

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

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From : P.R.S.

To : C/S

Date : 19 August 1943

Herewith is a brief on the enemy sponsored changes in government and some of the social reforms instituted in the Philippines under enemy occupation. It is an interesting compilation of general information drawn from the sources indicated which I believe you will find of interest.

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ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HEADQUARTERS 6TH MILITARY DISTRICT
INTELLIGENCE SECTION
IN THE FIELD

19 June '45

INTELLIGENCE REPORT ON CIVIL AFFAIRS
POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

I

PLANS, POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE
REGARDING POLITICS AND GOV'T IN THE PHILIPPINES

A. Establishment of National and Local Governments.

I. In Manila

a. National

1. The Council of State

(a) Nature - It is a sort of an advisory and policy determining body.

(b) Composition - It is composed of twenty-four (24) members.

(c) Members:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| ✓ 1. JORGE B. VARGAS | - Chairman |
| ✓ 2. JOSE P. LAUREL | - Member |
| ✓ 3. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS | - " |
| ✓ 4. RAFAEL ALUMAN | - " |
| ✓ 5. CLARO M. RECTO | - " |
| ✓ 6. QUINTIN PARADES | - " |
| ✓ 7. TROFILO SISON | - " |
| ✓ 8. JOSE YULO | - " |
| ✓ 9. BENIGNO AQUINO | - " |
| ✓ 10. SERAFIN MARBIT | - " |
| ✓ 11. FRANCISCO LAVIDES | - " |
| ✓ 12. JORGE BOGOSO | - " |
| ✓ 13. LEON G. GUINTO | - " |
| ✓ 14. EMILIO AGUIBALDO | - " |
| ✓ 15. VICENTE MADRIGAL | - " |
| ✓ 16. RAMON FERNANDEZ | - " |
| ✓ 17. RAMON AVANCEÑA | - " |
| ✓ 18. NIGUEL UNSON | - " |
| ✓ 19. ALEJANDRO ROGERS | - " |
| ✓ 20. CAMILO OSIAS | - " |
| ✓ 21. PIO DURAN | - " |
| ✓ 22. ARSENIO BONIFACIO | - " |
| ✓ 23. JOSE VELOSO | - " |
| ✓ 24. ARTEMIO RICARTE | - " |

(aa) How appointed - Appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines.

(bb) Tenure of Office - They hold office during good behavior or until such time as they are removed.

2. The Executive Commission:-

(a) Nature - This appears to be the National law-making, and plan and policy determining body.

(b) Composition - A Chairman and seven members.

(c) Members -

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| ✓ 1. JORGE B. VARGAS | - Chairman |
| ✓ 2. JOSE P. LAUREL | - Commissioner of the Interior |
| ✓ 3. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS | - Commissioner of Finance |
| ✓ 4. RAFAEL ALUMAN | - Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce |
| ✓ 5. TROFILO SISON | - Commissioner of Justice |

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- ✓ 6. CLARO M. ROSTO - Commissioner of Education, Health and Public Welfare.
- ✓ 7. QUINTIN BARRINES - Commissioner of Public Works and Communications.
- ✓ 8. JOSE YULO - Justice of the Supreme Court

a. How appointed - The Chairman of the Commission is appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines and the members are also appointed by the same commander on recommendation of the said Chairman of the Commission.

b. Tenure of Office - They hold office during good behavior or until such time as the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces may deem wise to remove them.

c. Chairman of the Executive Commission.

1. Important Functions - The Chairman of the Executive Commission issues and promulgates Executive Orders which are the laws of the New PHILIPPINES, equivalent to those of the President of the Commonwealth.

(d) Functions - The Commissions have practically the same duties and activities as the departments bearing the same names under the Commonwealth regime.

1. Department of the Interior - Form the Bureau of Local Governments, Dr. RUFINO LUNA - Director.

The General supervision and administrative control over governments of the provinces, cities, municipalities, and specially organized local political subdivisions including greater MAHILA are under the Department of the Interior. There are no changes as to administrative duties and functions of the officials concerned provided they are not inconsistent with the demands of the Japanese Imperial Forces and the needs and requirements of the central administrative organization. The elective provincial, city and municipal chief executives have been replaced by the appointive provincial governors, city and municipal mayors the purpose of which is to have a highly centralized form of local government with all the responsibility and authority definitely located in the hands of the local mayor. Provincial boards, city boards, and municipal councils have been made appointive and converted into advisory bodies and their former legislative powers vested in the provincial governor, city and municipal mayors, respectively. Local chief executives are given administrative supervision over all offices and officers in the provincial, city or municipal service including the offices of the central administrative organization, as well as the power to appoint all the subordinate officers and employees. To the mayor has been transferred the authority to prepare and approve the budget which formerly was prepared by the provincial or city board or the municipal council. The maintenance of peace and order throughout the Japanese occupied territories is entrusted to the Bureau of Constabulary. (Gen. Guillermo Francisco, Director, Arsenio Matividad and Alberto Ramos, 1st and 2nd Assistant Directors, respectively). Each province has a senior inspector PC, who is directly under the supervision of the governor thereof. Throughout the local government, there is a reduction of salaries ranging from 10% to 15% (some cases as

in the national government) and the personnel of each office is kept to the minimum. Various financial aids had been extended by the Japanese Military Administration to make up for the poor financial condition of said local governments.

Actually, there are 45 provinces and 8 cities which have provincial governors and city mayors duly appointed. The provinces of MARINDUQUE, BATANES and ROMBLON have been abolished and their territory annexed to TAYABAS, CAGAYAN and CAPIZ, respectively. The Municipalities of CASIGURAN and BALER, TAYABAS including their territories were transferred to the province of NUEVA ECUIJA and the municipality of IMPANTA, TAYABAS, including her territory was transferred to Province of LAGUNA as per Executive Order No. 84 of the Executive Commission. QUEZON CITY, TAGAYRAY CITY and ZAMBONIA CITY have been abolished, the first having been incorporated in the City of MANILA and the other two converted into municipalities. All special political subdivisions have been abolished and converted into regular municipalities or annexed to other municipalities.

Creation of the Bureau of Employments - Executive Order No. 115 provides for the creation of the Bureau of Employments with the following specific powers and duties.

