

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

19 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 209)  
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
SUBJECT: Bataan General Hospital Nos. 1 and 2

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 9 April 1942, the American forces at Bataan Peninsula surrendered to the Japanese, but it was not until about six weeks later that Corregidor and Fort Drum capitulated. During this interval, Japanese artillery on Bataan was continually duelling with the American guns on Corregidor and Fort Drum.

The chief complaint against the Japanese seems to be that they placed field pieces and tanks in close proximity to the Bataan hospital where approximately seventy-five hundred American and seven thousand Filipino patients were being treated (R 14, 93). The artillery was placed so close to the hospital that it was obvious that the Japanese intended to use the hospital as a shield against answering fire from the American guns (R 19, 25), particularly since the patients could have been evacuated (R 96). One patient saw twenty-three Japanese guns from his place in the hospital (R 34). When complaints were made to the Japanese about the proximity of their artillery, Japanese officers replied that the guns would not be moved until Corregidor surrendered to the Japanese (R 34). As a result of placing these guns so near the hospital, at least five American patients in the hospital were killed and many others wounded by gunfire from the Americans on Corregidor and Fort Drum (R 19, 25).

After the American forces on Bataan surrendered, Japanese confiscated medical supplies and almost all of the food at the hospital, leaving only some fruit juices, canned milk, and dirty, wormy, mouldy rice (R 23, 53, 85). While the prisoners and patients were forced to live on this meager diet, the Japanese soldiers were eating meals which included vegetables and meat (R 53).

An American nurse was raped by Japanese soldiers and apparently no disciplinary action whatever was taken against the offenders (R 1, 2, 15).

American prisoners were forced to haul Japanese field pieces to various locations on Bataan for use against the American forces on Corregidor (R 93).

Filipino patients who were barely able to walk, were forced to leave the hospital and join the "death march" (R 158, 166).

Prisoners' personal effects were looted by Japanese (R 85, 86).

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太平洋方面米國陸軍總司令部

戦争犯罪部

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/二月十九日

覚書宛先検査部(報告イニ。九号)

經由戦争犯罪部副指揮官庶務將校

標題「バターン」第一、第二一般病院

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二、証據要畧

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/四月九日、「バターン」半島所在米軍ハ  
 日本軍降伏シタガ、「コレヒドール」及ビ、「フォート・ドラム」ガ降参シタハ其後  
 六週間後デアル此ノ間「バターン」日本軍砲兵ハ「コレヒドール」及ビ、「フォ  
 ト・ドラム」ノ米軍ノ砲兵ト向断ナリ砲撃ヲ交シテ居リ。  
 日本軍ニ対スル主見異議ハ凡ソ七ヶ五五、米人患者ト七ヶ一、比律  
 賓人患者ガ療治ヲ受ケテ居タ「バターン」ノ病院ニ直ダ近接シテ日  
 本軍ガ野砲ヤ戦車ヲ配置シタコト様デアル(凡一四九三)  
 砲兵隊ハ右病院ニ非常ニ近接シテ所ニ位置シテキタデ、日本軍  
 ハ米軍砲ノ発射ニ対スル値トシテ同病院ヲ利用シヨウトシタコトハ明  
 カデブタ(凡一九、二五)。  
 殊ニ患者ヲ撤退サストガ出来タニモ拘ラス、シナカッタ所オラモ然リデアル  
 (凡九六)。  
 一人、患者ハ病院内ノ自分ノ場所カラ日本軍ノ砲ヲ三三門見ル  
 事(凡三四)。  
 日本軍ニ対シ、砲兵隊ノ近接付異議ヲ申出ラ際、日本軍



ニ降伏ス迄砲ハ移動シナイト答ヘテモル(凡三四)。日本軍ノ砲  
 ガ同病院ニ非常ニ近ク配置サレテ結果、病院ニ居テ米軍ノ患  
 者ノソクトモ五名ハ「コレヒドール」及ビ「フォート・ドラム」米軍ノ砲  
 撃ヲテ死セシ、其ノ外多數ノ負傷者ヲ出シテサル(凡一九、二五)。

バターンノ米軍降伏後、日本軍ハ同病院ニテソク医藥用品  
 及ビ殆ド全部ノ食糧ヲ取上げ、残シテモノハ僅カニ幾ラカ果汁、罐  
 入牛乳及ビ汚チヤイ虫、ツイター、カビノ生ヘリ米犬デアツタ(凡二三、  
 五三、八五)。俘虜及ビ患患者ガ此ノ食ニテ食物ヲ生キテ行カネバラ  
 ナカッタノニ、日本兵ハ野菜モ肉モアル食テ取ツテ居タ(凡五三)。

米軍ノ看護婦ガ日本兵達ニ強姦サレタガ、此ノ犯罪者ニ対ス何  
 等ノ懲戒處置モ加ヘラレナカッタ事ハ明白デアル(凡二、一五)。

米軍ノ俘虜ハ「コレヒドール」ノ米軍ニ対シ使用スル為、日本軍ノ  
 野砲ヲバターンノ諸所ニ運バサレタ(凡九三)。

卒ジテ歩行ニ堪ヘシ比律賓患患者病院ヲ出サレ死ノ行進ニ参加  
 サセラレタ(凡一五八、一六六)。

俘虜ノ私有物ハ日本兵ニ掠奪サレタ(凡八五、八六)。