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NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, after having been duly sworn, testified at No. 99, I. de la Rama St., Iloilo City, Panay Island, on 2 November 1945, as follows:

Q State your name, age, address, nationality and occupation.
A Nonito Tubungbarwa, 27 years old, Santa Ysabel St., Jaro, Iloilo City, Filipino, occupation painter.

Q Do you expect to remain at your present address, or do you expect to move?

A Yes. I expect to remain at my present address.

Q We understand that you may know of atrocities committed by the Japanese MPs while they were in Panay. Will you kindly explain us your association with the Japanese at the time that the atrocities were committed?

A We were prisoners of the Japanese MPs in the Provincial Jail, Iloilo City, from July 5, 1943, until September 9, 1943. On September 9, 1943, we were lined up by Sgt. MANABE, the warden, and those physically fit were forced into service as "cargadors", to carry the equipment of the Japanese in a punitive expedition.

Q Will you kindly describe the details surrounding the atrocities of which you have knowledge?

A On the morning of September 10, 1943, we were loaded into trucks, together with the bundles that we were to carry. Each one of us was assigned a Japanese officer, whose equipment we were to carry. I was assigned to Lt. OTSUKA, who worked under Captain WATANABE. When we arrived at Passi, the Japanese sent out a patrol and brought back three Filipino civilians; two boys and one girl. After questioning these three all night, while they were tied to a stake, the next morning the entire group left, and the three victims were beheaded by a Japanese officer whose name I do not know. Following this, two of my companions were killed. They were cargadors and were killed because they could not carry their burden any longer. They were beheaded by Mess Sgt. HIRATA. We arrived at Barrio Lungao, and we saw that Japanese soldiers were already rounding up Filipino civilians. We saw that they were questioning these civilians; men, women, children and even old men. After questioning them, the Japanese soldiers and officers started killing all the civilians and throwing the bodies to the fire. The whole barrio was set afire. Farther on, we came to a place where three Chinese families were located. These Chinese, were later on separated and killed. At the next barrio, Salngan, the first group of Japanese soldiers had already caught a large number of civilians. When we left, they killed all the civilians, after getting information from them.

Q Up to this time, how many people would you say were killed?

A Around 150 persons.

Q Do you know who did the actual executions?

A Yes. I personally saw Captain WATANABE, W. O. SHIN, of the MPs and Mess Sgt. HIRATA, personally cut off the heads of the civilians, who were made to kneel, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Q Do you know the names of any other people killed?

A Yes. I know of one Chinese family, because they were from Jaro which is the place I live. Their name was UY CHIA.

- Q Do you know the reason the Japanese gave for killing these people?
- A The first question asked by the Japanese, was if there were any guerrillas around. The civilians answered negatively. The next question was if they had helped any Filipino soldiers passing by the town. When the civilians denied that they helped the Filipino soldiers, the Japanese killed them.
- Q Did these punitive expeditions continue to kill civilians after this time?
- A Yes. I was with them for 14 days, and I witnessed many killings. From Passi, we passed Mungao, Salngan, till we reached the Headquarters of the Filipino guerrillas in Barrio Jimomomua Nueva Invencion. I know of two families killed. One family was Captain Mariano LIM, 35 years of age, who was killed with his whole family. He was a guerrillero. His wife was about 33. He had 3 children, whose names I do not remember, about 14, 12 and 8. I personally saw SHIN behead this entire family. After this, there were not so many civilians killed, due to the fact that we were able to advise them in advance, as to how to answer the questions regarding guerrillas. We learned that if they admitted that they had helped the guerrillas, the Japanese believed that they were telling the truth and left them alone, and we told them to answer the Japanese questions in this manner.
- Q Do you remember the names of any of the other that were on the punitive expedition, outside of WATANABE, HIRATA, and SHIN?
- A Yes. Sergeant MATSUZAKI, who was tall, rather good-looking, who was assigned to another group. His distinguishing feature was a scar about 3 inches long on the left cheek. Also Lt. OTSUKA, who took part in the beheadings and tortures of the civilians during the entire trip. He was about 5 feet 10 inches tall, well built, about 170 pounds. Each time he spoke, his upper teeth were bared. He had a long, large, thick mustache which drooped down on both sides of his lips. He was fierce looking and was known as the "Butcher." He was directly under Captain WATANABE in the Iloilo High School Garrison.
- Q Can you give us more details of the atrocities as they occurred?
- A When we were about to leave Jimomomua, all the civilians were rounded up and asked personally one by one, by Capt. WATANABE, if they were any relation to the BALLEZA family. After all the civilians were questioned, about one-half of them told them that they were related to the BALLEZAS. The civilians thought that if they were relatives of the Ballezas, they would not be harmed, because the Ballezas were prominent people. After they were picked out, they were separated into two groups. The first group, headed by Balleza, were taken to one place, and the officers took the rifles from the soldiers, and shot all the civilians in the group. After killing the civilians, they threw the bodies to the fire. They burned the whole barrio. In one barrio, the Japanese officers were questioning one Filipino. W.O. SHIN personally questioned this man, interpreted by OGINO. While he was being questioned, this man bit the hand of OGINO and tried to escape. He was caught by the Japanese and tied by the feet. He was dragged in this way back to the place where he attempted to escape. When the soldiers arrived at the place, they hit the man in the head, rendering him unconscious. One officer went to the place where the civilians were placed. They took from the group one woman and her 6 children, ranging in ages from 1 to 12 years old. The 1 year old baby was still sucking from the mother. They took this woman with the children to the place where the man was lying,

