

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Chagui'an Massacre Site
Other names/site number: Yigo Massacre Site, GHPI Site No. 66-08-1114
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: Chalan Emsley
City or town: Yigo Municipality State: Guam County: N/A
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I
recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:
X national X statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
XA B C D

Lynda Bordallo Aguon
Lynda Bordallo Aguon, State Historic Preservation Officer 10/28/15
Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date
State Historic Preservation Office, Guam Department of Parks and Recreation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official: _____ Date
Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

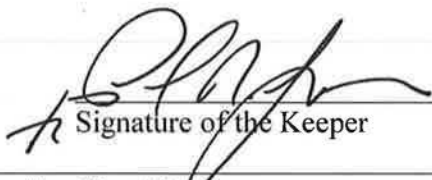
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

4/5/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Massacre Site
LANDSCAPE: Unoccupied Land

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE: Unoccupied Land
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is in the northern municipality of Yigo on the island of Guam, a U.S. Unincorporated Territory (Figure 1). The site encompasses 1.94 acres of mostly unoccupied and undeveloped land in a small rural community known as Chagui'an, the traditional Chamorro place name for the area. The Chagui'an Massacre Site is just north of Chalan Emsley, a small residential street diverging west off Guam Highway 9 approximately a kilometer northwest of the main entrance to Andersen Air Force Base. Access to the site is gained by proceeding roughly 880 m east on Chalan Emsley before turning north to traverse approximately 100 m through the thick jungle bordering the paved road. There are no known physical remains of the massacre (e.g., human remains, a trail, World War II artifacts). Regardless, the dense, wild tropical vegetation retains the area's 1944 appearance and sense of place, thus faithfully reflecting its historical association with the horrific slaughter of innocent Chamorros that occurred there. This setting continues to evoke the feeling and memories of the suffering of and sacrifices made by the indigenous population during the Japanese occupation of the island.

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Narrative Description

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is on the north-central plateau of Guam, the largest island in the Mariana archipelago and in Micronesia. Guam's northern interior consists of rugged limestone topography largely covered in dense tropical forest and dispersed residential settlements. There are no known pre-Contact archaeological sites, historic ranches, or other historic properties in the immediate vicinity of the massacre site.

During the first half of the 20th century, the Chagui'an area was heavily jungled and uninhabited. The local population may have entered the area to forage for economically useful plants or hunt coconut crabs and wild pigs. Travelers heading to Tarague (Talagi) to the north or to the south edge of the Yigo village area, traversed across Chagui'an via a bulcart trail (also called the Chagui'an Trail and Tarague Trail), "a much used unpaved road which ran from Yigo to Tarague point by way of Chaguian and Fineguayac" (Flores 1978).

The 1944 descriptions of the massacre site indicate the atrocity occurred beside this bulcart trail where it was shaded by several dokdok trees (breadfruit, *Artocarpus altilis*) (Flores 1978).¹ The slaughtered remains were found spread across a few hundred yards (Arnot and Johnson 1944a) in three (Perry 1944) or four (Arnot and Johnson 1944a) groups on both sides of the trail. With one group in an abandoned Ford truck, the remaining bodies are variously described as being in thickets alongside the one-way jungle road (Worden 1944), in an open bomb crater (Arnot and Johnson 1944b), in a clearing (Young in Josephy 1946:91), and in the weeds on both sides of the trail (Perry 1944).

Since World War II, the area surrounding the site has been converted to largely undeveloped residential lots with some tracts of land used for cattle grazing. The Chagui'an Massacre Site remains undeveloped and retains the thick jungle growth and flat limestone topography analogous to that encountered by World War II soldiers. Except for a small clearing accommodating a single-family dwelling close to the southeast boundary, the site is covered with dense tropical vegetation (e.g., *Cocos nucifera*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Epipremnum pinnatum*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, and *Nephrolepis* sp.).

Regardless of the relatively minor transformations of the surrounding landscape in the 70 years since 1944, the jungle continues to convey the feeling and association of the traumatic event that occurred at this location.

¹ The transcript of the 1978 Flores oral history translates the Chamorro word dokdok as 'palm' but a breadfruit tree or dokdok is easily distinguished from any of the many palm species on Guam. It may be that the interviewer added the word 'palm' rather than Mr. Flores stating the trees were in the palm family.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE (Pacific Islander)

SOCIAL HISTORY

MILITARY

Period of Significance

1944

Significant Dates

August 7-8, 1944

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local, regional, and national level under Criterion A. Chagui'an represents the intense suffering and hardship endured by the indigenous population (Chamorros) of the U.S. Unincorporated territory of Guam during the 31 month Japanese wartime occupation of the island. Of the many incidents of Japanese military brutality on Guam, the largest known single act of violence is the beheading of 45 Chamorros by the Imperial Japanese Army at Chagui'an. The massacre site exemplifies the atrocities committed on Micronesian populations in the Pacific Theater of Operations and epitomizes the tragic extremes that can be inflicted on small, marginalized, native populations without political authority or the prerogative of military sanction in global conflicts. Chagui'an is one of only a handful of war-related massacres of civilians that occurred on U.S. soil during World War II.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

During World War II's Pacific campaign, Micronesian islanders were victims of countless gruesome and appalling atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese military. Horrific acts of violence against innocent civilians occurred during the 1941-1944 Japanese occupation of the U.S. territory of Guam. In June of 1944, the U.S military began the recapture of the island. By 31 July, after seizing Guam's beachhead, American soldiers began to drive northeast to flush out the retreating Imperial Japanese Army and secure the island. Pursuing the increasingly disorganized and dispersed Japanese forces through the dense jungle terrain and rugged limestone of Guam's interior, American troops entered the Chagui'an area on 8 August. As combat patrols from the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment, 3rd Marine Division navigated up a bulcart trail through Chagui'an, they encountered the grisly scene of the decapitated bodies of 45 Chamorros.

The bodies were in the weeds on both sides of a trail, 6 in one group, 23 in another group, and 13 in another group. Most of the heads had been completely severed although some were still attached. Decomposition was well underway although the features were not beyond recognition. The men's hands were bound behind their backs and it was apparent from the positions of the bodies that they had been beheaded while in the traditional Japanese kneeling position. [Perry 1944]

See Continuation Sheets.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Guam Preservation Trust

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1.94

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 13.571291 | Longitude: 144.888899 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Chagui'an Massacre Site is indicated by the polygon on the accompanying USGS map (Figure 1). The boundary is centered on UTM reference point 271558E, 1501302N (projection WGS1984 UTM Zone 55N) and has a site diameter of 100 m to encompass 1.94 acres. This boundary includes portions of eight privately-owned residential lots: L7125-17-1, L7125-17-R1, L7125-17-R/W, L7125-R23-R/W, L7125-24, L7125-R28, L7125-25, and L7125-28.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Chagui'an Massacre Site location and boundary were established through Geographic Information System (GIS)-based spatial analysis of primary historical sources produced by those who first encountered the massacre. These sources include the U.S. 3rd Marine Division conducting the reconnaissance of Guam's northern plateau during August 1944 and the war correspondents who visited the site immediately after its discovery.

The 3rd Marine Division provided specific data of the massacre site location on the 1942-1944 U.S. Marine Corps Special Air and Gunnery Target topographic quadrangle maps (Special Grid Maps); Situation Overlay maps based on the Special Grid Maps; and daily field logs (D-2 Journals). The Situation Overlay maps were produced by World War II U.S. ground troops to notate and mark troop movements, enemy encountered, and other findings to detail the information contained in their daily field logs. U.S. troops recorded this information directly onto sheets traced from the Special Grid Maps; hence, the Situation Overlay maps are based on the Special Grid Map's polyconic projection system.

See Continuation Sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jolie Liston, Principal Investigator; Cacilie Craft, Project Director; Kelly Marsh,
organization: Garcia and Associates Ethnographer
street & number: 146 Hekili Street, Ste. 101
city or town: Kailua state: Hawaii zip code: 96734
e-mail ccraft@garciaandassociates.com
telephone: 808-262-1387
date: _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Chagui'an Massacre Site

City or Vicinity: Yigo Municipality

County: N/A

State: Guam

Photographer: Cacilie Craft

Date Photographed: March 5, 2015

Number of Photographs: 6

GU_Guam_ChaguianMassacreSite_0001

Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing north.

GU_Guam_ChaguianMassacreSite_0002

Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing east.

GU_Guam_ChaguianMassacreSite_0003

Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing south.

GU_Guam_ChaguianMassacreSite_0004

Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing west.

GU_Guam_ChaguianMassacreSite_0005

Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing south.

GU_GuamChaguianMassacreSite_0006

Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing east.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Commander Perry (1944) reports that three other bodies (to total 45) were discovered nearby in the Salisbury area. Potentially due to the horror of the scene and the bodies being dispersed into at least three groups, military personnel and war journalists who witnessed the aftermath of the massacre provide different counts of the Chagui'an casualties.²

A gruesome depiction of the atrocity is provided by Private First Class Joe Young, a scout with the combat patrol, who states,

Suddenly, we came to a clearing. There, spread out on the ground, were about forty bodies of young men. They had their legs drawn up against their chests and had their arms tied behind their backs. They lay in awkward positions—on their sides and their stomachs, and on their knees—like swollen, purple lumps. And none of them had heads, they had all been decapitated. The heads lay like bowling balls all over the place.

There was a truck nearby with more bodies and lopped-off heads in it. It looked as if the Japs had been loading all the bodies and heads into the truck, but had been frightened away and had left everything behind. [Josephy 1946:91]

Military reports and newspaper accounts relate that, before their execution by decapitation or shooting, the victim's hands were tied behind their back, some had their feet bound, and they were forced to kneel. "Large welts and tears on the backs" of some of the men indicates they were beaten before being killed (Worden 1944).

The Chagui'an fatalities were identified as Chamorro men between 15 and 76 years old (Military Government of Guam Death Reports 1945). They "were in civilian clothes and none bore any indications that they were taking part or had taken part in the battle for Guam" (Worden 1944).³ Private First Class Young states there was a "beheaded woman in the truck" (Josephy 1946:91) but the remaining witnesses to the aftermath of the tragedy do not mention a woman, nor is a woman present in the Military Government of Guam Death Reports linked to the Chagui'an atrocity.

² As recorded in the official U.S. military report of the incident by Commander Perry (1944), this nomination counts the total number Chagui'an massacre victims as 45.

³ Those Chamorros who were members of the Guam Insular Force Guard before the 1941 Japanese occupation of Guam were 'blacklisted' by their captors and were more likely to be executed or tortured.

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Most victims of the brutal slaughter appear to have been conscripted in groups from the recently Japanese-established Chamorro concentration camp at Manenggon in the central village of Yoña to transport staple food supplies and military materials northward to Japanese defensive outposts (Josephy 1946:91; Garcia 1978; Torre 2001; Blaz 2008:83). An oral history collected from Jesus Garcia, a surviving member of a group of Asan villagers sent to "haul rice and biscuit supplies in big sacks on top of carabaos [water buffalo] to Yigo," tells of how, around Mataguac (near Chagui'an), two of the men,

(for reasons not recalled by Mr. Garcia) hastily abandoned their carabaos and went with the guide toward the interior where Mataguac Spring was located. Mr. Garcia believes that his companions must have wandered into the cave area where the Japanese had build [sic] there [sic] last defences [General Obata's headquarters] and in so doing incurred the ire of the Japanese. A short time later, one Saipanese interpreter⁴ came to inform Mr. Garcia and his other companions that the two who had gone to the spring had been beheaded. [Garcia 1978]

A few days after depositing their supplies several miles east of Chagui'an⁵ and being joined by a conscripted labor group composed of Piti villagers, Mr. Garcia recalls how,

a Saipanese interpreter secretly advised them (the Guamanians)⁶ to escape as there were plans to kill all of them. Seizing upon a time when twilight had descended and when they were lightly guarded, the villagers started running toward the thick jungle undergrowth in the guarded area's outskirts. From Mr. Garcia's observations, most of the Piti villagers scampered toward the general area of Chaguian while he and his two companions from Yona moved towards the direction of Agafo Gumas [in Yigo].

. . . A few days later word got back to Manenggon about the beheading of many Guamanians at Chaguian. Mr. Garcia presumes that among those killed were his co-prisoners from Piti who never got to Manenggon Camp. [Garcia 1978]

The large number of massacre victims identified as from Piti village, and the one from Asan village (Military Government of Guam Death Reports 1945), concurs with Mr. Garcia's recollections. Many of the other executed men were identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz as being from his village of Yoña (Perry 1944). The Japanese soldiers forced Mr. Baza, owner of a Yoña ranch, to provide eighteen strong and vigorous young men and carabao for a trip to Yigo; none of whom were to return to their families (Garrido 1978). Some of these men were identified as being victims of the Chagui'an massacre (Garrido 1978).

⁴ As the Northern Mariana Islands had been administered by the Japanese since 1914, Chamorros from the island of Saipan were fluent in Japanese and served as interpreters for the Japanese wartime administration on Guam.

⁵ Near the south entrance of present day Andersen Air Force Base.

⁶ Just after World War II, Guam's Chamorro population were referred to as "Guamanians" to differentiate them from Chamorros of the Northern Mariana Islands.

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Without any eyewitness accounts⁷ or survivors of the Chagui'an tragedy, the underlying reason for the gruesome murders must be interpreted within its historic context. Private First Class Young suggests the decapitated bodies found in the 1937 Ford truck (Flores 1978) parked on the bullcart trail were in the process of being moved (Josephy 1946:91) or perhaps the truck "was used to haul the victims to their doom" (Arnot and Johnson 1944a). At this stage of the war, it seems the retreating Japanese soldiers would have no spare time, extra energy, or reason to move 'enemy' bodies. Conceivably, the men were being transported away from General Obata's headquarters on the northeast side of Mount Mataguac (about 2.5 km south) to avoid U.S. forces congregating so close to the hideaway. As at least some of those massacred were escaping in the direction of Mataguac (Garcia 1978), it is possible they inadvertently got too close to the highly secret and vital Japanese command post, and were slaughtered to prevent disclosure of its location to American soldiers. However, there may not be a specific reason for the Chagui'an slaughter as in July and August of 1944 Japanese forces were inexplicably massacring scores of Chamorros.

The final disposition of the Chagui'an massacre victims is uncertain. The Marine Corps combat correspondent Josephy (1946:91) states, "the bodies were buried" but provides no other details. Commander Perry (1944) reports that the three bodies found nearby at Salisbury were "buried by a burial party" but does not give the location of the interment or mention what happened to the remaining men. Given that the Salisbury victims were certainly buried and that American soldiers and Chamorro friends and relatives knew about the atrocity, it is improbable that the remaining bodies were simply left in situ at the massacre site. However, family members of those killed may not have immediately known about their fate or were unable to travel north to Chagui'an in the tumultuous days following the American invasion when many Chamorros were still in internment camps. It is likely that the Chagui'an victims were buried but that in the aftermath of war, with countless bodies needing burial, their grave site went undocumented.

On 15 August 1944, about 2,000 Chamorros attended a requiem high mass preceded by a recitation of the rosary in memory of those massacred (Arnot and Johnson 1944b). Services were held by the only remaining Catholic priest on Guam, Father Oscar L. Calvo. The memorial service was filmed by Australian photojournalist, Damien P. Parer, who also filmed the bodies at the site of the atrocity (McDonald 2012:341). The massacre's historical significance continues to be remembered by the Chamorro population. On 12 April 2004, a memorial cross and signage listing the victim's names were erected to commemorate those who lost their lives at Chagui'an (Benevente 2014). This memorial park, a kilometer south of the massacre site, is administered by the Chagui'an Planning Committee and the Yigo Mayor's Office and owned by the Government of Guam.

⁷ The remarks section in the Military Government of Guam Death Reports (1945) states that the massacre was witnessed by Gabriel Flores Borja, a Chamorro from Saipan who served as a Japanese interpreter. If a written record of Borja's story of the massacre exists, it has never been located.

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Development History - Capture, Occupation, and Loss of the U.S. Unincorporated Territory of Guam by Japanese Imperial Forces

The Mariana Islands' indigenous population, the Chamorros, inhabited Guam for over 3,000 years before the 1521 arrival of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition. Claimed by Spain in 1565, it was not until the mid-1600s that Spanish colonization of Guam began in earnest with the intent of spreading Catholicism and offering a provisioning port for its galleons on their lucrative Acapulco-to-Manila trade route. After 230 years of dramatic sociopolitical and cultural transformations, Spain ceded Guam to the U.S. at the end of the Spanish-American War while much of Micronesia, and the remainder of the Mariana archipelago, was purchased by Germany. By 1899, a U.S. Navy captain was serving as the Governor of Guam and commander of the island's small naval base. Japan entered Micronesia during World War I, in 1914, and eventually (in 1920) secured a mandate from the League of Nations to administer Micronesia's former German possessions, including the Northern Mariana Islands (Peattie 1988).

At the beginning of the World War II Pacific campaign, the Imperial Japanese Army invaded the U.S. Unincorporated territory of Guam with the goal of eliminating an enemy base in the midst of Japanese controlled Micronesia and expanding their outer perimeter to curtail the threats of aerial attacks on the Japanese home islands. Japanese bombardment of Guam began on 8 December 1941, just a few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, as a part of a multi-prong attack against U.S. forces. Unfortified and with an insignificant force of about 400 U.S. soldiers and local men in the Insular Force Guard, the American Naval Commander soon surrendered Guam. Led by Major-General Tomitarō Horii, roughly 400 men with the Japanese Navy 5th Defense Force from Saipan and the 5,500 strong Japanese Army's South Seas Detachment assumed control of the island (Lodge 1954:8).

Within days of the Japanese invasion, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief issued a proclamation to the Chamorros stating, "under the regulations of our Japanese authorities and my [sic] enjoy your daily life as we guarantee your lives and [will] never distress nor plunder your property" (Palomo 1984:31). Regardless, he continued by declaring,

Those who conduct any defiance and who act spy [sic] against our enterprise, shall be court-martialled and the Army shall take strict care to execute said criminals by shooting. [Palomo 1984:31]

The latter was impressed upon the island inhabitants when, in early 1942, they were forced to witness the Japanese execute two Chamorros for alleged theft and communication with an American captive (Palomo 1984:61).

Soon after the invasion, Japanese Army troops were deployed to Rabaul in Papua New Guinea leaving a token force to garrison Guam. As a rear base, the island became a staging area for Japanese troops and ships preparing for battle to the south and east. For the next 31 months, Guam was largely administered by the Minseibu (Department of Civil Affairs) under the Imperial Japanese Navy. Within the context of the Japanization policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Minseibu pursued the objectives of maintaining peace and order, acquiring resources to develop a national defense system, and establishing military self-sufficiency (Peattie 1988; Higuchi 2013).

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The Japanese assimilation process involved teaching the Japanese language at schools; banning English; confiscating radios, cars, firearms, and cameras; enforcing the use of Japanese customs through corporal punishment; and mass indoctrination in Japanese ideology by requiring attendance at movies, parades, and lectures. The Japanization of Guam's 20,000 Chamorros, however, was more difficult to implement than initially assumed. Not only had the indigenous population been introduced to 40 years of democratic, liberal, and individualistic values in an American social and economic system but also, after centuries of Spanish rule, the island's inhabitants were devout Catholics who would not easily succumb to replacing religion with political ideology or Jesus with the Japanese Emperor (Higuchi 2001). It soon became clear that, "the main goal of Japanization [on Guam] was eradicating forty years of American symbols, values, and ultimately, loyalty among the Chamorros" (Camacho 2011:44).

Fear of the new regime's brutality, along with uncompensated seizures of buildings, evictions from homes, and confiscation of farmland, induced many Chamorros to flee the villages for their distant *lâncho siha* (ranches) where they relied on bartering and agriculture for subsistence. The local population was forced to supply monthly quotas of agricultural produce and livestock to feed the Japanese troops and officials. In addition, an obligatory number of Chamorros were required to work on Japanese farms and construction sites. Failure to meet these demands often resulted in brutal reprimands.

During the occupation, Japanese police and soldiers beat, tortured, and killed island inhabitants for genuine and alleged transgressions such as harboring American fugitives, operating radios, showing disrespect, or failing to deliver the mandated quantity of goods. By the middle of 1942, necessary provisions were becoming scarce for the local population due to the outpouring of food quotas and the Japanese commandeering additional desired goods (Palomo 1984:127). Deprivation and hunger became commonplace.

By late 1943, after American forces had taken the Gilberts and the Solomons, and were on the way to capturing the Marshalls and the Eastern Carolines, it became clear that Japanese military strength was deteriorating. The Japanese stance towards the Chamorros transformed from one of forced integration and assimilation to more direct commandeering of labor and resources to support Japanese military goals. With a shortage of provisions in Japan and U.S. attacks preventing Japanese transport ships from reaching Guam, the island's food supply rapidly dwindled. The suffering and hardship imposed upon the Chamorro population rose dramatically.

Increasing agricultural production to sustain the expanding occupation forces become a priority. The Kaikontai (Agriculture Development Unit) ruthlessly mobilized all able-bodied Chamorro women and children over twelve to toil from dawn to dusk as field hands. The Setsueitai (Navy Construction Company) anxiously strengthened Japanese defenses by building the Orote and Tiyan airfields and expanding fortifications. A labor force composed of Chamorro and indentured Okinawan and Korean men was forced to work night and day digging hundreds of underground air raid shelters, building barricades, hauling munitions, unloading ships, and constructing the airports. Throughout these desperate months, the Setsueitai and the Kaikontai treated the indigenous population with particular brutality.

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By March 1944, under the increasing threat of an Allied invasion, some 13,000 Japanese Army units returned to reinforce the roughly 5,000 Japanese Naval forces and noncombatant construction and agricultural units on Guam (Lodge 1954:8, 196–197). The majority of the newly arrived soldiers were seasoned war veterans deployed from the 29th Division of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria. Guam's defense was under the command of General Takeshi Takashina, Commanding General of the 29th Division and the Southern Marianas Army Group, until his death on 28 July when General Hideyoshi Obata, Commanding General 31st Army, assumed command.

On 16 June 1944, the U.S. military began preliminary air and sea bombardment of Guam in preparation for the imminent invasion. Retaking Guam and controlling the northern Mariana islands was an important strategic military objective for U.S. forces (Rogers 1995:194–195). Capturing the Marianas would sever the communication and supply lines between Japan and its island holdings in the South and Central Pacific, provide a base for the B29 Superfortress bombers to initiate raids on Japan, supply a deepwater harbor for a forward naval base to support U.S. operations in Southeast Asia, and strike a significant blow to Japanese morale.

On 10 July, with the U.S. invasion imminent, General Takashina, ordered the evacuation of almost the entire Chamorro population⁸ from their homes to be forcibly marched to internment camps, the largest of which was along the Manenggon River, near the southeast coast. The intent of this exodus may have been to assemble the civilians for their own safety, to prevent them from aiding enemy forces, or to congregate them for slaughter. Ten to fifteen thousand people, from infants to the elderly, carrying whatever possessions they could manage, were marched to camps at bayonet point over the course of several days and nights. Japanese military personnel beat anyone who left the path for food, water, or to rest while those who could not keep up were left behind to die. With no food, shelter, latrines, or medical supplies, and in the height of the season of torrential rains, survival became the chief occupation of those in the squalid camps. Japanese guards recruited able-bodied men and boys from the camps to carry food and supplies to outposts and build evermore defenses. There are no records of how many people died en route to or at Manenggon and the other camps in which they remained until released by U.S. forces on 31 July.

On 8 July, the U.S. air attack escalated to persist for thirteen consecutive days, the longest preliminary aerial bombardment sustained by any Pacific island during World War II (Crowl 1960:320). By 21 July, Japanese coastal defenses were sufficiently damaged that U.S. forces could invade the southwest beaches with the 3rd Marine Division coming ashore on Asan Beach and the Army's 77th Infantry Division and 1st Provisional Brigade landing in Agat (Lodge 1954; Crowl 1960; Gailey 1988). The Japanese military tactic for the defense of Guam emphasized annihilation of the enemy at the invasion beaches. Met with fierce resistance, it was not until 29 July that the beachhead line was secure and the heavily fortified Orote Peninsula fell to the Americans.

⁸Chamorros conscripted to feed the soldiers and carry ammunition through the dangerous front lines or who successfully hid from the Japanese were not interned in the camps.

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The Japanese planned to make a stand in Guam's mountainous interior if they were defeated in the initial assault phase. Cut-off from supplies or reinforcements, their inland line soon collapsed and the exhausted, disorganized, and desperate Japanese troops retreated onto Guam's northern plateau for their last-ditch defense in the Mount Mataguac-Mount Santa Rosa area in Yigo. Accompanying the fleeing Japanese soldiers were Korean and Okinawan conscripted laborers and Japanese civilians who feared death at the hands of the American military.

U.S. forces pressed northward after the retreating enemy in heavy rain and thick jungle with the 3rd Marine Division on the west, the 77th Infantry Division to the east, and the 1st Provisional Brigade in the center. Assisting the soldiers were Chamorro scouts in the Local Security Patrol Force, or Combat Patrol, as well as K-9 dog platoons. After continual skirmishes, and fierce engagements at Mount Barrigada on 2 August and Mount Santa Rosa on 7 August, U.S. forces completed the drive north by reaching the cliffs above Tarague. General Roy S. Geiger announced the end of organized resistance on Guam on 10 August. A final small battle occurred on 11 August at the fortified command post of General Obata at the base of Mount Mataguac.

U.S. forces and the Combat Patrol undertook considerable reconnaissance efforts to capture the 9,000 Japanese soldiers refusing to surrender and remaining hidden within Guam's jungles. Small skirmishes and confrontations occurred throughout the island long after it was declared secure with holdouts tracked down through September 1945 and the last straggler discovered in 1972. After the death of 1,769 American forces, roughly 18,000 Japanese soldiers, and over a thousand Chamorros during the Battle of Guam, the island once again became a U.S. Island Command with the objective of providing support for the next phase of the Pacific war operations.

Historic Context - World War II Japanese Atrocities on Micronesian Populations

Pacific islanders were caught in the crossfire of some of World War II's heaviest fighting to endure appalling physical and psychological horrors. Despite the indigenous island populations' lack of political authority or the prerogative of military sanction, they were forcibly subjected into the turbulent and bloody conflict between two colonial powers that raged across the Pacific.

Whether their islands had been claimed by Japan since 1914 or during the Pacific campaign, indigenous inhabitants of Micronesia were regarded as racially inferior subjects of the Japanese Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Islanders suffered adversity in the form of food shortages, sexual slavery, forced arduous labor, and vicious brutality throughout the war (Mamara and Kaiuea 1979; White and Lindstrom 1989; Poyer et al. 2000; Falgout et al. 2007). These hardships were compounded by mandatory evacuations from home islands and the untold number of innocent civilians who lost their lives or were injured as casualties of war during fierce battles on the constricted islands. The most horrific savagery to native populations occurred in the last year of World War II when the Japanese Imperial Army recognized imminent defeat. In this atmosphere of fear and panic, Japanese organizational efficiency and social control completely collapsed and chaos reigned (Ineaga 1978; Dower 1986).

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During the terrifying period when Japanese loss appeared inevitable and invasion was at hand, Micronesians were victims of countless gruesome and appalling atrocities perpetrated by Japanese military forces including torture, rape, and random executions. Micronesian populations became "mere tools to be utilized without regard to their safety or well-being" (Palomo 1984:168). On Chuuk, some 70 native women, already forced into prostitution by their captors, were mercilessly gunned down (Hicks 1995). On Nauru, 39 sufferers of Hansen's disease were herded aboard a naval ship, ostensibly bound for safety on Pohnpei, which was intentionally shelled with those attempting to escape the doomed vessel shot to death (Tanaka 2010).

The most consistent instances of Japanese wartime atrocities inflicted on native islanders occurred on Guam, the largest of the Micronesian islands, where the native inhabitants were often "treated with suspicion" as the enemy (Camacho 2011). At least 1,170 civilians,⁹ most of them Chamorro, died during the 31 months of the Japanese invasion, occupation, and American capture of the island with thousands more suffering debilitating physical and psychological harm (Palomo 1984, 1991; Palomo and Borja 1994; Blaz 2008; Babauta 2014). Some of the numbered dead were casualties of war or those who died of old age while the fate of others was a direct result of the beatings, torture, and other injustices inflicted upon them by Japanese soldiers.

Once the American pre-invasion bombing and strafing of Guam began on 16 June, the island broke into chaos. With the breakdown in military morale and discipline, Japanese atrocities to their Chamorro captives began in earnest. At times the desperate, fearful, and suspicious Japanese forces brutalized the Chamorros out of fear of intelligence reports being sent to the U.S., for refusing to divulge the whereabouts of the fugitive U.S. Navy radioman George Tweed, or other acts of espionage; but more often acts of violence were inflicted without provocation and for no apparent reason.

The Japanese military's harshest atrocities against the Chamorro people were the massacres of innocent civilians. The plight of the Chamorros in these final days before Guam was captured by the Americans is portrayed in the gruesome description of the Fena massacre that tells of the fate of those kept in Agat to supply food to Japanese soldiers.

On July 22, the day after the American landings on the beaches at As'an and Agat, most of the girls were taken to various caves in the area and given to the soldiers as a reward for fighting bravely or to encourage them to do so. The girls were gang raped throughout the night. The rapes continued even as the Americans were advancing into the area. To hide the crimes, soldiers threw hand grenades into the caves before they retreated. For the girls not in the caves or who were fortunate enough to escape, their plight was still not over. Many were simply shot down as they sought cover in the jungle. One small group of girls found an additional horror. They were lucky enough to get away, but when they tried to hide in a cave they found it littered with bloody body parts. They were the remnants of the men and boys who had also been kept behind at Agat. They had apparently been forced into the cave where soldiers tossed grenade after grenade in after them. [Blaz 2008:151]

⁹ The War in the Pacific National Historical Park's list of those who died during the invasion, occupation, and liberation of Guam (8 December 1941–10 August 1944), compiled by Guam Governor and Congress, is not divided into nationality or ethnicity, but rather listed as the 'people of Guam' (J. Richardson, Superintendent, War in the Pacific NHP, pers. comm., 26 February 2015).

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Wholesale massacres of Chamorro men, women, and children by the Japanese Imperial Army in July of 1944 became frequent events on Guam. Father Jesus Baza Duenas, one of three Chamorro clergymen on Guam and an outspoken defender of his faith, along with three other Chamorros were beheaded 12 July after days of interrogation and torture. Eleven Chamorros were bayoneted to death in the capital of Hagåtña with two teenagers escaping the onslaught by feigning death. In two separate infamous massacres that occurred in Merizo, one at Tinta the other at Faha, villagers assigned to work crews were ushered into caves under the pretense of being offered haven from artillery shells. Japanese soldiers lobbed grenades in after them and bayoneted those who survived the explosions. At Tinta (NRHP No. 91001720), fourteen of the 30 Chamorro victims escaped to tell of the atrocities. All of the 30 men at Faha perished (NRHP No. 91001091). Of these brutal atrocities, the massacre at Chagui'an claimed the most victims.

Stories of the hardships and atrocities endured by their family, friends, and island nations during World War II continue to be solemnly passed down over the generations and commemorated year after year in the islands of Micronesia. Islanders remember World War II as a traumatic time when they were pawns in their own homeland, at the mercy of harsh military masters regardless of whether their islands were a Japanese colonial holding or a U.S. colony seized by the Japanese military. At times islanders speak of the quieter early years of the war or of their initial loyalty to Japan or the U.S., some even fighting on behalf of one side or the other. Many also point out that they were caught in the crossfire of a war not of their making but being fought by two colonial nations. For Micronesian islanders, the Pacific campaign was a time of hardships endured while serving others' colonial and wartime agendas. This was especially so in the final months of the conflict when adversity, starvation, and loss were rampant and pervasive. Far too common are the tragic stories of the deaths of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, daughters, and sons, each narrative seeming to bear more tragedy than the next. The pinnacle in these recountings of wartime suffering are the massacre narratives in which the senseless brutality against innocent islanders removed loved ones forever from the lives of their families.

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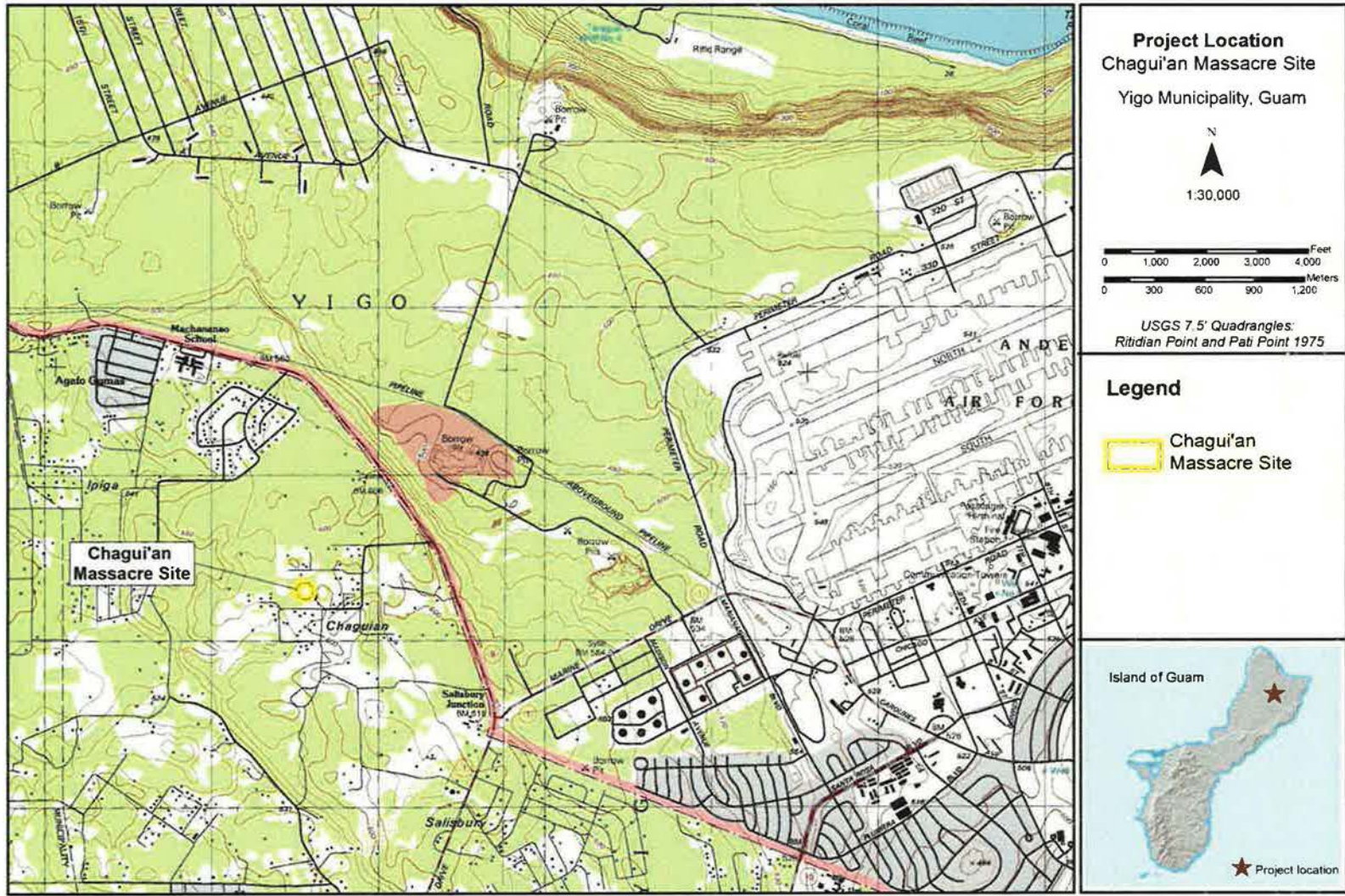
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The location of the Chagui'an massacre was first recorded in the 8 August D-2 Journals of the 3rd Marine Division's 21st Regiment as in the vicinity of Grid 788W with a later, more secure reference to the location as Grid 772E. On 9 and 10 August, troops from the 3rd Marine Division produced two Situation Overlay Maps that firmly placed the location of the discovered bodies along the Chagui'an bullcart trail, a known jungle access trail displayed on other maps of the period.

