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February 28, 1945

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DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS
FEB 26 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

February 19, 1945

DIVISION OF CHINESE AFFAIRS
FEB 26 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MEMORANDUM

Re: Japanese Espionage

A reliable report has been received that the Japanese are endeavoring to ascertain the policies of Chiang Kai-Shek through one Chin Bu-Yoo who employs an espionage agent, one Ryuu Jitsu-Shuu. In this connection, it is reported that Ryuu Jitsu-Shuu has been able to ascertain preliminary proposals which Ch'en Li-Fu, the prominent Chinese government official, has submitted to Chiang Kai-Shek concerning a proposition to discuss a plan with the United States and Great Britain that they should grant the privilege of self-government to all their colonies after the war.

894.20293/2-1945

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*quoted in inst. to Chungking
dated 2-23-45
file J.M.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 22 1945

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SECRET

February 28, 1945

No. 62

To the

Officer in Charge of the American Mission,
Chungking.

The Acting Secretary of State quotes for the confidential information of the Officer in Charge, an excerpt from a communication dated February 19, 1945, which was received from a confidential source within this Government:

"A reliable report has been received that the Japanese are endeavoring to ascertain the policies of Chiang Kai-Shek through one Chin Bu-Yoo who employs an espionage agent, one Ryuu Jitsu-Shuu. In this connection, it is reported that Ryuu Jitsu-Shuu has been able to ascertain preliminary proposals which Ch'en Li-Fu, the prominent Chinese government official, has submitted to Chiang Kai-Shek concerning a proposition to discuss a plan with the United States and Great Britain that they should grant the privilege of self-government to all their colonies after the war".

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FEB 27 1945 P.M.

A true copy of the signed original

Mutation compared 2-28-45

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CS/HHS

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894.20293/2-2045

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

NOTE

SUBJECT Submits summary of activities attributed to the Secret Societies of the Japanese.

894.20293/2-2045 CS/MR

For the original paper from which ^{rb} reference is taken

See #131-----
(Despatch, telegram, instruction, letter, etc.)

Dated Feb. 20, 1945----- From TX } Chungking(Sian)

File No. 740.0011 Pacific War/2-2045-----

CROSS-REFERENCE FILE

No. 217 (AMERICAN EMBASSY, CHUNGKING, JUNE 26, 1945:
(FORWARDED TO DEPARTMENT WITHOUT COVERING DESPATCH)



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Second Secretary on detail at
Sian, Shensi,
June 14, 1945

SECRET

Subject: Further Developments in case evidently involving
Espionage for the Japanese by First War Zone Officers.

The Honorable,
Major General Patrick J. Hurley,
American Ambassador,
chungking.

Sir:

Reference is made to my despatches to the Embassy no. 79, December 8, 1944, "Interest Taken by the Chinese Authorities as to the identity of Persons Calling on the Secretary of Embassy on detail at Sian", no. 166, April 17, 1945, "Discovery of Japanese Agents among High Officers of the First War Zone" and no. 209, June 5, 1945, "Allegations that High Officers in Shensi are Engaged in Espionage for the Japanese". I have the honor now to report further information in regard to the case covered by the last two of these reference despatches.

As mentioned in my despatch of June 5, Tu Ch'ang-ch'eng (杜昌成) -- the young Tai Li commander who was responsible for the arrest of the afore-mentioned high officers of this (the First) War Zone himself disappeared early this month. A few days ago the former secret agent who supplied me with the information contained in the despatch again called on me; he said Tu had been released by his superior, General Wen Ch'iang (文强), in whose custody he had been for several days, and he offered to bring Tu in to see me. In view of the watch kept on my gate--described in the first-mentioned of my reference despatches--I thought Tu might be endangered by calling on me and asked my friend instead to get for me his account of recent developments in the case and any additional information he might have in regard to Japanese espionage in this area. He did so, and the account he has given me is contained in the next paragraphs.

General Wen Ch'iang told him, Tu Ch'ang-ch'eng is quoted as stating, that he knew it to be true that General Wang Tse-ming (王则明) and some officers associated with him are traitors. He himself admitted accepting a bribe from General Wang, excusing himself by saying that were he to have refused he would not be able to stay in this War Zone. (He alleged that he has not used the bribe money, but is holding it.) General Wen stated that when Tai Li sent him to Sian he ordered him to work under the direction of General Hu (Hu) Tsung-nan, whom Chiang K'ai-shek has placed in control of this area. General Hu, he continued, has a peculiar and difficult temperament; if he likes and trusts a man he will listen to no criticism of him and his Chief of Staff consider that General Wang has been doing good work. (To make the situation still more difficult, according to Tu, Hu Tsung-nan had had the accusations against General Wang investigated by General Li Wen (李文), Commander-in-Chief of the 34th Group Army--described in my June 5 despatch as a fellow-student and good friend of the accused.) Wen Ch'iang told Tu Ch'ang-ch'eng that in any future case where a person of position too high to be openly accused was found to be a traitor, Tu should assassinate him, taking care to do it in such a way that he would not be found out. In the present case, such a course is no longer possible and he should drop the matter. Should Tu try to leave this area, General

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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JUL 11 1945

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General Wen warned, he would find departure therefrom impossible.

Tu added that he had been relieved of the documentary evidence he had possessed and can add little information to what he stated before about Japanese espionage in this area. He did say he suspects the presence of a radio in communication with the enemy somewhere in Lotus Lake Park (蓮花湖), at Sian, and that the list he saw of Japanese agents in the First War Zone organization contained about fifty names. He also stated that General Wang had brought in heroin from Japanese-occupied Shansi across the Yellow River from his headquarters at Mancheng (韓城), Shensi, by means of carrier pigeons.

Respectfully yours,

Edward E. Rice

Edward E. Rice
Second Secretary of Embassy

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON


July 16, 1945

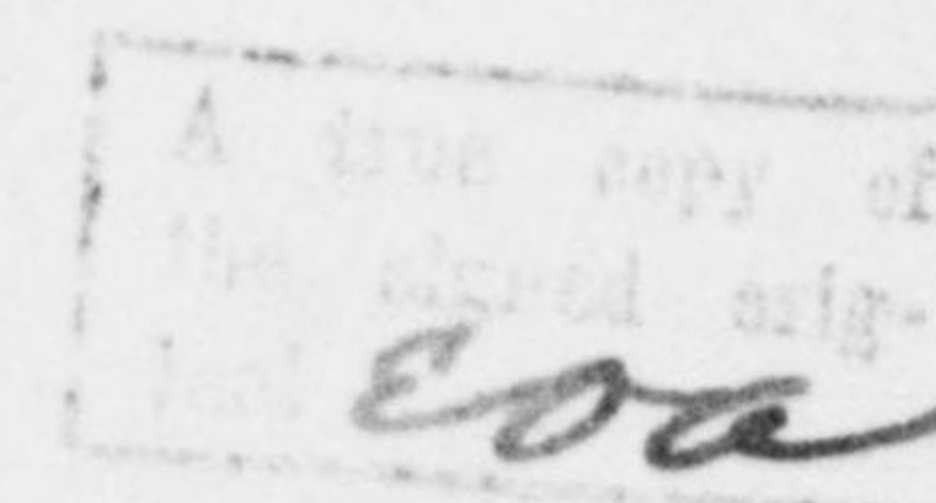
In reply refer to
FC

The Department of State transmits to the following the attached information in the hope that it will be of value:

- ✓ Military Intelligence Division
- ✓ Office of Naval Intelligence
- ~~Federal Bureau of Investigation~~
- ✓ Office of Strategic Services

Enclosure of despatch no. 217 from American Embassy at Chungking, subject: "Further Developments in Case evidently Involving Espionage for the Japanese by First War Zone Officers".


FC:OSStraus:EOA



NOV. 19, 1945

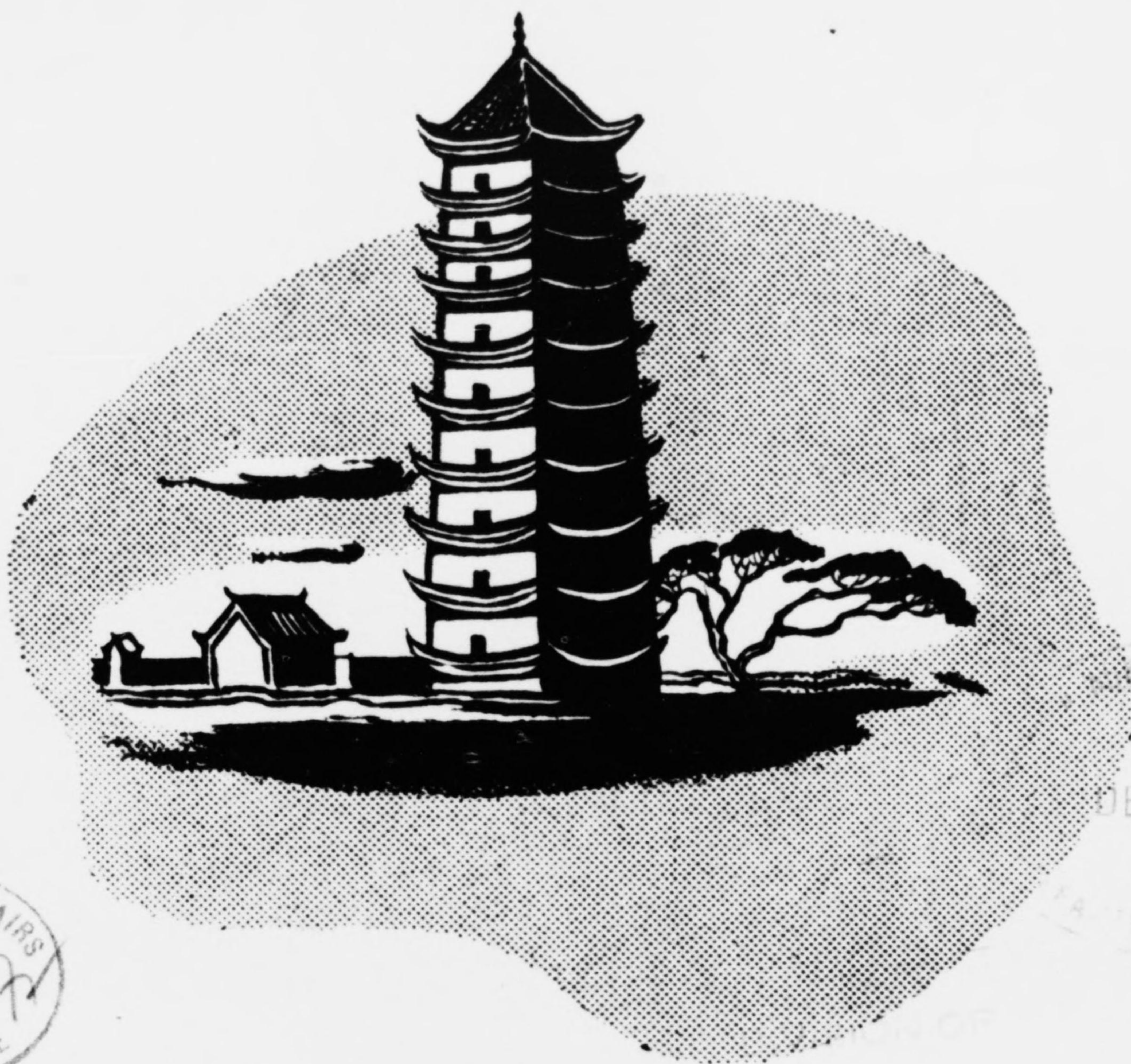
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[Handwritten signature]

FC: May this be
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UNITED STATES FORCES
CHINA THEATER
A.P.O. 879

Published for the information of all concerned.

By command of Lieutenant General WEDEMEYER:

R. T. MADDOCKS,
Major General, G.S.C.
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Joseph K. Dickey
JOSEPH K. DICKEY,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2

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19 November 1945

SINTIC ITEM #343

DOCUMENT TRANSLATION #173

Organization and activities of the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai as revealed by one employee of the Shanghai office of the principal Japanese organ for conducting its policy in Central China. Embassy Office not a diplomatic establishment, but really the tool of the Greater East Asia Ministry on the China mainland. Lack of coordination and cooperation between Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Greater East Asia Ministry and other cabinet departments.

John A. Burden
JOHN A. BURDEN
Lt Col U.S.
Director SINTIC

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DOCUMENT TRANSLATION #173

DOCUMENT NUMBER : 2426
 TIME AND PLACE OBTAINED : Oct 1945, Shanghai
 AUTHORITY : See Remarks
 DATE OF DOCUMENT : undated
 TYPE OF DOCUMENT : Handwritten; unclassified
 TRANSLATION REQUESTED BY : FEA, Shanghai
 TRANSLATED BY : CHK, JW, GK, SI, NK, IK, SINTIC, Shanghai

Remarks: The document translated below was compiled at FEA request by a former employee of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai; it represents his views and understanding of the situation.
 Translated by SINTIC for FEA, Shanghai.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SHANGHAI OFFICE OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY (CENTRAL CHINA AREA)Contents:

- I. Establishment of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy.
- II. Outline of the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board.
- III. Outline of the Organization of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy.
- IV. Real Activities of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy.
 1. Economic
 2. Political
 3. Cultural
 4. Social
 5. Other
- V. The Higher policy of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy.
- VI. Local Rivalry between the Shanghai Embassy Office and the Army and Navy.
- VII. Relationship between the Japanese Government (Greater East Asia Ministry) and the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy.
- VIII. Relationship between the Japanese Financial Interests and the Shanghai Embassy Office.

Report I - The Establishment of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese EmbassyI. Preface

The Embassy Office in Shanghai was established in March, 1939. After the dissolution of the Asia Promotion Board's (KOA) central office in Tokyo, the Greater East Asia Ministry (TN: herein called GEA Ministry) was established in its place, and the Shanghai Embassy Office became the responsible organ of the ministry in Central China. With the abolition of the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board in Shanghai, the Embassy Office on 1 November 1942 took over and continued its activities.

From its establishment until the formal surrender of the Japanese Government on 15 August 1945, a period of approximately 2 years and 9 months, the Embassy Office functioned under the directives of the Tokyo GEA Ministry and was the highest control body for the whole of Central China. Its supervision covered a wide sphere of activities, including administration, politics, economics, culture and industry. Needless to say, by cooperating closely with all branches of the Army and Navy, whose most important bases were at Shanghai and Nanking, during this period the office played an important role as an executing agent of Japan's imperialistic policy of aggression.

The activities, organization and character of the office will be explained in a separate report. First, the circumstances of the establishment of the Embassy Office and of the GEA Ministry will be briefly and simply outlined.

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Unless these circumstances are fully understood, it is impossible to comprehend the activities, characteristics and organization of the Embassy Office. For example, in order to determine correctly what the office accomplished it is absolutely necessary to touch upon the inside circumstances of the establishment of the office.

Reasons for the Establishment of the Shanghai Embassy Office.

The Shanghai Embassy Office was the highest on-the-spot administrative agency of the GEA Ministry. Its sphere of activity was limited to Central China, with the Peiping Embassy Office performing a similar function for North China. These offices were set up for the following reasons:

1. As a vanguard agency of Japanese imperialism, the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board in Shanghai had made vast expenditures of money without achieving any worthwhile results.

2. Due to the exposure of the incompetence of Army officials, whose arbitrariness had become extreme since the China Incident, Foreign Office officials, who had previously been suppressed by the military, now strengthened their efforts to replace them.

3. New machinery had to be set up in anticipation of the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the return of foreign settlements to China, which was set for January 1943.

4. The China Incident remained unsolved and with time was only becoming more difficult of solution. Also, in view of various conditions at home and abroad, especially the realization that the war in the Pacific would be a hard struggle, Japan hastened to modify her China policy and speed preparations for peace negotiations with Chungking. For this purpose it was considered disadvantageous, as well as unwise from the viewpoint of political strategy, to maintain the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board, which was patently an agent of Japanese imperialism. Japanese government circles which objectively grasped this situation, including high Army, Navy and Civil officials, unanimously demanded a speedy "Change of Policy".

Such were the activating forces behind the so-called "New Policy Toward China". (Its essentials and effectiveness, together with the conflicts which arose around it between the Japanese military and the Shanghai Embassy Office, will be dealt with in a separate report).

With the steady decline of Japan's military, governmental and economic power, the Asia Promotion Board, which was the local agent of Japan, lost the purpose of its existence and steadily became more powerless. At this juncture, due to the four reasons outlined above - especially the difficult necessity in which Japan found itself of having to effect a sweeping change in its China policy, and also in the light of Japan's real situation, the new GEA Ministry was set up and under it, as agent for Central China, the Shanghai Embassy Office was created.

Here it must be pointed out that the GEA Ministry, like the Asia Promotion Board, employed active duty military personnel as civil officials. In occupied territories it had coordinated its action with the Army and Navy in carrying out the imperialistic policies of Japan. On 1 November, the Government published a special official gazette, effective on that date, which dealt with Army and Navy officers on active duty who were made full time officials of the GEA Ministry. By its provisions the posts of heads of departments, counsellors and inspectors in the Ministry, and of special ambassadors, ministers, embassy counsellors and inspectors in the various areas of Greater East Asia were opened to the appointment of active duty Army and Navy officers. The first appointments were of Major Generals SHIOZIMA and IWASAKI to the post of minister, and of Navy Captain TANAKA and Colonel IMAI to be inspectors in the Tokyo Ministry.

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The setting up of this system of specially appointed military personnel to administrative officers, which posts should have been filled wholly by civil officials, continued the past practice of the Asia Promotion Board and was but further manifestation of Japanese imperialism. Despite the fact that military interference in administrative and political affairs had already led to disastrous results at other times, the military as always refused to recognize this, and this stupidity brought disaster to Japan.

