

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
 OFFICE OF THE STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE
 (WAR CRIMES BRANCH)

A.P.O. 501
 9 April 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on the Investigation of the Alleged Murder of Filipino Civilians at Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Cebu Province, Philippine Islands, by the Imperial Japanese Army on 29 December 1944.

TO : The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office, Washington 25, D. C.

* * *

11. EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiner is to the effect that:

At approximately 9:00 o'clock December 29, 1944, a patrol of about 50 Japanese soldiers, including two officers, entered the barrio of Dapdap, Ponson Island, Camotes Islands, Philippine Islands. On arrival, the soldiers, with the aid of two interpreters, Emilio Angos and Sofio Itaas, who were later killed by the Japanese (R. 4,16), went throughout the village commanding all families to gather at the town plaza immediately. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to issue passes to the inhabitants so they could be identified and would not be molested by other Japanese soldiers passing through. At first the people were reluctant to execute the order; however, after being told they would be shot for non-compliance, they readily obeyed. (R. 1,3,5,13,22,24,28,30,32,35,37,38,40,41,45,47,48,50)

Shortly after arriving at the plaza, the people, numbering about four or five hundred, were ordered to group themselves in families and congregate in the church so they would be unobserved from a plane which was heard in the vicinity. The excuse given was that they might be strafed. The people followed out the instructions without delay. One Japanese officer sat near the altar while the second stationed himself at the door. (R. 26) The former then called them to order, and through the interpreters, asked if anyone had seen or knew the whereabouts of three American soldiers who were supposed to have landed on the island that morning. All replied in the negative. He then directed all from Cebu to raise their hands. A few hands, probably not more than five or six, were shown. Likewise, he inquired who was from Loyte and no hands were raised. Finally, he asked who was from Dapdap and practically all signified they were. (R. 2,5,15,23,25,28,32,35,38,40,42,50)

By this time it was almost 12:00 o'clock so, at the request of the people, the interpreters asked permission from the officer in charge to return to their homes for food. He consented but directed them to depart one family at a time, accompanied by soldier guards who would search their homes. Each family was then told to form in line. (R. 2,3,5,6,30,32,38,39,42,45,47)

The Fortunato family (last name unknown) from Cebu, was the first to leave. It was first on a registration list of civilian residents previously prepared by the Japanese. As soon as they passed outside, their hands were tied and they were led away. (R. 1,2,6) Only one son, Perfidio, survived. (R. 7) Shortly thereafter, the Japanese soldiers returned and led another family group away. (R. 3)

RETURN TO ROOM 301

DOCUMENT 2807

Mrs. Fabiana Morelos and her three children followed, and about three hundred yards from the church, their hands were tied behind them, except Mrs. Morelos' whose hands were tied in front because she was holding her nursing child. Proceeding a little further, two Japanese guards began bayonetting them one after the other, one bayonet thrust passing completely through the baby's body into Mrs. Morelos' side, she being the only member of the family to escape alive. (R. 32)

Five Japanese soldiers then took out the Candido Rollo family of eight. About five hundred yards from the church they were tied and bayoneted, four being killed and the remaining four receiving many serious multiple wounds. The wife, Dolores, received nine wounds. She was holding in her arms her daughter, Maxima, age three years, when one Jap soldier thrust a bayonet through the child into the mother's left breast. (R. 40-43)

Basilio Gocela's family of seven was conducted to a place about one half kilometer away where they were tied and bayoneted by the Japanese guards. All were killed, except the sixteen year old daughter Perpetua, who was wounded in four different places. (R. 47)

Because the church was filled when seven members of the Luconas family arrived at the plaza they were taken to a nearby house by six Japanese soldiers, and later to a banana grove, where all were tied and six were killed by bayonet stabs. While the others were being bound the daughter, Paulita, broke away and escaped but was shot at several times. (R. 37,38)

After several families had been disposed of by individual units, groups of three or more families were ordered from the church collectively. (R. 6,7)

