

DOC. NO. 2750

IV. FOURTH PHASE

September 1944 - August 1945.

The strategic situation outside Java meanwhile had considerably changed. The break-through at Saipan had occurred and violently shook the very foundations of the Japanese defense. The TOJO cabinet was succeeded by the KOISO cabinet, which recognized that it had to face the isolation of the Southern Regions, and the necessity for the Japanese troops there to stand by themselves, and that it was more and more important to gain popular cooperation.

When the way in which TOJO's promise was going to be realized became known in August 1943, disappointment was expressed rather clearly among those prominent Indonesians, who still placed confidence in Japan's promises. The Japanese were warned that they had to accelerate satisfying nationalist aspirations in the Southern Regions if they were to retain the full cooperation from this group.

On 7 September 1944, in the Diet, Prime Minister KOISO, after having promised Korea and Formosa equality of rights enjoyed by the Japanese, made a promise of independence for the East Indies. (Exhibit No. 277).

In this speech it was not made clear exactly what region would gain independence when granted.

The promise of independence was conditioned on the people defending their own territory for the support of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The extent of this so-called independence was only defined by reference to membership in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as an application of the Hakko Ichiu ideal.

Previously, towards the end of August 1944, the 16th Army Headquarters in Java had been informed confidentially of the contents of this statement, and issued certain secret orders to various Japanese organizations. Those orders, Prosecution documents Nos. 2756 and 2757, were recovered in the building, used by the Gunseikanbu during the Japanese occupation of Batavi

The promise made on 7 September 1944 by Premier Koiso was announced in Java by the Commander-in-Chief in the following words:

"As for the nation that will be set up in the future, it will be a just and true nation that will become a link in the Greater East Asiatic Co-prosperity Sphere and has the duty to contribute in the development of Greater East Asia under the leadership of Dai Nippon.

"Therefore, if all inhabitants like to raise the standard of the nation that will be set up so that it will become one of the Greater East Asiatic nations in the true sense, then it is very necessary that they train themselves ceaselessly to become a Greater East Asiatic people until the final victory is achieved, i.e., by thoroughly convincing themselves as a Greater East Asiatic people.

"Suppose the final victory will not be won, then the construction of Greater East Asia can not be materialized, and as a matter of course, the East Indies will not get their independence.

"Therefore, all inhabitants must exert all their efforts to win the final victory in a sphere of perfect friendship between all nationalities.

"They must patiently endure all hardships and they also must remove all obstacles that might come up in the future.

"And therefore, while waiting for the arrival of the moment of that glorious independence, all the inhabitants must work hard for the continuance of this war. With such an attitude the duties for the future can be fulfilled."

The "gratitude" of the Indonesians for Koiso's promise remained the theme on which the Japanese propaganda continued to play for months to come.

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At the same time, 16th Army Headquarters were instructed to advise the Ministry of War as to what area should be declared "independent" the date on which it was to take place, and the form of the new government and state.

The Military Government of Java in reply submitted a report entitled "Gist of Measures for Guiding Independence", in which it was proposed to make Java independent first. Measures suggested to strengthen the national consciousness were the creation of the Ken Koku Gakuin (Academy for the Building of the State), and increased participation in the administration.

Only two practical steps were taken at first to carry out Koiso's promise. On 8 September 1944 the population was allowed henceforward to fly the Indonesian alongside the Japanese flag but only on certain specified holidays, subject to strict regulations as to place and size. On Government buildings of the Administration the Japanese flag only was to be flown. On that same date permission was given to sing the "Indonesia Raya"-song (Song of Great Indonesia) as the national anthem.

On 11 September 1944 the Commander-in-Chief convoked a special session of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In (Central Advisory Council), in order to answer the question of how the Indonesians could show to Japan and her army their intense gratitude for the promise of future independence, and how the will of the people "to fight to bring about the destruction of America and England could still further be enhanced."

Another extraordinary session of the Tyuwoo Sangi-In was held on 17 November 1944, and a motion was adopted to lay down a so-called "Pancha Dharma" (Five Rules for the Conduct of Life) as a "compass" for the Indonesian population.

This "Pancha Dharma" reads as follows:

"For the Indonesian people, to wit:

- "1. We, along with other nations in Greater East Asia, are in this war one in life and death with Dai Nippon, and will contribute our efforts in all sincerity because this present war stands up for justice and righteousness.

2. We found an Indonesian State that is independent, unified, sovereign, just, and prosperous and that always will value the spiritual merits of Dai-Nippon, and that will live as a true member in the family-sphere of Greater East Asia.
3. We will sincerely endeavour to achieve a glorious greatness by way of keeping up and elevating our own civilization and culture, by helping to develop the Asiatic culture and by beautifying the world's culture.
4. While maintaining strong and lasting friendly relations with the nations of Greater East Asia, we serve our country and people with all our heart and with an unwavering mind while we will always believe in God Almighty.
5. With a united and burning desire we strive for the achievement of an ever-lasting World Peace based on the family-conception of the whole mankind according to the principle of Hakko Ichiu."

On 1 December 1944 participation in the Administration was extended to the appointment of Indonesian "Huku-Syuutyokan" (Vice Governors) in several Syuu, and of more Indonesian Sanyo (Advisers) to the various Departments of the Gunseikanbu. A Sanyo-Kaigi (Board of San-yo) was established to meet regularly to advise the Gunseikanbu in the periods when the Tyuuso Sangi-In (Central Advisory Council) was not in session.

Meanwhile the propaganda service had introduced a new slogan for the "Benteng Perjuangan Jawa" (Java One Fortress). The object was to bring the population to the maximum war effort in view of the threat of an Allied landing, now openly anticipated. Air Raid Defence and Fire Brigade drills were daily routine but besides, the population was worked upon by the powerful propaganda machinery and trained in guerilla fighting. They were instructed in the methods of destroying small enemy formations with primitive weapons (bamboo spears hardened in fire) and by mass action.

During a propaganda meeting in Batavia offices of Roosevelt, Churchill and Van der Plas (a prominent Dutch administrator) were burned after having been paraded through the whole town. American, British, and Dutch flags were painted on the roads and trampled upon by processions during a propaganda demonstration. Religious propaganda urged the Mohammedans to declare Holy War on the Occidental Powers.

Three new semi-military organizations were established during this period, and the Tonari Gumi, finally, were used as a reinforcement for the Keiboodanin the defence of the village. On no occasion were these simple villagers ever told that such action on their part in war time would constitute a violation of the Rules of Land Warfare and would force the opposing party to treat them as 'franc tireurs'.

This training had an unintended result. One night in February 1945, a detachment of the Volunteer Defence Corps at Blitar (East-Java) made a surprise attack on the Japanese guarding the armory, captured the arms as well as key-points in the town, e.g., Kompei HQ, the Telegraph and Telephone Exchange, etc. Subsequently, an orgy of murder and robbery ensued, the victims being all non-Indonesians and included Japanese. In the course of the next days the movement was partly settled by compromise, partly stamped out by violence and bloodshed.

There was also increasing resistance against Japanese regulations in the economic field, especially against the delivery of agricultural produce and the recruiting of native labor.