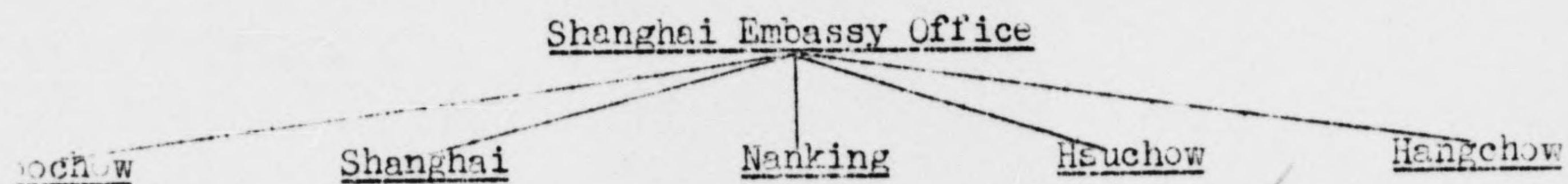
In the Shanghai Embassy Office Army and Navy officers of field grade were appointed as inspectors. As in the days of the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board, there was constant rivalry between them and the Foreign Office officials. The only point of difference was that now they had lost their power to oppress the civilian officials because of the marked decline in the strength of the military.

3. The Shanghai Embassy Office - a non-diplomatic organization.

The Shanghai Embassy Office and the Peiping Embassy Office used the title "Embassy", but in reality they were not organs of the Foreign Office but subordinate branches of the newly created GEA Ministry, formed to carry out Japan's new policy toward China. Accordingly, the consulates-general and the consulates in the principal cities of Central China were placed under the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Embassy Office. Thus they lost their character as organs of the Foreign Office, instead becoming only the outermost tentacles of the GEA Ministry.

In the light of the underlying causes which led to the formation of the GEA Ministry, it will be readily understood that in order to meet the changed situation in Greater East Asia, the Ministry was set up with the intention of taking control of all matters, civil, administrative, economic and cultural, including only military affairs. Thus a wide sphere of matters which prior to the war had been handled by the Foreign Office were absorbed into the functions of the GEA Ministry. For example, such important sections of the Foreign Office as the Commercial Affairs Bureau and the Political Affairs Bureau were abolished, and their functions were transferred en bloc to the GEA Ministry. The basis for this move was that, after the China Incident had given way to the Great East Asia War, there was no longer any "diplomacy" on the Continent. All diplomatic negotiations with China were conducted exclusively by the military, using direct military methods. Apart from these no regular "peace-time" diplomatic negotiations were necessary. Thus the work of the Foreign Office was transferred to the GEA Ministry. And, the consulates-general and the subordinate diplomatic establishments, which became subordinate agencies of the Shanghai Embassy Office, naturally ceased to be diplomatic offices.

The following is a diagram of the consulates-general in Central China:



In other parts of Central China consulates were set up and beneath them there were consular branch offices.

The Japanese Embassy in Nanking - the only Japanese diplomatic agency in China.

As is clear from the above, the Shanghai Embassy Office and its subordinate consular offices were diplomatic agencies in name only. In the matter of control, they were merely subordinate organizations of the GEA Ministry. The only diplomatic agency, properly speaking, was the Nanking Embassy, which had the function of dealing with the Puppet Nanking Government.

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However, the nuclei of the Shanghai Embassy Office and of the various consulates were composed of career men from the Foreign Office, who continued to think and act as such. They continued to act as "diplomats" and did not hesitate to refuse to function as officials of the GEA Ministry. For instance, negligence and impertinence were common. They were in constant disagreement with the Japanese troops stationed in their districts. As a result of pressure from the latter, they brazenly sabotaged in their work and mental attitude. To cover up their resentment toward the military and their negligence, they used the excuse that they were "officials of the Foreign Office and not of the GEA Ministry". Furthermore, like Japanese officialdom in general, these men lacked the progressiveness and moral principles demanded by the times. They stuck to the principle of "getting ahead" and their one thought and object was to obtain promotion as soon as their time in grade had passed.

Report Number II - A Summary of the Organization of the Central China Liaison Bureau of the Asia Promotion Board.

Since the Shanghai Embassy Office under the Greater East Asia Ministry was nothing more than an extension of the Central China Liaison Bureau under the Asia Promotion Board, in order to facilitate understanding of the activities of the Embassy Office, a sketch of the organization of the Central China Liaison Bureau follows:

1. Location of Bureau Offices and Names of First Bureau Chiefs.

The Asia Promotion Board was established in March 1939 as an agency directly attached to the Cabinet. Liaison bureaus were set up in three places and additional offices were established at three other locations. The locations of the bureaus and names of the first bureau chiefs were as follows:

1. Liaison Bureaus -

North China Liaison Bureau (Peiping)
Chief - Lt Gen MORIOKA
Central China Liaison Bureau (Shanghai)
Chief - Vice Admiral TSUDA
Vice Chief - Maj Gen KUSUMOTO
South China Liaison Bureau (Amoy)
Chief - Vice Admiral OTA

2. Branch Offices -

Tsingtao Branch Office -
Tsingtao, Shantung Province
Kalgan Branch Office -
Kalgan, Inner Mongolia
Kwangtung Branch Office -
Canton, Kwangtung Province

3. Special Characteristics in the Structure of the Central China Liaison Bureau.

This organization was created for the purpose of unifying and coordinating the execution of Japan's penetration policy in China after the China Incident. It was the responsible office of the Asia Promotion Board in Central China. Its special characteristics can be described as follows:

1. It was directly attached to the Cabinet.
2. Army and Navy personnel were appointed as civil officials without giving up their active military status.
3. It was a place of concentration for officials sent out from the various home ministries in Japan.

(1) There were certain reasons for making this organization a direct agency of the Cabinet. As a special agency for handling the China

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Incident, it was independent of the various ministries and suffered from no interference, facilitating the smooth execution of policy. Another reason was that the Army and Navy men, who had long reacted against the "weakness" of Foreign Office officials, wished to avoid being associated with the Foreign Office and preferred an agency on a higher level, directly attached to the Cabinet, which could freely accomplish their aims. The conflict between the Army and Navy and the Foreign Ministry has existed for many years. Moreover, such conflict was not necessarily limited to the Foreign Ministry. It has gone on between the civil officials of various ministries and the military for twenty years. Especially since the Manchurian Incident, the military have heavily oppressed civil officials both at home and abroad. Foreign Office officials in China were despised by the anti-Anglo-American Army men as "pro-Anglo-American dogs".

Thus, the setting up of the Liaison Bureaus under the Tokyo Headquarters as agencies directly belonging to the Cabinet was due to the situation then existing in Japan as a result of militarist politics.

- (2) In view of the above, the heart of this organization was inevitably composed of military men. Moreover, it was a special feature that these men were not of the weaker groups, such as the 1st and 2nd Reservists, but in the Active Service group.

Originally, the Japanese civil service system was based on the rule that "Military men shall not participate in politics", and there were virtually no instances in which an active service military man became a government official. It is true that the Minister of War is an Army man on the active list, and military attaches of embassies or legations overseas are also working among civil officials, but there was no case in which Army and Navy men on active service formed the core of any government office.

However, after the Asia Promotion Board was established to carry out Japan's China policy, both the Tokyo Headquarters and the district liaison bureaus presented a strange picture with Army and Navy men occupying the vital positions. Officers of the rank of Army Colonel or Navy Captain, sometimes lieutenant colonel or commander, were appointed "inspectors", and they occupied the important posts in the district liaison bureaus.

Also, representatives of the various ministries in Japan, such as the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Finance, Welfare, Civil Affairs, Home Affairs, Railways, etc., were specially sent out to take various positions in the organization. Here, too, the characteristic of a conglomeration of officials from the various departments was apparent. Those appointed, however, were by no means capable; on the contrary incapable officials were selected. They represented only the sectionalism of their respective ministries. Although sent to China to serve in the liaison bureaus, they had a very self-important viewpoint. Neither did they study China nor did they conscientiously try to carry out the national policy. Their sole object was to make personal profit and to obtain promotion upon returning to Japan after serving a term of 1-1/2 or 2 years.

These characteristics were not limited to these special government officials. Generally speaking, personal advancement was the prime object of all government officials at home.

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Thus, the Central China Liaison Bureau was made up of Army and Navy men as the core, specially delegated civil officials from various ministries, plus non-official experts in the economic, social, cultural and various other fields, attached as special staff. The organization was a consolidation of these three groups.

3. Organization of the Central China Liaison Bureau.

1. Chiefs of the Liaison Bureau -
 - 1st - Vice-Admiral TSUDA Shizue (Reserve)
 - 2nd - Vice Admiral OIA Tamezo (Regular)
2. Vice-Chiefs -
 - 1st - Maj Gen KUSUMOTO Masataka (Regular)
 - 2nd - Maj Gen OIKAWA Genshichi "
 - 3rd - Maj Gen INOUE "
 - 4th - Maj Gen OCHIAI "
3. Internal Organization

- (1) Political Affairs Department
 - Chief
 - Vice Chief (concurrently held by chief of department)
 - Political Affairs Section:
 - 1st - Section Chief - Colonel OMIZU (Army)
 - Vice Chief - Captain MATSUMOTO (Navy)
 - 2nd - Section Chief - Colonel ASAMI (Army)
 - Vice Chief - Captain OYA (Navy)

The Political Affairs Department also included some junior civil officials and non-regular attaches of the War and Navy Ministries. Further, high civil officials specially delegated from various ministries were added to strengthen the department and to provide the backbone of the Central Liaison Bureau. Needless to say, however, the direction of the Bureau was in the hands of the Army and Navy inspectors.

Three official terms of service were completed, but by that time the Army and Navy inspectors had come more and more to realize that the military, by their own strength, could not achieve a final solution of the China Incident, and they also realized that the difficulty of achieving such a solution through the military was now keenly felt by the Japanese people in general. As a result, compared to the first and second terms of office, there was a marked decline in the strength of the inspectors, and when the third term of office was reached, they were losing their authority.

The Political Affairs Department was divided generally into the following sections:

- (a) Political Affairs Section - As already pointed out, Army and Navy men dominated this section and formed the nucleus of the whole liaison bureau.
- (b) General Affairs Section - This section was made up of Army and Navy officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel or commander, holding office as inspectors.
- (c) Investigation Section -
 - Section Chief - Representative of Justice Ministry

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1st - Sec Chief District Attorney TAKAHASHI
 2nd - Sec Chief " " KATSUYAMA
 3rd - Sec Chief " " YUDA

- (d) Secretariat - Generally made up of secretaries from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Secretariat originally was the control center of the liaison bureau and performed the role of the General Affairs Section. Thus it was an important body like the Chinese Government Secretariat. However, as a result of the abuse of power by the Army and Navy men in the Political Affairs Section, the civil officials of the Secretariat ceased to have anything more than nominal influence.

(2) Economics Department

1st - Dept. Chief KATO, Secretary of Commerce & Industry Ministry.
 2nd - Dept. Chief OTA, Secretary of Commerce & Industry Ministry.
 3rd - Dept. Chief SHIMADA, Secretary of Finance Ministry.

Sections:

- (a) Agriculture and Forestry
- (b) Mining
- (c) Purchasing
- (d) Communications
- (e) Transportation

The main personnel of these sections were officials of the various home government ministries sent out for terms of one year, one and a half years and two and a half years.

(3) The Financial Department was created later and was organized as follows:

Chief - YAMADA, Secretary of Finance Ministry

Sections:

- (a) Finance
- (b) Currency & Credit
- (c) Exchange

The main personnel of these sections was generally specially delegated from the Finance Ministry, with a few from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Commerce and Industry:

The economic activities of the Central China Liaison Bureau were strong and covered a wide field. First, in order to give full play to the Central China Development Company, which was set immediately after the China Incident as the opening wedge of economic imperialism in China, comparatively high-calibre officials were obtained from the various ministries, and a large number of these were mobilized and given the direction of the various enterprises of the Central China Development Company - railways and waterways, electric power, gas, communications, light industry, mining, transport, purchasing and economic research. The Bureau thus gained broad control over the economic system of Central China, and in conjunction with the Army and Navy, it also tackled the Chinese population problem. It sent special agents into the various districts to buy up rice, cotton, salt, oil and bamboo and to conduct economic investigations covering the whole of Central China, paying special attention

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to mineral resources. Thus it did not neglect to lay the groundwork for the next phase of imperialistic infiltration.

Although the Financial Department was established, the financial and currency problems were serious due to the uncurbed flotation of loan issues by the Nanking Government, which imperilled the financial situation within Japan itself. It was necessary for the Japanese Government to send officials from the Finance Ministry to the area to enforce strict control of the currency and banking business. At the same time these officials were intended to surveille and control the unlimited issuance of military occupation notes (CHOBIKEN) by the Army. This started about October, 1942.

(4) Cultural Department

1st - Chief - MORI Takashi (Foreign Ministry)
2nd - Chief - ITO Takaji (Foreign Ministry)

Sections:

- (a) General Affairs
- (b) Welfare
- (c) Education
- (d) Social Enterprises
- (e) Thought

The personnel of these sections was sent out from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Welfare.

The Cultural Department was the nerve center for the spread of cultural activity in Central China, but its work was hampered by a lack of really high-grade personnel. In vain did it attempt to force Japanese ideas upon the Chinese intelligentsia. On the contrary it only succeeded in heightening the spirit of China's 8-year war of resistance. At times outstanding private individuals were selected for positions in the Cultural Department, but the conservatism of Japanese bureaucracy did not allow the full use of their talents, and such experts had no opportunity to show their ability. No matter how able they might be, because their position as non-regular attaches was not fixed by law, they were powerless vis-a-vis the incompetent regular officials. Herein lies the feudalistic tragedy of Japan. The more able individuals left the government service one after another in order to take up something else, and in their place inferior and ignorant successors carried on a stupid policy.

The causes of Japan's defeat, in the government offices on the spot, lay in the fact that their economic activities overreached themselves, and in the fact that the fundamental basis for such activities was poorly laid in the ideological sphere. It is said that the arbitrary policy of the militarists reduced the Chinese people to a state of desolation, but this was due to the fact that there was no directing thought behind it to fix the policy and determine its scope.

The Cultural Department should have devoted itself to the working out of such directive ideas and thus laid the foundation for the settlement of the China Incident. However, it lacked the capacity to do so.

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(N: This Document Contains No Report Number III).

Report IV - Internal Conflicts in the Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai.

Part I. Disposition of Personnel.

Part II. Conflicts between the Foreign Affairs Personnel Group and the Representatives of other Ministries.

Report Number IV - Part I - Disposition of Personnel.

1. Personnel Composition of Japanese Embassy Office in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy was established on 1 Nov 1942 as the local directive office of the GEA Ministry. The fact that its personnel consisted of nothing more than a conglomeration of officials specially dispatched from various ministries in Japan has already been outlined in a separate report. In other words, it did not possess officials of its own, and like the GEA Ministry, it was a combination of officials from various ministries centered around a core of representatives of the Ministries of War, Navy and Foreign Affairs.

The reasons for this organizational set-up may be outlined as follows:

- (a) Being an extension of its antecedent, the Asia Promotion Board, the Embassy Office retained the former's characteristic of being a composite group of officials.
- (b) Since Japanese governmental machinery is feudalistic in character, sectionalism is strongly entrenched. In order to avoid that tendency, a "balance of power" arrangement was deemed necessary.
- (c) The various ministries pooled their strength in an attempt to curb military oppression.

In short, the root cause lies in the fact that the Japanese bureaucratic system is anti-democratic in nature.

The personnel of this office was composed as follows:

- (1) Army and Navy - 2 representatives (one from each, of the rank of colonel and captain respectively).
- (2) Foreign Office - approximately 25 (senior officials)
- (3) Ministry of Home Affairs - 4 (senior officials)
- (4) Ministry of Justice - 2 (senior officials)
- (5) Ministry of Commerce and Industry - 17 (senior officials)
- (6) Ministry of Finance - 10 (senior officials)
- (7) Ministry of Education - 3 (senior officials)
- (8) Ministry of Welfare - 3 (senior officials)
- (9) Ministry of Railways - 3 (senior officials)
- (10) Miscellaneous Ministries (Communications and Transport) - 3 (senior officials)

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From the fact that Foreign Office representatives held an overwhelming majority of positions in the Shanghai Embassy Office, it is clear that the Foreign Office was the main force and exercised leadership in directing the office's activities.

Relations between the Military Representatives and the Officials of the Foreign Office.

Of course, even in these circumstances, the Army and Navy representatives continued to preserve the power of the military. Although they held only two posts as inspectors, they represented not only the Army and Navy on the spot but also Army and Navy headquarters in Tokyo and the Army and Navy as a whole.

The function of these representatives was as follows:

- (1) As representatives of the Army and Navy as a whole, to handle internal affairs of the Embassy Office, chiefly political matters.
- (2) To maintain liaison with the Army in Japan, and on the spot, in regard to the execution of the plans of the office.
- (3) In view of military political control at home, to surveille and intervene in the execution of the plans of government offices on the spot.

In short, the military not only held positions in the administrative offices, but through the gendarmerie they were able to control administrative matters. This was clearly due to the fact that, both at home and overseas, the military held the directing power. Needless to say this situation was the outgrowth of Japanese militarism, but it was also due to the basically feudalistic character of the Japanese state. There was no spirit of freedom based on democratic principles and governmental affairs were manipulated behind the scenes. This feudalistic character most clearly manifests itself in the conduct of administration.

From the time of the Manchurian Incident and during the China Incident Japanese militarism became increasingly intense. One of its concrete manifestations during this period was the way in which small groups of Army and Navy men in government offices exercised dictatorial powers. This began with the Asia Promotion Board and was carried over into the Embassy Office. It was the Foreign Office personnel who suffered most from this ascendancy of the military, and it was they who most strongly opposed it.