At about one o'clock in the afternoon the Teofila Gocela family of nine members, and three other families, all living in the hills adjacent to the town, were brought down and placed in the church, at which time it was half-filled. They were accorded the same treatment as the others they joined. Shortly thereafter the family was taken therefrom, their hands tied behind their backs, and led to a shed in the near vicinity, where all were tied to one post and nine Japanese soldiers began their work of carnage by bayonetting the victims in their backs. The mother saw her eighteen months old daughter killed by a bayonet thrust which disemboweled her. She saw them kill her son Dominador, aged four. They also bayoneted the remaining seven, after which the ropes tying them to the post were cut and Mrs. Gocela fell to the ground unconscious. (R. 8,9) Later, one of the soldiers placed a lighted cigarette on her right temple to determine if she were still alive. She did not move and feigned death. The guards then wiped their bloody bayonets on the victims' clothes, covered the bodies with banana and coconut leaves, and departed. Her son Francisco, seventeen years old, who was wounded in eleven places, roused himself and untied the hands of the six who were living, hid them in the thick grass, and went in search of a house, but upon returning found that two had died. The remaining four went with him to a nipa hut where they subsisted for four days on unripe bananas and without water. Francisco died two days later, the others remaining two days longer when the stench of his decomposing body forced them to move. (R. 9) The survivors went to Babay, Layte, and were hospitalized. Mrs. Gocela also saw the bayonetting of her brother's family of seven, named Lucenas, all of whom were killed except the seven year old daughter Victoria. (R. 9)

The Lecson family of six members and three other families were formed into a group of about twenty, whose hands were tied together, and led to a house in the barrio. Arriving there the Jap soldiers fixed their bayonets. The victims knelt on the floor

pleading for mercy, the father even begging to be a servant for the Japanese, but their supplications were ignored and they were set upon and bayoneted. Of this family only the thirteen year old daughter Norma and her brother Nicolas, age eight, survived. The father was severely wounded and died eight days later. (R. 6,7,10-12)

The Cornelio Tanza family group of twenty-five, including several nursing babies, was conducted to a bushy area and bayoneted. Of this entire group only four survived, each of whom suffered numerous wounds. Cornelio crawled into a coconut grove, and because of his weakened condition was forced to stay for four days subsisting on water alone. (R. 30,31; P. 2, Ex. 6 of Ex. 4)

The third group of approximately twenty, including the Jorge Mari family of four, was led into the woods about one hundred yards away to a house where the soldiers ordered the men to come forward and be tied. Likewise, women and children were then brought forward and the entire group was bayoneted. Only two escaped alive, Jorge Mari and an old lady by the name of Cornelia, last name not known, and they too had been bayoneted and severely injured. Mr. Mari witnessed the killing of his wife and two children, the latter aged 3 years and 2 months respectively. (R. 23)

Magdaleno Jaballa and four of his children were in a group, all of whom were tied a short distance from the church and then taken about three hundred yards further where they were halted and bayoneted. Two of these children were killed and another died later of his wounds, while four of his other children, apparently in another group, were killed on the same day. Magdaleno received eleven wounds. (R. 38,40)

When the church was about half emptied (R. 13,45) the remaining people became apprehensive of their lives. Some saw blood running out of a nearby shack (R. 2), a few noticed the soldiers washing their bloody bayonets at the artesian well nearby (R. 25), and others observed that as soon as the families were taken outside they were shackled with ropes. Rufiquio Lucenas then urged those remaining to fight for their lives and attempt an escape whereupon he picked up a rock, hurled it at the door guard, hitting him on the head, and knocking him to the ground. He also rushed another guard but was killed in his bid for freedom. Many then made a break for the door and were machine-gunned indiscriminately or stabbed with bayonets. (R. 25) Several pleaded and begged for mercy, but to no avail. The church resounded with the wails and cries of the wounded and those who feared death was imminent. (R. 45) Some escaped and were killed by rifle and machine gun fire while running toward the beach. A very small number escaped unscathed and found safety in the sea and swamps. (R. 49) Most of the victims showed numerous stab wounds, some babies in their mothers' arms were run through and the blades passed into the bodies of the mothers. One woman was found who had given premature birth to a baby and its dead body was beside her. (R. 49-51) Another victim, while pleading for mercy from the Jap officer at the altar, was struck by a sabre wielded by him, severing his shoulder and resulting in immediate death. (R. 13-16, 27-29, 46-51)

Each time the soldiers returned from escorting a family to its doom they talked with the officers and all laughed as if it were a gala occasion. The officer at the altar kept smoking while the massacre was going on and gave orders from time to time. One officer participated in the bayonetting. (R. 3,6,23,27,31,46; Ex. 13 of Ex. 4)

About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, after covering their victims with banana and coconut leaves, the Japs departed. (R. 2,7-9; Ex. 12 of Ex. 4)