In order to overcome this resistance, strong measures were adopted against Indonesian civilian officials who were held responsible for the poor results in recruiting. Many were dismissed and substituted by nationalist and occasionally by Islamite politicians. These new officials had come to the fore through the Java Hookoo Kai, or through the religious courses. The new arrivals in the Indonesian administrative corps were not fully competent, and they always had Japanese advisers. Approximately one-third of the corps was staffed with nationalists favourably disposed towards the Japanese. Required delivery of foodstuff and recruitment of coolies and volunteers were not achieved by many Ken.

The Japanese realized that they were increasingly dependent upon the cooperation of the people and that they would have to bear the consequences of their own propaganda.

In September 1942 already, Count Hideo Kodama, then adviser to the Commander-in-Chief of Java visited Tokyo to try to arouse interest in local views concerning the East Indies. In November 1943 Sukarno was sent to Japan and pressed Premier Tojo to grant independence, but obtained no definite answer. At the end of 1944, Hayashi, the then highest civil adviser to the Java Military Government went to Tokyo with the consent of the Commander-in-Chief in Java to try and persuade Japan to support puppet-independence for the East Indies.

A Ken Koku Gakuin (Academy for the Building of the State) was instituted on 29 April 1945 with the object of influencing the minds of the future "leaders" of the "independent" state and of imbuing them with ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere led by Japan, and with a correct conception of this leadership.

Meanwhile, Java Headquarters pressed higher authorities for a speedy solution. On 30 April 1945, a conference took place at Singapore, attended by Chiefs of General Affairs Departments of all areas under the command of the 7th Area Army, comprising Java and Sumatra and commanded by Itagaki. At this conference the Soemubutyoo of Java explained to what extent the national consciousness of the Indonesians had now been fully awakened and emphasized the fact that there was no other way to regain the confidence of the population but by carrying out the promise of independence.

Field Marshal Terauchi's Headquarters at Saigon on 15 May 1945 requested views of local Headquarters on "independence." Java promptly responded with a proposition to declare the whole of the Netherlands East Indies independent within a year. Singapore dodged the issue and said that it was not yet time to initiate independence.

Subsequently, on 26 May 1945, at the instigation of Itagaki, a meeting was called of all Chiefs of Staff at Singapore. The conference recognized that the war was turning against Japan. Java was allowed to convene a "Dokuritsu Chosa Junbi Iin" (Committee for the Study of Preparations for Independence). This committee was installed on 28 May 1945,

and took a solemn oath of loyalty to live and to die with Japan.

"Naval" territories (Borneo, the Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Isles, etc.) were not represented at this conference, and measures discussed only related to "Army" areas which narrowed down to Java. In Sumatra, political developments lagged behind that of Java, and it was not until February 1945 that a Central Advisory Council for Sumatra was installed.

The Committee for the Study of Preparations for Independence consisted of approximately 60 members, including four Chinese, one Indo-Arab and one Eurasian. A Japanese was Deputy Chairman, and seven others were "special members". The Committee had an Administrative Bureau with a Japanese Deputy Chief.

The Ordinance founding this Committee required that its findings had to be reported to the Gunseikan. Later, a new "Committee for the Preparation of Independence" would be formed. It was clearly stipulated that the "Committee for Study" was to confine itself to study and was not empowered to make any decision.

The Committee met twice, from 29 May to 2 June and from 10 to 16 July 1945. These meetings were not open to the public. Among other things, a constitution resembling that of the Philippine puppet-state was drafted.

There was disappointment when it was learned that the Committee had no power to make decisions and had to restrict itself to Java.

On 17 July 1945, the Supreme War Direction Council decided to adopt the policy of granting "independence" to the East Indies as soon as possible. (Pros. Doc. No. 2759, Court Exhibit No. ____).

This decision reached Java on 21 July 1945. According to directives from Tokyo, the territory of the new state was to comprise the whole of the Netherlands East Indies, while a "Committee for the Preparation for Independence" was to be set up in the near future.

Emphasis was laid upon the necessity for safeguarding the requirements for military operations. The Headquarters of the Southern Army at Saigon, which had submitted in June 1945 that the establishment of the puppet state should not take place before the middle of 1946, and that the abovenamed Committee should at the earliest be set up towards the

end of 1945, was ordered to work out the details.

Consequently, on 30 July 1945 at Itagaki's Headquarters in Singapore a conference was held of the Soomubutyoo (Heads of General Affairs Departments of the Gunseikanbu) of the regions concerned. At this Conference a scheme was drawn up for guiding preparations for so-called independence, wherein the date was set for the spring of 1946.

V. THE FIFTH PHASE

August-September 1945.

In the beginning of August 1945, Field Marshal Terauchi received telegraphic orders from Tokyo to hasten preparations for the Indonesian puppet-state as much as possible, and to create this state in September 1945. In pursuance of this order, on 7 August 1945 Terauchi decreed the establishment of the Dokuritsu Junbi Iin (Committee for the Preparation for Independence).

This was effected by proclamation of the same date, reading as follows:

"Proclamation of the Nanpoo-Gun (Japanese Southern Army).

"Concerning the 'Committee for the Preparation for Independence of Indonesia'.

"Based on the proclamation of the Japanese Government of 7 September last year, the Nanpoo-Gun has consistently been taking measures to guide the Indonesians. Owing to the spiritual awakening of the people up to this moment, they have all succeeded in achieving much and fast progress in their training for government and for the defence of the country with burning enthusiasm.

"In response to the activity and the wholehearted efforts of the people, the Nanpoo-Gun expresses its approval of the installation towards the middle of August of a Committee for the Preparation for Independence of Indonesia; that Committee shall accelerate all measures concerning the final preparations for the installation of the Government of an independent Indonesia.

12 o'clock, 7. VIII. 1945."

On the same day on which the proclamation of Marshal Terauchi was published in Java, the Saikoo Sikikan (Commander-in-Chief) of Java also

issued a proclamation, wherein, inter alia, it was stated:

"The desire to become an independent nation has now reached a high point and is flaring up all over Indonesia. It was in response to the expression of this desire that the Dai Nippon Teikoku solemnly promised to grant her independence, in accordance with the basic principle of the Dai Nippon Teikoku, (Japanese Empire), i.e., the ideals of Hakko Ichiu. Since that promise the whole population has exerted itself to its utmost to honour the national obligations and the stronger became their determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion, so that the foundations for their independence could be built up fully and speedily. And now, as an independent nation, constituting a link in the chain of the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, she will join and take her place in the battle-line for the common defence of Greater East Asia."

The Gunseikan, (Chief Military Government) on this occasion stated the following:

"The independence of Indonesia as a member of the Co-prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia, is based upon humanitarian principles so as to contribute in the formation of a new world order. Therefore, the lofty ideals of the Indonesians and their intense enthusiasm conform with the basic ideals of the Dai Nippon Teikoku, i.e. the spirit of Hakko Ichiu.

"A new nation will have to meet some essential requirements: it must have sufficient strength, while its administrative machinery should be organized in a smooth and simple way. Therefore, the first duty is to bring the war now being faced by the Indonesians to a successful conclusion. To this end the Indonesian nation must develop its war-potential to its full extent, and together with Dai Nippon fight unceasingly to achieve final victory in this Greater East Asia War."

A few days of silence on the subject of independence followed; Japanese propaganda continued to elaborate upon the common ties of destiny between Japan and Indonesia: "To live or die with Japan".