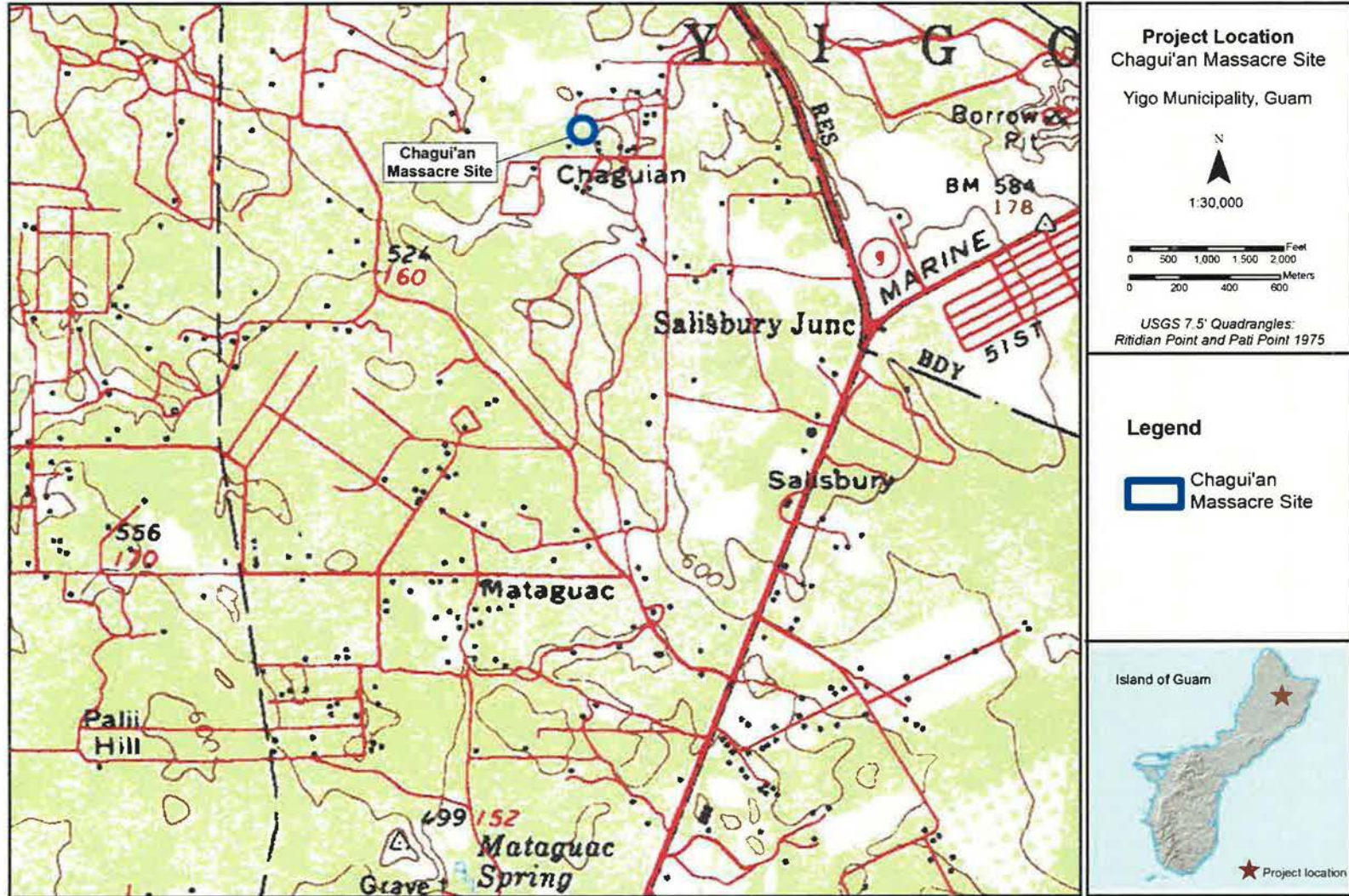
This historic spatial information was analyzed and compared with other historic imagery of the time (i.e., a 1944 U.S. Army Island of Guam map and 1940s military aerial photographs). This combined material was georeferenced using ESRI ArcGIS, Version 10.2, with the 1984 World Geodetic System (WGS84) datum and a projection of Zone 55 North. Point locations from the historic maps (e.g., known datums, major natural features) were spatially linked to the same features on contemporary USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps and 2011 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial photography. This georeferencing process verified the location of the massacre site in relation to contemporary maps with a potential error of 8 m, based on the Root Mean Square (RMS) value. The potential error of 8 m was considered favorable considering the inherent difficulties in pinpointing exact locations on contemporary maps using historical topographic quadrangles, which are not georeferenced to a current geographic datum or projection and often do not match more accurate modern coordinate systems.

The GIS-verified massacre site location was navigated to in the field using a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) device. An archaeological survey was conducted of the georeferenced site location, but no physical remains of the massacre event or the original bullcart trail accessed by the 21st Regiment were encountered. Many trails and features dating to the World War II period are now overgrown in vegetation or were re-aligned, destroyed, or covered during modern development projects.

Due to the lack of physical remains or identifiable landscape features at the GIS-verified location, the site boundary was chosen based on verbal descriptions found in primary sources of the Chagui'an massacre. Commander Perry and wartime correspondents who visited the site within days of its initial discovery indicate that the bodies were distributed in several clusters. In their subsequent newspaper articles, the journalists describe the discovered bodies as being about "10 yards from the road" (Worden 1944) and scattered "down the jungle trail a few hundred yards" with one group in an abandoned truck (Arnot and Johnson 1944a; 1944b). The site boundary was therefore expanded to encompass the limits of the discovered bodies by extending it out in a 50 m radius from the site's center point. The Chagui'an Massacre Site is a 100 m diameter circle centered on the point identified through geospatial techniques.



Map 1. USGS topographic map showing location of Chagui'an Massacre Site.



Map 2. USGS topographic map showing close-up of Chagui'an Massacre Site.



Photo 1. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing north.



Photo 2. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing east.



Photo 3. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing south.



Photo 4. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing west.



Photo 5. Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing south.



Photo 6. Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing east.













National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Chaqui'an Massacre Site

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GUAM, Guam

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/16 &pw DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: &pw DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/05/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000129

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-Pacific Islander, Social History, and Military History. The site—largely overgrown with vegetation and apparently lacking any significant period artifacts other than the landscape itself—represents the site of the violent, August 1944, massacre of approximately 45 local Chamorros at the hands of the occupying Japanese Imperial Army. Representing the single largest (known) episode of mass violence perpetrated on local citizens by the often brutal Japanese occupation forces, the Chagui'an site reflects the intense suffering and hardships forced upon Guam's indigenous population during the Japanese occupation of the island during World War II.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 4/5/2016

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

Documentation of Chagui'an Massacre Site for the National Register of Historic Places

Prepared For:

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GANDA Report No. 2284-1



9 April 2015

SUMMARY

At the request of the Guam Preservation Trust, Garcia and Associates prepared materials for nominating the World War II era Chagui'an Massacre Site (GHPI Site No. 66-08-1114) to the National Register of Historic Places. All work was conducted in accordance with the standards and requirements specified by the U.S. National Park Service and the Guam Historic Resources Division. A significant component of meeting this goal was ensuring the local stakeholders were informed and the nomination was in line with the needs of the community. With the National Register registration form delivered as a separate document, this report provides the text found in the form; the primary accounts, oral histories, maps, and photographs used to prepare the form; and documentation of the public meetings.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Guam Preservation Trust (GPT), Garcia and Associates (GANDA) prepared materials for nomination of the World War II era Chagui'an Massacre Site (GHPI Site No. 66-08-1114; formerly No. 66-08-1973) to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work was conducted in accordance with the standards and requirements specified by the National Park Service (NPS) and the Guam Historic Resources Division (GHRD). A significant component of meeting this goal was ensuring local stakeholders were informed and the nomination was in line with the needs of the community.

To achieve the project objectives, GANDA performed the following tasks: 1) recommended site boundaries, 2) prepared the NRHP nomination materials, 3) conducted public information meetings, 4) provided periodic status reports, 5) presented the nomination to the Guam Historic Preservation Review Board, and 6) submitted a complete set of correctly formatted nomination documents.

1.1 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report contains the documentation used in preparing the Chagui'an Massacre Site NRHP registration form. The registration form (NPS Form 10-900) is presented as a separate document; however, the text found in the form is provided in Sections 2 through 5, organized exactly as in the registration document. The Appendices presents primary accounts of the Chagui'an massacre found in books (Appendix A.1), military records (Appendix A.2), newspaper articles (Appendix A.3), and oral histories (Appendix A.4). Appendix B provides the 1945 Military Government of Guam Death Reports that appear to be associated with the Chagui'an massacre while a discussion of the victim's names is in Appendix B.1.

Avenues for further research into the Chagui'an massacre is given in Appendix C. Information might be found in missing oral histories (Appendix C.1), documentation at the National Archives (Appendix C.2), reports of the Guam War Claims Review Commission (Appendix C.3), with Guam researchers (Appendix C.4), or in wartime newsreels (Appendix C.5).

Appendices D and E contain current and historic maps and photographs of the Chagui'an area. The georeferenced Chagui'an Massacre Site is shown on the topographic and military maps and historic aerial photographs. Section 4.2 provides details of how the location of the massacre was obtained. Appendix F provides details of the public meeting held at Yigo on 30 March 2015.

2.0 DESCRIPTION

2.1 SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is in the northern municipality of Yigo on the island of Guam, a U.S. Unincorporated Territory (Figure D-1a). The site encompasses 1.94 acres of mostly unoccupied and undeveloped land in a small rural community known as Chagui'an, the traditional Chamorro place name for the area. The Chagui'an Massacre Site is just north of Chalan Emsley, a small residential street diverging west off Guam Highway 9 approximately a kilometer northwest of the main entrance to Andersen Air Force Base. Access to the site is gained by proceeding roughly 880 m east on Chalan Emsley before turning north to traverse approximately 100 m through the thick jungle bordering the paved road. There are no known physical remains of the massacre (e.g., human remains, a trail, World War II artifacts). Regardless, the dense, wild tropical vegetation retains the area's 1944 appearance and sense of place, thus faithfully reflecting its historical association with the horrific slaughter of innocent Chamorros that occurred there. This setting continues to evoke the feeling and memories of the suffering of and sacrifices made by the indigenous population during the Japanese occupation of the island.

2.2 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is on the north-central plateau of Guam, the largest island in the Mariana archipelago and in Micronesia. Guam's northern interior consists of rugged limestone topography largely covered in dense tropical forest and dispersed residential settlements. There are no known pre-Contact archaeological sites, historic ranches, or other historic properties in the immediate vicinity of the massacre site.

During the first half of the 20th century, the Chagui'an area was heavily jungled and uninhabited. The local population may have entered the area to forage for economically useful plants or hunt coconut crabs and wild pigs. Travelers heading to Tarague (Talagi) to the north or to the south edge of the Yigo village area, traversed across Chagui'an via a bulcart trail (also called the Chagui'an Trail and Tarague Trail), "a much used unpaved road which ran from Yigo to Tarague point by way of Chaguian and Fineguayac" (Flores 1978).

The 1944 descriptions of the massacre site indicate the atrocity occurred beside this bulcart trail where it was shaded by several *dokdok* trees (breadfruit, *Artocarpus altilis*) (Flores 1978).¹ The slaughtered remains were found spread across a few hundred yards (Arnot and Johnson 1944a) in three (Perry 1944) or four (Arnot and Johnson 1944a) groups on both sides of the trail. With one group in an abandoned Ford truck, the remaining bodies are variously described as being in thickets alongside the one-way jungle road (Worden 1944), in an open bomb crater (Arnot and Johnson 1944b), in a clearing (Young in Josephy 1946:91), and in the weeds on both sides of the trail (Perry 1944).

¹ The transcript of the 1978 Flores oral history translates the Chamorro word *dokdok* as 'palm' but a breadfruit tree or *dokdok* is easily distinguished from any of the many palm species on Guam. It may be that the interviewer added the word 'palm' rather than Mr. Flores stating the trees were in the palm family.

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Since World War II, the area surrounding the site has been converted to largely undeveloped residential lots with some tracts of land used for cattle grazing. The Chagui'an Massacre Site remains undeveloped and retains the thick jungle growth and flat limestone topography analogous to that encountered by World War II soldiers. Except for a small clearing accommodating a single-family dwelling close to the southeast boundary, the site is covered with dense tropical vegetation (e.g., *Cocos nucifera*, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Epipremnum pinnatum*, *Leucaena leucocephala*, and *Nephrolepis* sp.).

Regardless of the relatively minor transformations of the surrounding landscape in the 70 years since 1944, the jungle continues to convey the feeling and association of the traumatic event that occurred at this location.

3.0 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local, regional, and national level under Criterion A. Chagui'an represents the intense suffering and hardship endured by the indigenous population (Chamorros) of the U.S. Unincorporated territory of Guam during the 31 month Japanese wartime occupation of the island. Of the many incidents of Japanese military brutality on Guam, the largest known single act of violence is the beheading of 45 Chamorros by the Imperial Japanese Army at Chagui'an. The massacre site exemplifies the atrocities committed on Micronesian populations in the Pacific Theater of Operations and epitomizes the tragic extremes that can be inflicted on small, marginalized, native populations without political authority or the prerogative of military sanction in global conflicts. Chagui'an is one of only a handful of war-related massacres of civilians that occurred on U.S. soil during World War II.

3.2 NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

During World War II's Pacific campaign, Micronesian islanders were victims of countless gruesome and appalling atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese military. Horrific acts of violence against innocent civilians occurred during the 1941–1944 Japanese occupation of the U.S. territory of Guam. In June of 1944, the U.S. military began the recapture of the island. By 31 July, after seizing Guam's beachhead, American soldiers began to drive northeast to flush out the retreating Imperial Japanese Army and secure the island. Pursuing the increasingly disorganized and dispersed Japanese forces through the dense jungle terrain and rugged limestone of Guam's interior, American troops entered the Chagui'an area on 8 August. As combat patrols from the 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment, 3rd Marine Division navigated up a bullcart trail through Chagui'an, they encountered the grisly scene of the decapitated bodies of 45 Chamorros.

The bodies were in the weeds on both sides of a trail, 6 in one group, 23 in another group, and 13 in another group. Most of the heads had been completely severed although some were still attached. Decomposition was well underway although the features were not beyond recognition. The men's hands were bound behind their backs and it was apparent from the positions of the bodies that they had been beheaded while in the traditional Japanese kneeling position. [Perry 1944]

Commander Perry (1944) reports that three other bodies (to total 45) were discovered nearby in the Salisbury area. Potentially due to the horror of the scene and the bodies being dispersed into at least three groups, military personnel and war journalists who witnessed the aftermath of the massacre provide different counts of the Chagui'an casualties.²

A gruesome depiction of the atrocity is provided by Private First Class Joe Young, a scout with the combat patrol, who states,

² As recorded in the official U.S. military report of the incident by Commander Perry (1944), this nomination counts the total number Chagui'an massacre victims as 45.

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Suddenly, we came to a clearing. There, spread out on the ground, were about forty bodies of young men. They had their legs drawn up against their chests and had their arms tied behind their backs. They lay in awkward positions—on their sides and their stomachs, and on their knees—like swollen, purple lumps. And none of them had heads, they had all been decapitated. The heads lay like bowling balls all over the place.

There was a truck nearby with more bodies and lopped-off heads in it. It looked as if the Japs had been loading all the bodies and heads into the truck, but had been frightened away and had left everything behind. [Josephy 1946:91]

Military reports and newspaper accounts relate that, before their execution by decapitation or shooting, the victim's hands were tied behind their back, some had their feet bound, and they were forced to kneel. "Large welts and tears on the backs" of some of the men indicates they were beaten before being killed (Worden 1944).³

The Chagui'an fatalities were identified as Chamorro men between 15 and 76 years old (Military Government of Guam Death Reports 1945). They "were in civilian clothes and none bore any indications that they were taking part or had taken part in the battle for Guam" (Worden 1944). Private First Class Young states there was a "beheaded woman in the truck" (Josephy 1946:91) but the remaining witnesses to the aftermath of the tragedy do not mention a woman, nor is a woman present in the Military Government of Guam Death Reports linked to the Chagui'an atrocity.

Most victims of the brutal slaughter appear to have been conscripted in groups from the recently Japanese-established Chamorro concentration camp at Manenggon in the central village of Yoña to transport staple food supplies and military materials northward to Japanese defensive outposts (Josephy 1946:91; Garcia 1978; Torre 2001; Blaz 2008:83). An oral history collected from Jesus Garcia, a surviving member of a group of Asan villagers sent to "haul rice and biscuit supplies in big sacks on top of carabaos [water buffalo] to Yigo," tells of how, around Mataguac (near Chagui'an), two of the men,

(for reasons not recalled by Mr. Garcia) hastily abandoned their carabaos and went with the guide toward the interior where Mataguac Spring was located. Mr. Garcia believes that his companions must have wandered into the cave area where the Japanese had build [sic] there [sic] last defences [General Obata's headquarters] and in so doing incurred the ire of the Japanese. A short time later, one Saipanese interpreter⁴ came to inform Mr. Garcia and his other companions that the two who had gone to the spring had been beheaded. [Garcia 1978]

³ Those Chamorros who were members of the Guam Insular Force Guard before the 1941 Japanese occupation of Guam were 'blacklisted' by their captors and were more likely to be executed or tortured.

⁴ As the Northern Mariana Islands had been administered by the Japanese since 1914, Chamorros from the island of Saipan were fluent in Japanese and served as interpreters for the Japanese wartime administration on Guam.

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A few days after depositing their supplies several miles east of Chagui'an⁵ and being joined by a conscripted labor group composed of Piti villagers, Mr. Garcia recalls how,

a Saipanese interpreter secretly advised them (the Guamanians)⁶ to escape as there were plans to kill all of them. Seizing upon a time when twilight had descended and when they were lightly guarded, the villagers started running toward the thick jungle undergrowth in the guarded area's outskirts. From Mr. Garcia's observations, most of the Piti villagers scampered toward the general area of Chaguian while he and his two companions from Yona moved towards the direction of Agafo Gumas [in Yigo].

. . . A few days later word got back to Manengon about the beheading of many Guamanians at Chaguian. Mr. Garcia presumes that among those killed were his co-prisoners from Piti who never got to Manengon Camp. [Garcia 1978]

The large number of massacre victims identified as from Piti village, and the one from Asan village (Military Government of Guam Death Reports 1945), concurs with Mr. Garcia's recollections. Many of the other executed men were identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz as being from his village of Yoña (Perry 1944). The Japanese soldiers forced Mr. Baza, owner of a Yoña ranch, to provide eighteen strong and vigorous young men and carabao for a trip to Yigo; none of whom were to return to their families (Garrido 1978). Some of these men were identified as being victims of the Chagui'an massacre (Garrido 1978).

Without any eyewitness accounts⁷ or survivors of the Chagui'an tragedy, the underlying reason for the gruesome murders must be interpreted within its historic context. Private First Class Young suggests the decapitated bodies found in the 1937 Ford truck (Flores 1978) parked on the bullcart trail were in the process of being moved (Joseph 1946:91) or perhaps the truck "was used to haul the victims to their doom" (Arnot and Johnson 1944a). At this stage of the war, it seems the retreating Japanese soldiers would have no spare time, extra energy, or reason to move 'enemy' bodies. Conceivably, the men were being transported away from General Obata's headquarters on the northeast side of Mount Mataguac (about 2.5 km south) to avoid U.S. forces congregating so close to the hideaway. As at least some of those massacred were escaping in the direction of Mataguac (Garcia 1978), it is possible they inadvertently got too close to the highly secret and vital Japanese command post, and were slaughtered to prevent disclosure of its location to American soldiers. However, there may not be a specific reason for the Chagui'an slaughter as in July and August of 1944 Japanese forces were inexplicably massacring scores of Chamorros.

The final disposition of the Chagui'an massacre victims is uncertain. The Marine Corps combat correspondent Joseph (1946:91) states, "the bodies were buried" but provides no other details. Commander Perry (1944) reports that the three bodies found nearby at Salisbury were

⁵ Near the south entrance of present day Andersen Air Force Base.

⁶ Just after World War II, Guam's Chamorro population were referred to as "Guamanians" to differentiate them from Chamorros of the Northern Mariana Islands.

⁷ The remarks section in the Military Government of Guam Death Reports (1945) states that the massacre was witnessed by Gabriel Flores Borja, a Chamorro from Saipan who served as a Japanese interpreter. If a written record of Borja's story of the massacre exists, it has never been located.

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“buried by a burial party” but does not give the location of the interment or mention what happened to the remaining men. Given that the Salisbury victims were certainly buried and that American soldiers and Chamorro friends and relatives knew about the atrocity, it is improbable that the remaining bodies were simply left in situ at the massacre site. However, family members of those killed may not have immediately known about their fate or were unable to travel north to Chagui'an in the tumultuous days following the American invasion when many Chamorros were still in internment camps. It is likely that the Chagui'an victims were buried but that in the aftermath of war, with countless bodies needing burial, their grave site went undocumented.

On 15 August 1944, about 2,000 Chamorros attended a requiem high mass preceded by a recitation of the rosary in memory of those massacred (Arnot and Johnson 1944b). Services were held by the only remaining Catholic priest on Guam, Father Oscar L. Calvo. The memorial service was filmed by Australian photojournalist, Damien P. Parer, who also filmed the bodies at the site of the atrocity (McDonald 2012:341). The massacre's historical significance continues to be remembered by the Chamorro population. On 12 April 2004, a memorial cross and signage listing the victim's names were erected to commemorate those who lost their lives at Chagui'an (Benevente 2014). This memorial park, a kilometer south of the massacre site, is administered by the Chagui'an Planning Committee and the Yigo Mayor's Office and owned by the Government of Guam.

3.2.1 Developmental History: Capture, Occupation, and Loss of Guam by Japanese Imperial Forces

The Mariana Islands' indigenous population, the Chamorros, inhabited Guam for over 3,000 years before the 1521 arrival of Ferdinand Magellan's expedition. Claimed by Spain in 1565, it was not until the mid-1600s that Spanish colonization of Guam began in earnest with the intent of spreading Catholicism and offering a provisioning port for its galleons on their lucrative Acapulco-to-Manila trade route. After 230 years of dramatic sociopolitical and cultural transformations, Spain ceded Guam to the U.S. at the end of the Spanish-American War while much of Micronesia, and the remainder of the Mariana archipelago, was purchased by Germany. By 1899, a U.S. Navy captain was serving as the Governor of Guam and commander of the island's small naval base. Japan entered Micronesia during World War I, in 1914, and eventually (in 1920) secured a mandate from the League of Nations to administer Micronesia's former German possessions, including the Northern Mariana Islands (Peattie 1988).

At the beginning of the World War II Pacific campaign, the Imperial Japanese Army invaded the U.S. Unincorporated territory of Guam with the goal of eliminating an enemy base in the midst of Japanese controlled Micronesia and expanding their outer perimeter to curtail the threats of aerial attacks on the Japanese home islands. Japanese bombardment of Guam began on 8 December 1941, just a few hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, as a part of a multi-prong attack against U.S. forces. Unfortified and with an insignificant force of about 400 U.S. soldiers and local men in the Insular Force Guard, the American Naval Commander soon surrendered Guam. Led by Major-General Tomitarō Horii, roughly 400 men with the Japanese Navy 5th Defense Force from Saipan and the 5,500 strong Japanese Army's South Seas Detachment assumed control of the island (Lodge 1954:8).

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Within days of the Japanese invasion, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief issued a proclamation to the Chamorros stating, “under the regulations of our Japanese authorities and my [sic] enjoy your daily life as we guarantee your lives and [will] never distress nor plunder your property” (Palomo 1984:31). Regardless, he continued by declaring,

Those who conduct any defiance and who act spy [sic] against our enterprise, shall be court-martialled and the Army shall take strict care to execute said criminals by shooting. [Palomo 1984:31]

The latter was impressed upon the island inhabitants when, in early 1942, they were forced to witness the Japanese execute two Chamorros for alleged theft and communication with an American captive (Palomo 1984:61).

Soon after the invasion, Japanese Army troops were deployed to Rabaul in Papua New Guinea leaving a token force to garrison Guam. As a rear base, the island became a staging area for Japanese troops and ships preparing for battle to the south and east. For the next 31 months, Guam was largely administered by the *Minseibu* (Department of Civil Affairs) under the Imperial Japanese Navy. Within the context of the Japanization policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere, the *Minseibu* pursued the objectives of maintaining peace and order, acquiring resources to develop a national defense system, and establishing military self-sufficiency (Peattie 1988; Higuchi 2013).

The Japanese assimilation process involved teaching the Japanese language at schools; banning English; confiscating radios, cars, firearms, and cameras; enforcing the use of Japanese customs through corporal punishment; and mass indoctrination in Japanese ideology by requiring attendance at movies, parades, and lectures. The Japanization of Guam’s 20,000 Chamorros, however, was more difficult to implement than initially assumed. Not only had the indigenous population been introduced to 40 years of democratic, liberal, and individualistic values in an American social and economic system but also, after centuries of Spanish rule, the island’s inhabitants were devout Catholics who would not easily succumb to replacing religion with political ideology or Jesus with the Japanese Emperor (Higuchi 2001). It soon became clear that, “the main goal of Japanization [on Guam] was eradicating forty years of American symbols, values, and ultimately, loyalty among the Chamorros” (Camacho 2011:44).

Fear of the new regime’s brutality, along with uncompensated seizures of buildings, evictions from homes, and confiscation of farmland, induced many Chamorros to flee the villages for their distant *lâncho siha* (ranches) where they relied on bartering and agriculture for subsistence. The local population was forced to supply monthly quotas of agricultural produce and livestock to feed the Japanese troops and officials. In addition, an obligatory number of Chamorros were required to work on Japanese farms and construction sites. Failure to meet these demands often resulted in brutal reprimands.

During the occupation, Japanese police and soldiers beat, tortured, and killed island inhabitants for genuine and alleged transgressions such as harboring American fugitives, operating radios, showing disrespect, or failing to deliver the mandated quantity of goods. By the middle of 1942, necessary provisions were becoming scarce for the local population due to the outpouring of

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food quotas and the Japanese commandeering additional desired goods (Palomo 1984:127). Deprivation and hunger became commonplace.

By late 1943, after American forces had taken the Gilberts and the Solomons, and were on the way to capturing the Marshalls and the Eastern Carolines, it became clear that Japanese military strength was deteriorating. The Japanese stance towards the Chamorros transformed from one of forced integration and assimilation to more direct commandeering of labor and resources to support Japanese military goals. With a shortage of provisions in Japan and U.S. attacks preventing Japanese transport ships from reaching Guam, the island's food supply rapidly dwindled. The suffering and hardship imposed upon the Chamorro population rose dramatically.

Increasing agricultural production to sustain the expanding occupation forces became a priority. The *Kaikontai* (Agriculture Development Unit) ruthlessly mobilized all able-bodied Chamorro women and children over twelve to toil from dawn to dusk as field hands. The *Setsueitai* (Navy Construction Company) anxiously strengthened Japanese defenses by building the Orote and Tiyan airfields and expanding fortifications. A labor force composed of Chamorro and indentured Okinawan and Korean men was forced to work night and day digging hundreds of underground air raid shelters, building barricades, hauling munitions, unloading ships, and constructing the airports. Throughout these desperate months, the *Setsueitai* and the *Kaikontai* treated the indigenous population with particular brutality.

By March 1944, under the increasing threat of an Allied invasion, some 13,000 Japanese Army units returned to reinforce the roughly 5,000 Japanese Naval forces and noncombatant construction and agricultural units on Guam (Lodge 1954:8, 196–197). The majority of the newly arrived soldiers were seasoned war veterans deployed from the 29th Division of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria. Guam's defense was under the command of General Takeshi Takashina, Commanding General of the 29th Division and the Southern Marianas Army Group, until his death on 28 July when General Hideyoshi Obata, Commanding General 31st Army, assumed command.

On 16 June 1944, the U.S. military began preliminary air and sea bombardment of Guam in preparation for the imminent invasion. Retaking Guam and controlling the northern Mariana islands was an important strategic military objective for U.S. forces (Rogers 1995:194–195). Capturing the Marianas would sever the communication and supply lines between Japan and its island holdings in the South and Central Pacific, provide a base for the B29 Superfortress bombers to initiate raids on Japan, supply a deepwater harbor for a forward naval base to support U.S. operations in Southeast Asia, and strike a significant blow to Japanese morale.

On 10 July, with the U.S. invasion imminent, General Takashina, ordered the evacuation of almost the entire Chamorro population⁸ from their homes to be forcibly marched to internment camps, the largest of which was along the Manenggon River, near the southeast coast. The intent of this exodus may have been to assemble the civilians for their own safety, to prevent them from

⁸ Chamorros conscripted to feed the soldiers and carry ammunition through the dangerous front lines or who successfully hid from the Japanese were not interned in the camps.

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aiding enemy forces, or to congregate them for slaughter. Ten to fifteen thousand people, from infants to the elderly, carrying whatever possessions they could manage, were marched to camps at bayonet point over the course of several days and nights. Japanese military personnel beat anyone who left the path for food, water, or to rest while those who could not keep up were left behind to die. With no food, shelter, latrines, or medical supplies, and in the height of the season of torrential rains, survival became the chief occupation of those in the squalid camps. Japanese guards recruited able-bodied men and boys from the camps to carry food and supplies to outposts and build evermore defenses. There are no records of how many people died en route to or at Manenggon and the other camps in which they remained until released by U.S. forces on 31 July.

On 8 July, the U.S. air attack escalated to persist for thirteen consecutive days, the longest preliminary aerial bombardment sustained by any Pacific island during World War II (Crowl 1960:320). By 21 July, Japanese coastal defenses were sufficiently damaged that U.S. forces could invade the southwest beaches with the 3rd Marine Division coming ashore on Asan Beach and the Army's 77th Infantry Division and 1st Provisional Brigade landing in Agat (Lodge 1954; Crowl 1960; Gailey 1988). The Japanese military tactic for the defense of Guam emphasized annihilation of the enemy at the invasion beaches. Met with fierce resistance, it was not until 29 July that the beachhead line was secure and the heavily fortified Orote Peninsula fell to the Americans.

The Japanese planned to make a stand in Guam's mountainous interior if they were defeated in the initial assault phase. Cut-off from supplies or reinforcements, their inland line soon collapsed and the exhausted, disorganized, and desperate Japanese troops retreated onto Guam's northern plateau for their final defense in the Mount Mataguac-Mount Santa Rosa area in Yigo. Accompanying the fleeing Japanese soldiers were Korean and Okinawan conscripted laborers and Japanese civilians who feared death at the hands of the American military.

U.S. forces pressed northward after the retreating enemy in heavy rain and thick jungle with the 3rd Marine Division on the west, the 77th Infantry Division to the east, and the 1st Provisional Brigade in the center. Assisting the soldiers were Chamorro scouts in the Local Security Patrol Force, or Combat Patrol, as well as K-9 dog platoons. After continual skirmishes, and fierce engagements at Mount Barrigada on 2 August and Mount Santa Rosa on 7 August, U.S. forces completed the drive north by reaching the cliffs above Tarague. General Roy S. Geiger announced the end of organized resistance on Guam on 10 August. A final small battle occurred on 11 August at the fortified command post of General Obata at the base of Mount Mataguac.

U.S. forces and the Combat Patrol undertook considerable reconnaissance efforts to capture the 9,000 Japanese soldiers refusing to surrender and remaining hidden within Guam's jungles. Small skirmishes and confrontations occurred throughout the island long after it was declared secure with holdouts tracked down through September 1945 and the last straggler discovered in 1972. After the death of 1,769 American forces, roughly 18,000 Japanese soldiers, and over a thousand Chamorros during the Battle of Guam, the island once again became a U.S. Island Command with the objective of providing support for the next phase of the Pacific war operations.

3.2.2 Historic Context: World War II Japanese Atrocities to Micronesian Populations

Pacific islanders were caught in the crossfire of some of World War II's heaviest fighting to endure appalling physical and psychological horrors. Despite the indigenous island populations'

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lack of political authority or the prerogative of military sanction, they were forcibly subjected into the turbulent and bloody conflict between two colonial powers that raged across the Pacific.

Whether their islands had been claimed by Japan since 1914 or during the Pacific campaign, indigenous inhabitants of Micronesia were regarded as racially inferior subjects of the Japanese Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Islanders suffered adversity in the form of food shortages, sexual slavery, forced arduous labor, and vicious brutality throughout the war (Mamara and Kaiuea 1979; White and Lindstrom 1989; Poyer et al. 2000; Falgout et al. 2007). These hardships were compounded by mandatory evacuations from home islands and the untold number of innocent civilians who lost their lives or were injured as casualties of war during fierce battles on the constricted islands. The most horrific savagery to native populations occurred in the last year of World War II when the Japanese Imperial Army recognized imminent defeat. In this atmosphere of fear and panic, Japanese organizational efficiency and social control completely collapsed and chaos reigned (Ineaga 1978; Dower 1986).

During the terrifying period when Japanese loss appeared inevitable and invasion was at hand, Micronesians were victims of countless gruesome and appalling atrocities perpetrated by Japanese military forces including torture, rape, and random executions. Micronesian populations became “mere tools to be utilized without regard to their safety or well-being” (Palomo 1984:168). On Chuuk, some 70 native women, already forced into prostitution by their captors, were mercilessly gunned down (Hicks 1995). On Nauru, 39 sufferers of Hansen’s disease were herded aboard a naval ship, ostensibly bound for safety on Pohnpei, which was intentionally shelled with those attempting to escape the doomed vessel shot to death (Tanaka 2010).

The most consistent instances of Japanese wartime atrocities inflicted on native islanders occurred on Guam, the largest of the Micronesian islands, where the native inhabitants were often “treated with suspicion” as the enemy (Camacho 2011). At least 1,170 civilians⁹, most of them Chamorro, died during the 31 months of the Japanese invasion, occupation, and American capture of the island with thousands more suffering debilitating physical and psychological harm (Palomo 1984, 1991; Palomo and Borja 1994; Blaz 2008; Babauta 2014). Some of the numbered dead were casualties of war or those who died of old age while the fate of others was a direct result of the beatings, torture, and other injustices inflicted upon them by Japanese soldiers.