The wounded, both from the church and family groups, after recovering some strength, went to the surrounding swamps and jungles. Some were so weak they had to crawl. They contacted friends and relatives and by various and devious means crossed the sea individually and in groups to Babay, Loyte, Philippine Islands, where they were hospitalized. Later, some of the wounded died. (R. 2,3,5-9,11,13,16, 23,26,28,31,32,36,39,40,42,45,47,49,51)

On 30 December 1944 Ciriaco Labiste and his brother, Sergio, were at San Juan, Pilar, Ponson Island, and hearing of the massacre, proceeded immediately to Dapdap to look for their family. On the way they met their father, two sisters, and three brothers. One sister was in much pain caused by two bullet wounds in her back. Proceeding alone to the barrio, Ciriaco saw many dead bodies in the church piled on top of each other and the remains of approximately one hundred lying outside, among which were the bodies of his mother and one brother. (R. 43, 44)

On 16 January 1945, Captain Gonzalo R. Sievert, Executive Officer of the 94th Regiment, 92nd Division, P.A., accompanied by Major Pete W. Scott, PCAN No. 15 Detachment, Captain Henry L. Guire, 5th Air Force, and a Sergeant William Young, photographer of the 7th Infantry Division, were ordered by a task force commander, Colonel Walker, 182nd Infantry, 7th Division, U. S. Army, to proceed to Dapdap, make an investigation, and dispose of the dead bodies. Before arriving at the town they met three survivors of the debacle, all of whom gave evidence of numerous wounds. Approaching the town the foul odor of dead bodies filled the air. They looked in two huts and saw approximately 30 to 50 and 15 to 20 bodies respectively in a bad state of decomposition. Dogs and other animals had eaten away large portions of the bodies making it difficult to ascertain whether they were men, women or children; however, the presence of long hair and small skulls indicated that there were some of the latter in the groups. Proceeding further into town they inspected huts en route and found similar conditions existing. Arriving at the church they saw about 100 bodies scattered on the ground in and around the building, about half of which were inside, and visible from the doorway. Here too, the dogs, hogs and other animals had devoured parts of the bodies. About 500 yards north of the church they observed approximately 50 to 60 dead bodies under an acacia tree, all in an advanced state of decomposition. Several dogs and pigs were eating the remains, and chickens picking the bones. They counted 230 dead and estimated there were 500 dead bodies in and around the barrio. (R 17-19) The photographer took various pictures, one of a shack where dead could be seen in the doorway, others showing the conditions inside and outside the church, one of numerous dead bodies in a lane a short distance away, and one of a decomposed body tied to the trunk of a tree and identified as Quentin Morales. (R. 9, 20, 21; Ex. 2,3,4 of Ex. A)

One of the bodies shown in Exhibit 19-1 of Exhibit A was identified as that of a man known as "Masoy"; in Exhibit 19-7 of Exhibit A another body was that of a man named "Pecong". (R. 4, 6)

Exhibit 1 of Exhibit A is a translation of an undated company order captured on Ponson Island on or about 18 January 1945, which directs that the town of Pilar be exterminated at 2400, and sub-paragraph 5, paragraph IV recites the platoon formations. Opposite the 2nd Platoon appears the name "Kurazawa." This exhibit also contains a translation of a diary, belonging to either an officer or sergeant major, 4th Company, organization not stated, showing the following entry: "29 Dec 44 - Dapdap 900 men. Esperanza 150 men. Completion of subjugation. Departed San Isidro."

Witnesses testified that there were two officers with the Japanese soldiers at the church. The one at the altar was tall, large, with a long face, heavily bearded, clipped hair and about 40 years of age. He wore spectacles, a long sabre, revolver and a uniform with a patch on each breast with stars set upon a background of red lines. (R. 27, 33) The other, a Captain Cruzawa or Kurazawa, was of regular height, beardless and wore a cap with flapping back, common to the Japanese soldiers, a sabre and stars upon his uniform. (R. 26) One officer was killed by a civilian at the church. (R. 7)

* * * *

12/11 秘密

ZK. 1386

極東合衆國陸軍司令部軍法會議理事室

(戦争犯罪支部)