and they asked her if the man was her husband. She said that he was not her husband. The children were then asked if the man was their father. The children, crying, said that he was not their father. They then took the woman back with her children, and took another girl. They asked the girl if that woman was the wife of the unconscious man. The girl was threatened, and she said that the man was the husband of that certain woman. After that, they went back and took the woman and her children to the place, and they took the baby away and smashed it against the road. The blood splattered on my clothes because I was about 5 meters from the scene of the atrocity. The officer that did this was Captain WATANABE. Meanwhile, other soldiers took hold of the children, holding them by the feet and using them as clubs, beating the man and woman with them until they were both unconscious. WATANABE and SHIN called the Japanese soldiers, and instructed them to bash the head of the man. They used the butts of their rifles to do this, and they destroyed the man's head. The man died and his body was thrown into the fire. When the woman regained consciousness, she was dragged together with her children, to the fire. When they were dragged, the children were dead. They were killed when they were used as clubs. When we were about to leave, they took from the group some civilians and took them to the foot of the hills. There they were made to kneel, and their heads were cut off. They were around 18 civilians, including three children. More than 650 civilians were killed during the 14 days I acted as "cargador." At another place, which I do not remember, two girls were caught with a Filipino guerrillero, and one of the girls was pregnant. In the evening, they were made to dance completely naked before the Japanese soldiers, as well as ourselves until they were exhausted. The next morning, I heard Captain WATANABE give the order for these girls to be killed, and I saw the soldiers take them to a place a short distance from where we were, and there they were bayoneted in the back and killed. After 14 days, I received permission from OTSUKA to return to Iloilo by motor launch from Ajuy, because I was unable to do any work due to swollen legs and sores all over my back. My life was spared, probably due to the fact that I spoke some Japanese and had on occasions acted as interpreter for them.

Q Do you know the names of any of the victims of these atrocities?
 A No. I did not know them.

Q Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
 A Yes. There are many other incidents of which I could tell you, but they are similar to the atrocities described above and I did not know the names of any of the people who were killed.

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa
 NONITO TUBUNGBANWA

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES }
 CITY OF ILOILO } SS

I, NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 3 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Nonito Tubungbanwa
 NONITO TUBUNGBANWA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of November 1945.

/s/ James R. Lynch
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
01326712 Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., 01326712, Inf. and MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., 0-22509, Inf. (PA), certify that on the 2nd day of November 1945, personally appeared before us NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said NONITO TUBUNGBANWA, read the same and affixed his signature thereto in our presence.

/s/ James R. Lynch
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
01326712 Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

City of Iloilo

2 November, 1945

/s/ Mariano A. Yenke Jr.
MARIANO A. YENKO JR., 1st Lt., Inf.
(PA) 0-22509 Investigating Officer
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section,
General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the
Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached
photostatic copy of the affidavit of NONITO TUBUNGBANWA
is a true and correct reproduction of the original
affidavit; and that a signed and sworn copy of
said affidavit is presently on file with this
Section.

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter
Alva C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section.

