

P.I. - Atrocity

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

7 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 233)
THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT : Davao Penal Colony and Davao City Civilian Internment Camp.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. The Davao Penal Colony, in Davao, Mindanao, P.I., was operated by the Commonwealth Government as an insular penitentiary. The evidence is conflicting as to when the Japanese took over the Colony, but it appears that it was first occupied by a unit of the Japanese Navy under the command of Captain YAMADA sometime in January 1942 (R 73, 79, 87), and then elements of the army under Major MAEDA, Kazuo, took it over sometime in February (R 87) or September (R 74) 1942. When the Japanese occupied the Colony, they took full control of the entire camp including about one thousand civilian evacuees (R 87), about five hundred insular prisoners, and an unknown number of guerrilla detainees in the area (R 88). There is no evidence as to when the Japanese began to operate the Colony as a prisoner of war camp, but in October 1942, a large group of Japanese soldiers arrived with American military prisoners (R 74). Most of the Americans came from prisoner of war camps in Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Mindanao, P. I., and Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I. Between October 1942 and June 1944, there were from two thousand to two thousand two hundred American prisoners of war in the camp (R 57, 64, 79, 151). This number gradually decreased due to deaths, escapes and transfers. On 14 March 1944, over five hundred guerrilla prisoners were also brought to the Davao Penal Colony (R 67). The Filipino civilian evacuees were housed in the Guards' and Employees' Quarters (R 73), the insular prisoners, in the warehouse (R 88), and the American prisoners, in the barracks and in the compound formerly occupied by the insular prisoners (R 78, 88, Ex 2, 3).

From the time the Japanese army took over the Davao Penal Colony until 10 April 1944, MAEDA, Kazuo, was the commanding officer of the camp (R 3, 21, 27, 31, 35, 40, 49, 55, 74, 87, 129, 133). He was succeeded by TAKASAKI, Iku, who remained commanding officer of the camp until June 1944 (R 133). Thereafter the camp was placed under the control of Captain KUNNO's, Jiro, unit (R 83), the HAYASHI Unit, the SAKAMOTO Unit, and the Field Depot Company under Captain UYEMURA until finally evacuated in September 1944 (R 84).

During the first three months, food in the camp was satisfactory (R 10, 31). However, throughout the entire period from March 1943 to September 1944, food furnished the prisoners of war was inadequate, consisting of from three hundred to

five hundred and fifty grams of rice per day, weed ("kangkong") soup, and camotes, improperly prepared. For want of proper and adequate food, one-third of the more than two thousand prisoners were at all times suffering from beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra, and various other skin diseases. About seventy-five prisoners actually died of starvation or malnutrition (R 67). Inadequate feeding of the prisoners was not due to lack of food for there was plenty which was merely allowed to rot, some of which were raised by the prisoners themselves (R 10, 12, 31, 37, 38, 39, 50, 57, 64, 67, 71, 74, 75, 76, 105, 109).

No medical supplies were issued to the prisoners until some were received from the Red Cross. Little or no medical care was provided (R 2, 12, 75, 89, 90). No clothing was issued and most of the time the prisoners wore nothing but G-strings (R 68, 74, 75, 94, 100, 108). They were not even allowed to wear shoes received from the Red Cross (R 33), and many of the Red Cross packages were not distributed to the prisoners (R 89).

Housing accommodations were inadequate. One hundred fifty to two hundred prisoners being housed in quarters intended for only fifty to sixty men (R 39, 50, 64, 148). The buildings were infested with bedbugs, lice and rats (R 39).

There is no evidence concerning the sanitary facilities in the camp except the statement of the Japanese medical officer, YOSHIMURA, Osamu, to the effect that there were two latrines which could accommodate forty men each located fifty meters from the barracks (R 148).

Prisoners were forced, over their protests, to construct airfields (R 4, 45, 46, 105, 108, 149).

Collective punishment of prisoners was frequently resorted to for individual infraction of rules. For the escape of ten prisoners, all the prisoners were transferred to a detention compound, their food rations cut in half for several weeks and they were forced to perform hard labor (R 3, 39, 40, 50, 52, 55, 104); the entire camp went without food for three whole days because one prisoner escaped (R 12); six hundred fifty prisoners were forced to line up, nude, and the penis of each burned with lighted cigarettes because two tin shears were discovered in the barracks (R 32); fifteen men on a basket-making detail were punished, forced to sit upright at attention and beaten for the misdeed of one (R 57); and eight men were placed in the guardhouse for two weeks, tortured and beaten because seven prisoners escaped (R 62).

