

Def. Doc. # 1262

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA et al.

- vs -

RAKI, Sadao et al.

Sworn Deposition (Translation)

Deponent : MURATA, Shozo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I, MURATA, Shozo, was born on October 6, the 11th year of Meiji (TN: 1373) at KAMIDORI-cho, Shibuya-ward, Tokyo city. I graduated the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in the 33rd year of Meiji. (TN:1900) After that, I worked with the OSAKI SHOSEN K. ISHII until 1940. My last post with the Company was that of its president.
2. My political career was in general as follows:
Communications Minister in the Second KONOYE Cabinet (1940)
(Concurrently appointed Railway Minister for a time. Later exclusively Communications Minister.)

Communications Minister of the Third KONOYE Cabinet (1941)

Concurrently the Railway Minister. Resigned on October 14, 1941.

along with the general resignation of the KONOYE Cabinet .

February 11, 1942. Appointed advisor to the Japanese Army in the Philippines.

After the independence of Philippine which took place on October 14,

1934, I became the Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the

Philippines and remained in the office until August of 1944.

3. I will state the circumstances at the time I was appointed an advisor to the Japanese Army in the Philippines. It was when I was on a tour of China after my resignation as Communications Minister in the Third KONOYE Cabinet that the Great East Asia War broke out; so I returned to Japan. Two or three weeks after my return, I was asked by Premier TOJO to take the office of an advisor to the Japanese Army in the Philippines. When I declined his proposal, since I had no knowledge of the Philippines, Premier TOJO told me something to the following effect. "To tell you the truth, we failed in the management of Manchuria because we entrusted the task solely to military officers. This time I want a superintendent who is outside ^{of the} military. I had, as you know, no intention of becoming the Premier and to form a Cabinet. But it became so that I was forced to accept it. Now I am suffering a great deal in dealing with the U. S. A. and Britain as opponents. So, at this time, as an old friend, won't you help

me?"

I thereupon accepted his proposal unconditionally, feeling that I should serve my country even as a soldier.

4. Next, I will speak about the political situation in the Philippines around the time of independence. At the time I assumed my post, the Philippines was under military administration of the Japanese Army. Although the Commander of the Japanese Army was at the front at Corregidor and Batuan at the time, military administration was executed by the Japanese Superintendent-General of Military Administration who was at Manila and was responsible mainly for political affairs. But internal politics was committed to prominent Filipinos, who organized an Administrative Committee and executed administration following the will of the Japanese Army. The President of the Committee was Mr. Vargas. I believe this Committee was organized on January 23, 1942. The opinion of this administrative committee was, at first, only to give assistance to the Japanese Army in order to maintain peace and order in the Philippines. Meanwhile, however in Japan, Premier TOJO made a speech in the Diet of January 21, 1942 that if the Filipinos would understand Japan's intention and cooperate with Japan, Japan would be ready to give the Philippines the honor of independence. This was greatly welcomed by the Filipinos and impressed them favorably. And as their acquaintance with the Japanese Army deepened, they began to understand the true intention of Japan. Consequently they began to take a cooperative attitude

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towards the Japanese Army by degree. However, inasmuch as it was a period of military administration, their desires naturally could not be satisfied. Moreover, Japan not only was fighting at Corregidor and in Bataan, but and there were still many former Philippine soldiers and American soldiers in various areas. Accordingly military administration was executed in an area which was as it were a battle field and it was only natural that good administration could not be established. Shortly afterwards, however, Corregidor and Bataan fell, and the greater part of the Filipino and American officers and men were made prisoners of war. But a part of them escaped and, concealing themselves in every area, began guerrilla warfare together with those who had already been hiding here and there. On account of this, the situation became such that much effort had to be expended in sweeping away these guerrillas. In spite of the above situation, however, the administration by the Filipinos at Manila was greatly improved owing to the fact that this city was the centre of Philippine and also the pivot of all affairs.

In January of the next year, the 15th year of Showa. (TN: 1943) Premier TOJO announced in the Diet a concrete plan of granting the Philippines independence in the near future. In consequence of the above declaration, the Philippines became independent on October 14 of the same year. Thus Philippines got independence. But before this, it was necessary for her to revise her consti-

tution. For this purpose, the Japanese army selected Mr. Laurel, who had a thorough knowledge of constitutions and the laws of the Philippines, and had an established reputation as a man of firm character, and appointed him the Chief of the Committee for Revising the Constitution. The Committee was organized on the recommendation of Mr. Laurel. It consisted of all the members of the Administrative Committee (President - Mr. Vargas) mentioned above, and other persons prominent and of respectable character from among the citizens. By the efforts of these persons the constitution was revised and the Philippines became independent on 14 October 1943 ^{and had} its own government. The National Assembly was convened at this time in accordance with the new constitution, but as there was no time to spare, the members of the Assembly were elected by a provisional election law based on the constitution. This Assembly made the election of the President, and Mr. Laurel was elected President. President Laurel selected the members of the Cabinet, and the political organization was gradually established according to the provisions of the constitution.

Japan maintained a non-interference policy regarding this revision of the constitution. On account of this, the republican system was adopted as the polity of the Philippines just as it always had been and the territory and national flag were also left as they were. Regarding this territory, it is said that some of the Japanese wanted

to aside Mindanao Island for Japan for military and other purposes. But Premier TOJO emphasized, "This must absolutely not be done, do not even set a finger on it!" As a result of this, the entire territory became that of the Philippines Republic.

And regarding the national language of the Philippines, English and Spanish was the official language before the independence. After independence, however, Tagalog became the official language. President Laurel actually made speeches in Tagalog.

Again after the independence, the Foreign Office, which had hitherto never been in the Philippines, was established. And a very influential person was appointed the Foreign Minister. Again, as I saw it, Japan did not interfere almost at all in the proceedings inside the National Assembly, though the bills proposed in it and the method of proposing them were quite in American style. Indeed, afterwards there were some bills which did not seem too agreeable but Japan never intervened. In short, I think these were not contradictory to the plan of the central authorities of Japan who intended to leave the administration and independence of the Philippines to the Philippines and their own judgement. But regarding Philippine independence we did many beneficial things for them. The more important ones among them were as follows.

- (1) Although a bronze statue of Rizal who advocated independence for the Philippines during the days of Spanish rule, stood at the place of his execution, his birth-place was almost

- : forgotten by the Filipinos. We built a house there of a construction of a house of the exact type in which he was born in order to encourage the independence spirit of the Filipinos.
- (2) With a view to bringing up able men for the independent state, we selected excellent young men among the Filipinos and sent them to Japan for study at such schools as they chose for themselves.
- (3) In the second year of the Philippine's independence I managed to get the Japanese Government to donate 500,000 pesos, and in offering it, we said, 'Please use this for the youths of the Philippines, its manner of disposition and the details we will leave entirely up to you.' The President and the Education Minister were overjoyed.
- (4) Improvement in the agricultural land was a matter claiming prior settlement in the Philippines which is an agricultural nation. We made many efforts for this end under military administration. Then, with a view to establishing a general plan, the Chief of the Agriculture Bureau of the Philippines visited TAIWAN for investigation with five or six scholars who had a good knowledge of agriculture. I made arrangements with the Government-General of TAIWAN to give them freedom in investigating anywhere they wished. I asked their opinion regarding the results of Japan's 40-years administration in TAIWAN in comparison to the heavy works and the achievements

accomplished by the U. S. A.'s 40 year rule in the Philippines. They praised the results in TAIWAN. They praised them so much, that they even said themselves, "We may well be suspected of having received bribery from the government of TAIWAN."

- (5) In my capacity as advisor to the army, I also organized an investigation committee and made various investigations for the independence of the Philippines. There were of course plenty of reports prepared by the Americans. But I insisted that, inasmuch as these reports were made from the standpoint of Americans, we had to carry on our own investigations from the standpoint of Orientals. My view was not supported by Headquarters of the army. However, when I talked with Premier TOJO later in Tokyo, he approved my plan. So I called on and requested the presidents of various universities and colleges to dispatch investigations to us. Thereupon many professors, including Messrs. ROYAMA, TOMITA, SUGIMURA, OSHIMA, SUEKANE, ITO etc., together with their able assistants, came to the Philippines to start the investigations.