Once the American pre-invasion bombing and strafing of Guam began on 16 June, the island broke into chaos. With the breakdown in military morale and discipline, Japanese atrocities to their Chamorro captives began in earnest. At times the desperate, fearful, and suspicious Japanese forces brutalized the Chamorros out of fear of intelligence reports being sent to the U.S., for refusing to divulge the whereabouts of the fugitive U.S. Navy radioman George Tweed, or other acts of espionage; but more often acts of violence were inflicted without provocation and for no apparent reason.

⁹ The War in the Pacific National Historical Park’s list of those who died during the invasion, occupation, and liberation of Guam (8 December 1941–10 August 1944), compiled by Guam Governor and Congress, is not divided into nationality or ethnicity, but rather listed as the ‘people of Guam’ (J. Richardson, Superintendent, War in the Pacific NHP, pers. comm., 26 February 2015).

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The Japanese military's harshest atrocities against the Chamorro people were the massacres of innocent civilians. The plight of the Chamorros in these final days before Guam was captured by the Americans is portrayed in the gruesome description of the Fena massacre that tells of the fate of those kept in Agat to supply food to Japanese soldiers.

On July 22, the day after the American landings on the beaches at As'an and Agat, most of the girls were taken to various caves in the area and given to the soldiers as a reward for fighting bravely or to encourage them to do so. The girls were gang raped throughout the night. The rapes continued even as the Americans were advancing into the area. To hide the crimes, soldiers threw hand grenades into the caves before they retreated. For the girls not in the caves or who were fortunate enough to escape, their plight was still not over. Many were simply shot down as they sought cover in the jungle. One small group of girls found an additional horror. They were lucky enough to get away, but when they tried to hide in a cave they found it littered with bloody body parts. They were the remnants of the men and boys who had also been kept behind at Agat. They had apparently been forced into the cave where soldiers tossed grenade after grenade in after them. [Blaz 2008:151]

Wholesale massacres of Chamorro men, women, and children by the Japanese Imperial Army in July of 1944 became frequent events on Guam. Father Jesus Baza Duenas, one of three Chamorro clergymen on Guam and an outspoken defender of his faith, along with three other Chamorros were beheaded 12 July after days of interrogation and torture. Eleven Chamorros were bayoneted to death in the capital of Hagåtña with two teenagers escaping the onslaught by feigning death. In two separate infamous massacres that occurred in Merizo, one at Tinta the other at Faha, villagers assigned to work crews were ushered into caves under the pretense of being offered haven from artillery shells. Japanese soldiers lobbed grenades in after them and bayoneted those who survived the explosions. At Tinta (NRHP No. 91001720), fourteen of the 30 Chamorro victims escaped to tell of the atrocities. All of the 30 men at Faha perished (NRHP No. 91001091). Of these brutal atrocities, the massacre at Chagui'an claimed the most victims.

Stories of the hardships and atrocities endured by their family, friends, and island nations during World War II continue to be solemnly passed down over the generations and commemorated year after year in the islands of Micronesia. Islanders remember World War II as a traumatic time when they were pawns in their own homeland, at the mercy of harsh military masters regardless of whether their islands were a Japanese colonial holding or a U.S. colony seized by the Japanese military. At times islanders speak of the quieter early years of the war or of their initial loyalty to Japan or the U.S., some even fighting on behalf of one side or the other. Many also point out that they were caught in the crossfire of a war not of their making but being fought by two colonial nations. For Micronesian islanders, the Pacific campaign was a time of hardships endured while serving others' colonial and wartime agendas. This was especially so in the final months of the conflict when adversity, starvation, and loss were rampant and pervasive. Far too common are the tragic stories of the deaths of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, daughters, and sons, each narrative seeming to bear more tragedy than the next. The pinnacle in these recountings of wartime suffering are the massacre narratives in which the senseless brutality against innocent islanders removed loved ones forever from the lives of their families.

4.0 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

4.1 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Chagui'an Massacre Site is indicated by the polygon on the accompanying USGS topographic maps (Figures D.1a and D.1b). The boundary is centered on UTM reference point 271558E, 1501302N (projection WGS1984 UTM Zone 55N) and has a site diameter of 100 m to encompass 1.94 acres. This boundary includes portions of eight privately-owned residential lots: L7125-17-1, L7125-17-R1, L7125-17-R/W, L7125-R23-R/W, L7125-24, L7125-R28, L7125-25, and L7125-28 (Figure D.1d).

4.2 BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Chagui'an Massacre Site location and boundary were established through Geographic Information System (GIS)-based spatial analysis of primary historical sources produced by those who first encountered the massacre. These sources include the U.S. 3rd Marine Division conducting the reconnaissance of Guam's northern plateau during August 1944 and the war correspondents who visited the site immediately after its discovery.

The 3rd Marine Division provided specific data of the massacre site location on the 1942–1944 U.S. Marine Corps Special Air and Gunnery Target topographic quadrangle maps (Special Grid Maps) (Figure D-2b); Situation Overlay maps based on the Special Grid Maps (Figures D-2c and D-2d); and daily field logs (D-2 Journals). The Situation Overlay maps were produced by World War II U.S. ground troops to notate and mark troop movements, enemy encountered, and other findings to detail the information contained in their daily field logs. U.S. troops recorded this information directly onto sheets traced from the Special Grid Maps; hence, the Situation Overlay maps are based on the Special Grid Map's polyconic projection system.

The location of the Chagui'an massacre was first recorded in the 8 August D-2 Journals of the 3rd Marine Division's 21st Regiment as in the vicinity of Grid 788W with a later, more secure reference to the location as Grid 772E. On 9 and 10 August, troops from the 3rd Marine Division produced two Situation Overlay Maps that firmly placed the location of the discovered bodies along the Chagui'an bullcart trail, a known jungle access trail displayed on other maps of the period.

This historic spatial information was analyzed and compared with other historic imagery of the time (i.e., a 1944 U.S. Army Island of Guam map [Figure D-2.a] and 1940s military aerial photograph [Figure D-2f]). This combined material was georeferenced using ESRI ArcGIS, Version 10.2, with the 1984 World Geodetic System (WGS84) datum and a projection of Zone 55 North. Point locations from the historic maps (e.g., known datums, major natural features) were spatially linked to the same features on contemporary USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle maps and 2011 National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial photography. This georeferencing process verified the location of the massacre site in relation to contemporary maps with a potential error of 8 m, based on the Root Mean Square (RMS) value. The potential error of 8 m was considered favorable considering the inherent difficulties in pinpointing exact locations on contemporary maps using historical topographic quadrangles, which are not georeferenced to a

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current geographic datum or projection and often do not match more accurate modern coordinate systems.

The GIS-verified massacre site location was navigated to in the field using a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) device. An archaeological survey was conducted of the georeferenced site location, but no physical remains of the massacre event or the original bullcart trail accessed by the 21st Regiment were encountered. Many trails and features dating to the World War II period are now overgrown in vegetation or were re-aligned, destroyed, or covered during modern development projects.

Due to the lack of physical remains or identifiable landscape features at the GIS-verified location, the site boundary was chosen based on verbal descriptions found in primary sources of the Chagui'an massacre. Commander Perry and wartime correspondents who visited the site within days of its initial discovery indicate that the bodies were distributed in several clusters. In their subsequent newspaper articles, the journalists describe the discovered bodies as being about “10 yards from the road” (Worden 1944) and scattered “down the jungle trail a few hundred yards” with one group in an abandoned truck (Arnot and Johnson 1944a; 1944b). The site boundary was therefore expanded to encompass the limits of the discovered bodies by extending it out in a 50 m radius from the site’s center point.

The Chagui'an Massacre Site is a 100 m diameter circle centered on the point identified through geospatial techniques. Five UTM references for the site are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. UTM References for the Chagui'an Massacre Site*

Location	Easting	Northing
Center point	271558.8	1501302.5
North edge	271558.5	1501301.9
East edge	271607.8	1501301.8
South edge	271557.8	1501251.9
West edge	271508.0	1501301.6

*WGS84 datum, projection Zone 55N

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APPENDIX A: PRIMARY ACCOUNTS OF THE CHAGUI'AN MASSACRE

There are no eyewitness accounts of the Chagui'an massacre as all the participants died in the event or in the ensuing Battle of Guam. U.S. military personnel (Appendices A.1 and A.2) and wartime correspondents (Appendices A.1 and A.3) provide primary anecdotes of the discovery of the bodies by advancing U.S. troops and its immediate aftermath. Oral histories (Appendices A.1 and A.4) of those Chamorros who lived through the horrific events of 1944 provide insight into the events leading up to the massacre.

A.1 BOOKS

A.1.1 Bisita Guam

Blaz, B. 2008 *Bisita Guam: Let Us Remember Nihi Ta Hasso: Remembrances of the Occupation Years in World War II*. MARC Educational Series No. 30, Richard F. Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center, University of Guam, Mangilao, Guam.

Ben Blaz, a 13 year old in the Manenggon concentration camp, describes Japanese soldiers arriving to choose Chamorros for the dreaded job of carrying ammunition; a task many knew would end in death. An oral history recounted to David Lotz (Appendix A.4) identifies the event described here as the one in which those who would die at Chagui'an were chosen.

One day, I saw a lone coconut up in a tree. How it got missed, I don't know, because we were forever on the lookout for food. But seeing it, I did not hesitate. I shimmied up the tree for what the family would consider a prize. Normally, this would be a two-person operation, one to go up the tree, the second to gather the coconut when it was dropped down. But I didn't have time to get help for fear someone else would spot it. Nor could I snap it off and let it drop lest somebody heard it hit and made off with it. Instead, I twirled the nut so it came off in my hand. My intention was to climb down with it.

At that point, Japanese soldiers came into the camp. I didn't know it, but they were looking for ammunition carriers. Our instinct, however, was to give the Japanese a wide berth, so I decided to stay in the tree, holding the coconut in my hands and the tree trunk with my knees and lower legs.

The soldiers took their time as they pointed indiscriminately to first one male and then another whom they saw standing around. It was completely hit or miss. The one person they would undoubtedly have picked was me, since they would have thought that I had purposely climbed the tree to hide from them. That wasn't the reason I climbed the tree, but that was certainly what I was doing there. But grace was on my side, and they didn't look up. My legs grew painfully tired from trying to hold on. I felt that at any second they could give out. But I dared not drop the coconut so I could grasp the tree with my arms for fear of giving myself away. My legs felt like sharp, hot needles were being thrust into them. Then, they simply went numb so the only way I knew I was still holding on was the fact that I wasn't falling.

Finally, the Japanese left, taking their victims with them, and I was able to make it back down to the ground. I was elated that not only had I evaded the

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Japanese but that I had gotten the coconut as well. What I couldn't know was that would be the last time I would see the men and boys the soldiers marched off. It was only during the battle that we surmised what was happening. It was only then that we realized the true horror of what it meant to be an ammo carrier. And it was only that coconut, strong legs, and God's grace that saved me from being one of them. [Blaz 2008:82-84]



MARC Educational Series No. 30

In collaboration with the author, Ben Blaz, The Richard F. Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center is pleased to publish this book about a very difficult, but memorable, period in Guam's history.

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University of Guam



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ISBN: 978-0-9665238-3-6

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 08-93161

First printing: July 2008

Printed by Graphic Center, Inc. Guam U.S.A.

spare their own men to constantly resupply the front line troops with munitions. So they conscripted Chamorro men and boys to do the jobs. While the Japanese soldiers were dug into trenches or taking cover in caves, the ammunition carriers were running through the fusillades of aerial and naval bombardments to continue resupplying the rapidly depleting bullets, shells and grenades. When the Americans got close enough, they were easy targets caught out in the open. If it weren't the Americans shooting at them, they could easily be caught in the Japanese crossfire as battle lines rapidly flexed under the American onslaught. Finally, any Chamorros who survived all that and successfully refilled the arms stockpiles were routinely killed by the Japanese — often by beheading — to ensure that there was no one to tell the Americans where the stockpiles were.

I was almost picked to be an ammo carrier — only God, good luck, and a coconut interceded. This occurred when the Japanese had already relocated us to the concentration camps just prior to the American invasion. Our camp was in the Manenggon Valley.

Food had been chronically short during the later stages of the occupation, due in large part to the fact that so much of our time was taken up with the various projects for the Japanese that our own farms had suffered. Once we were in the camps, even this meager resource was denied us.

One day, I saw a lone coconut up in a tree. How it got missed, I don't know, because we were forever on the lookout for food. But seeing it, I did not hesitate. I shimmied up the tree for what the family would consider a prize. Normally, this would be a two-person operation, one to go up the tree, the second to gather the coconut

when it was dropped down. But I didn't have time to get help for fear someone else would spot it. Nor could I snap it off and let it drop lest somebody heard it hit and made off with it. Instead, I twirled the nut so it came off in my hand. My intention was to climb down with it.

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Finally, the Japanese left, taking their victims with them, and I was able to make it back down to the ground. I was elated that not only had I evaded the Japanese but that I had gotten the coconut as well. What I couldn't know was that would be the last time I would see the men and boys the soldiers marched off. It was only during

the battle that we surmised what was happening. It was only then that we realized the true horror of what it meant to be an ammo carrier. And it was only that coconut, strong legs, and God's grace that saved me from being one of them.

4.

Before we learned the hell that it was to be an ammunition bearer, the most feared job was building the barricades in Asan and Agat bays. The purpose of the barricades was to disrupt, if not outright prevent, American landing craft from depositing the Marines on the landing beaches. How the Japanese knew that the Americans would land at Asan and Agat, I do not know. One would think they would assume the Americans would follow the same route they had and land at Agaña and Tumon Bays. Perhaps the Japanese learned from their own mistakes. They might have decided that, had there been a large enough defensive force on Guam, their own landings might have been anything but routine, and they might have concluded the Americans would not repeat that mistake. I do not know. But the Japanese guessed correctly. From the point of view of us laborers, it really made no difference where they put the barricades. It was pure hell in any event.

I had mixed feelings about all the projects I worked on, feelings that my co-workers shared. Certainly, after the landings, we were grateful that the Americans had come back. And we were thankful as well that our work had cost no American lives. We learned after the liberation that demolition teams had come in before the landings

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A.1.2 The Long and the Short and the Tall

Josephy, A.M.

1946 *The Long and the Short and the Tall: The Story of a Marine Combat Unit in the Pacific*.
Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

Private First Class Joe Young, a scout for H&S Company, 2nd Battalion, 21st Regiment, was one of the scouts who encountered the Chagui'an massacre. He told the Marine Corps combat correspondent, A.M. Josephy, the events of 8 August. Young relates,

The jungle was very thick. It was quiet and ghostly. And it might have been my imagination, but there was a bad smell in the air.

Suddenly, we came to a clearing. There, spread out on the ground, were about forty bodies of young men. They had their legs drawn up against their chests and had their arms tied behind their backs. They lay in awkward position—on their sides and their stomachs, and on their knees—like swollen, purple lumps. And none of them had heads, they had all been decapitated. The heads lay like bowling balls all over the place.

There was a truck nearby with more bodies and lopped-off heads in it. It looked as if the Jap had been loading all the bodies and heads into the truck, but had been frightened away and had left everything behind.

At first, . . . we thought they were Jap soldiers, killed by their own men in some sort of harakiri business. But then, by the clothes, we knew they were young Chamorran men. There was one beheaded woman in the truck.
[Josephy 1946:91]

THE
LONG
AND THE
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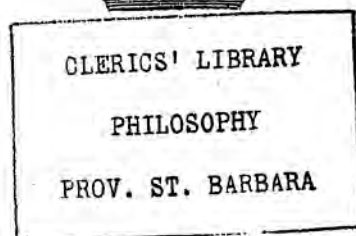
The Story of a Marine Combat Unit in the Pacific

By ALVIN M. JOSEPHY, JR.

INTRODUCTION BY GENERAL A. A. VANDEGRIFT

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MARINE CORPS COMBAT PHOTOGRAPHERS

ALFRED A. KNOPF : *New York 1946*



left, and were then going to turn and come back into our own lines. The jungle was very thick. It was quiet and ghostly. And it might have been my imagination, but there was a bad smell in the air.

"Suddenly we came to a clearing. There, spread out on the ground, were about forty bodies of young men. They had their legs drawn up against their chests and had their arms tied behind their backs. They lay in awkward positions—on their sides and their stomachs, and on their knees—like swollen, purple lumps. And none of them had heads, they had all been decapitated. The heads lay like bowling balls all over the place.

"There was a truck nearby with more bodies and lopped-off heads in it. It looked as if the Japs had been loading all the bodies and heads into the truck, but had been frightened away and had left everything behind.

"At first," Young went on, "we thought they were Jap soldiers, killed by their own men in some sort of harakiri business. But then, by the clothes, we knew they were young Chamorran men. There was one beheaded woman in the truck."

Before the bodies were buried, many of us visited the frightful scene and saw the victims of the Jap atrocity. A Guamanian youth told us they were men who had been taken from the concentration camps, charged with being American spies.

"That's the Japanese way of bringing civilization to people!" he said bitterly.

Later we told a Jap prisoner about the atrocity. He clucked his tongue and shook his head sadly.

"It was the work of Obuka," he said. "He is a bandit—a beast."

The Guamanian people agreed that Obuka, who had been head of the Jap secret police on the island, was their worst enemy. He was supposed to be still alive. Obuka, the people told us, was feared even by the Japanese.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.1.3 Kokoda Front Line

McDonald, N.

2012 *Kokoda Front Line*. Hachette Australia, Sydney.

Damien P. Parer, a legendary Australian war correspondent and photographer, witnessed the aftermath of the Chagui'an massacre. During research for a biography of Parer, *Kokoda Front Line*, McDonald encountered significant primary material about the event. McDonald first quotes Private First Class Young from Josephy's book, then tells Parer's story.

The following morning another patrol found twenty-one more dead Chamorros nearby. Parer's faint pencil notes describing the sequence he filmed are, in their own way, as chilling as the scout's account:

Roll 1. 9 August

- (1) Long shot 3 men (one in foreground no head)
- (2) Big (close up) ground level head
- (3) Close up bound hands
- (4) Head and bound legs
- (5) Head again
- (6) Pan shot 7 older bodies
- (7) Close up withered hands.

In the same buff-coloured notebook are Damien's fragmentary notes from a briefing by Commander Roger Perry:

42 of 45 beheaded by Japs on Guam definitely identified as American natives. They were chammeros [sic]. Some are believed to have been personnel of US Regular Naval Force on Guam. All had been forced to serve as labourers for the enemy garrison. Japs probably believed natives knew too much about their defense and when military situation became critical they decided to dispose of natives.

None of Parer's surviving letters explain why he chose to film this atrocity. Certainly newsreels in 1944 were becoming more explicit, so perhaps he intended to submit it to Paramount. But a still taken by US marine corps photographer Robert Simpson shows Parer with a 16mm camera on his tripod, yet all newsreel cameramen shot in 35mm. Possibly one of the senior American officers had asked Damien to film the atrocity for the record. The US marine corps cameramen were very young and it would be natural to ask the veteran to handle such a difficult assignment.

This footage has just been found in the National Archives in Washington DC, and conforms exactly to Parer's notes. The two-minute sequence is very grim, but Parer treated the horror with great sensitivity. Only a few bodies and severed heads are shown; the pan mentioned in the notes is reverently slow. The compositions evoke the style of a Renaissance painting depicting the sufferings of the martyrs. Over one body we see the shadows from the leaves of an overhanging tree. Clearly Damien was interpreting these events, not just supplying photographic evidence. [McDonald 2012:339, 342].

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

McDonald's book (2012:340–341) includes three frame enlargements of the massacre and three from what is likely the mass for the victims from Parer's 35mm newsreel. According to McDonald (2012:362), these photographs are from a "warped 35mm viewing print (hence the slight distortion) at the National Archives, discovered by my researcher Sarah Pickup." The Chagui'an film was dubbed by Ron Huban of Imagewide, Bondi Junction, Sydney from a script written by Ted Genock, a Paramount newsreel cameraman and friend of Parer (McDonald 2012:362).

KOKODA FRONT LINE

NEIL McDONALD

 hachette
AUSTRALIA
2012

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president of Paramount Pictures. I think he will be very pleased with this memento of his son's activities out in the Pacific.'

Ted also had news of their mutual friend George Silk. 'I see from *Time* that George Silk came in on a British glider on the south of France landings. As is usual with the tactical entrance of a glider they had a pretty severe crack up and I think George feels himself pretty lucky to get out of it alive. However, you know George. He came up and is still smiling.'



Marie was now listening regularly to Chester Wilmot on the BBC shortwave. ABC general manager, Colonel Charles Moses, had learned that Blamey planned to use the *Manpower Act* to force Wilmot into the army. 'A latrine unit was waiting,' Moses recalled. He had promptly cabled the BBC to tell them Wilmot was available. Blamey still refused to agree to Wilmot leaving Australia. But Chester seems to have found the evidence needed to expose Blamey's involvement in the picture fraud — possibly from Damien himself. Wilmot threatened to go public if Blamey continued to oppose his acceptance of the BBC offer. The commander-in-chief was forced to give in.

About this time, Parer filmed the grimmest story of his career. Guam was an American possession and the Chamorros (the native population of the island) were intensely loyal to the United States. When the Japanese captured the territory, they had treated the community leaders with typical brutality. One man had been publicly castrated and then murdered in front of his entire family, another was savagely flogged in the main square of the capital. Until the invasion, these horrors had been confined to selected individuals. Now a patrol from the 21st Marine Division discovered evidence of mass killings. One of the marine scouts described the scene:

There spread out on the ground were about 40 bodies of young men. They had their legs drawn up against their chests and had their arms tied behind their backs. They lay in awkward positions — on their sides and their stomachs and on their knees — like swollen purple lumps.

And none of them had heads — they had all been decapitated. Their heads lay like bowling balls all over the place.

There was a truck nearby with more bodies and lopped off heads in it. It looked as if the Japs had been loading all the bodies and the heads into the truck and had been frightened away and had left everything behind.

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Parer filming on Guam, taken by Robert Simpson, U.S. Marine Corps. It may have been taken while he was filming the massacre of the Chamorros.

Courtesy Cornia Anderson

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Three frame enlargements from Parer's film of the massacre of the Chamorros.



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Three further frame enlargements from a sequence on the same 35mm reel. It is almost certainly a requiem mass for the victims.



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This footage has just been found in the National Archives in Washington DC, and conforms exactly to Parer's notes. The two-minute sequence is very grim, but Parer treated the horror with great sensitivity. Only a few bodies and severed heads are shown; the pan mentioned in the notes is reverently slow. The compositions evoke the style of a Renaissance painting depicting the sufferings of the martyrs. Over one body we see the shadows from the leaves of an overhanging tree. Clearly Damien was interpreting these events, not just supplying photographic evidence.

By now Parer would have heard from Denis Warner and Eugene Smith about the mass suicide of Japanese civilians on Saipan. When Smith heard about Damien's death, he was carrying with him a worn copy of *Life* containing his (Smith's) shot of a marine holding a surviving baby they had found under a bush. 'The eyes were sockets of pus covered with clinging flies ... and the little body was covered with scratches,' he was to write later. Smith believed Damien 'would have looked at the pictures and understood what [he] was doing'. Almost certainly these events had been described to Parer over one of their early morning cups of tea on the beach. Now confronted by the worst atrocity he had ever seen, Parer felt compelled to create his own visual requiem for the victims.



Ted Genock was worried. When Damien first outlined his ideas about 'a more personalised coverage', Ted had suggested he combine it with some 'subjective camera reporting'. The columns written by American Ernie Pyle, detailing the experiences of individual soldiers in North Africa and Italy, had proved immensely popular. Genock thought Damien could do the same in the newsreels. After seeing the Guam film, Genock was less sure. The footage was just as impressive as the Salamaua and Kokoda material and Paramount's editors had given it a full reel. As well, Genock had intensified the subjectivity of the camerawork by coupling it with a

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Interviews with Brian 'Black Jack' Walker, Harry Suthons, 'Torchy' Uren (from ABC script, *The Legend of Damien Parer*). Dope sheets, AWM; outline by Damien Parer for Melbourne *Herald*, AWM. See also *None Shall Survive*, pp. 60, 63, 68, 93, 99; Lex MacAuley, *Battle of the Bismarck Sea*, St Martin's Press, 1991.

20 The Department represents your country, Mr Parer

Interviews with George Silk, Ken G. Hall. Parer diaries, Parer papers; Parer to Anderson, Alan Anderson Papers; personnel files: Alan Anderson, George Silk, Damien Parer, Australian Archives (SP 109/16).

21 Not a man looked at the camera

Interviews with John Lewin, John Winterflood, Colin 'Scotty' McMillan, Dr Fred Street, Arthur Littler, Sir Ivor Hele, Ken G. Hall, Terry Banks, John Moran. Correspondence: Damien Parer to John Lewin, fragment in possession of the author; Damien Parer to George Silk, George Silk papers; Parer diaries, Parer papers; dope sheets; War Diary 2/3rd Independent Company, AWM. See also Gavin Fry, *Ivor Hele, The Soldier's Artist*, AWM, 1984; David Dexter, *The New Guinea Offensives*, AWM, 1968.

22 These missions in the jungle aren't very spectacular

Parer diaries 9–11 November, 15–24 December 1943, February–March 1944. Correspondence: Frank Hurley to Damien Parer, Parer papers, Mitchell Library. Damien Parer to Ron Maslyn Williams, 6 December 1943 (Allan's letter enclosed), Maslyn Williams papers, National Library of Australia.

23 I suppose I'll marry you

Interviews with Elizabeth Marie Parer, Olive Cotton, Father Ferdinand (Adrian) Parer, Ron Maslyn Williams. Correspondence: Damien Parer to Ron Maslyn Williams, 13 November, 16 December 1943, Maslyn Williams papers, National Library; Mervyn Scales to A. W. Bazley, 6 July 1949, AWM 84389; Damien Parer to his wife, April 1944; Elizabeth Marie Parer to Damien Parer, 31 July 1944, Parer papers, Mitchell Library.

24 Peak moments

Interviews with Denis Warner, Elizabeth Marie Parer, Carl Mydans, Robert Thaman, Robert Sherrod, John Brennan (ABC for *Legend of Damien Parer*). Correspondence: Damien Parer to Elizabeth Marie Parer, 3, 30 July; 19 August; 14 September, 1944. Undated notes identified as made on Peleliu–Guam notebook. Ted Genock to Damien Parer 1 September; Damien Parer to Ted Genock 2 September; Parer papers, Mitchell Library; Guam dope sheet, National Archives, Washington; W. Eugene Smith to his wife, 21, 28 September, 1944, Eugene Smith Archives, Center for Creative Photography, Tucson, Arizona. *Bulletin* articles by John Brennan, October–November 1944. See also Harry Gailey *The Liberation of Guam*, Presidio Press, California, 1988, p. 184; George McMillan, *The Old Breed: A History of the First Marine Division*, Zengar, 1949, reprinted 1979; Denis Warner, *Out of the Gun*, Hutchinson, 1956; Denis Warner, Peggy Warner, *The Sacred Warriors*, Van Nostrand; Jim Hughes, *W. Eugene Smith — The Life and Work of an American Photographer*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1989; W. Eugene Smith, *Let Truth be the Prejudice*, with a profile by Ben Maddow, *Aperture*, 1985. The photographs on pp. 340–41 come from a warped 35mm viewing print (hence the slight distortion) at the National Archives, discovered by my researcher Sarah Pickup. The images conform exactly to Parer's notes and are a major discovery. The dubbing was by Ron Huban of Imagewide, Bondi Junction, Sydney. (My colleague at the ANU's School of Pacific Studies, Wakaho Higuchi, is currently researching the Japanese occupation of Guam.)

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.2 MILITARY RECORDS

The variation in body counts and location of the Chagui'an massacre that is provided in these U.S. military field journals and reports is likely due to their transcription during the heat of combat.

A.2.1 D-2 Journals and Special Action Reports

D-2 Journal, Third Marine Division, From: 1401, 8 August 1944, To: 1400 9 August 1944 Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56, Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

pg. 1 – *Time* 1505, *Serial* 4 Fr. 21st Marines: 21st combat patrol located truck vicinity 788-RW with 20 Chamorros hands tied behind back and decapitated. Exact location to be reported later. FILE #2.

pg. 2 - *Time* 1655, *Serial* 8 Fr. Duplex 2: Location of truck with decapitated chamorros est at 788-W. No enemy contacts today. Later: actual location 788-B and total number is 45. *Action Taken* C-2

pg. 3 – *Time In* 0925, *Serial* 22, *Time Dated* 0745 Fr. CO, 21st Marines: Patrols for 8 Aug met no enemy forces in sector, two patrols found 40-45 natives with heads severed from bodies at 772E, their hands were tied behind their backs and some had their feet tied many were bayoneted or had been shot. At least 19 were completely decapitated. A Jap truck was also in vicinity. 11 Japs killed during day near 3dBn bivouac at 772Y. Two combat patrols operating in regimental sector on 9 Aug. FILE #13

Special Action Report, Headquarters, Second Battalion, Ninth Marines, Third Marine Division, Fleet Marine force, In the Field. 15 August 1944. Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56, Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

pg. 7 - 8 August 0700_In accordance with the Regimental attack order the Battalion moved out at 0700 following 3-9 to seize objective D-5 and the North end of GUAM, 1430 the Battalion had reached position at 772 Y on D-5. 1800 the Battalion perimeter was dug in at 774 H. Two night infiltrators were handled as usual. Eight beheaded Chamorros were located in the Battalion perimeter. They had apparently been dead two or three days.

D-2 Periodic Report No. 85, From: 07 1401K Aug 44 To: 08 1400K Aug 44, Dated: 08 1500K Aug 44, Headquarters 3dMarine Div, FMF, In the Field. Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56, Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

21st Marine Sector: On 7 August there were no enemy contacts until 1730 when one enemy squad was observed in 786-F and another in 786-W. At 0445 a group of Japs approached the right flank of 3-21. Artillery fire was brought down on them. No reports of enemy contacts has been received from patrols in area patrolled by 21st Marines shown on attached overlay but one patrol found a truck containing 20 Chamorros with their hands tied behind their backs at 788-W. All had been decapitated.

D-2 Journal, Third Marine Division. From: 0001, 9 August 1944, To: 2400, 9 August 1944
Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56,
Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

pg. 1 – *Time* 805, *Serial* 5 Fr: CO 21st Mar. Patrols for 8 Aug met no enemy forces in sector, two patrols found 40-45 natives with heads severed from bodies at 772E, their hands were tied behind their back and some had their feet tied, many were bayoneted or had been shot. At least 18 were completely decapitated. A Jap truck was also in vicinity. 11 Japs killed during day near 3rd Bn bivouac at 772Y. Two combat patrols operating in regimental sector on 9 august.

D-2 Periodic Report No. 86. From: 08 1401K Aug 44 To: 09 1400K Aug 44, Dated: 09 1500K Aug 44, Headquarters 3dMarine Div, FMF, In the Field. Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56, Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

21st Marine Sector: Patrols made no contacts on the 8th in their assigned sector. The number of murdered natives was increased to 45 by the report of another patrol which came in later and reported finding 25 dead in 772-E. 11 Japs were killed near [XX] bivouac are at 772-X. At 0800, 12 Japs were observed moving W at 786-W.

Unit Journal. 3-21. From: 2400 To 2400 9 Aug 44. Records of the United States Marine Corps Operation in World War II, Guam. Reg. 127, Box 56, Folder A17-1. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

1800 – Blue combat patrol returned; Report: 90% of patrol through dense jungle. Patrol started on 105° AZ came out 400 yds on other side of jungle. Patrol then turned to 30° AZ – crossed open field discovered trail running N.E., followed it to 773A. At 772E a Jap truck was found with 30 natives in it. Natives heads had been cut off and could not have been dead more than 24 hrs. On return patrol [XX] undetermined no of Japs and killed 3.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

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Res. 127 / Box 50
FHM A17-1

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND/MDM-D

REG/reb

004011

SECOND BATTALION, NINTH MARINES,
THIRD MARINE DIVISION, FLEET MARINE FORCE,
IN THE FIELD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

15 August, 1944.

From: CO.
To : CG, 3dMarDiv.
Via: CO, 9th Mar.
Subject: Special action report.

References: (a) CG 3dMarDiv Ltr dtd 29 May, 1944.
(b) Special Air & Gunnery Target Map GUAM, 1:20,000.

1. In accordance with instructions contained in reference (a) the following report is submitted to cover operations of this organization during the period of 21 July to 12 August. All map locations refer to reference (b).

I INITIAL LANDING

21 July The Battalion 1st wave (9th wave Regimental Landing Schedule) landed on Beach Blue at 0930. All assault troops and Battalion Headquarters landed successfully by 1005. One E Co Rifle squad was attached to 3-9 at 0945 to assist that organization in reduction of resistance on ASAN POINT RIDGE. Both assault companies (E and F) encountered minor resistance in seizing Battalion objectives D-a and D-b. All waves were subject to enemy mortar fire and sporadic machine gun fire during the advance from the edge of the reef to Battalion objective D-b. Battalion control and communications were not completely established until approximately 1200 due to enemy resistance. Assault companies were in position to advance by 1200 and passed through 3-9 to Attack and seize Battalion objective D-c at 1500. Objective D-c was seized by the right assault company against moderate opposition by 1700. F Co on the left reached the hilly position 150 yards short of the line D-c and became involved in a heavy fire fight with enemy units on the line D-c. Under Machine Gun and mortar covering fires the F Co right platoon reached objective D-c. Just prior to dark this platoon was withdrawn to effect contact with the left assault platoon which held up 150 yards short of the objective to maintain contact with 1-9 on the left. The Battalion Commander issued the night defense order at 1830 and Battalion dug in for night with a pocket of resistance separating the two assault companies. Infiltration constituted the only enemy action attempts during the night.

22 July, preceded by a ten minute Mortar and Artillery preparation, Battalion attacked, at 0730 with E Co on right, F Co on left and seized objectives D-2 and D-3a in Zone of Action against light resistance. 1400 Battalion attacked with E Co on right G Co on left and

-1-

SECRET

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

6 August 0745 two platoons, G Co, supported by tanks, moved out to destroy enemy road block at RJ 671 F and K. This mission was accomplished by 0830, one enemy tank being destroyed during the action, fifteen Japs killed, and one G Co platoon leader wounded.

1045 Battalion attacked to seize objective D-4c (RJ 358) reaching there at about 1500 through light resistance. At about 1630 patrols made contact with L-9 and the Army on the left and right respectively and by 1830 the Battalion line was established on objective D-4c. Our left flank was in contact with L-9 and a two hundred yard gap separated the right company from the Army flank. Enemy infiltrations during the night were unsuccessful. Day's total, 93 Nips.

7 August 0800 the Battalion attacked to seize objective D-4 and by 1800 had dug in for night in the vicinity of TA 739 W. Minor encounters killed ten Japs during the day and night.

