

P.I. - Atrocity 1.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
 OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
 WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500
 19 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 106)

THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch

SUBJECT: Massacre of One Hundred and Ninety-four
 Filipino Civilians at Santo Tomas, Batangas,
 Luzon, P.I., and the Unnecessary Burning of
 part of the Town of Santo Tomas, Batangas,
 Luzon, P.I.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

In the early part of February 1945, the inhabitants of Santo Tomas learned that the Mayor and the Provincial Governor were no longer living in town (R 1, 39). Upon learning this the townspeople became alarmed and began to evacuate their homes, some going to the mountains, and others gathered in groups in a few homes (R 1, 39). At about 2000 hours on 9 February 1945, a truckload of Japanese soldiers arrived in town and set fire to the house of the governor's brother in law (R 1). The next evening other Japanese soldiers came to the town ostensibly to learn where and why the inhabitants had fled (R 1, 2). On 11 February 1945, other homes were burned (R 35).

At 0500 hours on 11 February 1945, Japanese came to Santo Tomas and proceeded from place to place where civilians had gathered, taking their jewelry, money, and other valuables (R 7, 13), then killed many of the inhabitants, poured gasoline on the bodies of the wounded and dead and set them afire (R 17, 21). Men, women, children, and babies were murdered (R 8, 18, 22, 26). There is evidence that three of the victims were probably subjected to attempted or actual rape (R 8). Approximately one hundred and ninety-four residents of Santo Tomas were murdered on this date (Exhibit G). Some of the victims were able to escape and tell of the brutal and barbaric treatment received at the hands of the Japanese and the three Filipinos who were accompanying them.

At one home between sixty-five and seventy men, women, and children had congregated. About twenty-five were ordered out of the house and taken to a cemetery. Three men of this group were taken to a pit that had been used as a latrine by the Japanese soldiers, were bayoneted, and fell into the pit. One man who fell into the pit pretended to be dead and was able to escape (R. 12, 14). He does not know what happened to the others who had been left at the cemetery (R 14).

Another group of approximately fifty were taken from their place of hiding; all were bayoneted and stabbed, thrown into a pile, saturated with gasoline, and then set afire (R 17). The only survivor of this group describes how she was bayoneted four times in the back and three times in the front; one of the thrusts killing her five months old son that she was holding (R 17, 18).

Another group of fifty were tied and led to a field where they saw the bodies of twenty men, women, and children who had been stabbed to death (R 21.) This group was stabbed and other groups were led to the same spot and also stabbed. Afterwards gasoline was poured on the bodies and set afire (R 21). One woman suffered three bayonet wounds on her back, one on the left chest, one on the right chest, two on her thigh, two on her left arm, and one on her breast (R 21, 22, Exhibits J, K and L).

The Japanese bayoneted the fifteen year old daughter of one woman, who, while holding her one year old daughter, received six bayonet wounds herself. The Japanese were chattering and laughing as the pile of bodies on top of her were burning (R 25, 26).

From one group two Japanese soldiers with blood on their bayonets took three girls, the oldest of which was seventeen, into the bushes where the girls begged for mercy and pleaded not to be abused (R 8).

Another group was stabbed, thrown into a dug-out and covered with dirt. (R 31, Exhibit P).

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卷證第二八三九號

米國軍最高司令部大平洋現地法務官戰犯部

A P O 五〇〇 一九四五年／昭和二十年／十一月十九日

覺啓宛先〇〇 檢察部報告第一〇六號

經由〇〇 戰犯部庶務主任

件名〇〇 「フイリツピン島ルソン、バタンガ

ス、サント。トマス」ニ於ケル「フ
イリツピン」市民一九四名ノ虐殺、
竝ニ「フイリツピン島ルソン、バタ
ンガス、サント。トマス」ノ町ノ一
部ノ無用焼却

II 證據ノ大要

一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月初ニ「サント。
トマス」ノ住民ハ市長竝ニ地方行政官ガ最早ヤ町
内ニ住ンデイナイコトヲ知ツタ。(R 一三九)
町ノ人々ハ此ノ事ヲ知ツテ心配シ家ヲ撤退シ始メ、
或ル者ハ山ヘ行キ、又或ル者ハ二、三ノ家ニ集固
シタ。(R 一三九)。一九四五年／昭和二十年／
二月九日ノ二〇、〇〇時頃一臺ノ「トラツク」ニ
乗ツタ日本兵ガ町ニ來テ、行政官ノ義兄弟ノ家屋
ニ放火シタ。(R 一)。翌曉他ノ日本兵ガ町ニ來

Ex-1373
Doc 2839

1.