Meanwhile on 9 August 1945, a delegation of three leading Indonesian nationalists, including Sukarno, was flown to Terauchi's Headquarters at Saigon, and received by the Field Marshal on 11 August. They were told by the latter that it was originally intended to send the delegation to Tokyo to receive the Imperial Decree direct from the Japanese Government. On account of difficulties and dangers of communications and pressure of time, the Field Marshal had been instructed to transmit the contents of the Decree to the delegation on behalf of the Imperial Government.

The main points were:

- a. The Japanese Government had been pleased to institute a Committee for the Preparation for Independence.
- b. The territory of the New State would include the entire Netherlands East Indies.
- c. The date when independence would be proclaimed in any territory was to be determined at the discretion of the Imperial Government, as soon as preparations were completed.
- d. The independent Government would be installed first in the island where preparations had been first completed. Subsequently this Government would be gradually extended to include areas where preparations had been completed.
- e. All Japanese demands in connection with the military situation were to be complied with.
- f. Sukarno was appointed Chairman of the Committee, which further consisted of thirteen representatives from Java, three from Sumatra and five from territories under naval occupation. Those members were appointed on nomination by local Japanese military commanders.

On 14 August 1945 the newspapers in Java reported the news of Sukarno's return, and he was welcomed as the new leader of Indonesia by the Commander-

in-Chief and many of the military and Indonesian authorities. Meanwhile, the Committee members from Sumatra, Borneo, the Celebes, and Bali, whose names were now published, were flown to Java, after having received their instructions from the military or naval authorities of those areas.

Originally the first meeting of the Committee was fixed for 19 August.

On 15 August, however, members of the Committee were secretly informed of Japan's capitulation.

During the night of 16 to 17 August 1945, the Committee, augmented by nationalists and youth leaders, prominent during that period, met at the residence of the Japanese Naval Liaison Officer Maeda. Sukarno had, prior to this meeting, conferred with the Soomubutyoo (Chief General Affairs Department) and Maeda. It was decided to proclaim independence the next morning.

The constitution drafted by the Dokuritsu Chosa Junbi Iin (the Committee set up in May for the Study of Preparations for Independence) was hastily altered, and on the following morning the Independence was broadcast by Sukarno through a microphone, installed by the Japanese propaganda service on the verandah of his house.

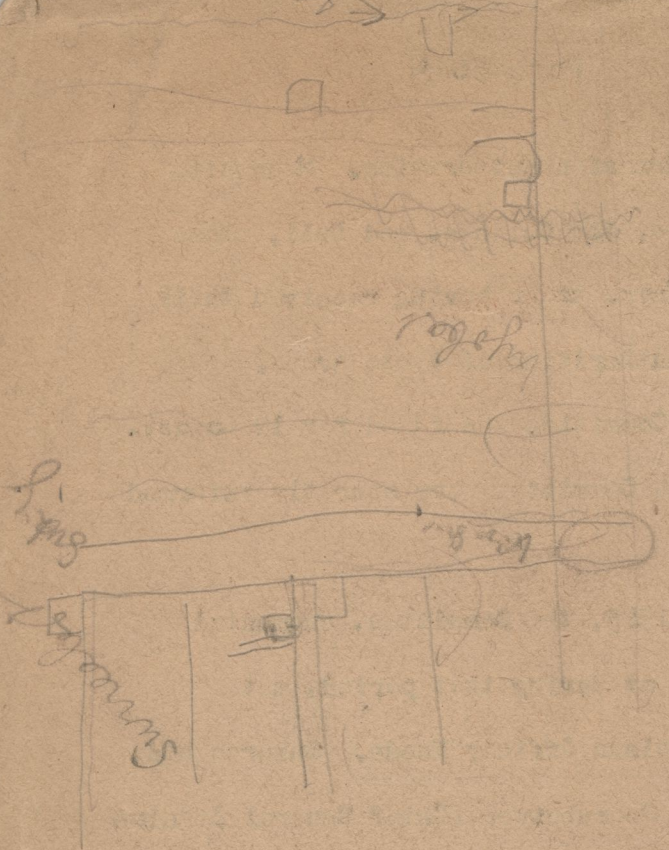
The population of Java was still uninformed, except through rumour, about the capitulation of Japan. Radio receiving sets had been unfitted to pick up foreign broadcasts, even from Tokyo. On instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, the Japanese propaganda service kept Japan's defeat secret.

The newspapers, controlled by the Japanese propaganda service, and the local broadcasting stations between 17 and 21 August 1945 made no mention of anything but the announcement of independence and the proclamation of the constitution.

On 21 August 1945, the papers published, next to the text of the Emperor's broadcast of 14 August on the surrender, a proclamation by the Commander-in-Chief of Java, containing, inter alia, the following words:

"Dai Nippon is and will always be a friend to Indonesia, immutably and forever. We never will forget our oath; united, in life and in death."

Until 21 August 1945 the Japanese authorities had kept Japan's defeat secret; this period has been called the "stolen week".



Kamban
on

"no diff - this a copy not in pay on a copy not in pay
this is a copy not in pay on a copy not in pay today"

Journal - People

60 - 30 Dute
1 Pres Dute
20 Indo elec
10 - 5/11/11

11/11/11

- ⑦ The propaganda of the surprise attack
- ⑧ the propaganda of the hatred and a revenge for Japan
- ⑨ ~~the~~ propaganda for victory
- ⑩ The many kind of propaganda for a Japanese strategy
- ⑪ The true story of a propaganda for a homeland in U. S.
- ⑫ the ^{substance} ~~true~~ of a war-propaganda and adventure
- ⑬ Propaganda's technique and ~~physical~~ ^{effect} physical effect
- ⑭ analogical propaganda for a war and peace
- ⑮ the kind of ^{the} war slogan
- ⑯ the war's title (term) and 6th, 7th rang
the each kind of the people movement

④

The war propaganda of the enemy
American

ASAHI correspondent in
N.Y. GORO NAKANO

published by New Sun Co
(SHIN TAIYO SHA)

Pub-1945
May 15

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Doc. No. 2885

WAR CRIMES DEATH VICTIMS

戦争犯罪ニ依リ死亡セル犠牲者

OF

U.S. & FILIPINO ARMED FORCES & CIVILIANS

米国軍及フィリッピン軍並ニ市民

AS KNOWN AND ESTIMATED BY THEATERS

判明セルモノ及戦場別予想数

U.S. ARMED FORCES VICTIMS 米国軍ノ犠牲者 23,039
 FILIPINO ARMED FORCES VICTIMS フィリッピン軍ノ犠牲者 27,258
 U.S. CIVILIAN VICTIMS 米国市民ノ犠牲者 595
 FILIPINO CIVILIAN VICTIMS フィリッピン市民ノ犠牲者 91,184