8 August 0700 In accordance with the Regimental attack order the Battalion moved out at 0700 following S-9 to seize objective D-5 and the North end of GUAM. 1430 the Battalion had reached position at 772 Y on D-5. 1800 the Battalion perimeter was dug in at 774 H. Two night infiltrators were handled as usual. Eight beheaded Chamorros were located in the Battalion perimeter. They had apparently been dead two or three days.

9 August 0730 the Battalion attacked to seize the North coast of GUAM in our Zone of Action. 1100-1200 center of Battalion column subject to unidentified artillery fire. 1200 Battalion perimeter dug in the vicinity of TA 809 G. 1400 the Battalion attacked on an azimuth of 320 degrees Magnetic from vicinity of TA 809 H to 838 J. 1830 Battalion perimeter established in the vicinity of 838 K on edge of cliff overlooking Northern beaches of island. Resistance during advance to 809 G was light and ineffective and was negligible in the advance to the cliff line. Forty-one Japs were bagged during the day five of whom committed suicide.

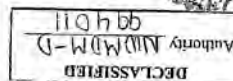
10 August Battalion withdrew to a perimeter position in the vicinity of TA 824 S at 1130 encountering only feeble sniper activity. Patrols to the cliff edge and SAVANNA GRANDE got one Jap and negative information only. Only one other Jap was killed during the day.

11 August 0615 Patrols to SAVANNA GRANDE and the North coast brought back negative information only. 0830 the Battalion moved out to positions in the vicinity of TA 757 N and M and established the perimeter at 1200. Patrols to the North 1500 yards secured only negative information.

12 August 0830 moved to PINEGAYAN temporary billeting area arriving vicinity TA 668 U at about 1220.

Gasualties During Pursuit Phase:	2-9 KIA 1
	WIA 15
Total casualties during operation:	350-360
Total Jap dead:	1100-1200

-7-



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SECRET D-2 JOURNAL SECRET
THIRD MARINE DIVISION

SENT TO D-1 _____ PAGE NO #2 FROM 1401, 8Aug44
RECEIVED _____ TO 1400, 9Aug44
PLACE GUAM

TIME		SENDER	Time Dated	CONTEXT OF MESSAGES	Action taken
IN	OUT				
				morning heard MG fire at our planes from approx TA 848. About a week ago saw many small abandoned bivouacs in TARAGUE area. Has seen nothing but a few Jap civilians between TARAGUE and CHAGUIAN in the last week. FILE #4.	
1635		7	1610	Fr CO, 21st Marines: Request guard and transportation for one Japanese POW at RCT 21 CP immediately. FILE #5.	
	1640	1	1640	CO, 21st Marines: Your 091610 sending MF to pick up POW. FILE #6.	
1655		8	1655	Fr. Duplex 2: Location of track with decapitated chamorros est at 789-W. No enemy contacts today. Later: actual location 788-B and total number is 45.	C-2
1700		9	1700	Fr. Domino 2: Advance elements at 851-W. 2 Bns are up there looking for trail in worst jungle, they have ever seen. Can see the sea. No contacts since early this morning when 2 Japs were killed at 0935.	C-2
1705		10	1705	Fr. C-2: 2 Bns of 307th on top of Mt. SANTA ROSA as of 1330 very little opposition going up. Have company patrols out over area looking for Japs. 3-308 is on line from 743-I, 760-Y patrolling over to ANAC on coast meeting very little resistance. A Co at 1330 was at 753-F on road to SALISBURY. A little friction with 9th Marines at that time. Corps arty reported many Japs 793-A. POW said a "SANZAI" charge at the end is still SOP.	
1715		11	1525	Fr. CTF 53 to CTG 53.5(2&3): Zone fire support unit 3 TG 53.5(2) hereby extended eastward to PATI Pt. Support unit 2 TG 53.5 (2) extends south from PATI Pt. TG 53.5 (3) notify me. All addressees when in position and taking over. FILE #7.	
1745		12	1520	Fr. 1stMarBrig: New objective B5A from RJ 535 to RJ 580 along unimproved road and trail to 850 YOJE. 4th MarRegt and 22nd Mar establish contact on this headquarters objective prior darkness. FILE #8	

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SECRET D-³ JOURNAL SECRET
THIRD MARINE DIVISION

SENT TO D-1 _____ PAGE NO 1 FROM 0001 9 Aug 44
RECEIVED 100835 TO 2400 9 Aug 44
PLACE GUAM

TIME IN	OUT	Time of day	INCIDENTS, MESSAGES, ORDERS, ETC.	Action Taken
0600		1	Fr: 3rd Mar (Tp) Negative report for the night.	
0600		2	Fr: 21st Mar (Tp) Negative report for the night.	
0750		3	Fr: G-3 77th (Tp) Patrols from 306th are going N and NE in their zone of action. At present patrol operating 3 M to EM in 809 G. Wants 9th Mar warned of their activity and to identify before shooting.	
	0750	4	To: CO 9th Mar Army patrols will be operating along Sallsbury - Pati Pt road today and in 77th zone East of road. Clearance has been given Corps register and fire in TA 823 and 824 until 0815.	
0805		5	Fr: CO 21st Mar Patrols for 8 Aug met no enemy forces in sector, two patrols found 40-45 natives with heads severed from bodies at 772E, their hands were tied behind their back and some had their feet tied, many were bayoneted or had been shot. At least 19 were completely decapitated. A Jap truck was also in vicinity. 11 Japs killed during day near 3rd Bn bivouac at 772Y. Two combat patrols operating in regimental sector on 9 August.	
0845		6	Fr: R-3 9th Mar (TP) All negative reports from patrols.	
0855		7	Fr: R-3 3rd Mar (Tp) 2-9 has made contact with 3 Nip tanks and foottroops.	
0915		8	Fr: CofS 2,000 to 3,000 Japs reported in TA 838.	
0915		9	Fr: CO 3rd Tk Bn Tanks in operation - 42.	
	0920	10	To: R-3 9th Mar (Tp) 2,000 - 3,000 Japs in TA 838. Will place all Arty fire possible on area. 2nd Bn 3rd Mar had brush with Nips and 3 tanks at 820 CD last night.	

HQ hb
PROPERTY NUMBER

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National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

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Authority MMW/117-11
994011

1-2 PERS DIO REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T
NO. 88.

From: 061401K Aug44
To : 061400K Aug44
Dated: 091500K Aug44
Headquarters, 54MarDiv,
CMB, in the Field.

Map: No change.

1. Enemy Situation at End of Period

a. See attached overlay.

b. No new identifications.

a. A 37mm gun was destroyed by the 3d Marines at 805-W at 0700.

a. A native reported to the 3d Marines that there were 2-3000 Japs in TA 838. Other natives reported hearing MG fire at Blue planes from TA 848 on the morning of the 8th.

2. Enemy Operations During Period

a. 5th Marines Sector: Resistance to the advance was severe in this sector on the 8th. 3d killed 100 Japs during the day mostly in the vicinity of 737-N and A. The total included 6 officers. During the night 3 more were killed by this Bn. 1st killed 25 Japs near the Regt CP and the Regt Wpn Co killed 5. A patrol which went to 739-B killed 9 Japs and wounded 3. There was no resistance to the advance along the road to 809-G, but a patrol from 3d knocked out a road block, 2 trucks, 1 tank and killed 16 Japs at 739-L.

3d Marines Sector: Patrols made no contacts on the 8th in their assigned sector. The number of murdered natives was increased to 45 by the report of another patrol which came in later and reported finding 27 dead in 772-E. 11 Japs were killed near 3d bivouac area at 772-Y. At 0800, 12 Japs were observed moving W at 788-W.

1d Marines Sector: A delayed report said 2 Japs were killed 9005 and 10 more at 1110 at 817-J. In the advance of the leading Bn up to 851-W no enemy resistance was encountered although 8 Japs were killed at 856-B at 1750. At 0130, 2-3 was attacked by 6 medium tanks supported by infantry. The size of the infantry force is unknown but 24 Japs were killed. In the morning while trying to move up the trail to 838-C the tanks were encountered again on the trail. (Bull-dozers are building a trail leading into this one to bring up Blue tanks and A/T weapons). Japs are scattered along the trail. At 0700, 25 Japs were killed and a 37mm gun was destroyed at 835-W. An additional 10 were bagged along the trail during the morning.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

OPERATIONAL REPORT

31E-4-4000T
80 88

From: 071401R Aug44
To : G: 4000 Aug44
Dated 081800R Aug44
Headquarters, 50MarDiv
FWD, In the Field.

Map: No change

1. Enemy Situation - E End of Paríá

- a. See attached overlay.
- b. A possible road block is located at 774-D according to a report from Corps arty. See attached overlay for enemy installations reported in 77th Division LofA.
- c. No new identifications.
- d. The "short Sea gun" captured by the 9th Marines is an A/T weapon with a barrel 8 feet 4 1/2 inches long, sliding breech block, split trail 10 feet 7 1/2 inches long, and a tread of 5 feet 6 inches.
- e. The 77th Division reports capturing an order dated 6 August regarding the defense of the Mt. SANTA ROSA area. Units involved are chiefly the 217th and 218th CB's plus a few miscellaneous units. The total strength is estimated at not more than 3000 men.

2. Enemy Operations During Period:

a. 9th Marines Sector: There was no organized resistance to the advance during the afternoon but 7 Japs were killed during the night along the front lines. In the morning advance there was heavy resistance throughout particularly at 767-A and B.

21st Marines Sector: On 7 August there were no enemy contacts until 1730 when one enemy squad was observed in 788-F and another in 788-W. At 0445 a group of Japs approached the right flank of 3-21. Artillery fire was brought down on them. No reports of enemy contacts has been received from patrols in area patrolled by 21st Marines shown on attached overlay but one patrol found a truck containing 20 Chatterbox with their hands tied behind their backs at 788-W. All had been decapitated.

3d Marines Sector: A few rounds of enemy mortar and artillery fire were received after reaching RJ 450 on 7 August. 3 Japs were killed in a house near the road junction. There was no organized resistance to the advance as far as 833-E.

3. Miscellaneous:

a. The number of enemy buried during the period was 183 bringing the total up to 3141. One military POW was taken making the total 51 of which 34 are military and 17 civilian.

1104bb
ANNEX

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SECRET D-2 JOURNAL SECRET
THIRD MARINE DIVISION

SENT TO D-1 _____ PAGE NO #3 FROM 1401, 8Aug44
RECEIVED _____ TO 1400, 9Aug44
PLACE GUAM

TIME		Serial	Time Dated	CONTEXT OF MESSAGES	Action taken
IN	OUT				
		1755	2	1755 To C-2: 110 Japs killed today.	
1910		13	1910	Fr. Domino 2: 10 Japs killed at 817-J 1110. Killed 2 at 835-H at 1750. 2Bns dug in TA 851 and 835 along trail with an all around perimeter defense.	C-2
2040		14	2040	Fr. Drum 2: 1-9 at 789-G, 3-9 at 790-UV, CP 739-L Estimated killed for today 125.	C-2
0620		15	0620	Fr. Duplex 2: Negative report	C-2
0710		16	2045	Fr. CG, 1stProvMarBrig: OPN Summary as of 1600. FILE #9.	
0710		17	1844	Fr. CG, SoLanFor: OPN Order 10-44. FILE #10	
0710		18	1945	Fr. CO, 21st Marines: Disposition of 21st Marines as of 1800. 1stBn in assembly area at 833-H. 2dBn in assembly area at 785-C. 3dBn in assembly area at 772-Y. Wpns Co in assembly area at 789-S. Regtl CP at 784-T. FILE #11	
0710		19	2030	Fr. CG, 1stProvMarBrig: Opn Order #40. FILE #12.	
0727		20	0727	Fr. Domino 2: Negative report.	C-2
0920		21	0920	Fr. Drum 2: 3-9 killed 100 Japs yesterday 3 last night. Had 7 casualties. 1-9 killed 25 Japs. had Regtl Wpns killed 3 Japs. Patrol went to 739-R killed 5 wounded 3.	C-2 Cas.
0925		22	0745	Fr. CO, 21st Marines: Patrols for 8Aug met no enemy forces in sector, two patrols found 40-45 natives with heads severed from bodies at 772E, their hands were tied behind their backs and some had their feet tied many were bayoneted or had been shot. At least 19 were completely decapitated. A Jap truck was also in vicinity. 11 Japs killed during day near 3dBn bivouac at 772Y. Two combat patrols operating in regimental sector on 9 Aug. FILE #13	
0927		23	0845	Fr. CO, 21st Marines: 12 Japs observed at 786-W moving W at 0800. FILE #14	12th Mar.
0928		24	0928	Received D-3 Situation Overlay 1800	

110 h bb
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PAGE 2

UNIT JOURNAL

3-21

ORGANIZATION.

From: 2400
 To: 2400 9 Aug 49
 Place:

TIME		Serial No.	Time Dated	Incidents, Messages, Orders, etc.	Action taken
In	Out				
1410		# 3	9/14/40	20,30 B. 21st MAR. Refer message regarding movement to Salisbury & Chinese instructions to proceed as follows: E. establish road block with 1 Co at R.I. at 757 M.I.R.S. & Obispo. Units are immediately to join you & P. then between the two Co's on prescribed lines 151 20, 21st MAR. Co C.P. set up at 774 E. Co's are in position. Patrol of Asst Bn - 3 and two men to go as far as 790 over. all info possible.	M+S
1630				To Enronson Co. 3 tanks are assigned to you and will remain with you. 1st Enronson Co.	
1645		# 4	9/17/40	Asst Bn - 3 patrol in. No enemy activity.	
1740				To Bn Co - P-3 advised of your location & situation with 3d Mar. Please report your situation and results of patrols 151 21st MAR. Co's sent out outpost to 805 E. as directed. They encountered out post of 3d Mar. several shots fired before reconnoiter was established. One man of 3d Mar. was killed.	
1845					
1950					

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 Authority: AWMDDM-D
 994011
 DECLASSIFIED

3-21

2400
2460 to Aug 14
Start done

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: AUCM, DM - D
1104011

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0700
0700
0700
0700
0810
0855

0905
1040
1105
1200
1230
1330
1500
1510
1730
1800
1800
1800
1900
1900

at approx 0730 K Co's outpost was attacked by about 10 gups. Gups repelled with L and grenades.
Present C.P. at 786 K.
I Co Lt. 784 J, P. 786 P. C.P. 786 K. K Co - 786 P - RP 7713 - CP 786 D. L Co in reserve C.P. 771 F.
Base - L to Regt.
Blue - L to Regt.
Blue - L returned to B Co P.
Regt orders out patrol consisting of seeing combat platoons. Patrol to contact enemy. Reconniter all holes and tanks; report all enemy contacts. Patrol will carry SCR 300 radios.
Patrol now at 786 Y.
Patrol checked in, no enemy activity.
Patrol now 1800 yds out. No enemy contact.
C.P. moving out. The equipment off line by 4th and 3d Mar.
Be unconnected unassembly area.
Be moving to new area.
Co I captured one prisoner.
C.P. set up at 773 U.
I Co outpost killed 3 of 4 gups sighted near trail.
I Co patrol out to contact enemy elements along trail to front.
Enemy contact patrol returned; report 90% of patrol through dense jungle.
Patrol started on 1000 hrs and came out 400 yds on other side of jungle.
Patrol then turned to 360° - crossed open field discovered trail running N.E. followed it to 773 A. At 772 G a gup track was found with 30 marks in it. Various heads had been cut off and would not have been dead more than 24 hrs. On return patrol saw undetermined no of gups and killed 3.
I Co sent 1 squad to investigate cave near Co sector.
I Co patrol in 3 gups killed.
See 771 G # 3 attached.
L Co squad in. Grenades thrown in cave with no known results.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.2.2 Memorandum from Commander Perry

Memorandum: To: Lt. Colonel Yancey, G-2, V PHIB CORPS. From: Commander Roger E. Perry Headquarters, Island Command, San Francisco, California. 16 August 1944. Record Group 24, Box 1, U.S. National Archives, Washington, D.C.

HEADQUARTERS, ISLAND COMMAND
NAVY NO. 926, C/O F.P.O
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

COPY

16 August, 1944.

MEMORANDUM:

To: Lt . Colonel Yancey[?], G-2, V PHIB CORPS.

Subject: Atrocities.

1. On 9 August, I learned that the bodies of 45 beheaded men probably Chamorros, had been found in the municipality of Yigo. On 10 August, I visited the area accompanied by an intelligent and reputable citizen of GUAM. The bodies were located about midway between the districts of Chiguian and Salisbaury, which are shown on the grid map of the Island.

2. The bodies were in the weeds on both sides of a trail, 6 in one group, 23 in another group, and 13 in another group. Most of the heads had been completely severed although some were still attached. Decomposition was well underway although the features were not beyond recognition. The men's hands were bound behind their backs and it was apparent from the positions of the bodies that they had been beheaded while in the traditional Japanese kneeling position.

3. On 12 August, I again visited the area with Enrique Taitano Cruz, age 18, who was able to identify six of the bodies by full names; and one by a leather jacket, although he could not make out the features. Cruz had been in a labor camp at Yona and had been marched with the other men as far as Dededo where he was permitted to leave the group. He positively identified the eight persons, and stated that the group was not composed of persons against whom charges had been made. I assumed from this fact that the beheadings was merely a means of disposing of the men, probably because they knew too much about Japanese activities.

4. Members of the press and the Official [p]hotographer of the Third Phib Corps had visited the area 9 and 10 August. The corresponden[t] went with me on 12 August. On my first visit, I was convinced from the features and statue [sic] of the men that they were Chamorros and not Japanese, and so reported the III Phib Corps, G-2. Press stories were written and submitted stating that I had identified the group as Chamorros.

5. On 15 August, Memorial Services were held at the Yona Civilian Camp by Father Oscar Calvo for the victims. Reporters of Paramount News Reel made news reels of this services.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

6. The figures given above total 42; three other bodies were discovered in the vicinity of Salisbaury but were buried by a burial party before I saw them. It was the opinion of the burial party that these three bodies were also those of Chamorros, but there was no individual identification.

7. After the initial landing, a number of residents of Merizo and Umatac came to the AGAT camp. Some were injured and stated that they were in a group of approximately 20 men and 4 women who had been placed in a small pit and exposed to the explosions of four hand grenades thrown into the pit. A number of the men and three of the women had been killed. This grenading was committed by a Japanese Naval Reserve Lieutenant employed by a semi-governmental development corporation. The reasons assigned by the natives were that the victims were on the blacklist; some because they were in the navy. (stewards mates who had not completed training at the time of the Japanese invasion) and Insular Force men regularly attached to the Naval Station, Guam. Complete testimony on this incident has not been recorded, but is reliably available as some of the victims are still in the AGAT Camp. Complete details will be assembled as soon as practicable.

/s/ ROGER EDISON PERRY
Commander, U.S. Navy.

Enclosure (B): Statements and photographic exhibits concerning Japanese atrocities committed on the natives of GUAM during the Japanese rule.

- (1) Memorandum from Commander Perry, USN, Hdq Island Command, Navy No. 926, with attached photographs.
- (2) Statement of Juan CARRERA with attached photographs.
- (3) Statement of Beatrice P. FLORES with attached photographs.
- (4) Statement of Felipe A. UMPINGCO.
- (5) Statement of Maria C. PANGELINAR.
- (6) Statement of Dolores Leon GUERRERO FRANCISCO.
- (7) Statement of Kalavea R. GONZALO.
- (8) Statement of Juan M. CASTRO.
- (9) Statement of Juan L. G. MESA.
- (10) Statement of N. AGA[?]LLU.
- (11) Statement of Jose C. PEREZ.
- (12) Statement of Vicente U. PANGELINAN.
- (13) Statement of Jose B. BLAS.
- (14) Statement of Jose B. CRUZ.
- (15) Statement of Jesus Ignacio LAGUANA.
- (16) Statement of Felix S. SALAS.
- (17) Statement of Dolores P. CAMACHO.
- (18) Statement of Juan L. G. CAMACHO.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

- (19) Statement of Gonzale S. CARRIDO.
- (20) Statement of Manuel G. GARRIDO.
- (21) Statement of Jose Tydingoe AGUON.
- (22) Statement of Jesus Peres FLORES.
- (23) Statement of Vicant M. CARRIDO per J. TORRES.
- (24) Statement of Antonia Torres MARTINEZ.

Cross References:

Enclosure (C)

- Statement of Manuel AGUON.
- Statement of Tomas C. TORRES.
- Statement of Juan T. L. GUERRERO.

Enclosure (D)

Enclosure (E)

- Statement of Ida DIEGO.

Enclosure (F)

AGENCY: NND 913096
E/SPU 3/10/75
NWSA 034

HEADQUARTERS, ISLAND COMMAND,
NAVY NO. 926, R/O P.P.O.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

16 August, 1944.

Recd Group 24
Box I
U.S. National Archives
College Park Md

GOPT
GENERAL ORDER

To: Lt. Colonel Rabezy, O-3, V PDB CORPS.

Chagnano 132

Subject: Atrocities.

1. On 9 August, I learned that the bodies of 45 beheaded men presumably Chamorro, had been found in the sand duffery of Tigo. On 10 August, I visited the area accompanied by an intelligence and reputable citizen of OHA. The bodies were located about midway between the districts of Oulgyden and Sallabury, which are shown on the field map of the Island.

2. The bodies were in the woods on both sides of a trail, 6 in one group, 13 in another group, and 13 in another group. Most of the heads had been completely severed although some were still attached. Recognition was well underway although the features were not beyond recognition. The men's hands were bound behind their backs and it was apparent from the positions of the bodies that they had been beheaded while in the traditional Japanese kneeling position.

3. On 12 August, I again visited the area with Burtons Tallon Cruz, age 16, who was able to identify six of the bodies by full names and one by a leather jacket, although he could not name one of the features. Cross had been in a labor camp at Tona and had been marched with the other men as far as Doodo where he was permitted to leave the group. He positively identified the eight persons, and stated that the group was not composed of persons against whom charges had been made. I assumed from this fact that the beheadings was surely a means of disposing of the men, probably because they knew too much about Japanese activities.

4. Remains of the press and the official biographer of the Third Pals Corps had visited the area 9 and 10 August. An over-noon went with me on 12 August. On my first visit, I was cautioned from the features and status of the men that they were Chamorro and not Japanese, and so reported the III Pals Corps, O-2. Press articles were written and submitted stating that I had identified the group as Chamorro.

5. On 15 August, Memorial Services were held at the Tona Civilian Camp by Father Oscar Calvo for the victims. Speakers of Paramount News had made news reads of this service.

6. The diggers given above total 12; three other bodies were discovered in the vicinity of Sallabury but were buried by a burial party before I saw them. It was the opinion of the burial party that these three bodies were also those of Chamorro, but there was no individual identification.

7. After the initial landing, a number of residents of Tona and Doodo came to the labor camp. Some were injured and stated that they were in a group of approximately 20 men and 4 women who had been placed in a small pit and

exposed to the explosions of four hand grenades thrown into the pit. A number of the men and three of the women had been killed. This grounding was conducted by a Japanese Army Reserve Lieutenant employed by a semi-governmental development corporation. The reasons advanced by the natives were that the victims were an enemy of the island; some because they were in the way. (Remarks make who had not completed training at the time of the Japanese landing) and Imperial Forces was regularly attached to the Army Staffing, OHA. Complete testimony on this incident has not been recorded, but is readily available as some of the victims are still in the labor camp. Complete details will be assembled as soon as possible.

14
ROBERT CALVIN WRIGHT
Commander, U.S. Navy.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

CLASSIFIED
Authority NND 913091
By JPW NARA DCS 3/10/99

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Enclosure (F)

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.3 NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

The war correspondents who wrote the following newspaper articles visited the Chagui'an massacre site on 9 and 10 August as described in Commander Perry's memo (Appendix A.2.2). Each of the following articles were printed in numerous U.S. newspapers with various paragraphs from individual articles omitted based on the availability of space in that day's edition. Only the most complete articles are provided here.

A.3.1 Worden, W.L.

Worden, William L., Associated Press war correspondent. Written 9 August 1944, published *Salt Lake Tribune* (Salt Lake City, Utah), Sunday Morning, 3 September 1944, pg. A5.

Japs Leave Grisly Scene: 42 Guam Natives Slain

Editor's Note: In the following delayed dispatch, William L. Worden, Associated Press war correspondent, tells of the discovery of the Japanese mass execution of natives of Guam. A dispatch from Guam dated Aug. 15 by Al Dopking, Associated Press war correspondent, gave the known total of beheading victims on that date as 45. Dopking also said Father Jesus Duenas, a native priest, has been missing since July 12 and is believed to have been beheaded.

By William L. Worden

CHAGUIAN , Near Yigo Town, Guam, Aug. 9 (Eastern Hemisphere Time) (AP) -- I have today examined the bodies of 42 subjects of the United States, beheaded and bayoneted while they were helpless civilian prisoners with arms bound behind their backs.

The 42 bodies, all of Chamorro men ranging in age from halfgrown boys to grey-haired elders, lay where they had been killed 48 to 60 hours earlier in thickets alongside a one-way jungle road.

Half a dozen bodies bore large welts and tears on the backs, indicating beatings before death; but there was no other evidence of torture. Most of the men had been slain while kneeling, death having come through one or more slashes with a sword at the back of the neck.

All Were Civilians

All of the victims were in civilian clothes and none bore any indications that they were taking part or had taken part in the battle for Guam.

There were no women among the bodies I saw. The youngest man, judged from appearance, was about 16 years old. The oldest man was possibly in his 70s.

The grisly thicket was discovered yesterday by an advancing marine patrol. My own investigation, conducted between terrific rainstorms and in company of only a small group, did not pretend to be complete. Marine Lt. W. L.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Weyand, of Seattle, Wash., led a patrol to the scene at 1 p.m. yesterday. He said: "I counted 19 bodies, all beheaded. I saw one boy of about 12 years, and four or five others under 18."

Lt. James Brock of Columbus, Neb., led another patrol to the scene this morning and attempted a complete count of the victims. He said "I personally counted 51 bodies."

Pfc. George Kucik of Chicago, Ill., a member of one of the patrols, declared: "I saw some children 6 to 12 years old who had been beheaded with their hands tied behind their backs."

Pfc. J.E. Young, whose brother lives in Baltimore, Md., was assigned as a scout to report on the atrocity. He said: "the bodies were about 10 yards from the road. I saw 40 to 45, mostly old men and all Chamorros. Another scout and I (the other scout was Pfc. Hubert Shabdue of Charleston, W. Va.) saw 19 bodies completely decapitated."

Yesterday's discovery had been predicted for more than two weeks by natives who came through American lines. Frank Anderson, native member of the U.S. insular forces at the time of the Japanese occupation, and a prisoner (sometimes at large) since that time, made his way to the American lines during the first few days of the attack. He said that he had been on the Japanese "blacklist" as a member of the U.S. armed forces and that he had been picked up by Japanese guards just before the attack. He was taken with 29 other "blacklist" members to a cave, where he said Japanese guards fired rifles into the massed prisoners and threw four hand grenades into the helpless group. Anderson escaped with leg wounds. He said then that additional natives on the "blacklist" as friends of the Americans had been arrested at about the same time and that the Japanese had declared their intention of beheading them.

Names Group Members

My inspection of the atrocity victims today was made in a group which included Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press photographer; Len Welch, war correspondent representing the Cowles newspapers of Minneapolis and Des Moines; Charles Arnot, United Press correspondent; Sgt. Paul Heinecke, marine combat correspondent, and Marine Lt. Robert Rivenbark, public relations officer. Other civilian correspondents who viewed the bodies during the day included Paige Abbott, International News pictures photographer; Morris Lansberg [*sic*, Morrie Landsberg], Associated Press correspondent; Harold Smith, Chicago Tribune correspondent; John Brennan, Australian news correspondent, with Lt. Jonathan Rice, marine public relations officer.

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**THE RESTORATION
OF ALL THINGS**
A New Series of Radio Discussions
Subject:
**"THE SCATTERING
OF ISRAEL"**

A.3.2 Smith, H.

Smith, Harold, Chicago Tribune correspondent. Written 13 August 1944, published *Chicago Tribune*, 4 September 1944, pg. 13.

**Japanese Massacre Victims Mostly Guam Natives: 40 of 46
Are Identified as Chamorros**

By Harold Smith
(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

GUAM, Aug, 13 [Delayed] Most of the 46 beheading victims found in freshly captured Japanese territory in north central Guam recently, have been Identified as Chamorros [native islanders] It was announced today by Navy Comdr. Roger Perry, senior civil affairs officer for the Island. His report was made to the intelligence section of the 3d amphibious corp.

Comdr. Perry and native men who viewed the bodies said that 40 of them clearly were those of Guamians conscripted into labor battalions by the Japanese. Of the remaining six, some were buried before identification could be undertaken and in the cases of the others some doubt of nationality remained.

Names of Some Known.

Of the 40 identified, several were designated by fellow natives by their full names. These were Jesus Mendiola, Vicente Quitiqua, Ramon Toves, Antonio Quidichay, Jose Talcipic, Jose Fernandez, and Francisco Pangelinan. Two were identified only as Joaquim and Antonio. Six others were definitely recognized as native laborers by sight alone, and the rest by such clues [sic.] as physical structure, facial characteristics and type of clothing.

Enrique Taitano Cruz, 18, a former member of a conscript labor group, who made the identifications, said all but one were residents of the Yona area whom the retreating Japs forced to aid the enemy evacuation to the region of Yigo where organized resistance finally was destroyed by our advancing army and marine infantry.

May Be Navy Aids

As one motive for this "atrocitiy" Perry's report suggests that the executioners feared the men might carry back information to our troops. He expressed his belief that most of the victims were members of the insular naval forces but said finger print identification was impossible because all local naval records were destroyed.

Cruz said the Japs impressed able bodied native men into military labor groups thru an organization known as Kal Kon Tai. These workers were kept under guard and forced to dig trenches, work on air fields, unload ships, and haul food supplies, and ammunition at the front.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Found by Marines

Several correspondents, including this writer, visited the execution spots soon after marine patrols had discovered them deep in newly taken jungle areas. We counted 46 bodies in four separate groups, most of them headless, the rest with deep neck cuts. In each case the hands were tied behind the backs and many of the victims' feet were bound also.

Comdr. Perry told correspondents two prominent Guamians, long missing, are believed to have been beheaded for having given aid to George Tweed, navy first class radioman, who hid out on Guam thruout the Japanese occupation and escaped to a destroyer during the preliminary bombardment

They were the Rev. Jesus Duenas, about 32, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church in Inarajan, and his nephew. Edward Duenas, about 30, district attorney for the native civil court. Father Duenas was last seen alive July 12, the commander said.

JAP MASSACRE VICTIMS MOSTLY GUAM NATIVES

40 of 46 Are Identified
as Chamorros.

BY HAROLD SMITH.

(Chicago Tribune Press Service.)
GUAM, Aug. 13 (Delayed).—Most of the 46 beheading victims found in freshly captured Japanese territory in north central Guam recently, have been identified as Chamorros [native islanders] it was announced today by Navy Comdr. Roger Perry, senior civil affairs officer for the island. His report was made to the intelligence section of the 3d amphibious corps.

Comdr. Perry and native men who viewed the bodies said that 40 of them clearly were those of Guami-ans conscripted into labor battalions by the Japanese. Of the remaining six, some were buried before identification could be undertaken and in the cases of the others some doubt of nationality remained.

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National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.3.3 Arnot, C. and M.R. Johnson (Version 1)

Arnot, Charles and Mac R. Johnson. United Press correspondents. Written 15 August 1944, published *Eugene Register-Guard* (Eugene, Oregon), 5 September 1944, pg. 10.

Services Conducted on Guam For 51 Decapitated Natives

By Chas. Arnot & Mac. R. Johnson

YONA VILLAGE, GUAM, AUG. 15—(Delayed)—(UP)—In this little native village on recaptured Guam more than 2,000 Chamorro natives knelt before a small palm-thatched shrine today to pray for 51 native men who were decapitated by the Japanese during the final stages of the Guam campaign.

Father Oscar L. Calvo, only remaining Catholic priest on the island, conducted brief by impressive services while the victims' families wept silently.

A black-draped bier with four candles and a rude wooden crucifix stood before the shrine in honor of the beheaded natives all of whom had been taken from this small community and forced to join a labor battalion to help the Japanese defenders.

There can be no doubt of the fate of the 51 native villagers, which stands as the greatest single atrocity of the pacific war.

I, Charles Arnot, saw with my own eyes in an uncovered grave the headless bodies of 43 of those men, whom it has been officially established were forced to aid the enemy retreat along the east coast of Guam and then were executed apparently for fear they would reveal the main Japanese concentrations to invading U.S. troops.

Taken to Abbatoir

I was taken to the jungle Abbatoir by marine forces who had discovered the mass grave a few days earlier. We followed a fresh trail through dank, thick jungle to a spot far from the nearest road that made it appear as though some effort at concealment had been made.

On the way we saw three decapitated corpses, one of them an old man with a stringy gray beard. An 18-inch lizard scuttled away as we approached him.

Suddenly we came upon a horrifying, repulsive, stomach-turning sight that one would never want to see again. There in an open bomb crater, with the heavy smell of death so thick we could taste it for hours afterward, were 34 headless bodies.

The heads were within a few feet of the severed trunks, which lay for the most part twisted on the ground.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Forced to Kneel

All the victims had been tied hand and foot and had been forced to kneel or sit on their haunches when the headsmen was ready to deliver his blows with some sharp-edged instrument, possibly a samurai sword or sharp double-edged axe. There was no sign of struggle. The heads lay where they had rolled after being lopped off by a single clean blow.

The upturned faces were fixed in expressionless death masks.

One man's head that rested on the ground near his right shoulder bore a faint smile on its dead lips. On another bodyless head a straw hat remained perched jauntily.

The victims ranged in age from youths to old men. No women were among the grotesquely twisted corpses.

Down the jungle trail a few hundred yards stood an abandoned enemy truck with a bullet hole through the windshield which might have been used to haul the victims to their doom.

Children Escape

To this story can be added the report of Mac R. Johnson, who talked to a 16-year-old native boy and a 15-year-old girl, who somehow, survived what was apparently another mass execution last July 20 in which eight and possibly nine natives were killed.

The two children survived bayonet blows that killed the others with them though the little girl's head was almost severed by a heavy blow that cut four inches deep into her neck.

Johnson talked to the two horribly-scared youngsters in a tent that served as a hospital ward. Juan, the boy, told the UP reporter how, after deep wounds had been hacked in their necks and shoulders, he and the girl Beatrice were left for dead, covered along with the other corpses, by a thin layer of dirt.

Both managed to crawl out despite their wounds and seek aid of friendly natives. Beatrice had difficulty in sitting up because of the near-fatal gash in her neck, and the doctor made her lie down after she was photographed.

Accused of Spying

Both children said that they along with other Chamorro men and women had been accused by the Japanese of being spies because they refused to leave the town of Agana as ordered by the Japanese.

Some of the beheaded natives in the bomb-crater were found to have been former members of the U.S. navy. There are some 2,000 to 3,000 other natives unaccounted for and it is feared that more graves may be found in other parts of the island.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Natives told us of other executions, including that of a U.S. airman shot down last June, and it appeared that the Japanese began their atrocities soon after they invaded and occupied Guam in December, 1941.

