

Doc. 2634 Evid.

Folder 18

(26)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2634

4 Sept. 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT: Proclamations issued in French Indo-China by the Japanese High Command, in March and April 1945, published in the "Journal Officiel de l'Indo-chine" - No. 1, June 2, 1945.

Date: 2 June 1945 Original Language: French
Japanese
Has it been translated? Yes No
Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: French Indo-China official archives.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TERAUCHI, HISAICHI; TSUCHIHASHI, Yuitsu; KAWAMURA, Saburo.

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Aggression and military seizure of the whole of Indo-China.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Contains the following proclamations, numbered as below:

1. To all the population of Indo-China, suspending the French authorities - 10 March 1945.
2. To the French population of Indo-China calling for collaboration with the Japanese Army.
3. Concerning the government officials agreeing to collaborate with the Japanese, they must state so, and will receive the same salary and treatment as before.
4. To all IndoChinese police officials, an appeal to collaborate with the Japanese against the French police.
6. Temporarily suspending the operations of the Bank of Indochina.
7. Penalties incurred for various actions, punishable according to martial law; treachery towards the Japanese Army; espionage; destruction of installations; illicit profit, etc.

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Page 1

8. Conditions in which the Bank of Indochina is admitted to resume operations again on March 15th.
9. Restriction of all French nationals to 7 towns on the territory of Indochina: Hanoi, Vinh, Hue, Nha-Trang, Saigon, Pnom Penh, Vientiane.
10. Complaint for the lack of sincerity of the French authorities and statement of intentions:
 - (a) Defend Indochina
 - (b) Ensure the rights of the native population
 - (c) Maintain the administrative organization and the personnel ready to trust and collaborate with the Jap army.
 - (d) Ensure the total independence and help the national aspirations "in conformity with the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Greater East Asia"....
11. 11 Apr 1945 - The necessary reforms cannot be brought about at once; consequently, the administrative organization, the laws and regulations are maintained. The proclamation ends with a new appeal to collaboration

CHARGE OUT SLIP

SEP 25 1946

DATE _____

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2634

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

SIGNATURE J. Gouillon

ROOM NO. 323

*Original taken
out
for Court use
by #664*

2634
2734

A F F I D A V I T

I, Saburo KAWAMURA, certify that I was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces in French Indo China from December 1942 to May 1945 and that I recognize the attached International Prosecution Section documents, 2634-A through 2634-J, as being the proclamations issued in Indo China between 10 March 1945 and 11 April 1945 in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, General Yuitsu TSUCHIHASHI. I further certify that these proclamations were issued with the approval of General TERAUCHI, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army and were the result of an overall order from Tokyo.

S. Kawamura

Saburo KAWAMURA

Witness: *Eric W. Fleisher*

ERIC W. FLEISHER
2nd Lt, AUS

Sworn before this 18th day of
September, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

Reed Lawton

REED LAWTON Summary Court
1st Lt, FA

Ex 664

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Page 1

PROCLAMATION No. 1

TO ALL THE PEOPLES OF INDO-CHINA.

The Japanese Army declares that, so as to preserve its own existence and insure peace in Great East Asia, it intends to abolish the present government of Indo-China.

The Japanese Army fights against no one but the present government of Indo-China and particularly its troops, and not the natives serving in it, and will, consequently, cause no harm to peoples. Since, however, unforeseen accidents are always liable to happen, on the fighting grounds, the population is invited to take all necessary precautions so as to avoid becoming victims of such accidents.

The population must, therefore, while they remain quiet and refrain from any unconsidered action, do their utmost to perform their usual duties.

Anyone hampering in the least degree the operations of the Japanese Army will be prosecuted and punished according to martial law.

10 March 1945.

The Commander-in Chief
of the Japanese Army.

FILE COPY
RETURN TO ROOM 361

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

TO THE FRENCH POPULATION OF INDO-CHINA.

The Japanese Army regrets to declare that the friendly relations which existed between Japan and French Indo-China can no longer be maintained as a result of the change in circumstances.