GRAND TOTAL 總計 142,076*

* POPULATION OF TULSA, OKLA. AS OF 1940

ソネマノタノヲ1940年ノ人口

	ETO† ヨーロッパ 作戦地域	MTOT‡ 地中海 作戦地域	PACIFIC AREAS** 太平洋地域			CHINA 支那		INDIA*** BURMA 印度 緬甸	TOTAL 合計
	U.S. ARMED FORCES ONLY 米国軍ノミ	U.S. ARMED FORCES ONLY 米国軍ノミ	U.S. & FILIPINO ARMED FORCES 米国軍及ビ フィリッピン軍	U. S. CIVILIANS 米国市民	FILIPINO CIVILIANS フィリッピン市民	U.S. ARMED FORCES ONLY 米国軍ノミ	U. S. CIVILIANS 米国市民	U.S. ARMED FORCES ONLY 米国軍ノミ	
A. MURDER 殺人	7,096	110	2,253	317	89,818	46	3	13	99,656
B. CRUELTY & TORTURE 殘虐及拷問	202	5	1,646	25	1,258	7	0	0	3,143
C. STARVATION & NEGLECT 餓死及怠慢	1,872	0	35,092 (12,000 U.S. ARMED FORCES + 23,092 FILIPINO ARMED FORCES 米国軍 12,000 + フィリッピン軍 23,092)	244	7	181	2	153	37,551
D. OTHER ASSAULTS & MISTREATMENTS 其他暴行及虐待	896	0	267	0	101	458	4	0	1,726
SUB-TOTAL 小計			39,258	586	91,184	692	9		
TOTAL 合計	10,066	115	131,028			701		166	142,076

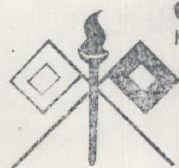
* DOES NOT INCLUDE YUGOSLAVIA. ユーゴスラヴィアヲ含マズ
 ESTIMATE OF VICTIMS FOR YUGOSLAVIA, 150. ユーゴスラヴィアノ予想犠牲者数150

** INCLUDES CELEBES AREA. セレベス地域ヲ含ム

*** DOES NOT INCLUDE CELEBES AREA. セレベス地域ヲ含マズ

† DOES NOT INCLUDE U.S. CIVILIANS ESTIMATED AT 200. 200ト予想サル米国市民ヲ含マズ

Copy By:



Signal Corps

U.S. Army

Doc 2885

書類番号二八八五号

証明書

余即チ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部法務部副指
揮官歩兵少佐(T.D)テイ・アール・シー・キング/トカ
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製セラレタルモノナルコトヲ茲ニ証明ス

署名/歩兵少佐(T.D)テイ・アール・シー・キング

/T.R.C. KING/

証人/署名/ジョン・アール・プリッチャード

/JOHN R. PRITCHARD/

一九四六年/昭和二十年/十月廿九日日本 東京
ニ於テ余ノ面前ニテ宣誓セリ

署名/即決裁判所、歩兵大尉ジョン・アール・

プリッチャード/JOHN R. PRITCHARD/

Doc. No. 2885

WAR CRIMES DEATH VICTIMS

戦争犯罪ニ依リ死亡セル犠牲者

O F

U.S. & FILIPINO ARMED FORCES & CIVILIANS

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Doc 2885

書類番号ニハ五号

証 明 書

余即チ聯合國最重指揮官總司令部法務部副指揮官步兵少佐(T.D)テイ・トール・シー・キング/T.R.C. KING/ハ添附スル海圖ハ法務部ニ依リ同部電報即チ国際檢察部書類番号オニエ三〇五中ニ提供サシタル資料ニ基キ在ワニト陸軍省ニ依リ作製セシタルモノタルコトヲ茲ニ証明ス

署名/步兵少佐(T.D)テイ・トール・シー・キング

T.R.C. KING

証人署名/ジョントール・プリッチャード

JOHN R. PRITCHARD

一九四六年/昭和二十一年/十月廿九日日本東京ニ於テ余ノ面前ニ直壇ヤリ

署名/即決裁判所、步兵大尉ジョントール・プリッチャード

JOHN R. PRITCHARD

9 JULY 1946

CINCAFPAC 0907471

WASHINGTON (WDSKA). . . PRIORITY

PAREN Z 07232 PAREN REURAD WILLIAM SUGAR LOVE TWO
THREE EIGHT TWO FIVE PD FIGURES GIVEN ARE THE CLOSEST
ESTIMATES THAT CAN BE ARRIVED AT HERE PD NUMBER OF VICTIMS
IN UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES PAREN THIS INCLUDES UNITED
STATES ARMY AND FILIPINO ARMY PAREN PD MURDER CLN TWO TWO FIVE
THREE SCLN CRUELTY AND TORTURE CLN ONE SIX FOUR SIX SCLN
STARVATION AND NEGLECT CLN THREE FIVE NAUGHT NINE TWO SCLN
OTHER ASSAULTS AND MISTREATMENTS CLN TWO SIX SEVEN PD
FIGURES FOR AMERICAN CIVILIANS PD MURDER CLN THREE ONE SEVEN
SCLN CRUELTY AND TORTURE CLN TWO FIVE SCLN STARVATION AND
NEGLECT CLN TWO FOUR FOUR SCLN OTHER ASSAULTS AND MISTREATMENTS
CLN NAUGHT PD FIGURES FOR FILIPINO CIVILIANS PD MURDER CLN
EIGHT NINE EIGHT ONE EIGHT SCLN CRUELTY CLN ONE TWO FIVE
EIGHT SCLN STARVATION CLN SEVEN SCLN OTHER ASSAULTS AND
MISTREATMENTS CLN ONE NAUGHT ONE PD

OFFICIAL

APPROVED BY:

/s/ John B. Cooley
JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

/s/ Frank E. Meek
FRANK E. MEEK
Lt. Col., FA,
Executive Officer.

A TRUE COPY:

/s/ John R. Pritchard
JOHN R. PRITCHARD,
Captain, Infantry,

IN THE CLEAR
PRIORITY

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, T. R. C. King, Major, Inf. (TD), Executive Officer, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that the attached document is a true copy of a cablegram sent by Legal Section to the War Department in Washington, based in part on the results of investigations conducted in the field.

/s/ T. R. C. King
T. R. C. King,
Major, Inf. (TD)

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 29th day
of November 1946, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

Secret
OSAMU

SAN Jo Ko No 142
Notification regarding measures ensuing
from the Proclamation of Admission of the
Independence of the East-Indies.

From: Chief of Staff Osamu Army Corps

To :

7. September 1944

We hereby notify you that, based on the Prime Minister's proclamation regarding the granting of the independence of the East-Indies at the 85th Special Session of the Diet today, the 7th of September, it is decided that the army will meet the situation properly generally in accordance with the following stipulations:

1. The purport of the granting of independence shall be thoroughly understood (based on the Prime Minister's speech).

2. It is not permitted to touch upon the time /T.N. of the granting of independence/ the sphere of the East-Indies nor the form of government until these are finally decided.

3. National consciousness must be raised to the highest degree; especially during the execution of the war this must be utilized to strengthen defence, co-operation with Military Government, and to make Japan and Java one and inseparable.

4. There shall be no great alterations in the operations and the business structure of the Military Government. However, participation in the Government shall be enlarged and strengthened, and political training shall be carried out.

5. Nationalistic speeches and activities shall be actively allowed; for that purpose the following measures shall be taken:

a. Permission to sing the national anthem and to use the national flag;

b. The use of nationalistic terms such as "the Indonesian people" shall not be restricted.

c. The appointment of nationalists.

d. Those advocates of independence who are connected with the Communist Party shall not be allowed to exist.

6. Investigation and study necessary for independence executed by the local inhabitants under the guidance of Military Government shall be recognized.

7. Thorough measures shall be taken for the spreading of the Japanese language, the adoption of Japanese institutions and the infusion of the Japanese culture.