Doc 2839

テ、住民達が何處へ、ソシテ何故逃ゲタカヲ形式的ニ訓ベタ。(R一三)。一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月十一日ニ他ノ家ガ焼カレタ。(R三五)

一九四五年／昭和二十年／二月十一日〇五、〇〇時ニ日本入ガ「サント。トマス」ニ來テ、市民ノ集團シテイル處ヲ次々ニ廻ツテ、寶石類ヤ金ヤ其他貴重品ヲ掠奪シ(R七、一三)、ソレカラ多クノ住民ヲ殺シ、負傷者ヤ死人ノ體ニ石油ヲ掛ケテ火ヲ點ケタ。(R。一七、二一)。男モ女モ子供モ赤子モ殺害サレタ。(R。八、一八、二二、二六)。強姦未遂又ハ強姦ヲ受ケタト思ハレル三人ノ被害者ノ證據ガアル。(R。八)。約百九十四名ノ「サント。トマス」ノ住民ガ此ノ日ニ殺害サレタ。(證據書類4)被害者ノ或ル者ハ能ク逃亡シテ之等日本人ノ手ニ依ル強姦野蠻ナ行爲ヲ告ゲルコトガ出來タ。ソシテ之等日本人ノ中ニハ三人ノ「ファイリツピン」人ガ濡ツテイタ。

或ル家ニハ六十五名乃至七十名ノ男女ヤ子供ガ集ツテイタ。約二十五名ノ者ハ家カラ出ルヨウニ命ゼラレ墓地ニ連行サレタ。此ノ内三名ノ男ハ日本兵ガ便所ニ使用シテイタ坑ニ連行サレ、銃劍デ刺サレテ其ノ坑ニ落サレタ。此ノ坑ニ落サレタ者ノ内ノ一人ハ死ンダ風ヲシテ逃亡スルコトガ出

Doc 2839

來々。(R。一二、一四)。彼ハ墓地ニ埋サレタ
他ノ者ガ何ウシタカヲ知ラナイ。(R。一四)。
約五十名ノ他ノ一團ハ彼等ノ隠家カラ進行サレ、
皆銃劍デ刺サレテ一山ニ集メラレ火ヲ點ケラレタ。
(R。一七)、此ノ一團ノ只一人ノ生存者デア
一婦人ハ、背後カラ四度、前カラ三度銃劍デ刺サ
レタ縁子ヲ逃ベテイル。之等刺突者ノ一人ハ彼女
ガ抱エテイタ五ヶ月ニナル息子ヲ殺シタ。(R。
一七、一八)。

五十名ノ他ノ一團ハ縛ラレテ野原ヘ進行サレタ。
其處デ彼等ハ刺シ殺サレタ二十名ノ男女並ニ子供
ノ死体ヲ見タ。(R。二一)。此ノ一團ハ刺シ殺
サレ、又他ノ一團モ同ジ場所ニ進行サレ同ジク刺
シ殺サレタ。後デ石油ガ屍体ニ掛ケラレテ點火サ
レタ。(R。二一)。一婦人ハ背後ニ三ヶ所ノ銃
劍ノ傷ヲ受ケ、左胸ニ一ツ、右胸ニ一ツ、股ニ
二ツ、左腕ニ二ツ、乳房ニ一ツヲ受ケタ。(R。
二一、二二、證據書類J。K。I。)。)

日本人ハ一婦人ノ十五才ニナル娘ヲ銃劍デ刺シ
タ。彼女ハ別ニ一才ニナル娘ヲ抱イテイタガ、彼
女自身モ六ヶ所ノ銃劍ノ傷ヲ受ケタ。日本人ハ彼
女ノ屍体ノ上ニ積み直ネラレタ一山ノ屍体ガ燃エ

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Doc 2839

ル時、喋ツタリ笑ツタリシテイタ。(R。二五、
二六)。血ノ着イテイル銃劍ヲ持ツタ二人ノ日本
兵ハ、一回カラ三人ノ少女ヲ被ニ連行シタ。其ノ
内ノ最年長者ハ十七才デアツタガ、彼女等ハ其處
デ慈悲ヲ乞イ凌辱サレヌヨウ歎願シタ。(R。八)
他ノ一回ハ銃劍デ刺サレ、地下掩蔽所ニ投ゲ込マ
レ土ヲ掛ケラレタ。(R。三一、証書卷P)