- (a) To see to the proper enforcement of all laws, regulations and employment in the Philippines.
 - (b) To compile, systematize and submit from time to time reports to the Commissioner of the Interior data relative to wages of laborers.
 - (c) To take proper, legal steps to prevent the exposure of the health or lives of the laborers.
 - (d) To devise a systematic method of controlling the movement of laborers to avoid their overcrowding in one or more provinces or cities.
 - (e) To promote the physical, material, spiritual, social, intellectual and moral employment of workers and laborers; and
 - (f) To prescribe, with the approval of the Commissioner of the Interior, such rules and regulations which may be necessary to carry into effect the aims and purposes of the Executive Order for the welfare of the employees concerned.
2. Department of Finance - ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS, Commissioner. - Under this Department are the Bureaus of Treasury, Customs and Internal Revenue, Financing, Public Employees Life Insurance, and the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes. The functions of these Bureaus almost coincide with the functions under the Commonwealth Government altho the Bureau of Financing is an addition under said Department. The Bureau of Public Employees Life Insurance is the same Bureau under the Commonwealth with the name of Government Service and Insurance System. Those government employees who were not able to come back to their old jobs due to the slash in office personnel or those who were not taken in during the reorganization of the offices are given a chance to withdraw or borrow 10% of their premium after satisfying the System that they are entitled to withdraw or borrow. The Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue has almost

the same functions as the former Bureaus under the Commonwealth, only the rulings and the decisions of the Director must have the sanction of the Japanese Military Administration. Practically, the Customs unit does not function because there are no foreign goods coming in the Philippines. With respect to Internal Revenue, the sources of income of the local government remain the same, there being no change in the tax system. Local governments are, however, allowed only 30% of their internal revenue collections and all incomes of the government are consolidated into one fund known as the Provincial General Fund or the Municipal General Fund, as the case may be, instead of various funds, available for the payment of all lawful obligations of the local governments.

Bureau of Treasury - The functions of this Bureau are the same as those of the old Treasury Bureau under the Commonwealth.

Philippine Charity Sweepstakes - The Philippine Charity Sweepstakes is still under FABIAN MILLAR. Instead of the usual horse race, they have adopted the lottery system, that is, by mixing inside the big drum, balls corresponding to the number of tickets and the one that comes out is the winner. This lottery is made every end of the month and the quotas needed are even filled up before the lottery is held. (This shows that the people in MANILA and in the suburbs are lottery minded). Purpose of lottery: Obviously to attract people to MANILA.

3. Department of Justice - TEOFILO SISON, Commissioner.

Aside from the offices of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, there are divisions of Provincial Fiscals, Clerks of Court, and Sheriffs. The Bureau of Justice and Prisons, Court of Appeals, Court of First Instance, and Justice of the Peace Courts are under said Department. Executive Order No. 122 transferring the Code Committee from the Department of Justice to the office of the Chairman of the Executive Commission was approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines on Jan. 11, '43. The same functions under the Commonwealth Government are exercised by said Bureaus and Courts, provided, however, that in the case of Courts the offender commits crimes violating peace and order or against society. Political crimes like Pro-Americanism, guerrilla activities or any crime committed against the rules and regulations of the Japanese Imperial Army in the Philippines do not fall under the jurisdiction of the local courts. In court trials, the rules of courts under the Commonwealth as prescribed by our Supreme Court are still followed. The Japanese Imperial Forces or the Japanese Military Administration has nothing to say when it comes to the determination of guilt of the offender after the local courts have given the final decision.

4. Department of Agriculture and Commerce - RAYAL ALJMAN, Commissioner.

Aside from the offices of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, the Bureaus of Agricultural Adminis-

tration, Plant and Animal Industry, Lands, Forestry and Fishery, Commerce and Industry, Mines, and the Weather Bureau are under said Department. The Bureau of Agricultural Administration is in charge of all cotton plantations in BATANGAS, CENTRAL LUZON and NEGROS. This Bureau is under the supervision of Japanese Experts, who urge the people to plant cotton. The "Deris" root is also required by the Japanese Military Administration to be planted as fertilizer.

5. Department of Education, Health & Public Welfare - CLARO M. REUTO, Commissioner.

The Bureau of Private Education, the Bureau of Physical Education, the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Public Welfare, the University of the Philippines (The University of the Philippines has opened classes already excepting the College of Law), the National Library, the Institute of National Language, and the Philippine General Hospital are under this Department. This Department has already authorized in MANILA more than 12 private schools to open their classes. The University of the Philippines, when it comes to technical sciences like medicine, engineering, nursing, agriculture, pharmacy and fishery, has been authorized to hold classes on such sciences. Sto. Tomas University, the Philippine Women's University, the Centro Escolar University and the Instituto de Mujeres have also been authorized to open. Most of the elementary schools outside MANILA and within the control and influence of the Philippine Executive Commission have been opened. In the elementary classes, the same books are being used, only the pictures of our Pro-American Leaders like President Quezon, Vice President Osmeña, Gen. Roxas and others are being covered and anything Pro-American or anything relating to American culture, music, great heroes and patriots, etc. are also covered so that only the faces of Gen. Aguinaldo, Mabini and Rizal have been left untempered. In the primary grades, they are teaching Tagalog and Nippongo and a teacher, before being taken in, must know Nippongo. Patriotic songs, either American or Filipino, sang by the primary pupils in their morning exercises before the start of classes have been changed to Japanese hymns and music. In the elementary grades, many cultural books have been burned and substituted with Japanese History. The Nippongo Classes are opened free of charge. All government employees are required to attend Nippongo classes either in the YMCA or in the Kamain Resaraku-Sho (Liaison & Public Assistance Service) at the City Hall. Those seniors in the colleges of medicine, pharmacy, engineering and agriculture have been graduated and given government examination, but they are required to pass the Nippongo classes before diplomas are issued to them. The rest of the Bureaus and Offices under this Department have the same functions under our Commonwealth Government. The Bureau of Physical Education requires every government employee to attend calisthenics (Shiko Taiko) for at least an hour depending on the arrangement made by the local Bureau Chief, but generally they have their exercise at 12:00 o'clock noon. Each Bureau under the Department is required to form teams like basketball, volleyball, softball, bowling, Badminton, ping-pong and other like teams, the main purpose of which is to give the employees physical training which they term SPIRITUAL REVIVIFICATION and REORIENTATION.

6. DEPARTMENT of Public Works and Communications - QUIN-TIN PAREDES, Commissioner.

Under this Department are the Bureau of Public Works, the Bureau of Communications, the Bureau of Transportation, and the Bureau of Public Utilities. This Department, altho its activities are limited within the occupied territories where peace and order is declared, is receiving material aid from the Engineering Corps of the Japanese Imperial Forces. In fact, the Japanese Military Administration is the one responsible for the construction or reconstruction of bridges, roads and railroads that had been destroyed by the retreating USARF or the guerrilla units now in LUSON. All road constructions that were left unfinished before the declaration of War had been stopped and in places where the Executive Commission or the Japanese Military Administration has not maintained peace and order, means of transportation and communication have not improved. The maintenance of national highways is being undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works. The Bureau of Communications, formerly the Bureau of Posts, is functioning within MANILA, BATAVIA, LAGUNA, LUCENA (CAYABAS), BULACAN, CATAWATUAN (N.E.), and some towns in PAMPANGA, but it must be understood that the letters are being censored, and in MANILA alone if a letter is sent to somebody within the City, it will arrive after the third day opened and sealed with word "O.K." by the Japanese Censorship Bureau. From MANILA to LUCENA a letter will arrive after two weeks so that sending letters by mail is not popular with the civilians. The rate of the postage stamps is the same, and the two-centavo Rizal postage stamps are being used, only the name "COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES" is blotted out with black indelible ink. No postage stamps higher in denomination than the Rizal, especially with the pictures of Americans, are being used. On the anniversary of the fall of BATAVIA on 9 April '42, BATAVIA "Fall" stamps of .02 and .05 centavos were issued.