8. There shall be no distinction between the natives and other races, especially those who are to be treated as local inhabitants, but they must be made to understand the elemental point that they must participate in the construction of a new society, and must co-operate with all their might.

9. All Japanese must realize and put into practice the mission of this new era in which the divine work of Hakko-ichu (T.N. Same as "ichibu") (T.N. the whole world one family) is to be carried out. Especially the idea of colonial subjugation has to be banned; and towards the natives we must be like parents and elder brothers and sisters, approaching them with affectionate feelings while instructing and guiding them sternly. Haughty and arrogant speech or behavior shall not be allowed under any circumstances.

10. In guiding the public opinion stress shall be laid on the raising of national consciousness, the intensification of war-mindedness, confidence in and reliance upon Japan and the desperate determination to win complete victory ensuing therefrom, and on the manifestation of leadership in carrying out these things.

11. Looking at the other side of the joy on the granting of independence we naturally anticipate the confusion accompanying shifts and changes of powers, but it is absolutely forbidden to meddle in these; we must guide them always standing aloof.

12. Although the insatiability which springs from the Indonesian character may sometimes provoke our resentment, we must not be hostile, but guide them, sternly indicating the established policy; a so-called flattering attitude is not allowed.

13. As for the instruction of the Volunteer Defence Corps, on this occasion particularly we must scrutinize the attitude of officers and men towards them, and the main points of the instruction in order to deepen the feeling of unity; and we must not let them get the feeling that they form an independent army.

Special attention shall be paid to the training of instructors. This also applies to the Pei-Fo (T. N. auxiliary troops).

14. In observing the real situation of the people we must not fall into the superficial view that the aim of securing their confidence in Japan and raising their war-mindedness has been attained, by judging from their enthusiasm and festive excitement; but we must observe them, guiding them firmly and continually according to our principle of guidance.

15. Planning and execution in the field of general direction shall be the duty of Military Government, and others must co-operate with it. There must be no inconsistency whatsoever in carrying out the policy.

16. In general the several functions will be as follows:

a. The 7th day of September is designated as National Independence Commemoration Day, and the week from the 7th until the 13th shall be the National Festival (temporary name) and thanksgiving functions will be performed at that time.

b. On the 7th the Provincial Governors shall assemble and the Commander-in-Chief will indicate the policy to cope with the new situation.

c. On the 8th it is anticipated that a ceremony will be held at which the representatives of the inhabitants will express their gratitude.

d. On the 9th or the 10th a special session of the Council shall be convened in every province and the special municipality, and on the 11th, a special session of the Central Council.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned W. F. GOUT, first lieut. RNIA, acting head of the section "Japanese Affairs" of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed photostat is a full, true, complete and accurate photographic copy of the original Japanese document entitled:

OSAMU SAN SEI KO No. 142.

"Notification regarding the measures ensuing from the proclamation of Admission of the Independence of the East-Indies"

From Chief of Staff OSAMU Army Corps - 7-9-44,

which original Japanese document No. 65 is a part of the official records of NEFIS.

signature: /s/ W. F. Gout

Batavia, September 6th, 1946

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de WEERD, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA, Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

signature: /s/ K. A. de Weerd

1353

*confidential**copy*

Basic Outline of Propaganda and Enlightenment
attendant on the Proclamation re Recognition
of the Independence of the EAST-INDIES.

anti-Semitism

GUNSEIKAMBU (Inspectorate of
Military Administration).

September 7, 1944. (Showa 19)

Policy.

Based upon the statement of the Commander-in-Chief, to promote the racial consciousness of the INDONESIANS and to incite this into a hostile feeling for the complete prosecution of the War to exterminate the U.S.A. and BRITAIN.

Outline.

1. The promotion of the racial consciousness of the INDONESIAN Race by the establishment of racial ideals shall be planned.

2. The responsibility and efforts of the race shall be stressed, in addition to which they shall be made to realize their aggravated mission for the complete prosecution of the War, and the inspiration which may be aroused shall be incited into a hostile feeling for the complete prosecution of the War to exterminate the U.S.A. and BRITAIN.

3. Measures necessary for the Independence shall be left entirely to the ARMY, and they (T.N. the people) shall be made to understand the necessity of offering themselves entirely for defense and services to the Military Administration during the War.

4. They shall be made to look back upon the process of the glorious spreading of creed of "Hakko-iu" (T.N. same as ICHI-U, i.e. making the whole world as one family) and the realization of the national policy of the EMPIRE (T.N. JAPAN) by means of the independence and participation in the government of BURMA and the Philippines; in this way they shall be induced to increase their confidence in and reliance upon the EMPIRE (T.N. JAPAN) and also

to manifest their deep emotion for the August Virtue of His Majesty and the sincerity of their devotion to the Emperor.

5. Those who have blamed persons co-operating with the Army or those who have been negative in their co-operation with JAPAN while maintaining a dubious attitude, shall be ostracised, and the fact that co-operation with the Military Administration implies the prosperity of INDONESIA shall be clarified, thereby forcing out and checking all critical speech and actions.

6. By emphasizing (T.N. the significance of) the GREAT EAST ASIA Conference and the Joint Declaration of GREAT EAST ASIA, and by the process of realization (T.N. of the ideals) thereof, they shall be made to become conscious of a feeling of certainty regarding the construction.

7. In order to check the enemies' counterpropaganda beforehand, they shall be reminded of the past when they groaned for ages in misery under Jewish Oppression under the external appearance of dazzling splendour, by tracing back the history of the atrocities of the U.S.A., BRITAIN and HOLLAND.

8. The co-operation of the CHINESE Residents, HALF-CASTES and AFABS is also worthy of attention. It shall be emphasized that these people too, while basking in the new glory similar to the INDONESIANS, must, together with the latter, exert themselves towards the construction of a new society; and the policy of concord of all the peoples with the INDONESIAN Race as the nucleus shall be adhered to.

9. The new policy shall be glorified by utilizing the actual results and the present condition of the co-operation of the people, the policy of the organization of the Volunteer Defence Corps and the participation in the Government as the background.

Measures.

1. Every kind of information-organization and primitive method shall be utilized.

2. Newspapers shall issue extra-bulletins; there shall be no suspension of publication on Sundays; and on the first and second days four page newspapers shall be issued.

3. As for movies, the functions during a week after the official announcement shall be filmed and edited, by also taking into consideration the effects in foreign countries.

4. In the broadcasting the text of the official announcement in TOKYO, the statement of the Commander-in-chief and the talks of the Authorities of the Military Administration, etc., shall be repeated, accompanied by clear and cheerful music. Moreover, the inspiration and the determination of the native inhabitants shall be put in the daily programmes.

5. The national flag of Great JAPAN shall be hoisted for one week from the day of the Official Announcement.

6. The details of this Outline shall be planned and executed by the Department of Propaganda in co-operation with the Bureau of Native Affairs.

To be distributed for office-purposes to:

Department of Propaganda (including news correspondents),
Bureau of Native Affairs,
Bureau of Japanese Affairs.

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned W. H. GOUT, first lieutenant RNIA, acting head of the section "Japanese Affairs" of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS), being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed photostat is a full, true, complete and accurate photographic copy of the original Japanese document, entitled:

Basic main points of Propaganda and Enlightenment ensuing from the Proclamation of Admission of the Independence of the East-Indies. Gunseikanbu (Military Administration) 7.9.44,

which original Japanese document No. 66 is a part of the official records of NEFIS.