In peacetime the Foreign Office personnel, instead of the military, had been able to wield all Japanese administrative authority in overseas areas, and they were able to maintain their pride and dignity as diplomats. However, after the China Incident, with China completely dominated by the Japanese Occupation Armies, the military no longer paid much attention to the views of the Foreign Office personnel and even if they did, the latter did not have the strength to oppose the Army and settle matters. This tendency was more pronounced in China than in Japan proper. During the life of the Asia Promotion Board, the officials of the Foreign Office and the representatives of the other ministries found themselves standing alone, and they had no alternative but to do what the military told them to do. During the existence of the Embassy Office this tendency decreased somewhat with the decline in power of the military. Even so, nothing could be accomplished by disregarding the views of the occupation forces.

However, from about the time the China Incident developed into the Greater East Asia War, the voice of the military weakened. It was the group of Foreign Office personnel who now regained ascendancy. They became the main force in the Embassy Office and, in place of the military, they now dominated the representatives from the other ministries and for a time were at the peak of

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authority. These officials maintained that the Foreign Office was the highest responsible agency in the conduct of all overseas affairs, and that since the Embassy Office was an outpost of the Foreign Office, they should be in complete authority. They had fallen into the illusion that, if it were not for the Army, the world would be theirs, and that their sphere of influence was being infringed upon by the military. Therefore, with every decline in the power of the military, the Foreign Office automatically expanded its influence.

Another point worth noting is that in Japan itself, amidst the prevailing environment of extreme militarism, the Foreign Office had lost all its vigor, and the Army's diplomacy was expanding its sway throughout all of East Asia. Because of these circumstances, officials of the Foreign Office sought a place of refuge abroad, and the Shanghai Embassy Office became a stronghold for them. This explains why, as the influence of the military declined, a large number of Foreign Office officials came to occupy positions on the staff of the Shanghai Embassy.

3. Reasons for the Decline of the Power of the Military.

I have repeatedly pointed out that Japanese governmental affairs have been directed by the military. In China military dictatorship was particularly severe, and the suffering which it imposed not only upon those in government posts, but the local Japanese residents and the Chinese cannot be measured. However, the tyrannical power of the military, under the stress of the difficult war situation, notably declined, and the military were obliged to retreat.

The reasons for this may be enumerated as follows:

- (1) Settlement of the China Incident gradually became more difficult, and the repeated attempts of the Japanese Army to negotiate a general peace with the Chungking Government had become hopeless.
- (2) With the sharp change in the situation in the Greater East Asia War, the military lost confidence.
- (3) The political, economic and ideological policies of the military on the spot were almost completely unsuccessful, and the resistance of the Chinese people gave rise to an alarming situation.

Under these circumstances, the Japanese military gradually lost confidence. A point which must be particularly noted here is the outbreak of guerrilla warfare with Communist troops in Japanese occupied territory. Because of this, peace and order could not be maintained, and in turn the execution of economic policy, especially as regards the buying-up of goods, became difficult. Plans for the purchase and collection of commodities required by the Army, such as fodder, rice, wheat, oil, firewood and coal, did not go well. In the case of raw cotton, which was among the most needed materials, the Army and Navy together, despite many obstacles pushed ahead their plans to purchase from the northern Soochow area (north of the Yangtse River). They were hindered, however, by the Communist Armies, and the final miserable result was that not one-half of the necessary amounts were obtained. The failure in buying up materials was partially due to the clumsy Japanese methods of trading and to the Chinese people's non-selling policy. It was principally due, however, to the counter-attacks of the Communist Armies, which made it impossible to preserve peace and order.

Thus, the Army's stupid policies brought the administration of occupied territory into serious trouble, and resistance by both the Communist Armies and the people produced a state of helplessness and virtual collapse. Even officials of the puppet Chinese government, though compliant on the surface, did not necessarily act as directed by the Japanese military authorities. Under this trying process, the political and economic leadership of the Japanese Army weakened each year. The military, even though they knew that the actual

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situation was unfavorable to them, did not have the capacity to discern the fundamental causes of that situation, much less did they have any realization of what these circumstances would lead to in the future. In particular, both the operational and economic staffs of the 13th Army Headquarters (NOBOH Army Group), which was the highest headquarters in Central China, showed an equal mental inferiority. Not only were they lacking in a sense of morality, but they were so imbued with the spirit of aggressive imperialism that they lacked the strength and intelligence to seek a way out of their difficulties through a change in policy.

Part II - Conflict Between the Foreign Office Group and Officials from other Ministries.

1. The Weakness of the Representatives of the Various Ministries.

As was explained briefly in Part I of this report, when the military had lost confidence due to the failure of this China policy, it was the Foreign Office group which outwardly grasped the right of leadership. In the Shanghai Embassy Office, as the Foreign Office group gained ascendancy, the influence of the representatives of the other ministries declined to a point even lower than it had been when the military were at the peak of their power. The reason for this was simple. When the military clique was in the saddle, both the Foreign Office group and the group of officials from the other ministries found themselves in the same boat, and they joined forces to present a united front. However, no sooner had their powerful enemy, the military, lost influence than the latent differences of power among the groups of civil officials came to the fore. The Foreign Office group showed that they had the vigor to displace the army men, and they began to look down upon the other officials. Especially from about the time of the naval battle off Bougainville in March 1943, when the Greater East Asia War had reached a critical stage, the Foreign Office group succeeded in gaining control of the Shanghai Embassy Office. Now the officials from the other ministries were naturally dominated by those from the Foreign Office and all matters of importance in all spheres were handled by the latter. A concrete illustration was the distribution of posts. First, all officials in charge of general affairs were appointed from the Foreign Office personnel. Especially, all informational work directed toward other countries was placed in the hands of Foreign Office chancellors, down to the positions of HANNIN (junior) rank. Not a single official of any other ministry was allowed in this sphere. The representatives of the other ministries were assigned to the following duties:

1. Investigation
2. Culture and Education
3. Liaison Work
4. Communications
5. Civil Affairs
6. Translation

In short, political matters were reserved for Foreign Office officials and all other officials had to accept assignment to other duties. Only representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Finance, owing to the specialized nature of their work, were placed in charge of economic matters within the Shanghai area and matters connected with finance and currency. These officials combatted Foreign Office intrusion in their spheres. For one thing, the Foreign Office men were inexperienced in economics, finance, currency, commerce and industry, and did not belong to the category of specialized experts. However, as they gradually supplanted the Army, the danger was made of trying to put Foreign Office men in charge of economic, commercial and industrial matters. For instance, an attempt was made to install Counsellor of Embassy SATO, a Foreign Office man who had taken office early in March 1945, as the head of the economics department (Counsellor OKAZAKI was then head), but this move was blocked by officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

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Even in departments entirely outside the specialized category, such as the investigation section, a secretary from the Foreign Office was put in as section chief, breaking the customary rule of having a representative from the Ministry of Justice as chief. However, this new chief resigned within a month. Again, the education department was originally headed by an official from the Ministry of Education. But the Foreign Office group, who at first displayed a peaceful attitude, began to maneuver to put even this department under their control. Finally, on the pretext of reorganizing this department and by the use of plausible methods, the Foreign Office group reduced the department and put in Secretary NAKADA as chief. This brought about the unfortunate result of leading the personnel of the Ministry of Education to take a non-cooperative attitude toward all activities of the Shanghai Embassy Office.

2. Withdrawal of Representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As can be understood from the foregoing, the Foreign Office group gradually became the pivotal force in the Shanghai Embassy Office and built themselves a firm foothold in its organization. During the process, however, the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs stood in the forefront of the opposition. From the first, the Home Affairs Ministry occupied a central place of influence in the Japanese governmental administration. Therefore, it was inevitable that a conflict would arise between its representatives on the spot and the Foreign Office group within the Embassy Office. Appointed chief of the Office at the time of its establishment on 1 November 1942 was Minister Plenipotentiary TAJIRI Aiyoshi. (He had been Chief of the Research Section of the Foreign Office, was Minister to the Philippines from March, 1944, and more recently was Vice-Minister of the Greater East Asia Ministry). A deep thinker and one of the most talented men to come out of the Foreign Office, TAJIRI maintained a fair and impartial attitude in the internal organization of the Office. He respected the representatives of the Home Affairs Ministry and, in the first part of his tenure of office, appointed Secretary _____ (TN: Name omitted) to the important post of Chief of the Secretariat, permitting a Home Affairs type of administration. However, in view of the importance of the Secretariat's position, and the belief that Home Affairs methods would be an impediment to carrying out administrative matters as desired by the Foreign Office, pressure was brought to bear upon Secretary _____ at every opportunity. This came out most clearly at the general meetings of the staff and in the disposition of secret service funds. At the staff meetings, discussions were not on the real merits of the issues, but were hardly more than clashes of childish opposing sentiments. On every occasion Secretary _____'s views were opposed, and a coalition was formed to maneuver for his elimination. Thus, the Home Office officials grouped around Secretary _____, even down to those of junior rank, gradually left the Embassy Office and returned to Japan until not a single one remained. Subsequently, Foreign Office Secretary OKAMURA, who until then had been chief of the General Affairs Department, was appointed concurrently Chief of Secretariat. Thus, the Foreign Office gained complete control of all the key positions in the Embassy Office, and the first step in their campaign to dominate the officials of the other ministries in organizational matters was successfully taken. After this the power of the Foreign Office group suddenly expanded until they also dominated the representatives of the Army and Navy who still held seats. They now began conducting themselves like arbitrary dictators.

3. Dispute over the New China Policy.

The inside picture of the Shanghai Embassy Office was thus one of a developing struggle between the Foreign Office group, which was its main directing force, and the officials of the other ministries grouped together. Looking at this conflict from the standpoint of policy, we see that it resolved itself into a controversy over the "New Policy Towards China". I shall first touch upon what is meant by the "New Policy Towards China".

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On 7 January 1943, Japan sought to give new expression to her imperialistic formulas by fixing anew her basic policy for a settlement with China. The surface reasons for this were:

- (1) The relinquishment of extraterritorial rights
- (2) The return of Foreign Concessions to China
- (3) Recognition of China's autonomy and independence, etc.

In Central China, the new policy first manifested itself in the general transfer of the political functions held until then by the military to administrative governmental offices. Further, all future political, economic and cultural policies towards China were to be carried out on a footing of equality from the standpoint of a common strategy against the United States of America. In other words, Japan's basic policy towards China underwent a change of orientation. The necessity of such a revision arose from the retreat of the military, as already mentioned, but in essence it stemmed from realization of the stern fact that past policy based on mere lip-service to ethical principles had been completely without effect, and that this must somehow be remedied by the working out of a new policy. After the Greater East Asia War broke out, it became apparent that Japan absolutely could not carry on any kind of self-confident policy in China on the old basis. She, therefore, attempted to escape from this crisis by means of a "Reorientation of Policy". Establishment of the Shanghai Embassy Office by the Greater East Asia Ministry, following the dissolution of the Asia Promotion Board, was also a last resort measure taken for the purpose of effecting the "New Policy Towards China".

Thus, at last, the stage was set for the application of the new policy. (It is said that this policy was originally proposed by the Emperor. By this means, it was calculated that the Army and Navy could be easily induced to modify their attitude of non-submission and Japan could be quickly saved from crisis). Within the Shanghai Embassy Office the new policy became the center of fresh controversy between the officials of the various ministries. Apart from the disputes already mentioned concerning the allocation of duties, a confusion of opposing opinions arose regarding the new policy. The nature of these differences was as follows:

On the one hand, the Foreign Office faction abstractly favored recognition of the independent existence of the Nanking National Government and contended that Japan should deal with this government along the line of the diplomatic methods firmly adhered to by the Foreign Office in the past.

On the other hand, the group of officials of the other ministries contended that the National Government must not necessarily be thought of in abstract terms, that in reality it was nothing more than a sham government engineered by Japan, and that therefore the "New Policy Towards China" should be carried out on the basis of recognition of this fact.

In other words, the Foreign Office faction, lacking knowledge and experience in real politics and economics, attempted to carry out the new policy towards China on an abstract basis, using the old diplomatic technique.

In part, this Foreign Office attitude stemmed from a reaction against the military administration in the occupied zones. The military had enforced its concrete political, economic and cultural policies rigidly, acting through special duty branches set up in the various districts. Towards the Nanking Government, it concealed its actions behind other names but carried out a policy of aggression and imperialism.

The Foreign Office group took the stand it was unethical to regard lightly the Nanking Government which Japan had recognized. However, this does not mean that their attitude was entirely logical. Behind their abstract arguments lay opposition to the concrete policies of the military. Also they brought forward the issue of "abstract vs. concrete" simply as a tool to combat the views of their rivals within the office, the representatives of the other ministries.

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On the other hand, the latter were faced with the necessity of carrying out policy concretely in the various spheres of which they had charge: commerce and industry, finance, currency, transport, purchasing and the movement of goods. They therefore pressed strongly on questions of reality in opposing the ideas of the Foreign Office group. Also, there was the fact that they had been robbed of important posts in the organization by the Foreign Office faction. This led them to combine in sentiment, as well as for the purpose of opposition to this faction.

4. The Struggle of the Foreign Office Group.

The Foreign Office group fell into the error of thinking that by virtue of its grasp on the personnel make-up of the Shanghai Embassy Office, it could make the Office its own private preserve. However, under the existing situation, especially the chaotic state of Sino-Japanese political and economic relations centering around Shanghai, this outward organizational pre-dominance was of no avail. In the execution of policy the Foreign Office group constantly met with failure because it could not match the realistic planning and effective mode of execution of the officials of the other ministries.

In brief, the political and economic problems of Central China as a whole were too deep and broad for the Foreign Office group to cope with. After a time the latter came to realize their own deficiencies in this respect, and they then began to work upon the officials of the Finance Ministry with a view to drawing them into their camp. By so doing, they hoped to curb the representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who remained numerically strong. This secret design was partially successful and enabled the Foreign Office to get its views on policy accepted to some degree.

However, even though the Finance Ministry was supposed to handle matters of finance and currency, these matters in Central China were actually governed by the Army, and without the Army's permission, the Finance Ministry found itself in the impossible position of being unable, in the end, to do anything. Also, finance and currency were bound up with plans for the movement of goods, and without an understanding regarding the latter, the problem of financial regulation was extremely difficult. Plans for the movement of goods were, in general, controlled by the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Thus, under actual circumstances, the authority of the Foreign Office was subject to certain fixed limitations. The Foreign Office group found itself unable to give free rein to its ambitions, and despite its organizational superiority, it had to yield to the strength of the Ministries of Finance and of Commerce and Industry in the actual fields of their activity.

5. The Functions of Counsellor OKAZAKI.

Formerly, a director of the China Industrial Development Bank (KAKO KOGYO GINKO) in Shanghai, Counsellor OKAZAKI had also long been connected with the Bank of Japan in Japan. He was appointed to the Shanghai Embassy by the first Greater East Asia Minister AOKI Kazuo, in order to handle matters of economic policy toward China.

As his past career shows, OKAZAKI was a banker and in a sense a Finance Ministry man. He had frequently lived in Shanghai and had wide connections among the Chinese. He also had the reputation of possessing a profound knowledge of economic problems. It was because of these factors that he was recruited from the ranks of private individuals to take the post of counsellor in March, 1943.

As a private individual and a third party not connected with any faction, OKAZAKI's function was to mediate in the internal rivalry going on in the Shanghai Embassy Office and to cast oil on the trouble waters. The Tokyo Government, and Greater East Asia Minister AOKI in particular, were deeply

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comprehensive that Japan's new policy toward China would not be effective if the Foreign Office group, in view of the darkening political and economic situation in Central China, continued to wield arbitrary authority in the Shanghai Embassy. AOKI, who had held the post of highest economic advisor to the Nanking Government for a year and a half, was more or less familiar with Chinese economic conditions, and he also understood the complicated political situation. That he chose OKAZAKI as a private expert was both a natural and a wise step.

However, in the Embassy Office OKAZAKI was far from able to exercise his full ability. Charged with the role of peacemaker, he lacked the necessary authority to overcome the economic difficulties in Central China, and also his political ability was limited. He was therefore unable easily to bring about a solution of pending difficult problems. He did, however, succeed in achieving some effective results in the following functions:

- (1) In the position of a third party, he showed some strength in the feudalistic rivalry among officials.
- (2) He smoothed out relations between the Embassy and the established Japanese commercial concerns in China.
- (3) As a private individual, he succeeded to some extent in correcting the unreasonable attitude of the officials.

However, despite his efforts, OKAZAKI could not overcome the narrow minded mentality of the officials of the Foreign Office and the other ministries within the Embassy, and he was unable to bring about a smooth and rational working environment. Moreover, coming up against the bureaucracy and feudalistic separatism which characterized the Embassy Office, his own thinking and personality gradually became bureaucratic.

This is not a problem of OKAZAKI alone, nor of the Shanghai Embassy Office alone. In a broad sense, it is a problem of the Japanese system and the Japanese people as a whole.

The errors and irrationality stemming from the medieval character of the Japanese body politic have manifested themselves to the full in every sphere. Thus, the drama of internal struggle which went on in the Shanghai Embassy Office must be recognized as nothing more than a local reflection of Japan as a whole.