軍事郵便局 五〇一

一九四五年/昭和二十年/四月九日

題目。

比律賓群島「セブ」州「カモテス」諸島「ホ

ンソン」島「ダゴダゴ」ニ於ケル一九四四年/昭和十九年/

十二月二十九日/日本軍ニ依ル比島人非戦闘員、確

實ト看做サレタル殺害事件ノ調査ニ関スル戦争

犯罪支部ノ報告

提出先。「コロムビア」區「ワシントン」市二十五

戦争犯罪事務所、法務總監

十一、證據。

簡單ニ約言スレバ調査、検察官ノ擧ゲタ證據ハ左ノ事トナル。

一九四四年/昭和十九年/十二月二十九日/九時頃、二名ノ將校ヲ含ム約

五十名ノ日本兵ヨリ成ル警備隊ガ比律賓群島「カモテス」諸島「

ホンソン」島「ダゴダゴ」村ニ入ツテ来タ。到着スルヤ、日本兵ハ、後

ニ日本兵ニ依ツテ殺サレタヘ四、一六参照ニ人ノ通譯「エミリオ・アン

ゴス」ト「ソフィオ・イタアス」トノ助ケヲ得テ一切ノ家族ニスグ町ノ廣

場ニ集マルヤウニ命ジテ村中ヲ歩キ廻ツタ。此ノ集合ノ目的ハ住民

ニ、彼等ガ見分ケラレ、通過スル他ノ日本兵ニ惱マサレル事ガ無イ

ヤウニ證明書ヲ交附スル為デアルト説明サレタ。最初住民ハ其ノ

命令ヲ實行スルヲ嫌ガツタカ命令ニ服サナケレバ射殺サレルト言

No. 1

ハレタノデ彼等ハタヤスク從ツタ。(一、三、五、一三、二二、二四、二八、三〇、三二、三五、三七、三八、四〇、四一、四五、四七、四八、五〇。参照)

廣場ニ到着スルト間モナク、四五百人程ノ住民ハ家族毎ニ集リ附近ニ聞エタ飛行機ニ發見サレナイヤウニ教會ノ中ニ集合スルヤウニ命セラレタ。與ヘラレタ言譯ハ彼等ガ猛撃ヲサレルカモ知レナイトノ事デアツタ。人々ハ早速其ノ指ホニ從ツタ。日本人將校ノ一人ハ祭壇ノ近クニ坐リ、他ノ一人ハ扉ノ近クニ陣取ツタ。(二六参照) 其レカラ前者ハ彼等ニ靜肅ヲ命ジ、通譯ヲ通ジテ其ノ朝、其ノ島ニ上陸シタト想像サレル三名ノ「アメリカ」兵隊ヲ見タ者ガアルカ、又其ノ居所ヲ知ツテ居ル者ハナイカト尋ネタ。皆知ラヌト答ヘタ。ソレカラ彼ハ「セブ」ノ者ハ皆手ヲ揚ゲルヤウニ命ジタ。二、三ノ手が、多分五、六ヨリハ多クハナカツタト思フガ、揚ケラレタ。彼ハ同様ニ「レイテ」生レノ者ヲ尋ネタガ手ヲ揚ケル者ハ無カツタ。最後ニ彼ハ「ダブダブ」ノ生レノ者ハ誰カト聞キ殆ド全部ノ者ガソノ旨ヲ表示シタ。(二五、二五、二五、二八、三二、三五、三八、四〇、四二、五〇。参照)

此ノ時ニハ既ニ十二時近カツタ。ソレデ人々ノ要請ニ由ツテ通譯ハ食物ヲ取りニ家へ歸ル許可ヲ監督將校ニ願ツタ。彼ハ承諾シタガ一家族宛帰宅サセ、彼等ノ家ヲ搜索スル監視兵ノ同伴スルコトヲ命ジタ。ソレカラ各家族ハ列ニ並ブヤウニ命セラレタ。(二、三、五、六、三〇、三三、三八、三九、四二、四五、四七。参照)

「セブ」出ノ「フォート」家(姓不名)ガ第一番ニ出掛ケタ。其レハ日本人ニ依ツテ前以テ用意サレタ民間在住者

Doc. 2807

ノ登録一覽表ノ一番最初ニノツテ居タノデアツタ。外へ出
ルトスグ彼等ノ手ハ縛ラレ連レ去ラレタ。(一、二、六参照)唯
一人息子ノ「パーフェイス」ガ生キ残ツタ。(七参照)其後
間モナク日本兵ハ戻ツテ来テ他ノ一家族ヲ連レ去ツタ。(三

参照)