Signature:

(s) W. H. Gout

Batavia,
September 6th, 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. DE WEEED, LL.D., Major Artillery RNIA, Senior Official attached to the Office of the Attorney-General N.E.I.

Signature:

K. A. DE WEEED

SEAL

SCHEDULE OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE TOTAL
WAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

I, KURT STEINER Second Lieutenant, Army of the United States and Assistant Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section do hereby certify as follows:

1. ___ This Schedule is submitted in accordance with directions given by the Tribunal. The Tribunal is respectfully referred to pages 8871, 8872, 8875, 8876, 8877, 8909 and 8910 of the Transcript of the Proceedings of the Tribunal held on Wednesday 30th October, 1946.

2. ___ Full enquiries have been made by me from the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (ATIS) and from other sources and the Schedule comprises a list of all the publications of the Total War Research Institute of which I have been able to obtain information.

3. ___ All those publications (a total of 71) which are shown in the first column of the Schedule as having an International Prosecution Section Document number are held by the Section (excepting those which are indicated as having been produced to the Tribunal as exhibits) and will be made available to the Defendants on request being made.

4. ___ Those publications (a total of 27) which are not shown as having an International Prosecution Section Document Number were sent by ATIS to the Document Centre at Washington some time ago, it being considered that they would not be required for the purposes of these proceedings.

Signed at Tokyo by the said KURT STEINER)
this 22 day of November 1946)

Kurt Steiner, 2d Lt.
(Signed) AUS

Witness to the Signature of the said
KURT STEINER:

) Turner D. White (signed)
) Capt. AUS
Summary Court Officer

SCHEDULE OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE
TOTAL WAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Research Institute.
	(1)	"Policy on Imperial Total War" (Classification "Military Top Secret").	1941
1355 *	(2)	"Reports on 1942 Total Research" (Classification "Secret").	1942
690-A	(3)	"Total War on Imperial Transportation" (Classification "Secret").	May 1942
1660 *	(4)	"Opinion of Research Items" (Classification "Top Secret")	
1583	(5)	"Reports on 1943's Total Research" (Classification "Top Secret").	
1548 *	(6)	"Data Pertaining to Petroleum" (Classification "Top Secret")	1942
1524 *	(7)	"Summary on Total War" (Classification "Secret").	July 1941
	(8)	"Guide on Wartime Trade". (Classification "Top Secret").	1941
1594 *	(9)	"Discussion from the Standpoint of Total War regarding Present Situation of Japan". (Classification "Top Secret").	January 1944
	(10)	"Research on Important Matters from the Standpoint of Total War". (Classification "Top Secret").	March 1944
	(11)	"Resources, Manpower and Transportation from the Standpoint of National Defense" (Classification "Secret").	1941
1401 *	(12)	"Fundamental Investigating Reports on Wartime Industry" (Classification "Part Military Resources Confidential").	March 1943
	(13)	"Table of 1943 Steel Production Plan" (Classification "Specific as General Mobilization Top Secret").	April 1943
1604	(14)	"Summary on Adjusting Japan and China's New Relationship" (Classification "Top Secret").	November 1938

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
1521 *	(15)	"Table Discussion Pertaining to Complete Remaining Business" (Classification "Secret").	1941
1521 *	(16)	"Suggestions for Implementing the Decision for the Round Table Conference". (Classification "Top Secret").	1941
2224	(17)	"Files Pertaining to Train People for Total War" (Classification "Confidential").	1942
	(18)	"Outline on War History" (Classification "Confidential").	June 1942
	(19)	"Soviet Russia's Fighting Power" (Classification "Secret").	August 1942
	(20)	"Long Range Estimate of the Future of the Great East Asia" (Classification "Secret").	1941
2408	(21)	"Current Five Year Special Plan for Exports and Imports" (Classification "Top Secret").	(October 1938 (recopy-October 1941
1543 *	(22)	"Special Plan for Export and Import under State of War" (Classification "Top Secret")	April 1938
1832	(23)	"Plan for Allocating Ship Bottom Required for the Export and Import Trade Plan" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1938 October 1941- recopy
	(24)	"Estimates of the Power of Germany, United States, Great Britain, Russia and China (Chungking Government)" Volume I, ("Military and Unmilitary Top Secret"), Volume II "Top Secret", Volume III ("Military Top Secret").	September 1943
	(25)	"Estimates of the Power of Imperial Japan including the Occupied Areas" (Classification "Military Secret") Volumes I and II : -	August 1943
		(a) Volume I : Military and Politics	
1651		(b) Volume II : Economics	
2418	(26)	"National Preparations for War" (Classification "Top Secret").	December 1941
1549 *	(27)	"Documents pertaining to the Change of the Educational System" (Classification "Confidential").	September 1943

IPS Doc. No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Research Institute
	(28)	"Analysis of USSR Supply and Demand of Natural Resources". (Classification "Secret")	1941
	(29)	"Analysis of Great Britain Supply and Demand of Natural Resources" (Classification "Secret").	October 1941
	(30)	"Actual Conditions of Greater East Asia Sphere" (Classification "Secret")	1941
	(31)	"Agreements Carried out among Europe, Africa and the United States" (Classification "Secret")	December 1941
2401	(32)	"Research pertaining to estimation of National Economic Strength" (Classification "Top Secret")	October 1941
1679	(33)	"Reference Material for the Estimation of National Economic Strength" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
2208	(34)	"Research Pertaining to Supply and Demand of Laborers and Technicians" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1620	(35)	"Reference Materials for the War-time Financial Programme" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
	(36)	"Statistical Materials relating to World War I and the Aftermath" (Classification "Top Secret").	November 1941
1507 *	(37)	"Plans for Direction of Wartime Finance" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1522 #	(38)	"The Policy for an Expansion Programme of the Principal Industries" (Classification "Top Secret").	September 1941
1544 *	(39)	"Plan for Replenishing Technicians, Skilled Laborers and General Laborers for Expanding Productive Power" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1546	(40)	"Study re Self Sufficiency of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan as its Leader". (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
	(41)	"Analysis of North America's Supply and Demand of Natural Resources" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941

IPS Doc. No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Research Institute
	(28)	"Analysis of USSR Supply and Demand of Natural Resources". (Classification "Secret")	1941
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1546	(40)	"Study re Self Sufficiency of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan as its Leader". (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
	(41)	"Analysis of North America's Supply and Demand of Natural Resources" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
	(42)	"Study of Economic Resources of United States and Latin American Countries and their Future Potentialities". (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1472 *	(43)	"Outline of Economical Warfare" (Classification "Secret").	December 1941
2402	(44)	"Plan for Establishment of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (Classification "Top Secret").	January 1942
1471 *	(45)	"Estimating the Future of East Asia from an Economic Standpoint of View" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
	(46)	"Data on the Trend of National Defense of the Powers" (Classification "Top Secret").	January 1942
1344	(47)	"Presumption of the Future Wars from the Standpoint of Arms and Technical Science" (Classification "Secret").	January 1941
1473 *	(48)	"Study on Total War Pertaining to National Strength of Imperial Japan and Foreign Powers" (Classification "Top Secret").	September 1944
1621 *	(49)	"Establishment of a Greater East Asia - First Phase in the Total War Plan" (Classification "Top Secret").	February 1942
	(50)	"History of Economic Warfare" (Classification not specified).	July 1942
1578	(51)	"Records of Studies on Governing and Post-War reconstruction History of Occupied Countries" (draft) (Classification "Confidential").	July 1942
1367 *	(52)	"Daily Log on Training Affairs" (Classification "Confidential").	July 1942
	(53)	"Document Pertaining to Training Affairs" (Classification "Top Secret" and "Confidential").	March 1943
2598	(54)	"Preliminary Research Reports on the Draft Plan for the Establishment of GEA Co-Prosperity Sphere and the Plans for carrying out the First Phase of Total War for the Establishment of Hegemony over East Asia". (Classification "Top Secret" and "Confidential").	January 1942