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th day
of October, 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

部外秘

CP 1401

「ニト・ツブングバンワ」ハ一九四五年十二月二日「パネー」島
「イロイロ」市「コテラ・テマ」街一ノ九九番地ニ於テ正式ニ
宣誓ノ後次ノ如ク證言シタ。

問

貴方ノ姓名、年令、住所、國籍、職業ヲ述ベナサイ。

答

「ニト・ツブングバンワ」ニ十七才、「イロイロ」市「コヤロ」
「サンタ・イサベル」街、フイリツピン人、職業ハ画家デス。

問

貴方ハ現在ノ住所ニ留ル積リテスカ、ソレトモ移
轉スル積リテスカ。

答

ハイ。私ハ現在ノ住所ニ留ル積リテス。

問

我々ハ貴方が日本憲兵ガ「パネー」ニ居タ時、
犯シタ残虐行為ニ就イテ知ツテ居ルカモ知レナイ
ト考ヘテ居ルハデス。残虐行為ガ行ハレタ當時ノ

答

貴方ト日本人トノ關係ヲ説明シテ戴キタイハデスカ。
私達ハ一九四三年七月五日カラ一九四三年九月九日
迄「イロイロ」市ノ地方刑務所テ日本憲兵ノ捕
虜トナツテ居マシタ。一九四三年ノ九月九日ニ私達
ハ監守「マナベ」軍曹ニ依ツテ整列サセラレテ、身
体ノ丈夫ナ者ハ「荷役人夫」トシテ討伐遠征ノ日
本軍ノ裝具ヲ運搬スルタメ強制的ニ使役ニサレ
マシタ。

問

貴方が御存知ノ残虐行為ニ附隨シタ詳細ヲ御
説明下サイマセンカ。

答

一九四三年九月十日ノ朝、私達ハ、私達が運ブ若
ノ荷物ト一諸ニトラックニ乗セラレマシタ。私達ノ
銘々ニ日本將校ガ一名割リ當テラレ、私達ノ
ノ人ノ裝具ヲ運ブトニナツテ居マシタ。私ハ「ワタ
ベ」大尉ノ下デ働イテ居タ「オウツカ」少尉ニ割
當テラレマシタ。私達が「パツスイ」ニ到着シタ
時、日本人ハ「ツ」巡察隊ヲ派遣シ、二人ノ少
年ト一人ノ少女ノ三人ノ「フイリツピン」人ノ住民ヲ
連レテ歸リマシタ。彼等ヲ坑ニ墮リツケテ置イ

問答

テ終夜此等三人ヲ訊問シタ後、翌朝一行ハ全部出發シマシタ。ソシテ三人ノ犠牲者ハ私ガ名前ノ知ラナイ一日本將校ニ首ヲ斬ラレマシタ。此レニ續イテ、私ノ仲間ノ二人ガ殺サレマシタ。彼等ハ荷役人夫デ彼等ノ荷物ヲ最早運搬出來ナカツタ理由デ殺サレマシタ。彼等ハ炊事ノ軍曹、ヒラタニ依ツテ首ヲ斬ラレマシタ。私達ハ「ルンガオ」部族ニ到着シマシタ。ソシテ日本兵ガ既ニフィリツピン人ノ住民ヲ狩リ集メテ居タノヲ見マシタ。私達ハ彼等ガ此等ノ住民ヲ訊問シテ居タノヲ見マシタ。男女、子供ヤ老人デサヘモデス。彼等ヲ訊問シタ後、日本兵及將校ハ全住民ヲ殺シ始メ死体ヲ火中ニ投シ始メマシタ。全部族ハ放火サレマシタ。更ニ進ンデ、私達ハ三ツノ中國人家族ノ住ンテ居ル所へ來マシタ。此等ノ中國人ハ後ニ離レ離レニサレテ殺サレマシタ。次ノ部落「サルンガン」デハ、日本兵ノ最初ノ一團ハ既ニ多ク勢ノ住民ヲ捕ヘテ居リマシタ。私達ガ出發スル時、彼等ハ住民カラ情報ヲ得タ後、住民ヲ全部殺害シマシタ。