Bureau of Transportation - The Bureau of Transportation is a new Bureau with a shipping division, navigation division, division of hull and boilers, marine construction and repair division, division of motor vehicles, and division of transportation utilities. The most common transportation in LUSON is the railroad, altho there are small groups of tracks with special permits from the said Bureau. Passengers prefer the train. The most popular means of transportation within MANILA and suburbs are the caretelas, calesas, street cars and bicycles. At present, there is the City Bus, whose buses ply between Cavendish, formerly Quezon City, and Pasay, but due to the limited number of trucks, the buses are always crowded with passengers. The City Bus has women conductresses. The fare is P0.05. The caretela charges a fare of P0.10, the street car, P0.05, but no transfer is allowed. Bicycles must have permits with numbers. The fare for calesa is P0.30 and there are few autocalezas operating from plaza Goite to Libertad, Pasay, which charge a fare of P0.20. There are also "DOKARS" or the improved style of caretelas which are usually privately owned vehicles. There are also tricycles which are being propelled by treadles with a capacity of 2 passengers each in front or by the sides. The fare depends on the distance and time it is utilized. Usually, this

could be found on the Boulevards for sports only. The south bound trains from MANILA to LUCENA have 4 trips, 2 north bound and 2 south bound. The same is true for BATANGAS. The fare from MANILA to LUCENA is P2.70 and the ticket is good for 3 days. There is no first class so that one can ride in any of the coaches. The first class coaches are most of the time occupied by the Japanese soldiers. There is no baggage car so that passengers have to bring along with them their baggages which are rendered ready for inspection by the MP. MANILA-BATANGAS train has a direct route so that no transfer is allowed. The locomotive is fed with wood as no coal is available. The BIGOL-MANILA route is also opened and there are regular trains, but due to the guerrilla activities between Zamboanga Norte and Tayabas, the passengers are very few. The Manila north bound train could reach as far as Zamboanga, La Union. Usually, the trips are being delayed because of the activities of our friendly troops. In the southern areas, the Banzai Transportation, owned by Rafael Pilar, is operating via BATANGAS and then from LUCENA back to MANILA. The fare is P2.00. The trucks are already charcoal fed. In the north, the operators are the former Raymundo Transportation but the trucks are controlled by the Japs. There are still several private cars but owned only by those who are exceptionally strong with the Japanese Military Administration and who could pay P2,500 for permit alone, plus other expenses. High ranking officials are furnished by the government with private cars, but they are fed already with charcoal.

Shipping Division - The Shipping Division has been formed to take charge of the different Filipino and Japanese Shipping Associations. Among the Filipino Shipping Associations now doing business is the one managed by Sergio Gomez, Jr. who takes charge of passengers who would like to return to the Visayan Islands or go back to MANILA. Owners of sailboats and motorboats are required to be members of the associations in order that when their boats are intercepted by the Japanese patrol boats, they would not be molested. Usually, the permit from the Japanese Imperial Navy is one year. The ports opened for docking are BAHAN (BATANGAS), LUCENA and ALONEROS (TAYABAS) and MANILA. The "battis" particularly call at BAHAN and are the ones taking the place of inter-island shipping. They even go as far as Northern Luzon and to the South as far as NEGROS, ILOILO and CEBU. Visayan boats with the type of "Bassigan" are condemned in LUZON because the Japanese authorities are highly suspicious of the presence of these "Bassigan" boats if ever they docked at LUCENA or BAHAN.

Bureau of Public Utilities - The Bureau of Public Utilities functions the same as the old section in the Bureau of Public Works under the Commonwealth Government.

7. Supreme Court -

The Supreme Court functions independently of the Philippine Executive Commission. It is only responsible to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces. They still follow the old rules of court promulgated by the said Court under the Commonwealth Government in so far as they are consistent with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Japanese Military Administration.

3. Central Administration Organization -

(a) Members:

1. JORGE B. VARGAS, Chairman, Executive Commission.
2. BENIGNO S. AQUINO, Director-General KALIBAPI.
3. JOSE P. LAUREL, Commissioner of the Interior.
4. RUFINO LUNA, Director of Local Gov't.

(b) Nature and Function -

It acts as a liaison between the Japanese Military Administration and the Executive Commission.

4. Reaction of the People towards this Government.

(a) In MANILA - They take it as a matter of course, but at heart,

they look upon it as a sort of a farcical and ludicrous show, convinced as they are that American aid will surely come and that the Commonwealth will soon be here again.

The people understand that without a constituted civil government established to maintain peace and order, the Japanese Military Administration or the Invading Japanese Forces might have their own way of governing the civilians and this explains to their willingness to cooperate with the Philippine Executive Commission. Actually, this government has no drastic changes even as to the Puppet Commissioners who were appointed by the Japanese and they are looked upon as the duly constituted leaders of our people.

The only complaint so far that could be heard among the greater bulk of the civilian population is that more red tape and nepotism could be traced from these commissioners. In the Department of the Interior alone, all Laurel's men could be found. Same is true with the Department of Public Works and Communication under Quintin Paredes. The City Government in the City Hall is being flocked by Quintin's men altho they always warn their former political friends that the Japs would not allow nepotism and that those who have no civil service eligibility cannot be taken in the service. To some extent, these men might be justified in taking in their most trusted men because they are more cautious and they understand the seriousness of taking in men who are not loyal to them or men whom they could not trust. There are also comments from impartial observers that these Puppet government officials have played too much politics already that there are secret forces in LUZON ready to liquidate these people as soon as they are given opportunity. There are also groups of Filipinos who believe that these puppet government officials are justified in befriending the Japanese Invading Forces so that the civilian population may not suffer from the brutalities that might be or could have been committed by the Japanese soldiers. They have but contempt and prejudices against these puppet officials for the reason that these men have been in the reign of government for quite a long time even under the American administration and again in the Japanese Military Administration. So they figure out that when the Americans come back, the same people who became puppets to the Japanese Government would still be the same leaders after the war or when we have our independence.

(b) In the provinces - Same feeling as in MANILA.

