.

¹³ This fact was established by Report No. 128 of Massacre of Civilians in Miagao and Tigbauan, Iloilo Province, Panay, P.I. by the Japanese in August 1943 and March 1944 to the General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific War Crimes Branch. Charing Rosario Paulma (later Nopueto) testified before an investigating body on 15 November 1945.

¹⁴ From the book, "Born Of The People" by Luis Taruc, International Publishers, N.Y., 1958), as cited in an unpublished book entitled "The Women of Mapanique", an unpublished book

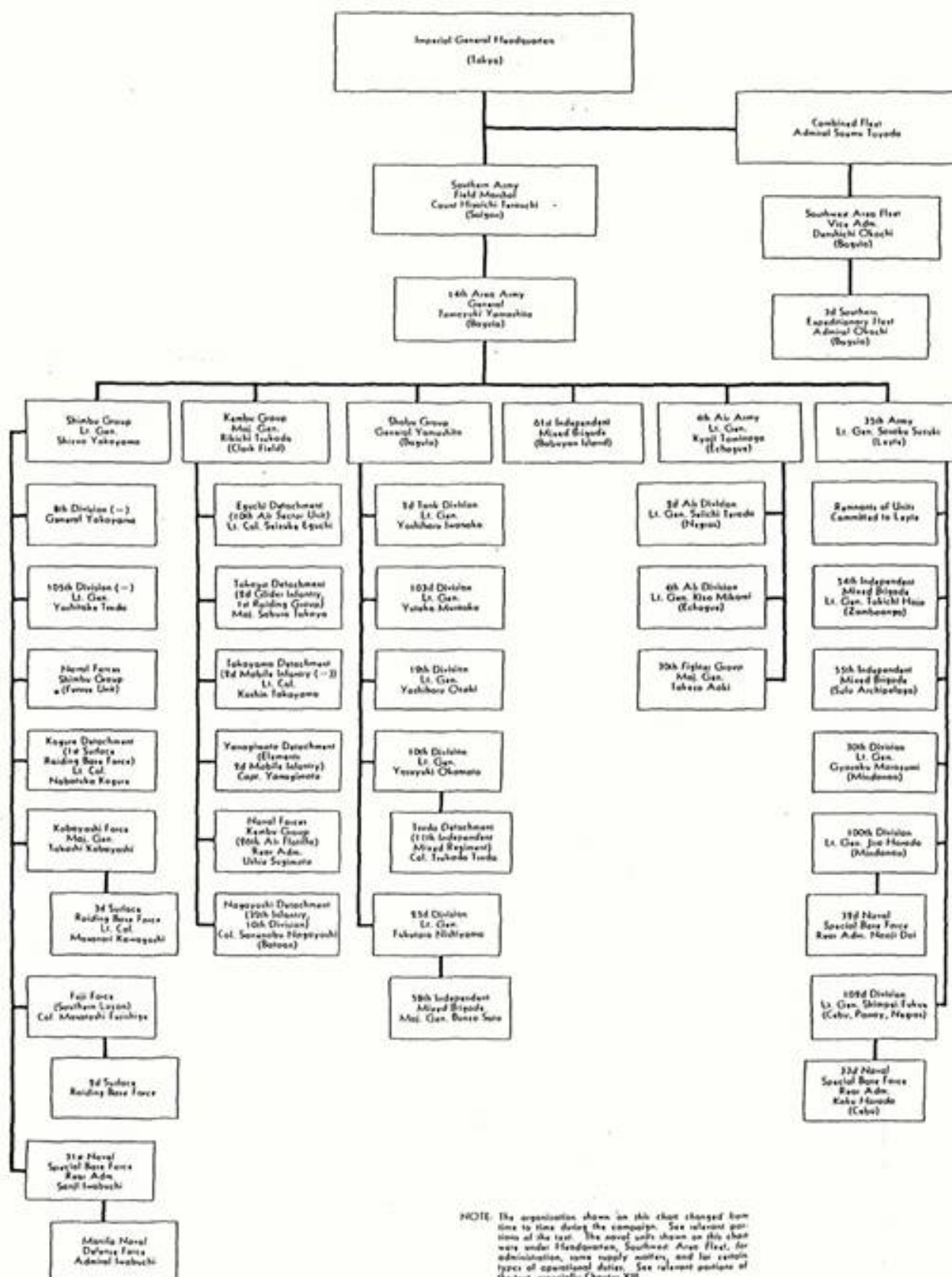
¹⁵ The Yamashita Precedent War Crimes and Command Responsibility, Richard L. Lael