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D-Day Paratrooper Now Cop In Portland

PORTLAND, Ore.—(UP)—Less than three months after he was wearing the uniform of the United States army and landing by parachute 12 miles back of enemy lines on D-day, Clifford R. Cunningham was wearing a Portland policeman's badge.

Cunningham went into France on D-day as a paratrooper complete with a 300-pound pack when he landed in a swamp. He had several narrow escapes before the last event he remembers in battle—a German 88 shell exploding in the midst of the little group he had joined on an expedition to in-

A.3.4 Arnot, C. and M.R. Johnson (Version 2)

Arnot, Charles and Mac R. Johnson. United Press War Correspondents. *Nevada State Journal* (Reno, Nevada). Written 15 August 1944, published 2 September 1944, pg.1, 6.

**Mutilated Bodies are Discovered:
Thousands Missing; Hunt for Graves Begins**

Editor's Note: One of the most barbaric Japanese episodes of the Pacific War—the beheading of Guam natives in a jungle abbatoir—is revealed in the following dispatch by United Press War Correspondents Charles Arnot and Mac. R. Johnson, who accompanied American forces in the invasion of Guam. Both saw the headless bodies and talked with several natives who escaped a similar fate.

By Charles Arnot and Mac R. Johnson
United Press War Correspondents

GUAM, Aug. 15 (Delayed) (UP)—Retreating Japanese forces beheaded at least 51 native Chamorros—all members of a forced labor battalion and some of them former members of the U.S. Army—in one of the most bestial episodes of the Pacific war, it was established officially today as navy authorities sought to determine the fate of 2,000 to 3,000 other missing natives.

It was considered possible that hidden graves of other natives may be discovered in remote parts of this American-reconquered island.

We can attest to the nature of the atrocities. We saw 46 headless and grotesquely-twisted corpses in a jungle abbatoir which was discovered August 8 as U.S. marine forces were mopping up the Japs.

It was a ghastly spectacle which removed all doubt of the demoniacal barbarism of the Japanese.

We also talked with two natives—Juan Cabrera, 16, and Beatrice Flores Perez, 15—both of whom escaped a similar terrifying fate last July 20 in a mass execution of eight and possibly nine other Chamorros by bayonet-wielding Jap soldiers.

Horrible wounds had been hacked in their necks and shoulders. Supposedly dead, they had been pushed into a bomb crater used as a common grave and covered with four to six inches of dirt.

But they managed to struggle out of their “graves,” flee to safety and receive medical aid which miraculously kept them alive—though horribly disfigured.

And we also talked with other natives who told us than an American pilot, forced down on the island, had been beheaded last June by the Japs who administered similar death to three natives who sought to help the pilot.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Today, more than 2000 Chamorros knelt before a small palm-thatched shrine on a grassy hillside and prayed for their 51 fellow natives—all men—who had been decapitated during the final stages of the Guam campaign.

Father Oscar L. Calvo, the only remaining Catholic priest on the island, conducted the brief but impressive service while the families of the victims wept.

It has been established officially that the Japanese compelled a forced labor battalion of natives from the village of Yona to help them retreat and then repaid them by beheading them, apparently to prevent them from disclosing liminary information to the invading Americans.

Cmdr. Roger E. Perry of Annapolis Md., senior American civil affairs officer, shed first official light on the atrocity by announcing that 40 headless or near headless bodies had been identified positively as those of Chamorros—some of whom were enlisted men in the U.S. navy when the Japs invaded Guam in December, 1941.

Although some of the bodies were in a ghastly condition, 18-year-old Enrique Cruz, a former member of the forced labor battalion, identified nine victims by name and six others by distinctive clothing. Other natives established that the remainders of the victims were Chamorros.

We saw 46 bodies of the headless and nearly headless bodies on August 9—less than 24 hours after marines came upon the open grave in a dank, dark jungle. The spectacle and stench were revolting. Some of the human hulks were kneeling; some sitting on their haunches. All were bound—hand and foot. Their heads lay near their bodies. One victim's head rested on his shoulder, a faint smile still on his lips.

We were able to determine that the victims were forced to kneel and were then decapitated by a sharp-bladed instrument—either a two-handed Jap Samurai sword or a razor—sharp, double-edged axe.

We found four groups of victims—one of three, another of 24 and groups of 13 and six. In the last was an old man with a stringy beard. There were no signs of struggles at any point.

Victims ranged from teen-age youths to old men.

Down a narrow jungle trail a few hundred yards from the abbatoir we found an abandoned Jap truck, a bullet hole through its windshield. We suspected that the truck had been used to haul the victims to their doom.

How the Japs killed some other natives was told us on August 3 by Mrs. Dolores Quitugua Salas, who said that her brother, Jesus Conception Quitugua, 21, was accused by the Japs of being a spy and executed at Piti last June 18.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

“First they clubbed him, trying to make him admit he was spying for the Americans,” she related, “and then they stabbed him in the chest with a sword until he was dead.”

From what other natives told us, it appeared that the Japs began their atrocities soon after they invaded and occupied Guam in December, 1941.

For example, Vincent Q. Duenas said that a few days after the Jap occupation he witnessed the execution of Rosalie Domanas and her husband from the Japs but was betrayed by a native Saipanese.

The Japs, he said, captured Rosalie and Pedro and executed both in public, forcing native attendance as a warning of what might be in store for them.

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See GUAM, Page 8

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PAGE EIGHT

GUAM NATIVES ARE BEHEADED

Mutilated Bodies Are Discovered

(Continued from Page 1)

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Victims ranged from teen-age youths to old men.

Down a narrow jungle trail a few

War Department Film Shown Here

Over fifty service men and guests attended a showing of the war department film, "The Negro Soldier," at the USO Club for Negroes at 221 Lake Street last Sunday afternoon. The movie was secured by Lieutenant William Bailey, who recently received an honorable discharge from the United States Army. Mr. O. H. Hammonds, director of the club, acted as host.

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A.3.5 Landsberg, M.

Landsberg, Morrie, Associated Press correspondent. *Salt Lake Tribune* (Salt Lake City, Utah). Written 13 August 1944, published 29 August 1944, pg. 4.

Japs Execute Masses of Guam Natives

By Morrie Landsberg

GUAM, Aug 13 (Delayed) (AP)—Japanese militarists have added another to their list of atrocities—the mass execution of natives on this island.

In one isolated spot 43 decapitated bodies were found. Evidently they were killed so they could not betray their temporary masters to the Americans.

Cmdr. Roger E. Perry of San Francisco, senior civil affairs officer here, said today most of the victims were Chamorro natives. Only seven of the bodies had been identified.

All but one of the victims were from the Yona concentration camp. It is known that these prisoners were forced to help the Japanese in their move to Yigo, at the base of Mt. Santa Rosa in the northern part of the island.

“There was no longer any need for native labor,” said Perry, “and considering the likelihood of the natives disclosing information if they were released, a dispatching was in order.”

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A.3.6 International News Service

International News Services. *Greensburg Daily News* (Greensburg, Indiana). Published 7 September 1944, pg. 1.

Services Held For Beheaded Guam Natives

Guam, (Delayed) — Guam civilians' beheaded by Japanese on this island shortly before enemy resistance ceased were paid tribute today in memorial services in honor of all natives who died in battle.

More than 2,000 men, women and children stood in the hot mid-day sun and prayed aloud as Catholic rites were conducted by Father August L. Calvo, who celebrated a requiem high mass preceded by a recitation of the rosary.

Father Calvo, who is the sole surviving Guamanian priest, explained simply in the native Chamorro tongue:

“This is a service of commemoration for all the dead, but in particular for those of our people who were beheaded by the enemy.”

Calvo added that the ceremony was being conducted with aid of the United States military authorities.

Native Shrine

And then he began to say the rosary in front of a small, palm-thatched shrine before which stood a black-draped catafalque on which tall candles burned beside a wooden crucifix.

A native choir sang responses to the prayers in concluding the 24-minute ceremony.

The rites were conducted at Yona village on the east coast of the battle torn island.

Calvo, who studied for the priesthood in the Philippines and was ordained in 1941, was one of two native padres on Catholic Guam. The other father, Jesus Duenas, has been missing since July 12 and is believed to have been beheaded or otherwise put to death by the Japanese for his refusal to cooperate with them.

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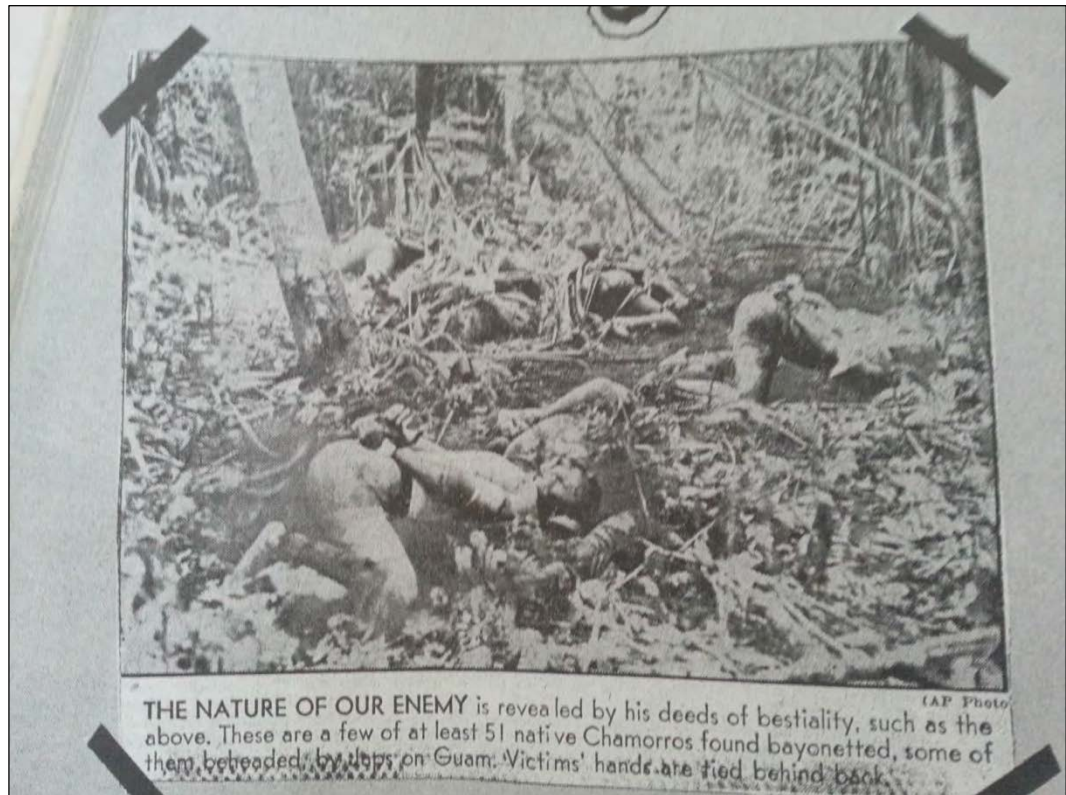
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National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.3.7 Unknown Photographer

Photo in *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, Santa Cruz, California. Published 5 September 1944.
Unknown photographer.



National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.4 ORAL HISTORIES

A.4.1 George Flores, Jesus Garcia, and Maria T. Garrido (1978)

George Flores, 1978, a fireman at the Dededo station. By Susan Joy Porada Sajnovsky, Historian. Source: Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form, Site No. 66-08-1114.

recalls that he was with the patrol unit that made the August 8th discovery. The truck that was used was a battered 1937 Ford, often referred to as a flatbed. The bodies were found inside and outside the truck which was parked along the road (called Bullcart Road) beside several dogdog (palm) trees which shaded the road. The Bullcart Road was a much used unpaved road which ran from Yigo to Tarrague point by way of Chaguian and Pineguayac. A part of it extended to Pati Point in present day Andersen Air Force Base.

Jesus Garcia, 1978, a retired civilian employee from Navy. (Communication, 254 Signal Corps). Living in Asano at time of interview. By Susan Joy Porada Sajnovsky, Historian. Source: Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form, Site No. 66-08-1114.

One survivor, Jesus Garcia, tells his story of one of the massacres. He was one of five Asan villagers sent by the Japanese from Yona (sometime in the second week of July, 1944) to haul rice and biscuit supplies in big sacks on top of carabaos to Yigo. They (the villagers) were guided by one Japanese civilian. Mr. Garcia recalls that the group left Yona at one o'clock in the afternoon but got to Yigo around eight o'clock at night because they had to stop many times along the road to shield themselves from aerial strafing and from shells fired from ships along the coasts. Upon reaching Mataguac in the area of Yigo, they saw several dead Japanese soldiers along the road. Two of their companions (for reasons not recalled by Mr. Garcia) hastily abandoned their carabaos and went with the guide toward the interior where Mataguac Spring was located. Mr. Garcia believes that his companions must have wandered into the cave area where the Japanese had built their last defenses and in so doing incurred the ire of the Japanese. A short time later, one Saipanese interpreter came to inform Mr. Garcia and his other companions that the two who had gone to the spring had been beheaded. They were ordered to proceed toward the present day Andersen Air Force Base to deposit the supplies they had brought. They were escorted by seven Japanese guards and told to remain in the area where they had deposited the supplies. The three villagers had been in the area for three days when some 32 villagers from Piti arrived carrying big sacks on top of carabaos. The new arrivals were also ordered to stay in the area. That same afternoon following the arrival of the Piti villagers, a Saipanese interpreter secretly advised them (the Guamanians) to escape as there were plans to kill all of them. Seizing upon a time when twilight had descended and when they were lightly guarded, the villagers started running toward the thick jungle undergrowth in the guarded area's outskirts. From Mr. Garcia's observations, most of the Piti villagers scampered toward the general area of Chaguian while he and his two companions from Yona moved towards the direction of Agafo Gumas. From there they cut through Dededo and finally got to the area now known as Marbo, where Americans fed them and brought them to Manengon. A few days later word got back to Manengon about the beheading of many Guamanians at Chaguian. Mr. Garcia presumes that among those killed were

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his co-prisoners from Piti who never got to Manengon Camp. The other two surviving companions of Mr. Garcia are: a fellow he calls Rick who now lives in the Continental U.S.A. and Joaquin Flores who lives in Maina.

Maria T. Garrido, 1978, living near St. Jude School in Sinajana. By Susan Joy Porada Sajnovsky, Historian. Source: Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form, Site No. 66-08-1114.

Maria T. Garrido (widow of Luis Garrido) whose family was among the last to leave Yigo, recalls that while they were along the Pago Bridge on their way to Mamengon with a Japanese civilian escort, they met some eighteen men coming from Yona. These men were walking silently alongside carabaos loaded with supplies. They were led by one armed guard. Among the men was Jose Pangelinan, a married cousin of Luis Garrido. This same person, Jose, was among eighteen whom Ramon Baza of Yona recalls as having been ordered to go to Yigo around the second week of July. Mr. Baza, owner of a ranch at Yona, was often called upon by the Japanese to provide men and work animals mainly for agricultural purposes. Around the middle of July, he was asked to provide eighteen men and carabaos for a trip to Yigo that would take "about ten days". He was also given special instructions to select the strongest and most vigorous young men he could find. Besides Jose Pangelinan, others selected were Ramon Toves, Francisco (Diya) Pangelinan, Pedro Toves and Antonio Malezo (so called because he came from Merizo). The group left in a sad mood with 14 carabaos loaded with supplies. These men never returned to their families.

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SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Identification No. 66-08-1114-

VERBAL DESCRIPTION MUST INCLUDE PERTINENT DATA ON: Bearings and sources used to locate feature; terrain and vegetation; size; shape; construction techniques; materials used; condition; surface artifacts or midden visible.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT MUST INCLUDE: Unusual or important characteristics; accessibility; interpretive and research potential; evaluation of the site's importance as a representative of its class; recommendations for register category.

Coordinate location:

Single Point:	_____ N	_____ E
4 Corners	NW _____	NE _____
	SW _____	SE _____

DESCRIPTION: It has been difficult to locate the exact area in which the so called Yigo Massacre took place. There are two reports of two different massacres in the area.

The 2nd Battalion, 21st Marines on August 8, 1944 reported finding a truck with bodies of 30 beheaded Guamanians. George Flores, now a fireman at the Dededo station, recalls that he was with the patrol unit that made the August 8th discovery. The truck that was used was a battered 1937 Ford, often referred to as a flatbed. The bodies were found inside and outside the truck which was parked along the road (called Bullcart Road) beside several dogdog (palm) trees which shaded the road. The Bullcart Road was a much used unpaved road which ran from Yigo to Tarrague Point by way of Chagui'an and Fineguayac. A part of it extended to Pati Point in present day Andersen Air Force Base.

On August 9, 1944 another patrol unit was reported to have found 21 beheaded Guamanians in the Chagui'an area.

SIGNIFICANCE: One survivor, Jesus Garcia, tells his story of one of the massacres. He was one of five Asan villagers sent by the Japanese from Yona (sometime in the second week of July, 1944) to haul rice and biscuit supplies in big sacks on top of carabaos to Yigo. They (the villagers) were guided by one Japanese civilian. Mr. Garcia recalls that the group left Yona at one o'clock in the afternoon but got to Yigo around eight o'clock at night because they had to stop many times along the road to shield themselves from aerial strafing and from shells fired from ships along the coasts. Upon reaching Mataguac in the area of Yigo, they saw several dead Japanese soldiers along the road. Two of their companions (for reasons not recalled by Mr. Garcia) hastily abandoned their carabaos and went with the guide toward the interior where Mataguac Spring was located. Mr. Garcia believes that his companions must have wandered into the cave area where the Japanese had built their last defenses and in so doing incurred the ire of the Japanese. A short time later, one Saipanese interpreter came to inform Mr. Garcia and his other companions that the two who had gone to the spring had been beheaded. They were ordered to proceed toward the present day Andersen Air Force Base to deposit the supplies they had brought. They were escorted by seven Japanese guards and told to remain in the area where they had deposited the supplies. The three villagers had been in the area for three days when some 32 villagers from Pati

Signed: _____

Date: _____

36

GUAM REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Use this sheet as necessary to explain any item on any form.

(Number all entries)

CONTINUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

arrived carrying big sacks on top of carabaos. The new arrivals were also ordered to stay in the area. That same afternoon following the arrival of the Piti villagers, a Saipanese interpreter secretly advised them (the Guamanians) to escape as there were plans to kill all of them. Seizing upon a time when twilight had descended and when they were lightly guarded, the villagers started running toward the thick jungle undergrowth in the guarded area's outskirts. From Mr. Garcia's observations, most of the Piti villagers scampered toward the general area of Chagui'an while he and his two companions from Yona moved towards the direction of Agafo Gumas. From there they cut through Dededo and finally got to the area now known as Marbo, where Americans fed them and brought them to Manengon. A few days later word got back to Manengon about the beheading of many Guamanians at Chagui'an. Mr. Garcia presumes that among those killed were his co-prisoners from Piti who never got to the Manengon Camp. The other two surviving companions of Mr. Garcia are: a fellow he calls Rick who now lives in the Continental U.S.A. and Joaquin Flores who lives in Maina.

Another individual interviewed, Maria T. Garrido (widow of Luis Garrido) whose family was among the last to leave Yigo, recalls that while they were along the Pago Bridge on their way to Mamengon with a Japanese civilian escort, they met some eighteen men coming from Yona. These men were walking silently alongside carabaos loaded with supplies. They were led by one armed guard. Among the men was Jose Pangelinan, a married cousin of Luis Garrido. This same person, Jose, was among eighteen whom Ramon Baza of Yona recalls as having been ordered to go to Yigo around the second week of July. Mr. Baza, owner of a ranch at Yona, was often called upon by the Japanese to provide men and work animals mainly for agricultural purposes. Around the middle of July, he was asked to provide eighteen men and carabaos for a trip to Yigo that would take "about ten days". He was also given special instructions to select the strongest and most vigorous young men he could find. Besides Jose Pangelinan, others selected were Ramon Toves, Francisco (Diya) Pangelinan, Pedro Toves and Antonio Malezo (so called because he came from Merizo). The group left in a sad mood with 14 carabaos loaded with supplies. These men never returned to their families.

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A.4.2 Juan U. Torre (2001)

Juan U. Torre, 22 February 2001. Phone: 734-2334, Mangilao. By Donald R. Shuster via telephone. Source: Letter to Robert A. Underwood from Donald R. Shuster, January 30, 2001.

Yes, I'm Juan Torre. I'm nearly 78. We carried food from Manengon. We were supposed to have bull carts but those carts can't travel in the jungle. We traveled for 4 days and only at night and in the jungle most of the time because of the US planes. We went to Yigo.

There were some guys from Asan and Piti ... I knew 2 guys ... Meno.

Four of were able to leave ... go to camp and bring more food.

The Japanese would pick the tall and husky guys. They let four of us go. We had passes made of cloth ... gauze-like material.

When we were transporting the food, there were Japanese soldiers with us. There was a Japanese officer across from my camp... one officer and 5 or 6 enlisted men. We saw a lot of the Japanese military making the move to the north. We would travel at night and rest during the day.

The four of us were myself, Tomas Tenorio from Yigo. I think he's kind of sick now. Jose Blaz, he's my cousin and he's passed away. Francisco Toposna--he also has passed away. In Barrigada we came to a ranch, and we announced ourselves, "Kombua." so we would not get shot. The enlisted man came out and was angry that I shouted because the Japanese officer, who was sleeping, was bothered by my shouting. He hit me with his bayonet and he stabbed Francisco, not deep, but it bothered him and he was a little crazy for the rest of his life.

The four of were released by the Japanese because others were supposed to replace us. I saw lots and lots of Japanese along the road from Yigo to Dededo.

I'm not sure where the killings took place ... at the Yigo school, I heard, I met some boys in Yigo. They had been walking for about a week. I remember a Meno and one Certeza, and from Yigo a Jesus Tydingco (?) I'm not sure.

Joe Blaz, my cousin ... we grew up together and took care of the ranch. If the Japanese needed men, they would go to the village commissioner who. in turn would go to the head of the family. "We need you to work for the Japanese." My uncle, Luis Untalan, sent me to work for the Japanese. Luis was an educator, a weak guy.

I think there were three groups ... the guys who were killed ... a Sinajana group, a Mangilao group, and maybe a Yigo group.

My house is 500 feet from the Price Elem. intersection. There's a house by the main road, a fence, and behind it is my house. Frank Guerrero who works for Underwood lives near me.

INTERVIEW

Juan U. Torre (at 734-2334, Mangilao)
by Donald R. Shuster
via telephone, February 22, 2001

Yes, I'm Juan Torre. I'm nearly 78. We carried food from Manengon. We were supposed to have bull carts but those carts can't travel in the jungle. We traveled for 4 days and only at night and in the jungle most of the time because of the US planes. We went to Yigo.

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Four of were able to leave... go to camp and bring more food.

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When we were transporting the food, there were Japanese soldiers with us. There was a Japanese officer across from my camp... one officer and 5 or 6 enlisted men. We saw a lot of the Japanese military making the move to the north. We would travel at night and rest during the day.

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I think there were three groups...the guys who were killed... a Sinajana group, a Mangilao group, and maybe a Yigo group.

My house is 500 feet from the Price Elem. intersection. There's a house by the main road, a fence, and behind it is my house. Frank Guerrero who works for Underwood lives near me.

DRS

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

A.4.3 Ben Blaz (unknown date)

Ben Blaz. Date unknown. Interview by David Lotz. Mr. Blaz was a 13 year old in the Manenggon concentration camp

The Japanese came to the camp for men and older boys for laborers, On one occasion, Ben happened to be up a tall coconut tree harvesting coconuts when the Japanese came to collect a labor party. It was already known that the men who had previously left did not always come back. The group of Chamorro men taken this particular day were later found beheaded in Yigo. Ben just froze to the tree and was not seen by the Japanese. Once they left, he had a hard time climbing down. It was at that time that Ben decided to leave the camp.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Japanese. They would run from one capilla to the next to get to Tiyan from Ordot to Mangilao to Barrigada to Tiyan. Frank D. Perez always said if we stay together and pray together, we survive together.

They worked all day at Tiyan with just a pick, a shovel and a sack, putting the dirt in a sack and dumping the dirt elsewhere to clear and level the land for an airfield. They would cut down the big trees by hand. Occasionally a bulldozer showed up to do two weeks of work in just a few minutes. Lunch was a ball of rice with a salty berry in the middle. Fortunately, chopping down coconut trees yielded coconuts that helped them survive. Being young, they kept quite healthy eating fruit and vegetables while working hard.

The day off once a week from working on the airfield was used to work like hell on the ranch. While the older boys worked on the airfield, the girls did the chores on the farm. Ben also helped build caves in the cliff face of Agana and on the reef at Asan constructed obstacles on the reef while naked. The Japanese kept them naked at Asan so they would not escape.

VIII. G.

Ben was sent to the concentration camp in the valley of the Manengon River of Yona with his family. Once there, people cut down trees for lean-tos. There was easily over 1,000 people in the camp. No one was really in charge of the many families with several children at Manengon. Sanitation quickly became a problem since the source of both relieving oneself and collecting water was the Manengon River. Ben, like the others, had to continually go further upstream for clean water. The food supply quickly dwindled since people only had what they brought with them. Some fruit and food already cooked lasted only a few days. Fortunately many Chamorros brought machetes to the camp and soon began to climb the trees for coconuts. Occasionally the Japanese provided bags of rice. The Japanese maintained control with a few sentries at key locations.

The Japanese came to the camp for men and older boys for laborers. On one occasion, Ben happened to be up a tall coconut tree harvesting coconuts when the Japanese came to collect a labor party. It was already known that the men who had previously left did not always come back. The group of Chamorro men taken this particular day were later found beheaded in Yigo. Ben just froze to the tree and was not seen by the Japanese. Once they left, he had a hard time climbing down. It was at that time that Ben decided to leave the camp.

VIII. I. 12.

So along with Juan Torres who had the adjacent farm in Ordot. Antonio Torres, Juan's brother, and David Flores, Ben escaped from the concentration camp in Mangenon, and decided to return to the Blaz ranch in Ordot for food. David Flores became separated from the group. The others managed to reach the ranch only to discover that the ranch had been destroyed by bombing. Fortunately, the bombing had killed many chickens which were quickly collected by Juan, Antonio and Ben to take back to the camp at Manengon. One their way back to camp and by now quite hungry, they stopped to cook some chicken and quickly stuffed themselves. Nighttime came and

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A.4.3 Juan Benevente (2014)

Juan/John Benevente. 11 November 2014. Interview by Kelly G. Marsh (Taitano) and Cacilie Craft. Mr. Benevente was Chairman of the first Chagui'an Memorial.

Chagui'an Massacre Site – NRHP Nomination Project

- 1 Interviewee Name: Juan/John Benevente
- 2 Date of Interview: 11 Nov 2014
- 3 Length of Interview: ~2 hrs (9:10am-11:20am)
- 4 Name of Interviewer(s): Kelly G. Marsh (Taitano) and Cacilie Craft
- 5 Information shared by Mr. Juan Benevente:
- 6 -Mr. Benevente was Chairman of the first Chagui'an memorial.
- 7 -He used 3 or 4 documents,
- 8 a. Josephy (The Long, the tall and the short)
- 9 b. Tony Palomo
- 10 c. 3rd Marine Division journal, esp. July 21st to August 10th, 1944
- 11 d. (Lodge)
- 12 e. He also found out about Peter Onedera's research project which worked with University of
- 13 Guam students and a marine from Okinawa
- 14 -He had returned to Guam in 2007. He mentioned Chagui'an to a friend, Thelma Hachenova who was on
- 15 the Liberation Day Committee at the time, and offered to carry out the research for holding a memorial
- 16 to commemorate Chagui'an. He knew that the massacre at Fena was being recognized by then but not
- 17 Chagui'an.
- 18 -Mr. Benevente is a former soldier. He was in the US Army from 1952 to 1985. Beginning in 1982, he ran
- 19 the veteran's affairs administration in Guam for a time.
- 20 -He prepared a package for Thelma and was then given the responsibility of being Chair of the first
- 21 memorial. He did the best job he could with the resources available to him. He had Tony Palomo as a
- 22 guest speaker and developed a whole program. He told the Liberation Day Committee to involve the
- 23 then Yigo mayor, Robert Lizama. Mr. Benevente did all the planning for that first commemoration, had a
- 24 graphic artist friend create the program and so forth as there was no real budget for carrying out the
- 25 commemoration.
- 26 -He removed himself from the planning of commemorating the massacres of Chagui'an by the second
- 27 year as the Yigo Mayor's Office was taking the helm and did not contact him until just a few days before
- 28 the commemoration. Mr. Benevente feels satisfied that he was able to set the ball for commemorating
- 29 the massacres of Chagui'an in motion and now leaves it to the Yigo Mayor's Office.
- 30 -He was able to track down some of the families who lost a relative at the Chagui'an massacre,
- 31 a. The Diaz family from Ma'ina. D'ortero (sp?) Diaz's father was killed
- 32 b. The Cruz family in Yona, a son, Jose Cruz, survives who's father was killed. The son is a manager
- 33 for the Sheraton hotel
- 34 c. The Quenga family, there's a sister in Montreal who he hasn't been able to get ahold of
- 35 -Mr. Benevente recommended contacting the Yigo Mayor's Office since hasn't kept up with the
- 36 developments of information over the years. He knows that over time, people continue to come

Meeting with Juan Benevente, 14 Nov 2014, Pg.1 of 3

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Chagui'an Massacre Site – NRHP Nomination Project

37 forward and contact the Yigo Mayor's Office. He noted that people began coming forward immediately
38 with the first commemoration. He pointed out that someone later complained in PDN about not having
39 someone in their family included in the commemoration but Mr. Benevente said it would have been
40 better to contact the mayor's office rather than air dirty laundry.

41 -During his research, Mr. Benevente came to realize that the men who were at Chagui'an were from
42 central areas of Guam Piti, Asan, Ma'ina, and Yona who were already at a concentration camp and then
43 chosen by the Japanese for work at Chagui'an.

44 -Mr. Benevente shared a newspaper article he had in his files from the Marianas Variety. The article was
45 written by Mar-Vic Cagurangan on 8 July 2008, pp. 1 & 4. We talked about the term she used in the title
46 of Chagui'an as being "forgotten." Mr. Benevente noted that it was not forgotten (because of course
47 surviving family continued to remember). He did note that details about the massacres themselves are
48 not known because there were no survivors of the massacres though some had been able to escape
49 from related work detail before the massacre events.

50 -Mr. Benevente grew up around the Dededo and Chagui'an areas. He used to point out the trail in
51 Chagui'an to Japanese soldiers. He was about 8 at the time and his home up there was about a mile and
52 a half from the Japanese WWII command post. When asked about whether the trail is there today, he
53 said it is no longer present due to jungle regrowth and all the bulldozing that took place up north after
54 the war.

55 -When asked about the trees at the memorial site, Mr. Benevente noted they are not African Tulips nor
56 are they Flame trees and pointed out that they are not a limestone jungle plant. He doesn't know the
57 name of that type of introduced plant. He pointed out that they are such an anomaly in the way that
58 they are planted all lined up on what appears to be a mound, and further, being foreign plants that do
59 not naturally grow in limeforest areas like the area of Chagui'an. He also shared that Chamorro ranchers
60 don't plant those kind of trees. They plant producing trees like coconut and breadfruit. They don't have
61 time for ornamental plants like that. He pointed out that Chagui'an is a remote area even though there
62 are people there. Very few people would go that far to farm. When asked about clearing in that area
63 and some discussion about what showed up on historical maps (density of jungle and so forth), he
64 speculated that maybe they cleared that area in '49 for a ranch.

65 -When asked about who placed the cross up at the memorial, Mr. Benevente replied that it might have
66 been Onedera's group that placed the initial cross but he's not sure.

67 -When asked some questions related to the boundaries of the site, Mr. Benevente noted that he doesn't
68 know how spread out the massacred bodies were. He did note that in war, the winners are buried with
69 honor while the losers are buried in mass graves. He noted that Chamorros at the time were not US
70 citizens, they were indigenous Chamorros who happened to be in Guam and would have been
71 considered collateral damage. Additionally he stated that the bodies would have been in poor condition
72 when found given the tropical climate and that it was awhile before they were discovered by US
73 soldiers. He calculated that they would have been buried in a mass burial. He figures that they were
74 incidental, not that the US was being inhumane but, the mission was to defeat the Japanese so they
75 were not a priority. He shared that everyone (US troops) was on the move, maybe only 5 or 6 guys were
76 assigned to clean up (bury the found dead). In these circumstances, he feels they would have been
77 buried there at Chagui'an. There were thousands of Chamorro survivors at Pigo cemetery refugee camp.

Meeting with Juan Benevente, 14 Nov 2014, Pg.2 of 3

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Chagui'an Massacre Site – NRHP Nomination Project

78 If someone's father was missing, they were not going back to look for them. When asked further about
79 whether he heard of people retrieving family lost at Chagui'an, he said that even later, there was no
80 time to roam the jungles to find someone. They had to go on, they were in the process of rebuilding. He
81 noted that it was the Civil Affairs and Military Government that was in charge of the Chamorro
82 population. He later assessed when asked that he was pretty sure the radius of area where the bodies
83 were was very small. The Chamorros would have been under guard. He also noted that they may have
84 been subdivided since there were two separate findings of massacred bodies.

85 -Mr. Benevente said that the US found the dead but not the Japanese command post until later, even
86 though the sites are so close to each other owing to the density of the jungle then.

87 -Mr. Benevente also noted that there were some Chamorros who were in hiding in Yigo and elsewhere
88 during WWII but not near the trails or the Japanese command post which was in the open.

89 -When Kelly brought up that Cacelie was working to track down George Flores, Mr. Benevente noted
90 that Mr. Flores had been in the Combat Patrol and was very familiar with the northern jungle which was
91 why he would have led going back to Chagui'an in the 70s for the site nomination. Mr. Benevente
92 pointed out when asked that during and after the war were really tough times. People with knowledge
93 may not share what they found when everyone was hungry and they were all rebuilding their lives. He
94 noted that there is no Combat Patrol survivor today. He noted that he pioneered work for those on
95 Guam who had been exposed to Agent Orange and recognition of the men of the Combat Patrol.

96 -Mr. Benevente shared that it was not difficult to get access to weapons after the war. Some were given
97 out by soldiers and people like his father and brother became independent combat patrol.

98 -After some discussion about clearing, planting, and the copra industry on Guam and coconut groves,
99 Mr. Benevente said that his family had been one of the many families that grew coconuts. When asked
100 by Kelly about whether he knew about the coconut grove in Litekayn, Ritidian, he said that it could be
101 related to Atkins Kroll that had a grove in the neighboring area of Tarague or perhaps local farmers who
102 would grow as a cooperative effort to sell copra to ships that passed by.

103 -Mr. Benevente provided us his email: BeneventeJuan1937@yahoo.com

104 -Kelly and Cacelie thanked Mr. Benevente for setting aside so much time and sharing information with
105 them.