5. The City Government -

1. Nature and Composition -

(a) City Officials:

1. LEON G. GUINTO, Mayor
2. C. MORI, Adviser
3. JOSE FIGUERAS, Assistant Mayor

- ✓ 4. PACIFICO ALVARO, Secretary to the Mayor
- ✓ 5. VICTOR ALFONSO, City Treasurer ✓
- ✓ 6. JULIO FRANCA, City Assessor
- ✓ 7. ALEJO MABANAG, City Fiscal
- ✓ 8. MARIANO C. ICASIANO, City Health Officer ✓
- ✓ 9. ALEJO AQUINO, City Engineer and Architect.
- ✓ 10. JACINTO LORENZO, Fire Brigade Commander ✓
- ✓ 11. MEXERIANO ROJAS, City Auditor
- ✓ 12. ANTONIO C. TORRES, Metropolitan Constabulary Commander ✓
- ✓ 13. CECILIO PUTONG, Superintendent of City Schools
- ✓ 14. FERNANDO MANDANAS, Editor, The City Gazette
- ✓ 15. C. SUZUMOTO, Manager, City Bus Service
- ✓ 16. TADIRO HAYASAKI, Manager, City Cooperative Center

(b) City Board Members;

- ✓ 1. LEON G. GUINYO, Chairman
- ✓ 2. JOSE FIGUERAS ✓
- ✓ 3. VICTOR ALFONSO
- ✓ 4. JULIO FRANCA
- ✓ 5. ALEJO MABANAG
- ✓ 6. MARIANO C. ICASIANO ✓
- ✓ 7. ALEJO AQUINO
- ✓ 8. JACINTO LORENZO
- ✓ 9. FRANCISCO BENTEZ
- ✓ 10. TORIBIO TEODORO
- ✓ 11. VALERIANO FUGOSO ✓
- ✓ 12. VALERIAN APABLE ✓
- ✓ 13. JOSE TOPACIO NUENO ✓

(c) District Chiefs;

- ✓ 1. ANTONINO PAJARO, Technical Assistant, Supervisor of District and Neighborhood Associations.
- ✓ 2. EUSTAQUIO BALAGTAS, District of Bagumbayan - Port Area, Intramuros, Ermita & Malate.
- ✓ 3. ROBERTO TEODORO, District of Bagumbayan - Paco, Pandacan and Santa Ana.
- ✓ 4. ARTURO GONZALEZ, District of Bagumbayan - Tondo, Binondo and San Nicolas.
- ✓ 5. EUSTACIO CRISOSTOM, District of Bagumbayan - Sampaloc, Sta. Cruz, Quiapo and San Miguel.
- ✓ 6. GREGORIO FELICE, District of Balintawak - San Francisco del Monte, Galas and La Loma.
- ✓ 7. FLORENCIO Z. CRUZ, District of Diliman - Diliman Proper, Cubao and University Districts.
- ✓ 8. CORNELIO CORDERO, District of Caloocan - Caloocan
- ✓ 9. JOSE S. EUSTACIO, District of San Juan - San Juan.
- ✓ 10. PEDRO P. CRUZ, District of Mandaluyong - Mandaluyong
- ✓ 11. JOSE D. VILLENA, District of Makati - Makati
- ✓ 12. ENRIQUE T. MAMALOTO, District of Pasay - Pasay
- ✓ 13. JUAN GABRIEL, District of Parañaque - Parañaque.

The City of Manila with its incorporated territories has been divided into 12 districts for purposes of administration.

Duties of the District Chiefs: - The functions of the District Chiefs are supposed to be limited to the welfare of the citizens within their respective districts. They appoint presidents of the Neighborhood Associations and in turn these presidents appoint neighborhood leaders. The price commodities supposed to be distributed by the FRINGO come from the District Chief, then to the District Association President, then to the Neighborhood Association Leader, then to the consumers. The Retailers Association has under it the District Association Distributor or authorized retailer where

these prime commodities could be secured, but lately, the distribution of commodities like lard, soap, matches, etc. come from the Neighborhood leaders. There is also a move to have the rice distribution made thru the Neighborhood Association. The latest Executive Order promulgated by the Executive Commission was regarding the rationing of clothes which must come also thru Neighborhood leaders. The authorized retailers, the Neighborhood leaders and distributors are sometimes arrested and brought to Fort Santiago for trying to accumulate the ration of rice or cigarettes that the members of the local Neighborhood Associations failed to get and for trying to take advantage of the cheap price of the commodities and to resell them to the public at maximum gain. Every month there is a census on population in MANILA and this is done thru the Neighborhood Association.

(d) City Officials -

1. How appointed - They are appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Commission with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces.
2. Tenure of Office - They hold office during good behavior or until such time as they are removed.

(e) City Board -

1. Nature - It is advisory only in character. The legislative functions have been transferred to the City Mayor

(f) Duties and Functions of the Mayor - The duties and functions of the Mayor are practically the same as those performed by the Mayor of the City of Manila under the Commonwealth Regime, except that the legislative functions are now vested in him.

2. Reaction of the City Residents -

They take it as a matter of course, but at heart they look upon it as a sort of a farcical and ludicrous show, convinced as they are that American aid will surely come and that the Commonwealth Govt will soon be here again.

c. Other Chartered Cities -

1. Government Functionaries -

- (a) The City Mayor - Appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Commission with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines. He holds office during good behavior or until such time as he is removed.
- (b) The Assistant City Mayor - His appointment and tenure of office are the same as those of the City Mayor.
- (c) The City Council - The appointment of the members and their tenure of office are the same as those of the members of the City Council of Manila.

2. Cities Created -

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| ✓(1) Baguio | - - - - - | Nicasio Valderrosa, Mayor | " |
| ✓(2) Ilocos | - - - - - | Yicento Ybiernas, | " |
| ✓(3) Cebu | - - - - - | Juan Zamora | " |
| ✓(4) San Pablo | - - - - - | Manuel Quisumbing, | " |
| ✓(5) Cavite | - - - - - | Justiniano Montano, | " |
| ✓(6) Bacolod | - - - - - | Alfredo Yulo, | " |
| ✓(7) Davao | - - - - - | Alfonso Ochoa, | " |

d. Provinces -

1. Provincial Chief Executives are now appointive, the appointment being made by the Chairman of the Executive Commission with the approval and consent of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces.

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2. Members of the Provincial Boards are also made appointive and the boards converted into mere advisory bodies, their legislative powers now vested in the Provincial Governors.