現在マデ何人殺サレタト思ヒマスカ。
一五〇名位デス。
貴方ハ誰ガ實際ニ殺害ヲ行ッタカ知ッテ居リマスカ。

ハイ。私ハ憲兵ノ「ワタナベ」大尉、シン憲兵准尉及炊事軍曹「ヒラタ」ガ自ラ住民ノ首ヲ斬リ落スノヲ自分デ見マシタ。住民ハ兩手ヲ後手ニ縛ラレテ跪「カセラ」レマシタ。

貴方ハ誰カ他ニ殺サレタ人ノ姓名ヲ知ッテ居リマスカ。

ハイ。私ハ「ワン」中國人家族ノ事ヲ知ッテ居リマ

問答

ス。何故ナラバ、彼等ハ私ノ住ンデ居ルコヤロシカラ
来テ居タクラデス。彼等ノ名前ハ、ウイ、チア、テ
シタ。

貴方ハ此等ノ住民ヲ殺スニ對シテ日本人が與ヘ
タ理由ヲ知ツテ居リマスカ。

日本人ノ訊ネタ日取初ノ質問ハ、附近ニ不正
規兵が居ルカ否カデシタ。住民ハ否ト回答シ
タ。次ノ質問ハ、彼等が所ヲ通過スルフイリッピ
ン兵ヲ誰カ助ケタ事かアツタカ否カデシタ。

住民がフイリッピン兵ヲ助ケタ事ヲ否定スルト、
日本人ハ彼等ヲ殺シマシタ。

其後モ此等ノ討伐隊ハ住民ヲ殺シ續ケタノ
デスカ。

問答

ハイ、私ハ十四日間、彼等ト一緒ニ居リマシタ。

ソレテ、多クノ殺害ヲ目撃シマシタ。コバツスイ
カラ私達ハ「ムンガオ」、「サルンガン」ヲ過ギ「又
エバ、インヴエン、シオン」ノ「ジモムムア」部落ニ
在ルフイリッピン人ノ正規軍ノ司令部ニ到着
シマシタ。私ハニ家族が殺サレタノヲ知ツテ居リ
マス。

一ツノ家族ハ、三十五才ノマリアノ「リム大
尉」デ、彼ハ家族全部ト共ニ殺サレマシタ。彼ハ
不正規兵デシタ。彼ノ妻ハ三十三才位デシタ。名前
ハ「覺エテ居リマセン」ガ、彼ハ十四才、十二才、八才
位ノ子供が三人アリマシタ。私自身「シン」ガ此
ノ家族ノ首ヲ全部斬リ落スヲ見マシタ。此後
ハ、私達が住民ニ不正規兵ニ関スル質問ニ答ヘル
方法ヲ「前」以テ警告スル事が出来タメ、住民ハ余
リ「沢山」ハ殺サレマセンデシタ。若シ住民が不正規兵ヲ
助ケタ事ガアルト認メルト、日本人ハ彼等ガ眞
実ヲ語ツテ居ルト信ジテ、彼等ヲ解放スルガト
云フ事ヲ私達ハ知ツタノデス。ソレテ、私達ハ日本
人ノ質問ニハ此ノ様ニ答ヘル様ニト彼等ニ話シマシタ。

答 問

答 問

「ワタナベ」、「ヒラタ」、「シン」以外ニ、討伐遠征ニ加ハツタ者ヲ他ニ^{誰カ}覺エテ居リマスカ。
 ハイ。「マツザキ」軍曹デ、背が高くムシ口好男子デ、他ノ一隊ニ配属サレテ居リマシタ。彼ノ著シイ特長ハ、左ノ頬ニ長サ三寸程ノ傷痕ガアツタ事デス。其他「オウツカ」少尉デ、彼ハ全行程中、住民ノ斬首及拷問ニ加ハリマシタ。彼ハ身長五呎一。吋位デ、体格が良ク、体重一七〇ポンド程デシタ。彼ハ、^口長イ、^口大キナ、^口厚イ口髭ガアツテ、ソレガ彼ノ口唇ノ両側ニ垂レ下ツテ居リマシタ。彼ハ、^口芒ルムシイ顔付デ、「屠殺者」ノ^名知ラレテ居リマシタ。彼ハ、「イロイロ」中學校守備隊デ、「ワタナベ」大尉ノ直屬デシタ。貴方ハ、殘虐行爲ガ起ツタ通りニ更ニ詳細ニ説明出来マスカ。

私達ガ「ジモムア」ヲ出奔シヨウトシテ居タ時、住民ハ全部^狩リ集メラレテ「ワタナベ」大尉ニ依ツテ一人ツ、個人的ニ彼等ガ「バレザ」家ト何カ關係ガアルカ如何カヲ^訊問サレマシタ。全住民ガ^訊問サレタ後、彼等ノ半数ハ「バレザ」家ノ親戚デアルト^詔シマシタ。住民ハ、「バレザ」家ハ著名ナ人マデアラカラ、若シ彼等ガ「バレザ」家ノ親戚ナラバ、彼等ハ危害ヲ加ヘラレナイダロウト考ヘマシタ。彼等ハ^撰ビ出サレテカラ、ニツノ群ニ分離サレマシタ。「バレザ」ヲ長トスル第一群ハ一ヶ所ニ連レテ行カレマシタ。