However, the Japanese Army only fights against those who, upon the order of the present government and its troops, oppose the Japanese Army, and it retains its friendship towards the French people as heretofore.

The French population may, therefore, trusting the Japanese Army, and refraining from any unconsidered action, continue to live in peace and security.

It must, to this end, observe the following rules:

1. Those who desire to remain in their present position and collaborate with the new government must, without delay, present themselves to the respective offices and state their intention.
2. It is forbidden to travel or move house without permission.
3. Fire arms, ammunition, radio sets, cameras, binoculars, typewriters, must be handed, without delay, to the Japanese Army on the spot, or to the Liaison Headquarters. Sale or transfer of such articles is forbidden.
4. It is forbidden to go out during the night (i.e. between sunset and dawn).
5. It is forbidden to hold meetings of more than ^{Four (4)} ~~three (3)~~ persons; to walk in groups of more than ~~three (3)~~ ^{Four (4)} persons.
6. The doors of houses, compartments and apartments must be left open.

10 March 1946

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 3

To all Government Officials, as well as Technicians of French administration, who desire to remain in their present position and collaborate with the new government, must, without delay, state their intention to their respective administrations.

Government officials or technicians whose request to retain their position is agreed upon will receive the same salary as before.

The same rule will apply to technicians or experts of private factories or firms.

March 10, 1945

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the
JAPANESE ARMY

PROCLAMATION No. 4

To All Indo-Chinese Police Officials:

The Japanese Army declares that it has just been compelled to carry out the disarming of the police forces with the only aim of putting an end to the activities of the French Police officials.

The Japanese Army intends, by granting Indo-Chinese police officials the same treatment as before, and by protecting them, to re-establish as soon as possible the operation of the various police organisms and to institute "Indo-Chinese Police organisms".

The preservation of public order being mainly dependent on the activities of the police organisms of the Indo-Chinese members of the Police Force are invited to show their confidence in the Japanese Army to return to the competent police office immediately and carry out their work as previously.

March 10, 1945

Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army

PROCLAMATION No. 6

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Armed Forces considering the present situation orders that the operations of the Bank of Indo-China be temporarily suspended but intends that they should be resumed as soon as possible.

Among the personnel of that bank all those who wish to collaborate with the Japanese Army will be authorized to keep their position as before. They must, therefore, be present at the office without being alarmed.

March 10, 1945

Supreme Commander
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 7

Every person committing the following actions will be put to death or severely punished according to martial law:

1. Any action of treachery towards the Japanese Army,
2. Espionage,
3. Any destructive or harmful action to railroads, telephone, telegraph, canals, installations, factories, buildings, etc. used by the Japanese Army.
4. Any action prejudicial to the personnel of the Japanese Army.
Destruction of weapons, ammunition or all other property of the Japanese Army.
5. All actions like the illicit profit or unlawful profit, blackmarket, etc. which are contrary to the principles of the Japanese Army and are liable to disturb the economic system.
6. All other actions contrary to the prohibitions promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.
7. All actions, attempts or accomplices in the above mentioned activities.

10 March 1945

Commander-in-Chief,
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 8

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army orders that the operations of the Bank of Indo-China, which had been suspended, be resumed as of March 15th.

The operations of that bank will be carried out under the conditions of the moratorium hereafter mentioned. The conditions of the moratorium are:

1. Each client 200 piastres maximum per day.
2. Each client 2,000 piastres maximum per month.

15 March 1945

Supreme Commander,
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 9

I. All French Nationals (except those who are authorized to remain in their present position) will have within the next 10 days (from the date of the present proclamation) to remove themselves and their property to one of the seven (7) towns here mentioned and cohabitate in the houses of the French inhabitants:

Hanoi, Vinh, Hue, Nha-trang, Saigon (with the exception of Cholon), Phnom-penh and Vientiane.

II. The following regulations will be observed at the time of the removal above mentioned:

1. Only ~~two~~^{ONE} servants will be allowed.
2. Any person in a serious state of illness, together with the person nursing him or her, may, with the permission of the local authorities, postpone her departure until she is able to travel.
3. The inhabitants of the seven towns above mentioned must, without delay, have the members of their families, as well as their servants (only one is permitted), registered at the local office of the Liaison Headquarters.