3. Provincial Governors under Japanese Administration

- (1) Abra - - - - Juan Brillantes ✓
- (2) Agusan - - - - Agustin Casañas ✓
- (3) Albay - - - - Mariano Loozin ✓
- (4) Antique - - - - Tobias Forner ✓
- (5) Batana - - - - Jason D. Salonga ✓
- (6) Batangas - - - - Maximo Malvar ✓
- (7) Bohol - - - - Agapito Montañez ✓
- (8) Bukidnon - - - - Antonio Robina ✓
- (9) Bulacan - - - - Emilio Bustia ✓
- (10) Cagayan - - - - Nicamor Carag ✓
- (11) Cam. Norte - - - - Carlos Ascutin ✓
- (12) Cam. Sur - - - - Andres Hernandez ✓
- (13) Capiz - - - - -
- (14) Cavite - - - - Luis Y. Ferrer ✓
- (15) Cebu - - - - Jose Delgado ✓
- (16) Cotabato - - - - Alfonso A. Pablo ✓
- (17) Davao - - - - Romaldo C. Quimco ✓
- (18) Ilocos Norte - - - - Emilio Medina ✓
- (19) Ilocos Sur - - - - Alejandro Quirolgico ✓
- (20) Iloilo - - - - Fernan Caran ✓
- (21) Isabela - - - - Lino Castillejos ✓
- (22) Laguna - - - - Jesus Bautista ✓
- (23) Lanao - - - - Ciriano B. Raval ✓
- (24) La Union - - - - Benifacio Tadiar ✓
- (25) Leyte - - - - Mammel Martinez ✓
- (26) Masbate - - - - Pio V. Corous ✓
- (27) Mindoro - - - - Felipe Abeleda ✓
- (28) Mis. Occ. - - - - Porfirio Villarín ✓
- (29) Mis. Gr. - - - - Jose Artadi ✓
- (30) Mt. Prov. - - - - Hilary P. Clapp ✓
- (31) Negros Occ. - - - - Antonio Lizares ✓
- (32) Negros Or. - - - - Guillermo Z. Villanueva ✓
- (33) Nueva Ecija - - - - Jose Ables, Jr. ✓
- (34) Nueva Vizcaya - - - - Desetrio Quirino ✓
- (35) Palawan - - - - Patricio Fernandez ✓
- (36) Pangasinan - - - - Eligio Lapan ✓
- (37) Pangasinan - - - - Santiago U. Estrada ✓
- (38) Rizal - - - - Tomas Molina ✓
- (39) Samar - - - - Cayetano S. Lucero ✓
- (40) Sorsogon - - - - Silverio Garcia ✓
- (41) Sulu - - - - Ombra Amilbanga ✓
- (42) Surigao - - - - Fernando Silvana ✓
- (43) Tarlac - - - - Sergio Aquino L. ✓
- (44) Tayabas - - - - Natalio Bariquez ✓
- (45) Zambales - - - - Francisco Mantec ✓
- (46) Zamboanga - - - - Agustin Alvarez ✓

Note: Report received on 12 June '43 states that ex-representative Adolfo Sañer is slated for Provincial Governor of CAPIZ.

4. Towns under Japanese Control -

Mayors and Municipal Councils have been made appointive, the latter converted into mere advisory bodies. The Mayors now exercise legislative powers.

B. Pronouncement of the Japanese on Philippine Independence -

1. Independence pledge -

"At the 81st session of the Imperial Diet, I reiterated, in the name

of the Imperial Japanese Government, the formal declaration, that should the Philippines continue to render further tangible evidence of cooperation, Japan would gladly grant her the honor of Independence in the shortest possible time". (Underlining ours). This is the pledge made by Premier General HIDEKI TOJO of Japan in the course of his speech at the Luneta on May 8, 1943.

2. Reaction of the Filipino Leaders, of the people - With the exception of a few, they do not feel enthusiastic about the pledge because they know it is simply a part of a farce being staged by the Japanese and because the grant of independence is uncertain.
3. Reaction and attitude of the people in general.
 - a. In Manila - They take it as a matter of course, but at heart, they look upon it as a sort of a farcical and ludicrous show, convinced as they are that American aid will surely come and that the Commonwealth Gov't will soon be here again.
 - b. In the Provinces - Same feeling as in Manila.

II

PLANS, POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE FILIPINO POLITICAL LEADERS

A. Active participation in Gov't Affairs -

A glance at the composition of the Executive Commission and the Council of State will tell us that the Filipino political leaders are actively participating in Gov't affairs. ~~None have it that they are doing this~~ so as to show their cooperation to the Japanese. Reliable reports, however, are to the effect that, with the exception of two or three, they take part in Gov't affairs with the end in view to please the Japanese and to protect civilian population.

All Government officials and employees, Neighborhood Associations, the members of the KALIBAPI and other semi-government institutions are required to participate in parades on official holidays declared by the Japanese Military Administration. To government employees who do not participate in the parade and who fail to submit a satisfactory explanation for such non-participation, the threat is removal from the service. They would be considered absent on the day of the parade and they cannot receive their salary for that day.

B. Frequency of Receptions and "entertainments Given the Japanese -

The Commissioners frequently give banquets in honor of the Japs high ranking officers, to mention the arrival of Premier Gen. TOJO, the arrival of Greater East Asia Minister AOKI, Col. SAITO and many others.

1. Prime Object - The prime object is to show to the Japanese high ranking officers that we Filipinos are cooperating whole-heartedly in the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

C. Attitude of the Filipino leaders towards:

1. The Japanese - Apparently cordial and friendly.
2. The people - Cordial and sympathetic.

D. Attitude of the Japanese towards:

1. The Filipino Leaders) from all or outside appearances
2. The people) they are cordial and friendly.

E. Attitude of the People towards:

1. The Filipino Leaders - There is a subterranean feeling of hate and dissatisfaction among the people.
2. The Japanese - Also a subterranean feeling of hate but of a much higher degree, and, whether they like it or not, they have to have it only in their hearts lest the slightest utterance thereof will betray them.

- F. Degree of Loyalty towards the former regime on the part of:
1. The Filipino Leaders)- With the exception of an insignificant few
 2. The People) who have been misled by the Japanese propa-
ganda, our leaders and our people still re-
main loyal to the former regime.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

1. COMMERCE.

A. Banking -

1. Banks authorized by the Japanese to open and do business.

(a) In Manila -

- (1) The Philippine National Bank
- (2) Bank of Taiwan
- (3) The Yokohama Specie Bank
- (4) The Bank of Commerce
- (5) Bank of the Philippine Islands
- (6) Postal Savings Bank

- (aa) Authorized capital of each
- (bb) Subscribed capital of each
- (cc) Number of depositors in each
- (dd) Total amount of deposits in each

Note: Data unavailable for the present.

(ae) Rates of interest:

1. General Banks -

- a. Time deposit of the general public - increased from 2% to 3% per annum.
- b. Special current accounts and deposits at call of the general public - increased from 1% to 2% per annum.

2. The Southern Development Bank -

- a. Time deposit - raised to 3.5% per annum.
- b. Deposit at call of the general banks - raised to 2.5% per annum.

(b) In the Provinces:

(1) Bacolod

(aa) Philippine National Bank (Taiwan)

Transactions - Deposits & withdrawals, and redemption of emergency notes with alleged "genuine" bills.

(2) Iloilo

(aa) Philippine National Bank

(bb) Bank of Philippine Islands

Transactions - Deposits & withdrawals, and redemption of emergency notes with alleged "genuine" bills.

(3) Cebu

(aa) Philippine National Bank

(bb) Bank of Philippine Islands

Transactions - Deposits & withdrawals, and redemption of emergency notes with alleged "genuine" bills.

(4) Malolos, Bulacan

(aa) Philippine National Bank (Branch)

Transactions -

1. Deposits

2. Withdrawals not to exceed ₱50.00 for a married couple and ₱30.00 for single.

(c) Miscellaneous -

Purpose of the redemption of emergency notes -

It is obvious that the idea behind the redemption are to

put out of circulation the emergency notes and to attract people to the Japanese occupied areas.