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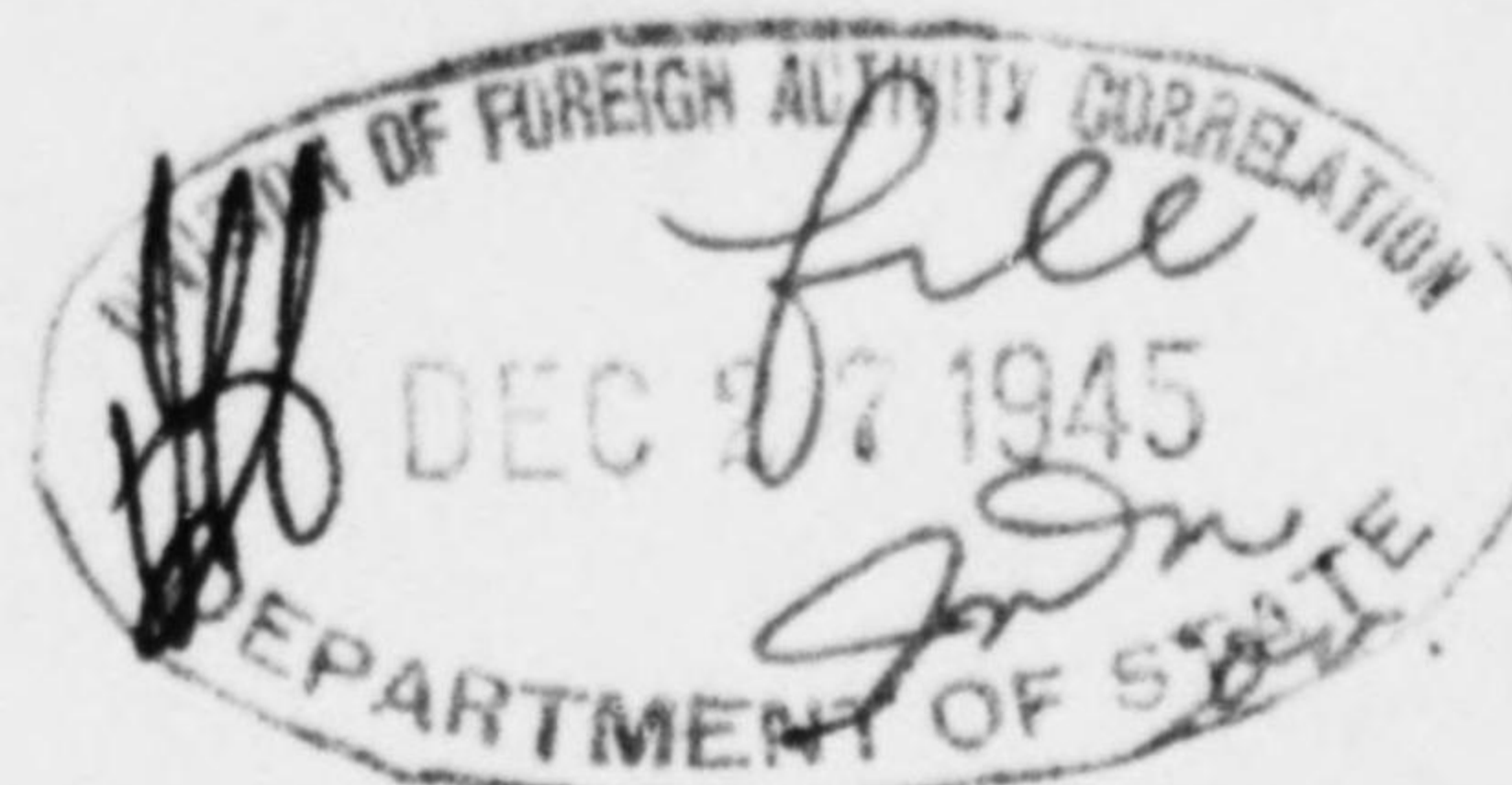
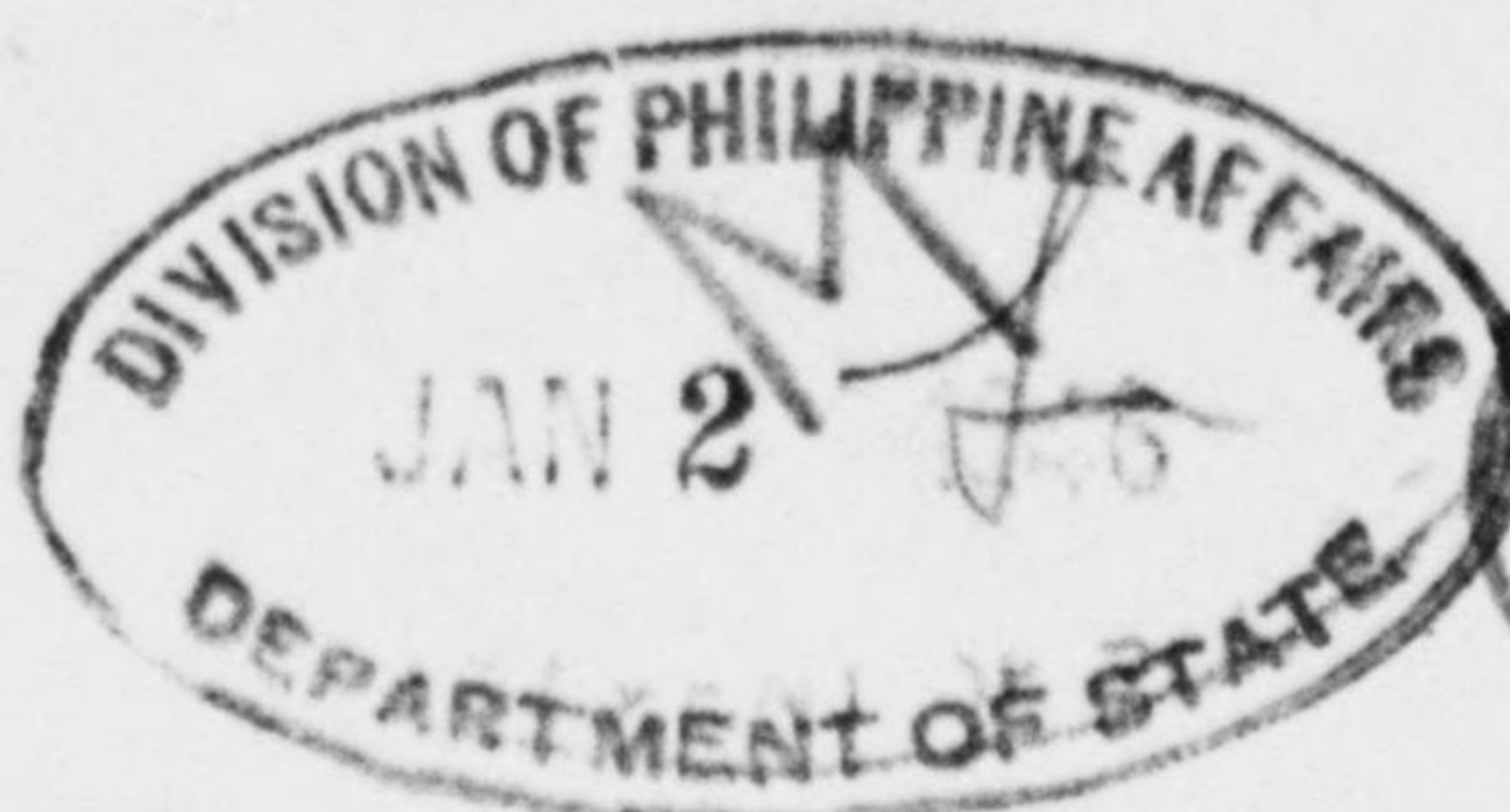
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**WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT**

25th & E STREETS, N.W.
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

14-10,043

26 December 1945



DC/R.

Memorandum for: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Department of State

Subject: Reports on Filipino Collaborators in China

XR
811B.20294

1. There are attached for your information a list of Filipino collaborators in China and thirty-four reports on subject.
2. It is not known whether this information has been made available to any representatives of the Department of State.

Franklin P. Holcomb
 Franklin P. Holcomb
 Major, USMCR
 Liaison Officer

JAN 10 1946

FILED

Attachments - 35

| |
|-------------------|
| TO: OCE NE Unit |
| FROM: [Signature] |
| DATE: [Signature] |
| DIST: [Signature] |

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 BY TQ/AB D. 10/20/76

Confidential File

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OS/LF 894.20293/12

~~SECRET~~REPORTS ON FILIPINO COLLABORATORS IN CHINA

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| ABELARDO, Gregorio | DIZON, R. |
| ALVAREZ, Florencio | FIGUEROA, Alfredo |
| ASUNCION, Claro | FRANCIA, Amado C. |
| BACLAY, Teodorico | GERONIMO, P. (See BLANCO, Luis) |
| BALDEVARONA, Demetrio | GONZAGA, L. |
| BLANCO, Luis | HERRERA, A. |
| CADA, Maximino | JANGOZ, Leon B. |
| CADELINA, Marcelino | JACQUICO, Ramon V. |
| CADS(Z), Pedro | KALAMBAKAL, Gertrudo |
| CARPIO, A. S. | MADRASO, A. M. |
| CASINO, Vicente | MALABANAN, Leonardo |
| CELIS, A. Y. | ALIVEIROS, R. (See BLANCO, Luis) |
| CONDE, Bidasto | PUNSALAN, Valentine |
| CONSTANTINO, B. | QUAMSON, Romiro |
| CONTRERAS, Jose | SALES, Armando J. |
| CRUZ, Terso | SALVADOR, F. |
| CRUZ, W. | TULIO, Victorino |
| DIZON, I. | UY, Conrado |

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14 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

GREGORIO ABELARDO

(354 SEYMOUR ROAD, HOUSE 5, NO.12)

The following signed statement was made 6 November, 1945, by the SUBJECT:

"In January, 1942, a couple of weeks after the capture of MANILA by the Jap., MR. CONRADO UY called a Meeting at the Metropole Garden which was attended by the majority of local Filipino at which I was also present. At the meeting MR. UY the purpose of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION was to work in the interest of the Filipinos. But after all efforts have been made to push the relief aim, the result was failure because the Jap failed to cooperate with the associations in giving required permits.

In Summer of 1943 DR. G. KALAMBAKAL sent letter to the Filipino to attend meeting at the (LIDO BALLROOM) failure to attend it would mean arrest. The real purpose of the meeting was to discuss in regard the arrest of four Filipinos but the matter was drop, and instead we had election to revive the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION.

On Oct. 14, 1943, we celebrate the Independence day at the RACE COURSE. I was asked to pray and thank GOD for having our independence and also prayed for peace that all nations will be kind again to and prayed the new government will lead the people in order again.

At the celebration MR. CELIS was the Master of Ceremonies and told the people the real meaning of the Filipino flag. And MR. CASINO delivered speech thanking Jap for giving us independence without asking and reviewed the Filipino struggle for independence against Spain and U.S.A. He also attacked America for not giving us a chance to develop our own commerce trade and industry.

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GREGORIO ABELARDO

At the CATHAY HOTEL the same day MR. CONTRERAS acted as Master of Ceremonies in his speech he thank Jap for being so kind in giving us our independence. MR. ORDEN followed me CONTRERAS explaining the meaning of our flag and then the last speaker was Mr. (UY). MR. UY attacked America in his speech blaming the Americans for the disunity of the Asiatic people and also blamed the propaganda machine for misrepresenting facts about Asiatic.

Signed: GREGORIO ABELARDO

Nov. 6, 1945."

EVALUATION: C-3.

DR. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader, who suffered arrest in the hands of the Japanese, made the following signed statement 14 November, 1945:

"Re: G. ABELARDO: A pro-Jap and claims to be religious; believes in mixing religion with politics. He was believed to have stated that the Japs have fulfilled what the Bible says, that colored people will rule the world. He is a strong believer and supporter of KALAMBAKAL, CONTRERAS, BALDEVARONA and TRIA, the most active pro-Jap leaders here in Shanghai; Member of the Jap sponsored FILIPINO ASSOCIATION; attended meetings and gatherings of pro-Jap Filipinos; signed petitions and resolutions addressed to Gen. TOJO and to LAUREL'S GOVERNMENT; participated at the Independence Parade, Ceremony and Reception on Oct. 14, 1943; said the blessing and benediction at the Independence Ceremony at the RACE COURSE on Oct. 14, 1943; signified allegiance (Yes-man) to LAUREL'S GOVERNMENT. ABELARDO'S associates were mostly pro-Japs and Yes-man and only about two or three persons of the members of his band were not pro-Japs.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

On 14 October, 1943, the subject took part in a parade and ceremonies celebrating the independence of the puppet Philippines regime. At this ceremony, the subject made a benediction and prayer.

SECRET

S E C R E TGREGORIO ABELARDO

On 18 - 19 November, 1943, the subject answered "Yes" and swore allegiance to the puppet Government of the Philippines.

The subject signed the membership Rolls of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION, binding himself to uphold the Constitution, Article II, Sections (d) and (e) of which read:

"(d) To co-operate with the Philippine Government in the pursuance of our political emancipation under the guidance of Japan.

(e) To pledge our determination to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Japanese and Chinese Governments and other Asiatic countries in the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: A-1.

On 15 June, 1943, the subject affixed his signature to petitions addressed to the Japanese Consulate-General and the Office in Charge of Enemy Property, which petitions contained the following sentence:

"Dear Sirs: We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem."

EVALUATION: A-1.

~~S E C R E T~~

~~SECRET~~

13 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

FLORENCIO ALVAREZ

470/7-15 SEYMOUR ROAD.

1. The following signed statement was submitted 31 Oct., 1945, by the subject:

"31 October, 1945.

I hereby declare the following statements:

I am a musician by profession. I worked in the NEW ZEALAND BALLROOM, then playing tea dances at the MAJESTIC BALLROOM. Soon I got a chance in CAROL BALLROOM, then to the NEW PARADISE BALLROOM.

It was the time I was playing in the CAROL BALLROOM that the relief from the SWISS CONSULATE began. Almost all of my fellow musicians began to get the said relief. They told me to go and get a loan, but I refused to go, having in mind that, I have a work and can still maintain my living and can make both ends meet. In my opinion the relief is for the ones who needed help and for those without means to support their living. The record at the Swiss Consulate will tell that I did not approach for relief.

On or about 5 January, 1943, an association was formed called the LIPUNANG PILIPINO. There was a meeting and MR. CONRADO UY was voted President. I did not attend the meeting nor been a member of the said association.

It was then DR. KALAMBAKAL steps in. There were so many arrests among the Filipinos. As examples: MESSRS. ANDRES ROSSETE, CANLAS and others by the Japanese Gendarmerie.

DR. KALAMBAKAL called a meeting to all Filipinos in Shanghai. Everybody must be present or face the consequences. The meeting was held at the LIDO BALLROOM. The former officials resigned. DR. KALAMBAKAL was elected president. Almost all the Filipinos

~~SECRET~~

F. ALVAREZ (Cont'd): ~~SECRET~~

were present. I was there too and signed my name in the papers for those present at the meeting. We were all scared not to attend the meeting because of a threat of being arrested by the Japanese. I did not vote in the election, first stayed and watched the proceedings.

On 14 October, 1944, the Independence was given by the Japanese. To me, Independence means something to my heart and soul. A country free from foreign rule as the Japanese made us believe was worth thinking about. But things did not turn up as every Filipino expected. The Japanese rule was worse after the Independence, where-as the Americans during their period, gave the Filipinos so many liberties as freedom of speech, religion and others.

Coming to the point as the registration at the Japanese Consulate, I pledged allegiance to the New Philippine Government, still thinking of the Independence as noble and great, but it was just the opposite in the long run.

A request was made by the Japanese to MR. CONTRERAS to play music for their sick and wounded in the army and navy hospitals. The augmented bands of MEE KOO MAY, NEW PARADISE and LIDO was selected. All the boys from the three places played for them.

During all these years, I have been working as a musician and have strictly followed my profession.

All the above statements are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and before God I swear what I have written.

Signed: FLORENCIO G. ALVAREZ."

EVALUATION: C-3.

2. The subject affixed his signature to petitions addressed to the Office in Charge of Enemy Property and The Japanese Consulate-General. On 15 June, 1943, these petitions contained the following sentence:

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem."

EVALUATION: A-1.

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F. ALVAREZ (Cont'd): S E C R E T

3. On 20 June, 1943, the subject affixed his signature to the following resolution:

"To His Excellency
General HIDEKI TOJO
Prime Minister
TOKYO, Japan.

WHEREAS The Japanese nation received the Philippine delegation with due courtesy and respect befitting their mission;

WHEREAS Your Excellency proclaimed at the Diet that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to thank the Japanese nation and express our pride to be destined an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: A-1.

4. On 14 October, 1943, the subject took part in the parade and ceremonies celebrating the Independence of the Puppet Regime.
5. On 18 - 19 November, 1943, the subject answered "Yes" and swore allegiance to the Puppet Government of the Philippines.
6. The following signed statement regarding the subject was made 13 November, 1945, by Dr. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader:

"RE: FLORENCIO ALVAREZ: A pro-Japanese and lieutenant of CONTRERAS. Played in concerts and benefit shows for the Jap soldiers; attended meetings of the pro-Jap Filipinos; signed petitions and resolutions for General TOJO and President LAUREL'S puppet Republic; member of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION; participated in parade and ceremony for Philippine Independence on 14 October, 1943. He and wife signified allegiance (Yes-man) to LAUREL'S Government. ALVAREZ'S associates are all Yes-men or Pro-Japs and conducted gambling and sold liquors openly in his room without interference either by the Police or the Jap Gendarmerie.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

S E C R E T

~~SECRET~~

Shanghai, 5 November, 1945.

CLARO ASUNCION

1. The following signed statements was submitted by the subject on 5 November, 1945:

"I hereby submit in details my activities during the period from December 8, 1941, up to the day the peace was declared.