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
2264	(55)	(a) "File of Programme for the Carrying Out of Combined Studies" (Classification "Secret").	October 1941
	(b)	"Long Range Financial ^{Economic} Programme for a 5-Year period starting 1942" (Classification "Top Secret").	
	(c)	"Projects on assigned problems for use at the combined studies of 29 October 1941" (Classification "Confidential").	
	(d)	"The Policies of various nations in connection with East Asia" (Classification "Top Secret").	
	(56)	"Critical Observation on June Lectures" (Classification not specified).	July 1943
1368 *	(57)	"Estimates of the Domestic and Foreign Situation under simulated Total War in the early part of 1941". (Classification "Top Secret").	1941
	(58)	"Impressions of the Inspection Tour within the Country for the Purpose of Total War Research" (Classification "Confidential").	1943
	(59)	"Observation and Impressions of Summer Bivouac Training". (Classification "Confidential").	1943
1566 *	(60)	"Studies Concerning Organization and Direction in National Total War". (Classification "Secret")	February 1941
1668	(61)	(a) "Critical Observation Pertaining to the Summary of Emergency Disposition in Decisive War". (Classification "Top Secret").	February 1944
	(b)	"Memorandum in Regard of Inflation" (Classification "Secret").	September 1944
	(c)	"Counter Plans for the strengthening of Surface Shipping Strength" (Classification "Secret").	August 1944
	(d)	"Items for Investigation in Connection with Long Term War" (Classification "Confidential").	March 1944

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
	(61) (e)	"Memorandum on the Administration of the New Cabinet" (Classification "Secret").	July 1944
	(f)	"Tentative Plan for the Greater East Asia Almanac" (Classification "Confidential").	June 1944
	(g)	"Study on Decisive Organization of Enterprises" (Classification "Secret").	September 1944
2269	(62)	"Outline of Progress of Economic Warfare Studies in First Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification "Top Secret").	
2228 # *	(63)	"Records of Progress of First Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification "Top Secret").	June-August 1941
	(64)	"Outline of National Total War" (Classification "Top Secret").	December 1941
1622 #	(65)	"Documents Pertaining to First Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification " Top Secret").	August 1941
	(66)	"File of Documents on Economic Warfare in First Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification " Top Secret").	August 1941
1356 #	(67)	"File of Assigned Problems and Disposition of Studies in the Conditions of Third to Ninth Phase in First Exercises in Planning of Total War". (Classification "Top Secret").	August 1941
2265	(68)	"Final Project in the Ninth Phase of the Exercises" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1942
1605 *	(69) (a)	"Documents Pertaining to 1942 Exercises in the Planning of Total War" (Classification "Military Top Secret").	January 1943
	(b)	"Effects of 1942 Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification "Military Top Secret").	January 1943
	(70)	"Documents Pertaining to First Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification "Military Top Secret").	January 1943

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
1669 *	(71)	"Documents Pertaining to Second Exercises in Planning of Total War" (Classification "Military Top Secret").	October 1943
1331 *	(72)	"Outline of Diplomatic Warfare in Total Warfare" (Classification "Secret").	January 1942
1334	(73)	"Statistics of Resources, Production and Trade of China" (Classification "Confidential")	October 1940
1341 *	(74)	"Asiatic Relations".	December 1941
1326	(75)	"Estimate of the Greater Asia War Centering Around an Examination of the Economic Striking Power of England and America and the Countermeasures of Imperial Japan" (Classification "Military Secret". Foreign: "Top Secret").	August 1942
1342 *	(76)	"Documents Pertaining to the Research Association in 1942 Exercises in the Planning of Total War". (<i>Military secret</i>)	January 1943
1337	(77)	"History of Governing Occupied Territories and Post-War Reconstruction" (a, b, c, d, e) (Classification "Confidential").	June 1942
1343 *	(78)	"Data on the 1942 Basic Researches Total War Institute". 2 Volumes. (Classification "Part Military Resources Confidential" "specified as General Mobilization Top Secret" 1 Volume Classification "Secret").	August- September 1942
1278	(79)	"Table Showing General Plan for the Supply and Demand of Industry Concerning Movement of Material in 1939" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1216	(80)	"Supplementary Tables Showing War-time Financial Programme" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1229	(81)	Reference Material in Estimating the National Economic Strength (Classification "Secret").	October 1941
1225	(82)	"A Table of Comparison of Supply and Demand of Essential Resources and Measures of Supplementation" (Classification "Top Secret and Specified as General Mobilization Top Secret").	October 1941

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
1257	(83)	"Chart Showing Five-year Plan of Export and Import Trade" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1256	(84)	"Trade Statistics of Greater East Asia" (Classification "Top Secret").	January 1942
1260	(85)	"Statistic Chart of East Asia's Self-Supporting Ability" (Classification "Top Secret").	January 1942
1280	(86)	"Estimates of Future Demands for Essential Resources in East Asia" (Classification "Top Secret").	February 1942
1277	(87)	"Chart of Estimating Future Demands on Resources in East Asia Area" (Classified "Top Secret").	October 1939 October 1941 - recopy.
1294	(88)	"Investigation Concerning Food Supply and Resources, etc. in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" (Classification "Top Secret").	March 1942
1279	(89)	"Analytical Chart Showing Demands and Supply on Essential Resources in the United States" (Classification "Secret").	October 1941
1183	(90)	"Chart Showing the Studies of the Economic Strength of the United States and the Pan-American Nations" (Classification "Top Secret").	October 1941
1184	(91)	"Basic Resources Trade Plan Analysis on International Trade" (Classification "Secret").	
1198	(92)	"Charts Concerning Maritime Transportation" (Classification "Top Secret").	June 1942
1295	(93)	Analytical Charts Showing Demand and Supply of Principal Resources in England (Classification "Secret").	October 1941
1325	(94)	"Principal Products of the various South Seas Countries and Research Materials pertaining to Japan, Manchuria, China, Great Britain, the United States and France's Reliance on these Products" (Classification "Secret").	October 1941

IPS Doc.No.	ATIS 15022 Item	Title	Date of Compilation by Total War Re- search Institute.
1324	(95)	"Economic Statistics in Occu- pied Area in China" (Classi- fication "Top Secret").	November 1941
	(96)	"Analytical Chart showing De- mands and Supply of Principal Resources in USSR". (Classifi- cation "Secret").	October 1941
	(97)	"The Demand of Resources by the Powers" (Classification "Top Secret").	November 1941
1211	(98)	"Critique on First Exercises in Planning of Total War". (Clas- sification "Top Secret").	August 1941

Indicates IPS Documents introduced into Evidence
as follows: 1522 (Exhibit 842); 1622 (Exhibit
686A); 1356 (Exhibit 870A); 2228 (Exhibit 871).