B. Monetary Systems -

1. Systems adapted - There appears to be no innovations.

2. Circulation in circulation -

(a) The Philippine National Currency notes & coins.

Japanese are hoarding them and sending them to Japan.

(b) Japanese war notes -

(1) Place of printing - Carmelo and Bamermann printing press on Macaranga St.

(2) Estimated total amount issued by the Japanese - No data available.

*See notes
page 10
about*

C. Taxes and Revenues -

1. Sources -

(a) Luxury tax on toilet articles, bars and night clubs, theatrical shows, vaudeville shows; actress and actors; food in excess of P1.50 for every individual is taxed 20%, etc., "everything is taxed, except the right to breathe."

2. Estimated annual gross income -

No data available

3. Estimated annual net income -

No data available

4. Legislation:

(a) Executive Order No. 71 - This imposes residence taxes on individuals and corporations. Every inhabitant of the Philippines over 18 years of age, who has been regularly employed on a wage or salary basis for at least one calendar month during any one calendar year at the rate of P15.00 a month, or who is engaged in business occupation, or who owns real property with an aggregate assessed value of P1,000.00 or more or whose gross income during the preceding calendar year amounted to P500 or more shall pay an annual residence tax of P1.00 and an additional tax which in no case shall exceed P1,000.00 in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) For every P2,500 worth of real property - P1.00.

(2) For every P500 of gross income derived by such person from his business, profession or occupation in the Philippines during the preceding year - P1.00.

In the case of husbands and wives the additional tax here-in imposed shall be based on the total property owned by them or upon the total gross income derived by them.

(3) Every corporation no matter how created or organized whether domestic or resident foreign engaged or doing business in the Philippines shall pay an annual residence tax of P10.00 and an annual additional tax, which in no case, shall exceed P2,000 in accordance with the following schedule:-

For every P2,500 worth of real property in the Philippines owned by it during the preceding year, the valuation to be based on the assessment rolls of the municipality where the real property is situated - P1.00.

For every P500 of gross income derived by it from its business during the preceding year - P1.00.

Exemptions to this rule: The following shall not be taxed under this order:-

(aa) The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Imperial Forces and members of his staff.

(ab) Commissioned officers of the Imperial Army and Navy.

(ac) Enlisted soldiers, sailors and marines of the Imperial Army and Navy.

(ad) Officers and employees in the service of the Army

- and Navy who have come to the Philippines under orders of the Imperial Japanese Government.
- (ee) Transient visitors when their stay in the Philippines does not exceed two months.
 - (ff) Imbeciles and insane persons.
 - (gg) Those serving sentence of more than one year in Public Prison.

D. Loans and Securities -

1. Institutions and establishments authorized by the Japanese to do business (Building and Loan Associations, etc)
 - (a) Authorized Capital of each
 - (b) Subscribed " " "
 - (c) Nature and kind of transactions already made
 - (d) Total amount involved

Note: - No data available

E. Insurance -

1. Foreign -
 - (a) Mitsui Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
 - (b) Mitsubishi and Sumitomo Assurance Co.

Note: No other data available.

2. Domestic -
 - (a) Insular Life Assurance Co.

Note: - No other data available.

F. Prices -

1. Control of - Controlled by the Japanese Military Administration through the Japanese Control Board. In spite of the control, however, prices have been rising by leaps and bounds.

G. Retail Trade -

1. Control of - 70% is controlled by Filipinos through their organization known as the Philippine Retailers Association. 30% is controlled by the Chinese followers of Manchukuo puppet president Wang Ching Wei. They exercise this control through their organization known as the Philippine Chinese Retailers Association. There is no available data as to the amount of retail trade.

H. General Business Trends and Needs -

1. Picking up or declining - Business does not only have the tendency to go down, but it has been gradually declining. This is due to lack of prime commodities which are mostly consumed by the Japanese Imperial Forces.

II. INDUSTRY

A. Shipping -

1. Domestic -

- (a) Approximate number of Japanese and Japanese controlled vessels engaged in inter-island shipping - Between twelve (12) and fifteen (15).
- (b) Approximate number of other surface water crafts used for the same purpose. - No available data. However, it is believed that they are utilizing "batils" and "paracs".
- (c) Nature and kind of cargoes shipped - Rice, sugar, copra, corn, machineries, etc.
 - (1) Amount in kilos, tons, etc.
No complete data available
 - (2) Approximate values, if possible.
No data available.
- (d) Ports of Call - Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Davao, Bacolod, Capiz.

2. Foreign -

- (a) Approximate number of foreign vessels stopping at Philippine ports of call - No data available.

3. Shipbuilding - No data available.

B. Mining -

1. Mines in Operation -

- (a) San Benigno Copper Mines - Antique
- (b) Masbate Copper and Manganese Mines - Masbate
- (c) Philippine Iron Mines - Comarines
- (d) Gold Mines - Aroroy, Masbate
- (e) Consolidated Mines Zinc Mines
Mineral - Chromium *good - hope they submit our distinctive part makes
and for more in full details of class*
- (f) Benguet Consolidated - Mt. Province
Mineral - Gold

Note: - Latest report states that the Japanese stopped mining operations in Masbate and that they brought the mining equipments and tools to Antique.

C. Cotton -

1. Regions where produced -

- (a) At the Mababacot Sugar Central in Pampanga
- (b) Calamba Sugar Estate - Laguna
- (c) Malbar, Buman, and Lupa - Batangas
- (d) Barrio Masaya, Calawang, Laguna

2. Estimated annual production in kilos or bales in each region - No data available.

3. 1942 harvest in Luzon -

"Nearly 3,000,000 kilos of seed cotton were harvested in Luzon in 1942 out of the 9,368 hectares allotted to this crop. This rich harvest assures the Philippines a supply of cotton goods which will be sold at controlled prices." (Penny Show-No, April 17, 1943)

D. Sugar - No available data for the present.

E. Rice -

1. Regions where produced - No available data

2. ~~Rice~~ seized by the Japanese -

- (a) Places of deposit - All Government bodegas in the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pampanga and Bulacan. In Manila, rice is deposited in the "Metric" bodegas on Evangelista St.

F. Hemp -

No available data except that the rope factory of Hiralde & Co. is functioning in Manila. Hemp brought here comes from Davao and the Bicol provinces.

G. Tobacco -

1. Regions where produced -

In the Cagayan Valley - Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela and Cagayan.

2. Annual production has been reduced from 50% to 70%.

H. Fishing -

1. Fishponds seized by the Japanese -

All fishponds have been placed under Japanese Control. All fishpond owners are allowed only to sell their fish through the Japanese Fishing Association and no owners are allowed to get for their personal consumption without the permission of the Japanese Military authorities.

I. Livestock -

The Japanese Imperial Army controls the disposition of all cattle, hogs, and carabaos. 90% of all cattle, hogs, and carabaos sold in Manila are being consumed by Japanese Army and Navy. There are times in Manila when there is only one hog for sale to the general public at the rate of P2.00 to P2.50 a kilo.