For flimsy reasons or none at all, prisoners were confined in the guardhouse for long periods or otherwise punished without trial (R 4, 23, 24, 27, 32, 38, 39, 50, 57, 59, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 75, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104).

There were innumerable beatings (R 27) by fists (R 34, 66), rifles (R 21, 38, 66, 75, 89), bayonets (R 21), revolvers (R 24), sabers (R 34), bamboo poles (R 21, 66), sticks (R 38), clubs (R 88), rubber shoes (R 10), shovels (R 94), kicking (R 68), and slapping (R 89).

Aside from beatings, prisoners were tortured in several different inhuman ways: kept in a kneeling position for periods extending to three days (R 12, 62); forced to kneel

on cinders and rocks, with arms extended, and to carry boards and bricks with the body leaning backwards so that the entire weight would fall to the rear (R 27); compelled to stand or kneel in water or warm tea while live electric wires were applied to the body (R 57, 59, 104); tied to a barbed-wire fence with arms outstretched while burning boards or sticks were applied to his body or face (R 69). Prisoners were forced to hit each other until they bled (R 94).

American prisoners of war were used as targets in bayonet practice resulting in death or serious injury to many (R 71).

During bombing raids, prisoners were not allowed to seek shelter, thus exposing them to bombings and gunfire (R 69).

Prisoners were forced to work from ten to fourteen hours a day (R 10, 108).

Filipino civilians and insular prisoners were also subjected to these tortures. Personal belongings, food and utensils of the civilians were confiscated. They were slapped, kicked and beaten (R 74). Insular prisoners were clubbed, kicked, slapped, shot, bayoneted, tortured, exposed to bombings, starved, divested of money, clothes and other personal belongings, denied medical aid and forced to perform hard labor in quarries, airdromes and other military projects for long hours (R 68, 69, 70, 89, 93, 94, 96).

b. Also included in the record is evidence of atrocities committed by the Japanese at the American civilian internment camp in Davao City during the period from 20 December 1941 to 25 December 1943 (R 112-128). On 20 December 1941, the Japanese found the American residents of Davao City in the Davao Club Building where they had previously congregated in anticipation of the coming of the Japanese (R 113). Another American resident, who was apprehended on his way from a convent to his hotel and who was previously detained in prison in the Davao constabulary barracks after having been beaten and looted of his money, watch and other personal belongings, was brought to the Davao Club Building, bringing the total number of internees to thirteen (R 122, 123, 124, 126). These internees were moved from one building to another until finally, in August 1942, they were quartered in a dance hall at the outskirts of the city. The number of internees grew to two hundred and fifty-four (R 113). On 21 August 1942, two hundred and eighty other American civilians from Zamboanga arrived in Davao City and were interned in the same dance hall (R 119). This dance hall was a one-story building, about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, which had only one room where the internees were placed without regard to sex or age. It had neither furniture nor beds and the internees slept on the wooden floor which was wet most of the time because the roof leaked, and it rained almost every day. There was only a few feet of yard space where the internees dug a trench for cooking their food and two latrines, one for women and the other for men. The internees had to buy their own food because no food was furnished by the Japanese. Their diet consisted only of a small amount of rice and grass soup, and four internees died of malnutrition. They were not given medical supplies nor medical treatment. The Japanese guards constantly beat and mistreated the internees (R 119). On 25 December 1943, the internees were shipped to Manila (R 113, 118, 122).

1405

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No 1

合衆國陸軍總司令部太平洋域戰爭犯罪部

一九四六年三月七日

覺書宛先：檢察部（報告第二三三號）

主 題： 由： 戰爭犯罪部副指揮官

題： タバオ流刑地並ニタバオ市民拘留所

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II 證言概要

2. 比島、ミンダナオ、タバオノ流刑地ハ島民刑務所トシテ聯邦政府ニヨリ管理サレテ来マシタ。何時日本人ガコノ流刑地ヲ接收シタカニ關スル證言ニハ一致セヌ点ガアリマス。然シコノ島ハ最初一九四二年ノ昭和十七年一月ノ何日カニ山田海軍大尉ノ指揮ノ下ニ日本海軍ノ一部隊ニ依ツテ占領サレタ様ニ思ハレマス（R七三、七九、八七）