PARTIAL LIST OF EXHIBITS

- 1.a. Reports of the Pacific War Crimes Branch of the US Army
- 2.a. Organization of the Japanese Imperial Army as of 09 January 1945
 - b. Organization of the Japanese Forces at Manila
 - c. Structure of the 2nd Army Tank Division Shobu Group
- 3.a. Excerpt from "Born of the People"; by Luis Taruc (1958)
- 4. a. to 4.t. Various documents in Japanese taken from the Library of the Diet & the Ministry of Defense
- 5.a. Tentative List of Men killed in the Mapanique Massacre
- 6.a. to 6.zz. Testimonies of the Plaintiffs

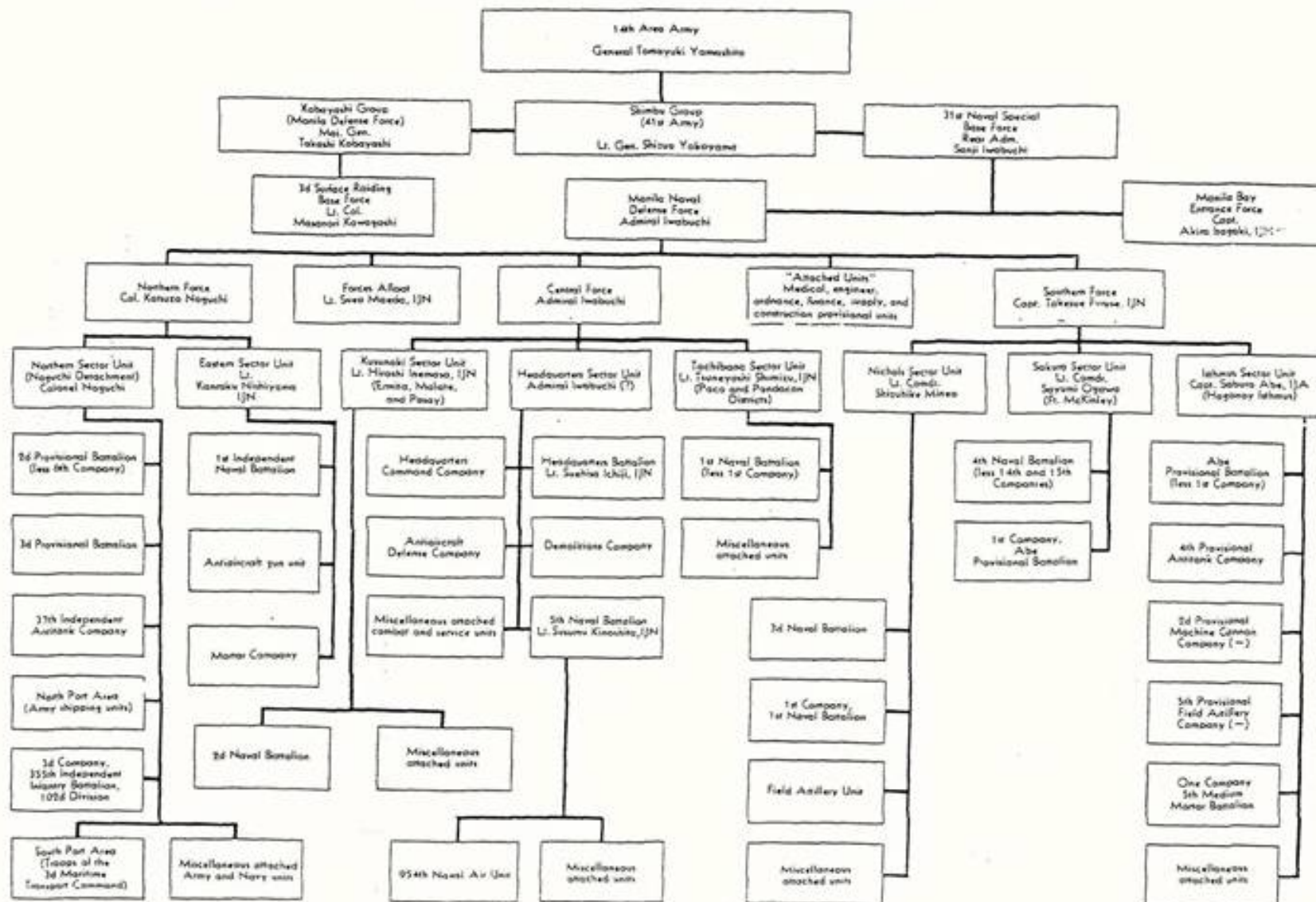
SOME EXHIBITS

-ORGANIZATION AS OF 9 JANUARY 1945

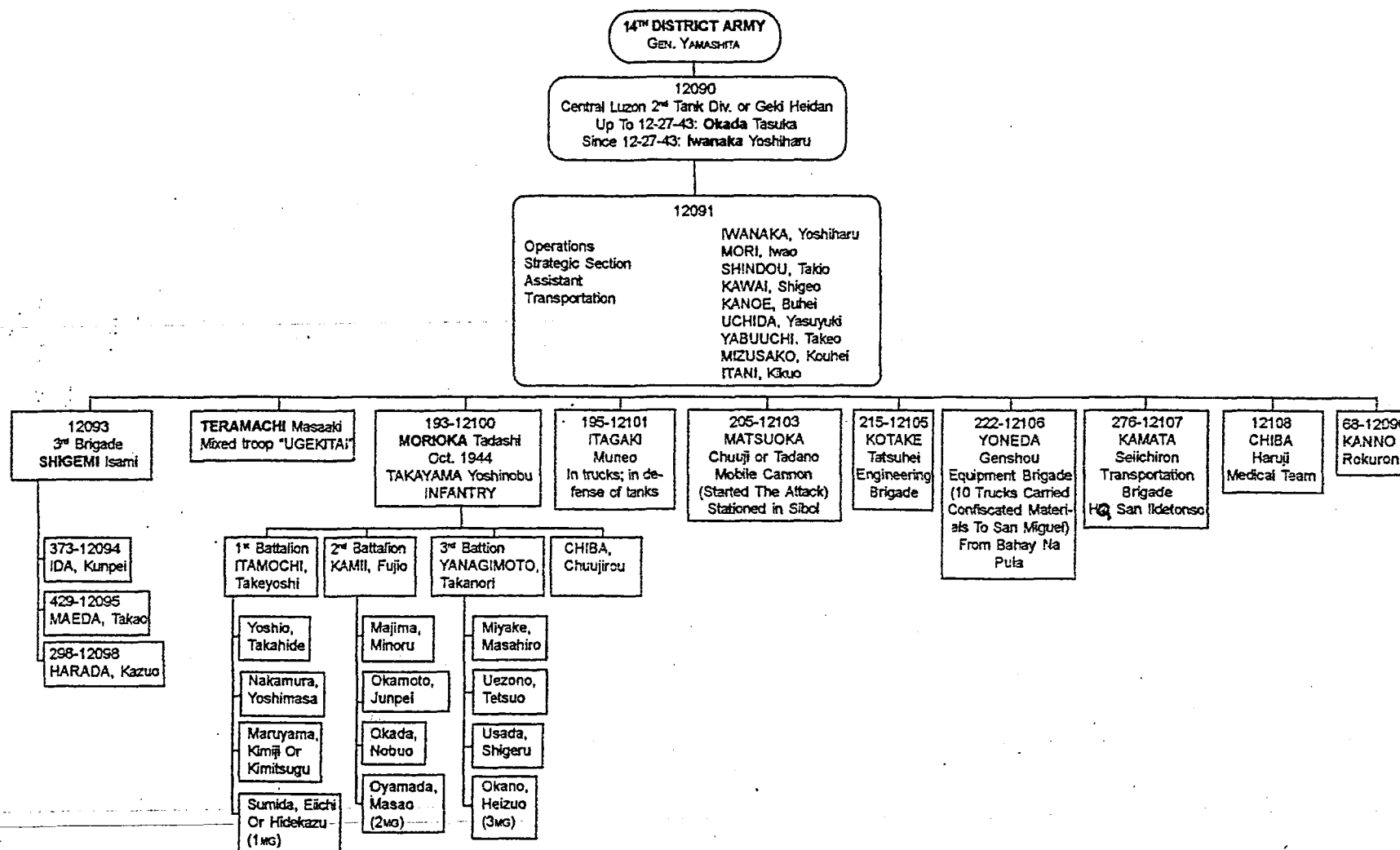


NOTE: The organization shown in this chart changed from time to time during the campaign. See relevant portions of the text. The naval units shown on this chart were under Headquarters, Southwest Area Fleet, for administration, some supply matters, and for certain types of operational duties. See relevant portions of the text, especially Chapter XII.

