

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
 UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
 WAR CRIMES BRANCH

APO 500  
 30 December 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 140)  
 THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch  
 SUBJECT: Punitive expeditions on Panay Island by Japanese forces against civilians in September 1943 and October 1943.

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Under the command of Colonel WATANABE (R 11) a group of Japanese were stationed at Iloilo City, Panay, and from time to time smaller groups, commanded by himself or other officers, would be formed to go on punitive expeditions throughout the island (R1). One such group was under a Captain WATANABE, and his principal subordinates were Lieutenant OTSUKA, Sergeant HIRATA, Warrant Officer SHIN, Sergeant MATSUZAKI (R 1). This group left Iloilo City on 10 September 1943 and went to Passi by truck (R 1). A patrol brought back two Filipino boys and one girl who were questioned all night while tied to a stake. The next morning they were beheaded, after which the Japanese left (R 1). Two of the Filipino "cargadors" were beheaded by Sergeant HIRATA because they could no longer carry the baggage of the Japanese officers to whom they were assigned (R 1). In Barrio Lungao, Passi, many Filipino civilian men, women and children were questioned by the Japanese then killed and their bodies thrown into a fire. The whole barrio was burned (R 1). Many other civilians were killed in other barrios. The Japanese known to have participated in the beheadings are Captain WATANABE, Warrant Officer SHIN, and Sergeant HIRATA (R 1) and Lieutenant OTSUKA (R 2). SHIN and OTSUKA executed the family of Mariano LIM in barrio Jimomonua, Nueva Inencion, consisting of the man, his wife, and three children (R 10). In the same barrio the civilians were questioned and asked if they were any relation to the BALIEZA family. Many of those questioned answered that they were because BALIEZA was prominent family in the community. All of this group were shot and their bodies thrown into a fire (R 2). From the remaining civilians a woman and her six children, aged one to twelve, were questioned and denied being related to a certain man who had previously attempted to escape. Her youngest child was torn from her arms by Captain WATANABE and its body smashed against the road, the blood splattering onto the clothes of the witnesses (R 3). Other soldiers seized the other children by the feet and used them as clubs to beat the man and the woman. Then all of them were dragged into a fire, though the mother was still alive at that time (R 3). At another place two girls, one of whom was pregnant, were caught by the Japanese and made to dance naked until they were exhausted. The next morning Captain WATANABE ordered the girls bayoneted to death (R 3). This group of Japanese killed six hundred and fifty people (R 3). Another group traveled to the towns of Ajuy and Sara killing many civilians on the way (R 5, 6). Atrocities committed in these two cities by some of the same Japanese mentioned in this report is the subject of report number 131. Lieutenant OTSUKA was seen to have killed one person in Ajuy (R 11) and two others on the way to Sara (R 11). In Sara the Japanese sent a message to guerrillas to surrender with the promise that nothing would be done to them. Two guerrillas did surrender, but after questioning them, Sergeant MATSUZAKI beheaded them (R 6). The group of

Japanese continued their travels and beheaded bodies of many men, women, and children still gushing blood were observed along the way (R 6). In one barrio at least one hundred men, women, and children were beheaded by Captain WATANABE, Sergeant MATSUZAKI and others (R 6). Others were beheaded by SHIN (R 6, 7). At one barrio Lieutenant OTZUKA and two others beheaded thirty people (R 10), and fifty more were executed at another location (R 11).