而シテ其後陸軍少佐前田和夫（発音ニヨル）ノ指揮ガ、陸軍ノ連中ガ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年二月（R八七）或ハ九月（R七四）ニシテ引継ガマシタ。日本人ガコノ流刑地ヲ占領スルヤ、彼等ハ約一千人ノ市民引揚者（R八七）約五百名ノ島ノ囚人並ニコノ地方ニ於ケル拘留不正規兵若干（R八八）ヲ含メテ、コノ全收容所ヲ完全支配シマシタ。何時日本人ガコノ流刑地ヲ俘虏收容所トシテ管理シ始メタカニ關シテハ何等ノ證據ガアリマセン。然レ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年十月ニ多數ノ日本兵ガ米國陸軍俘虏ヲ伴ッテ到リ着シマシタ。（R七四）ソノアメリカ人ノ大部分ハ比島ミンダナオ、ブキドーン、マライバレイ並ニ比島ルソン島ニユエバ、エシジャノ俘虏收容所

カラ運レテ来ラレタ者アリマシタ。一九四二年昭和十七年十月ヨリ一九四四年昭和十九年六月ニ至ル間ニコノ收容所ニ二千名カラ二千二百名ノ米軍俘虏ガ居マシタ（R五七、六四、七九、一五）ニコノ数ハ死シ、逃亡、移送ノタメ次第ニ減リマシタ。一九四四年昭和十九年三月十四日五百名以上ノ正規兵俘虏ガ又コノバオ流利地ニ運レテ来ラレマシタ（R六七）フィリッピンノ市民引揚者ハ守備兵ト使用人ノ宿所ニ（R七三）島ノ囚人ハ倉庫ニ（R八八）米軍俘虏ハ兵舎並ニ以前島ノ囚人ノ占メテ平夕構内ニ夫々收容サレマシタ（R七八、八八、EX三三）

日本陸軍ガバオ流利地ヲ引継イタ時カラ一九四四年昭和十九年四月十日迄、前田和夫ハコノ收容所ノ指揮官アリマシタ（R三、二一、二七、三一、三五、四〇、四九、五五、七四、八七、一一九、一三三）彼ハ高崎育登者ニ引継ガレマシタ。彼ハ一九四四年昭和十九年六月マデ引ツツキ当收容所ノ指揮官アリマシタ（R一三三）其後收容所ハ陸軍大尉クニノ次郎部隊（R八三）林部隊、坂本部隊、ソシテ最後ニ一九四四年九月ニ引揚ケルマデ上村大尉ノ指揮下ノ野戦補充中隊（R八四）ノ支配下ニ置カレマシタ。

最初ノ三ヶ月間ハ收容所ノ食物ハ充分デシタ（R一〇、一三）ケレドモ一九四三年昭和十八年三月カラ一九四四年昭和十九年九月ノ全期間ヲ通ジテ俘虏ニ支給サレタ食物ハ不充分アリマシタ。日ニ三百瓦カラ五百五十瓦ノ米ト野草ヲカンコンニ煮キニスルスープ及ビ甘藷ノ不手際ニ調理サレタモノガデシタ。適当ニテ充分ノ食物ノ不足ノタメ、二千人以上ノ俘虏ノ寸ガ常ニ

脚気、壞血病、イタリヤ癩、其他種々ノ皮膚病ニ悩ムテ平マシタ。約七一五人ノ俘虜ハ實際飢餓或ハ栄養失調デ死ニマシタ(R二七)俘虜ノ不元分ナ給養ハ食料ノ不足ニヨルモノデヤリマセンデシタ。何故ナレバ多クノ食料ヲ腐リ放題ニサシテキマシタカラ。ソシテソノ中ノ幾ラカハ俘虜自身ニヨソテ栽培サレタモノデアリマシタ(ト一〇、二二、三二、三七、三八、三九、五〇、五七、六四、六七、七一、七四、七五、七六、一〇五、一〇九)

赤十字カラノ給與ガアルマテハ俘虜ニ対シテ何等ノ医薬品ノ供給モナサレマセンデシタ。医療品ハ殆ド予ヘラレマセンデシタ

(R二、一二、七五、八九、九〇)何等ノ衣服モ支給サレズ又大抵ノ場合俘虜ハ禪以外ハツケテ居マセンデシタ。(R六八、七四、七五、九四、一〇〇、

一〇八)彼等ハ赤十字カラノ受取ツタ靴ヲハク事サヘ許サレマセン

デシタ(R三三)ソシテ赤十字カラノ包ノ多クハ俘虜ニ配布サレマセンデシタ(R八九)宿舎ノ設備ハ不充分デシタ。一五〇名カラ

二〇〇名ノ俘虜ガ定員五十人乃至ハ六十人ノ所ニ宿泊セシメ

ラレマシタ(R三九、五〇、六四、一四八)建物ハ南京虫、虱、鼠ガ横行シテキマシタ(R三九)