On Sunday morning early in January, 1942, I attended a meeting of Filipinos which was held at the METROPOLE Ballroom in Gordon Road. On arriving there, I saw Mr. UY already addressing the gathering explaining the purpose of the meeting which was to organize an association. Afterwards, Mr. UY called for nomination of candidates for presidency, vice-presidency, secretary, treasurer and publicity officer. Many candidates were nominated and I was one among them. The provisional officers elected were as follows, namely - President, CONRADO UY; Vice-President, CLARO ASUNCION; Secretary, SIMEON DASMA-RINAS; Treasurer, JUAN TRIA; and Publicity Officer, VICENTE CASINO. The name of the association was approved to be THE FILIPINO ASSOCIATION of SHANGHAI. After a lapse of about two months, I received a telephone call from Mr. UY informing me that the association had already acquired a temporary office at No.66 Nanking Road, and asked me to call at the office after my office hours. At that same afternoon, we the officers of the association, discussed plans for a Midnight Ball. Since then, I began to attend the office preparing in conjunction with my co-officers all the necessary steps to be done for the success of the proposed Midnight Ball. In spite of all our efforts to do something for the benefit of our needy countrymen, this Midnight Ball failed, because we were not allowed by the Gendarmerie to hold it. When Mr. UY made his tour of lecture to Nanking and other places, he left the office under my care. During the tenure of my office which was about one month, there was nothing of importance that had happened except the issuing of identification cards to Filipinos, mostly musicians. When Mr. UY came back and took charge of the office again, all the provisional officers of the association agreed to pass a resolution whereby a manifesto be circulated among the Filipino commu-

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Page 2.

CLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

nity. In this manifesto, we very distinctly stated once again the aims and purposes of the association, such as, to protect the interest of Filipinos, to find ways and means to raise funds for the relief of those who are really needy Filipinos, and etc. Some of the projects which were intended to be done were, boxing contest, concerts in the theatres or cinemas, balls in the cabarets and etc. In spite of these many schemes not one of them materialised. At this end then, all the officers of the association became disappointed and also became idle to make any other new move. From this time, I discontinued going to the office of the association due to pressure of business. After a lapse of about two months, Mr. TRIA, the treasurer, called on me in my office in the Custom House, and told me that he was sent by Mr. UY to see me whether I could extend a small financial help in order that they may be able to square some accounts of the association before they close the office at the end of that month. To this request, I complied at once, and even how small the amount I had given to the funds of the association, any how I did my duty. From the time of the closure of the office of the association, we the standing provisional officers could hardly meet each other except Mr. UY and Mr. CASINO because they were both working in one office, THE SHANGHAI TIMES.

One afternoon at about six o'clock, in the month of March, 1943, Dr. KALAMBAKAL appeared in my private business office in Sassoon House, and told me that Mr. UY had agreed to meet him the next day at tiffin time at the Monk's Restaurant in Avenue Edward VII, provided Mr. CASINO and Mr. ASUNCION be present at the meeting. For this reason he (KALAMBAKAL) came to my office to ask me to be present at the said meeting, which request I accepted. In the conversation, Mr. UY and KALAMBAKAL had a very heated argument regarding the procedure in which the general meeting was to be called. Finally they found a solution to call a general meeting, and also right at that moment, Mr. UY delegated me to accompany Dr. KALAMBAKAL to the Police Headquarters at Foochow Road, where the necessary Permit for the meeting was to be obtained that same afternoon. Then the meeting was held at the Lido Ballroom, where all the provisional officers of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION resigned, and a new election for the officers was called for by Dr. KALAMBAKAL. The officers elected were as follows: President, Dr. G. KALAMBAKAL; Vice President, A. CELIS; Secretary, A. ORDEN; Treasurer, HERRERA; Directors, CASINO, ALINDADA, JOQUICO, SAMPER, CADELINA and ARANAS. The new approved name of the association was LIPUNANG PILIPINO. On one occasion, Dr. KALAMBAKAL proposed to appoint me as Auditor of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO which offer I strongly refused to accept, because I did not

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Page 3.

CLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

want to be dragged into his ideas of intimidating and threatening his countrymen. From this time then, I took the course of isolating myself from the others.

Regarding the telegram which was sent to HIDEKI TOJO on June 20, 1943, it was Dr. KALAMBAKAL who asked me to sign the resolution. However, being a Filipino, I am always ready to recognize or sign anything if it concerns the liberty and independence of my motherland, the Philippines. In the event that there was something else which I have signed and not in a position to remember now, but I am certain that the contents of it are all about the independence of my country.

One Sunday morning in October or November, 1943, a get together was held in the house of Mr. ALOBOG at Avenue Joffre, and those present were, the owner of the house, Mr. C. UY, Mr. J. CONTRERAS, Mr. V. CASINO, Mr. C. ASUNCION, Mr. A. ORDEN, Mr. A. CELIS, Mr. J. ALINDADA and Mr. M. LAMSON. This gathering agreed to form a board and called it THE FILIPINO COMMUNITY BOARD and at the same time elected the officers, namely - Chairman, C. UY; Vice-Chairman, J. CONTRERAS; Secretary, A. ORDEN; Treasurer, V. ALOBOG; and Directors, V. CASINO, A. CELIS, C. ASUNCION, J. ALINDADA and LAMSON. The purpose of this community board was to consider another relief plan for the Filipinos, but it did not survive for lack of cooperation.

Towards the end of April, 1944, I received a telephone call from Mr. UY requesting me to call at his office in THE SHANGHAI TIMES. Arriving there, Mr. UY proposed that I go to Nanking as one of the Filipino delegation to a youth rally. Being eager to exchange ideas with fellow Asiatics and to see Nanking for the first time, I agreed to go. While in Nanking, a special programme was set by the committee of the celebration, whereby every delegation had to send one representative to the Broadcasting Station "XGOI" who, each broadcasted in their own language. In this occasion, I was the one who was delegated to broadcast, and in this respect, I am enclosing Exhibits A-1 and A-2 which are the true copies of the text of my speech in our Philippine language and its translation in English. As you will note in my broadcast, there is nothing about pro-Japanese nor anti-American. I am also enclosing herewith Exhibit B, which was given to me by the manager of the broadcasting station as a token of their appreciation for my speech. As you will see it is not at all a medal but only a broadcasting souvenir.

About the middle of November, 1943, there appeared a notification in THE SHANGHAI TIMES, requiring every Filipino citizen to present in person at the HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL in Kiangse Road for registration. I being a Filipino, therefore called at the designated place, and on

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Page 4.

CLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

arriving there, I took one of the printed forms which were placed on the top of several tables in the hall. In the form there were many questions to be answered, and as far as I remember, the very last question was, "Do you pledge allegiance to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines?". To this question, I answered "Yes I do". In this connection, I wish to give the following explanation. I was born in the Philippines 55 years ago, therefore I am a pure Filipino. When Japan granted the Independence to my country, I was thrilled with emotion not because Japan was the donor of the Independence but because in my advanced age, I never expected that I would be able to witness the Independence of my country. Furthermore, I would like to mention here also, that when the Government of the Republic of the Philippines announced the Independence of the country, all the living heroes, the most noted statesmen of the country who, not long ago were the brain-trust of the late President Manuel Quezon and the entire population of the Philippines, pledged their allegiance to and recognized the sovereignty of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Therefore, my answer coincided also with the actions of my brethren in the Philippines who love their Independent Mother Land.

During my association with the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION of SHANGHAI, as an officer, I did not attend any meetings nor conferences with any Japanese authorities, except public gatherings and celebrations. I clearly remember that in this city, I delivered speech once only, and that was when the Indians celebrated the establishment of the Indian Independence League in the CATHAY HOTEL. In that occasion, I represented the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION because Mr. UY was not in Shanghai by that time, and with me, were all the other officers of the association and some members as well. My speech was very short and it took me about two or three minutes only. The speech was in my mother tongue, and in substance, was the following. "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure that you have heard already the views of the many speakers who took the floor before me. Therefore, I have nothing else to tell you. And what is more, I am unprepared for this occasion. The only point I can tell you is that, now is the time for us Asiatics to show to the whole world that we are worthy to be a member in the family of nations. Before concluding, we members of the association who are present in this gathering as well as the Filipino community in this city, wish to extend to you all present in this occasion, our profoundest gratitude for being invited in this celebration of the Indian Independence League. I have said." As you will note that my speech was very simple and nothing about pro-Japanese nor anti-American. Other celebrations which I attended together with the officers of the association, were the Anniversary of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the celebration of the Philippine Independence Day held in the Race Course in the morning and in CATHAY HOTEL in

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Page 5.

CLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

the afternoon of the same day.

One evening in the month of August, 1943, Dr. KALAMBAKAL came to my house and invited me to a Zukiyaki dinner which at the beginning I refused to go. But Dr. KALAMBAKAL being insistent of my accompanying him, I therefore had to accede to his proposal. On arriving in the place at SUN AVENUE, I met SUGANO of the Crime Branch of the Police Headquarters, Mr. CONTRERAS and Mr. ALOBOG. With me and Dr. KALAMBAKAL, we were five in the party. Only from this time me and Mr. ALOBOG became familiar to each other. It so happened that one day when I went to Mr. ALOBOG'S shop in Nanking Road during tiffin hours, I met NAMBA there, and Mr. ALOBOG introduced me to him. I have no dealing with NAMBA whatsoever except in one morning, NAMBA telephoned to me and asked me to go to his office in JARDINE, MATHESON Building for an interview which I complied. On arriving there, NAMBA told me that Mr. ALOBOG had approached him to help iron out some financial differences between me and Mr. ALOBOG. That was the only occasion I had been in his office personally. Furthermore, I met SUGANO of the Crime Branch of the Police Headquarters when Dr. KALAMBAKAL and I applied for permit for meeting of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION and the second time was, when I met him in KALAMBAKAL'S dinner party. Besides these, I did not have any other dealing with him, SUGANO.

As regards the arrest of Dr. EVANGELISTA, I have to say that Mr. UY had never informed me prior nor after the arrest of Dr. EVANGELISTA. I only heard Dr. EVANGELISTA'S arrest from the Filipino community.

Concerning Filipinos who are pro-Japanese, I should say that Dr. KALAMBAKAL is the only one I know because he told me so. If there were other Filipinos who seemed to be pro-Japanese, in my opinion, I should say that they were only simulating to be so, just because they wanted to avoid all the threats and intimidations of Dr. KALAMBAKAL, and at the same time on account of the exigency of circumstances surrounding them.

About Filipinos who delivered speeches which I consider anti-American, I have to say that Mr. UY and Mr. CASINO were the ones I heard; Mr. UY in the CATHAY HOTEL during the celebration of the anniversary of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Mr. CASINO in the RACE COURSE during the celebration of the Philippine Independence Day.

About going to Japanese Gendarmerie office, I have to say that I had never been in any of that office.

Respectfully submitted, Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1945.

Signed: CLARO ASUNCION."

Witness: H. EVANGELISTA (signed)

Witness: P.C. ESPINO (signed)

EVALUATION: F-6.

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CLARO ASUNCION (Continued):"COPY - EXHIBIT A-2.Translated from Exhibit A-1. In tagalog.XGOI Broadcasting Station, Nanking, May, 1944.

2. As one of the members of the Filipino delegation, I feel very much honored to be present here to express to you all, our profoundest joy for being invited to participate in the celebration of this auspicious event, China Youth Day. When I say this, I sincerely believe that I am not only expressing the sentiment of the delegation itself, but also that of the Filipino Community in Shanghai, which I have the honour to represent.

The significance of this memorable event, is to promote mutual friendship and cooperation among youth organisations of the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, namely, China, Japan, Manchoukuo, Philippines, India, Burma, Thailand and others. In my short broadcast, I wish to tell you regarding my impressions on this happy event. The camp where all the various units of the delegations are encamped, is very spacious and ideally located. The tents are arranged in such a way that resemble a real military camp and give no abstraction to the free movement of the youths. The rules and regulations in the camp are strictly observed, and a brotherly atmosphere is enjoyed by all the participants. The parade to the Mausoleum of Dr. SUN YAT SEN and to the tombs of the Chinese and Japanese martyrs of war, which was participated by the entire international delegations, was very traditional and impressive. The picnic which was held after the parade where different kinds of performances were held by every unit of the delegation, was very significant and enjoyable. All of these successes, I should say were entirely due to the well organised administrative committee of the celebration. Finally, I wish to mention here that the united feelings of the youths who participated in this celebration, is a clear proof towards the successful unification of the Asiatics.

Before concluding, allow me to express once more, our deepest gratitude for the generous hospitality afforded to us. I have said.

Signed: CLARO ASUNCION."

EVALUATION: F-6.

3. "I, CLARO ASUNCION, went to CATHEDRAL on November 18, 1943, and there I saw Mr. CONTRERAS and asked me to help them in explaining the questions concerning other Filipinos who could not read or write English, which request I agreed. In turn Mr. CONTRERAS handed me one armband, green in colour, and asked me to put on my arm, which I did.

I did not have any telephone conversation with V. CASINO of THE SHANGHAI TIMES regarding Dr. EVANGELISTA prior to his arrest. I only knew Dr. EVANGELISTA'S arrest after it had occurred.

Witness: H. EVANGELISTA (Signed)
 EVAL: C-3 Witness: P. C. ESPINO (Signed)

Signed: CLARO ASUNCION.
Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1945."

C. ASUNCION (Contd.):

S E C R E T

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4. The following is an extract from a signed statement made 15 October, 1945, by SARA MALABANAN:

"I, SARA MALABANAN, make this statement on my own free will and without duress.

On or about the day of 6 February, 1944, while acting as telephone operator at THE SHANGHAI TIMES, I overheard an important telephone conversation. At about 11:00 on that day CLARO ASUNCION called from outside and asked for VICENTE CASINO, the advertising manager.

The following conversation took place:

A: What's the name?

C: Well, so far good news. CONRADO UY went to see some Japanese official and UY says that in a few days time they will put Dr. H. EVANGELISTA and his gang in bridge house. They will be scratching and full of lice and get some beatings from the Japanese.

A: Oh, that's very good. They deserve it. Why should they be in favor of the whites (men) while we are Asiatics.

C: Well, we shall see to it what will happen soon.

A: Well, I'll see you some other time, goodbye.

C: Goodbye.

End of conversation.

That day I did not dare to see Dr. EVANGELISTA. However, the next day at 12:00 I went to his house. My sense of fair play made me think he (EVANGELISTA) should be warned. I did not know Dr. E - I had never even spoken to him - I am Spanish (passport); though I was formerly married to a Filipino we separated in 1943.

I Told Dr. E. he must promise not to divulge my identity because I needed my job to support my children. Dr. E. promised and I told him of the conversation.

Dr. E. said: "Well, I suspected this is coming. They are watching me and I have been arrested once already."

(NB. not from Mrs. MALABANAN, Dr. E. knew Jap plainclothes (Chinese apparel) of gendarmes had taken a room next to his room. Chinese lady who formerly occupied the room - she was married to Jap Eurasian - told another Filipino to warn Dr. E. that Japs were following and watching Dr. E. day and night) End of NB.

~~S E C R E T~~

SECRETCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

Mrs. MALABANAN continues:

I told no one of this because I trusted no one.

CONRADO UY got telephone calls from Japanese - especially from 11020 (Jap. Navy) and from ISHIDA, Japanese gendarmerie and from other Japanese whose names I cannot remember. He also called them."

EVALUATION: C-3.

5. The following signed statement regarding the subject was made by Dr. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader:

"November 5, 1945.

RE: CLARO ASUNCION (ALIAS) WHOSE REAL NAME IS JOSE PAJARILLO

Pajarillo was one of the staunch supporter of CONRADO UY and organizer of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION, later becoming its acting President during the absence of C. UY. ASUNCION signed many pro-Jap resolutions and petitions, attended all meetings of the pro-Jap Filipinos, participated in the Independence Parade and reception at the Cathay Hotel. He was one of the organizers of the Filipino Community board, supervisory body of the pro-Jap Filipinos and the Filipino Association. Pajarillo was one of the delegates to Nanking to a conference sponsored by the Japs and delivered pro-Jap radio speech and was given a medal for it. He is a close associate of UY, CASINO, BALDEVARONA, ALOBOG, CONTRERAS, J. TRIA. Acting Jap official at the time of registration of all Filipinos at the Cathedral and was wearing an armband.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3

6. The following document was submitted by A. J. ORDEN. The names at the end are typed and not signed:

"Shanghai, July 16, 1943
China

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| To His Excellency | To His Excellency |
| General HIDEKI TOJO | S. TOGO |
| Prime Minister | Foreign Minister |
| Tokyo, Japan | Tokyo, Japan |

His Excellency:

We, the undersigned Filipino Residents of Shanghai, China, do hereby respectfully submits to the Imperial Japanese Government,

SECRET

SECRETCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

through your Excellency, for your kind information and consideration, the following:-

We first of all take this opportunity of paying our sincerest respect to the Imperial Japanese Government, their leaders and soldiers.

We hereby express our sincerest admiration and appreciation for your greatest achievements in Singapore, Burma, Sumatra, Celebes, the Philippines, etc.

Now that the Anglo-American Imperialism in the Orient has totally been liquidated and that your objectives have been successfully achieved by the most untiring efforts of your brave army, navy and air forces, and as peace once more reigns in the Orient under the Imperial Japanese flag, we, the undersigned Filipino Residents of Shanghai, believing in your words and in accordance with your promises, respectfully request that through the Imperial Japanese Government's and influence the Filipino people be granted as soon as possible, their full independence which they have arduously been longing for many years past.

Following closely and sincerely the steps taken by our leaders, we the undersigned Filipino Residents of Shanghai, China, also believing in the great ideals, the freedom and the happiness of our country, we hereby take this opportunity of conveying to the Imperial Japanese Government, through your Excellency, the assurance of our full co-operation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and that we are ready to render our services to the Imperial Japanese Government to the best of our ability and within the means at our disposal.

Respectfully submitted:

DR. GERTRUDO KALAMBAKAL M.D.
JOE SAMONTE (Deceased)
APOLONIO J. ORDEN

C. ASUNCION
ALFONSO NAVAERO
VICTORINO G. CLARA."

EVALUATION: F-6.

7. The subject swore allegiance to the Puppet Government of the Philippines on 18 - 19 November, 1943, and was designated by the Japanese to wear an enemy band and assist Filipinos in the proceedings. On 14 October, 1943, he took part in Japanese sponsored parades and ceremonies celebrating the Philippines Puppet Independence. On 8 May, 1943, the subject inscribed his name on the Rolls of the Japanese sponsored Filipino Association. On 15 June, 1943, ASUNCION signed

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SECRETCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

documents addressed to the Japanese Consulate-General and Office in Charge of Enemy Property. These two documents contained the following sentence:

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem."