Persons moving to the seven designated towns must register in the same way when they arrive in the town.

Commander-in-Chief
Japanese Army.

PRCCLAMATION No. 10

The steps taken recently by the Japanese Army, as it has been clearly stated in the official communique of the Government of Japan, are the consequence only of the lack of sincerity of the French authorities in Indo-China in the carrying out of the agreement for the common defense of the country.

The Japanese Army, in view of the present military situation, is fully prepared to insure or assume the total responsibility of the defense of Indo-China in collaboration with the peoples of Indo-China.

Our first task, therefore, is to reassure the population and re-establish public order so that the defense of Indo-China be thus quickly strengthened.

It goes without saying that the Japanese Army in no way intends to change the autochthonous organization of the government: that it will respect all decrees and decisions in force: that it will maintain the administrative organisms in existence and will protect without discrimination all government employees who wish to work with it.

Consequently, government employees, and members of the Council of Notables, must endeavor to discharge their duty at all times with reference to the principles mentioned above and trusting the Japanese Army entirely.

As to the inhabitants in general who collaborate with it, their lives and property, as well as their rights and interests, will be protected. They may, therefore, have entire confidence in the Japanese Army and devote themselves to the work of reconstruction of the new Indo-China, together with government personnel and members of the Council of Notables.

The Japanese Army will support any endeavor to satisfy the eager desire of independence, so dear to all the peoples of Indo-China. It declares at the same time that it is its firm intention to fulfill the duties incumbent upon it for the defense of Indo-China, in collaboration with the above-mentioned peoples, and to help their sincere national movement in conformity with the fundamental principles of the declaration of Greater East Asia.

March 12, 1945
Commander-in-Chief,
Japanese Army

PROCLAMATION No. 11

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army, in view of the new state of affairs created in Indo-China, and responding to the aspirations of the population, plans to carry out the necessary reforms in the administrative, economic and other fields. Such an enterprise will require time.

Even though the administrative organization, the laws and regulations in force must be reformed, their instant nullification, before the contemplated changes are realized, will cause an immediately interruption in the functioning of the administrative organization of Indo-China. In consequence, chaos and disorder will follow, endangering the security of the population.

Therefore, as it has been said in the previous proclamations, it is confirmed that:

The existing administrative organism, the laws and regulations are, in principle, and for the time being, maintained such as they are.

All government officials, whoever they may be, who collaborate with the Japanese Army will be protected and kept on active service.

Order is given to all government officials now on duty, as well as to all notabilities, to fulfil their task assiduously, each at his post. Consequently government officials and notabilities who loyally discharge their functions, and act in conformity with the spirit of the Japanese Army, as well as the civilian population, both native and French, who collaborate with them, are considered as collaborators of the Japanese Army, which spares no effort for the building of the new Indo-China.

Every one must set aside every personal feeling and group loyalties: all government officials and civilians must melt into a unified bloc in the pursuit of their own tasks, according to the present organization and hierarchical order.

Those who, imbued with their personal feelings, act contrary to that spirit; those who slander others, or who act irresponsibly, thus hampering the restoration of all administrative, economic and other organisms, and disturbing order and security, will be severely punished in conformity with military discipline.

April 11, 1945

Commander-in-Chief Japanese Army.

A F F I D A V I T

I, Saburo YAWAMURA, certify that I was Chief of Staff of the Japanese Forces in French Indo China from December 1942 to May 1945 and that I recognize the attached International Prosecution Section documents, 2634-A through 2634-J, as being the proclamations issued in Indo China between 10 March 1945 and 11 April 1945 in the name of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, General Yuitsu TSUCHIHASHI. I further certify that these proclamations were issued with the approval of General TERAUCHI, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army and were the result of an overall order from Tokyo.

