

Doc 2806

Ex 10A2

No. 1

太平洋方面合衆國陸軍總司令部
南洋法務局戦争犯罪文部

陸軍郵便局第五〇〇号

一九四五年/昭和二十年/十月十七日

覺書檢察部宛(報告第七三号)

經由戦争犯罪文部行政官庶務將校

件名「アイリウビン」諸島、マウンテン州、ナニヒル

村及ヒ、テイタイグ、山上、市民殺害、件

II 證據概要

一九四五年/昭和二十年/四月十五日、早朝「アイリウビン」市民男子六名婦人一名、「アイリウビン」諸島、ルソン島、マウンテン州、バダカラ、ナニヒルニ行ク途中、齋藤少佐ナル者、率ル虎部隊員タル約千名許リ、日本兵捕ヘラシマシタ。コ地方、ゲリラ遊撃部隊ノ所在ニワイテ奪テカラセ七名、市民ハ無理矢理ニ日本人ニ從イテ、カバリ山ニカサレシテ、晩ヲ明カシマシタ。(R一三三)

一九四五年/昭和二十年/四月十六日、早朝日本軍「ナニヒル」部落ニ入り、ソノ村ヲ燒キ約三十許リノ建物ヲ燒却シマシタ。(R一三三)一週間許リ、タカラ部落、中「アイリウビン」市民三人、屍体ガ見ワカリマシタ。ソノ中一人ハ「アリスバゴロド」死体ダト云フ事ガ分リマシタ。コ三人ハ全部射殺サレテ、ナニヒル。(R七八)「ナニヒル」燒打後日本人ハ七名、市民俘虜ヲ「テイタイグ」山ニ連テシキ。(R三)無理洋服ヲ脱ガセ両手ヲ後テ縛ワテ、断崖ノ端ニ蹴カサレマシタ。コノ様ニ觀念シテ姿勢ヲトラセテ二名、日本人ハ彼等ヲ斬首刑ニシマウトシ、ソノ中一名ハ刀ヲ犠牲者ノ首ヲ斬リ、ソノ方、モウ一人ハ首ヲ斬ワテ、シマラ、胴体ヲ絶壁カラワケ落シマシタ。(R三四)

コノ中二名ヲ除キ、全部殺サレテ、様デシタ。四人、死体ハ後テ誰カトイフコト

No. 2

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が解リマシタ。一人ハ首ヲ斬ラレヨウトシタニ生キ残り(R三)モ人ハ首ヲ斬
ラレル前ニ逃ゲタト思ハレテナルガ(R四十)ソレヨキリドウナワカ分リマセン
コノ連中ノ中ノ婦人ガ殺サレタトイフ確カナ證據ハマリマセンガ生キ残ッ
タシマエトイハリスハ彼女ガ苦シガツテ悲鳴ヲ上げテナルヲ聞キマシタ
(R四)彼女ノ死体ハ四名ノ男子ノ犠牲者ノ死体ト同時ニ発見
サレマセシテシラガシレ以後彼女ニ付イテ何ノ消息モナク殺サレタニ違ヒ
ト思ハレマス(R四八)

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x
x
x

NO. 2

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

FILE COPY
APC 500
17 October 1945
RETURN TO ROOM 361

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report # 73)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Burning of Barrio of Nanipil, Mountain
Province, P.I., and Murder of Civilians
on Titig Mountain.

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Early in the morning of 15 April 1945, six male civilian Filipinos and one woman were captured while enroute from Paceda to Nanipil, Mountain Province, Luzon, P.I., by approximately one thousand (1000) Japanese soldiers who were members of the "Tiger Unit", commanded by a Major SAITO. After being questioned concerning location of guerrilla forces in the area, the seven civilians were forced to accompany the Japanese to Cabali Mountain, where they spent the night (R 1, 2, 3). Early in the morning of 16 April 1945, the Japanese troops entered the barrio of Nanipil and burned the village, destroying about thirty buildings (R 1, 2, 3, 7). Three dead Filipino civilians were discovered in the barrio about a week later. One of these bodies was identified as that of Alico PABLONOT. All three had been shot (R 7, 8). After burning Nanipil, the Japanese took the seven civilian prisoners to Titig Mountain (R 2), forced the men to remove their clothing, and then made all seven kneel at the edge of a precipice with their hands tied behind their backs. While in this helpless position, two Japanese attempted to behead them, one of the soldiers striking the victims across the neck with a saber while the other pushed the decapitated bodies over the cliff (R 3, 4). Apparently all of this group were killed except two. The bodies of four were later identified (R 8). One man survived the attempted beheading (R 2) and one man is believed to have escaped before he was struck (R 4, 10) but has never been found. There is no definite proof that the woman in this group was killed, but the survivor, Juanito ALIMES, heard her scream with pain (R 4). Although her body was not found with those of the four identified male victims, she has not been heard of since and must be presumed to have been killed (R 4, 8).