EDUCATION & RELIGION

I. EDUCATION

A. Plans, Policies and Activities of the Japanese regarding Education.

1. Opening of schools, colleges, and Universities -

(a) In Manila -

(1) Elementary Schools

(2) High Schools

(3) Colleges -

La Salle and Instituto de Mujeres

(4) Universities -

University of the Philippines, University of Santo Tomas, Centro Escolar University, and Philippine Women's University.

(5) Enrollment -

Very few school children, pupils and students have enrolled. There is no public clamor for the opening of institutions of learning.

(6) Curriculum - The languages taught are Tagalog, Nippongo and very little English.

(b) In the Provinces -

(1) Some elementary schools have been opened, but like in Manila, there is no enthusiastic response on the part of the people. The thought of learning Nippongo has an obsession in their hearts.

(2) Curriculum - Same as in (6) above.

2. Sending of Filipino pensionados to Japan -

(a) Purpose of the Japanese -

According to the Japanese, the pensionados will be trained in the art of self-government, which will be patterned from the Japanese Imperial Government, and to be the future leaders of this country. Reports, however, are to the effect that the idea behind the sending of pensionados to Japan, especially the first batch which is composed of sons of political leaders, is to keep them as hostages in Japan in case our political leaders commit acts unsavory to the Japanese.

3. Miscellany -

(a) Reports state that in schools opened, the Japanese instruct and compel school children to burn and destroy books where pictures of American heroes and president Quezon appear. American flags are also burned and others are used as rags to clean the floors and rooms of schools. Still others are used as wrappers.

(b) Gov't employees are required to attend a class in Nippongo free of charge.

B. Attitude of -

1. The Filipino Leaders -

They appear to indorse the plans, policies and activities of the Japanese on education.

2. The people -

The people look with indifference upon the plans, etc.

II. RELIGION

A. Plans, Policies and Activities of the Japanese regarding Religion.

1. Creation of the Bureau of Religious Affairs -

This Bureau is directly under the Department of Interior. It is in charge of the different religious sects and orders in the Philippines. The adjustment to the school curriculum regarding the teach-

ing of religion falls under this Bureau.

3. Catholicism -

(a) What have the Japanese done so far for the furtherance of this religious sect?

(1) Sending of Japanese Catholic Missionaries to Manila and the provinces.

(2) Prime purpose of the Japanese -

The Japanese tell the Catholic population that the sending of Japanese priests and missionaries is to help further the cause of Catholicism. This does not appear to be the case, however, as shown by the fact that in their sermons, they plead to the people that they (people) should appeal to the officers and men of the guerrilla forces to surrender to the Japanese because the Americans have no more chance of coming back to the Philippines. Local priests and protestant pastors are also told to say the same in their sermons.

3. Protestantism -

(a) What have the Japanese done so far for the furtherance of this sect?

(1) Sending of Japanese protestant missionaries to Manila and the Provinces.

(2) Prime purpose of the Japanese -

(See (2) above)

4. Other Religious Sects -

Under the same circumstances as Catholicism and Protestantism.

B. Attitude of:

1. The Church of each Sect toward A. above -

2. The people towards A. above -

The churches and the people receive the idea with approval in so far as the advancement of the churches is concerned, that is, in their propagation.

SOCIAL

A. Liberalization of the Divorce Law (Executive Order No. 141)

1. Significant features -

"Sec. 2 Grounds for divorce - A civil action for divorce may be brought by either spouse in a proper court of justice on any of the following grounds:

1. Adultery on the part of the wife or concubinage on the part of the husband committed under any of the forms described in the Revised Penal Code.

2. Attempt by the spouse against the life of the other.

3. A second or subsequent marriage contracted by either spouse before the former marriage has been legally dissolved.

4. Loathsome contagious disease contracted by either spouse.

5. Incurable insanity which has reached such a stage that the intellectual community between the spouses has ceased.

6. Impotency on the part of either spouse.

7. Criminal conviction of either spouse of a crime in which the minimum penalty imposed is not less than six years imprisonment.

8. Repeated bodily violence by one against the other to such an extent that the spouses cannot continue living together without endangering the lives of both or of either of them.

9. Intentional or unjustified desertion continuously for at least one year prior to the filing of the action.

10. Unexplained absence from the last conjugal abode continuously for three consecutive years prior to the filing of the action.

11. Slender by deed or gross insult by one spouse against the other to such an extent as to make further living together impracticable."

A much needed reform

*Sec. 3. Who can claim divorce. The action for divorce may be filed as follows:

1. In case No. 1 of the preceding section, by the innocent spouse provided there has been no condonation or consent to the adultery or concubinage, as the case may be.
2. In cases Nos. 2, 8, 9 and 11, by the innocent spouse;
3. In case No. 3, by the spouse who has not contracted second or a subsequent marriage;
4. In case No. 4, by the spouse who has not contracted the disease;
5. In case No. 5, by the same spouse;
6. In case No. 6, by the spouse who is not impotent;
7. In case No. 7, by the spouse who has not been convicted of any crime in which the minimum penalty imposed is not less than six years imprisonment;
8. In case No. 10, by the spouse who has not absented from the conjugal abode.

*Sec. 4. Residence of petitioner. - No person shall be entitled to a divorce who has not resided in the Philippines continuously for at least a period of one year prior to the filing of the petition;

*Sec. 5. Limitation of action - An action for divorce cannot be filed except within one year from and after the date on which the plaintiff became cognizant of the cause. If the plaintiff was out of the Philippines when he became cognizant of such cause, the action must be filed within five years from and after the date when the cause occurred.

*Sec. 11. Effect of divorce - The decree of divorce shall dissolve the bonds of matrimony as well as the conjugal partnership as soon as such decree becomes final."

2. Reaction of the People -

1. In Manila -

The people in Manila have been crowding the local courts to take advantage of the new law.

2. In the Provinces -

No data available.

B. Creation of the "Kapitanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas" (Kadibant), or Association for Service to the New Philippines, the aim of which is the promotion of mental education, moral regeneration, physical invigoration, and economic prosperity of the Philippines. All political parties in Manila have been voluntarily dissolved and their respective leaders have joined the "KALIBAPI" in one capacity or another.

C. Formation of an organization called the "Neighborhood Association" whose aims among others, according to its founders, are to effect equal rationing of prime commodities among the civilian population and to foster neighborliness. Reports, however, are to the effect that the most important mission of this organization is to shadow an individual who is new in the locality in order to ascertain whether or not he is an AUSA spy.

D. Opening of more bars and night clubs, the best ones being exclusively patronized by the Japanese.

E. Houses of ill repute popped up in many sections of Manila (Proper) and vicinity.

F. Sanitary Measures -

1. Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles are required to gather the manure of the animals driven by them on the street. In view of this, they are required to carry with them containers for the purpose.
2. Passengers in streetcars (Manila) are not allowed to smoke therein and to spit on the floor. Before they get off, they are required to deposit their streetcar receipts in a receptacle provided for the purpose.

pose.