EVALUATION: A-1.

8. On 20 June, 1943, the subject signed the following resolution:

"Hon. JORGE B. VARGAS
Chairman
Philippine Executive Commission
MANILA, Philippines.

WHEREAS You have courageously led our people through the hours of trial;

WHEREAS You have sent a mission who presented our cause before the Japanese nation;

WHEREAS You have been answered by the recent statement of Premier General HIDEKI TOJO that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to express our gratitude to you and join you in saying, "This is the happiest day in the history of the Filipino people."

EVALUATION: A-1.

9. On 20 June, 1943, the subject signed the following resolution:

"To His Excellency
General HIDEKI TOJO
Prime Minister
TOKYO, Japan.

WHEREAS The Japanese nation received the Philippine delegation with due courtesy and respect

~~SECRET~~

SECRETCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

befitting their mission;

WHEREAS Your Excellency proclaimed at the Diet that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to thank the Japanese nation and express our pride to be destined an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: A-1.

10. P. C. ESPINO, pro-Allied Filipino offered the following signed statements regarding the subject:

"CLARO ASUNCION. (Alias JOSE PAJARILLO)

Very dangerous. Worked under cover. Brain of the pro-Japanese group. Organizer and vice president of the Filipino Association. Was always in close contact with Japanese officials. Instigator of all pro-Japanese movements and demonstrations. Denounced U.S. rule in the Philippines. Ardent supporter and expounder of Asia for the Asiatics. Made contributions to Japanese war chest. One of the officials delegated by the Japanese authorities to conduct the registration of Filipinos resulting in the surrendering of many of their allegiance to U.S. One of the men responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of the pro-American Filipinos. Does not deserve leniency. Was called Pajarillo when he fled Philippines for fear of arrest."

EVALUATION: C-3. -----

11. "During the investigations at the Bridge House I occasionally heard the names of V. ALOBOG, C. UY, F. SAMPER, V. CASINO, J. ALINDADA, J. CONTRERAS, A. ORDEN, D. BALDEVARONA and C. ASUNCION. I could not definitely say what each one accused me of. What I could positively say is that the above mentioned persons had something to do in my arrest."

EVALUATION: C-3.

12. P. CRUZ made the following signed statement on 24 September, 1945:

"I was arrested on February 29, 1944, together with Dr. EVANGELISTA, Mr. ESPINO, MATEOS, JAVIER

~~SECRET~~

S E C R E TCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

and VILLA. I was accused of (1) Being pro-American (2) Disseminating news against the Japanese (3) Being the tool of Dr. EVANGELISTA and Mr. ESPINO for their anti-Japanese activities (4) For spreading news hurting the pro-Japanese Filipinos (5) For not recognizing the LAUREL Government (6) For being a member of an association working against Japan of which Dr. EVANGELISTA is the leader.

I was tortured very much because I refused to admit the above associations. I suffered mental torture because I was made to sit on the floor facing the wall for 17 hours a day, for 63 days. We were transferred to the High Military Court at Kiangwan for 21 days after which we received our sentence. Dr. EVANGELISTA got 3 years and the rest of us 2 years each. On April 29, 1944, we were hand-cuffed and we were sent to Ward Road Jail where I was known as S-35. We were released together on May 30, 1945, on the second mass release of "J" prisoners. The Japanese that tortured me are the following: HASEGAWA, ISHIDA and the interpreter whom I could recognize if I see him. The Filipinos responsible for my arrest are the following: JOSE ALINDADA, JOSE CONTREAS, CONRADO UY, VICENTE CASINO, FRANCISCO SAMPER, RAMON JOQUICO, CLARO ASUNCION, VICENTE ALOBOG, D. BALDEVARONA, A. MADRASSO, A. CELIS and A. ORDEN.

Signed: P. CRUZ.
PRIMITIVO CRUZ."

EVALUATION: C-3.

13. The following is an extract from a statement made by PAUL AQUINO:

Shanghai, 25 October, 1945.

"In May, 1944, M. LAMSON asked me if I wanted a free trip and visit to Nanking, as a Filipino Youth Corps delegate. They loaned me money to get my possession out of pawn. I heard that my uncle, B. AQUINO, would be there so I went. Going with me were V. CASINO, CLARO ASUNCION, M. LAMSON, L. MALABANAN, C. BUENSUCESO and some other boys including A. MADRASSO,

~~S E C R E T~~

S E C R E TCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

E. LACSON, J. CALIBO, L. BLANCO.

CLARO ASUNCION received a medal for broadcasting a speech while in Nanking. We sang several Filipino songs over the radio.

UY told me several times that we were Asiatics and we should stick to our colored brothers the Japanese instead of the Americans.

Signed: PAUL AQUINO."

Witness (Signed) A. C. PINDER
Witness (Signed) H. EVANGELISTA.

EVALUATION: C-3.

14. The following is an extract from a statement made by G. MENDOZA:

"Shanghai, 1 November, 1945.

I, G. B. MENDOZA, do hereby make the following statement of my own free will and without duress:

On or about June, 1943, I began to suspect the presence of active pro-Japanese Filipino leaders. There were C. UY, M. LAMSON, C. ASUNCION, V. CASINO. They used to hold their meetings behind closed doors in UY'S office at THE SHANGHAI TIMES. They met at least three times a month. Putting two and two together, I am fully convinced that it had something to do with Filipino affairs during the war.

Aside from the meetings above mentioned, these fellows used to meet in ALOBOG'S store with some Japanese where they used to discuss Filipino affairs. I found this out from our telephone operator who used to overhear their conversation on the telephone."

EVALUATION: C-3.

15. The following extracts are from a signed statement made 23 October, 1945, by F. SAMPER:

" Also visited the Association in 66 Nanking Road office, the idea to check up their activities, but to my surprise instead of DASMARINAS place, DICKY OLIVEROS, a Spanish subject, was taking DASMARINAS place as secretary, the reasons why and what, really I

S E C R E T

S E C R E TCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

don't know in the first time. However, I found at last that according to my enquiries, UY didn't trust him being an ex-employee of the American Consulate. In the office, three kinds of lines. One as FILIPINO ASSOCIATION; two, FILIPINO CLARION and three, brokers office. The last was my chance to keep an eye. According to my observations, UY as Editor, broker and Jap entertainer. ASUNCION, real name PEDRO PAJARILLO, wanted by the authority at Manila, came to the office after his office hours in the CUSTOM HOUSE. Also doing brokerage and very friendly to Jap officials in the Consulate. J. TRIA kept the money from the new members, donations or contributions to the Association and brokerage business, mostly with Jap for reasons that he could talk the Japanese language. V. CASINO, Jap entertainer, broker and published many funny ideas in CLARION. D. OLIVEROS, as secretary and broker."

" Before the registration took place, I found out that CELIS, ORDEN and ALINDADA arrived in CATHEDRAL CHURCH before the Japanese officials. When these officials arrived, CONTRERAS, UY, CASINO, ALOBOG and ASUNCION were appointed as supervisors. Here again CELIS was not happy.

Dr. EVANGELISTA, ESPINO, CRUZ, MATEOS, VILLA and JAVIER were arrested sometime in February, 1944, charges of which I don't know until now. Rumours at that time that there were more. Two or three weeks after, a Japanese in plain clothes, a small fellow with one gold tooth in the left side of his mouth, came one afternoon to my room, while JOQUICO and A. Theodore and myself were playing draft (Dama). He said he wanted to see SAMPER, and I replied, "It is me. Anything you want?" He said he wanted to talk with me. I asked him whether in private or with my friends, but he replied, "Alone". So JOQUICO and TEODORO went out. While we were alone, he opened his papers in typewriting and I saw so many names. He questioned me something like this. "Do you know EVANGELISTA?" "Yes sir." "How long?" "Many years." "Is EVANGELISTA a captain in the S.V.C.?" "Yes sir, he was my commander before." "Is he an officer in the Philippines?" "I don't know sir, he never told me anything." "Does he get power from the SWISS CONSULATE?" "I don't know sir. I have requested EVANGELISTA many times but he could do nothing." Then he wrote something in his note book in Japanese, contents of which I don't know. I was quite frightened that I forgot to ask him where he came from and his name.

S E C R E T

SECRETCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

Not long after this happening, BALDEVARONA and SAMSON left for Nanking, but in fact to Manila. Then ASUNCION'S house became a rehearsal stage for young boys and girls, Filipinos, who would go to Nanking for a big rally. ASUNCION made a speech through a radio, the subject of which I don't know, but from his mouth he was given a sort of medal. When he got into trouble with his house landlord, ASUNCION always called the Japanese Consulate or Embassy and Japanese big shots. He dealt with gasoline and other war materials to the Japanese."

EVALUATION: C-3.

16. The following is an extract from a signed statement made 3 November, 1945, by M. JAVIER:

"The Japanese who arrested me asked me why I did not recognize the new government. I said, "I have pledged allegiance to the United States government and I determine to live by it regardless of the consequences." They asked me repeatedly whether the Swiss Consul or Dr. EVANGELISTA advised me not to pledge allegiance to the new government. I said, "None of them did; my conviction is entirely my own."

My arrest and imprisonment was brought about through the whole hearted collaboration of the pro-Japanese group headed by J. CONTRERAS, V. ALOBOG, J. ALINDADA, C. UY, G. KALAMBAKAL, V. CASINO, R. JOQUICO, F. SAMPER and J. PAJARILLO, alias "CLARO ASUNCION." They were constantly on the lookout for every move we made and every word we said. They eagerly supplied the Japanese informations."

EVALUATION: C-3.

17. C. ASUNCION, on 18 April, 1943, offered his resignation as Vice President, but the date of his acceptance is not definitely known, and he continued to be active in the affairs of the association, soon reappearing as a Director. On 11 May, 1943, the officers of the association and the subject presumably among them despatched the following telegram:

"To His Excellency
General HIDEKI TOJO
Prime Minister
TOKYO, JAPAN.

WHEREAS We take this opportunity of paying our sincerest respects to the Imperial Japanese Government, their leaders and soldiers;

SECRET

S E C R E TCLARO ASUNCION (Continued):

- WHEREAS We admire your overwhelming triumph in Malaya, Burma, East Indies and the Philippines;
- WHEREAS We appreciate that through the untiring efforts of your dauntless army, navy and air force, the Anglo-American imperialism has vanished from the Orient where peace once more reigns;
- WHEREAS We receive with joy the glad tidings pronounced by your Excellency in the Diet promising us our independence;
- RESOLVED That we, officers of the LIPUNAN PILIPINO, on behalf of the FILIPINO RESIDENTS of SHANGHAI, go on record to convey to the Imperial Japanese Government, through your Excellency, the assurance of our full co-operation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: F-6.

18. The subject, C. ASUNCION, denied that he ever used the name JOSE PAJARILLO.

~~S E C R E T~~

S E C R E T

15 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

TEODORICO BACLAY

The SUBJECT, a Filipino musician, in late December, 1941 and the first three and a half months of 1942, was active in promoting Filipino cooperation with the Japanese. He was seen in the company of Japanese officials and on 15 April, 1942 left for MANILA on a trip sponsored by the Japanese authorities. Filipino informants in Shanghai believe the purpose of this trip was espionage. At present the SUBJECT is believed to be in the PHILIPPINES, though there are rumours that he was slain by guerillas.

The following is an article (with picture) which appeared in the 30 May, 1942 issue of the CLARION FILIPINO, a Pro-Japanese Filipino paper published in SHANGHAI:

"FIRST SHANGHAI FILIPINO ON VISIT TO P.I.

With a view to testifying to the great work planned and accomplished by Japan toward the establishment of a New Order in Greater East Asia, MR. TEODORICO BACLAY, Shanghai resident for many years and active member of the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION of SHANGHAI left here for MANILA on April 15. Special permission for the trip was granted by Japanese authorities here.

MR. BACLAY was the first Filipino to return to the islands since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8.

The 32-year old Filipino resident plans to make a tour of his native province of CEBU as soon as possible, planning there to contact his former schoolmates and urge that they extend their wholehearted cooperation in the reconstruction work already launched by the new Central Government of the Philippines."

EVALUATION: B-1.

The following is an extract from a signed statement made 21 October, 1945 by A. ORDEN, suspected Filipino collaborationist:

~~S E C R E T~~

S E C R E TTEODORICO BACLAY

"TEODORO BACLAY: This individual tried to persuade me to go to the Philippines in the employ of the Japs. In early April 1942, he requested me to go to MR. JUAN TRIA'S office on PEKING ROAD where I was handed a form (Enc.6) by MR. TRIA to fill in, but MR. BACLAY failed to appear on the appointment. When having tea at ROSE MARIE, MR. BACLAY told me that I was being shadowed. I reported all this to DR. EVANGELISTA. I meditated on how I could join the Philippine army or the guerrillas in case I was compelled by pressure to go."

EVALUATION: C-3.

The following signed statement was made 15 November, 1945 by DR. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader, who suffered imprisonment in the hands of the Japanese:

"Re: T. BACLAY: Of BACLAY'S pro-Jap activities here in Shanghai, I know very little. At the outbreak of the Jap. American war, BACLAY showed immediately his pro-Jap tendencies by praising always the Japs when opportunity presents. He was one among the first supporter of UY, KALAMBAKAL and TRIA and was a very active member and leader of the Jap sponsored FILIPINO ASSOCIATION started by TRIA and UY. I believe, sometimes in January 1942, when TRIA started to organize a group of Filipino spys to work for the Jap Army, BACLAY and A. ORDEN were the first one to offer their services to TRIA and they were sent to a Jap Army office located in KIANGWAN which evidently A. ORDEN was not successful or at least did not qualify for the test or requirements. Soon after this, I heard that BACLAY was already in Jap soldier uniform under training by the Jap Army. "THE CLARION" propaganda paper of the pro-Jap Filipinos gives an account of BACLAY'S mission to Philippines in one of its issues in January, 1942. BACLAY comes from one of the town of CEBU PROVINCE, P.I. and is about 35 years of age by now. He was a musician by profession.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

~~S E C R E T~~

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Page 1.

November 16, 1945.

DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

The subject, a former Filipino Shanghai musician, fell under the influence of pro-Japanese elements after the outbreak of the war; he used his influence with the Filipino community to enforce co-operation and collaboration with the enemy.

In May, 1944, he left Shanghai aboard a Japanese military plane for the Philippines, presumably to act as spy and informer for the Japanese. In a signed statement Paul Aquino, Shanghai Filipino, told of being approached by CONRADO UY, to go to the Philippines for the purpose of ascertaining which prominent Filipinos were anti-Japanese. It is believed that the subject received a similar proposition, and unlike Aquino, accepted it. At present the subject is believed to be in Manila, although there are rumours that he has met his death.

Evaluation C-3.

The following statement was made November 15th, 1945 by DR. H.C. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader, who suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Japanese.

" Re. D. Baldevarona.

Of all the pro-Jap leaders amongst the Filipinos, Baldevarona was one of the most radical, troublesome, active and daring. At the outbreak of the Jap-American war, when the American Association were registering all American nationals and Filipinos, Baldevarona came to the premises of the American Association and tried to interfere to the registration of Filipinos for relief by saying that, the Filipinos should not register at the American Association for relief as the Japs may stop it any moment and that Filipinos being orientals should not join the Americans. He also said that the Japs are more powerful than the Americans, they are also richer, these statements, he said in front of many Filipinos assembled for registration. Later however, he applied for a cash relief from the Swiss

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

Consulate, under my advise, was giving him small loan and to pro-American Filipinos, bigger loan, in order to use it for propaganda. He tore his passport in front of Swiss Consulate official and said that he no longer have any use of it, and does not owe allegiance to the U.S.A.

He is a member and Director of the Jap sponsored Filipino Association; active pro-Jap leader and associate of Kalambakal, Uy, Casino, V. Asuncion, Alobog, Joquico, Samper, F., also pro-Jap leaders here in Shanghai. He signed petitions and resolutions addressed to the enemies pledging support and cooperation, participated at the Philippine Independence Parade, ceremony and reception on October 14, 1943.

On November 18, 1943, Baldevarona signified allegiance (Yes-man) to the bogus Philippine Republic and tried to induce others to do the same as he did. After I have left the table of the Jap Consul to whom I had considerable discussion about my answering NO, Baldevarona approached me and showed me his torn passport and said to me; "Now Dr. tell me what shall I do with this passport," and tried to pick quarrel with me.

Baldevarona was one of the complainants for my first arrest and an informant and instigator for the second arrest. He went around to various Dance Halls and tried to induce every Filipino musician to cooperate with the Japs or be punish by the Gendarmerie, should they refuse to do so.

I was told that Baldevarona was sent to the Philippines sometime in or around May, 1944 to some spying and propaganda work for the Jap Army, but according to Tria, Baldevarona may have been killed shortly after his arrival in the Philippines.

(signed) H.C. EVANGELISTA.

Evaluation C-3.

~~SECRET~~

S E C R E TPage 3.DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

The following statement was made October 22, 1945 by T. CRUZ, pro-Japanese Filipino.

" In March 1943 I went to American school with KALANBAKAL, NAVARRO, VALDEVARONA and F. SALVADOR. My cousin A. ROSETE was at that time in Japanese custody.

When we arrived there a Japanese told me:-

" If you want your cousin to come out you had better sign this paper. You just tell that DR. EVANGELISTA is pro-American and that he is a very bad man."

VALDEVARONA spoke up and said EVANGELISTA is a spy and a crook.

SALVADOR, NAVARRO, VALDEVARONA and myself signed the paper. Myncousin was released in a few days. "

Signed: T. CRUZ.

(Note. It appears that the paper signed was a record of the conversations and answers to questions)

Evaluation C-3.