/s/ S. Kawamura
Saburo KAWAMURA

Witness: Eric W. Fleisher
ERIC W. FLEISHER
2nd Lt, AUS

Sworn before this 18th day of
September, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ Reed Lawton
REED LAWTON Summary Court
1st Lt, FA

宣誓供述書

拙者河村三郎ハ一九四三年十一月ヨリ一九四五年五月迄佛領印度支那ニ於ケル日本軍參謀長ノ職ニ在リタルコト及茲ニ附屬セル國際檢察部書類第二六三四一A乃至第二六三四一Jハ一九四五年三月十日ヨリ同年四月十一日ノ間ニ印度支那ニ於テ日本軍司令官土橋ユイツノ名ニ於テ布告セラレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス拙者ハ更ニ右ノ布告ハ南方軍總司令官寺内元師ノ承認ニヨルモノニシテ且ツ東京ヨリノ總括的命令ノ結果タリシコトヲ證明ス

河村 三郎

(2) 證人 米國陸軍少尉

Eric W. Fleisher
201-87. AUS

一九四六年九月十八日
於東京

宣誓書

(3) 野戰砲兵中尉

Reed Lauton
Summary court

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Ex664

布告

第一號

治ク印度支那民衆ニ告グ

大日本軍ハ自存自衛並ニ東亞安定ノ為茲ニ現佛印政权ノ
 覆滅ヲ期ス。大日本ノ對手トスル所ハ現政權特ニ其ノ軍隊ナ
 ルモ素ヨリ其ノ現住民ヲ對手トスルモノニ非ズ況ヤ一般民衆ニハ何
 事ノ危害ヲ加フルモノニ非ザルナリ。然レ共、戰場ニ於テハ不測ノ災
 厄ハ常ニ生ズス自ラ救メテ此ノ災厄ニ遭ハサル如ク充分ノ注
 意心ヲ均シム。庶民須ラウ意ヲ安シテ輕率ヲ戒メ盲動ヲ慎
 ミ各、其ノ生業ニ精勵スベシ事、大小ヲ向ハズ大日本軍ノ作戰
 行動ニ妨害ヲ及スモノハ嚴ニ之ヲ糾明シ軍律ニ照シ處斷セ
 ラルベシ

布告

昭和二十三年三月十日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第二號

佛印在任一般佛國人ニ告グ

情勢ノ變化ニ依リ過去ニ於ケル日佛印間ノ親善關係ハ不幸
 ニシテ餘儀ナク両者相容レサル事態ニ達着スルノ已ムナキに至リ
 シハ洵ニ遺憾トスルトコロナリ。然レ共大日本軍ノ敵トスルトコロハ
 現政權及其ノ軍隊ニ從ヒ大日本軍ニ反抗スルモノニ外ナラズシテ
 一般佛人ニ對シテハ依然友情ヲ存續スルモノナリ。諸子ハ大日本
 軍ヲ信賴シ意ヲ安シテ輕率ヲ戒メ盲動ヲ慎ミ以テ平穩ナル
 生活ヲ保全スベシ之カガ為差多ク在ノ事攻ヲ遵守スベシ
 現職ニ留リ新政府ニ協力セントスル者ハ直ニ其ノ職先ニ

201

Doc-263次

出頭シ其ノ希望ヲ開陳スルニ

ニ許ラズ原住地以外ノ旅行移動ヲ禁ズ

三、銃器彈藥ヲ所持シ其ノ具様双眼鏡ノイライターハ速カニ

最寄ノ日本軍又ハ海外部ニ提出スベシ此等ノ物件ノ讓渡轉

賣ヲ禁止ス

四、夜間(日没ヨリ日出迄)ノ外出ハ一切禁止ス

五、四人以上ノ集會ヲ集團歩行ヲ禁ズ

六、アパートメント内扉ハ開放シ置スルヲ

昭和二十三年三月十日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第三號

佛国人官ハ吏及囑託技術者ニシテ現職ニ留リ新政府ニ
協力セントスル者ハ直ニ各府職官廳ニ其ノ希望ヲ開陳スル
右ノ者ニシテ留任ヲ認めラル者ニ對シテハ従前通りノ待遇ヲ
享受セシムベシ 民間工場會社等ノ技術者及特殊技能ヲ
有スル者ニ対テモ其ノ項ヲ準用ス