コノ收容所ノ衛生施設ニ関シテハ、兵舎カラ五十米ノ所ニアツテ各四十人ツクガ使用出来ルニツノ便所ガアツタトイフ意味ノ日本軍医官吉村修(登音ニヨル)ノ陳述以外ニ何等證據ガアリマセン(R一四八)

俘虜達ハ、異議ヲ申立テタニモ拘ラズ飛行場ヲ建設シナケレバナリマセンデシタ(R四四、四五、四六、一〇五、一〇八、一四九)

俘虜個人ガ規則達背ノ行為ヲシタ場合、屢々集團処罰

が行ハレマシタ。

十人ノ俘虏ノ脱走ニ対シテハ、スベテノ俘虏ハ管倉ニ移サレ、
 彼等ノ食物ノ分量ハ四週半分ニケツラレ、重労働ヲナスルヲ
 強制サレマシタ (R三、三九、四〇、五〇、五二、五五、一〇四) 一人ノ俘虏が脱
 走シク為メニ全收容所ハ九三日ノ間食ヲナシテアリマシタ (R一三)
 ニツノ缺ガ兵舎ノ中ヲ発見サレタトイフコトノタメニ六百五十人ノ
 挿虜ハ整列シ裸体ニサセラレソシテ各人ノ罨丸ハ火ノツイタ
 煙草ヲ燒カレマシタ (R三二) 籠作班ノ十五名ハ一名ノ犯罪ノ為
 ニ罰セラレヒ眞直ニ氣ヲ付ケノ姿勢力ヲ坐ラセラレ又殴打サレマ
 シタ (R五七) 而シテ八名ハ七名ノ俘虏が脱走シタ故ニ、二週間
 管倉ニ入ラレ携同ニカケラレ、殴打サレマシタ (R六三)

ツマラヌ又理由カラ或ハ全然理由ナクシテ俘虜達ハ永イ間管倉ニ監禁サレタリ或ハサモナクバ罪ナクシテ四訓サレマシタ。(R四二三、二四、三七、三三、三八、三九、五十五、五七、五九、六二、六四、六六、六七、六九、七五、八九、九一、九三、九四、九五、一〇四)

次ノヤウナ無数ナ殴打(R七二七)ガアリマシタ。即チ拳骨ニヨルモノ(R三三四、六六六)ト銃ニヨルモノ(R二二一、三三八、六六六、七五、八九)

銃剣ニヨルモノ(R二二一)連発拳銃ニヨルモノ(R二四四)サーベルニヨルモノ

(R三四)竹棒ニヨルモノ(R二二、六六)棒切ニヨルモノ(R三八)棍棒ニヨルモノ

(R八八)ゴム靴ニヨルモノ(R一〇)シヤベルニヨルモノ(R九四)足蹴ニヨルモノ

(R六八)ソシテ平手打ニヨルモノ(R八九)デアリマシタ。殴打ハ別トシ

テ俘虜ハ各種ノ異ナツタ非人道的方法デ拷問ヲウケマシタ。

即チ三日ニモ及ブ期間中跪座ノ状態ヲ保タサレマシタ。(R二六三)

又腕ヲ伸バシテ灰ヤ岩ノ上ニ跪カネバナリマセンデシタシ、又全重量ガ後部ニ来ル様ニ体ヲソラセケラ、板ヤ煉瓦ヲ運バネバナリ

マセンデシタ。(R七二七)又電流ヲ通ジタ電線ヲ身体ニアテラレ

テ水中或ハ湯ノ中ニ立ツタリ跪イタリシナケレバナリマセンデシタ。

(R五七、五九、一〇四)燃エテキル板ヤ棒切ガ彼ノ身体ヤ顔ニツケラ

レル間腕ヲ伸バシキツテ鉄条網ニ縛ラレタリシマシタ。(R六九)