Note: These are the only data available for the present.

G. Frequency of entertainments and receptions offered the Japanese by Filipino Political Leaders.

1. Very often in Manila.

(a) Purpose - To acquire the good graces of the Japanese.

GENERAL MISCELLANY

A. Treatment of Foreigners by the Japanese -

1. Citizens or Subjects of Neutral Nations -

Like the Spaniards, Portuguese and Swiss nationals, they are considered guest residents and accorded all privileges formerly given them under our Commonwealth Government. They are never molested as long as they live up to the standard of good behavior, and can indulge in their own business transactions. They are required to register and to pay the corresponding registration fees.

2. Subjects of Nations which are allies of Japan -

They are agents of the Imperial Japanese Navy or Army in procuring needed war materials and are accorded all privileges granted to Japanese civilians. They are also required to register and to pay the corresponding registration fees.

3. Citizens or Subjects of Nations which are enemies of Japan -

They have been concentrated in the University of Sto. Tomas Buildings on España St. until recently when they were transferred to the Los Baños Agricultural School Buildings. The reason given by the Japanese for their transfer was that they could be self-supporting by planting their own vegetables for their own consumption. It appears, however, that the main purpose of the transfer was to isolate them completely for the reason that while in the Sto. Tomas University Buildings, they could easily receive foreign news broadcast brought by friends who would bring them food and laundry. Furthermore, four days before the transfer was effected, four Englishmen escaped so that the Japanese were alarmed of the situation. Inside the internment camp the internees have their own government and their amusements are softball, baseball or tennis. They are required to work in the morning, cook their own food, clean their own nipa huts or laundry their own clothes. Women have separate quarters from those of the men, but they are allowed to see and meet each other during the day. Each family is given a red band to be worn on the left arm by a member thereof who would like to go out either to work or to obtain food or clothing for his family. Internees above 60 years of age are given privilege to live outside the internment camp, but they have to report every morning in the office in charge of the internment camp and their movement is limited within a given radius. Ministers and missionaries are accorded the same privileges but they have stay in their own homes. Some of these internees would prefer to stay in the concentration camp because they are being fed and their friends could send them some money or food especially those internees who come from the provinces. They said that all their properties have been confiscated and that they do not have anything left so they prefer to stay in the internment camp and be content with the food given them. Each person in the camp is entitled to 40 centavos worth of food a meal. Their usual viand is fish, little meat and "tangoong" leaves. Those who do not eat rice have made "poto" as substitute. This news has already rendered most of them slender and sickly, but one could admire their courage and patience. They are still optimistic, looking forward to that day when America will come to liberate them.

B. Attempt to Isolate the Philippines -

Radio Receiving Sets are being reconditioned from time to time with a view to taking off the vital parts in order that the long wave could be used only so that the Filipinos will not be able to hear foreign broadcast of news covering the progress of Allied offensive in different theatres of war in Europe, in the Pacific and in China.

C. Japanese Propaganda -

1. "Hospital Ship Attacked Twice By U.S. Planes." (Tribune, May 4, 1943)
"An Italian Hospital Ship entering an Italian Port this morning revealed that it was attacked on April 29 by American bombers while enroute to Tunis and attacked again on its return trip."
2. "Japan Enjoys 2 to 1 Superiority Over U.S." (Penny Sun-Ho, May 29, '43)
"The Japanese Air Force in Southwest Pacific enjoys a superiority of two to one over the Anti-Axis Air Armada, according to recent British report from Washington. The air arm of the Mason forces has been doubled during the last five months, the report further stated."
3. "Grew Is Convinced of Japan's Invulnerability." (Penny Sun-Ho, May 29, '43)
"Reports from Lisbon recently said that Joseph Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, in a public statement said that he was convinced of the invulnerability of Japan's present position and pointed out the difficulties that Americans must undergo to fight Japan in the Orient."

D. In and Outside Manila -

1. Institute for former USAFFE men -

(a) Object -

For "spiritual and moral rejuvenation, the development of a spirit of sincere cooperation with the administration in the construction of the New Philippines as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the development among the trainees of a conscious citizenry, and the revival of ancient Filipino virtues." (Chairman Jorge B. Vargas, The Tribune, May 1, 1943).

(b) Confab of Provincial Governors, City Mayors, and Constabulary Senior Inspectors of the Visayas held in Cebu City from April 26 to 29, 1943. Commissioner Jose P. Laurel of the Department of Interior presided. Matters discussed concerned local governments, peace and order, agriculture, commerce and finance, and the organization aims and purposes of the "KALIBAPI". (The Tribune, May 1, 1943).

(c) Aguinaldo Urges Guerrilla Bands to surrender at once - He urged them "to forget their loyalty to the master of yesterday, surrender, live peacefully and prepare the way for independence." (The Tribune, May 1, 1943).

(d) Japanese Navy to train 50 Filipino Mechanics -

"The Japanese Military Administration is offering 50 scholarships to boys from 15 to 20 years of age who are to undergo training as mechanics attached to the Air Corps of the Navy, it has been announced by Kammin Hensuke Jo (Liaison and Public Assistance Service), which is in charge of receiving applications for the positions." (Tribune, May 1, 1943).

(e) Kondo made full Admiral - Tokyo, April 29, 1943 (Domei).

"The Navy Ministry announced at 4 o'clock this afternoon the promotion of Vice-Admiral Nobutake Kondo to full Admiral." (Tribune, May 1, 1943).

NOTE:

1. The foregoing are the only materials available for the present.
2. Spaces marked "No data available" and other phrases of similar import will be supplied as soon as the corresponding information are obtainable.
3. Sources of Information:
 - (a) The City Gazette (Manila) - March 16, '43 & April 1, '43.
 - (b) The Tribune.
 - (c) Penny Sun-Ho.

- (d) Informant Eduardo Alabastro.
- (e) Capt. Cesar Resales, Comb. Int. O., Luzon.

7 Obrenstein

P. ...
Maj., Inf.
Intelligence Officer

OFFICIAL:

Alfredo S. Ferrudo
ALFREDO S. FERRUDO
(Prob) 3rd. Lieut.
Comb. Int. Officer
Civil Affairs

ACZ-sc

DISTRIBUTION: -

- (1) GHQ, SWPA
- (1) Dist. Comdr., 6th MD
- (1) Ex.-O, 6th MD
- (1) CO, 7th MD
- (1) CO, 8th Dist.
- (1) Governor
- (1) OUSA
- (1) Dist. Adj., 6th MD
- (1) C-2, 61st Div.
- (1) CO, 61st Div.
- (1) File

9. Provincial Officials not covered above for the municipalities:

Name	Office	Municipalities.
Trinidad Francisco	Mayor	Agdangan.
Sisenando Villarubia	"	Lopez
* Pedro N. Dionido	"	Tagkawayan or Tagcawayan.
Pio Lagra	"	"

Note: Dionido resigned because of failing health.