昭和二十三年三月十日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第四號

原住民族警察官ニ告ガ

茲ニ日本軍ハ原住民族警察官ノ武装ヲ解除スルニ已ムナキニ至レルモ

其ノ目的ハ單ニ佛人警察官ノ活動ヲ停止セシメン爲ニ

外ナラス原住民警察官に對シテハ依然従前ノ處置ヲ與ヘ日本
軍之ヲ保護シ各級警察材料ノ様能ヲ速ニ回復セシメ原住民警
察材料ヲ確立セシメントス抑々治安確立ハ警察材料ノ活動
ニ依ツ所極メテ大ナリ。原住民警察官ハ安寧ノ民福保持々
々日本軍ニ對シテハ何等ノ不安ヲ抱クコトナク直ニ所屬警察ニ
復歸シ従前ノ業務ニ精勵スベシ

昭和二十二年三月十日 大日本軍司令官

布告

第六號

大日本軍司令官ハ現下ノ事能ハニ鑑ミ各銀行ノ營業ヲ一時停止
セシムルモ其ルレハ速カニ従前ノ如ク營業ヲ開始セシムル豫定ナリ
各銀行ノ従業員ニシテ日本軍ニ協力スル者ニ對シハ従前通り其
ノ職ニ留任セシムルニ付何等ノ不安ヲ抱ク事ナク各行ニ出勤スベシ

昭和二十二年三月十日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第七號

左ノ行為ヲ行ハシタル者ハ軍律ニ照シ死又重罰ニ處ス

一日本軍ニ對スル叛逆行為

二间谍行為

三日本軍ノ利用スル鐵道電信電話道路水路施設工場建

物等ヲ破壊若クハ之ガ使用ヲ妨害スル行為

四日本軍所屬者ニ危害ヲ及ビ又ハ日本軍ノ兵器彈藥ヲ他軍需

品ヲ没奪毀棄スル行為

NO3

Doc-2634

大日本軍の方針ニ悖リ暴利圖取リ至金融又ハ經濟ヲ攪乱スル行爲

六其ノ他何事ニ依ラズ大日本軍司令官ノ發シタル禁令ニ違反スル行爲

七以上ノ行爲ヲ企圖シ又ハ教唆若シテハ幫助スル行爲

昭和二十三年三月十日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第八號

大日本軍司令官ハ營業停止中ノ各銀行ヲシテ三月十五日ヨリ營業ヲ再開セシム。同行營業人各分左記支払制限ノ下ニ實施セシムルモトス

左記

支拂制限

一日一取引先 二〇〇比弗以下

一月一取引先 二〇〇〇比弗以下

昭和二十三年三月十五日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第九號

二般佛國人(留住ヲ承認セラレタル者ヲ除ク)ハ本布告ノ日附ヨリ十日以内ニ左記七都府ノ佛人既住者ノ家宅ニ輕住同居ス(シ)ハ内、「ブリン、順化、ポトラン」、西貢(堤岸ヲ含マズ)金、グイエン、フアン

三右輕住ニ際シハ得フキコト左ノ通り

四使用人一名ノ帶同ヲ許ス

五重症患者ハ地方官憲心ノ許可ヲ得テ施行可能ニ至ルマテ

No.4

附添人一名ト共ニ輕住ヲ延期スルコトヲ得
三七般市居住佛国人ハ速カニ海外部ニ對シ自己家族及使用人
一名ニ限ルニ登録ヲ實施スルニ輕住者ハ到着ト共ニ右登録ヲ
行フモノトス