ソレヲ將校達ハ兵隊カラ小銃ヲ取テ其ノ群ノ全住民ヲ射撃
 シマシタ。住民ヲ殺害後彼等ハ死体ヲ火中ニ投シマシタ。彼等ハ全部
 落テ燒キ拂ツタノデシタ。或ハ部落ヲ日本將校達ガ一人ノフリッピン
 人ヲ訊問シテ居リマシタ。フジニ准尉自身ガオキノノ通訳ヲ此男
 ヲ訊問シマシタ。此男ハ訊問ガレテ居タ時「オキノノ手ヲ咬ンテ逃セシヨ
 ウトシマシタ。彼ハ日本人ニ捕ヘラシテ足ヲ縛リシマシタ。彼ハカウシテ彼ガ最
 初逃セテ入テタ場所ヲデ引キワリ居セシマシタ。兵隊達ガ其處ニ到
 着シタ時、彼等ハ此男ノ頭部ヲ取ツテ人事不省ニ落入シマシタ。
 一將校ガ住民ノ血ヲマツテ居タ場所ニ行キマシタ。彼等ハ群ノ中カラ
 一人ノ婦人トオカラナシオニ互ル彼等ノ六人ノ子供ヲ連れ去シマシタ。
 一オニナル赤ンテハ未ダ母ノ乳ヲ吸ツテ居リマシタ。彼等ハ子供ト一緒
 ニ此ノ婦人ヲ田ガ倒シテ居ル場所ニ連れテ行キマシタ。ソレテ彼等ハ
 其ノ田ガ彼等ノ天テアルカ否ヲ彼等ニ訊ネマシタ。彼女ハ彼ハ彼女
 ノ夫テハ「トト云ヒマシタ。今度ハ子供達ガ彼ハ父親テアルカ否ヲ訊
 ネラシマシタ。子供達ハ泣キナガラ「父テハ「トト云ヒマシタ。彼等ハソレカラ
 子供達ト一緒ニ婦人ヲ連れ居リ、モロ一人ノ少女ヲ連れ去シマシタ。
 彼等ハ「アノ婦人ハ其ノ意識不明ノ男ヲ奪テアルカ如何ヲ訊ネマシタ。
 其ノ少セハ威嚇カレソレテ其ノ田ガ「アノ婦人ノ夫テアルト申シマシタ。
 其シカラ、彼等ハ「戻ッテ来テ婦人ト子供ヲ現場ニ連れテ来シマシタ。ソレテ
 彼等ハ赤ンテ「奪ツテ路トニ打碎キマシタ。私ハ殘虐行為ノ現
 場カラ約五メートルノ所ニ居リマシタ。血ガ私ノ衣服ニハネカリマシタ。
 此レヲ行ツタ將校ハ「ワタナベハ大尉デシタ。其ノ間、他ノ兵隊達ハ
 子供達ヲ捕ヘテ、彼等ノ足ヲソコマヘ、彼等ヲ棍棒トシテ使ツテ、
 男ト女ト両方共失神スルマテ、彼等ヲ取打シマシタ。「ワタナベト
 フレニ「ハ日本兵ヲ呼ビテ、彼等ニ其ノ男ノ頭部ヲ碎キト指示シマ
 シタ。彼等ハ此レヲスルニ、銃床ヲ用ヒ、ソレテ彼等ハ男ノ頭部ヲ碎
 キマシタ。男ハ死ニテ、彼ノ死体ハ火ノ中ニ投セラシマシタ。婦人ガ意識ヲ
 回復シタ時、彼女ハ子供達ト一緒ニ火ノ所ヲ引キワラシマシタ。彼
 等ガ引キワラシタ時、子供達ハ死ニテ居マシタ。
 彼等ヲ棍棒トシテ用ヒシタ時、殺サレタ「アノ夫、私達ヲ去ル
 コウトシタ時、彼等群ノ中カラ若干名ノ住民ヲ捕ヘテ山麓ニ連
 シテ行キマシタ。其處テ、彼等ハ跪カシ、彼等ノ首ハ「トト落サシマシタ。