11.21

「ファビアナ」モレロスレ夫人ト彼女ノ三人ノ子供ガ續イタ。

彼等ハ教會カラ三百「ヤード」程離シタ所デ、乳呑兒ヲ抱
イテ居タ爲手ヲ前ニ縛ラレタ「モレロス」夫人ノ他ハ皆手ヲ
後手ニ縛ラレタ。少シ先へ行ツテ二人ノ日本監視兵ガ次々ニ
銃剣デ突キ始メタ。銃剣ノ一刺突ハ嬰兒ノ体ヲ母貫キ通シ
テ「モレロス」夫人ノ横腹ニ突キサツタ。生キ残ツタノハ彼
女一人デアツタ。(三ニ参照)

ソレカラ五人ノ日本兵ガ八人ノ「カンディド・ロロ」家
族ヲ連レ出シタ。教會カラ約五百「ヤード」ノ所デ彼等ハ縛
ラレ、銃剣デ突カレ四人ハ殺サレ残りノ四人ハ多数ノ重傷
ヲ負ツタ。妻ノ「ドロレス」ハ九個所モ傷ヲ負ツタ。彼
女ハ三ノ娘「マキシマ」ヲ腕ニ抱イテ斗タ時一人ノ日本兵
ガ子供ニ銃剣ヲ突キ通シテ母親ノ左ノ腕ニ刺シ込ンダ。(四、
四三参照)

七人ノ家族ノ「バシリオ」ゴセラ「家ハ半「キロメーター」程ノ
地点へ遠行カレ日本監視兵ニ縛ラレ銃剣デ突カレタ。四
箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ「六ノ」娘「パーペチュア」ノ他ハ皆殺
サレタ(四七参照)

「ルセナ」家ノ七人ノ家族ガ廣場ニ到着シタ時、

No. 3

教會が一軒アツタ爲、彼等ハ六人ノ日本兵ニ附近ノ家ニ連レテ行カレタ。其ノ後、コバナ、レノ林ニ連レ行カレ、其處デ皆縛ラレ六人ハ銃劍デ刺シ殺サレタ。他ノ者ガ縛ラレテ居ル間ニ娘ノコホリリタレハ脱走シテ逃ゲタガ數回射タレタ。(三セ、三八参照)
午後一時頃、皆町ニ續ク丘ノ上ニ住ンデキルコテ
 オフィラ、ゴセラ、家ノ九人ノ家族ト他ノ三家族ガ連ヒテ来ラレ、其ノ頃半分程人ノ入ツテ居タ教會ノ中ニ入ラレタ。彼等モ又彼等ガ一緒ニナツタ人々ト同ジ取扱ヲ受ケタ。其ノ後間モナク家族ハ其處カラ連ヒ出サレ、キヲ後ニ縛ラレテ附近ノ小屋ニ連レテ行カレタ。其處デ彼等ハ皆一本ノ柱ニ縛リツケラレ、九人ノ日本兵ハ犠牲者達ヲ後カラ銃劍デ突キ刺ス殺戮ヲ始メタ。母親ハ十八ヶ月ノ娘ガ銃劍デ突キ刺サレ腹部ガ裂ケルヲ目撃シタ。彼女ハ四不ノ息子ヲドミナンドルガ殺サレルヲモ見タ。彼等ハ残ル七人モ銃劍デ突キ刺シ其ノ後デ彼等ヲ柱ニ縛リツケテ置イテ繩ヲ切ツタ。ソシテ、ゴセラ、夫人ハ意識ヲ失ツテ地ニ倒レタ。(八九参照)

後刻兵隊ノ一人ガ彼女ノ右ノ顛顛ニ火ノ點イタ煙草ヲ彼女ガマダ生キテ居ルカ否カラ確メル爲ニ置イタ。彼女ハ動カズ死ヲ装ツタ。監視兵達ハ彼等ノ血ノツイタ銃劍ヲ犠牲者ノ衣服デ拭ヒ屍体ヲコバナ、レヤ椰子ノ葉デ被ツテ立ケ去ツタ。十一箇所ニ傷ヲ負ツタ十七才ノ彼女ノ息子ノコフランシスコレハ身ヲ起シマダ生