昭和二十年 月 日

大日本軍司令官

布告

第十號

印度支那ニ於ケル日本軍今次ノ措置ハ大日本帝國政府ノ
声明ニ明ラカナル如ク一ニ佛印政府ノ共同防衛履行ニ關スル
不誠意ノ結果ニ至ツルモノニシテ軍ハ現下ノ戰局ニ處シ印度支
那原住民ト共ニ印度支那防衛ニ責ヲ全ウセントスルニ外ナラ
ズバ現下軍ノ企圖スル喫緊ノ急務ハ速カニ民心ヲ安定
スルニ在リニ由安ヲ恢復シ以テ印度支那人防衛ヲ多ク速ニ強固スル
ニ在リ日本軍ハ原住民民政ヲ組織ニ對シハ何等改変ヲ加ヘザル
ノミナラズ既存ノ諸法令ヲ尊重シ且佛國例ノ行政機關ヲモ取
テ存續シ日本軍ニ協力スル官吏ニ對シテハ其ノ何人タルコトハ保護
ヲ加ヘ之ヲ統制シ職ニ於テ活用セントスル所次ハ一ニ茲ニ存スル職
官及現職會職員ハ右趣旨ヲ体シ日本軍ニ信賴シ其ノ職務
ヲ精勵スベシ又我ニ協力スル般住民ニ對シテハ其ノ生命財産ヲ
保護シ其ノ利益ヲ尊重セントスルモノトシテ飽ク迄日本軍ニ信
賴シ官吏及現職會職員ト共ニ新印度支那建設ニ力
カネコトヲ期待ス日本軍ハ印度支那諸民族ノ多ク且ル独立ノ
要望ニ對シテハ全幅ノ支援ヲ惜マザルモノニシテ今後共此等印
度支那諸民族ト協同シテ印度支那人防衛ヲ全ウスルト共ニ

205

大東亞共同宣言ノ根本義ニ則リ健全ナル民族運動ヲ支援セン
トスル決意ヲ有スルモノナル事ヲ併セテ茲ニ闡明ス

昭和二十三年三月十日 大日本軍司令官

布告 第十一號

大日本軍司令官ハ印度支那ノ新事態ニ一般住民ノ宿均生トニ
鑑ミ行政經濟其他ニ待所要ノ改革ヲ企圖シタルモ此レが實
現ハ今更相多ク日時ヲ必要トス從ツテ佛國ノ制定ニ現行ノ
行政組織制度法令雖モ之が改革ノ實現ニ先立テ今直ニ
之ヲ無視スル時ハ印度支那ノ行政組織ハ勿レ其ノ様態ヲ停止
シ無秩序ト混沌トトテ若ク起シ治安民生ニ不幸ナル結果ヲ招来スベシ
故ニ先ニ布告セルが如ク取敢テ従来ノ行政機關及諸法令制度ヲ其
ノマコ存續諸態ニシテ日本軍ニ協力スル官吏ハ何人タルヲ向ハズ保護
ヲ加ヘ活用スベキ旨ヲ明シ在職官吏及總職會議職員ニ對シテハ
各自ノ職務ニ精勵スベキ旨ヲ示シ現ニ日本軍ノ趣旨ヲ体シ
其ノ職務ニ忠實ニ服務シタル官吏及總職會議職員並ニ之ニ協力
シタル般住民ハ原住民タルト佛人タルトヲ向ハズ比日等シテ新印度支
那ノ建設ニ協力シタル日本軍ノ協力者ナルヲ以テ各自ハ正々タル
並視眼的感懐ニ捉ヘズ官民一体大同團結ヲ示シ現任組織
ト命令系統トニ於テ各自ノ職務ニ盡遣スベシ以テ趣旨ニ反
シ感情ニ捉ハレテ他人ヲ誹謗排斥シ輕率妄動スルハ行政經
濟等ノ諸機關復活ヲ妨害シ秩序及治安ヲ攪乱スルモノナルヲ
以テ軍律ニ照シテ嚴重處斷スベシ

106 右布告ス

昭和二十三年四月五日 大日本軍司令官

2634

PROCLAMATION No. 1
TO ALL THE PEOPLES OF INDO-CHINA.

The Japanese Army declares that, so as to preserve its own existence and insure peace in Great East Asia, it intends to abolish the present government of Indo-China.