APPENDIX B: MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM DEATH REPORTS

The late John Gerber of the Pacific War Museum on Guam provided 37 1945 Military Government of Guam Death Reports to Guam Historian Tony Ramirez.¹⁰ It is not known from whom or where Mr. Gerber acquired the records or where the originals are located. Although one of the certificates indicates the file is in Volume 33, Sheet 30-A, it unknown what this number refers to or its provenience.

The 37 Death Reports state the fatalities occurred in Yigo on 9 August 1944. Some reports add the detail that the men were by the Tarague Trail and death was caused by beheading, execution, or killing by the Japanese. This description appears to indicate these individuals are the victims of the Chagui'an Massacre.

¹⁰ The official military count of those executed at Chagui'an is 45 (Perry 1944); however, only 37 death certificates were located by Mr. Gerber.

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH

Dec 12 1945
27 NOV 1945

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830 - 2430 on the 9th day of August, 1945, there dies in the District of Taragua Trail Yigo of Yigo Municipality Francisco Blas Santos C. I. No. _____ age 33 years, born on 21 October 1910 resident of Asan Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date

Father: Vicente Santos

Mother: Josefa Blas Santos

Remarks: This man was among a group of 50 Guamanians who were taken by the Japs to carry provisions to Yigo. Although his body was never identified, all 50 are known to have been beheaded by the Japs. See Statement of Gabriel Flores Borja.

Doctor or coroner

[Signature]
Commissioner of Guam

Rank or rating

Asan
Municipality

M. Santos
11/10/45

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH

26 July 1945, 194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of _____ on the ninth day of August, 1945, there dies in the District of _____ of Yigo Municipality Juan Sablan Cepeda C. I. No. _____ age 34 years, born on _____ resident of Piti Guam.

Cause of death *Executed by Japanese at Yigo*

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date *Refer to duplicate*

Father: Juana Quensa Cepeda

Mother: _____

Remarks: _____

Informant - Wife

Doctor or coroner

[Signature]
Commissioner
Chief Commissioner of Guam
Municipality

Rank or rating

(13)
14/11/50
10/11/11
10/30/45

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

To be filed under Vol 73
Deaths

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH

20 Dec. 1946, 194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of _____ on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of _____ Municipality JUAN SALAS LEON GUERRERO C. I. No. 1911 age 50 years, born on 1894 resident of _____ Guam.

Cause of death Killed by the Japanese
Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date _____
Signature: Concepcion Borja Leon Guerrero
Mother: _____
Remarks: _____

Right thumb print of _____
INFORMANT p- WILCO
Doctor or Corpsman
Rank or Rating: _____
10/27/73

14857-A
Page 114
Sheet 37-0

W. H. ...
Commissioner
Municipality _____

M. G. PRINT 1-407

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 4 OCT 1945 19

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the 8th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo Municipality of Yigo Carlos Santos Duenas C.I. NO. underage, 18 years of age, born on 11 December 1925 resident of Piti, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo.
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) _____ (Date)

Father: Francisco San Nicolas Duenas
Mother: _____
Remarks: Body which he did not recognize found by Francisco B. Blas at Yigo. By comparing description with that of Carlos Santos Duenas, given by his brother, identification was made.

Francisco B. Blas
FRANCISCO B. BLAS
Francisco Santos Duenas
FRANCISCO SANTOS DUENAS

Gail K. ...
Commissioner
Piti
Municipality _____

14881-A Vol 8 P 122 Sheet 61-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

REPORT OF DEATH

7 Nov. 1945 _____, 194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of _____ on the _____ ninth day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of _____ of Yigo Municipality FRANCISCO CRUZ CRUZ C. I. No. 12396 age 32 years, born on 1912 resident of Piti Guam.

(73)
 Dec 14 9 81-A
 Oct 8 P 157
 Sheet 162-A

Cause of death Killed with others at Yigo by the Japanese

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date
 Wife _____
 Father: Esperanza Charo Rafael Cruz

Mother: _____

Remarks: _____

Informant - Wife
 Doctor or carpenter
 Esperanza C. Cruz
 Rank or rating

Gaile R. Cummings
 Commissioner
 Piti
 Municipality

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
 Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
 RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo Municipality of Yigo Atenacio Quenza Cortez C.I.No. _____ 23 years of age, born on April 19, 1921 resident of Tepuncen, Piti, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
 Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Isabel Quitugua Cortez
 Father: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Gabriel Atananta Cortez
 Remarks: Body identified by Francisco B. Blas.

Francisco B. Blas
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 FRANCISCO B. BLAS
 POLICEMAN PFC 1-S-EE
 Rank or rating

Gaile R. Cummings
 Commissioner
 Piti
 Municipality

Ins 14887-17
 2044 P 124 Sheet 67-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

(MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM)

REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Juan Blas Salas C. I. No. _____ age 23 years, born on 12 December 1920 resident of Piti Guam.

*Yigo #14987-A
#159
#167-A*

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date

Father: Vicente M. Salas

Mother: Soledad Blas Salas

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

G. R. Ramirez

Commissioner

Piti
Municipality

(MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM)

REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Antonio Rios Mesa C. I. No. _____ age 22 years, born on June 1922 resident of Piti Guam.

*Yigo #14989-A
#159 sheet 169-A
#167-A*

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date

Sister Father: Maria Rios Mesa

Brother Mother: Vicente Rios Mesa

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

G. R. Ramirez

Commissioner

Piti
Municipality

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th
day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo
of Yigo Municipality Ignacio Ignacio Laguana
C. I. No. _____ age 21 years, born on 12 July 1923 resident
of Piti Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date

Sister ~~Father~~ Maria Ignacio Laguana

Sister ~~Mother~~ Ana Ignacio Laguana

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese
interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Handwritten notes:
B
Ana 14990-A
CofS 8160
Sect 170-A

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

Signature: Emily R. Romminga
Commissioner

Piti
Municipality

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th
day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo
of Yigo Municipality Gregorio Aguale Cruz
C. I. No. _____ age 23 years, born on 30 May 1921 resident
of Sinajana Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date

Wife ~~Mother~~ Rita Salas Cruz

Mother: _____

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese
interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Handwritten notes:
CofS 14908-A
Sect 158
Sect 166-A

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

Signature: Manuel G. Lopez
Commissioner

Sinajana
Municipality

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

(MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430- on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Alberto Salas Cruz C. I. No. _____ age 27 years, born on 1917 resident of Sinajana Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date _____

Brother ~~Father~~ Father Jose Salas Cruz

Aunt Mother Maria Mendiola Cruz

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

Manuel J. Salas
Commissioner

Sinajana
Municipality

73
Jno 14 98-19
2078 SP 158
Sheet 164-A

(MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

REPORT OF DEATH

15 NOV 1945

194

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Antonio Duenas Cabo C. I. No. _____ age 75 years, born on _____ resident of Piti Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.

Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date _____

Brother ~~Father~~ Father Jose Duenas Cabo

Mother: _____

Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

Doctor or corpsman

Rank or rating

Earl R. Fernandez
Commissioner

Piti
Municipality

73
Jno 14 99-19
2078 SP 160
Sheet 178-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH 15 NOV 1945

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Juan Castro Blas C. I. No. none age 18 years, born on 18 July 1926 resident of Sinajana Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese
Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date _____
Sister Blas Dolores Castro Blas (23)
Mother: Dolores Castro Blas (52)
Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

*Aug 14 1945 A
1018 P 157
Recd 163-A*

Doctor or coroner
Rank or rating

M. S. L. L.

Commissioner
Sinajana
Municipality

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
REPORT OF DEATH 15 NOV 1945

To: The Head of the Supply and Finance Department.

I have to report that at the hour of 1830-2430 on the 9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District of Yigo of Yigo Municipality Ramon San Nicolas Espolla C. I. No. _____ age 16 years, born on 3 August 1927 resident of Piti Guam.

Cause of death Beheaded by Japanese.
Burial to take place by _____ hour _____ date _____
Father: Enrique C. Espolla
Mother: _____
Remarks: Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.

*Aug 14 1945 A
1018 P 157
Recd 163-A*

Doctor or coroner
Rank or rating

G. R. R.

Commissioner
Piti
Municipality

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

not in list ✓

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900-2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Municipality of Yigo
Jose Quichocho Pangelinan C.I.No.
40 years of age, born on 27 October 1904
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) (Date)

Father: Juan Cruz Pangelinan
Mother: Maria Quichocho Pangelinan
Wife: ~~Francisca Balajadia Pangelinan~~
Son Juan Balajadia Pangelinan

Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

Enrique T. Cruz
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating _____
Ino 14872-A V/8 P/50 Sheet 1-A

Jose S. Santaguito
Commissioner
Yona
Municipality

✓

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Municipality of Yigo
Jose Baza Pangelinan C.I.No. 28098
20 years of age, born on February 1, 1925
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) (Date)

Father: Juan Baza Pangelinan
Mother: Maria Baza Pangelinan
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

Enrique T. Cruz
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating _____
Ino 14876-A V/8 P/50 Sheet 56-A

Jose S. Santaguito
Commissioner
Yona
Municipality

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Municipality of Yigo,
Jean Atolima Fangelinan C.I.No. _____
29 years of age, born on 15 April 1915
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) _____ (.Date)

Father: _____
Mother: Maria Atolima Fangelinan
Wife: ANTONIA: Antonia Ogo Fangelinan
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T Cruz
HENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Municipality
Rank or rating _____
No 14873-A 248 P 120 Sheet 55-A
Jose F. Santarini
Commissioner

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Municipality of Yigo,
Janes Indalecio Quichocho C.I.No. 25105
20 years of age, born on February 20, 1925
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) _____ (.Date)

Father: _____
Mother: Maria Indalecio Quichocho
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T Cruz
HENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Municipality
Rank or rating _____
No 14873-A 248 P 118 Sheet 50-A
Jose F. Santarini
Commissioner

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1800 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo

Josua C. Quichocho C.I.No. _____
32 years of age, born on 1913
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo

Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: Carmen Fernandez Quichocho

Father: Josquin Duenas Quichocho

Mother: Josaf Cabrera Quichocho

Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

97) Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ

Jose B. Guzman
Commissioner

Rank or rating _____ Yona
Municipality _____

Ans. 487-A W/S P119 Sheet 57-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1800 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Milalao Municipality of Yigo

Esma Manibuan Quidachay C.I.No. _____
17 years of age, born on 4 August 1927
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo

Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Father: _____

Mother: Ana Manibuan Quidachay

Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

93) Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ

Jose B. Guzman
Commissioner

Rank or rating _____ Yona
Municipality _____

Ans. 487-A W/S P118 Sheet 49-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Remon Baza Quitaro C.I.No.
15 years of age, born on November 9, 1929
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Father: Augustine Pedro Quitaro
Mother: Soledad Baza Quitaro
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

13 Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Commissioner
Rank or rating
Ins 14867-A V/S P 117 Sheet 7-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Antonia Babauta Babauta C.I.No.
40 years of age, born on
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Bro-in-law: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Juan S. Bercinas
~~XXXXXXXX~~ Eusebio Fortague
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Commissioner
Rank or rating
Ins 14870-A V/S P 125 Sheet 70-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of unknown on the
9th day of August, 1944; there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo C.I.No. _____,
José Castro Cabrera
20 years of age, born on February 25, 1924
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Sister: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Ana Cabrera Cepeda
Mother: Dolores Castro Cabrera
Brother: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Enrique Castro Cabrera
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

Enrique J. Cruz José B. Guastavino
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ Sinajana
Rank or rating _____ Municipality
73 12-14-55-17 12/18/53 Sheet 61-17

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944; there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo C.I.No. _____,
Ramon Ogo Camacho
35 years of age, born on 1909
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Oliva Tenorio Camacho
Daughter: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ María Tenorio Camacho
Father: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Francisco Benavente Camacho
Mother: María Ogo Quidachay
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

Enrique J. Cruz José B. Guastavino
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ Yona
Rank or rating _____ Municipality
77 12-14-55-17 12/18/53 Sheet 62-5

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

File Vol 73 Sheet 30-A
 MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
 Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
 RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
8th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
 of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Juan Sablan Cepeda C.I.No. _____
24 years of age, born on _____
 resident of Tapanza, Piti, Guam.

Cause of death Executed by Japanese at Yigo.
 Burial to take place by _____
 (Hour) _____ (Date) _____

Witness: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Gabriel Flores Borja *
 Mother: _____
 Remarks: _____

 Doctor or Corpsman

 Rank or Rating

 Piti
 Municipality

* See testimony in the Matter of Jesus Cruz Acfalle Probate Matter 12-45.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
 Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
 RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
 of _____ Municipality of Yigo
Francisco Cruz Cruz C.I.No. _____
35 years of age, born on January 1, 1908
 resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
 Burial to take place by _____
 (Hour) _____ (Date) _____

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ María Mafnas Cruz
 Mother: Fenriqueta Cruz Cruz
 Son: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ José Mafnas Cruz
 Remarks: Body identified by Darique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

13
Enrique J. Borja
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
 ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
 Rank or Rating
Yona
 Municipality

No 14847-17 20881-111 Sheet 27-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Jose Encasiga Fernandez C.I.No.
12 years of age, born on January 1926
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Father: Antonio Q. Fernandez
Mother: Isabel Encasiga Fernandez
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

73 Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating Sgt 60-A
Yona
Municipality
14850-7 11/8 P/12

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Felix Santos Laguana C.I.No.
17 years of age, born on October 23, 1927
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Father: Ramon I. Laguana
Mother: Ana Santos Laguana
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

73 Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating Sgt 59-A
Yona
Municipality
14879-A 11/8 P/11

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
8th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo C.I.No. _____
Francisco Basa Pangelinan
24 years of age, born on 2 November 1921
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) (Date)

Wife: Natividad Cruz Pangelinan
Father: Juan Blas Pangelinan
Mother: Maria Basa Pangelinan
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

92

Enrique Taitano Cruz
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ

Jose S. Custodio
Commissioner

Rank or rating _____ Yona Municipality

Ins 14866-504 SP 117 Sheet 57-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
8th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo C.I.No. 9794
Henry Mendiola Reyes
years of age, born on _____
resident of Tutujan, Sinajana, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo.
Burial to take place by _____ (Hour) (Date)

Witness: Gabriel Flores Borja *
Mother: _____
Remarks: _____

53

Doctor or Corpsman _____

Manuel C. Sablan
Commissioner

Rank or rating _____ Sinajana Municipality

* See testimony in the Matter of Jesus Cruz Acfalle Probate Matter 12-45
Ins 14866-504 SP 117 Sheet 46-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Joaquin Cruz Reyes C.I.No. _____
26 years of age, born on 1919
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Olympia Torres Reyes
Mother: Teresa Cruz Reyes
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T. Cruz Jose B. Guastagnolo
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating Yona
Municipality
Ins 14864-11 Vols 116 Sheet 44-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Milalac Municipality of Yigo
Jose Cruz Reyes C.I.No. _____
35 years of age, born on 19 March 1909
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Dolores Quichocho Reyes
Son: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Francisco Quichocho Reyes
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T. Cruz Jose B. Guastagnolo
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Rank or rating Yona
Municipality
Ins 14863-A Vols 116 Sheet 43-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
5th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of _____ Municipality of Yigo;
Jacno Taitingfong Taisipig C.I.No. _____;
34 years of age, born on 15 July 1911
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo.
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Naives Agnon Taisipig
Mother: Ana Taitingfong Taisipig
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique J. Cruz Jose B. Constantino
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Rank or rating Municipality
Ins 1486 LA 20/8 P115 Sheet 42-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of _____ Municipality of Yigo;
Jose Taitingfong Taisipig C.I.No. _____;
18 years of age, born on 8 September 1926
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo.
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Father: _____
Mother: Ana Taitingfong Taisipig
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique J. Cruz Jose B. Constantino
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Commissioner
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Rank or rating Municipality
Ins 1486 LA 20/8 P115 Sheet 41-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Antonia Onichocho Torres C.I.No.
17 years of age, born on 8 March 1928
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Father: Isidro Escurro Torres
Mother: Rosa Onichocho Torres
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Commissioner

Rank or rating Municipality
Ans 14860-A 7/8/8 P115 Sheet 40-A

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH 3 OCT 1945 1945

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August, 1944, there dies in the District
of Yigo Municipality of Yigo
Pedro Memo Torres C.I.No.
12 years of age, born on 1927
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by (Hour) (Date)

Father: Juan Gogo Torres
Mother: Ana Memo Torres
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

(73) Enrique T. Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Commissioner

Rank or rating Municipality
Ans 14857-A 7/8/8 P114 Sheet 39-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
Records and Accounts Section

REPORT OF DEATH

3 OCT 1945 19 45

To: THE HEAD OF SUPPLY DEPARTMENT,
RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS SECTION.

I have to report that at the hour of 1900 - 2400 on the
9th day of August 1944, there dies in the District
of Municipality of Yigo,
Ramon Siguenza Toves C.I.No. _____
of _____ years of age, born on unknown
resident of Yona, Guam.

Cause of death executed by Japanese at Yigo
Burial to take place by _____
(Hour) (Date)

Wife: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Isabel G. Toves
Son: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Jose Gogo Toves
Remarks: Body identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz, Yona.

72 Enrique Taitano Cruz
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ENRIQUE TAITANO CRUZ
Yona
Municipality
Rank or rating _____

14358-A 1088P 114 Sheet 38-A

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

B.1 VICTIMS NAMED IN PRIMARY SOURCES

The convergence of evidence from several sources aids in identifying and verifying the names of the Chagui'an victims. Evidence was collected from four primary sources: the Remarks column of the Death Reports, the Commander Roger E. Perry Memorandum, Smith's Chicago Tribune article of 4 September 1944, and the Garrido oral history in the 1978 Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form.

Table B-1a provides the name, village area, age, birthdates, relatives, and date the death record was completed directly from the Death Reports. The Remarks column in Table B-1a contains extra information provided in the Death Report (e.g., CI No.), other comments such as potential misspellings, and the number (corresponding to the following list) detailing where or by whom the body was identified.

1. This man was among a group of 50 Guamanians who were taken by the Japs to carry provisions to Yigo. All 50 are known to have been beheaded by the Japs. See statement of Gabriel Flores Borja (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report).
2. Body which he did not recognize found by Francisco B. Blas at Yigo. By comparing description with that of Carlos Santos Duenas, given by the brother, identification was made. (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report).
3. Body identified by Francisco B. Blas. (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report).
4. Identified by Gabriel Flores Borja, Saipanese interpreter who witnessed beheadings by Japanese at Yigo.¹¹ (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report).
5. Identified by Enrique Taitano Cruz of Yona. (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report; Memorandum from Commander Roger E. Perry, 16 August 1944)
6. See testimony in the Matter of Jesus Cruz Acfalle Probate Matter 12-45. (Remarks in Military Government of Guam Death Report)
7. Identified in a newspaper account by Chicago Tribune correspondent, (Smith, Chicago Tribune, 4 September 1944, pg 13).

¹¹ It is likely Borja could have identified the victims as Saipanese interpreters had relatives on Guam and he may have been with these same men prior to the execution while assigned to the Minseibu. Although it is unknown whether this is the same man, a Gabriel Borja, originally from Angaur, seems to have returned to Saipan from Guam after the U.S. invasion and was on Guam in and around 1944 probably after called by the Island Command HQs (H. Wakako, personal correspondence, 8 January 2015).

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

8. Identified in Garrido oral history as selected to carry supplies to Yigo (Maria T. Garrido, 1978, Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form, Site No. 66-08-1114)

Table B-1b lists those names that appear on the current Chagui'an Memorial Plaque who do not have corresponding Death Reports or who are listed in another form of evidence but are not on the plaque.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Table B-1a. Military Government of Guam Death Reports of Potential Victims of Chagui'an Massacre

Name	Age / Birthdate	Relatives	Remarks	Date of Report of Death
Asan				
Santos, Francisco Blas	33 / 21 October 1910	Vicente Santos (father), Josefa Blas Santos (mother)	1	24 November 1945
Piti				
Cabo, Antonio Duenas	76	Jose Duenas Cabo (brother)	4	15 November 1945
Cepeda, Juan Sablan*	34	Juana Quenga Cepeda (wife)	Informant: wife	26 July 1945
Cepeda, Juan Sablan*	34		from Tepungan, Piti; 6	3 October 1945
Certeza, Atanacio Quenga	23 / 19 April 1921	Gabriel Atanante Certeza (father), Isabel Quitugua Certeza (wife)	from Tepungan, Piti; 3	3 October 1945
Cruz, Francisco Cruz	32 / 1912	Esperanza Chargualaf Cruz (wife)	CI No. 12396	7 November 1945
Duenas, Carlos Santos	18 / 11 December 1925	Francisco San Nicolas Duenas (father)	2	4 October 1945
Laguana, Ignacio Ignacio	21 / 12 July 1923	Maria Ignacio Laguana (sister), Ana Ignacio Laguana (sister)	4	15 November 1945
Masa, Antonio Rios	22 / June 1922	Maria Rios Mesa (sister), Vicente Rios Mesa (brother)	mispelled – likely Mesa, not Masa; 4	15 November 1945
Rapolla, Ramon San Nicolas	16 / 3 August 1927	Enrique C. Rapolla (father)	4	15 November 1945
Salas, Juan Blas	23 / 12 December 1920	Vincente M. Salas (father), Soledad Blas Salas (mother)	4	15 November 1945

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Table B-1a. (continued)

Name	Age / Birthdate	Relatives	Remarks	Date of Report of Death
Sinajana				
Blas, Juan Castro	18 / 18 July 1926	Dolores Castro Blas (mother), Dolores Castro Blas (sister)	4	15 November 1945
Cruz, Alberto Salas	27 / 1917	Jose Salas Cruz (brother), Maria Mendiola Cruz (aunt)	4	15 November 1945
Cruz, Gregorio Agualo	23 / 30 May 1921	Rita Salas Cruz (wife)	4	15 November 1945
Rayas, Henry Mendiola			CI No. 9794; from Tutujan, Sinajana; 6; 7 (potentially "Jesus Mendiola" listed in Chicago Tribune); misspelled – likely Reyes not Rayas	3 October 1945
Unknown Village				
Leon Guerrero, Juan Salas	50 / 1894	Concepcion Borja Leon Guerrero (sister?)	Informant: wife; CI No. 1911	20 December 1946
Yona				
Babauta, Antonio Babauta	40	Juan S. Barcincas (brother-in-law), Enocencio Tartague	5	3 October 1945
Cabrera, Jose Castro	20 / 25 February 1924	Dolores Castro Cabrera (mother), Ana Cabrera Capeda (sister), Enrique Castro Cabrera (brother)	5	3 October 1945
Camacho, Ramon Ogo	35 / 1909	Francisco Benamente Camacho (father), Maria Ogo Quidachay (mother), Oliva Tenorio Camacho (wife), Maria Tenorio Camacho (daughter)	5	3 October 1945

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Table B-1a. (continued)

Name	Age / Birthdate	Relatives	Remarks	Date of Report of Death
Cruz, Francisco Cruz	35 / 1 January 1908	Tenriqueta Cruz Cruz (mother), Maria Mafnas cruz (wife), Jose Mafnas Cruz (son)	5	3 October 1945
Fernandez, Jose Pocaigue	18 / January 1926	Antonio Q. Fernandez (father), Isabel Pocaigue Fernandez (mother)	5; 7	3 October 1945
Laguana, Feliz Santos	17 / 23 October 1927	Ramon I. Laguana (father), Ana Santos Laguana (mother)	5	3 October 1945
Pangelinan, Francisco Baza	24 / 2 November 1921	Juan Blas Pangelinan (father), Maria Baza Pangelinan (mother), Natividad Cruz Pangelinan (wife)	5; 7; 8	3 October 1945
Pangelinan, Juan Atoigua	29 / 15 April 1915	Maria Atoigua Pangelinan (mother), Antemia Ogo Pangelinan (wife)	5	3 October 1945
Pangelinan, Jose Baza	20 / 1 February 1925	Juan Blas Pangelinan (father), Maria Baza Pangelinan (mother)	CI No. 25098; 5; 8 (potentially the "Jose Pangelinan" listed by Garrido)	3 October 1945
Pangelinan, Jose Quichocho	40 / 27 October 1904	Juan Cruz Pangelinan (father), Maria Quichocho Pangelinan (mother), Francisca Balajadia Pangelinan (wife), Juan Balajadin Pangelinan (son)	5; 8 (potentially the "Jose Pangelinan" listed by Garrido)	3 October 1945
Quichocho, James Indalecio	20 / 20 February 1925	Maria Indalecio Quichocho (mother)	CI No. 25105; 5	3 October 1945
Quichocho, Jesus C.	32 / 1913	Joaguin Duenas Quichocho (father), Josefa Cabrera Quichocho (mother), Carmen Fernandez Quichocho (wife)	5; maybe James rather than Jesus	3 October 1945
Quidachy, Ramon Manibusan	17 / 4 August 1927	Ana Manibusan Quidachay (mother)	5	3 October 1945

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Table B-1a. (continued)

Name	Age / Birthdate	Relatives	Remarks	Date of Report of Death
Quitano, Ramon Baza	15 / 9 November 1929	Augustine Pedro Quitano (father), Solidad Baza Quitano (mother)	5	3 October 1945
Reyes, Joaquin Cruz	25 / 1919	Teresa Cruz Reyes (mother), Olympia Toyos Reyes (wife)	5; 7 (potentially listed in Chicago Tribune as "Joaguim")	3 October 1945
Royos, Jose Cruz	35 / 19 March 1909	Dolores Quichocho Royos (wife), Francisco Quichocho Royos (son)	5; misspelled – likely Reyes not Royos	3 October 1945
Taisipig, Jaina Taitingfong	34 / 15 July 1911	Ana Taitingfong Taisipig (mother), Naives Aguon Taisipig (wife)	5; 7; misspelled – likely Jose Taitingfong Taisipig	3 October 1945
Taisipig, Jose Taitingfong	18 / 8 September 1926	Ana Taitingfong Taisipig (mother)	5; misspelled – likely Jesus Taitingfong Taisipig	3 October 1945
Toves, Pedro Meno	18 / 1927	Juan Gogo Toves (father), Ana Meno Toves (mother)	5; 8	3 October 1945
Toves, Ramon Siguenza	49 / unknown	Isabel G. Toves (wife), Jose Gogo Toves (son)	5; 7; 8	3 October 1945
Toyes, Antonio Quichocho	17 / 8 March 1928	Isidro Fegurur Toves (father), Rosa Quichocho Toves (mother)	5; 7	3 October 1945

*Juan Sablan Cepeda is on two Death Records; one where he is identified by his wife and dated 26 July 1945 and in the other he is identified testimony in the Matter of Jesus Cruz Acfalle Probate Matter 12-45 and dated 3 October 1945. In both he is listed as 34 years old and from Piti.

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Table B-1b. List of Potential Chagui'an Massacre Victims Identified in Single Location

Name	Chagui'an Memorial Plaque	Military Government of Guam Death Reports	Other List
Borja, Jose Cruz	yes	no	
Camacho, Jesus Guerrero	yes	no	
Concepcion, Juan Concepcion	yes	no	
Concepcion, Juan Quitugua	yes	no	
Cepeda, Juan Sablan	no	yes	
Diaz, Doroteo Diaz	yes	no	
Ignacio, Manuel Pangelinan	yes	no	
Malezo, Antonio	no	no	Garrido oral history says was selected to carry supplies but not that he was executed
Mendiola, Jesus	no	no	Smith, Chicago Tribune, 4 September 1944, pg. 13.
San Nicolas, Dave Sablan	yes	no	
Quitiqua, Vicente	no	no	Smith, Chicago Tribune, 4 September 1944, pg. 13.

APPENDIX C: FURTHER RESEARCH

During the course of preparing the Chagui'an Massacre Site NRHP nomination dossier, several avenues for further research about the Chagui'an massacre became apparent. While outside the current scope of work, these sources are listed here so that others can conduct future investigations.

C.1 MISSING ORAL HISTORIES

Oral history references from the Guam Register of Historic Places Inventory Data Form, Site No. 66-08-1114 (1978) with no accompanying data.

Interview: Ramon Baza, resident of Yigo
Interview: George Flores, guide to the location of the massacre site at Chagui'an
Interview: Manuel Cruz, resident of Yigo, house at time of interview was behind the Commissioners Office.

Oral history references from the Guam Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Site No. 66-08-1973, 27 April 2004, with no accompanying data.

Attachment 4: pg 2. Joseph J. Ignacio
Manny Santos

C.2 DOCUMENTS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Memorandum for the Island Commander, alleged and known crimes committed in Guam during the Japanese occupation. 28 January 1945. NARA. [Source: listed in Higuchi 2013:301]

Office of the ACofS, G-2, Headquarters, Amphibious Corps in the Field: "From the ACofS, G-2 to the Commanding General, alleged atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese military, Japanese civilians, and natives and other miscellaneous activities on the Island of Guam during the Japanese occupation, investigation and report of." August 18, 19, 21, and 22, 1994. NARA. [Source: listed in Higuchi 2013:301]

Photographs of decomposing decapitated bodies of men taken at Chagui'an by the U. S. Marines/Navy are at NARA. [Source: email from Rlene Steffy]

Enclosures in Commander Roger E. Perry's memo to Lt. Colonel Yancey, 16 August 1944. Record Group 24, Box 1, NARA. [The Perry Memorandum, found in Appendix A.2.2, lists Enclosures of statements from Chamorro's collected immediately after the massacre but the Enclosures were never located]

C.3 GUAM WAR CLAIMS REVIEW COMMISSION

Dr. Donald Shuster reports the Guam massacres were never examined at the U.S. Navy war crimes tribunal held on Guam. Although there may be no direct accounts of the massacres in these documents, they should be checked for potential references to the atrocities on Guam.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Final Report of Navy War Crimes Program: Submitted by the Director, War Crimes, U.S. Pacific Fleet, to the Secretary of the Navy, 1 December 1949. National Archives Depository Branch, College Park, Md. Records of the Judge Advocate General (Navy) (RG 125).

War Crimes Branch Case Files of Pacific Area War Crimes Trials, 1944-1948. National Archives Depository Branch, College Park, Md.. Records of the Judge Advocate General (Navy) (RG 125). Microfilm NRS1977-57.

C.4 RESEARCHERS ON GUAM

Peter Onedera, former Chamoru Language Professor at University of Guam, directed his students in the 2004 Chagui'an Massacre Site nomination form project. The class conducted oral history interviews, some of which were videographed. Only the completed 2004 NRHP nomination form was made available for this project. There may be additional pertinent information in the class's transcripts, notes, and videos.

Rlene Steffy conducted videographed oral history interviews with families of some of the men believed to have been killed at Chagui'an. She made a Guam Massacre Sites video documentary which is planned for debut in March 2015. The documentary addresses all of Guam's World War II massacre sites with oral history accounts. The video and audio files and English transcripts of the interviews and their Chamoru translations are available for a fee from Steffy. None of this documentation was accessed for this NRHP project.

C.5 WAR FILMS

As described in *Kokoda Front Line* (McDonald 2012:341), a 35mm film reel of the Chagui'an massacre victims and the ensuing memorial service were recently located at NARA. The newsreel was made by the Australian photojournalist Damien P. Parer. Mr. McDonald did not respond to an email requesting for further details about the location of the film.

Excerpts from the Parer film at NARA may be in the newsreel *I Saw It Happen* that is housed at the Australian War Memorial. The 8 minute 59 second long 35mm film is described as being made between July and September 1944 on Guam and Peleliu. Potentially containing shots of Chagui'an, the film can be ordered at a cost from the Australian War Memorial at <http://www.awm.gov.au/collection/F10094/>. The Australian War Memorial describes this film as:

A United States compilation of Paramount newsreel items featuring the work of Australian combat cameraman Damien Parer. Shows Parer's film of the United States Marine Corps in intense fighting on Guam and Peleliu including the moment when Parer was killed while filming at Peleliu. Also includes home movie footage of the Parers' wedding.

Footage Farm has three films whose descriptions appear to indicate visual documentation of the aftermath of the Chagui'an massacre. These three films may be showing the same footage. They can be found at: <http://www.footagefarm.co.uk/Footage%20Farm%20website/Web%20lists/GUAM%20war%20footage.html>

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220334 19:10:01 - 19:18:01 1940s SD B/W

Return to Guam R2 of 2

Battle scenes tanks coming ashore; US troops / marines move into jungle. Wounded. Spotter w/ binoculars. Jungle fighting. Bodies, tending to wounded. US radio operator in foxhole. Soldier commenting looking thru binoculars & other genuine sound recording of soldiers talking throughout battle. US troops use flame-thrower to flush out Japanese from underground tunnels. Stretcher party carrying injured GI. Wounded man transferred to ship Debris on beach. Battlefield church service. Japanese prisoners of war. POW.

19:12:51 Jeep w/ loudspeakers makes announcement re Geneva Convention - calling for surrender of Japanese. Japanese civilians including women and children come down from the hills where they have been hiding from the fighting. American medic treats Japanese woman's wound on leg.

19:13:26 **Debris after fighting - damaged buildings, marines patrol streets; clean off sign of Marine Naval base Guam.** American naval ships off **Guam**.

19:14:03 **Warrant Officer George Tweed makes report re his time on Guam(SOF).** Tells how the Japanese beat & tortured local native slave labour in building defences - overlaid over shots of wrecked defenses. Tweed tells of Japanese atrocities to the natives of **Guam**; overlaid over shots of natives at funeral service. Dead & bloated bodies w/ hands tied, victims of atrocities. Natives after US return look happy, receiving food & medical care.

19:16:09 **Natives at mass meetings; commentary says that people of Guam will benefit from becoming a great naval base.** Diagrams show planned installations. Construction work - building air strip. Japanese plane comes under heavy tracer fire from US aircraft carrier - plane shot down (GOOD). **Letter from Navy Secretary James Forrestal re return to Guam**

221001 16:00:09 - 16:08:30 1944 SD B/W

Return to Guam

Battle scenes: US troops / Marines and tanks in jungle fighting. Charred bodies. Tending to wounded. US radio operator in foxhole. Soldier commenting looking thru binoculars [and other genuine sound recording of soldiers talking throughout battle - officers shouting orders etc.]. US troops use flame-thrower to flush out Japanese from underground tunnels. Stretcher party carrying injured GI. Wounded man transferred to ship. Debris on beach. Battlefield service. Surviving GIs kneel to remember dead comrades. Japanese prisoners of war into trucks.

16:03:07 Jeep with loudspeakers making announcement re Geneva Convention - calling for surrender of Japanese. Japanese civilians including women and children come down from the hills where they have been hiding from the fighting. American medic treats Japanese woman's wound on leg.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

16:03:44 Debris after fighting - damaged buildings; Marines patrol streets and clean off sign of Marine Naval base Guam. American naval ships off Guam.

16:04:21 Warrant Officer George Tweed ? makes report re his time on Guam - how the Japanese beat and tortured local native slave labour in building defences - overlaid over shots of wrecked defences. Tweed talks re Japanese atrocities to the natives of Guam - overlaid over shots of natives at funeral service. Dead and bloated bodies with hands tied, some beheaded - victims of atrocities. Natives after US return looking happy, receiving food and medical care.

16:06:31 Natives at mass meetings - commentary tells how people of Guam will benefit from becoming great naval base. Diagrams showing planned installations. Construction work - building air strip.