On 17 October 1943 another punitive expedition of Japanese started from Iloilo City by motor launch and arrived at the town of Batan on the north coast of Panay Island on 18 October 1943 (R 14). All the civilians in the town were investigated by the light of a bonfire and during the investigation were beaten with clubs and made to walk through the fire (R 14). About three o'clock in the morning the Japanese received orders to proceed and approximately one hundred and forty civilians including two priests were beheaded by OTSUKA, KUWANO and other Japanese soldiers (R 14, 15, 19). Other officers of the expedition were Lieutenant Colonel TOZUKA, the Island commander, Captain WATANABE, who was second in command of the expedition and two Japanese named KUMAI and KAI (R 14, 15). The expedition lasted for sixty-four days and went to many towns, among them being New Washington, Balete, Libacao, Banga, and several towns on Tablas Island off the northwest coast of Panay Island. Part of the expedition then came back to New Washington, went through several small villages along mountain trails, and arrived in Banga on 1 December 1943. From there they went to Pandan and left Pandan on 18 December by motor launch for Iloilo City arriving on 19 December 1943. While in the town of Altavas, KUWANO and OTSUKA killed between thirty and forty old men, women, and children (R 16), and in Balete thirty men were killed by these two men (R 16). Other people were tortured and killed in various places (R 16). Lieutenant Colonel TOZUKA headed one patrol of Japanese (R 16, 20). The Japanese reasoning was that an old man was likely to be the father of a son or have a son-in-law in the Philippine Army, the women either had a husband or brother or son in the army and therefore all were considered guilty of guerrilla activities (R 16). While on the Island of Tablas the Japanese came across two people living in small huts in the mountain. They were investigated but did not give the proper answers, and the man, who was about seventy years old, was stabbed in the back with a bolo upon Lieutenant KUMAI's order (R 17). A blind woman, who had been unable to flee from the Japanese, was discovered the next day, taken from her house, and her clothes were stripped from her body. Some of the Japanese manhandled her private parts. She screamed and cried, but Lieutenant KUMAI had Japanese soldiers tie her hands behind her back, then tie her legs to her hands and suspend the woman from a tree with her head hanging down. The Japanese then moved on leaving her hanging on the tree (R 17). Another group of Japanese that started out on the same expedition executed hundreds of people in Batan, Altavas, Balete, Libacao and other places and returned to Iloilo City by boat from New Washington (R 19, 20). Another member of the expedition was Lieutenant FUJII (R 21).

軍事郵便局五〇、一九四三年十一月三日

覚書 檢察部宛 (報告第四〇号)

經由 戦犯支部行政官庶務科

件名 一九四三年九月及同年十月、日本軍ノバネイ島討伐

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ニ、証據ノ概要

渡辺大佐 (R十二) 指揮下ニ一隊自本兵カバネイ島「イロイロ」市ニ駐屯シテキタ。ソシテ時折同大佐自ラ、若クハ他ノ諸將校ニヨツテ指揮サレタ小部隊ガ全島ノ討伐ニ出ルタメニ編成サレタニアッタ。(R一) 斯ル一部隊ガ或渡辺大尉ノ隷下ニアツテ大尉ノ幹部タル部下ハ大塚中尉、平田軍曹、新准尉、松崎軍曹ニアッタ (R一)。コノ隊ハ一九四三年九月十日ニ「イロイロ」市ヲ出発シ、トラックヲテ「パツシ」ヘ行ツタ。(R一) 巡邏隊ハ二人ノ「フィリピン」少年ト一人ノ少女ヲ連歸ツテ来テ柱ニ縛リツケラレタマシ。晩中尋問サレタ。翌朝彼等ハ首ヲ刎ネラレタガ斬首後日本人達ハ立去ツタ (R一)。二人ノ「フィリピン」人夫ハ自分達ノ受持日本將校ノ荷物ヲ、モウ運バコトが出来ナクツタタメ、平田軍曹ニ首ヲ斬ラレタ (R一)。「パツシ」ノ「バリオルン」ガオテ、多数ノ「フィリピン」一般男女子供ガ日本人ニ訊問サレ、揚句ノ果ニ殺サレテ、死体ハ火ノ中ヘ投込マレタ。全部落ガ焼拂ハレタ (R一)。多クノ他ノ一般人ガ他ノ諸部落ニ於テ殺サレタ。首斬ニ役員ツタコトガ分ツテキル日本人ハ渡辺大尉新准尉、平田軍曹 (R一) 及大塚中尉 (R二) テアル。新及大塚ハ「ヌーガア」インゲンションノ「ジモヌア」部落ノ主人トソノ専ト三人ノ子供トイフ願願ノ「マリア」ノ「リム」一家ヲ処刑シタ。(R十) 同部落ニ於テ一般住民