* Indicates documents listed in Exhibit "E", IPS
Document No. 2548 (Exhibit 869).

1355

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION, MANILA

#1355-1461

APC 500
13 May 1946

*Philippine
atrocity*

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*Beaten by
Harvard
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22	Investigation of the Death of Lachman Udham, A British Indian, at 1760 Donada Street, Pasay, Rizal, P. I.	3
23	Investigation of the Death of Nine Unidentified Filipinos in the Vicinity of the Airport Studio, 2 Soler, Azcaraga, Manila, P. I.	8
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	Lalwani, British Indians, Thelma Parrish, Jr., Filipino-American Negro, at 515 Dakota Street, Malate, Manila, P. I.	
25	Investigation of the Murder of Henry Dalland, Tony Dalland, Jacinto de la Vara, Gregorio Mendez, Cipiring Alaysa and Romula Daro, At 190 Leve-riza Street, Pasay, Rizal, P. I.	79
26	Investigation of the Murder of Fathers Peter Fallon, John Henaghan, Patrick Kelly, Joseph Monaghan, Irish Nation-als, and Eight Other Civilians in Malate, Manila, P. I.	60
27	Massacre of Forty-one Civilians; At-tempted Murder of 15 Civilians; Rape and Attempted Rape of Four Filipinos At the De La Salle College, Manila, P. I.	110
28	Murder of Fifteen Filipino Civilians In the Singalong District, Manila, P. I., on 12 February 1945.	12
29	Killed by Shrapnel when Japs Fired on Civilians.	6
30	Two boys saw Below-named victims and 3 Filipinos tied up and shot. VENSIMAK, Kimatrai; POKARDAS, Vassanmal; PARAMA-NAND Lachmandas; HASSARAM, Hotchand.	30
31	Beaten & kicked-fatal injuries-deter-mined no war crime.	47
32	Killed by shrapnel when running from burning home.	7
33	Made to kneel before a common grave-shot in back bayonetted & buried. Chinese Cemetery, Manila, P. I.	48
34	News item with Manila date line sub-mitted by Cine India Burma theater under date of 16 Mar 45. 334 Ten-nessee St., Malate, Manila	11
35	36 Chinese & 2 Filipinos herded toge-ther at the house of Ang Kai. Later 28 of these were taken to a neighbor-ing barrio & bayonetted. All but two of them dying.	110
36	Shot by Jap snipers while running from	38

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
	burning home. Manila, 55 F. Roman St., San Juan.	
37	Mrs. Enriquez raped in presence of husband. 1163 Dart St., Paco, Manila, P. I.	12
38	Neighbors told witness that they saw victim beheaded by the Japanese. Agno Street, Manila, P. I.	37
39	Burned to death when Japs burned her home. ABRAMOFF killed by shrapnel.	5
40	Mother and son found dead in area that had been under heavy shell fire. No evidence of the commission of an atrocity.	9
41	Victims after escaping from the St. Paul's College massacre, (rept 53) hid in an attic room, into which a grenade was deliberately thrown severely burning them. Angel Cajo died as a result, the others survived. Feb. 45.	30
42	Report of Investigation of Alleged Atrocities by members of the Japanese Imperial Forces in Manila and other parts of Luzon, Philippine Islands, dtd 9 Apr 45, by Emil Krause, Col., I.G.D., Hqs, XIV Corps.	9
43	BARROS and his family on 9 Feb 45 took refuge in a shell hole. Barros went away from the group, passing a Mr. Tan on the way. Tan heard two shots shortly after, and saw 3 armed members of the Jap Imperial Navy go by. Later, Barros' body was found, mouth gagged and hands tied behind back, and a bullet thru his head.	13
44	Extract of letter from E.E. Sollosi, Swedish Consul at Manila to Mons. G. Sochard, Paris, France, dated 2 March 1945, as submitted by Civil Censorship Det, under date of 24 Mar 45.	55
45	Victims were with others in house near Paco Church. Constant shelling was in progress. Victims hit by shrapnel and died of wounds. No atrocity.	23

<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>TITLES</u>	<u>NO. OF PAGES</u>
46	Col. Guido and his 3 sons were executed at the paper factory, Pennsylvania Ave.	260
47	Massacre in home of Luhrse in Pax Court on 12 Feb 45.	34
48	Transmittal letter G-2 on statement of Mrs. Guido and David Day.	260
49	PWs herded into air raid shelters, and then gasoline and torches thrown on them. As the PWs attempted to flee the explosion and fire, they were shot by machine gun fire or bayonnetted. Also individual atrocities.	22
50	Result of Investigation. Children of family taken from home and not seen again. Others killed in home on a subsequent visit, by bayonetting and burning.	103
51	Japanese Naval Forces, compelled 15 civilians to leave house at above address and assembled in the garden where they were massacred by gunfire. Survivors were bayonnetted.	22
52	Civilians took refuge under a porch during period were under shell fire. Eight Japanese ordered them out, separated the men and shot them. All killed except Jesus Quintero.	38
53	250 civilians herded into a dining room the doors shut and barred. Food and candy were placed in center of room to concentrate the people there and then grenade bombs in chandeliers were set off. St. Paul's College, Malate, Manila, P. I.	347
54	Tacloban, Leyte. Beaten, hung up by the arms tied behind them, imprisoned 58 days.	30
55	Iloilo City, Iloilo Province, Panay. Dr. Cullen was beaten with club, toenail pulled out with pliers, hung by his thumbs, and his ankles.	28
56	Manila, P. I. (Mistreatment and Murder of Genrych, Jerry Rubak, Carlos Infante, and Vicente (Vic) Concepcion.)	88
57	Judge tied in Manila in the sun for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.	11

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58	Massacre of 36 civilians, wounding of 9 other civilians, attempted murder of 13 other civilians of various nationalities.	213
59	Beheading Chamber. "Paco Massacre."	272
60	Philippine General Hospital, Ermita, Manila (Rape of Maria Mercedes Cristobal; use of hospital as military installation.	23
61	Women and girls rounded up and taken to Bay View Hotel, Boulevard Alhambra Apartments and Miramar Apartments and raped.	Vol 1-767 Vol 2-767
62	Torture and possible murder of members of the Enriquez family at the Cortabitarte Garrison.	51
63	Over one hundred (100) civilians, including twenty six (26) identified Filipinos and four (4) French Civilians and the murder and attempted murder of others. Manila, Pedro Campos Residence, 1462 Taft Ave.	34
64	115 Civilians (men, women and children) bayoneted or sabered to death. (Some admittedly were guerrillas but generally this was not the case.)	266
65	San Marcelino Church Massacre	6
66	Massacre at the German Club	34
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68	Murder of Felix ISLA, Angel FRANCISCO and 3 other Filipino Civilians and attempted murder of Silverio T. BRANGANZA.	23
69	Buan Massacre.	21
70	Price House Case.	45
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96	Murder of 300 civilians of Cuenca, Batangas, P. I.	53
97	Killing of Ten American Prisoners of War, Lumban, Laguna, P. I.	23
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