The following signed statement was made by PRIMITOVO CRUZ, September 24, 1945

" I was arrested on February 28, 1944 together with Dr. Evangelista, Mr. Espino, Mateos, Javier and Villa. I was accused of (1) Being Pro-American (2) Disseminating news against the Japanese. (3) Being the tool of Dr. Evangelista and Mr. Espino for their Anti-Japanese activities. (4) For spreading news hurting the Pro-Japanese Filipinos (5) For not recognizing the Laurel Government (6) For being a member of an association working against Japan of which Dr. Evangelista is the leader.

I was tortured very much because I refused to admit the above associations. I suffered mental torture because I was made to sit on the floor facing the wall for 17 hours a day, for 63 days. We were transferred to the High Military Court at Kiangwan for 21 days after which we received our sentence. Dr. Evangelista got 3 years and the rest of us 2 years each. On April 29, 1944, we were handcuffed and we were sent to Ward Rd. Jail where I was known as S-35. We were released together on May 30th, 1945, on the second mass release of "J" prisoners.. The Japanese that tortured me are the following: Hasegawa, Ishida and the interpreter whom I could recognize if I see him. The Filipinos responsible for my arrest are the following: Jose Alindada, Jose Contreas, Conrado Uy,

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

Vicente Casino, Francisco Samper, Ramon Joquico,
Claro Asuncion, Vicente Alobog, D. Baldevarona,
A. Madraso, A. Celis and A. Orden. "

(Signed) P. CRUZ

Primitivo Cruz.

Evaluation C-3.

The following signed statement was made by P.C. ESPINO,
who suffered arrest at the hands of the Japanese.

" DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA

Well known Japanese spy. Prevented Filipinos
from registering with American Association on
outbreak of war. Terrorized Filipinos.
Was one of the men responsible for the arrest
and imprisonment of some of the pro American
Filipinos. Was sent to the Philippines about
the middle of 1944 for espionage work. Believed
killed. "

Evaluation C-3.

The following extracts are made from signed statements
made by P.C. ESPINO.

24th September, 1945.

- " On March 14, 1943, I was arrested by the Japanese
Gendarmerie at No. 10 Avenue Petain with Dr.
Evangelista, Jose Canlas and Andres Rosete. I
was charged with being Pro Anglo-American and
in engaging in anti Japanese activities. I was
accused of:
- (1) For being employed in the American Association.
 - (2) For soliciting contributions from the Filipinos
for the christmas dinner given to American and
British war prisoners in the Shanghai area in
December 1942.
 - (3) For inducing the Filipinos to repatriate to
the United States.
 - (4) For refusing to sign the petition for
Philippine Independence sponsored by pro-
Japanese Filipinos.
 - (5) For holding political meetings in my house under
the leadership of Dr. Evangelista and me as his
assistant.

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA.)

Rosete was released after thirteen days. Dr. Evangelista, Canlas and I were released at the same time on April 15, 1943. During the investigations, I was slapped many times, I also suffered mental torture for not having communication with my family, or any other outside person, for being howled and shouted almost every moment during the day, and for squatting on the floor facing the wall from 5 A.M. to 10 P.M.

The following Filipinos are responsible for my arrest and imprisonment. G. Kalambakal, Apolonio Orden, Demetrio Baldevarona, Francisco Samper, and Salvador Francisco. These people filed affidavits with the Gendamerie in support of the accusations. I do not know the name of the Japanese gendarmerie who slapped me, but I could identify him if I could meet him. "

(signed P.C.ESPINO)

Shanghai, 16th October, 1945.

" I, P.C. ESPINO, make this statement of my own free will and without duress of any kind.

At the outbreak of the war I was associated with Dr. H. Evangelista at the American Association. Our object was to unite the Filipinos to back up the Allied cause. We also tried to counteract Japanese moves to get the Filipinos on their side.

When the Filipinos called at the American Association to register we spoke to them one by one on this subject.

D. Valdevarona came to the door of the Amer.Assoc. and attempted to stop the registration of Filipinos and went to Mr. Anderson, president, and asked what authority the American Association had to register Filipinos since Filipinos did not come under American jurisdiction anymore and it was dangerous for them to register since Japan was at war with America. He asked where the money was to come from for the Filipino relief.

He also attempted to dissuade myself and Evangelista from registering Filipinos and said: " We didn't start this war. It is not our war. The Japanese may stop this

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registration and relief at any moment and then the Filipinos will suffer. Japan is stronger and richer than Americans and they can do whatever they want. If the Filipinos and Americans get relief it is only because the Japanese allow this. It will soon be stopped. "

I heard that the Japanese were watching me around February 1943 and I was arrested 14 March 1943 by three Japanese gendarmes (including Hirano who was in charge). I was taken to Bridge House after they searched my house and seized all documents and pictures. I was not allowed to talk or say goodbye to my family.

I was questioned by Hirano and the others at home and at Bridge House. They asked: "Do you know Evangelista, J. Canlas, A. Roseta, S. Toledo (now deceased)? What did you do last Christmas? (they were suspicious of my part in raising funds for Xmas dinner for war prisoners)."

At Bridge House they examined my papers but found nothing incriminating. I was then put in confinement for the night.

The second day I was fed two meals but not questioned. The third day I was questioned again (Hirano) and asked: "Why did you refuse to join the (Japanese sponsored) Filipino Association? "

On the paper he held while he questioned me I noticed Dr. Kalanbakal's signature. He showed me this paper.

He then asked me why I solicited Filipinos to get funds for the dinner. He showed me this paper also and it was signed by Valdevarona. "

(signed P.C. ESPINO)

Dated 18th October, 1945.

" I was arrested for the second time on the morning of February 28, 1944. Three Gendarmeries came to my house and ransacked my place. They took away all kinds of papers, photographs and printed matters. They took me in an automobile and we stopped at Lane 1220 Avenue Road and they also arrested G. Villa and M. Javier. They took us to the Bridge House.

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

Upon our arrival, I learned that Dr. Evangelista, A. Mateos and P. Cruz were also arrested. I was not immediately taken to a cell. After I was relieved of all the contents of my pockets, and all particulars regarding my identity were taken down, I was sent to Mokoyama, chief investigator and officer in charge. He had an interpreter with him. His first words were the following: " We wanted you for a long time. You and Evangelista have always been a menace to us. Evangelista is the head of your organization and you are his chief of staff. You cannot escape us this time. I denied that we had any organization and I tried to refute his accusations. Before I could finish what I wanted to say, he struck me with his fist. I got hit on two places and I almost fell down. After few questions, I was taken into a cell....."

.....During the investigations at the Bridge House I occasionally heard the names of V. Alobog, C. Uy, F. Samper, V. Casino, J. Alindada, J. Contreras, A. Orden, D. Baldevarona and C. Asuncion. I could not definitely say what each one accused me of. What I could positively say is that the above mentioned persons had something to do in my arrest.

(signed P.C. ESPINO)

Dated 21 September, 1945

....."

The second paper which contained the signature of Baldevarona was taken and read. I was accused of having committed an anti-Japanese activity by soliciting contributions from the Filipino community for the Christmas dinner given to American and British war prisoners in the Shanghai area in December, 1942. I answered that the said movement was approved by the Japanese Consulate General and that only humanitarian feelings has prompted me to appeal to the Christian Filipinos for a small consolation to those that had fallen, be it enemy or a friend. The next paper bore the name of Francisco Samper."

(Signed P. C. ESPINO)

Evaluation C-3.

The following extracts were taken from signed statements made by A. R. ROSETE, dated 25th October, 1945.

" I, A. ROSETE, make this statement of my own free will.

S E C R E T

S E C R E T

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

When I was arrested by the Japs in March 1943 I was taken to a room for my second interrogation. There I saw Dr. Kalambakal, A. Navarro, D. Baldevarona, F. Salvador, T. Cruz and a Jap investigator all sitting around a big round table. Baldevarona brought out a picture of Dr. Evangelista in military uniform and said, "Here is your American chief's picture." I answered: "He is our chief." Then A. Navarro told me that they wanted to take me out of jail on condition that I must tell the Jap that I have been telling Evangelista news about the Japanese and Filipinos in Shanghai and that I do not cooperate with the Japs because the Americans will come back.

Then the Japanese told me to say all I know about Evangelista. I kept quiet. Then A. Navarro told me that if I would not say what they wanted me to say to the Jap I could not come out of jail. The Jap told me he must investigate me again. A. Navarro and his gang left telling me not to forget what they told me to say so that I could be released....."

(Signed Andres R. Rosete)

Evaluation C-3.

The following extracts were taken from signed statements made by JOSE CANLAS

17th October, 1945.

....." One week after my arrest, I was taken out of my cell and was taken into a room and asked me the following questions:

" Do I love my country, I said yes; Do I like the Americans, I said yes," and then Hirano punched me in the face several times.

Then he read a list of names and asked if I knew them. Included were Kalambakal (yes), (Alfonso Navarro (yes), Demetrio Valdevarona (yes) Francisco Salvador (yes), T. Cruz (yes). All these except Salvador I had heard were cooperating with the Japs.

Hirano then read me an affidavit signed by these men accusing me of being anti-Japanese, an American propagandist and an American spy. Though, in substance, this was true I denied it. I was beaten and forced to kneel with a piece of wood thrust behind my knees.

They asked me if I received instructions from Dr. Evangelista and asked for information concerning him and Espino. I replied that I did not know anything.

~~S E C R E T~~

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DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

Twice they asked me if I would continue to go around town and I replied yes, it was necessary to my business. He asked me if I didn't get paid by Dr. Evangelista, and if Dr. E. didn't get paid by the Americans. I said no and was slapped.

He then asked if Dr. E. had told me to tell the boys in the orchestra not to sign up on the side of the Japs. I said no. Slapped again.

Hirano then asked me if I wanted to cooperate with the Japanese. I said that I would accept any job. (However, I did not cooperate and did no work for them).

I was then removed to a cell....."

(signed J. CANLAS)

1st October, 1945.

....." A week after my arrest, I was taken out of the cell for investigation. The first question I was asked was if I loved my country. I said I did. The second was if I liked the Americans. I said I did and I got slapped. They asked me if I loved my country. I said I did. The second was if I liked the Americans. I said I did and I got slapped. They asked me if I knew the following persons:

G. Kalambakal, Alfonso Navarro, D. Baldevarona, Francisco Salvador and Tirso Cruz. Then like a flash it came to my mind that these Filipinos were the ones that turned informer to the Japanese. After that they read to me the charge. I was charged of being anti-Japanese, American propagandist and spy. I was so dazed for it was not too easy to be called a spy. In support of this charge they read me affidavit signed by the persons mentioned above. Kalambakal charged me for refusing to join the Filipino Association, a Japanese sponsored organ for disrupting Filipino loyalty to the United States. That I refused to sign the association's petition for Philippine Independence. Baldevarona charged me for being a spy receiving instructions from Mr. Hale through Dr. Evangelista. A. Navarro charged me in disseminating ideas and transmitting instructions to pro-American Filipinos. Francisco Salvador charged me for going among the Filipinos instructing them not to sign the independence petition. Tirso Cruz charged me with gathering informations and submitting them to Dr. Evangelista. I denied all the charges. "

(signed JOSE CANLAS)

Evaluation C-3

S E C R E T

SECRET

Page 10.

DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

The SUBJECT, on October 14th, 1943, took part in the parade and celebration of the independence of the puppet Filipino regime. On 18th October, 1943, he answered "YES", thereby swearing allegiance to the puppet government of the Philippines. On 19th May, 1943, he signed the roll of the Japanese sponsored Filipino Association, thereby binding himself to uphold its constitution (as per Article II quoted hereunder).

....." To co-operate with the Philippine Government in the pursuance of our political emancipation under the guidance of Japan.

To pledge our determination to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Japanese and Chinese Governments and other Asiatic countries in the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Evaluation A-1.

On 15th June, 1943, the SUBJECT signed petitions addressed to the Japanese Consulate and Office in Charge of Enemy Property. Said petitions contained the following sentence:-

" We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem..."

Evaluation A-1.

On 20th June, 1943, he affixed his signature to the following resolution, addressed to Hon. Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman, Philippine Executive Commission, Manila, Philippines.

"....WHEREAS You have courageously led our people through the hours of trial;

WHEREAS You have sent a mission who presented our cause before the Japanese nation;

WHEREAS You have been answered by the recent statement of Premier General Hideki Tojo that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED: That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to express our gratitude to you and join you in saying, "This is the happiest day in the history of the Filipino people."

SECRET

SECRET

Page 11.

DEMETRIO VALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

On 20th June, 1943 the SUBJECT signed the following resolution.

" To His Excellency,
General Hideki Tojo,
Prime Minister,
TOKIO, JAPAN.

WHEREAS The Japanese nation received the Philippines delegation with due courtesy and respect befitting their mission;

WHEREAS Your Excellency proclaimed at the Diet that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to thank the Japanese nation and express our pride to be destined an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Evaluation A-1.

The following statement was made on 22nd October 1945, by F. SALVADOR, pro-Japanese Filipino.

" I, F. Salvador, make this statement of my own free will.

In March 1943 Kalanbakal invited me to tea also present were Alfonso Navarro, Demetrio Valdevarona and T. Cruz. After tea we got in a car and I was surprised when we arrived at the American School and were taken into a room with Japanese in uniform. Kalanbakal spoke in Japanese to these men and I did not understand what he said.

Kalanbakal spoke to us in Tagalog and instructed us to tell the Japanese about Dr. Evangelista and other pro-American Filipinos. The Japanese showed me a picture of Dr. E. and I said I knew him. They asked me if he was a spy and I did not answer yes or no. I can't remember what the others answered.

The Japanese held a small piece of paper in his hand as he asked us about the Filipinos and whether we knew of any Filipinos who are pro-American and making propaganda against the Japanese.

Dr. Kalanbakal then took this piece of paper and said:

SECRET

S E C R E T

Page 12.

DEMETRIO BALDEVARONA (VALDEVARONA).

" Come on we better sign this paper in case we need some other pass or papers and then the Japanese will know us and we can obtain from them easily. "

Then he handed each of us the paper and we signed.

Then we went home. Kalanbakal, Valdevarona and I think Navarro went back the next day but I don't know what they did.

In June 1943 Kalanbakal brought a petition to me to sign saying that if we signed it we would have some unity and we could send to Tokyo for some help. It was on Lipunang Pilipino letterhead and started:

" Dear Sirs; We the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem..."

I signed this because times were very hard and many others had signed before me. "

(signed F. SALVADOR)

Evaluation C-3.

S E C R E T

SECRET

Page 1.

LUIS BLANCO, RICARDO (DICKIE) OLIVEIROS, PEDRO GERONIMO - con'd

1. Luis Blanco, a Filipino who claims Spanish citizenship, took part in parade and ceremonies on 18 October, 1943, celebrating puppet Philippines independence. He registered under the Japanese as a Filipino and on 18-19 November, 1943, swore allegiance to the puppet government of the Philippines. In May, 1944, he went to Nanking on a Japanese-sponsored tour of Filipino delegates on behalf of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is evidence to show that while on this tour he made anti-American pro-Japanese statements. Now working for United States Army at Kiang Wan Airbase.

Evaluation C-3

2. Ricardo (Dickie) Oliveiros, non-registered Filipino who swore allegiance on 18-19 Nov. 1943 to puppet government of Philippines. In 1943 he worked at Japanese-owned Shanghai Times and was secretary to Conrado Uy and Vicente Casino, anti-American pro-Japanese leaders and propagandists on behalf of the enemy. He took part in parade and ceremonies on 14 October, 1943, celebrating independence of puppet government of Philippines. Statements of pro-American Filipinos indicate that subject was very active in promoting cooperation to Japanese among Filipinos and worked against America and legal government of Philippines. Now working under Col. Steiner at Kiang Wan Airbase.

Evaluation C-3

3. Pedro Geronimo, registered Filipino who on 18-19 November, 1943 swore allegiance to puppet government of the Philippines. Worked to get Filipinos to cooperate with Japanese. Made pro-Japanese anti-American statements. Friendly with Takeda of Japanese gendarmerie and had him to his house many times.

Evaluation C-3

Geronimo affixed his signature on 20 June, 1943, to the following resolution:

"To His Excellency
General Hideki Tojo
Prime Minister
TOKYO, Japan

WHEREAS The Japanese nation received the Philippine delegation with due courtesy and respect befitting their mission;

~~SECRET~~

S E C R E T

Page 2.

LUIS BLANCO, RICARDO (DICKIE) OLIVEIROS, PEDRO GERONIMO - con'd

WHEREAS Your Excellency proclaimed at the Diet that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to thank the Japanese nation and express our pride to be destined an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Evaluation A-1

Geronimo on 20 June, 1943, affixed his signature to the following resolution:

"Hon. Jorge B. Vargas
Chairman
Philippine Executive Commission
MANILA, Philippines

WHEREAS You have courageously led our people through the hours of trial;

WHEREAS You have sent a mission who presented our cause before the Japanese nation;

WHEREAS You have been answered by the recent statement of Premier General Hideki Tojo that the Philippines will be granted independence within this year;

RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to express our gratitude to you and join you in saying, 'This is the happiest day in the history of the Filipino people.' "

Evaluation A-1

Geronimo on 15 June, 1943, affixed his signature to petitions addressed to the Japanese Consulate General, an office in charge of enemy property. These petitions contain the following sentence:

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favor to help us in our present problem."

Evaluation A-1~~S E C R E T~~

SECRET

16 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

MAXIMINO CADA(8 MYBURG ROAD, LANE 87)

The following is a signed statement made by the SUBJECT on 6 November, 1945:

"I, M. CADA, signed "yes" and gave allegiance to the LAUREL GOVERNMENT of the Philippines because my relief through the SWISS CONSULATE was cut off.

I attended the reception to the Japanese at the CATHAY HOTEL because my band was invited to play there. I played one time at a concert for Japanese wounded soldiers. This was because my band was invited to play there.

Signed: M. CADA."