At that time the independence of the Philippines was practically impossible without the aid of the United States, for up to that time the Philippines had been dependent upon the United States in almost every respect. For example, though the Filipinos were very fond of cigarettes, all cigarettes had been imported from the United States. Only cigars were produced

in large quantity in the Philippines. In the way of rice too about 10% had to be imported. Under such circumstances it seemed that the Philippines was hardly qualified for independence, unless she could produce for herself sufficient amount of clothing material, cigarettes and all sorts of daily necessities. Therefore already during the period of military administration we invited, in anticipation of the future, many specialists to the Philippines in order to help the military government encourage the growing of cotton, yellow tobacco, 'horai'-rice. Although they had a little hitherto, in regard to cotton-growing, theories and opinions especially differed widely as to its practicability. Therefore we invited a professor from Japan to make a study, and as his report showed that cotton could be grown in some parts of the country, we decided to encourage cotton-growing. We were of course prepared to suffer losses the first few years. In order to grow good cotton plants, we entrusted the task to big spinning companies and development companies. Of course no good results could be expected in three or five years, and all of these companies, suffered losses as we had anticipated. Yellow tobacco-growing showed quite successful results in some parts of the country. This could be thought of that its growing was possible but not allowed to keep them dependent on import. Horai-rice showed

good results in the first year, but not so in the second year.

- (6) The fact that no military forces were organized at the time of independence was based on an agreement providing that Japan would be responsible for the defense of the Philippines. Of course a constabulary was organized.

The war situation in the South-western Pacific was disadvantageous to our side especially after the independence of the Philippines. In fact, the Philippines was under imminent threat of attack from without. Therefore, it was only natural that the country could not be ruled solely on the will of the independent government of the Filipinos. Besides, it was agreed, as mentioned above, between the Philippines and the Japanese army that Japan would undertake to defend the former. At that time the Japanese army had, on the one hand, to fulfil its own proper mission, and, on the other, to defend the Philippines. Therefore, from a military point of view, the independence of Philippines was not complete at that early stage. But this is a point which the President himself was fully aware of. Moreover, the Commander of the Japanese Army declared that the Japanese forces would withdraw as soon as the War was over. I personally learned that Premier TOJO was also of a similar opinion.

- (7) Premier JOJO's declaration concerning the independence of the Philippines was greeted enthusiastically by the Filipinos. When the TOJO Cabinet resigned, the Filipinos seemed quite worried. Therefore, I invited members of the press of Japan and the Philippines and said: "Cabinet changes in Japan do not in the least affect Japan's policy. Japan will invariably support the independence of the Philippines. There is no doubt as to this point as far as the Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is concerned." All present seemed reassured at my statement. This shows how enthusiastically Premier TOJO's declaration was welcomed by the Filipinos.

Let me give you an example indicating how much Premier TOJO was welcomed by the Filipinos. I remember the time the Premier came to the Philippines. As soon as he alighted from his plane, he approached the members of the cabinet who were assembled to greet him and shook hands with each of them. This was entirely different from the attitude Army Commanders took and they (the Cabinet members) were overjoyed. On another occasion, after having made an address to an assembly of more than a hundred thousand people, I saw him walk from the meeting place to his hotel, although he could have used a car. This shows that he wished so eagerly to be with the Filipinos that he never thought of his own personal safety. From this spirit can we see that he heartily wished.

for the independence of the Philippines. The popularity of Premier TOJO's address at that time was truly something. In one of the cities of the Philippines there is a place called 'Luneta' Park. The mayor of that city once offered to rename it to 'TOJO Park' but Mr. TOJO declined the offer saying "please refrain".

(8) Although various circumstances necessitated frequent changes in the post of the Commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines, from Gen. HOJIMA to Gen. TANAKA, Gen. KURODA and finally to Gen. YAMASHITA, the chief of staff, Gen. MACHI remained in his office for a long period--he came to assume his post one or two weeks after my arrival and served until Gen. YAMASHITA's arrival. His reputation as chief of staff and a military governor was very good and no wonder as he had sincerity in endeavoring to make the Philippines a fine country.

5. Next, I will state a few things concerning the so-called 'Death-march'.

I am not sure whether the alleged 'Death-march' refers to the Filipino prisoners of war or the American prisoners of war but as far as the march of the American prisoners of war from Corregidor to their internment camps is concerned, I recollect as one of the spectators that there were no deaths. But among the Filipino soldiers it is true, were some who died. Concerning this I will state the circumstances as I saw them at the time I went to Bataan. At that time the Filipino forces, who had kept within the province of Bataan,

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offered to surrender to us together with the people of that province. Among the Filipinos who were captured some were lying along the roadside. I went to see the Army Commander, who said to me: "I never expected so many. I thought that, inasmuch as they offered to surrender, there would be some thirty or forty thousand at most. But as a matter of fact there are nearly a hundred. Thousand! We were quite at a loss how to remove them. First of all, right now, we have very few trucks and we do not have that much food. Again there are those who are afflicted with malaria and other sickness. We had great difficulty in transporting them." Such were the circumstances as they really were. I suppose some one must have attached the term 'Death-march' to either one of the above two events. This is something I heard from a Filipino, but he said to me: "I have a ~~lot~~ of things to say but among other things for one thing, Japanese soldiers in the POW camps take the trouble to sleep with the POW's and mess at the same table with them."

I have heard that Gen. HIGASHI, the Commander of the Army, had Japanese planes drop various leaflets, saying, "we do not hold the Filipino people as enemies". I think that this is an idea which Gen. HIGASHI adhered to the end. For, though it was very difficult to treat nearly one hundred thousand POW's, among whom many were sick, Gen. HIGASHI gradually freed them, and this while other battles were still going on. This warmed the hearts of the Filipinos very much

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for the POW's had not expected to be set free before the end of the War. Those who were ill or who came from distant places were liberated ahead of the others.

6. Next, I will state the circumstances at the time the Japanese forces were defeated, and were compelled at last to resort to guerilla warfare and commit some of the alleged atrocities.

At that time, Gen. YAMASHITA, the Commander of the Army, was with us in a mountainous region. So he knew nothing of such atrocities being committed. I think the losing battle affected the Japanese soldiers to such a degree that they became almost crazy.

The commander of our naval garrison in Manila and others lost contact with headquarters, and took independent and separate action without receiving orders. After the Japanese forces broke away from Manila and went into the mountains, they came to regard all Filipinos as hostile to them, because they could not distinguish between the enemy and those who were not. Those who remained there couldn't have been much so they were taken for the enemy and dealt with as the Japanese troops did.

On this 27 day of December, 1947

at the SUGAMO Prison.

DEPONENT /s/ MURATA Shozo (seal)

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We, hereby certify that the above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal thereto in the presence of the witnesses.

On the same date, at the same place.

Witness: /s/ SIODARA Tokisaburo (seal)

KAWAMOTO, Yukio

U. S. W. D. Civilian
Employee

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ MURATA Shozo (seal)

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Mar 5 1947

Subject 村田省藏供述書

Defense Counsel 塩原

De Certificate

is attached to this,
will be lately complete.

Phase Pacific

Priority II

- (A) ~~Copy only~~
(The official translation is attached to this.)
- (B) ~~Translationed Copy~~
(Translation for reference is not attached to this.)

Sign J. D. C.

Note:

Note:

1. I, MURATA, Shōgo, was born on October 6, the 11th

(IX: 1878)

year of Meiji at KAMIDŌRI-cho, Shibuya-ward, Tokyo city.

~~graduated from~~

I (~~finished~~) the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in the 33rd

(IX: 1900)

worked with

year of Meiji. After that, I (~~was in the service of~~)

until 1940

the ŌSAKA SHŌSEN KAISHA (~~the OSK Co.~~) My last ~~career~~ ^{post} with

~~the~~ Company was ^{that of its} ~~the~~ president.

2. My political career ^{was} ~~is~~ ^{in general} as follows:

~~The~~ Communications Minister ⁱⁿ of the Second KONOYE Cabinet (1940)

(Concurrently appointed ~~the~~ Railway Minister for a time.

later exclusively Communications Minister,
 ~~Afterwards discharged from the concurrent post.~~)

~~The~~ Communications Minister of the Third KONOYE Cabinet (1941)

Concurrently the Railway Minister. Resigned on October 14,

^{along with} 1941, at the general resignation of the KONOYE Cabinet

February 11, 1942. Appointed ~~(as)~~ ^{to} Advisor of the Japanese Army

the
in Philippines

2.

After the independence of Philippine which took place on

October 14, 1934, I ^{became} ~~was~~ the Japanese Ambassador Plenipotentiary
the and remained in the office
to Philippines until August of 1944.

3. I will ^{state} ~~(speak)~~ about the circumstances ^{at the time} ~~(why)~~ I
was appointed ~~as~~ ^{to} advisor of the Japanese Army in ^{the} Philippines.
It was ^(on) when I was ~~(making)~~ a tour over China after my resignation
of ^{as} the Communications Minister ⁱⁿ of the Third KONOYE Cabinet, ^{that}
the Great East Asia War broke out; ^{so} then I returned to Japan.

Two or three
~~to~~ weeks after my returning home, I was asked by

Premier TOJO to take ^{the} office of an advisor ^{to} of the Japanese

^{the} Army in Philippines. When I declined his proposal,

^{since} alleging that I had no knowledge ^{of the} about Philippines, Premier

TOJO told me ~~words~~ something ~~to~~ the following effect:

because we entrusted the task solely to

3.

"To tell you the ~~the~~ management of

~~As we have~~ failed in Manchuria (employing chiefly)

this time ~~the case of~~ I want a superintendent

military officers; I want in Philippine a (public censor)

who is ~~not~~ ~~outside of the~~ ~~check the~~ ~~military~~

(from persons other than) military officers. I had, as

and to farm

you know, no intention ~~to~~ becoming the Premier (in) a Cabinet.

it became that

forced ~~to~~ accept it. Now I have ~~very~~ ^{am} a suffering

a great ^{in dealing the} troublesome work in dealing ~~with~~ U.S.A and (the Great)

as opponents.

Britain. ~~So, I want you (would) help me at this time,~~

of difficulty, ^{an old friend, won't you help me?} ~~as you are one of my good old friends~~ ^E

thereupon

I accepted his proposal unconditionally, ^{feeling} thinking that

I should serve my ^{own} obligation for the country had to be fulfilled, if

I ^{as} became a soldier. (TN. not clear)

4. Next, I will ^{speech} ~~talk~~ about the political

situation ^{in the} of Philippines around the time of the independence.

At the time I assumed my post, the

When I arrived at Philippine, Philippines was under the

Although ⁴
military administration of the Japanese Army. ~~At~~ the
Commander of the Japanese Army was ~~being~~ ^{at} ~~(in)~~ the front ^(of) ~~(in)~~
I. Corregidor and Bataan at ~~the~~ ^{the} time, ~~(the)~~ military
administration was ~~(performed)~~ ^{executed} ~~(by)~~ ^(a) Japanese Superintendent-
General of ~~(the)~~ Military Administration who was at Manila
and was responsible ^{mainly} ~~for~~ ~~(the)~~ ~~government~~ ~~of~~ ~~Philippine~~.
But ~~the~~ internal ^{politics} administration was committed to ~~(the)~~
~~prominent~~ ^{F.} ~~influential~~ ^{organized} ~~Philippinos~~ who ~~(constructed)~~ ~~(the)~~ ~~Administrative~~
Committee and ~~(performed)~~ ^{executed} ~~(the)~~ administration ^{following} ~~under~~ the
will of the Japanese Army. The President of the Committee
was Mr. Vargas. I ^{believe} ~~(think)~~ ^(I) ~~(think)~~ this Committee was organized
on January 23, 1942. The opinion of ^(this) ~~(the)~~ ~~(in)~~ ^(the) ~~(in)~~
~~administration~~ was, at first, only to give assistance
to the Japanese Army in order to maintain peace and

the ^{meanwhile, however,} order in ^(while) Philippines in Japan, Premier TOJO made a

speech~~ed~~ in the Diet of January 21, 1942 that if the

^F ~~Philippinos~~ ^{would} understand the Japan's intention and ~~would~~

cooperate with Japan, ^{Japan would be} ~~(she is)~~ ready to give ^{the} Philippines the

honor of independence. This was greatly welcomed by the

^F ~~Philippinos~~ ^{and impressed them favorably.} ^{acquaintance with} And as their ~~(comprehension of)~~ the Japanese Army

deepened, they ^{-gan} ~~became~~ to understand the true intention of

^{consequently} Japan. ~~(And with the above progress)~~ they ~~members of the~~

~~Committee~~ ^{-gan} ~~became~~ to take ^a ~~(the)~~ cooperative attitude towards the

Japanese Army. ^{by degree.} ~~(However, inasmuch as)~~ ^(Indeed) it was ^a ~~the~~ period of military

~~administration~~ ^{naturally} ~~control for the Philippinos,~~ ~~(so)~~ their desires ^{could not}

^{always} ~~be satisfied~~.

~~the~~ ^{contented} Moreover, Japan ^{not only} ~~was~~ ~~(making a)~~ fighting

^J ~~at~~ Corregidor and in Bataan, ^{but} ~~and~~ ^{still} ~~there~~ ^{were} ~~(was)~~ many

~~(remainder of the)~~ ^{-e} ~~Philippinos~~ former soldiers and ~~(of)~~ the

in various areas. Accordingly 6.
American soldiers. ~~(Naturally, the)~~ military administration was
executed in ^{an} ~~(the)~~ area which was a battle field, as it were
~~(were),~~ ^{and} ~~so~~ it was ^{only} natural that a good administration
could not be established. ~~there.~~ ~~Short (time later),~~ ^{by afterwards, however,}
Corregidor and Bataan fell, and ^{the great part} ^{or} Filipino and American
^{men} ~~soldiers of the Philippines and Americans~~ ^{made prisoners of war,} were captured there.

But a part of them escaped ~~from there~~, and, concealing
themselves in every area, began guerrilla warfare together
with ^{those} ~~(the persons)~~ who had ^{already} been hiding here and there.
On account of ^{this} ~~that~~, ~~the Japanese army had to spend its~~
much effort had to be expended ~~power~~ in sweeping away these guerrillas ~~units.~~ In spite of
by the Filipinos
the above situation, however, the administration ~~(of Philippines)~~
(government) at Manila was greatly improved owing to the
fact that this city was the centre of Philippine and also

the pivot of ^{all} ~~every~~ affairs.

(TN: 1943)

In January of the next year, ~~the~~ 18th year of Showa, ~~the~~ Premier TOJO ~~declared~~ ^{announced} in the Japanese Diet ~~the~~ ^a concrete plan of ~~giving~~ ^{granting} the Philippines ~~the~~ independence in ~~the~~ ^{the} near future.

~~In consequence of~~ ^{the} ~~And owing to~~ the above declaration, Philippines became independent on October 14 of the same year. Thus Philippine got ~~the~~

independence. But before this, ^{revision of} Philippines had to make ~~its~~ ^{to revise her} constitution. ^{it} ~~which~~ ^{her} was necessary for ~~the~~ independence.

For this purpose, the Japanese army selected Mr. Laurel, who had a thorough knowledge of constitutions and ~~of~~ ^{the} laws of Philippines, and had ~~the~~ ^{an} established reputation as a man of firm character, ~~to~~ ^{and} ~~it~~ ^{ed} appoint him the Chief of ^{for} the Committee of Revising ^{the} Constitution. The Committee was organized ~~on~~ ^{on} the recommendation ~~established on the advise~~ of Mr. Laurel. ~~And~~ It ~~was~~

consisted of all

8.
constructed by the ~~(whole commissioners)~~ ^(members) of the Administrative Committee

(President - Mr. Vargas) mentioned above, ~~(by those interested)~~

It ^{was} ~~is~~ ^{the} ~~by~~ ^{prominent and} persons of respectable character ^{from} among the ~~who offered to participate in the task~~ citizens. By the efforts of these persons x the constitution

^{the} was revised and ^{on 14 October 1943} Philippines became independent ~~(having)~~

its own government. The National Assembly was convened

at ~~that~~ ^{this} time ~~(in)~~ ^{in accordance with} the new constitution, but as there

was no time to spare, the members of the Assembly ^{were} ~~to~~ ^{based} elected by a provisional election law ~~(which was)~~

~~(established)~~ ^{any} on the constitution. ~~(for a temporary use)~~ This

Assembly made the election of the President, and Mr. Laurel

was elected ~~as~~ the President. ~~The~~ President Laurel

selected the members of the Cabinet, and the political

organization was gradually established according to the

provisions of the constitution.

Japan ^{maintained a} ~~kept~~ non-interference policy ^{regarding} (at) this revision of the constitution. On account of ~~that~~ ^{this the} republican system was adopted as the polity of ^{the} Philippines ^{just as it always ~~was~~ had been} (as it was) and the territory and national flag were also left as ~~it~~ ^{they were.} was.

Regarding this ~~the~~ ^{it is said that} territory, some of the Japanese ~~insisted on~~ ^{set} (seemed to claim) to ~~put~~ ^{wanted} aside Mindanao Island for ^{purposes}

Japan for (the) military and other (use.) But Premier

TOJO ~~checked~~ ^{emphasized} ~~them~~ ^{That must not be done.} ~~emphasized~~, "This must absolutely not be done, ^{This} ~~the entire ter-~~ never touch it." As a result of ~~that~~ ^{this}, "Philippine ~~kept~~ ^{do not even set a finger on it!"}

~~whole (of) its territory.~~ ^{territory} became that of the Philippine Republic.

~~And~~ ^{And} ~~to~~ ^{regarding} the national language of ^{the} Philippines, English

and Spanish was the official language before the independence.

After ~~the~~ ^{however} independence, Tagalog became the official language.

President Laurel actually made speeches in Tagalog.

Again ^{the} After independence, ~~too~~, the Foreign Office, which had hitherto never ~~not~~ been in ^{the} Philippines, was established. And ^{very} an influential person was appointed the Foreign Minister. Again, ^{as I saw it,} Japan did ^{almost at all} ~~not~~ seem to interfere ^(in the proceedings inside) the National Assembly, though the ^(subjects of discussion) and the method ^(of proposing) ~~to produce~~ them were ^(it was) quite in American style. Indeed, ^(there was some) some bills ^{did not} ~~seemed~~ ^{top} ~~not~~ agreeable ^(subject for discussion) which ^(became unfavorable) afterwards, never intervened. ^(but Japan seemed to neglect it) In short, I think these ^(are) were not contradicted ^(or try to) of the central authorities ^(at the centre) of Japan ^{who} ~~which~~ intended to leave the administration and independence of ^{the} Philippines to ~~(take its own course by)~~ the ^{F-} ~~Philippino's~~ ^{and their} own judgement. But ^(we had done) many ^{regarding Philippine independence} ~~beneficial~~ ^{did} ~~useful~~ things for the ^{more} ~~independence~~ of ~~Philippine~~. The ^{more} ~~important~~ ^{important}

ours
 matters among them ^{were} as follows.

(1) Although ^{a bronze} Rizal advocated the independence ^{of} Philippines ^{under} ^(the) Spanish rule, stood at the place of his execution, ^(the) ^{place} ^{of} his birth ^{was} ^{almost} forgotten by the ^FPhilippinos. We built ^{there} a house ^{imitating} the construction of ^{of} the house ⁱⁿ which he was born ^{(at} ^{the} ^{place} ^{of} ^{his} ^{birth)} in order to encourage ^{the} independent ^{-ce} spirit of the ^FPhilippinos.

(2) With a view to bring ^{ing} up ^{able} ^(useful) men for the independent state, we selected excellent young men among the ^FPhilippinos and sent them to Japan to ^{for} ~~make~~ them study ^{at} ^{such} ^{as} ^{for} ^{themselves.} ⁽ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{schools} ^{which)} they chose ^{(at} ^{their} ^{will).}

(3) In the second year of the Philippines' independence I managed to ^{get} ~~make~~ the Japanese Government ^{to} donate

and in offering 500,000 pesos, to ~~Philippine~~, and we offered it, ^{12.} ~~saying~~ ^{we said},
& please use this for ^{the}
'This is to be used for the youths (and boys) of Philippines,
Its ~~the~~ manner of disposition and the details we will leave en-
~~and the detail of using it is at your will~~' ~~We were~~
tiredly up to you.

~~greatly thanked~~ by The President and ^{the} Education Minister of
~~Philippine~~ were overjoyed.

was a matter claiming prior settlement
(4) The Improvement of ^{the} agricultural land, in ^{the} Philippines
(which was covered the large part of it) ~~was~~ (by the)
which is an ^{reactionary}
agricultural (land). We made many efforts for this end
under ~~the~~ military administration. Then, with a view
to establishing a ^{general} ~~rough~~ plan, the Chief of the Agriculture
^{the} Bureau of Philippines visited TAIWAN for ~~an~~ investigation
accompanied ^{by} with him ^{five or six} several scholars who had ^a good
knowledge of agriculture. I made arrangements with
the Government-General of TAIWAN to give them freedom

ⁱⁿ ~~to~~ investigate ^{now} anywhere they ^{wished} wanted. I asked ~~them~~ ^{of} their
 opinion regarding the results of Japan's 40-year's administration
 in TAIWAN, ⁱⁿ comparing ^{it} ~~to~~ ^{to} with the many works and the
 achievements ~~which~~ ^{accomplished} ~~we~~ ^{the}
~~establishments~~ ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~given~~ ~~rise~~ ~~to~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ U.S.A's 40-
 year's rule ^{the} in ^{the} Philippines. They praised the results in
 TAIWAN. They praised ^{them} ~~it~~ so much, that they ^{even} said
 themselves, "We may ^{well} ^{suspected} ^{of} ^{having} ~~be~~ ~~doubted~~ ~~that~~ ~~we~~ received bribery
 from the government of TAIWAN."

(5) In my capacity as advisor
to the army, I also organized
an investigation committee and
made various investigations
for the independence of the
Philippines. There were
of course plenty of reports
prepared by the Americans. But
I insisted that, inasmuch as
these reports were made from
the standpoint of the Americans,
we had to carry on our own
investigations from the stand-
point of the Orientals. My

view was not supported by the
 Headquarters of the Army. How-
 ever, when ~~afterwards~~ I talked
 with Premier ^{later} TŌJŌ in Tokyo, he
 approved my plan. So I called
^{on and} frequented the presidents of various
 universities and colleges to
 dispatch investigators ^{to} ~~for us~~.
 Thereupon many professors,
 including Messrs. RŌYAMA,
 TŌHATA, SUGIMURA, ŌSHIMA,
 SUKAWA, ITŌ etc, together with
 their able assistants, came to
 the Philippines ^{to start the investigations.} ~~for investigation.~~
 At that time the independence
 of the Philippines was practical.

3

impossible without the aid of
the United States, for up to
that time the Philippines
had been dependent upon
the United States in almost
~~all~~ ^{every} respects. For example,

though the Filipinos were
very fond of cigarettes, all
cigarettes had been imported
from the United States. Only

cigars were produced in large
quantity
~~amount~~ in the Philippines.

In the way of too about 10%
~~About 10% of rice~~ ~~was~~
had to be
also dependent on imported.

Under such circumstances

it seemed that the Philippines was
 hardly qualified for inde-
 pendence, unless she could
 produce for herself sufficient
 amount of clothing material,
 cigarettes and all sorts of ^{daily} ~~every~~
~~day~~ necessities. Therefore
 already during the period of military
 administration we invited, in
 anticipation of the future, many
 specialists to the Philippines
 in order to help the military
 government encourage the
 growing of cotton, yellow
 tobacco, 'harai'-rice. (H.)

Although they had 5
a little ~~kind of rice?~~ ~~Especially~~
little hitherto,
in regard to cotton-growing,
theories and opinions, ^{especially} differed
widely as to its practicability,
therefore we invited a professor
from Japan to make ^{a study} investi-
gation. And as his report
showed that cotton could be
grown in some parts of the country,
we decided to encourage cotton-
growing. We were of course
prepared to suffer losses ~~to~~
the first few years. In order
to grow good cotton plants,
we entrusted the task to
big spinning companies and de-
velopment companies. Of course

6.

no good results could be expected
in three or five
~~within the first few years, and~~

all of these companies suffered
losses as we ^{had} anticipated. ^{(Yellow} Tobacco

growing showed quite success-
ful results in some parts of the
country. This ~~it~~ could be thought of
~~It seemed that~~

Its growing was possible but not allowed
~~the Americans had controlled this~~
to keep them dependent on import.
~~branch of industry and made it~~

~~dependent upon import.~~ Heroin

rice showed good results in the
first year, but not ^{so} in the second
year.

VI

(6) The fact that no military
forces were organized at the

time of independence was ~~offe~~ ^{based} ~~to~~ on
an agreement providing that
Japan ^{would} ~~should~~ be responsible
for the defense of the Philippines.
Of course a constabulary
~~therefore police~~ ~~corps~~ ^{was} ~~were~~
~~of course~~ organized.

The war situation in the
South-western Pacific was
disadvantageous to our side
especially after the independence
of the Philippines. In fact,
the Philippines was under
^{imminent}
~~constant~~ threat of attack
from without. Therefore,

it was ^{only} natural that the
country could not be ruled
solely ~~by~~ ^{on} the will of the in-

dependent government of the
Filipinos. Besides, it was agreed,
as above mentioned between
the Philippines and the Japanese
army that Japan ~~should~~ ^{would}
undertake to defend the former.

At that time the Japanese
army had, on the one hand,
to fulfil its own proper mission,
and, on the other, to defend the
Philippines. Therefore, from
a military point of view, the
independence of the Philippines
was not complete at that
early stage. But this is a
point which the President

dependent government of the
 Filipinos. Besides, it was agreed,
 as above mentioned between
 the Philippines and the Japanese
 army that Japan ~~should~~ ^{would}
 undertake to defend the former.

At that time the Japanese
 army had, on the one hand,
 to fulfil its own proper mission,
 and, on the other, to defend the
 Philippines. Therefore, from
 a military point of view, the
 independence of the Philippines
 was not complete at that
 early stage. But this is a
 point which the President

himself was fully aware of.
 Moreover, the Commander of the
 Japanese Army declared that
 the Japanese forces would with-
 draw as soon as the War
 was over. I personally learned
 that Premier TŌJŌ was also
 of a similar opinion.

learned

(7.) Premier TŌJŌ's declaration
 concerning the independence of
 the Philippines was greeted
 enthusiastically by the Filipinos.
 When the TŌJŌ Cabinet resigned,
 the Filipinos seemed quite

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worried. Therefore, I invited
members of the press
~~presence~~ of Japan and the Philip-
pines and said: "Cabinet
changes in Japan do not
in the least affect Japan's
policy. Japan will, invariably support
the independence of the Philippines.
There is no doubt as to this
point as far as the Great
East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere
is concerned." All present
seemed reassured at my
statement. This shows how
enthusiastically Premier TŌJŌ's
Declaration was welcomed
by the Filipinos.

11.

Let me give you an example indicating
~~I will show how~~ ^{much} Premier
TŌJŌ was welcomed by the
Filipinos. I remember the
time the Premier came to the
Philippines. As soon as
he alighted from his plane,
he approached the members
of the cabinet who were as-
sembled to greet him, and
shook hands with ^{each of} them. ^{This} ~~Att~~
was entirely different from the ~~at-~~
~~the cabinet members seemed so~~
titude Army Commanders took and
~~much rejoiced that I thought~~
they (the cabinet members) were overjoyed.
~~I never saw them welcome~~
~~with greater joy other Japanese~~
~~generals.~~ On another oc-
casion, after having made an

address to an assembly of
 more than ^a hundred thousand
 people, I saw him walk
 from the meeting place to his
 hotel, although he ^{could} ~~might~~ have
 used a ~~got there~~ on car. This shows
 that he wished so eagerly to
 be with the Filipinos

that he never thought
 of his own personal ^{safety} ~~security~~.

From this spirit can
~~thus~~ we ~~could~~ see that
 he heartily wished ^{for} the in-

dependence of the Philippines
 The popularity of Premier ~~FOSSO's~~ address at that time
 was truly something.

In one of the cities, of the Philip-
 pines there is a place called
 the 'Luneta' Park. The mayor

of that city once offered to
~~Mr. Tōjō~~ that he would re-
 name it to be 'Tōjō Park' but
 Mr. Tōjō declined the offer saying
 "Please refrain."

(B) Although various circum-
 stances necessitated frequent
 changes in the post of the Com-
 mander of the Japanese Army
 in the Philippines, from Gen.
 HOMMA ^{to} Gen. TANAKA, Gen. KURODA
 and ^{finally} to Gen. YAMASHITA who served
~~up to the end of the War,~~ the
 chief of staff, Gen. WACHI remained
 in his office for a long period

— he came to assume his post one or two weeks after my arrival and served until Gen. YAMASHITA's arrival. His reputation as ~~the~~ chief of staff and a military governor at ~~that time~~ was very ^{good and no wonder as} high. ~~He had the~~ sincerity ⁱⁿ to endeavoring to make the Philippines a fine country.

V.

Next, I will state ^{a few things} concerning the so-called 'Death-march'. I am not sure enough

whether the alleged 'Death-march'
 refers to ~~concerns~~ the ^{Filipino} ~~Philippine~~ prisoners
 of war or the American prison-
 ers of war but ~~as far as the~~
 march of the American prisoners
 of war from Carregidor to
 their ^{internment} camps is concerned, I

recollect as one of the spec-
 tators that ^{there were no deaths.} ~~none of the prison-~~
~~ers died in the course of the~~

~~march.~~ But among the
^{Filipino} ~~Philippine~~ soldiers, it is true,
 there were some who died.

Concerning this I will state

the circumstances as I saw them
 at the time ^{when I went to} ~~was in~~ Bataan. At
 that time the ^{Filipino} ~~Philippine~~ forces,

who ~~which~~ had kept within the province of Batavia, offered to surrender to us together with the people of that province.

Among the Filipinos who were captured some were ~~seen~~ lying ^{along} ~~at~~ the roadside. I went

to see the Army Commander, who said to me: "I never expected so many ~~troops would~~ ~~be there~~. I thought that,

inasmuch as they offered to surrender, there would be some thirty or forty thousand at most. But as a matter

of fact there are nearly a hundred thousand. We

were quite at a loss how to
remove them. First of all, right
For the time

now: ~~being~~ we have very few trucks
we do not have that much ^{Again then}
and ~~very little~~ food. ^{Especially}

are those who are afflicted with malaria and
~~we have had a hard time~~
their sickness. We had great difficulty in trans-
~~porting~~ ~~carrying~~ those who were
porting them.

~~suffering from malaria or~~
~~other sorts of disease.~~ Such

were the circumstances as they
really were. I suppose

some one must have ^{attached} ~~given~~

the ~~name~~ ^{term} of 'Death-march'

to either one of the above two
events. ^{this is something I heard}
~~Once I met a~~

^{from a} ~~but~~ ^{he} Filipino, who said to me: "Among
a lot of things to say but among these things
~~other things, the fact that I wish~~
for one thing,

18

~~To tell you first of all is~~
~~that the Japanese soldiers~~
in the POW camps
take the trouble to sleep with
the POW's and to ~~eat~~^{mess} at the
same table with them "

I have heard that Gen.
HOMMA, the Commander of the Army,
had made the Japanese planes ~~drop~~
~~scatter~~ various leaflets showing
saying: "We do not hold the
that the Japanese farces
Filipino people as enemies"
~~did not wish to fight with~~
~~the Filipinos."~~ I think

that this is an idea which
Gen. HOMMA adhered to ~~some~~^{the end}
~~persistently~~. For, though it
was very difficult to treat
nearly one hundred thousands

* POWs, among whom many were sick, Gen. HOMMA gradually

^{freed} liberated a part of them, and ^{this} that while other battles were still going on.

~~in the course of continued~~ battles. This ^{warmed the hearts of} was ~~welcomed~~

very much by the Filipinos.

For ^{the} POWs had not expected ~~that they~~ ^{to} would be set free

before the end of the War.

Those who were ill or who came from distant places ^{the} were liberated ahead of others.

VI.

Next, I will state the circumstances at the time when the Japanese forces were defeated

and were compelled at last to resort to guerilla warfare and to commit some of the alleged atrocities.

At that time, Gen. YAMASHITA, the Commander of the Army, was with us in a mountainous region. So he knew nothing of such atrocities being committed. I think ^{the losing battle affected} ~~Japan's defeat disc~~ appointed the Japanese soldiers to such a degree that they became almost crazy. ~~were not aware of what they were doing.~~

The commander of our naval
 garrison in Manila ^{and others} lost con-
 tact ^{con-} with the headquarters,
 and took independent ^{and separate} actions
 without receiving orders. After
 the Japanese forces ^{broke} entered
 the ~~mountainous~~ ^{away} regions from
 and went into the mountains
 Manila ^{came} ~~as they~~ ^{to regard} acted on the
 supposition that all Filipinos
~~were~~ ^{as} hostile to them, because
 they could not distinguish
 between the enemy ~~and~~ those who
 were not ^{those}
 innocent people ^{couldn't be much so they}
 who remained there ^{have} were taken
 for ^{the} enemy ^{and dealt with as the}
~~the~~ Japanese troops ^{did,} ~~behaved~~
 as they did.

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch,
heroby certify that the foregoing translation described in
the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and
belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible
to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ Yukio Kawamoto

Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo, Japan

Date 26 May 47

"Affidavit of MURATA, Shozo"

Depo # 1262

I M T F E

United States of America et al.
^{vs}
~~against~~
ARAKI, Sadao et al.

SWORN DEPOSITION

Deponent : MURATA, Shōgo

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

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On this 27 day of December, 1947

at the SUGAMO Prison

DEPONENT MURATA Shōzō (seal)

We hereby certify that the
above statement was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed
his signature and seal thereto in the presence of
^e
~~this~~ witnesses

On the same date

at the same place

Witness: (signed) SHOBARA Tokisaburo (seal)

Yuki's Kawamoto.
U. S. W. I. D. Civilian Employee

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell
the whole truth withholding nothing and adding
nothing.

MURATA Shōgō (seal)

Wp Doc # 1262

極東國際軍事裁判所

亞米利加合衆國其他

對

荒木貞夫 其他

宣誓供述書

供述書

村田

省

藏

自分儀我國ニ行ハルル方式ニ從ヒ先ツ別紙ノ通り宣誓ヲ爲シ

タル上次ノ如ク供述致シマス

553

一、私ノ姓名ハ村田有藏

明治十年十月六日 東京都渋谷区常盤町ニ生レ、明治
上海

三十三年東京高等商業學校ヲ卒業シマシタ。爾來昭和十五年迄、大阪

商船會社ニ勤務シマシタ。最後ニハ其會社ノ社長デアリマシタ。

二、私ノ政治的經歷ハ大凡次ノ通りデス。

第二次近衛内閣(一九四〇年)ノ逓信大臣(一時鐵道大臣兼任、後逓信大臣專任)

第三次近衛内閣(一九四一年)ノ逓信大臣、鐵道大臣兼任。一九四一年十月十四日

近衛内閣總辭職トトモニ辭任。

一九四二年二月十一日、ヒリツピン、日本軍顧問ニ就任。

一九四三年十月十四日、ヒリツピン、獨立後ハヒリツピンニ對スル日本ノ全權

大使トシテ、一九四四年八月迄在任ス。

二、私がヒリッピン⁷、日本軍顧問ニ就任シテ事情ニ就テ述ベマス。

私ハ第三次近衛内閣ノ逋信大臣ヲ四能メテカラ支那ニ漫遊シテ居リマス内、大東臣⁷が始マツタノデ歸朝シマシタ。ソレカラニ三週間後ニ、東條總理カラ私ニヒリッピン⁷ノ日本軍顧問ニナルヤウ御話ガアリマス。然レ乍ラ、私ハヒリッピン⁷ニ就テハ知識ガナイテ辭退シマシタ處、東條總理ハ私ニ大体次ノ様ナコトヲ言ハシマシタ。

「實ハ滿洲⁷ハ軍人バカリニヤラセテ失敗シタノデ、今度ハ軍人以外ノ日附役

ヲ置キ度イモノデアル

事承知ノ通り、私ハ内閣ヲヤル程⁷ハナカツタガ、引度ケネバナラヌコトニナツタ。

ソレデ、今ヲアメリカ、イギリスヲ相手ニシテ、大變苦心シテナル。ソレデ此際一ツ昔ノ知ツク仲デ助ケテ呉レヌカ。

トノ御請レデシタ。ソレデ、私ハ兵隊ニナツテモ、御國ノ為メニ盡サネバナラヌト思ヒ無條件デ降参度ケシマシタ。

○、次ニ、ヒリツピンノ政治事情ヲ、ヒリツピンノ獨立ノ前後ニ亘リ述ベマス。

私ノ赴任シタ當時ハ、日本軍ハヒリツピンニ軍政ヲ布イテ居リマシタ。當時軍司令官ハ、コレヒドールヲバタアンシノ戦地ニ行ツテ居リマシタガ、政治方面ハ軍政監ガアリマシラシニ於テ軍政ヲ担當シ、主トシテ政治ノ衝ニ當ツテ居リマシタ。併シ國內的ノ政治ハ、ヒリツピンノ重要ナル人々ニ委セ、行政委員會ヲ作り、日本軍ノ意思ノ下ニ政治ニ當ラセマシタ。ソノ行政委員會ノ委員長ハ、

「バルガス」氏がアリマシキ。行政委員会ハ一九四二年一月二十三日ニ組織セラレタト
思ヒマス。此行政委員会ノ委員達ノ意見ト云フモノハ、最初ハ「軍ニヒリッ

ピン」ノ治安維持ノ為メニ日本軍ニ助カヲ與ヘルトイフ風デシタガ、一九四二年一月

二十一日ノ日本ノ議會デ、東條總理ガ、「ヒリッピン」ガ今後日本ノ意思ヲ了解シテ、

日本ト同調スルニ於テハ、獨立ノ光榮ヲ與フルニ各カデナイト云フ演説ヲセラレタガ

「ヒリッピン」人ニ多大ノ好感ヲ以テ迎ヘラレ、又日本軍ニ對スル諒解モ殺々深マツテ來ルニ

ツレテ、日本ノ真意ヲ了解スルヤウニテツテ來マシキ。而シテ、殺々彼等モ日本軍ニ協力的

態度ヲ採ル様ニナツテ來マシキ。勿論、之ハ軍政時代デアリマスカラ、ヒリッピン」人ノ

思フ様ニハ行キマセス。而シテ、日本軍ハ「コレドール」「バタアン」デ戦争ヲシテ居ルノミナラズ

右方面ニ、⁷ヒリツピン^レノ從來ノ兵隊、或ハ⁷アメリカ^レノ兵隊ガ残ツテ居リ、從ツテ、軍政
 ハ戰場化シテ居ル處ニ行ハレテ居ル⁷テ、立派ナ政治ガ出来ナイノハ、當然テアリマスガ、
 其後暫ク經ツテカラ、⁷バタアン^レト⁷コレヒドール^レガ陥落シ、其處テ⁷アメリカ^レ及⁷ヒリツピン^レ
 ノ將兵ノ大部分ハ修養トナリマシタガ、其ノ一部ガ抜ケ出レテ右方面ニ潛行シ、從來
 カ⁷居ツテ右方面ノ人々ト共ニ、皆⁷ケリ^レラ^レ戰ニ轉化シマシタ。從ツテ、各地方ノ⁷ケリ^レラ^レ
 ノ掃蕩ニカ⁷盡サネバナラヌ状態ニナツテ來マシタ。併シ、マ⁷ニ^レラ^レニ於ケル⁷ヒリツピン^レ側
 ノ行政トイフモノハ、中央デモアリ、又凡有ルモノノ中心デモアリ、之等ガ非常ニヨク成ツテ
 來マシタ。

翌、昭和十八年一月ニ、東條總理ガ議會ニ於テ、近ク⁷ヒリツピン^レニ獨立ヲ與ヘルト言フ

コトヲ、具體的ニ聲明ヲ發シ、其結果、同年十月十四日ニ「ヒリツピン」ハ獨立シタノ
 デアリマス。斯様ニシテ、「ヒリツピン」ハ獨立シタノデアリマスガ、先カ獨立スル為メニ
 必要ナ憲法ノ改正ヲ行ヒマシム。此憲法ノ改正ニハ、豫而憲法ニ精通シ、「ヒリツピン」
 ノ法制通デアリ且ツ人物ニ確リシテ莫テ定評ノアル「ラウレル」氏ヲ起用シ、憲法改
 正委員長ニ、軍カ任命シマシム。「ラウレル」氏ノ意見ニヨリ、改正委員會が出来マシム。
 其委員ハ先程申述ベマシタ行政委員會（委員長「バルガス」氏）ノ委員全部
 ト其外ニ民間ノ有志ヤ立派ナ人達ヲ加ヘ、茲ニ憲法改正委員會カ成立シ
 タ譯デアリマス。是等ノ人々ニヨツテ憲法ハ改正セラレ、昭和十八年十月十四日「ヒ
 リツピン」カ獨立シ、獨立政府カ出来マシテ、其時ニ、此^新憲法ニヨツテ議會ヲ召集ホシ
 タノデアリマスガ、時間カナカツタモードスカラ、此新憲法ヲ極ク暫定的ノ議員選舉年
 法ヲ定メ、ソレニヨツテ、議員カ集マツテ來テ、其ノ議會ヲ大統領ノ選舉カ行、

ハレ、ラウレル氏が大統領ニ選舉セラレタリマス。ソレカラ、ラウレル氏大統領ノ考
ヘテ、閣員ヲ決メマシテ、政治機構ヲ憲法ニ從ツテ作ツテ行ツタノデス。

此憲法ノ改正ニ方リマシテハ、日本ハ何等ノ干渉ヲ行ハナイト云フ方針デアリマシ
名 即チ、ヒリッピンノ政体トシテ、共和政体カ其儘採用セラレ、又國旗モ、領
土モ其儘デス。此領土ニ孰テハ、日本ノ一部ノ人ルハ、フィリッピンガオ島ハ日本ノ

將來ノ軍事上、其地ノ為メ日本ニトツテ置キ度イト云フ意見ガアツタ^(サム)デスガ、
東條首相ハ、之ハ斷ジテイヤナイ、少しモチヨツケテハナラヌト主張セラレ、其儘
果、領土モ全部ヒリッピン共和國ノモノニナリマシタ。

ソレカラ、ヒリッピンノ國語ハ獨立前ハ、英語、スペイン語ガ公用語デアリマシ
タカ獨立后ハ、タカログ語ヲ公用語トスルニ至リマシタ。現ニ、ラウレル氏大統領
モ、タカログ語ヲ演説ヲシテ居リマス。

又獨立後ハソレ迄ナカツテ外務省ヲ設ケ、最モ有カナル人ヲ外務大臣ニ充テマ
 ノデス。ソレカラ、ヒリツピン¹ノ議會デ、議員ノ提出スル議案モ、又其提出
 ノ仕方モ、アメリカ¹風デアリマスガ、此議案等ニ對シテモ、日本ハ殆ンドテテシ
 ナイヤウニ私ニハ見エマシタ。其ノ議案ノ中ニハ少シ其後面目ヲナイモノモアツ
 タヤウデスガ、余リテテテサレナイヤウデアリマシタ。

要スルニ、ヒリツピン¹人ヲシテ自分勝手ニ政治ヲサセ、又ヒリツピン¹人自身ノ考テ
 獨立ヲサセルトテフ日本ノ中央ノ方針ニ反シテ居ナカツテト私ハ思ヒマス。

然レ、ヒリツピン¹ノ獨立ニ對シテハ、我々¹種々、ヒリツピン¹ノ為メニナルコトヲシ
 マシタ。其ノ主ナ仕事ヲ列擧シマスト

(一) ヒリツピン¹ノ獨立ヲスペイン¹時代カラ提唱シテ居タリサール¹ノ銅像ハ

其ノ處刑セテ地ニ樹ツテ居ルケドモ、生シテ所ハ忘レラレテ居タノデスガ、ソノ生誕地ニ

彼が生シテ時ノ儘ノ家ヲ建テテ、フヒリツピン人ノ獨立心ヲ鼓舞シタコトガアリマス。

(二) 獨立國ニ必要ナル人材ヲ養成スルヲメニ優秀ナ青年ヲ選抜シテ、日本ニ留學セシメ
本人ノ志望ノ學校ニ入學サセマシム

(三) フヒリツピン獨立後第二年月日ニ、私ガ心配シテ日本政府カラ五十萬ヘソノ金ヲ寄贈シ、

フヒリツピンノ青少年ノ為メニ使ツラ呉レ、細部ノ使途ハ一切オ委セスルト申出デマシ
テ處、大統領モ、文部大臣モ非常ニ喜ンガコトガアリマス。

(四) フヒリツピンニ於ケル農地改善ト云フコトハ、農業國タルフヒリツピントシテハ、何ヨリノ先決問

題デアリ、軍政ノ下ニ非常ナ努力ヲシマシム。ソレデ、大体ノ計画ヲ樹テル為メニ、當時

フヒリツピンノ農務局長ヲシテ居タ人ガ農事ニ堪能ナ學者五、六人ヲ送ヘテ、台湾ヲ

視察ニ來マシメトキ、台湾總督府ト打合セテ、彼等ノ希望ニ從ヒ、何處デモ自由ニ

視察サセマシム。ソレテ、フヒリツピンガ四十年間、アメリカノ支配ヲ受ケテ續ルナ事業

が起ツタノデスガ、其起リ方ト、日本が台湾ヲ領有シテ四十年間、台湾ノ治政ニ努
メテ結果トヲ比較サセタノデアリマスガ、彼等が台湾ノ方ヲ推賞シ、余リ賞メルデア、自分
が台湾カラ賄賂ヲ貰ツタト思フ人がアルカモ知レヌトサエ言ツテ居リマシタ。

(五)

私モ、軍ノ顧問トシテ、ヒリツピンノ獨立ニ資スル為メ、調査會ヲ作り種々調査

ヲシマシタ。勿論「アメリカ」作成ノ調査書ハアルケレドモ、ソレハ「アメリカ」目ヲ以テ見

タモノデアルカラ、矢張り東洋ノ目ヲ以テ見タモノヲ作ラネバナラナイト私ハ主張シマシタ

ガ軍司令部テハ賛成シナかつたガ上ホシテ東條總理ニ話スト、東條總理ハ贊成

成シテ呉レマシタ。各大學ニ行ツテ各總長ニ依頼シテ、其結果大學ノ教授タル

隈山、東畑、松村、大島、松嶋、伊藤等ノ人々ガ皆優秀ナ助手ヲ連シテ

來比セラシ、調査ニ當ツテ呉レマシタ。

元來、ヒリツピンハ殆ンド「アメリカ」ニ依存シテ居ツタノデア、アメリカトノ關係ヲ離シ

テハ、獨立ハ事實上不可能デアツタ。ヒリツピン人ハ「シガレット」ヲ非常ニ好ミマスガ、

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テハ、獨立ハ事實上不可能デアツタ。ヒリツピン人ハ「シガレット」ヲ非常ニ好ミマスガ、

ソレハ全然作ラナイデ、唯シガール、シガレット、ハアメリカカラ輸入シテ居リマシタ。米モ、蓬萊米、米、^{一割}位輸入シナケレバナラナイ。母様ノ状態デアリマスカラ、衣料、紙巻煙草^{（お×日用品、お×先ツォーニ）}ヲ自分テ作ラナケレバ、獨立國トシテノ地位ヲ強インド具備

シ得ヌ状態デアリマシタ。從ツテ、棉花、黄色煙草、蓬萊米ノ栽培ノ獎勵ヲ、

軍政時代カラ將來ヲ見越シテ、軍政ノ下ニ、各方面ノ技師ヲ連シテ來テヤラセマシタ。

殊ニ、棉花栽培ハ多少ノ從來カラ有ツタカ、出まトルモノカ、否カニ就テ學說、議論が種々

有リマシタノデ、日本ノ大學ノ教授ヲ招聘シテ、調査シテ實ヒマシタ處、場所ニヨツテハ、棉

花ノ栽培ハ可能デアルトシテ、報告ガアリマシタノデ、此ノ棉花栽培ヲ行ハセルコトニシマ

シタ。勿論、三年中、五年ノ間ハ、缺損承知ノ上デ、シナケレバナラヌノデ、有力ナ^{紡績}會社、

拓殖會社ヲ各地ニ割當テ、立派ナ棉花ヲ作ラセヨウトシマシタ。三年中、五年デハ、良

イ結果ハ出マセヌ。之ガ為メ、各社ハ損ヲシマシタカ、此損ハ始メカラ覺悟シテ居ツタコト

デアリマス。煙草ハ、黄色イ葉^毛或ル地方デハ、非常ニヨク出來マシタ。之ハ、今迄、内閣下ハ、

出來ルヲ作ラセテ輸入ニ後ツテ居テ様ニ思ハシマス。蓋來米ハ初年目ハ良カツタケレドモ二年目ハ余リ良クナカツタ。

(六) ヒリツピンノ獨立當時、軍隊ノ編成ヲシナカツタノハ協定ニ基キテ日本ガヒリツピン

ヲ防禦スルトイフコトニナツテモカラデ、勿論警備隊ハ出來テ居リマシタ。

殊ニヒリツピンノ獨立後ニ於ケル南西太平洋方面ニ於ケル戦局ハ我方ニハ不利デアツタ。ヒリ

ツピンハ何時攻撃サレルカモ知シヌト云フ状態デアリマス。従ツテ、全然ヒリツピン

ノ獨立政府ノ意思デノミ政治が行ハラト云フコトハ出來マセン。而モ前述ノ如ク

ヒリツピント日本軍トノ間ニハ、日本ガヒリツピンノ防禦ニ當ルト云フ約束ガアリマス。

當時、日本軍ハ一面ニ於テ日本軍隊自身ノ使命ヲ果サズバナラヌ又反面ヒリツピン

ノ保護モシナケレバナラヌノデスカラ軍事上ノ真カラ言ヘバヒリツピンノ獨立ハ當時直チニ

完全ナモノト云フ事ハ出來ナイガ、此真ハ大統領モ良ク承知シテ居リマシタレ、且戦争

ガ清メバ、軍ハ引上ゲルトイフコトハ軍司令官モ聲明シテ居リマスシ、東條總理

か同様ノ秀デアツクコトハ、私ニ親シク聞イテ居リマス。

(七) 比島獨立ニ就テノ、東條總理ノ聲明ハ、ヒリツピン^ルデハ、大ニタ^ク評判デアリ、東條内

閣が罷多時、ヒリツピン^ル人ハ非常ニ心配シテ居リマシタノデ、私ハヒリツピン^ル及

日本ノ新聞記者ヲ招ンデ、^シ日本ハ内閣が代ツラエ、日本ノ方針ハ変ラナク

イリツピン^ルノ獨立ハ依然トシテ認メル。大東亞共榮圈ニ因スル限り其大ハ判然

トシテナルト申シマシタ處、皆安心シテ呉シマシタ。ソレ程東條氏ノフィリピン^ル獨立ニ

就イテノ聲明ハ、^{如何ニ}歡迎セラシマシタ。

東條總理が^{如何ニ}ヒリツピン^ル人ニ歡迎セラシテ居ラカラス一例ヲ擧ゲマセウ。東條首

相がヒリツピン^ルニ來ラセタ時ノユトデアリマス。東條首相が飛行機カラ降りテ直ク

大臣連が集合シテ居ル處ニ参リ、一同ト握手ヲシタガ、之ハ軍司令官等ト

全然異ツタ態度^{ナル時十数万人は集マシタ}ニ参リ、^{ホテル迄、}自動車ハアルケレ

ドニ步行シマシタ。之ハ危險ヲ念頭ニ置カズヒリツピン^ル人ト一緒ニヤロウトスル態度ガ

ナル時十数万人は集マシタ。ホテル迄、自動車ハアルケレドニ步行シマシタ。之ハ危險ヲ念頭ニ置カズヒリツピン^ル人ト一緒ニヤロウトスル態度ガ

現ハレテ居ツテ、心カラ「ヒリツピン」ノ獨立ヲ考ヘテ居ル事ガヨク了解出来マシタ。

其時ノ東條首相ノ演説ハ大ニソノ人々ガアリマシタ。

「公園トキフイガアリマス。ソノ所在地ノ市長ガ、ソノ公園ヲ東條公園ト命名シタイ
ト或ル機会ニ東條氏ニ話シテ所ガ 東條氏ハ「ヤメテ呉シ」ト拒リマシタ。

其時ノ東條首相ノ演説、大ニソノ人々ガアリマシタ。

(ハ) 又軍司令官ニ種ノ事情ヲ本間、田中、思田、島田ニ、山下ト代リマシタガ、

参謀長ノ和知氏ハ、私ガ彼地ニ赴任シテカラ、一ニ連向任ニ來任シ、山下~~氏~~

ガ來ル迄 在任シテ居リマシタガ、参謀長トシテ又當時ノ軍政官トシテノ和知氏

ハ非常ニ評判ガ良カツタ。彼^レ如何ニシテモ、「ヒリツピン」ヲ立派トモ一ニ

シ度イトノ熱意ガアリマシタ。

一、次ニ「テス、マーチ」トイフコトニ就テ述べマス。

「テス、マーチ」トイフコトハ、「ヒリツピン」ノ捕虜ニ當ハメルコトカ、或ハ「アメリカ」ノ

✓

捕虜ニ事テハムルコトカ判然トシテ居ラヌト思ヒマス。アメリカノ捕虜ガコレヒトール

カラ上ツテ來テ。收兵所迄行ク其ノマーチハ私ハ傍觀者デスガ其行列

ニハ死人ハナクツタヤウニ思フ。併シヒリツピン人ノ兵隊ノ中ニハ多ク死人ハアリマ

シタ
其際

私ハバタアンレノ方ヘ行キマシタノテ其時ノ事情ヲ申シマス。ヒリツピン

ノ兵隊カバタアンレ州中ニ^{立テ}排ガ^{ツテ}出ニオシカラ其州ノ民衆ト^{同時ニ}籍ヲカツテ

來テ降伏スルト言フノデス。後虜ニナツク者ノ中ニハ兵隊ノ~~軍物ヲ~~幕ヲサレモ

キカレシ~~大サヤナカイセノモ~~兵~~隊ノ~~幕~~ヲ~~有様ガ有。道端ニ倒レテ

居ル~~兵隊~~ヲ見マシタ。私ハ軍司令官ノ所ニ行ツテ聞イタ處。軍司令官ハ

コシナニキルトハ思ハナカツタ。降伏スルト言フカラ、人数ハ三、四萬ト思ツテ

戦争継続中ニモ係ラズ過期
カラ、種類ノ別ナク、釋放シテ居リマス。之カ非常ニヒソツピン人ヲ喜ばセマシメ。

倍償ハ當然、戦争ノ済ム迄釋放サレヌト思ツテ中メノガ、先ズ病人ヲ探シテ釋放シテ返シ、又遠オノ生シモハ、返ヘスト言フ風デアリマシタ。

一、日本軍が敗退シ、最後ニマケテ戦ヲヤリ或ル程度ノ残虐行為ヲシタ當時ノ事情ヲ述ベマセウ。

當時、山下軍司令官ハ、我ハト一緒ニ山ノ中ニ居リマシタカラ、彼ハアノヤウナ残虐行為が行ハシテオルトゴフコトヲ毛頭考ヘテ居ラナカツノデス。矢張り敗テ戦デ殆ンド氣違ノヤウナ状態ニ兵隊ガナツテオタモト思ハレマス。

以下裁判、本回裁判ヲ既ニ終リテオトルガ、何故カアメリカハ、

標トシテオトルガ、證據ヲ裁判シタガ、私ハ、想像カ名乗ルオス。

殺シタト言フベシ。指が喉ヲ出シタ事ガアリマス。中ノリキル人ノ嘘ヲ言フノガ
ナリガホ。

山下裁判ニ就キテ。前述ノ如ク。證人ノ良イ加減ヲ證言テ。裁判ヲシテ其ノ良イ
トシホオイカト思ヒマス。

マニラニ在ツテ海軍ノ守備隊長等モ連絡ガ絶エテ本當ノ訓令ヲ受ケス
個々別々ニ種々ナ行動ヲヤツテ居リマス。又日本軍ガ「マニラ」ヲ突破シテ山ノ中
ニ入ツタゲアリマスガ、斯ウナルト「ロリツピン」人ハ皆敵ト思フヤウニナリマス。良民カ
否カノ區別ハ出来マセヌ。又残ツテナルモノハ録ナモノハナイ。甚處ニ居ルモノハ
必ズ敵デアルソシキカラ敵ト見テヤツタノデアルト思ヒマス。

要スルニ山下將軍ハ「アノ」様ヲ殘存行爲ヲ全然知ラカシメテトハ事
實アリマス。

昭和二十一年(一九四六年)十二月二十七日於某物貯置所

供述者

村田省藏

右ハ當立會人ノ面前ニテ宣誓シ且ツ署名捺印シタルコトヲ證

明シマス

同日

於 同所

立會人

堀子時三

印

Julius Kawasato
U.S.W.I.P. Civilian Employees

宣誓書

良心ニ従ヒ眞實ヲ述ベ何事ヲモ黙祕セズ又何事ヲモ附加セザ

ルコトヲ誓フ

(捺印名)

村
甲
有
誓