Doc 2807

キテ居ル六人、手ノ繩ヲ解キ、彼等ヲ叢中ニ隠シ、家ヲ捜シ
ニ行ツタガ歸リテ来テ見ルト其中二人ハ死シテ居タ。残ル四人ハ
彼ト共ニ小屋行キ水モ無ク、マダ熟サナイバナヲ食シテ生キテ居タ。
二日後、フクレシスコハ死シタ。他ノ者ハ其ノ後二日其處ニ留
ツタガ、彼ノ腐敗スル屍体ノ惡臭ノ爲、余儀ナク其處ヲ立退イタ。(九巻照)
生残者ハロイテ島ノハベ山ニ行キ其處デ病院ニ收容セタ。
ゴセラ夫人ハ又ロセヌト云フ兄弟ノ家ノ者七名ガ銃劍デ刺
シ殺サレリヲ見タ。其ノ七名ノ娘ノウイクトリヤノ他ハ比自殺
サレタ。(九巻照)

No. 5
P. 31
ラクソン家ノ六人ノ家族ハ他ノ三家族ト共ニ約ニ十名ノ集
團ニ集ムレ、彼等ノ手ハ一緒ニ縛ラレテ村ノ或ル家ニ連レテ行
アレタ。其處ニ着クト日本兵ハ其ノ銃劍ヲ着ケ、犠牲者ハ床ニ膝
マブイテ慈悲ヲ請フ。又親ハ日本軍ノ召使ニムトマゴエツタガ、彼等
嘆願ハ顧ミラレス、襲撃ヲ銃劍デ突カレタ。此ノ家族中十三名ノ娘
ハ一マト其ノ分ニム弟ノコラストクケガ生キ残ツタ。又親ハ重傷
ヲ負ヒ八日後ニ死シタ。(六巻、一〇一三巻照)

Luc 2807

數人、乳呑見合ハニテ五名、「コレネリヤ、ランザ家一團ハ草ノ生ヒ斃スル所ニ導カレ、其處ニ銃劍ヲ突カレタ。此一團中、生キ残ッタハ唯四名ヤリテ、彼等ニ各ニ無数ノ傷ヲ負ッタ。コレネリヤハ椰子林中ニ這ヒ込ミ衰弱ノ状態ノタメ、水ヲケテ命ヲ繋ギ下ラ、其處ニ四日間ニ居タ。三〇、三一、二頁、証據書類A、証據六」

「ジョーレンマリ」家、四人ヲ含ム約二十名、第三集團ハ約百程離レタ林中、一軒家ニ導カレ、其處ニ兵隊ハ男子ニ出テ来テ縛ニレルヤニ命レタ。レカラヤ子供モ同様ニ連レ出サレテ全團銃劍ヲ突カレタ。「ジョーレンマリ」姓不明、「コレネリヤ」トイフ名前、一老婦人、二人ニカ主殘者ナリ、二人モ亦銃劍ヲ突カレ重傷ヲ負ッタ。「マリ」氏ハ自分ニ妻ト三トテ月、二人ノ子供ノ殺サレテ目撃シタ。 (二三冬照)

「マゲダレ」ヤラト彼ノ子供中、白人ハ教會ウケリ距カラナイ所ニ縛ラレタ一團ニ加ハテ居タ。彼等ハ其處ウケ更ニ三百ヤド程先ニ連レ行カレ、其處テ止マラレテ銃劍ヲ突カレタ。此ノ子供中、二人ハ殺サレ、他一人ハ後ニ傷ヲ為シ死タ。彼、他、四人ノ子供ハ確ニ別テ集團ニ入レテキタ。其ノ同日ニ殺サレタ。「マゲダレ」ハ十一ヶ所傷ヲ負ッタ。(三八冬照)

教會ガ半ハ空ニナッタ頃 (三四冬照) 殘人々ハ生命ノ事ヲ氣遣ヒテテ来タ。或ル者ハ近ク、小屋カラ血ヲ流レテキルヲ見タ。(二冬照) 二三ノ者ハ兵隊達ガ近ク、掘抜井戸テ血ヲ汚シタ銃劍ヲ洗ッテ居ルヲ見タ。(二五冬照) ソレテ他ノ者ハ家族ノ者ガ外ニ連レ出サレトス。テ縛ラレテマラニ氣付イタ。ソレカラ、「マゲダレ」ハ残ッテ居ル者ニ生命ノ為ニ戦ヒ逃走ヲ試ミ、「マゲダレ」ハ彼ハ若ク拾ヒ上ケテ扉ニ番人ニ投ケ付ケ、ソレハ其ノ監視兵ノ頭ニ命中シテ彼ハ斃死シタ。彼ハ又他ノ

