

Philippines Atrocity

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
 WAR CRIMES BRANCH

9 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 197)
 THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch.
 SUBJECT : Murders, looting and burning of the town of Calauang,
 Laguna Province, Luzon, P. I. in February, 1945.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 11 February 1945, at the town of Alaminos, Japanese under the command of Captain OHNO, Hajime impressed fifty Filipino men into service. These men and approximately seventy Japanese started on a punitive expedition led by OHNO. At Barrio Del Carmen, Alaminos, some houses were machine-gunned, screams were heard and the houses were burned (R 2). They proceeded through the mountains to Calauang. Dead and wounded people were seen on the trail. Trench mortars were fired into houses at a sugar plantation (R 2). Shortly before the expedition reached Calauang, twenty Filipinos, who were evacuating the town were stopped and made to return with the Japanese (R 2). On 14 February 1945, these twenty people were herded into a theater which was then set on fire and the twenty were burned alive (R 3). On 13 February 1945, Japanese looted all the houses in Barrio Lamot, Calauang. For a period of three days the Japanese burned homes and killed many Filipinos in Calauang. On 16 February 1945, the Japanese left Calauang and part of them are believed to have gone to San Pablo, but OHNO and twelve other Japanese returned to Alaminos burning all the houses along the way (R 4).

While the Japanese were in Calauang, the following are examples of the atrocities committed. People taken from their homes or who were found in the vicinity were bayoneted to death or killed with sabers (R 7, 17, 20, 23, 26). One man was shot and killed as he was running away (R 11). A man, his wife and their one-day old twins took refuge in a shelter they had built. They were discovered and the man was struck with a saber and killed and then the baby he had been holding was killed. The woman and the daughter were unharmed (R 14). One family heard of the approaching Japanese and hid. A four-year-old girl innocently left the hiding place and was seen by the Japanese. The father picked up the girl and ran away. He saw the Japanese find the hiding place and kill the other members of the family. One of the victims was a 70-year-old woman and another a one-year-old boy (R 29). At another place nine women and children who were hiding were found by the Japanese and all but three of them were bayoneted to death (R 32, 33). A 61-year-old man who was convalescing from illness was found in his home and he and his house were burned (R 35). Another family in hiding was discovered. A 5-year-old boy was shot and killed as he ran away and his mother and grandmother were bayoneted to death (R 38).

EX. 138A0

文書三八〇

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太平洋合衆國陸軍總司令部戦争犯罪支部

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/二月九日

覚書/宛先/ 検察部(報告第一九七號)

經由/ 戦争犯罪支部 行政課

題目/ 一九四五年/昭和二十年/二月/比律賓

呂宋・ラグナ/LAGUNA/縣カウア

CALAUANG/町/殺人/擄奪/人

燒/殺

二、證據概要 RETURN TO ROOM 361

一九四五年/昭和二十年/二月十日/「アラミノス」/ALAMINOS/町

ニ於テ陸軍大尉大野ハシメ/死音ニヨル/ノ率テ日本兵ハ比

律賓人五ノ名ヲ強制就役セシメタリ、コレ等ノ人々及約七十

名ノ日本兵ハ大野ヲ引率マシテ討伐ニ出タセリ、「アラミノス」

「テル・カルメン」/DEL CARMEN/部落ニ於テ數軒ノ家ハ機銃ニ

テ射タレ、叫声ガ聞コエ又是等ノ家ハ燒毀セラレタリ(R三)彼等

ハ山ヲ通りテ「カラウマン」/CALAUANG/ニ向ヒタリ、其ノ通過セル

跡ハ死傷者ヲ見タリ、塹壕ノ白砲ハ砂糖農場内ノ家屋

中ニ打込マレタリ(R三)討伐隊ガ「カラウマン」/CALAUANG/

ニ着ク少シ前、此町ヲ撤退中ナリシ二十名ノ比律賓人ハ停止

セシメラレ日本兵達ト共ニ引歸サシメラレタリ(R三)一九四五年

ノ昭和二十一年/二月十四日、コレ等二十名ノ人々ハ一劇場内ニ集

No. 1

十七、十九、二十六)

俘虜運送の函獲サレシメ米國糧食ヲ日本船ニ積

ミ込ムニ強制的ニ使役サレタリ。(R三三六)

多数ノ俘虜運送ハ罹病シ

テ居リ、或ル者ハ戦闘テ負傷ニテ居ル而シテ總ベテ、俘虜運送ハ陥落前ニ

蒙ラタ苦難窮乏ニシテ居ル。医ヤル及ビ医療ニ大要必要トシテモ抱

テ何モ與ヘラレカワタ。(R三三三、三三六)

日本監視兵運送ハ些細ニ事ナシ、或ハ僅カニ規則ニ違反シテ、廉テ米兵俘虜

運送感思ニモ殴打シタリ。(R四九三、三三三)

運送事情及誘過ノメ多数ノ俘虜運送ハ死亡シタリ。(R二二、三三六)

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