The Japanese Army fights against no one but the present government of Indo-China and particularly its troops, and not the natives serving in it, and will, consequently, cause no harm to peoples. Since, however, unforeseen accidents are always liable to happen, on the fighting grounds, the population is invited to take all necessary precautions so as to avoid becoming victims of such accidents.

The population must, therefore, while they remain quiet and refrain from any unconsidered action, do their utmost to perform their usual duties.

Anyone hampering in the least degree the operations of the Japanese Army will be prosecuted and punished according to martial law.

10 March 1945.

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

TO THE FRENCH POPULATION OF INDO-CHINA.

The Japanese Army regrets to declare that the friendly relations which existed between Japan and French Indo-China can no longer be maintained as a result of the change in circumstances.

However, the Japanese Army only fights against those who, upon the order of the present government and its troops, oppose the Japanese Army, and it retains its friendship towards the French people as heretofore.

The French population may, therefore, trusting the Japanese Army, and refraining from any unconsidered action, continue to live in peace and security.

It must, to this end, observe the following rules:

1. Those who desire to remain in their present position and collaborate with the new government must, without delay, present themselves to the respective offices and state their intention.
2. It is forbidden to travel or move house without permission.
3. Fire arms, ammunition, radio sets, cameras, binoculars, typewriters, must be handed, without delay, to the Japanese Army on the spot, or to the Liaison Headquarters. Sale or transfer of such articles is forbidden.
4. It is forbidden to go out during the night (i.e. between sunset and dawn).
5. It is forbidden to hold meetings of more than three (3) persons; to walk in groups of more than three (3) persons.
6. The doors of houses, compartments and apartments must be left open.

10 March 1945

The Commander-in-Chief
of the Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 3

To all Government Officials, as well as Technicians of French administration, who desire to remain in their present position and collaborate with the new government, must, without delay, state their intention to their respective administrations.

Government officials or technicians whose request to retain their position is agreed upon will receive the same salary as before.

The same rule will apply to technicians or experts of private factories or firms.

March 10, 1945

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the
JAPANESE ARMY

PROCLAMATION No. 4

To All Indo-Chinese Police Officials:

The Japanese Army declares that it has just been compelled to carry out the disarming of police forces with the only aim of putting an end to the activities of the French Police officials.

The Japanese Army intends, by granting Indo-Chinese police officials the same treatment as before, and by protecting them, to re-establish as soon as possible the operation of the various police organisms and to institute "Indo-Chinese Police organisms".

The preservation of public order being mainly dependent on the activities of the police organisms of the Indo-Chinese members of the Police Force are invited to show their confidence in the Japanese Army to return to the competent police office immediately and carry out their work as previously.

March 10, 1945

Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army

PROCLAMATION No. 6

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Armed Forces considering the present situation orders that the operations of the Bank of Indo-China be temporarily suspended but intends that they should be resumed as soon as possible.

Among the personnel of that bank all those who wish to collaborate with the Japanese Army will be authorized to keep their position as before. They must, therefore, be present at the office without being alarmed.

March 10, 1945

Supreme Commander
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 7

Every person committing the following actions will be put to death or severely punished according to martial law:

1. Any action of treachery towards the Japanese Army,
2. Espionage,
3. Any destructive or harmful action to railroads, telephone, telegraph, canals, installations, factories, buildings, etc. used by the Japanese Army.
4. Any action prejudicial to the personnel of the Japanese Army.
- ~~5~~ Destruction of weapons, ammunition or all other property of the Japanese Army.
5. All actions like the illicit profit or unlawful profit, blackmarket, etc. which are contrary to the principles of the Japanese Army and are liable to disturb the economic system.
6. All other actions contrary to the prohibitions promulgated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army.
7. All actions, attempts or accomplices in the above mentioned activities.

10 March 1945

Commander-in-Chief,
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 8

The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army orders that the operations of the Bank of Indo-China, which had been suspended, be resumed as of March 15th.