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島嶼軍艦隊

人ノ監視共ニ打ツテカ、ソレカラ多ク者ハ扉
 ニ向ツテ突進シテ無差別ニ機関銃ヲ掃射セリ或ハ銃剣ヲ突クセリ(ニ
 五冬照) 数名者ハ慈悲ヲ歎願シテ無益トシテ傷ヲイタ者ヤ死ガ
 切迫シテキル事ヲ怖レテ人々、慟哭、叫喚ガ教會中ニ鳴リ響イリ
 (四五冬照)或ハ者ハ逃ケ出シテ海岸ヘ走リテ行ク途中ニハ銃ヲ機
 関銃、砲大テ殺サレタ怪我ヲセシ海ニ沼澤地ニ安全ニ避難シ得
 リ者ハ極ク少数トシテ(四九冬照)犠牲者ハ大ク救ハ無救、傷ヲ負
 ンテ居ル母親抱レテ嬰兒、或ハ者ハ突キ貫ク及ハ母親、体ヲ通ッ
 テ居ル早産ラレタ女ノ屍体、軀傳生レテ嬰兒、死体ヲ傍
 ニ置イテアルガ発見サレタ(四九一五一冬照)他一人、犠牲者ハ祭壇
 所ノ日本人將校ニ慈悲ヲ歎願シテ居ル時ニ彼ノ振リカサレタ「サ」
 ニ肩ヲ斬ラレテ即死シタ(三一六一、七一六、四六一五一冬照)

兵隊連ハ一家族ヲ其ノ死ニ導キテ歸ッテ来ル毎ニ將校ト話シテ「サ」カ祭
 テ「サ」ルカ、ヤリ皆笑ッテ居ル祭壇所ノ將校ハ殺戮カ行ハレテ居ル
 間煙草ヲ喫レテ居テ時々命令ヲ出シタ一人、將校ハ銃剣刺突ニ冬
 加シタ(三六三、三三、四六、證據書類ハ中證據書類一三冬照)

午後、三時ノ四時頃、犠牲者ヲ「バ」ヤ、「ミ」椰子ノ葉テ被ツテカラ日
 本兵ハ去リタ(ニ七一、九、證據書類ハ中證據書類一三冬照)

教會ヤ家族、群カラ負傷者ハケシカヲ恢復シテカラ「周」リ沼澤
 マ密林ニ入ッテ行ク、或ハ者ハ非常ニ弱ッテ居ル「テ」這ハケレ「テ」カラ
 タ、彼等ハ及遠キ親戚ト連絡シ種々正常トイテ行ク、一人テ或ハ教人
 組ヲ海ヲ越エテ比律賓群島「レイ」島「ハ」渡リ其處テ彼等
 病院ニ收容サレタ。後日、負傷者一部ハ死亡シタ(ニ三五、一九、二三
 一六、二三、二六、二八、三一、三三、三六、三九、四〇、四三、四五、四九、五一冬照)

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一九四五年昭和十九年十二月二十日、シリアコンラーストト彼、弟、セルギオハ
相シシ島コビラ、カレ、ジアンニ居タガ殺戮ノ事ヲ聞キ早速家族
ヲ探シニ、ゾフダフニ向ケテ出掛ケタ途中テ彼等ハ又ト姉妹ニ人ト兄弟ニ
人ニ出會ヒタ。一人ノ姉妹ハ北中ノ一ノ銃彈傷テ非常ニ苦シテ居タ
シリスハ一人テ村ニ進ニテ行ツタガ教會ノ中ニ屍体ガ積ミ重ネテトルヤ
教會ノ外ニ約百程ノ屍体ノコログテキルヲ見タ、レテ其中ニ彼ノ母親ト
兄弟一人ノ屍体ガ一トタ(四三、四三、四三)