16:07:21 Japanese plane coming under fire from US aircraft carrier - plane shot down into sea. CU memo from USN Secretary James Forrestal re need for sufficient supplies to support drive against Japanese.

H1384A-06 10:44:17 - 10:51:41 1944 SIL COL

[WWII - Color, 1944, Guam: Operations; Beheaded Chamorros (?); USA Officers 08-11Aug44]

Slate: A.R. Walavich. Roll S-21 08Aug44. Marines in column along dry hillside moving up to ridge.

10:45:11 Many dead beheaded Japanese w/ hands & feet tied. Bugs crawling on bodies & heads.

10:47:07 Slate, same 10Aug44. Japanese truck in jungle; American / USA aircraft fuselage wreckage, plane number 22.

10:47:57 Slate, same 11Aug44. Two Marine officers standing looking around & another or soldier arrives, pulls out papers.

10:49:05 Slate, same 11Aug44. Roll S-23. CU looking at papers, photo of Japanese woman. Puts back in pocket.

10:49:32 Three Marine officers talking. Walk to small Japanese artillery w/ spoke wheels & look at it, talk.

GOOD color.

APPENDIX D: MAPS

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

D.1 CURRENT MAPS

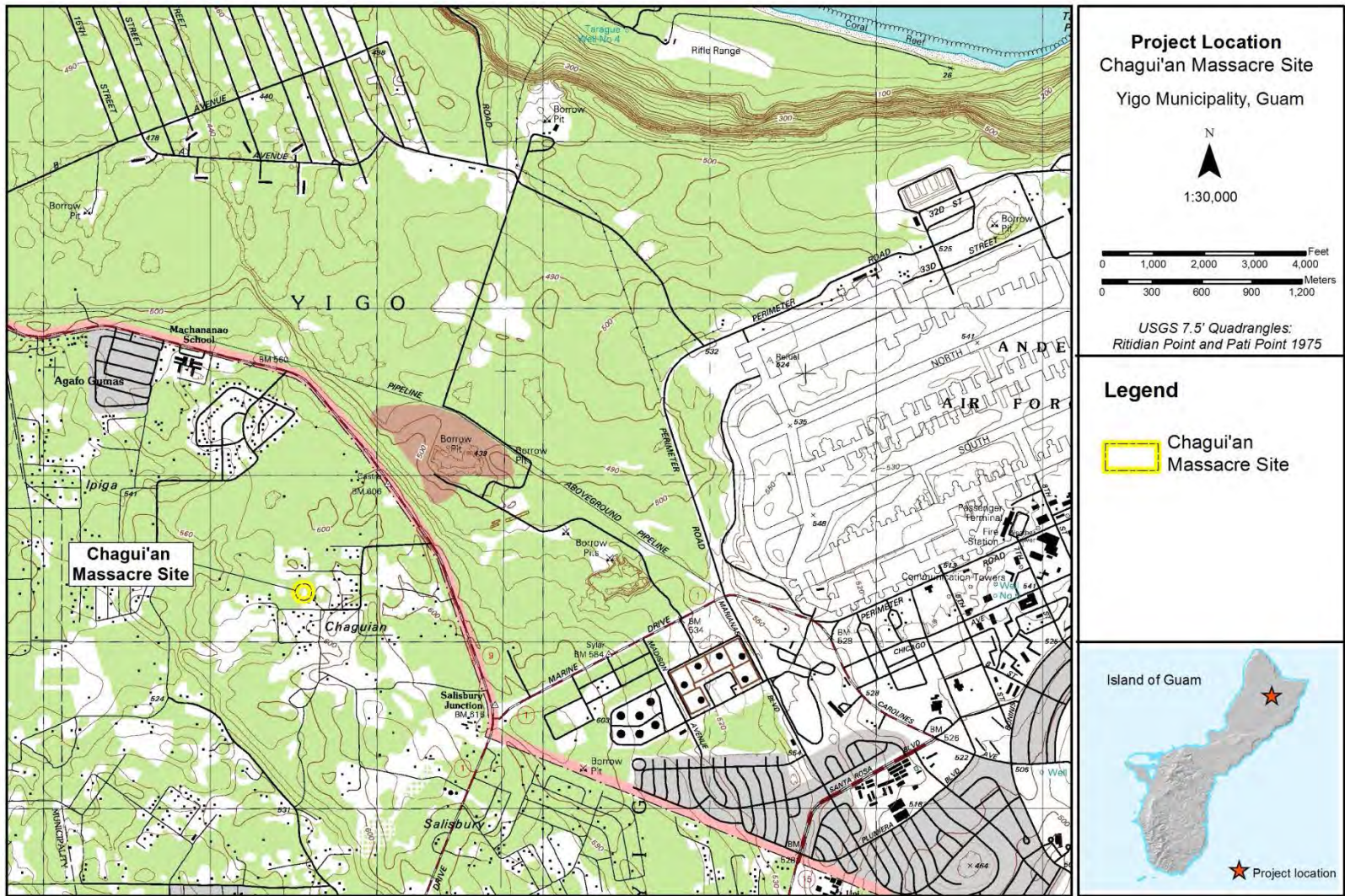


Figure D-1a. Chagui'an Massacre Site location on USGS 7.5' topographic map.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

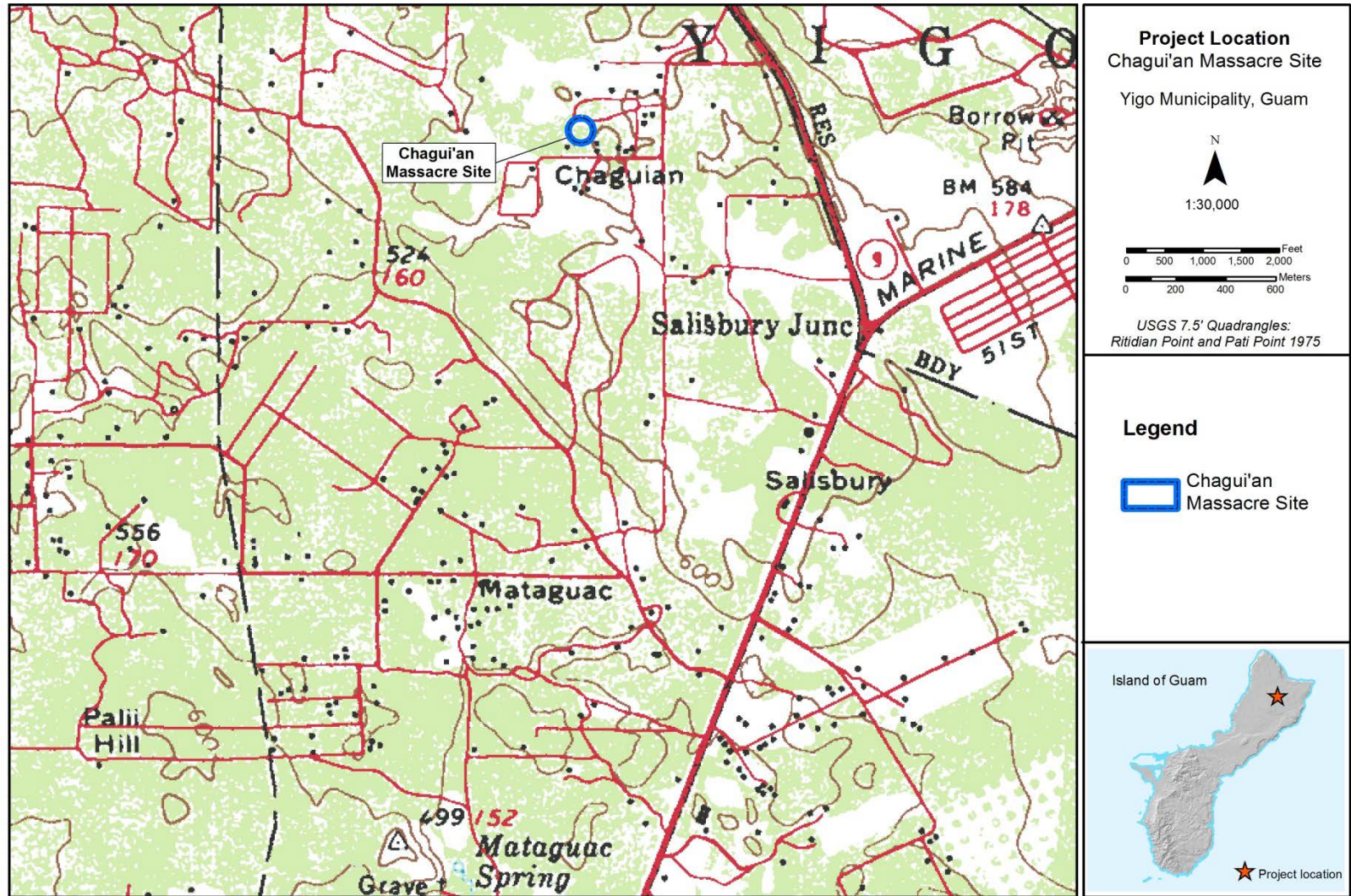


Figure D-1b. Close-up of Chagui'an Massacre Site location on USGS 7.5' topographic map.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

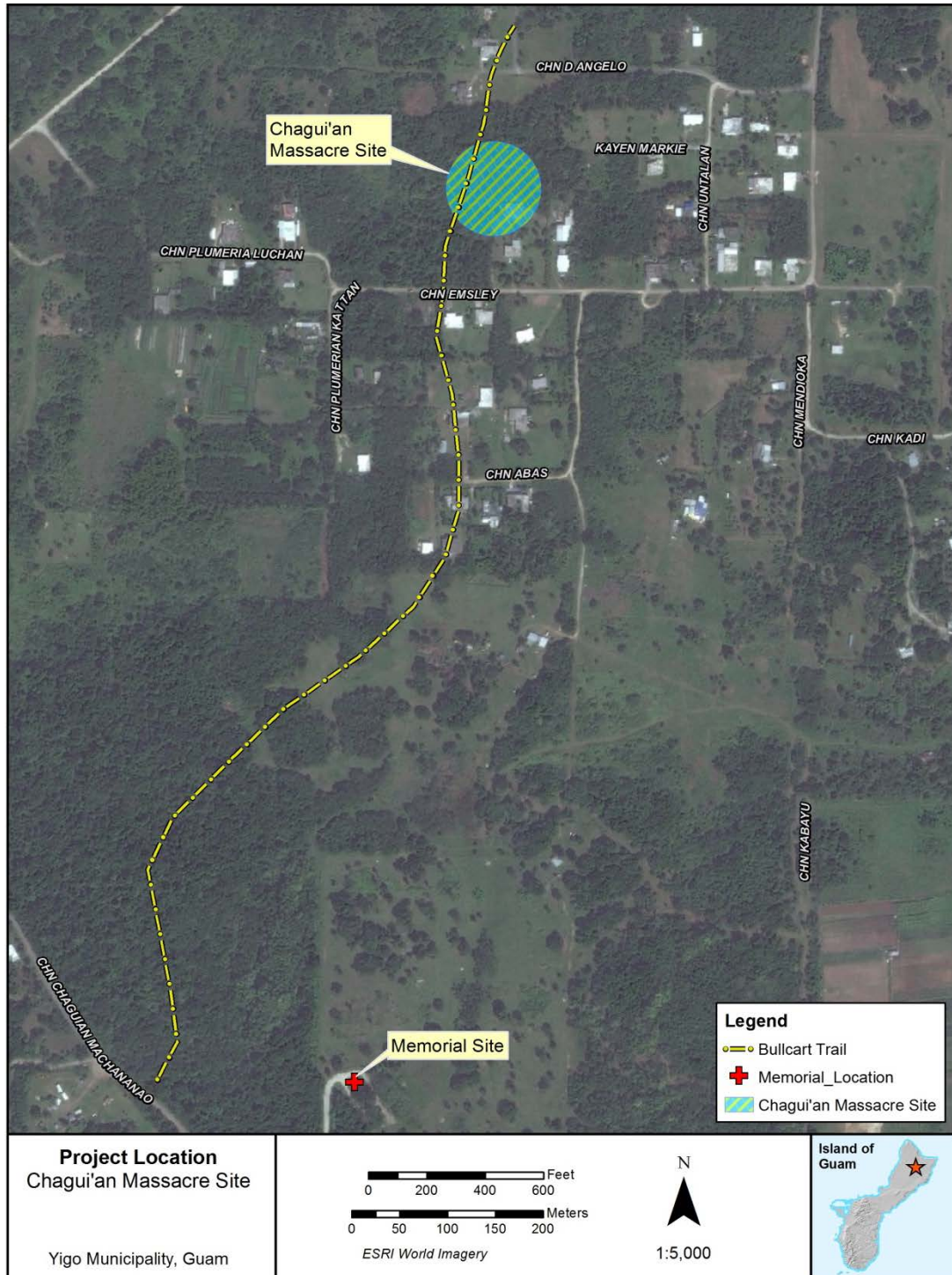


Figure D-1c. Current aerial photograph showing center point of Chagui'an Massacre Site, old bullcart trail, and current Memorial Site.

D.2 HISTORIC AND U.S. MILITARY FIGURES

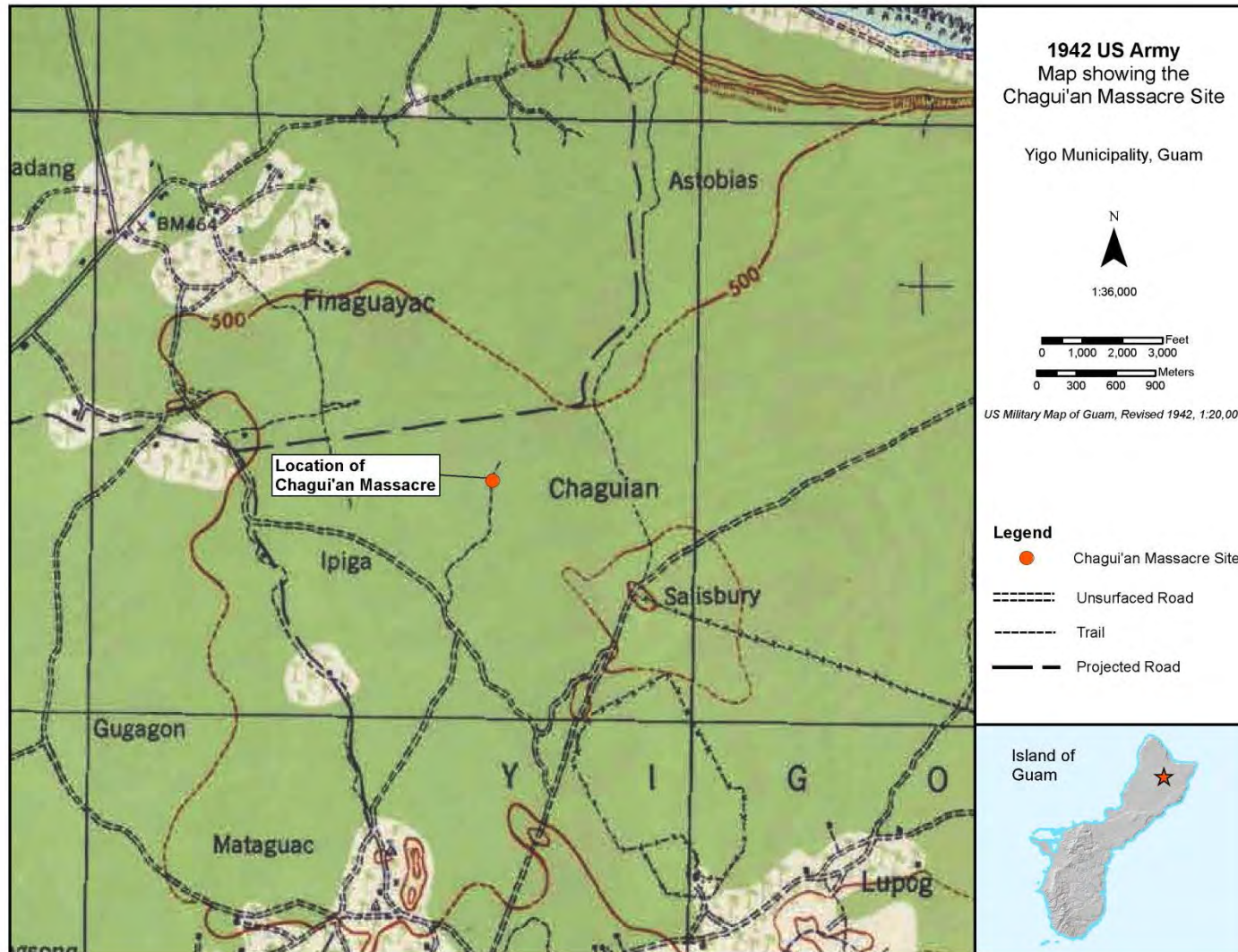


Figure D-2a. 1944 U.S. Army map of Guam (corrected to 1942). (A.M.S. W472, Second Edition).

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

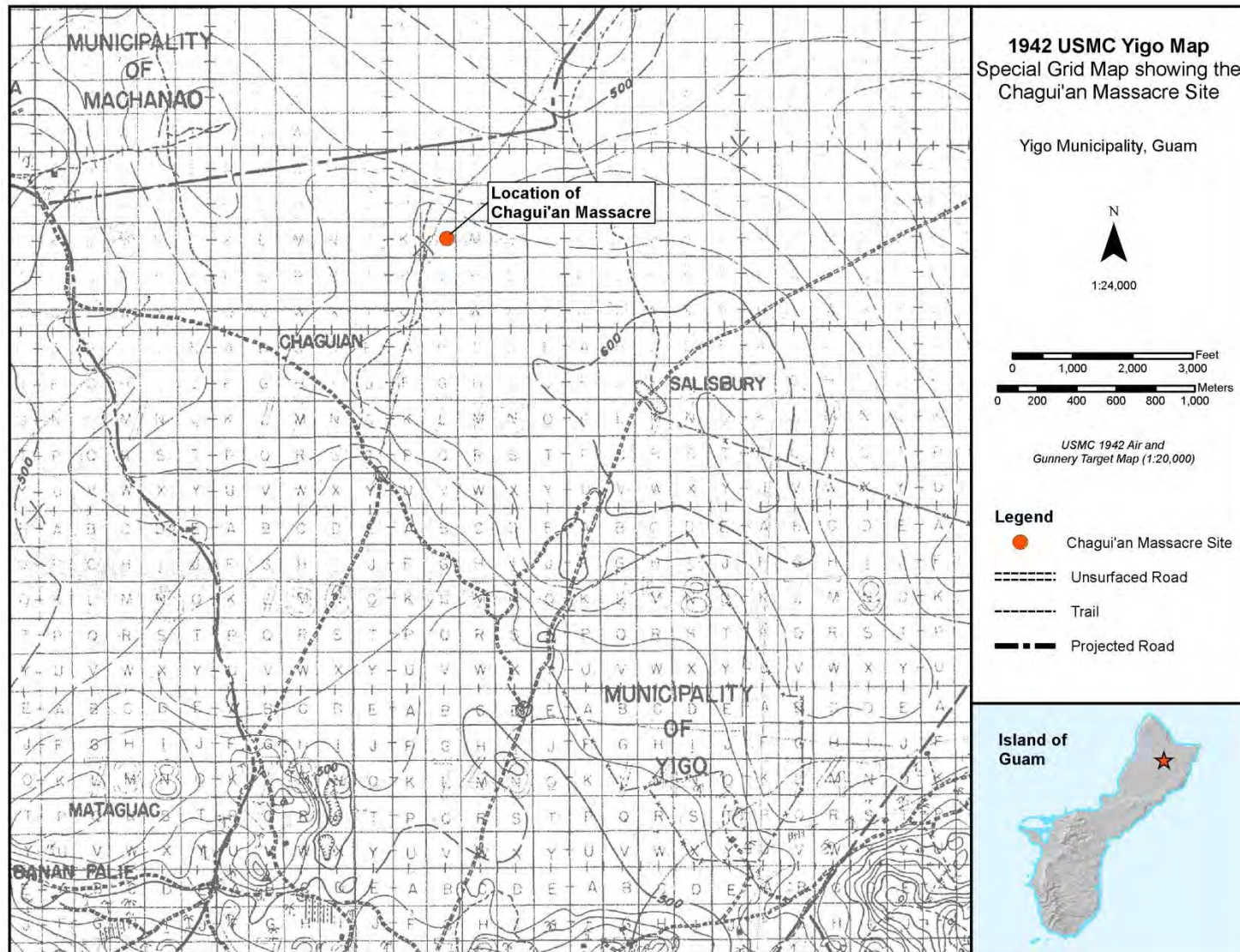


Figure D-2b. 1942 U.S. Marine Corp Special Air and Gunnery Target Map, Santa Rosa Quadrangle, Guam.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

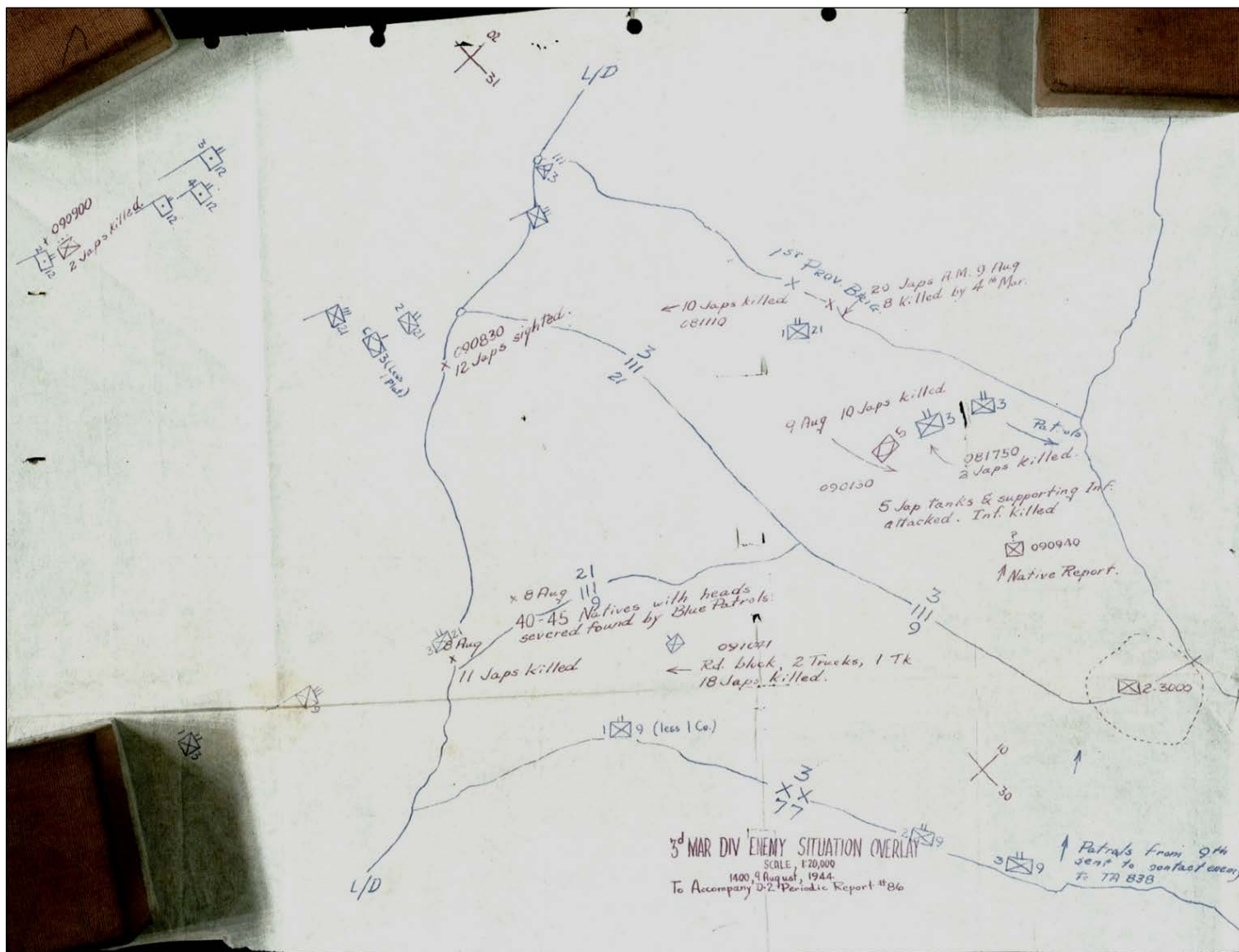


Figure D-2c. 3d Marine Division Enemy Situation Overlay Map of 9 August 1944 in Chagui'an area of Guam.

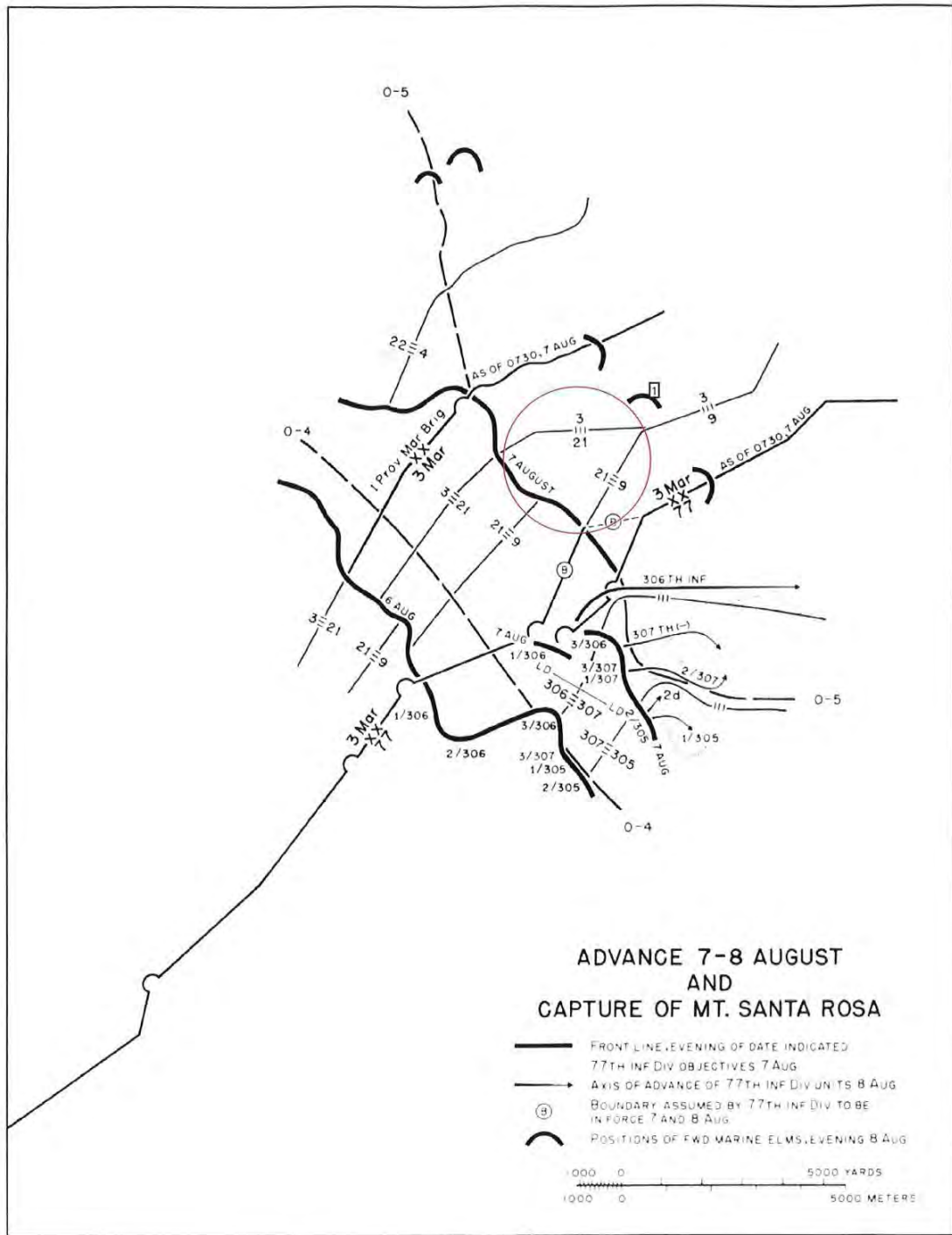


Figure D-2e. Map of advancing U.S. troops on 7 and 8 August with Chagui'an area circled in red (from Crowl 1960:420, Map 26).

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

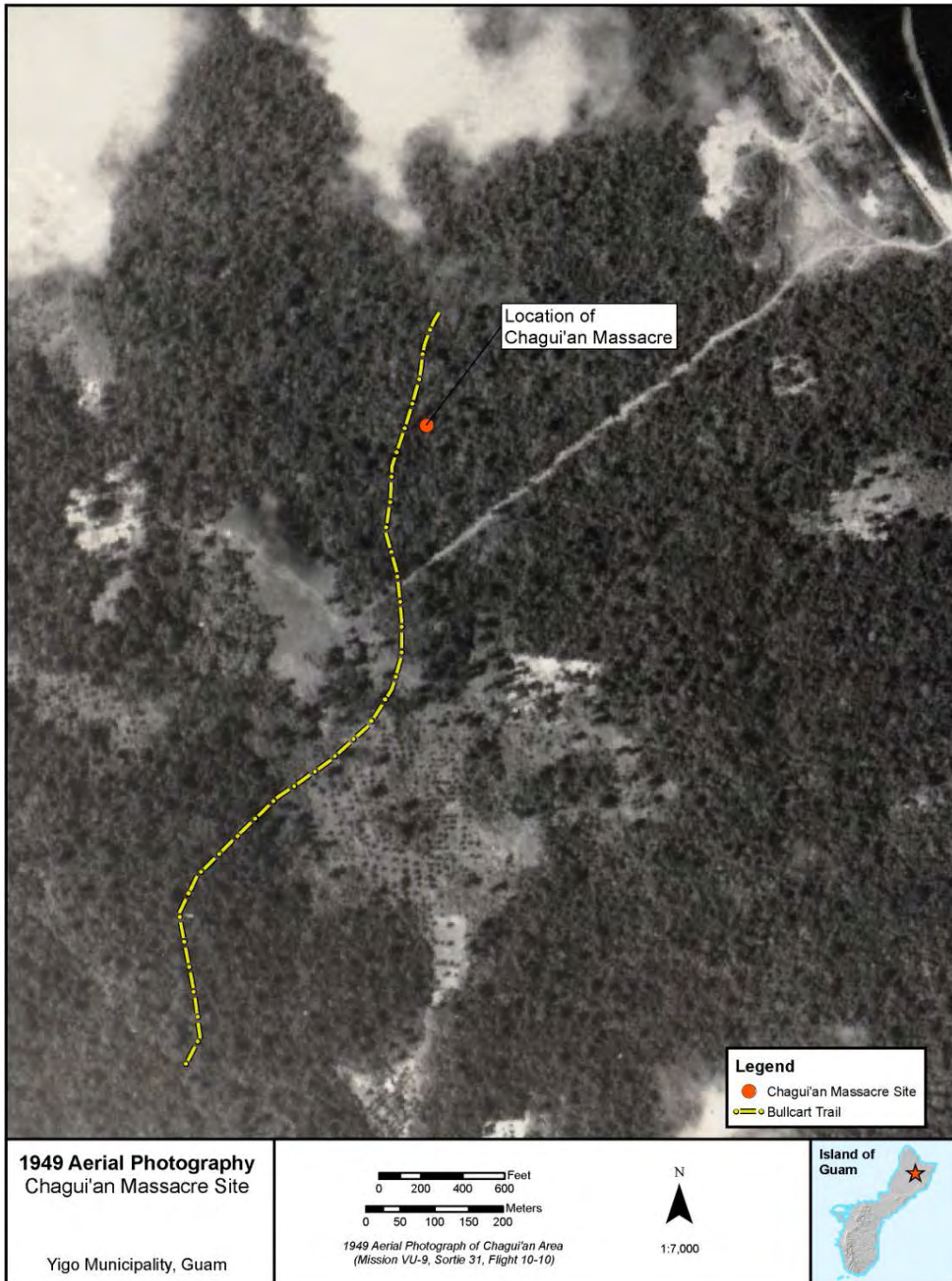


Figure D-2f. 1949 Aerial Photograph of Chagui'an area (Mission VU-9, Sortie 31, Flight 10-10).

APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHS

E.1 CURENT SITE CONDITIONS



Figure E-1a. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing north.



Figure E-1b. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing east.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site



Figure E-1c. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing south.



Figure E-1d. Overview of Chagui'an Massacre Site from site center point, camera facing west.



Figure E-1e. Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing south.



Figure E-1f. Example of vegetation cover throughout the survey area, facing east.

E.2 MASSACRE PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure E-2a. Chagui'an massacre photograph; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:340).



Figure E-2b. Chagui'an massacre photograph; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:340).

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site



Figure E-2c. Chagui'an massacre photograph; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:340).



Figure E-2d. U.S. newspaper photograph of Chagui'an massacre, unknown photographer (provided by D. Rubinstein).



Figure E-2e. Possible Chagui'an massacre photograph, unknown photographer (provided by D. Rubinstein 2012).

E.3 MASS PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure E-3a. Woman at 1944 memorial mass for massacre victims; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:341).



Figure E-3b. Crosses at 1944 memorial mass for massacre victims; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:341).

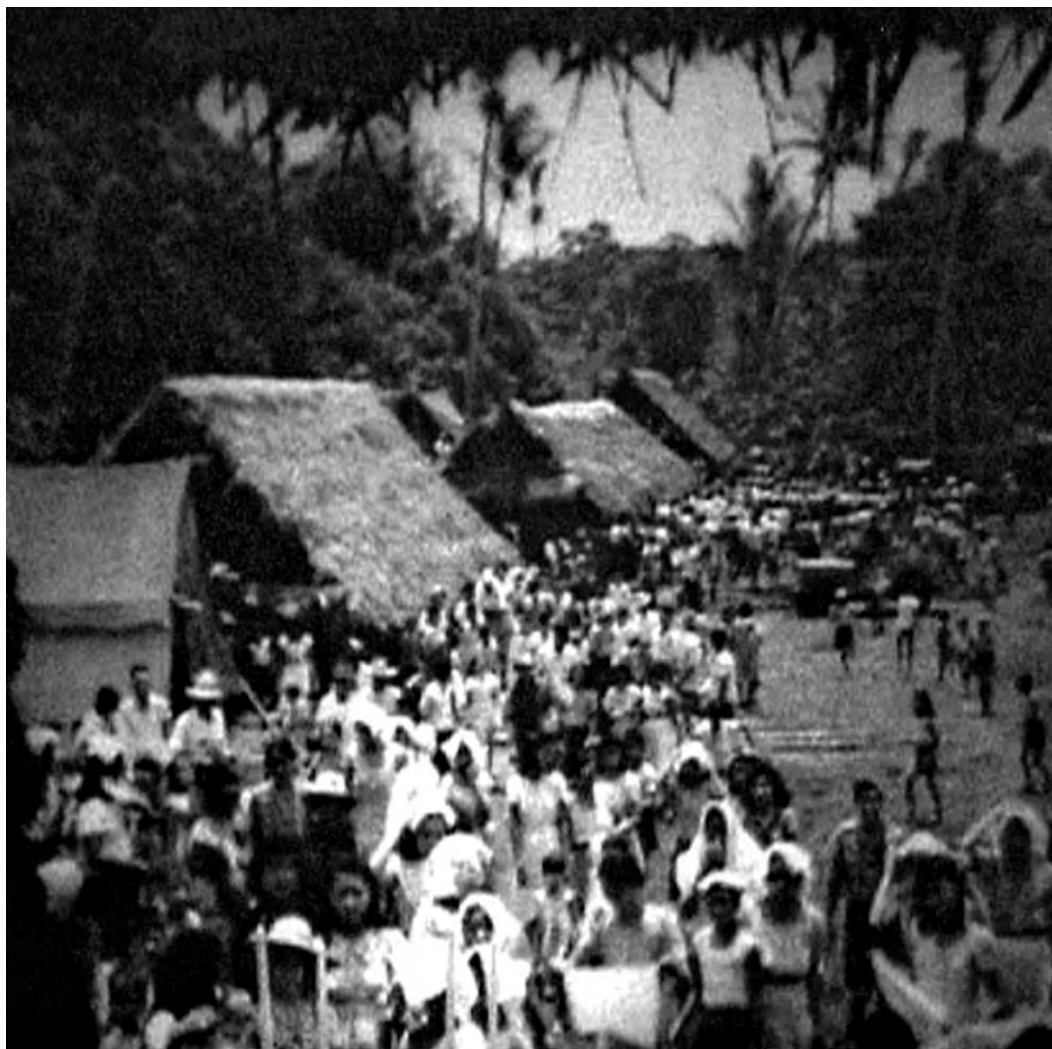


Figure E-3c. Overview of 1944 memorial mass for massacre victims; still from film by D.P. Parer (McDonald 2012:341).