又俘虜ハオ互ニ彼等ガ出血スルマデ殴ラネバナリマセンデシタ。

(R九四)米軍俘虜ハ銃剣術ノ訓練ニ於テ標的ニ使用サレタ

結果、多クノモノガ死ニ或ハ重傷ヲ買ハサレマシタ。(R七一)

爆撃ノ間俘虜ハ避難所ヲボメルヲ許サレマセンデシタ。

カクシテ彼等ヲ爆撃手ヤ銃火ニ曝シマシタ。(R六九)

俘虜ハ日ニ十時間乃至十四時間働カネバナリマセンデシタ。

(R一〇、一〇八)

ヒリッピンノ市民マ島ノ囚人ニ亦之等ノ拷問ノ対象トナリ
マシタ。市民ノ所有品、食物、道具等ハ没収サレマシタ。
彼等ハ平手デナラレ、足デ蹴ラレ殴打サレマシタ。(R七四)
島ノ囚人ハ棍棒デナゲラレ、足デ蹴ラレ、平手デナゲラレ射殺サレ、
銃剣デツカレ、拷問ニカケラレ、爆撃ニ曝サレ、飢餓ニ苦シミ、
金、衣服、他ノ個人ノ所有物ヲ掠奪サレ、医薬ノ援助ヲ
拒絶サレ、兵舎、飛行場、他ノ軍事的施設ニ於テ
長時間重労働ニ従フシナケレバナリマセンデシタ。(R六八六九
七〇、八九、九三、九四、九六)

b.

又ヨリ記録ニ含マレキルモ、ハ一九四一年ノ昭和十六年ノ十二月
三日カラ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ十二月二十五日ノ期間ニ、
ダバオ市ノアメリカノ市民收容所ニ於テ日本人ニヨツテナサレ
タ残虐行為ノ譏言デアリマヌ(R一一一一一八)一九四一年
ノ昭和十六年ノ十二月二十日日本人ハダバオ在任アメリカ人が
前以テ日本人ノ到来ヲ予想シテ集ツテキタダバオノ倶楽部
ビルニ踏込ミ、彼等ヲ見付ケマシタ。(R一二三)ソコヘモ一人修道
院カラホテルヘノ帰リニ逮捕サレ、殴打サレ、彼ノ金、時計、他
個人ノ所有品ヲ掠奪サレタ後、ダバオノ教養寮兵舎ニ
收容サレテキタ、モ一人ノアメリカ市民ガダバオノ倶楽部ビルニ
連レテ来ラレ、收容者ノ總數ハ十三名ニナリマシタ。(R一一二、
一一三、一一四、一一六)之等ノ收容者ハ一ツノ建物カラ他ノ
建物ニ移サレ、最後ニハ一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ八月ニ市ノ
郊外ノダンスホールニ收容サレマシタ。收容者數ハ二五四名
ニナリマシタ。(R一一三)一九四二年ノ昭和十七年ノ八月二十日ニ

二八。名ノ他ノアメリカ市民ガザンボアンガカラ、ダバオ市ニ到着
 シ。同ジダンスホールニ收容サレマシタ。(R二一九)コノダンスホール
 ハ平屋建ノ建物デ、長サ六十フィート、幅三十フィートデ、只
 一部をシカナク、一ヶ処ニ收容者ハ全部、性、年齢ヲ顧慮
 スルコトナク收容サレマシタ。其身モベッドモナク收容者ハ板床
 ニ寢マシタ。ソノ板床ハ危根ガ漏リ又殆ド毎日雨が降りマシ
 タ。テ大抵濡レテキマシタ。一ヶ処ニハ只一個跡、敷フィートノ
 空地ガアリ、一ヶ処ニ收容者ハ食ヲ一為ニ溝ヲ掘リマシタ。
 又婦人用ト男子用ノ便所ヲ二ツ作リマシタ。收容者ハ
 彼等自身ノ食物ヲ買ハネバナリマセンデシタ。何故ナレバ日本人
 ニヨツテ何等ノ食物モ給セラレナカッタカラデアリマス。彼等ノ
 食ヲハ只少量ノ米ト菜ノスープデアリマシタ。ソシテ四人栄養
 不良デ死ニマシタ。彼等ハ藥モ與ヘラレナカッタシ、又治療
 モウケマセンデシタ。日本ノ守備兵ハ絶エズ收容者ヲ殴打シ、
 虐待シマシタ。(R二一九)一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ十二月二十五日
 收容者ハマニラへ船デ輸送サレマシタ。(R二二三、二二八、二二二)