一九四五年昭和十九年十一月十六日、比律賓軍第九師團第九四聯隊ノ行政官
コンゴアル、シエラ、大尉ハPCAノ第十五派遣部隊ノレポート、タフニ
スコット少佐、第五空軍ノヘンリー、エル、ギル大尉ト第七歩兵隊ノ寫眞
技師、ロイヤル、ヤング軍曹ヲ伴ヒ機動部隊指揮官米軍第七師
團一八二歩兵部隊ノ、ウノ、カー、大佐ヨリ、ゾフダフニ行キ調査ヲ為シ、
屍体ヲ處理スルマウニ命ゼラシタ。彼等ハ町ニ到着ス前ニ此ノ散乱ヲ逃レ
タ三人ノ看會ニ彼等ハ皆無救ノ傷ノ證據ヲ見セタ。町ニ近ヅクト屍体
ノ惡臭ガ空氣中ニ漲リテ居タ。彼等ハ二軒ノ小屋ヲ覗イテ、ソレニ三ツカラ五
十程、又十五カニ程ノ屍体ガ腐敗ノ段階ガ相当進ニテ居ルヲ見タ。大ヤ
其他ノ動物ガ屍体ノ大部分ヲ食ベテキタ。其ノ有男、女ノ或ハ子供テアルカ
見分ケ事ノ困難テアルカ然レ長ク、髪、牙、骨ノアツタ事ハ其ノ
集團ノ中ニ女子供ガ居タ事ヲ表シテ居タ。町ノ中ニ更ニ進ニテ行キ
途中ノ家ヲ調ヘタカ同様ノ状態ヲ見セタ。教會ニ到リ、其ノ建物
ノ内外ニ百程屍体ガ地上ニコログテキルヲ見タ。其ノ屍体ノ半數ハ教會
ノ内ニテリ、戸口カラ見エテ居タ。此處ニ又、大ヤ豚、ヤ其他ノ動物ガ屍体
ノ一部ヲ食ベテシマニテ居タ。教會ノ北方約五百碼ノ所ニ五六十ノ屍
体ガアカシヤ、木ノ下ニテ見、其ノ等ハ皆腐敗ガ相当進ニテ居タ。

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数匹大ト豚其屍体ヲ食フテ居雖鳥ノ骨ヲツクテ居タ 彼等ハ
二百三十屍体ヲ算ヘ其村内外ハ約五百屍体カニテアラウト概
算シタ(二十七元卷應)寫真技師一種々寫真ヲ取ツテ戸口
ノ所ニ取人見ニテモ十居一寫真ヲ一々他ハ教會内外様子
ヲ見マシタシ少バカリ離レテ所ノ小徑ニハ數ハ屍体ヲ操ラ
マラトソエニテモソノ判明シタ本ノ幹ニ縛リツケテ府内敗レ
タ屍体ノ寫真ヲテラシム(九三三)證據書類Aノ中證據書類三三卷應
證據書類Aノ中證據書類九一ニテモリテ屍体ハ「モイ」トイフ名
ヲ知レテカク判明證據書類Aノ中證據書類一九一ニテモリテ屍
体ハ「ハンゲ」ト云フ名ノ寫下ラシム(九四一)

證據書類Aノ中證據書類一、一九四三年一月十八日
或ハ其前後ニ「ボン」島ヲ捕獲シタ日付無ク中隊命令書
翻譯文ヲ「其ハ」ビニ「町」ニ四〇〇時ニ「張」ニ「指」令
シ「第四」部中隊五「十」部六「十」隊編成ニ述ベテ「第二」隊
及「第一」隊ノ「居」洋「ノ」URRUMAN(音譯)トイフ名前ガ「記」テ「此」
此證據書類ハ又部隊名ヲ「記」テ「第四」中隊ノ「特務」
曹長「日記」翻譯文「其」ハ「長」イ「顔」大「キ」男「子」髪
四年「昭和」十九年十二月十九日「九」百名「三」百五十名
掃射完遂。カ「ミ」イ「レ」ト「ロ」ヲ「云」テ

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教會ニ於テ日本兵ト「共」ニ「テ」「特務」ヲ「居」テ「證」人「證」言シタ
祭壇ノ所「居」ルハ北「面」カ「高」ク「濃」ク「動」再「長」イ「顔」大「キ」男「子」髪
ハ短「ク」刈「リ」年「ハ」四「十」六「但」テ「其」ハ「彼」ハ「眼」鏡「ヲ」テ「居」長「イ」劔「ト」連
袢「卷」鏡「ヲ」持「テ」兩「脚」ヲ「補」布「ヲ」テ「軍」服「ヲ」着「テ」赤「線」ハ「他」ニ「星」
「ク」イ「テ」徽「章」ヲ「テ」居「ル」(二六三三卷應)「其」ハ「一」人「ノ」カ「ク」サ「ワ」ノ「上」

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KUNAWA / トカ「倉澤」 / KURAZAWA / トカ云々又尉ハ普通ノ背丈
 十餘ガ無ク日本兵ハ普通ノ後ニ垂レ附イテ帽子ヲ被リ軍服ニ
 呈テ附ケテ佩イテ居ル(ニ六冬照) 教會デ將校ノ人ハ非
 戦闘員ノ人ニ殺サレタ(七冬照)