ORGANIZATION OF JAPANESE FORCES AT MANILA



Organizational Structure of the 2nd Army Tank Division of Shobu Group



Nov. 27, 1942

CIRCULAR

From : Iloilo Guard Troop

INFORMATION ON THE RESULT OF VD CHECK

COMFORT HOUSE NO. 1

COMFORT HOUSE NO. 2

Name	Age	Result	Name	Age	Result
	18	OK		29	OK
	16	OK		22	OK
	16	Menstruation		24	OK
	20	OK		20	OK
	17	OK		20	OK
	29	OK		20	OK
	30	OK		25	Menstruation
	31	OK		29	OK
	19	OK		19	OK
	25	OK		31	OK
	19	OK			
	18	NO Metritis			
	20	NO Vagina Erosion			
	18	NO Vagina Erosion			
	16	NO Vagina Erosion			
	25	NO Vagina Erosion			

Dec. 27, 1942

CIRCULAR

FROM: Iloilo Guard Troop (Motoki)

INFORMATION ON THE RESULT OF VD CHECK

COMFORT HOUSE NO. 1

COMFORT HOUSE NO. 2

Name	Age	Result	Name	Age	Result
	21	OK		19	OK
	18	OK		31	OK
	31	OK		20	OK
	16	OK		25	OK
	18	OK		24	OK
	17	OK		20	OK
	29	OK		26	OK
	19	OK		19	Gonorrhea
	16	OK		20	Vagina
					Eczema
	18	OK		19	Menstruation
	16	Gonorrhea		26	Menstruation
	19	Gonorrhea			
	25	Gonorrhea			
	30	Gonorrhea			
	18	Menstruation			

CIRCULAR

Nov. 27, 1942

From: 1st Guard Troop

Information on the result of VD check.

Company House No. 1			Company House No. 2		
Name	Age	Result	Name	Age	Result
[REDACTED]	18	OK	[REDACTED]	22	OK
[REDACTED]	16	OK	[REDACTED]	22	OK
[REDACTED]	18	OK	[REDACTED]	24	OK
[REDACTED]	20	OK	[REDACTED]	20	OK
[REDACTED]	17	OK	[REDACTED]	20	OK
[REDACTED]	22	OK	[REDACTED]	20	OK
[REDACTED]	30	OK	[REDACTED]	28	OK
[REDACTED]	13	OK	[REDACTED]	25	OK
[REDACTED]	19	OK	[REDACTED]	21	OK
[REDACTED]	25	OK			
[REDACTED]	19	OK			
[REDACTED]	28	OK			
[REDACTED]	27	OK			
[REDACTED]	18	OK			
[REDACTED]	16	OK			

CIRCULAR

December 27, 1942

From: 1st Co. Guard Troop (Mito)

Information on the result of VD check

Company 1: No. 1			Company 2: No. 2		
Name	Age	Result	Name	Age	Result
[REDACTED]	21	OK	[REDACTED]	19	OK
[REDACTED]	18	OK	[REDACTED]	31	OK
[REDACTED]	31	OK	[REDACTED]	20	OK
[REDACTED]	16	OK	[REDACTED]	25	OK
[REDACTED]	18	OK	[REDACTED]	24	OK
[REDACTED]	17	OK	[REDACTED]	23	OK
[REDACTED]	29	OK	[REDACTED]	26	OK
[REDACTED]	19	OK	[REDACTED]	17	Gonorrhea
[REDACTED]	16	OK	[REDACTED]	20	Warts
[REDACTED]	18	OK	[REDACTED]	18	Mens
[REDACTED]	16	Gonorrhea	[REDACTED]	24	Mens
[REDACTED]	19	Gonorrhea			
[REDACTED]	25	Gonorrhea			
[REDACTED]	30	Gonorrhea			
[REDACTED]	18	Mens			