The operations of that bank will be carried out under the conditions of the moratorium hereafter mentioned. The conditions of the moratorium are:

1. Each client 200 piastres maximum per day.
2. Each client 2,000 piastres maximum per month.

15 March 1945

Supreme Commander,
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 9

I. All French Nationals (except those who are authorized to remain in their present position) will have within the next 10 days (from the date of the present proclamation) to remove themselves and their property to one of the seven (7) towns here mentioned and cohabit in the houses of the French inhabitants:

Hanoi, Vinh, Hue, Nha-trang, Saigon (with the exception of Cholon), Phnom-penh and Vientiane.

II. The following regulations will be observed at the time of the removal above mentioned:

1. Only two servants will be allowed.
2. Any person in a serious state of illness, together with the person nursing him or her, may, with the permission of the local authorities, postpone her departure until she is able to travel.
3. The inhabitants of the seven towns above mentioned must, without delay, have the members of their families, as well as their servants (only one is permitted), registered at the local office of the Liaison Headquarters.

Persons moving to the seven designated towns must register in the same way when they arrive in the town.

Commander-in-Chief
Japanese Army.

PROCLAMATION No. 10

The steps taken recently by the Japanese Army, as it has been clearly stated in the official communique of the Government of Japan, are the consequence only of the lack of sincerity of the French authorities in Indo-China in the carrying out of the agreement for the common defense of the country.

The Japanese Army, in view of the present military situation, is fully prepared to insure or assume the total responsibility of the defense of Indo-China in collaboration with the peoples of Indo-China.

Our first task, therefore, is to reassure the population and re-establish public order so that the defense of Indo-China be thus quickly strengthened.

It goes without saying that the Japanese Army in no way intends to change the autochthonous organization of the government; that it will respect all decrees and decisions in force; that it will maintain the administrative organisms in existence and will protect without discrimination all government employees who wish to work with it.

Consequently, government employees, and members of the Council of Notables, must endeavor to discharge their duty at all times with reference to the principles mentioned above and trusting the Japanese Army entirely.

As to the inhabitants in general who collaborate with it, their lives and property, as well as their rights and interests, will be protected. They may, therefore, have entire confidence in the Japanese Army and devote themselves to the work of reconstruction of the new Indo-China, together with government personnel and members of the Council of Notables.

The Japanese Army will support any endeavor to satisfy the eager desire of independence, so dear to all the peoples of Indo-China. It declares at the same time that it is its firm intention to fulfill the duties incumbent upon it for the defense of Indo-China, in collaboration with the above-mentioned peoples, and to help their sincere national movement in conformity with the fundamental principles of the declaration of Greater East Asia.

March 12, 1945
Commander-in-Chief,
Japanese Army

PROCLAMATION No. 11

The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army, in view of the new state of affairs created in Indo-China, and responding to the aspirations of the population, plans to carry out the necessary reforms in the administrative, economic and other fields. Such an enterprise will require time.

Even though the administrative organization, the laws and regulations in force must be reformed, their instant nullification, before the contemplated changes are realized, will cause an immediately interruption in the functioning of the administrative organization of Indo-China. In consequence, chaos and disorder will follow, endangering the security of the population.

Therefore, as it has been said in the previous proclamations, it is confirmed that:

The existing administrative organism, the laws and regulations are, in principle, and for the time being, maintained such as they are.

All government officials, whoever they may be, who collaborate with the Japanese Army will be protected and kept on active service.

Order is given to all government officials now on duty, as well as to all notabilities, to fulfil their task assiduously, each at his post. Consequently government officials and notabilities who loyally discharge their functions, and act in conformity with the spirit of the Japanese Army, as well as the civilian population, both native and French, who collaborate with them, are considered as collaborators of the Japanese Army, which spares no effort for the building of the new Indo-China.

Every one must set aside every personal feeling and group loyalties; all government officials and civilians must melt into a unified bloc in the pursuit of their own tasks, according to the present organization and hierarchical order.

Those who, imbued with their personal feelings, act contrary to that spirit; those who slander others, or who act irresponsibly, thus hampering the restoration of all administrative, economic and other organisms, and disturbing order and security, will be severely punished in conformity with military discipline.

April 11, 1945

Commander-in-Chief Japanese Army.