が訊問ヲ受ケテ、「バレガ」家ノ者ト何カ關係ガアルカト聞ケレタ。  
 訊問ヲ受ケタ者達ノ多ク、「バレガ」ハ同村ニ於ケル著名ナ家  
 ナリテ關係ガアルト答ヘタ。コノ連中ハ全部射殺サレ、ソノ死体ハ  
 火中ニ投ケラレタ(R二)。残ツタ一般人達ノ中カ一人ノセトソノオ  
 カラチオ迄ノ六人ノ子供達ガ訊問サレテ、前ニ逃走ヲ圖ツタコトノア  
 ル某人トハ關係ガナイト否定シタ。ソノ女ノ一番下ノ子供ハ、渡辺大  
 尉ニ腕カラ挽ギトラレ、ソノ身体ヲ路上ニ叩キツケラレ血汐ハ目撃  
 者達ノ衣服ニハネカ、ツタ(R三)。他ノ兵士達ハ外ノ子供ノ足ヲツ  
 カマヘ棍棒代リニ用ヒテ父母ヲ打ツタ。ソレカラ母親ハ其時未ダ  
 生キテキタリニ微等ハ皆火ノ中ヘ引キズリ込メレタ(R三)。別ノ場所  
 テハ二人ノ娘片オハ妊娠シテキタガ日本人ニ捕ヘラレ、眞裸デクタク  
 ニナル迄踊リヲセラサレタ。翌朝渡辺大尉ハソノ娘達ヲ銃劍デ  
 突殺スヤウニ命ジタ(R三)。コノ一隊ノ日本人ハ六百五十人ノ人々ヲ  
 殺シタ(R三)。其他ノ隊ハ途々數多クノ一般人ヲ殺害シテガラ  
 「アジユイ」及「ガラ」町ヘト出カケテ行ツタ。(R五、六)コノ兩町ニ  
 於テ、本報告ニ興テラレテルノト同一ノ日本人達ノ幾人カノ者ニ  
 ヲツテ行ハレタ殘虐行為ハ報告百三十一号デ取扱ツテアル。大塚  
 中尉ハ「アジユイ」ニ於テ一人ヲ殺シ(R十一)、「ガラ」ヘノ途上ニ於テ別  
 ノ二人ヲ殺シタ(R十二)ト見ラレタ。「ガラ」ニ於テハ日本人ハゲリラ  
 隊ニドウモシナイカラトイフ約束附テ降参スルヤウニ通牒ヲ  
 送ツタ。二人ハゲリラ隊員ガ降伏シテキタ処ガ訊問ヲシタ後テ、松崎  
 軍曹ハソノ二人ノ首ヲ斬ツタ(R六)ソノ一隊ノ日本人ハ旅ヲ續ケテ  
 行キ多數回カヤ女ノ首ヲハネソシテマダ血ヲ噴キ出シテ平ル子供  
 達ガソノ途上ニ見受ケラレタ(R六)一部落ニ於テハ少クモ百人ノ男女