APPENDIX F: PUBLIC MEETING DOCUMENTATION

Public outreach efforts are an important component of the NRHP nomination process as this increases community awareness and understanding of the importance of Guam's historic preservation efforts. GANDA presented the process of nominating the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP in a PowerPoint format to the local community on 30 March 2015. The meeting advertised for 20 March 2015 was not attended by any community members.

The goal of the public presentation was to ensure that all property owners, community members, and local officials were aware of the nomination and outcome of listing the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP, and had an opportunity to comment. The presentations summarized the nomination process, provided an overview of Chagui'an's significance, showed the site boundaries, and explained the benefits of the site being listed in the NRHP.

F.1 20 MARCH 2015 PUBLIC MEETING

No one attended the 20 March 2015 public meeting held at the Guam Preservation Trust.

US economy looks a bit paler

Federal Reserve weighs a rate hike



▲ In this Feb. 24 photo, Federal Reserve Board Chair Janet Yellen testifies on Capitol Hill in Washington. The Fed this week is expected to drop "patient" in describing its approach to raising interest rates from record lows — a signal that a rate hike is coming as soon as June. AP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Just as the Federal Reserve seems to be inching toward an interest rate hike because of the strengthening U.S. job market, its task is getting more complicated:

Several key sectors of the economy are flashing some signs of weakness.

Housing, manufacturing and consumer spending — the U.S. economy's main driver — have been tepid of late. The pace of home building plunged in February. Factory output is slowing as a rising dollar makes U.S. goods costlier overseas and weakens exports. And retail sales remain sluggish, with Americans spending less at stores and restaurants last month.

The main engine of strength has been the U.S. job market. Employers have added more than 200,000 jobs for 12 straight months, and unemployment has reached a seven-year low of 5.5 percent, a rate typical of a healthy job market.

where it's remained since 2008. **'Patient'**

On Wednesday, after the Fed ends a policy meeting, it's expected to drop the word "patient" from a statement describing its outlook for a rate increase. That would signal its intent to link an eventual rate increase solely to the most recent economic data and not to a preset timetable.

Many investors expect a rate hike as early as June. But an increase that soon might require the economy to accelerate in the next few months — and possibly for unusually low inflation to rise closer to the Fed's 2 percent target rate.

"The picture is a little muddled right now," said Daniel Silver, an economist at JPMorgan Chase. "The more data we get, the more we will know."

Recent economic reports have led some analysts to downgrade their outlook for growth in the first three months of 2015. The forecasting firm Macroeconomic Advisers projects growth an annualized rate of just 1.6 percent in the first quarter, down sharply from 2.2 percent in the final three months of 2014 and from a galloping 4.8 percent rate over the spring and summer.

Weather has previously derailed the economy. In January 2014, the "polar vortex" was enough to cause the economy to shrink during that year's first quarter. This time, winter storms struck mainly in February, blanketing much of the Atlantic seaboard in snow drifts and ice.

Weather has previously derailed the economy. In January 2014, the "polar vortex" was enough to cause the economy to shrink during that year's first quarter. This time, winter storms struck mainly in February, blanketing much of the Atlantic seaboard in snow drifts and ice.



David Jones poses for a photo in one of the two Subway sandwich franchises he owns on March 3 in Seattle. Jones, who has 10 employees at his two stores, says he will need to raise prices 4 percent to cover the first pay increase mandated by Seattle's minimum wage law. AP

Judge won't block part of Seattle's minimum wage law

SEATTLE (AP) — A federal judge on Tuesday cleared the way for Seattle's new minimum wage law to take effect as planned next month, rejecting claims by franchises of big national chains that it discriminates against them.

In his 43-page decision Tuesday night, U.S. District Judge Richard A. Jones rejected all of the arguments brought forth by the International Franchise Association, which represents national chains ranging from fast food joints to hotels.

"Although plaintiffs assert that they will suffer competitive injury, loss of customers, loss of goodwill, and the risk of going out of business, the court finds that these allegations are conclusory and unsupported by the facts in the record," he wrote.

Lawyers for the franchise association, including Paul Clement, the former U.S. solicitor general, insisted that they were not chal-

lenging the minimum wage itself. Instead, they were challenging how quickly their clients must adopt it.

The law, which will eventually raise the city's minimum wage to \$15 an hour, is phased in more quickly for big companies than small ones. Among those determined to be big companies under the law are franchises that are connected to networks that have a total of more than 500 workers.

Franchises
 In arguments before the judge last week, Clement said that was unfair. The franchises are essentially small businesses, but by 2017 they'll have to pay their workers a minimum wage \$4 an hour higher than their purely local competitors.

The franchises cited various legal grounds, including the argument that the city's law would affect interstate commerce — in violation of the U.S. Constitution, which reserves its regulation to the federal government.

Jones dismissed that notion and ruled that the possible harm to the franchises "does not outweigh the concrete harm" that would be suffered by employees who are entitled to an increase in their wages under the law.

He said there was simply "no evidence" that the city's ordinance would have any effect at all on interstate commerce, and that its adoption fell well within the purview of the City Council and the mayor. The city argued that the advantages franchises receive from their national organizations — including marketing, advertising and training — provided legitimate reason to require them to adopt the \$15 wage more quickly.

On April 1, the large businesses and national chains must raise their pay to at least \$11 an hour. Smaller ones must pay at least \$10 an hour. Seattle's current minimum wage is \$9.47, the same as the Washington state minimum wage.

PUBLICATION NOTICE
 In accordance with the provisions of Guam Code Annotated, Title XI, Chapter III, Section 3315, notice is hereby given that:
EAT STREET INC.
dba: EAT STREET GRILL
 has applied for a Class: (4) GENERAL ON SALE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSE said premises being marked as Lot: 5075-3-2-R2 NEW-R1-NEW 12250 SITE 101 PALE SAN VITORES RD TUMON (@THE PLAZA).

Public Meeting
 In collaboration with the Guam Preservation Trust, Garcia and Associates, a cultural resources consulting firm, will hold a Public Meeting to present results of the National Register of Historic Places nomination process for the World War II Chagui'an Massacre Site in Yigo. The meeting is open to the public and will be held on Friday, March 20, 2015 at 6 PM at the Guam Preservation Trust's Lojan House at 157 Padre Palomo Street, Hagåtña.

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Department of Parks and Recreation
 Government of Guam
 490 Chalan Palasyo, Agaña Heights, Guam 96910
 Director's Office: (671) 475-42947
 Facsimile: (671) 477-8997
 Parks Division: (671) 475-42859
 Guam Historic Resources Division: (671) 475-42945
 Facsimile: (671) 477-2822

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING
 The Guam Historic Preservation Review Board will meet Thursday, March 26, 2015, 3:00 p.m. at the Department of Parks and Recreation Conference Room located at 490 Chalan Palasyo, Agaña Heights (across from Naval Hospital). A major Agenda item is discussion of the Historic Preservation Fund FY 2015 Grant Application.
 For special accommodations and further information contact the Department of Parks and Recreation, Guam Historic Resources Division at 475-42945/42954/43377.
 /s/ Raymond E.Y. Blas

Figure F-1a. Notice of March 20th public meeting in the Marianas Variety newspaper.

F.2 30 MARCH 2015 PUBLIC MEETING

F.2.1 Public Notices

4
MONDAY, MARCH 30, 2015 - MARIANAS VARIETY QUAM EDITION
Local

Bill seeks equality in scholarship programs

(OVSBC) – Students admitted under the Compacts of Free Association stand to gain equal footing in their participation in locally funded financial assistance programs of higher education through legislation introduced by Vice Speaker Benjamin Cruz last Friday.

Leading from the front in an attempt to end statutory discrimination against COFA residents, Cruz is proposing amendments relative to adding inclusive language to statute governing the administration of the University of Guam's financial assistance programs whose accessibility is limited to United States citizens or permanent resident aliens.

“This is about sending a clear message,” said Cruz, who introduced Bill No. 61-33 (COR) late last Friday afternoon. “If you work hard and play by the rules, the law will not be used to rig the game against you.”

Cited as the Equal Opportunity in Higher Education Act of 2015, Bill No. 61-33 (COR) amends all four articles dealing with UOG financial aid programs to extend eligibility to otherwise qualified “non-immigrant aliens admitted under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau.”

“If we want people to find jobs instead of jail cells, we need to focus on laws that create opportunity instead of hardship,” said Cruz. “We need to acknowledge that a student who graduates at the top of her class and meets every other requirement under the law isn't less valuable to Guam's future

Leading from the front in an attempt to end statutory discrimination against COFA residents, Cruz is proposing amendments relative to adding inclusive language to statute governing the administration of the University of Guam's financial assistance programs whose accessibility is limited to United States citizens or permanent resident aliens.

just because she was born in a COFA state.”

The university currently awards the following programs: Merit Awards, Jesus U. Torres Professional and Technical Awards, Access to Higher Education Financial Assistance, Doc Sanchez Scholarship, Nursing Training, Doctor Antonio C. Yamashita Teacher Corps, and Every Child is Entitled to a Higher Education Scholarship.

In line with the intent of the Compacts, Cruz's amendments affirm the interest of the U.S. federal government in promoting the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the people of the freely associated states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau.

While the total number of UOG students who were admitted under the COFA is not readily available, 9.4 percent or 361 of 3,836 students enrolled in the fall semester of 2013 reported ethnicities belonging to the COFA states.

Agat vice mayoral candidates have until April 16 to qualify

Four candidates rearing to run for Agat position

By Robert O. Tupaz
robert@mgvquam.com
Variety News Staff

RESIDENTS who are 21 years of age or older and have resided in the village of Agat for at least a year might qualify for a job as its next vice mayor. The job comes with a base pay of \$68,000 and a responsibility to help the mayor tend to the needs of approximately, according to the 2010 census, 5,000 constituents who reside in the southern village.

According to Maria Pangelinan, executive director of the Guam Election Commission, the field is already getting crowded. Four packets were signed out within an hour after they were made available. From the interest generated, Pangelinan said she wouldn't be surprised if 10 or more individuals vie to gather the most votes of some 2,225 registered voters.

“The person with the most votes wins,” said Pangelinan.

Aspirants can pick up a candidate packet at the election commission offices weekdays from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Packets can be signed out by either the candidate himself or herself, or a committee. Already, packets have been signed out and issued for the candidacies of Agat residents Jermaine Aleria, Kevin Susuico, Rowena Malaga and Derick Baza-Hills. Hills ran as a candidate for the seat in 2012.

The election commission set April 16 as the deadline to qualify to run as a candidate in the May 16 special election for vice mayor.

Upon filing, candidates will have to pay a \$100 filing fee and meet or submit the following: a petition form with 100 valid signatures in support of the candidacy, be a U.S. citizen, 21 years old, a resident and voter in Agat over the past year. Candidates must not have been convicted of a felony, of criminal sexual conduct or moral turpitude.

The election commission will meet April 17 at 5:33 p.m. to ratify qualified candidates. The election will be conducted at Oceanview Middle School in Agat, on May 16. Polls will open at 7 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.

Ballot counting will take place at the election commission offices after the polls close. Provisions will be made for homebound voting and absentee voting. Persons wanting to exercise this option should contact the commission at 477-9791.

Agat has three precincts that are scheduled to host the 2,225 registered voters who remain qualified to vote and there may be more. Agat residents can register to vote in the election by visiting registrars at the election commission, or at the offices of the mayors of Agat and Umatac.

Pangelinan said the estimated costs for this special election would hover at around \$60,000 which was approved by the commissioners. The Democratic and Republican parties will be asked to forward names of individuals who want to serve as precinct officials during the election, said Pangelinan.

The election is necessary as a result of the death of Vice Mayor Agustin “Dinga” Quintanilla. The vice mayor died suddenly on March 19. He was laid to rest Friday. Guam law states that if there are more than 240 days until the next election, any vacant seat for an elected official must be filled through a special election. The special election is required to take place within 60 days of the vacancy.

First special election

This will be the first scheduled special election to fill the seat of a mayor or vice mayor who passed away or vacated the position for other reasons. Previously, the governor was the appointing authority when a vacancy occurred at the village level, usually picked from a list forwarded by the respective municipal planning council.

In fact, Quintanilla was appointed to the post by then-Gov. Felix Camacho in December 2009. He replaced Vice Mayor Jesus Chaco, who died suddenly in November 2009. Quintanilla retained his position during the 2012 general election. Mayors and vice mayors are elected to four-year terms.

The next regularly scheduled elections are scheduled for 2016. The primary election is slated for September 2016. Successful candidates in that election will proceed to November general election. The offices of mayor, vice mayor, senator and the congressional delegate among other offices will be up for vote.

PUBLIC MEETING

In collaboration with the Yigo Mayor's Office and the Guam Preservation Trust, Garcia and Associates, a cultural resources consulting firm, will hold a Public Meeting on the National Register of Historic Places nomination process for the World War II Chagui'an Massacre Site in Yigo. The meeting is open to the public and will be held on **Monday, March 30, 2015 at 6 PM** at the Yigo Gymnasium. Please call **Cacilie Craft** at 488-2005 or the Yigo Mayor's Office at 653-5248 for information.

Marianas Variety-Guam Edition is circulated by home and office delivery, consignments, and vending machines throughout Guam, as well as delivery to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, South Pacific, Hawaii, Japan and the continental U.S. Daily coverage can also be read from our website www.mvquam.com.

Marianas Variety-Guam Edition (ISSN 1541-7093) is published daily. Annual subscription rates are \$150 on island; \$375 off-island; and \$1,095 foreign. Published by Variety Art Studio, Inc., Torre Industrial Complex, 215 Bypass Street, Suite 204, Terepaku, Guam 96913. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Marianas Variety-Guam, P.O. Box 6328, Terepaku, Guam 96911.

Figure F-2.1a. Notice of 30th of March public meeting in the Marianas Variety newspaper.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

4/3/2015 Village news | Pacific Daily News | guampdn.com

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Village news

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A A

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(Page 5 of 5)

UMATAC

Mayor Johnny A. Quinata

828-8251/52

umatacmo@gmail.com

YIGO

Mayor Rudy M. Matanane

Vice Mayor Anthony P. Sanchez

653-9119

kones.r@gmail.com

yigovoice@gmail.com

- Yigo Night Market 4 to 9 p.m. every Friday at the Yigo Gym.
- Yigo Softball Classic ongoing at the softball field. Call the office for game times.
- The next meeting for a proposed northern boat ramp with The Western Fisheries Council will be at 5 p.m. April 23 at the Yigo Gym. Call the mayor's office for details. Mayor Rudy is looking for community support.
- To join the Neighborhood Watch Program, call the mayor's office.
- The results of the Chagui'an Massacre Site's nomination to the National Registry of Historic Places will be announced at 6 p.m. March 30 at the Yigo Gym. Everyone is invited to this public meeting.

YONA

Mayor Ken Joe Ada

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PHOTO GALLERIES

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1/3

Figure F-2.1b. Notice of 30th March public meeting in the Pacific Daily News online newspaper.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

F.2.2 Sign-In Sheet

MARCH 30, 2015 6PM

Public Meeting:
U.S. National Register of Historic Places Nomination
of Chagui'an Massacre Site

Please Sign In

Name	Village	Contact Info (optional)	Do you have a connection to Chagui'an? If so, what? (optional)
1. KELLY MARSH TAITANO	ASIAN		
2. Polie Liston	Honolulu		
3. ANTHONY G. LUKEALA	YIGO	653-9049	
4. Dave Lotz	Yigo	653-2897	
5. John Blay	YIGO	689-2529	
6. Johnny Lopez	Yigo	977-3352	
7. Joe GARRIDO	SINARD - DPR DEDEDO	475-6292	WORK RELATED
8. Gene Comacho	Mongueng	997-0689	Comitce
9. LORELLA NARCISO	DEDEDO	967-6522	
10. Peter R. Ordeda	SINAJANA	210-912-6920	VOG
11. Jayfield G. Kbaro	Yigo	653-2571	
12. James K. Cruz	Dededo	637-2411	staff
13. Robert S. Gilman	Yigo	898-8754	YES
14.			
15.			

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

F.2.3 Comment Forms

Chagui'an Massacre Site Nomination to the US National Register of Historic Places Project
Garcia and Associates for Inangokkan Inadahi Guahan, the Guam Preservation Trust

You are invited to participate in the Cultural Impact Assessment of the Chagui'an Massacre Site Nomination to the US National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Project. The Chagui'an Project is being conducted by Garcia & Associates, a cultural resource management firm, on behalf of Inangokkan Inadahi Guahan, the Guam Preservation Trust, which is developing a nomination packet for the Chagui'an Massacre Site to be inducted into the NRHP. The goal of the nomination is to ensure the documentation, preservation, and commemoration of this significant episode in our island history.

I support the nomination of the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP.

I do not support the nomination of the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP.

Additional Comments (optional):

Continue on back of form if needed.

Public Record Notice

By filling out and signing this form, I am acknowledging that I have been informed that this comment will be part of the written public record for the Chagui'an Massacre Site nomination.

John Blaz
Print name

3-30-15
Date

[Signature]
Signature

689-2527
Contact (optional)

Si Yu'os Ma'ase' for providing comments to this nomination.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Chagui'an Massacre Site Nomination to the US National Register of Historic Places Project
Garcia and Associates for Inangokkan Inadahi Guahan, the Guam Preservation Trust

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I support the nomination of the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP.

I do not support the nomination of the Chagui'an Massacre Site to the NRHP.

Additional Comments (optional):

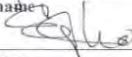
Continue on back of form if needed.

Public Record Notice

By filling out and signing this form, I am acknowledging that I have been informed that this comment will be part of the written public record for the Chagui'an Massacre Site nomination.

Eugene Camacho
Print name

3/30/15
Date


Signature

997-0689
Contact (optional)

Si Yu'os Ma'ase' for providing comments to this nomination.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

F.2.4 Meeting Notes

Public Meeting Organizers: Office of the Yigo Mayor and Garcia and Associates on behalf of the Guam Preservation Trust

Venue: Yigo Community Gymnasium

Date: 30 March 2015

Time: 6:00pm-7:45pm

Attendance: 13, in addition to the Mayor of Yigo and members of his staff

Ms. Cacilie Craft and Ms. Kelly Marsh (Taitano): Introduced themselves as representing GANDA, a cultural resources consulting firm working with the Guam Preservation Trust, and Nihl Ta Fanhasso' Cultural and Historical Consulting which is doing some of the supportive work on the nomination. They also introduced Jolie Liston as also working on the nomination.

Ms. Craft: Provided an outline of the meeting agenda including time at the end to open up the meeting for a group discussion. She noted at the forefront that GANDA is not the first to have carried out research on the Chagui'an Massacre Site. She recognized former University of Guam professor Mr. Peter Onedera and his students for their earlier fine work. Ms. Craft then outlined the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the processes of nominating a site to it. She detailed that the work that has been carried out for the nomination has been to fill out the nomination form including the production of a packet of research material which will be submitted to the Guam Historic Resources Division (which serves as Guam's Historic Preservation Office) who will review the nomination as will the state Historic Preservation Review Board. She noted the different criteria that can make a site significant in the NRHP system noting that Criterion A was selected for the Chagui'an Massacre Site as it is associated with a significant event in history. Craft further explained what being registered into the NRHP means for land owners, that there is really no change in landowner status. She noted that one effect can be tax provisions but that these usually apply to historic structures of which there are none associated with the Chagui'an Massacre Site so it is probably not applicable in this case. She also noted that registered sites are also considered for federal projects by law (as in the effect a project will have on the property) so that a site can potentially be preserved. Ms. Craft noted that landowners can submit official objections, should they occur, with the Guam Historic Resources Division who can accommodate any questions or concerns that a landowner may have. Ms. Craft then outlined the massacre itself, as a horrific event which involved the brutal slaying of about 45 men by the Japanese Imperial Army as the Americans were invading Guam. She pointed out that there are no witnesses to the event.

Mr. Joe Garrido (of Guam Historic Resources Division/Historic Preservation Office): Asked if the lights in the venue could be dimmed so the audience could see the presentation better.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Mr. Phil Leon Guerrero (manning the audio equipment): Noted that the lights in the venue are emergency lights which are on 24/7.

Ms. Craft: Agreed that the lighting made some of the images hard to see but told the meeting attendees that they were free to move about to try to get a better view. She continued her outline of the massacre noting that given that there are no known survivors, there is not a lot known about why the event occurred and other details. She shared that they were murdered in the jungle and left there until the marines who were trekking through the jungle came across them and documented them. She noted that there were some journalists who visited the site at least one of whom did take photographs including photographs of a memorial held in Yona that may have been held to honor those men. Ms. Craft noted that for a nationally registered site, there needs to be some evidence that the event occurred at a particular place. She then outlined the historical context of U.S. troop movement in securing the island and how the marines discovered the massacred men and documented their finding. Ms. Craft explained the mapping systems of the marines at the time and how the massacre was documented according to those systems (e.g., utilizing maps with a grid system and overlay maps). She explained and provided examples of the georeferencing that they conducted using current and historic maps into which information was integrated. Ms. Craft also shared a landowner map, noting that as it was hard to see well, she invited anyone who was interested in viewing it more closely they could do so after the presentation.

Young men assisting the Office of the Yigo Mayor: Brought out the sign used at the annual memorial for the Chagui'an massacre with the names of the Chamorro men killed at the massacre. (This was the sign that had been shown in photograph form in the public meeting power point presentation.)

Ms. Craft: Recognized that on Guam, the significance of the site is readily recognized as highly valued. She shared that within the NRHP system, three levels of significance exist, local, regional, and national, and that the Chagui'an Massacre Site was found to be significant at each level. Ms. Craft said that at the local level, the massacre shows the level of suffering that Chamorros experienced. She noted that in fact, it is the worst singular instance of Japanese brutality according to numbers. Ms. Craft then stated that if it is expanded, it shows the level of atrocities that occurred for Pacific Islander populations and the tragic cruelties that Pacific Islanders experienced in this global conflict that they had no say in. She noted that if it's expanded out even further to the national level, it is associated with WWII which is the most important historical event of the 20th century during which it was the largest massacre of U.S. civilians on American soil. Ms. Craft paused to ask if there were any questions or anything that the meeting attendees wanted to go over again.

Mr. John Blaz (former Administrator of Guam's Veterans Affairs Office): Asked where Guam was at in the nomination process.

National Register of Historic Places: Chagui'an Massacre Site

Ms. Craft: Noted that they are filling out the nomination form. In response to another inquiry about what was still needed, she stated that they are still verifying certain details.

Mr. Robert (Bob) Lizama (former mayor of Yigo): Asked about who pinpointed the coordinates that this research effort was using in the presentation.

Ms. Craft: Stated that they were developed during the current research effort.

Mr. Lizama: Provided some of the chronology of the identification and commemoration of the massacre in modern times. Mr. Lizama noted that in 2004, his office had helped the University of Guam (UOG) students under the guidance of Mr. Peter Onedera brought in two marines from off-island who read the coordinates that were documented for the site in military journals. He expressed concern that in 2004, based on their reading, the monument is basically where they pointed out as based on the document. Mr. Lizama further noted that in 2008, the local government finally started to formally recognize the massacre. He noted that he had received documents from Mr. Dave Lotz. Mr. Lizama stated that the site identified by the current research effort was quite some distance from where the memorial is at. He speculated that if the site being shared was the case, then perhaps the bones of the massacred men are out there. He stated that perhaps they have conflicting information and brings into question the validity of the reading.

Ms. Craft: Replied that they had tried to track down the methodology that had been previously used but shared that they could never access those records. All that she heard was that he went out using a GPS. She further pointed out that one of the maps in the packet submitted by Mr. Onedera has a map where the site matches up. She stated that she was not sure how it (the memorial) ended up down south.

Mr. Lizama: Asked if the current nomination process surveyed the area.

Ms. Craft: Replied that she had carried out a surface survey but had not cleared it or conducted any excavations.

Mr. Lizama: Pointed out that while surveying the area, all they found were irrigation hoses and the beautiful flame trees that are there all lined up. He pointed out that they had been very hesitant to release any names (of Chagui'an massacre victims). He asked about the validity of the names (on the sign that was shown in a photograph within the meeting power point presentation).

Ms. Craft: Pointed out that determining the names was not part of their primary research goals and that the sign was not created by the nomination research. In response to some further discussion, Ms. Craft asked Mr. Lizama whether he had the documentation generated earlier.

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Mr. Lizama: Stated that he turned that in to the Mayor's Council.

Mr. Peter Onedera (former Professor at the University of Guam, led the earlier research effort concerning the Chagui'an Massacre Site): Pointed out that he and his students had submitted the nomination packet to the Historic Resources Division. He stated that one of the most significant things he included in that nomination were the photographs. He inquired whether Ms. Craft had seen those. He said that for the photographs that they had found, what became problematic was the presence of tabbies on many of the men's feet caused them to ponder if the victims were really Chamoru (Chamorro). He shared that (Japanese) Guam community members such as Shimizu, Fujikawa, his grandfather for one, and others had been corralled by the (wartime) Japanese (administration) to work for their administration and the bodies of those corralled were never recovered. Mr. Onedera said that his assumption, though he never verbalized it (publicly), but he and his students wondered about whether those victims in the photographs were Chamoru. He noted that that was part of why they did not proceed to trying to identify or name massacre victims. He also pointed out that his students also did the research for Asinan, for four nomination packets altogether, which they submitted to the Historic Preservation Office but did not seem to go further. Mr. Onedera noted that Asinan is also an atrocious site, which included families and included almost 60 victims. He expressed that he was glad that this (nomination) was going somewhere.

Ms. Craft: Noted that some of those photographs were hard to definitively place to Chagui'an which the national register requires. She shared that an Australian journalist had gone to the site and taken pictures that weren't part of that set of what, upon close examination, were definitely Chamorro victims that don't have tabbies on (referring to pictures that may not have ever been seen by the community of Guam before). She also noted that in conducting research, compiling a list of names was not part of their research which would be essentially like conducting a whole other project. She said that the mayor's office did base a lot of their findings on primary source documents—listings and had been able to go through the Military Government of Guam death certificates that had been provided to them.

Mr. Lizama: Stated that the reason he attended the public meeting was to support the nomination though in sitting in the meeting the difference in location had caught his attention. I applaud them for their efforts. He asked why the community should nominate the site to the national register and what the benefits would be and whether that would help them build a monument to honor those victims. He stated that he would support that.

Ms. Craft: Noted that she was not sure how the funding would work but stated that perhaps the most benefit would be from a cultural perspective. She then asked Ms. Marsh if she had anything to add.

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Ms. Marsh (Taitano): Noted that she and others have looked at the sites on the register and have thought about whether there are any other sites that could be added to it to really represent the community. A lot of the (WWII) sites are about Japanese fortifications, Japanese caves, and are sites that are important but aren't sites that really portray the community perspective and what the community went through for visitors, those that are stationed here, and our community itself to really understand what the community went through. This is something for the community to decide and the Historic Preservation Review Board made up of community members to decide. She pointed out that one way to look at it is that it is a way to build up and balance out the community perspective's presence. Ms. Marsh further pointed out that being registered does open up the door to grants which might be able to support further study or something like building a memorial.

Mr. Dave Lotz (Yigo resident, formerly of the Guam Department of Parks and Recreation within which the Guam HPO is housed, and current member of the Guam Historic Preservation Review Board): He noted that one of the effects that occurs with registering a site as part of our heritage is that it mandates a federal review like has happened at Pãgat (when the military has tried to develop the area). He also questioned the validity of the photographs that had been found earlier noting that some appeared to be wearing Japanese hats. He further noted that these community outreaches are opportunities to share more information. He encouraged the meeting attendees that if they know anything or knew of somebody who has information to let them know that we're (the community and those working on the nomination) are interested in the information to complete the story.

Mr. John Blaz: Introduced himself as having served as the Chair of the annual commemoration ceremony for the last several years. He shared that the names on the sign are based on research and fact. He discussed that the names originated from a list compiled by WWII survivor, Enrique Taitano Cruz. He noted that the men in the massacre were from five villages including most being from Yona and several others being from Piti. Mr. Blaz said that the compiled list was verified by village commissioners who had a year to verify the deaths. He pointed out that 50 men had been taken from Manenggon (concentration camp) with the final objective being to reach Tarague (Talagi). Mr. Blaz shared that five men were released (of that original 50 who were each given an assigned number), of which Mr. Enrique Cruz was one, in the vicinity of Dededo to go back to Manenggon and carry more provisions. Concerning the victims and their identification, he said that were said to not be heavily decomposed when discovered by the U.S. military and that Mr. Cruz had been taken to identify the bodies between 9pm and midnight on the 10th of August (1944). He shared that estimates were that the massacre had occurred on the 7th or 8th of August (1944) and that the records indicate that there were four bodies in a shallow grave. The site itself Mr. Enrique Cruz verified. Mr. Blaz noted that there was also a Chamorro who was a Japanese national from Saipan who served as an

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interpreter (for the Japanese wartime administration on Guam) named Gabriel Flores and witnessed the massacre. Although Mr. Enrique Cruz has passed away, he passed on information to his granddaughter and she corroborated everything with the exception of where they were buried because Mr. Cruz did not witness that.

Ms. Jolie Liston (Senior Archaeologist, GANDA): Introduced herself as one of the people working on the nomination and stated that two things were a given. One that in the nomination dossier which describes what happened and why it's significant and where those (victims) were found, and will not list the names of the victims which was Guam's personal information to decide what to do with for itself. Two, that all the primary documents gathered in the research effort are for the people of Guam, about 60 pages of material—death certificates, Marine and journalist reports, and the like. She also noted that in addition to xerox copies of the primary documents, the research effort typed out some of the material to make it easier to read. Ms. Liston pointed out that there are several lists of possible names of victims from journalists and in the 1978 identification of the site which have all been placed in a table including where they found the names and any data that came with it. She shared that with the information in the nomination's appendices, Guam will be able to use it to go forward. Regarding some of the discussion about the location of the site, Ms. Liston also clarified that a nominated site can be in one place and a memorial in another. She also pointed out that in this case due to issues like age (meaning the brevity of time that it has served as a formal memorial site), they could not nominate the memorial itself. She said that she'd really like to understand the methodology of how the memorial site was identified if only to verify that what is sent to the national register is thorough. She noted that they do have the nomination packet that was at the Historic Preservation Office but that it didn't detail the methodology.

Mr. Onedera: Shared that in their (2004) research effort, two students conducted the oral interviews who said that among their interviews with those familiar with the site because of those trees that were aligned. They were talking about the bodies (of the victims) associated with those trees which is why we feel quite sure that that is the site though it might be considered 'talk story' or hearsay. Mr. Onedera stated that he wanted to thank Jolie because he said that we need to make sure that those names are not forgotten. He shared that those men who were massacred at Chagui'an are his heroes, that we need to remember those names as they made the ultimate sacrifice.

Mr. Blaz: Discussed the Chamorro way of defining things saying that he only went according to the documents as too many, more than 45, were coming up to them to claim that their relative was among the victims. He noted that they are continuing to work to verify names.

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Mr. Onedera: Said that he hoped the current research effort found the Asinan packet that he provided to the Guam Historic Preservation Office. He emphasized that he is supportive of the nomination and said that we should go for it, further stating, "let's do it." He said that he was glad to be here and wanted to make sure that those names are memorialized, restating that those are his heroes.

Mr. Lizama: Shared that he may be able to provide a CD disc of the UOG students' research that they had provided him.

Mr. Garrido: Introduced himself by name and as being from the Historic Resources Division. Mr. Garrido mentioned that he is familiar with both the Guam Register of Historic Places (GRHP) and the NRHP. He said that a registered site has boundaries but that doesn't mean that the only part of the (historic) event. Mr. Garrido stated that the (memorial) monument can stay where it is and that he does remember reading something somewhere about the trees and their association with a mass for the dead held there. He speculated that the massacre may have occurred over a longer area than they realize. He said that where the cross was originally (currently at the memorial site), is not where the monument is now.

Ms. Craft: Thanked people for their attendance and reminded them about filling out a comment form.

Mr. Rudy Mantanane (Mayor of Yigo): Noted that they will be holding the commemoration on the 8th of August so as not to hold it before the anniversary of their deaths. He shared that he decided to change the date of commemoration from being held in July for that reason. He asked the meeting attendees that if anyone knows of any information to please come forward and noted that none of those killed there were from Yigo. Mr. Mantanane then thanked everyone for attending the meeting and providing information.

Mr. Leon Guerrero: Then recognized many of the attendees, such as Joe Garrido and Dave Lotz, and many others over the PA system.



Eddie B. Calvo
Governor

Ray Tenorio
Lt. Governor

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Robert S. Lizama
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February 1, 2016

Paul Loether
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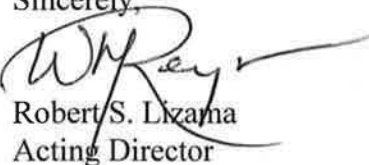
Subject: National Register Nomination
Chagui'an Massacre Site
Yigo, Guam

Dear Mr. Loether,

We are submitting Guam's National Register Documentation for the CHAGUI'AN MASSACRE SITE, Site Number 66-08-114, located in the Municipality of Yigo, Guam. Enclosed with the National Register Registration Form are two compact disks containing the form, images and map, which we hope you will find acceptable.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact, Ms. Lynda B. Aguon, State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

For 
Robert S. Lizama
Acting Director


Lynda Bordallo Aguon
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures