

Section 1. *General Affairs*

PROCLAMATION

(January 2, 1942)

The Japanese Armed Forces wish to share the well-being of the officials and people of the native land. Wait for the arrival of the Japanese troops with confidence and ease.

1. Regardless of nationality, no one needs to flee.
2. Offering resistance or committing a hostile act against the Japanese Armed Forces in any manner, leads the whole native land to ashes. Therefore everyone should come under the protection of the Japanese Armed Forces without shedding even one drop of blood and should continue daily business as usual.
3. Any one who falls under any of the following will be considered as interfering with the well being of the native people and therefore shall be subject to death penalty. *Refrain from committing any of said crimes.*
 - (1) Those who show hostility against the Japanese Armed Forces.
 - (2) Those who jeopardize or break any existing means in politics, economics, industry, transportation, communication, finance, etc.
 - (3) Those who disturb the minds of the officials and the people.
 - (4) Any action disturbing the economic and financial condition.

Those who report to the Japanese Forces any flagrant offense or prevent any of said crimes will be rewarded by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

PROCLAMATION

(January 3, 1942)

TO ALL THE AUTHORITIES AND THE PEOPLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES:

- (1) As the result of the Japanese Military operations, the sovereignty of the U. S. A. over the Philippines has completely disappeared and the Army hereby proclaims the Military Administration under martial law over the districts occupied by the Army.

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(2) The purpose of the Japanese expedition is nothing but to emancipate you from the oppressive domination of U. S. A., letting you establish "the Philippines for the Filipinos" as a member of the Co-prosperity Sphere in the Greater East Asia and making you enjoy your own prosperity and culture.

(3) The Authorities and the people of the Commonwealth should sever their relations with the U. S. A. and trust the just and fair administration of the Army, obeying faithfully all its commands, cooperating voluntarily with it in its stationing and activities here and supplying military needs when asked.

(4) So far as the Military Administration permits, all the laws now in force in the Commonwealth, as well as executive and judicial institutions shall continue to be effective for the time being as in the past. Therefore all public officials shall remain in their present posts and carry on faithfully their duties as before.

(5) The Army recognizes the freedom of your religion and residence and has a regard for your usual customs, so far as the Military Administration permits. Accordingly, all the people in the Commonwealth are requested to comprehend the real intentions of the Army and never be deceived by propagandas of the U. S. A. and Great Britain, and you should never disturb public peace in any way, warning yourselves against rashness and refraining from spreading fabulous, wild rumors. Such actions shall be regarded as hostile operations and offenders shall be severely punished, the gravest offenses being punishable by death, according to martial law.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

PROCLAMATION
(January 3, 1942)

TO ALL THIRD PARTY FOREIGNERS IN THE PHILIPPINES:

The Japanese Army has occupied the Commonwealth of the Philippines and established the Military Administration in the islands.

Third party foreigners in the Commonwealth are ordered to report their identities to the Military Authorities, and obey and cooperate with the Administration.

The Military Authorities will guarantee them the safety of their lives and properties and the freedom of their religion and residence and also permit them to carry on their business as in the past.

But those who disturb public peace and are not careful in words and deeds or who incite others to do so shall be put to death, according to martial law.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

PROCLAMATION

(January 9, 1942)

1. The purpose of concentrating enemy aliens' (British and Americans) is to protect their lives. Therefore those who are not under the protective custody of the Imperial Japanese Forces are urged to report personally at any office of the Japanese Army Authorities.

Failure to do so on or before January 15, 1942, shall be considered as hostile act and severely dealt with.

2. All articles looted must be returned to the original places immediately. Failure to do so, with sufficient ground to establish guilt, shall be punished accordingly.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

(February 4, 1942)

One who keeps arms and ammunition which have been abandoned by enemies or who knows where they are hidden, is requested to report the matter either at the Japanese sentry outpost or at the Military Police station nearby. A substantial reward will be given anyone who reports.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

NOTIFICATION

(January 5, 1942)

All persons connected with the Business and profession listed below are urged to return immediately to their occupations and to make their representations to the Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines (Location: Former Army and Navy Club).

Life, property and interests of those not represented cannot be guaranteed.

(1) Manufacturers and dealers in arms, ammunition and foodstuffs.

(2) Manufacturers of grains, sugar, ice, textiles, etc.

(3) Dealers in and manufacturers of petroleum products (gasoline, benzine, diesel oil, etc.), iron, manganese, copper, chrome, coal, metal and non-metal minerals.

(4) Warehouses, transportation and communication, press organizations, (newspapers, broadcasting, etc.), etc.

(5) All public utilities, including water-works, electricity, gas, health and sanitation, etc.

(6) Banking and finance.

(7) All pastries, farms, dairies and forestry business.

(8) Makers of and dealers in medical and sanitary supplies.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

NOTIFICATION

(1942.01.06)

(January 6, 1942)

TO THE THIRD-PARTY PEOPLE CONCERNING THE REGISTRATION:

The Japanese Army will accept applications for the registration of third party citizens in accordance with the proclamation on Jan. 3, 1942, as follows:

- (1) PLACE—Bay View Hotel
- (2) DATE—Jan. 7, 8 and 9, 1942, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Those who fail to register during these three days shall lose the privilege as third party citizens.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

NOTE:—Applicants are required to present their passports and those of their families.

NOTIFICATION

(January 10, 1942)

It is a matter of urgency that good mutual relations be maintained during the period of the present military operations and the establishment of military administration between the Japanese Military Authorities, Japanese residents, the people of the Philippines, and the nationals of friendly third-party powers. This relation is desired in order that effective cooperation be facilitated to promote the general welfare. A Liaison Office has, therefore, been established for the purpose of providing intercommunication between the Japanese Forces and the non-military parties. Inasmuch as this office will be opened at the Headquarters of the JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, located on the premises of the former Headquarters of the Philippine Army, as from January 10, 1942, it is desired that this office be used to the maximum for effecting close contact and cooperation.

Hereafter, all communications, information, reports, petitions and complaints will be received at this office where due attention will be given. Applications to the LIAISON OFFICE should be made as follows:

- (a) Matters for transmittal shall be written on specified application forms and presented to the officer in charge. (The specified forms are available at the office.)
- (b) The office hours will be from 9:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. In special instances, however, urgent matters may be taken up at other hours.

OFFICE OF JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION

(January 10, 1942)

It is the wish of the Imperial Japanese Forces that the normal conditions in business and finance be restored as soon as possible. Accordingly, all

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Japanese, Filipino and other people's businesses, except those which have been confiscated or burned by the Japanese forces as enemy properties, are advised to reopen immediately and co-operate with the authorities.

The regulations concerning the transactions of business will be announced later but for the time being all profiteering, buying up and refusal of sales at reasonable price will be strictly punished in accordance with the provisions of the Martial Law.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

NOTIFICATION

(January 20, 1942)

(1) The Provincial Governors who are now residing in Manila City are requested to present themselves at the office of the Japanese Military Administration.

There are some Provincial Governors who evacuated to Manila due to the outbreak of war. Orders have already been given to the Provincial Governors of Pangasinan, Tayabas, Pampanga, Laguna and Bulacan to return to their respective Provinces and commence the functions of the Government.

Those Provincial Governors who are still staying in Manila are requested to present themselves immediately to the office of the Japanese Military Administration and to get instructions from the Japanese Army.

(2) Permission is required to reopen schools.

One who wants to reopen any Primary school, High school, College, or University is requested to get permission from the Japanese Military Administration.

OFFICE OF JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION

(January 24, 1942)

All coast and geodetic survey employees are required to report at the Philippine Columbian Club on Monday morning at 8:00 a. m.

Assistant Director Antonio G. Perez will be present.

All keys necessary must thereon, be brought to the office.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE JAPANESE ARMY

NOTIFICATION

(February 7, 1942)

The liaison office of the Japanese military administration has been accepting all kinds of applications, managing matters and giving adequate leads

for the interest of citizens of Manila since the Japanese Imperial Forces entered the city. But now public order has been restored and the Philippine executive organization has been completed and has begun to perform its duties.

In view of the above conditions, the liaison office of the Japanese Military Administration will be discontinued as of February 9, 1942. On and after this date, the applications of public citizens will be accepted at the office of the City Hall and it is hoped that those who want to make applications will do so through the City Hall. This application will be routed to the proper Japanese military authorities.

However, urgent matters should be taken up direct with the proper military authorities. The following is a classification guide in making urgent reports or applications:

1. The division of the Japanese military administration: Concerning matters of political affairs, enemy property, seals, industry and trade, communication, traffic, correspondence, and circulation of money.
2. The Japanese Military Defense Headquarters in Greater Manila: concerning matters of public peace and defense.
3. The Japanese Military Police: concerning matters of military and police affairs.
4. The Special Mission of the Japanese Army: concerning matters of political affairs in Greater Manila.

OFFICE OF JAPANESE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

NOTIFICATION

(February 19, 1942)

CASH PRIZES FOR SURRENDER OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION

Persons possessing information or have arms to give up are to present themselves to the Japanese military authorities at the Philippine Refining Company, in Paco, near the Manila Gas Corporation, which is open day and night. Prizes will be paid only after the articles have been received by the authorities.

In this connection, the military authorities have prepared a list of arms and ammunition wanted. Financial consideration will also be given to anyone turning in scrap iron or other metals and optical instruments.

The following are the prizes to be awarded for each article pointed out or turned in:

	For Information	Turned In
Pistol	P 0.30	P 1.00
Rifle	1.30	1.00
Light machine gun	1.00	3.00

Heavy machine gun	P 1.00	P 5.00
100 bullets for above	.20	1.00
Trench mortar	1.00	3.00
Field gun	2.00	10.00
1 shell for above	.05	.05
100 kgs. of iron or other scrap metal		.05

Optical instruments—Prizes to be determined according to nature and condition of instrument.

**HEADQUARTERS OF THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES**

ORDER NO. I

(January 23, 1942)

From the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

To Mr. Jorge B. Vargas.

1. You, Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, shall be the head of the central administrative organization—"Chairman of the Executive Commission,"—and shall proceed to the immediate coordination of the existing central administrative organs in the Philippines, and to the execution of the administration under the commands and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

2. The co-ordination of the existing central administrative organs shall be effected according to the following rules:

a. The "Chairman of the Executive Commission" shall keep necessary offices under his direct control.

b. The central administrative organs shall be reconstituted into six departments, viz., Interior; Finance; Justice; Agriculture and Commerce; Education, Health and Public Welfare; and Public Works and Communications.

Each department shall have at its head a "Commissioner," who shall execute an administration within his jurisdiction under the control of the "Chairman of the Executive Commission."

Each department shall have a Japanese adviser and Japanese assistant advisers.

3. The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces shall exercise jurisdiction over judicial courts.

4. A "Commissioner" for each department constituting the central administrative organization shall be appointed on your recommendation by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

As regards the appointments of other important officials, including chiefs of the offices under the direct control of the "Chairman of the Executive Commission" and chiefs of local administrative organs, you shall have the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

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5. The systems and constitutions of the departments of the central administrative organization and of judicial courts shall generally be based upon what have existed hitherto, provided that their outlines be approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Any important change in the above-mentioned systems and constitutions shall be effected in conformity with the foregoing paragraph.

6. In the execution of administration, the foremost importance shall be given to the demands of the Imperial Japanese Forces and in the immediate re-establishment of peace and order; and "Chairman of the Executive Commission" and the "Commissioners" of the departments shall comply with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces regarding any important matters.

7. The systems and constitutions of local administrative organs shall generally be based upon what existed hitherto.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL
JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TRANSLATION

(February 28, 1942)

MILITARY ORDINANCE NO. 9

ORDER CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION
OF TRANSPORTATION OF ALL WATERCRAFT
IN THE MANILA BAY DURING NIGHT TIME

All kinds of watercraft are, hereafter, strictly prohibited from operating, whether for fishing, navigation or in any other form or manner whatsoever, in the Manila Bay during night time (from 7:00 p. m. to dawn next morning) for the time being.

Anyone who violates the above regulation shall be punished severely in accordance with the Japanese Military Law.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SENDS GREETINGS ON
FOUNDATION DAY

(February 11, 1942)

TO ALL OUR PHILIPPINE BRETHREN:

Today we celebrate the Foundation Day — Kigensetsu — of the Great Japanese Empire with you, our Filipino brothers. This naturally gives us great honor and a deep sense of happiness.

The founder of our nation, the Great Emperor Jimmu, since the beginning, built the country in the spirit of Hakkō-ichiu, which has always pre-

vailed through a history of 2,602 years." We are deeply gratified to have found a people possessed with the same high ideals imbed in us by our founders. We remember on this day that you our brothers have long suffered without realizing your yearnings for independence, your natural aspiration to be free from oppression and the tyranny of the white people. The American influence which has thoroughly saturated the entire Philippines will now be completely removed, so that you may freely return to the natural life of an oriental people, thus realizing the ideal of the Philippines for the Filipinos. You should find in this event the best opportunity for a new life. Let us be thankful to our ancestors. We must look into the eternal course of history and recognize the reality of life. This auspicious day of the Founding of the Empire of Japan augurs a new era for the Philippines. The day on which the ideals of Japan begins to be realized marks the time when the newly-born Philippines makes its first step. We feel the deep significance of this auspicious occasion, celebrated at the outset of the Greater East Asia war. All our brothers in the Philippines, we sincerely hope, would from this day make vast strides.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

SIGNIFICANCE OF FALL OF SINGAPORE GIVEN
(February 16, 1942)

TO ALL THE ASIATIC PEOPLES:

Singapore, which England had boasted to the world as an impregnable fortress, has succumbed to the inexorable and crushing trip-hammer-like onslaught of the Imperial Japanese Forces. And with the fall of this fortress Hongkong having been captured and occupied by the Japanese long ago, England has lost her last stronghold in the Far East. The fall of Singapore does not only signify the downfall of Anglo-Saxon powers in the Far East, but it is also a significant and epoch-making event in the history of the world because the Oriental peoples who have long been subjugated by the Anglo-American-Dutch combine, have at last arrived at the threshold of freedom and independence. You Filipinos, Burmese, Indians, Indonesians, and Malaysians, must wake up and realize the blessings which this event has bestowed unto you. Stand up and face without fear the sacred duty of grasping without any hesitation this God-given opportunity which may never come again. Stand up and, with your national pride and vigorous spirit, co-operate in the creation of a New Asia for the Asiatics. For the true purpose of Japan in the prosecution of the present war in the South Pacific, as we have already told you time and again in the past, is to drive away the evil Anglo-American-Dutch influences in this sphere and thus make Asia a better place to live in for the Asiatics.

We have no intention of conquering any Asiatic people, nor do we have any territorial desire on any Oriental nation. The best proof of this statement has already been made before the steady gaze of all the countries of the world in actual deed in Manchukuo, New China, Indo-China, Thailand, and other countries who had realized the true meaning of Japan's mission in the Far East. All of you Asiatic peoples, must therefore realize that here is your best opportunity to achieve the freedom and independence which you have so long desired. Stand up with the high pride of your history, tradition and fatherland. As long as you reciprocate accordingly, the Japanese forces will help you in establishing an Asia for the Asiatics in your part of the Orient. But if you fail to understand the true and lofty purpose of Japan, and instead obstruct the successful prosecution of the military activities and tactics of the Imperial Japanese Forces, whoever you are, we shall come and crush you with our might and power, and thus compel you to realize by means of force the true significance and meaning of our mission in the Far East.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MINUTES OF THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES AND MR. VARGAS, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF GREATER MANILA, ON JANUARY 7TH, THE 17TH YEAR OF SHOWA (1942) AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES, MANILA.

The representative of the Imperial Japanese Forces stated that the Commander-in-chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces declared the occupation of the City of Greater Manila and proclaimed the Military Administration over the said city on January the 3rd, the 17th year of Showa (1942), and demanded that Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, the Mayor of the City of Greater Manila, perform the following:

1. The maintenance of peace and order, and restoration of public utilities such as transportation, communication, gas, electric light, water, sanitary, hospital and fire services; (It is understood that the above-mentioned public utilities are numerative and not comprehensive)
2. Control and regulation of movement of goods from and into the City of Greater Manila, as well as inside the city for the purpose of securing the supply of goods both to the Imperial Japanese Forces and to the residents in the city;
3. Supervision of the nationals of enemy countries and also any nationals who have committed or may commit hostile acts against the Empire of Japan;
4. Supply of labor, materials and resources and consent to the use of various installations and facilities needed by the Imperial Japanese Forces;

5. Surrender of all firearms and ammunitions possessed by public officials and residents in the City of Greater Manila excepting those the holding of which have been permitted by the Imperial Japanese Military Authorities;
6. Continuance of relief work; and
7. Acceptance of Japanese directors and experts in the general administration and for the maintenance of peace and order of the City of Greater Manila.

Mr. Vargas stated in reply that he recognized the occupation of the City of Greater Manila by the Imperial Japanese Forces and he was ready to submit to the Military Administration and to comply with the aforesaid demands.

On taking note of the statement of Mr. Vargas, the representative of the Imperial Japanese Forces declared that he would approve the continuance of status and authority of Mr. Vargas as the Mayor of the City of Greater Manila and that it was the intention of the Imperial Japanese Forces to accord to all officials under him and citizens the following, provided that they would not commit any hostile act against the Empire of Japan, nor act in any way whatever to serve the interest of enemy countries:

1. Recognition of status and authority of officials;
2. Protection of life and property;
3. Free worship of religion; and
4. Recognition of the existing laws and orders as well as customs and usages, excepting those incompatible with the new situation.

As to the details of the duty of carrying out the afore-mentioned demands, the representative of the Imperial Japanese Forces stated that it would be necessary to consult from time to time between the authorities concerned of both sides. Mr. Vargas stated that he was gratified to hear such a declaration from the representative of the Imperial Japanese Forces, and he was always prepared to consult with the authorities concerned of the military administration with a view to making concrete and detailed arrangements.

Done in duplicate in Japanese and in English respectively at the Headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Forces, Manila, on the 7th day of January of the 17th year of Showa (1942).

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES

JORGE B. VARGAS
Mayor of Greater Manila