子供が渡辺大尉、松崎軍曹ソノ他ニヨツテ首ヲ刎ネラレタ(R六)他ノ者  
 達ハ「新」ニ斬首サレタ(R六・七)一部落ニ於テハ大塚中尉ソノ他ニ名ハ  
 三十名ノ首ヲ斬リ(R十)別ノ場所デハモウ五十名ガ処刑サレタ(R十一)  
 一九四三年十月十七日、日本兵ノ別ノ討伐隊ガ発動機艇デ「イロイロ」市  
 ヲ発シ、一九四三年十月十八日「バネイ」島北岸ノ「バタン」ノ町ニ到着  
 シタ(R十四)其ノ所ノ一般住民ハ全部焚火ノ明リデ調べラレ、ソノ調べ  
 ノ間棍棒デ打タレ、火ノ中ヲ歩カセラレタ(R十五)午前三時頃日本  
 兵ハ前進ヲ命ゼラレ、人ノ僧侶ヲ含む凡ソ百四十人許リノ一般人  
 ガ大塚、桑野、ソノ他ノ日本兵ニヨツテ首ヲ刎ネラレタ(R十四、十五)九  
 ソノ討伐ニ加ハツタ他ノ將校達ハ同島指揮官ノ戸塚中佐、討伐隊ノ  
 副指揮官デアツタ渡辺大尉及隈井ト甲斐トイフ二人ノ日本人デ  
 アツタ(R十四、十五)ソノ討伐ハ二十四日間續キ、多クノ町ニ行ツタガ、  
 ソノ中ニ「ニコリ」ワシントン「バレー」ト「リバカオ」「バング」及「バネイ」島北西  
 岸沖ノ「タブラ」ス島ノ数町ガアツタ、ソレカラ討伐隊ノ一部ハ「ニコリ」  
 ワシントンニ「戻」ツテ、東山ノ小路沿ヒニ数ヶ所ノ小サナ村ヲ通ツテ、  
 一九四三年十一月一日「バング」ニ着イタ、ソコカラ「同」ハ「バタン」ニ行キ、  
 十二月十八日発動機艇ガ「バタン」ヲ出テ「イロイロ」市ヘ向ヒ一九四三  
 年十二月十九日到着シタ。「アル」タ「グ」ア「ス」ノ町ニキル間、桑野ト大塚  
 ハ三十乃至四十人ノ年寄ノ男女子供ヲ殺シ(R十六)「バレー」ニ於テハ  
 コノ兩人ノタメニ三十人ノ者が殺サレタ(R十六)他ノ人々モ此処彼処ニ於テ  
 拷問サレ殺害サレタ(R十六)戸塚中佐ハ日本軍ノ一巡邏隊ヲ  
 指揮シテ「キ」タ(R十六、十七)日本人ノ理窟ハ、老人ハ「フィ」リッ「ン」  
 軍ニ入ツキル息子、父下アルカ、或ヒハサウイフ義理ノ息子ヲ  
 持ツテキルモト思ハシ、女ハ又軍隊キル夫ノ兄弟カ息子ヲ持ツテ

井ルテアラウトイフノデアツタノデ凡ユル者ハケリラ行為ノ罪ガ  
 アルト考ヘラレルデアツタ(R十六)コトアラヌ島ニキル間、日本人ハ  
 山中ノ小サナ小舎ニ住ンデキルニ人ノ者ニ出クハシタ。彼等ハ取調ベラ  
 シタガ適當ナ答ガ出来ナカッタノデ七十才位ノソノ男ハ隈井中尉  
 ノ命令ニヨリボロ刀ヲ背中ヲ突刺サレタ(R十七)翌日日本人カラ  
 逃ケルコトガ出来ナカッタ一人ノ首ノ女ガ発見サレタ。彼等ハ彼女ヲ  
 家カラ連出シ着物ヲ身体カラハギトツタ。数人ノ日本兵ハソノ女ノ  
 陰部ヲ乱暴ニ扱ヒマシタ。女ハ悲鳴ヲ上げ泣キ叫ンダガ隈  
 井中尉ハ部下ノ兵士ニ彼女ノ両手ヲ後手ニ縛リソノカラ両足  
 ヲソノ両手ト一諸ニ縛ラセ、頭ヲ下ニ向ケテ木カラ吊下ガサシタ。  
 ソレカラソノ日本兵達ハ彼女ヲ木ニ吊下ゲタマ、進ンテ行ツタ(R十七)  
 同ジ討伐ニ出発シタ別ノ日本兵ノ一隊ハボタン、アルタウマス、ハルト  
 リバカオ、ソノ他ノ地ニ於テ何百トイフ人々ヲ処刑シタ。ソシテ「ニュー  
 ワシントン」カラ船デ「イロイロ市」ヘ歸ツタ(R十九)ソノ討伐隊ノ  
 他ノ隊員ハ藤井中尉デアツタ(R二十二)