Doc 2727

彼等三人ノ子供ヲ入レテ約十八名ノ住民テシタ。私ガ荷役人夫トシテ
 行動シテ十四日同ニ六五〇名以ヒノ住民ガ殺害サレシタ。私ハ憶ヘテ
 居リマセン。カモウ一ノ場所テハ二人ノ少女カフライワセン不正現兵ト一
 ニ逮捕サレ少女一人ハ妊娠シテ居リマシタ。夕方彼等ハ日本兵及我
 々ノ前テ疲シ果アル迄全裸体テ踊ラサレマシタ。翌朝私ハワタ
 ナヘレ大尉ガ此等ノ少女ヲ殺マトリ命令ヲ與ヘルヲ傳テマシタ。兵
 隊違ガ私違ノ居タ場所ノ近クニ彼等ヲ連行スルヲ見マシタ。
 ソシテ其處テ彼等ハ背部ヲ銃劍テ刺サシテ殺サシマシタ。十四日後
 私ハワアゲユイレカラ小蒸汽船テフライワセンニ歸ル許可ヲオウツカ
 カラ受ケマシタ。何故ナラバ私ハムクニダ足ト背中全面爛レタメ此
 以ヒ働ク事ウ出来ナカタカラテシタ。恐ラクハ私ガ多少日本語ヲ話
 シタコト又時ニ彼等ノ爲ニ通訳ヲ勤メタコトヲメ、私ノ生命ハ
 助カサノテシタ。

問 貴方ハ此等ノ残忍行為ノ犠牲者ノ姓名ヲ誰カ知ッテ居リマツウ、
 答 イイエ、私ハ名前ヲ知リマセンデシタ。

問 貴方ハ此ノ陳述ニ何カ更ニ附加スル事ガアリマスカ、
 答 はい、私ノ貴方ニオ話出来ル事件ガ他ニ沢山アリマスカ、其等ハ上
 述ノ残忍行為ト同様ノ殺害サレタ人々ノ名前ハ誰ノモ知リマセ
 ンデシタ。

ノニト・ツブングバンワノ署ノ
 フイリワセン共和国
 イロイロ市
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私ノニト・ツブングバンワハ正式ニ宣誓シ、三頁ヨリ成ル此處ニ合
 マシタ私ニ対スル訊問及凡テノ回答ノ上記ノ轉寫ヲ讀ミ且
 解シ、私ガ知リ且信ズル限リニ於テ眞実ナル事ヲ陳述致シマス。
 ノニト・ツブングバンワノ署ノ

一九四五年十一月二日、私ノ面前ニ於テ署名宣誓セリ

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査將校 〇一三二六七一ニ

歩兵少尉 ニエームス・R・リンチ

Doc 2727

証 明 書

我等、歩兵少尉の〇一三二六七一ニ号、シエームス・R・リニ4及(PA)歩兵中尉の〇一ニニ五〇九マリヤノ・A・イエニコ JRハ一九四五年十月二日、ニト・ツブニグバニワ自身ガ我等ノ面前ニ来リ、訊問セシタ後、數々ノ質問ニ上記ノ回答ヲナシタルト、又彼ノ証言ガ轉寫セシタ後、上記ノニト・ツブニグバニワハ轉寫ヲ讀ミ、我等ノ面前テ署名シタルトヲ証明ス。

イロイロ市

一九四五年十月二日

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査将校の〇一三二六七一ニ

歩兵少尉

シエームス・R・リニ4

戦争犯罪調査派遣隊

調査将校(PA)の〇一ニニ五〇九

歩兵中尉

マリヤノ・A・イエニコ

JR.

Doc 2727

證明書

本職、聯合國軍最高司令官總司令部法務部長
アルバ、C.カーベーター、ハ添付セルフ、ニトソブニク、バンワ、ハ口供書
ノ寫眞複寫ハ口供書原本ヨリ、ニ真正ナル複寫ナルコト、並ニ右
口供書ノ署名及ヒ宣誓セラレタル騰本ハ現在本法務部ニヨリ
保管セラレアルニトシ、茲ニ證明スルモノナリ

法務部長

アルバ、C.カーベーター、ノ署名ノ

証人

ジョニ、R.プリチャード、ノ署名ノ

右ハ一九四六年十月二十九日日本東京ニテ本職ノ面前ニ於テ
宣誓セラレタリ

即決裁判所、歩兵大尉

ジョニ、R.プリチャード、ノ署名ノ

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