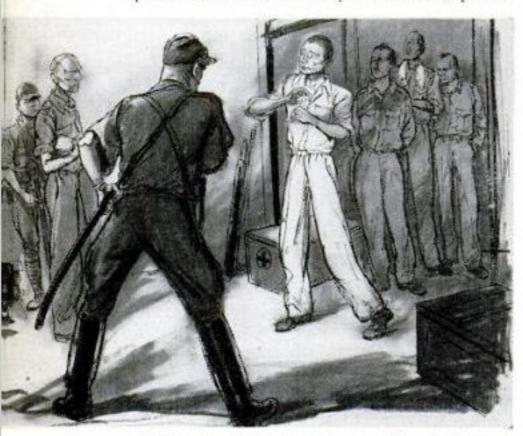
THE TESTIMONY AGAINST PROVOO



TEA PARTY of Japanese officers is served by Provoo, who, Corporal Brown said, ran a special mess for Japanese in Malinta Tunnel, Corregidor's main artery. Another witness said that at a time when rations for PWs were low Provoo ordered the hospital mess to bake three-layer cakes for Japanese.



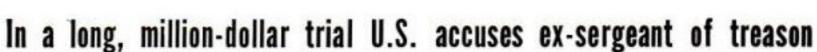
THREAT TO PROVOO, according to witness, was made by Japanese officer. Provoo had rebuked Americans for joking with nurses, deprived them of privileges. The officer, said the witness, was angry because Provoo exceeded his authority and offered to behead him. But a U.S. officer (left) interceded.

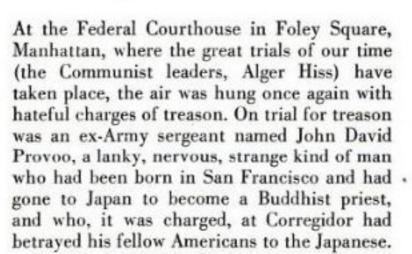


FATAL ARGUMENT took place between Captain Burton Thomson and Japanese officer. Thomson, a medical non-com testified, had sent word by Provoo, refusing hospital supplies for a Japanese banquet. The captain was dragged before the officer (center) and Provoo (right), thereafter taken out and shot.

BUDDHIST ROBES were occasionally worn by Provoo. His head shaved in Buddhist fashion, Provoo sometimes climbed to an island hilltop and recited Buddhist chants.

A TALE OF TREACHERY ON CORREGIDOR





Provoo, honorably discharged in 1946 and arrested in 1949 when his re-enlistment ended, was among 10,000 Americans captured on Corregidor in 1942. He had become an interpreter for the Japanese—an understandable expediency, said his lawyers. But witnesses, who told the stories illustrated in these courtroom drawings for Life by William Sharp, testified that Provoo had gone far beyond expediency.

An Air Force captain, Richard Sakakida, a Nisei who had also been an interpreter on Corregidor, described Provoo's welcome to the Japanese on Corregidor (opposite page). Provoo had told him, Sakakida said, that Japan had been forced into the war and that the U.S. must take the blame for it. While other Americans were mistreated, Provoo wandered around freely, dressed in white civilian garb.

A stern retired colonel, Theodore ("Tiger")

Teague, described how Provoo had tried to persuade him to reveal the U.S. code. "If you ask my advice," Provoo had said, "you will give the Japanese the code. If you do not, they will beat it out of you." In court the tough old colonel hesitated a moment—there are seven women on the jury—before repeating his reply: "You son of a bitch. I didn't ask your advice. I don't intend to take it."

The most damaging testimony came from Cpl. Robert M. Brown, a medical orderly who testified that Provoo told him, "I am the boss of Corregidor." Provoo, Brown said, had joined with Japanese soldiers in beating an American sergeant who would not tell where the Americans had dumped a rumored \$750 million in silver in Manila Bay. Most serious of all, Provoo had assertedly caused the execution of an American mess officer, Captain Burton Thomson, who had refused to give Provoo hospital supplies for Japanese officers. "I am taking lip from no one," Provoo had told Brown.

In three weeks the prosecution called 15 witnesses. It had 90 more to present, including General Jonathan Wainwright, U.S. commander at Corregidor. The U.S. was being fair about the case, which will probably last three months and cost the government more than \$1 million. If he is found both guilty and sane, ex-Sergeant Provoo faces the death penalty.





WELCOMING BOW, which he said Provoo made to Japanese, is imitated by Sakakida as court stenographer and clerk (*left*) and Federal Judge Gregory Noonan (*right*) watch closely. Provoo, Sakakida testified, said he spoke Japanese and that he "would like to be of service." On board are maps of Corregidor and its tunnels.

DEFENSE RISES to dispute a point. The jury is in left background. In the left foreground are U.S. Attorneys Albert A. Blinder and Moses L. Kove (standing). Provoo sits at defense table (right) between Attorneys Murray Gottesman, Clara Storper. Other defense attorney, George Plotkin, is on his feet waving document.