Signed: A. C. PINDER (Witness)
Signed: P. C. ESPINO (Witness)

EVALUATION: C-3.

The following signed statement was made on 15 November, 1945 by DR. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader who suffered imprisonment in the hands of the Japanese:

"Re: M. CADA: A pro-Jap and a very active member of Jap. sponsored FILIPINO ASSOCIATION. He participated in all gatherings of the pro-Jap Filipinos; played in concert and benefit shows for Jap soldiers; participated at the Independence Parade, ceremony and reception on Oct. 14, 1943, and signified allegiance (Yes-man) to LAUREL'S puppet Republic.

CADA lives together with GONZAGA in a room and his daily associates are, CONTRERAS, CELIS, PUNSALAN, UY and ALINDADA, pro-Jap leaders here in Shanghai. He said that he could have anybody arrested by the Japs if he wanted to and he admitted to have said this, here at the Liaison Office when he called here about a week ago now.

SECRET

S E C R E TMAXIMINO CADA

CADA informed the Jap Gendarm that ESPINO, CRUZ and me frequents places in HONGKEW for the purpose of spying in Jap conversations.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

The following signed statement was made by L. GONZAGA:

"Shanghai, October 27, 1945.

"On Sept. 21, 1944, M. CADA and I were living together. During a quarrel CADA got the idea I thought that he was a bad man and he said: "If I'm such a bad man I can have you arrested too; I know plenty of things about you."

I thought this was significant since it was at that time that a number of Filipinos had just been arrested by the Japs.

Signed: LAURANTINO GONZAGA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

The SUBJECT took part on 14 October, 1943, in a parade and ceremonies sponsored by the Japanese celebrating the independence of the puppet Philippines Government.

On 18 - 19 November, 1943, the SUBJECT answered "Yes" and swore allegiance to the puppet Government of the Philippines.

On 19 May, 1943, the SUBJECT signed the Rolls of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO, thereby binding himself to uphold its Constitution, Article II, Sections (d) and (e) of which read:

"(d) To co-operate with the Philippine Government in the pursuance of our political emancipation under the guidance of Japan.

(e) To pledge our determination to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Japanese and Chinese Governments and other Asiatic countries in the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: A-1.

~~S E C R E T~~

MAXIMINO CADAS E C R E T

The following is an extract from a signed statement made 8 November, 1945 by B. F. LUCERO, Shanghai Filipino:

"MAXIMINO CADA, ardent supporter of the Japs, had shown his feelings in all discussions of war situation. He praised Jap invincibility, the efficiency and discipline of Jap armed forces, their superiority in military tactics. He told us in the argument of his strong belief in final triumph of the Japs and the Germans. He always defended the cause for which the Japs were fighting, that is Asia for the Asiatics. Whenever he hears of ill-treatment of the Jap to Filipinos, he stand up and in a loud voice blame the Filipinos for not co-operating with the Japs. CADA was well versed with all local Japanese and Filipino activities unknown to most Filipinos. When BALDEVARONA was sent to P.I. by the Japs, which I believe on espionage purposes, CADA made the following comment, "Why did not the Japanese send me to the P.I. instead of BALDEVARONA?" He waged a bet of 100 to 1 that Japan will win the war. This affair was heard by all the members of the band in CIRO'S BALLROOM. (Autumn of 1943.)"

EVALUATION: C-3.

The following is an extract from a signed statement made 3 November, 1945 by R. DIZON, pro-Japanese Filipino:

"That in my several conversations with M. CADA, he made several statement of his pro-Japanism, praising the superiority of the Japs in military tactics, their power, their patriotism, and their discipline. In our discussion, he exposed his hatred to America and to DR. EVANGELISTA. I made a comment that why should he hate America if he hated DR. EVANGELISTA, since there is no connection between DR. EVANGELISTA and America."

EVALUATION: C-3.

The following is an extract from a signed statement made by M. JAVIER on 5 November, 1945 telling of his arrest and questioning by the Japanese:

"The following remarks were reported to the Japanese:

1. I don't believe the Philippines has independence.
2. I owe to America what I am now; Japan has taught me nothing.
3. America is definitely on the offensive now.

~~S E C R E T~~

M. CADAS E C R E T

4. Japan will never help us in time of need.

I have said all these in the presence of MAXIMO CADA, staunch Japanese supporter and LAURENTINO GONZAGA, a close associate of VALENTIN PUNSALAN who I heard was an interpreter for the Japanese. This was around the middle of January, 1944, at the room shared by CADA and GONZAGA, and the time was around midnight.

Besides those mentioned above, the following are staunch supporters of the Japanese"

EVALUATION: C-3.

~~S E C R E T~~

S E C R E T

10 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

MARCELINO CADELINA

(Lane 1025, House 46, BUBBLING WELL ROAD.)

1. The following signed statement was made by the subject on 4 November, 1945:

"Shanghai, 4 November, 1945.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

"I came to Shanghai 2 Dec, 1945 from TIENSIN. For three months after I had no job except for an occasional extra here and there. About the month of February, a chance came to go to SOOCHOW. We could go only to SOOCHOW through a special pass which KALAMBAKAL said he could take through the Japanese office off DIXWELL Road. The Japanese officer told us the first step is to join the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION. Much as I disliked it I had to join it as I was in sore need of a job. As it turned out to be the pass was delayed and the place had to open soon, so they sent two of us with three other Chinese musicians to open saying (KALAMBAKAL) that the pass would follow soon. Our boss had to get, through bribery, fake passes for us as Chinese, as the passes didn't materialize. Because of this episode I became cautious.

I came back to Shanghai after three months.

I attended the LIDO meeting and nominated MR. A.Y. CELIS for President against KALAMBAKAL, who threatened my countrymen and whom I began to hate. Next day I was surprised to learn I was one of the committees as I didn't hear of any election for committee. I wanted to decline the office but I was afraid someone might start to investigate me and my past and come to the Soochow episode, so I had to attend two committee meetings and one general meeting. The first committee meeting was held at Mr. J. ALINDADA'S place and talk about some benefit dances and boxing matches to help some members of the FILIPINO COMMUNITY. The second was held at Mr. CELIS' and talk about the last meeting, afterwards a press photographer came and took a group picture. The general meeting was held at the LIDO BALLROOM as a

S E C R E T

S E C R E TMARCELINO CADELINA (Continued):

farewell to KALAMBAKAL. After this I lost connection with the Association and I don't know what happened to it.

From January of 1943 I had been an active member of the F.M.U. First as committee from January to March 1943, then Treasurer to March, 1945, and Secretary to June.

I have been in close contact with Mr. CELIS and I have not heard him utter a pro or anti-Japanese remark. He told me that he was offered a position by the Japanese, but he declined it.

During the registration at the CATHEDRAL I went there with the avowed intention of answering "no" thinking that the question would be: Do you pledge allegiance to the Japanese? But when I found out that the question was: Do you pledge allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines? it seemed to me a sacrilege to answer no, just like denying my own Country, so I came the next day and answered "yes". In my heart there is no pro-Japanese nor anti-American sentiment.

I do hereby declare that I signed a petition or the telegram to TOJO asking for independence and also the Constitution of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO.

To His Excellency
General HIDEKI TOJO
Prime Minister
TOKYO, Japan.

WHEREAS We take this opportunity of paying our sincerest respects to the Imperial Japanese Government, their leaders and soldiers;

WHEREAS We admire your overwhelming triumph in Malaya, Burma, East Indies and the Philippines;

WHEREAS We appreciate that through the untiring efforts of your dauntless army, navy and air force, the Anglo-American imperialism has vanished from the Orient where peace once more reigns;

WHEREAS We receive with joy the glad tidings pronounced by your Excellency in the Diet promising us our independence;

~~S E C R E T~~

SECRETMARCELINO CADELINA (Continued):

RESOLVED That we, officers of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO, on behalf of the FILIPINO RESIDENTS of SHANGHAI, go on record to convey to the Imperial Japanese Fovernment, through your Excellency, the assurance of our full co-operation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

I signed the above telegram because KALAMBAKAL threatened to divulge to the Japanese my episode in SOOCHOW.

Signed: M. N. CADELINA."

Witness: A. C. PINDER (Signed)
Witness: P. C. ESPINO (Signed)

EVALUATION: C-3.

2. The subject, as a Director, affixed his signature to the CONSTITUTION of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO, Article II, Sections (d) & (e) of which reads:

- "(d) To co-operate with the Philippine Government in the pursuance of our political emancipation under the guidance of Japan.
- (e) To pledge our determination to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Japanese and Chinese Governments and other Asiatic countries in the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

EVALUATION: A-1.

3. The subject on 18 - 19 November, 1943, answered "Yes" and swore allegiance to the Puppet Government of the Philippines.

4. On 15 June, 1943, the subject affixed his signature to petitions addressed to the Office in Charge of the Enemy Property, which petition contained the following sentence:

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, Pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem."

EVALUATION: A-1.

~~SECRET~~

SECRETMARCELINO CADELINA (Continued):

5. The following signed statement was made by Dr. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader on 10 November, 1945:

"Re: MARCELINO CADELINA: He is a pro-Jap leader and a strong supporter of KALAMBAKAL, A. ORDEN, CELIS and CONTRERAS. He as one of the Directors of the FILIPINO MUSICIANS UNION: Director of the LIPUNANG PILIPINO and the FILIPINO COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION. He was later made the Secretary of the FILIPINO MUSICIANS UNION when CONTRERAS became the President. It is interesting to note that all the present officers of the FILIPINO MUSICIANS UNION were all pro-Jap leaders and said "Yes" at the time of registration of Filipinos at the CATHedral. CADELINA speaks the Japanese language and has used it conveniently in his pro-Jap activities. He signed pro-Jap petitions and resolutions, participated at the Independence Parade and reception at the CATHAY HOTEL. He travelled in and out of Shanghai and claimed that he was given a special Chinese pass by the Chinese Authorities.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

~~SECRET~~

Details:

T-15 Cads Pedro,
Address :
Post:

Philippino, Age about 40.

A clarinet player with the little Club.

President of the free Philippino Association of Tientsin.

- Charges: 1. Volunteered to found the Free Philippino Association of Tientsin, which cooperated with the Japanese.
2. Under his leadership, Philippinos were forced to become members of the Association, and to give up their passports.
3. Ration obtained by him from the Japanese were not justly distributed, and subject to manipulation.

Date: 1942 to 1945.

Witness: C. Martinez, Philippino, former employee of J.E. Hayes Eng. Corp., Tientsin.

Remarks: In office with Cads were the following Philippinos:
Silvestre Bernardo, SubChairman, age 45.

Gregorio Conde, age about 35

Sunday William, " " 39

Romiro Quanson, " " 38

The above four men were appointed by Cads, and are believed to be NOT pro Jap.

SECRET

13 November, 1945,
SHANGHAI.

A. S. CARPIO

1. The subject offered the following signed statement on 17 October, 1945:

"I the undersigned Filipino swears to U.S.A. Government that my statements are true and legal.

I am 100% pro-American than some of the Filipinos in Shanghai.

I was brought up by an American, MR. CARL HENRY FOSS of which he is my Uncle, my Education I am proud off was given by him.

I was going with SALES and CONTRERAS in WAYSIDE on business, dealing with second suits, and bicycle.

Sometimes I am send to all Cabarets to show the Circular about the increase of the salary of musician, of which CONTRERAS is the Chairman of the four groups Federation namely: FILIPINOS, JEWS, RUSSIAN and CHINESE.

And I was elected as the representative of M.K.M. Ballroom on the said Federation.

I said yes, because, I had a girl German Jew girl we are so much in love to each other that we wanted to get married, so after the registration, I found out that she couldn't come out no matter she is married, and Yes, and No, are all Enemy nationals, but it was too late to do anything. After three months we had an argument, and we separated for good.

Signed: A. S. CARPIO."

EVALUATION: F-6.

SECRET

S E C R E TA. S. CARPIO (Continued):

2. The following signed statements were made 16 October, 1945:

"I swear before God that I did not tell F. MATEOS or any other Filipino that before registration they would be imprisoned if they did not sign "Yes".

Signed: A. S. CARPIO.

During November, 1943, while in Pacific Gardens talking to another person, I was approached by A. CARPIO, who asked me if I had seen newspapers. I said no. He then spoke of registration at Japanese Consulate. He then stated: "This is like a showdown for the Filipinos. If you don't sign "Yes", you will be imprisoned.

Signed: A. MATEOS."

Mariano Nano declares that he was present at the above conversation and that he heard CAPRIO make the statement attributed to him by MATEOS.

Signed: A. C. PINDER (Witness)

EVALUATION: F-6.

3. The following is an extract from a signed statement made 7 November, 1945, by A. MATEOS:

"ORTURO CARPIO: Used by CONTRERAS as an informer against the pro-American Filipinos. Approached me (A. L. MATEOS) a week before the registration and ask me if I know something about the registration which is stated at the newspaper that will take place at the Japanese Consulate branch office. I answered him no, then CARPIO says that those Filipinos who will answer "no" will be sent to prison or camp.

During our stay at the Jessfield Road Station under the Japs jail, CARPIO called at that place and handed a piece of paper to one of the Gendarmes in charge. CARPIO didn't tell what was stated or written in the said paper. To my opinion, this man CARPIO, is really one of the pro-Japs Filipinos.

Signed: A. L. MATEOS."

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA (Witness)
Signed: JOSE CANLAS (Witness)

EVALUATION: F-6. S E C R E T

S E C R E TA. S. CARPIO (Continued):

4. The following is an extract from a signed statement made by M. NANO on 7 November, 1945:

"A. CARPIO: Supporter of CONTRERAS and a pro-Japanese, On or about 10 October, 1943, told a group of Filipinos including me that the Filipinos who will answer "NO" in the registration on 18 October, 1943, will be sent to camp. He further said that some will be sent to jail and F. MATEOS will be the "bastonero." (Bastonero is a prisoner who look after fellow prisoners in jail.)

EVALUATION: C-3.

5. On 14 October, 1943, according to an affidavit filed at the SWISS CONSULATE, the subject took part in a parade and ceremonies marking the Independence of the Puppet Philippines regime.
6. On 18 - 19 November, 1943, the subject answered "Yes" and swore allegiance to the Puppet Government of the Philippines.
7. On 8 May, 1943, the subject signed the Rolls of the Japanese sponsored FILIPINO ASSOCIATION.
8. On 15 June, 1943, the subject signed petitions addressed to the Japanese Consulate General and the Office in Charge of Enemy Property, which petitions contained the following sentence:

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem."

EVALUATION: A-1.

9. The following is a signed statement made 13 November, 1943, by Dr. H. EVANGELISTA, pro-American Filipino leader:

"Re: A. CARPIO: A pro-Jap in conversation and his associates. A supporter of J. CONTRERAS, the most active pro-Jap leader. He participated at the Independence Ceremony at the RACE COURSE on 14 October, 1943; member of the Jap sponsored FILIPINO ASSOCIATION; attended meetings of pro-Jap Filipinos and signed petitions and resolutions addressed to General TOJO and to LAUREL'S puppet Republic.

~~S E C R E T~~

SECRETA. S. CARPIO (Continued):

He signified allegiance (Yes-man) to the bogus Philippine Republic and is a very active supporter of UY, CELIS, ALINDADA and other pro-Jap leaders here in Shanghai. CARPIO participated in entertainment and benefit shows to raise funds for the Jap soldiers.

Signed: H. EVANGELISTA."

EVALUATION: C-3.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

25th October, 1945.
SHANGHAI.

VICENTE CASINO:

The subject called at our office and voluntarily submitted the following statements concerning his activities from 8 December, 1941 to 24 October, 1945.

"Brief Report of My Activities During
the Japanese Occupation of Shanghai.

1. FILIPINO ASSOCIATION of SHANGHAI.

A couple of weeks after MANILA fell into the hands of the JAPANESE, Mr. CONRADO A. UY, UY who was then a Reporter of THE SHANGHAI TIMES, and closely connected with the ARMY and NAVY PRESS BUREAUS due to the nature of his work, called a meeting of local FILIPINOS in January, 1942, at the METROPOLE Ballroom, situated at GORDON ROAD and organized the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION of SHANGHAI, aims of which are to ascertain the status of the local FILIPINOS and also to give relief to needy FILIPINOS, funds of which would be derived from various programs outlined by him, such as Midnight Ball, Boxing Card, Musical Concert, etc. None of these was realized however, because the JAPANESE authorities failed to give us the necessary permit and cooperation.

At the said meeting, the following were elected officers of the Association:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| CONRADO A. UY, President | JUAN C. TRIA, Treas. |
| CLARO ASUNCION, Vice-Pres. | VICENTE Z. CASINO, Pub- |
| SIMON DASMARINAS, Secretary | licity Officer. |

2. FILIPINO CLARION, News Weekly in Tabloid Form.

After the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION was formed, Mr. CONRADO UY announced to the Association's officers that he was going to put up a weekly. This weekly was, no doubt, financed by the JAPANESE, a thing which we didn't know so much about. Whether or not, Mr. UY obtained the necessary finance, and also to what extent that finance was given is a secret known only to Mr. UY since he was the big boss of the organization. All I know of is that he asked me to help him in making the dummy and also to re-write some news.items at a measly salary of \$150 a month

~~SECRET~~

SECRETVICENTE CASINO (Continued:)

which I got, for one month only. The following month, I didn't get any, because Mr. UY said that no money was forthcoming and that the JAPANESE authorities were not satisfied with the way the weekly was handled by him. I was also running a column entitled "Slumming Around Town" which was written in a humorous vein.

The WEEKLY lasted for about three months. After that it died a natural death. The Association also remained dormant because we could not do anything to raise funds until most of the FILIPINOS, who were ex-members of the Association lose their faith and accused Mr. UY of being a "faker".

Such being the case, Mr. UY and other officers decided to resign en bloc at a meeting held at the LIDO Ballroom. At that meeting, Dr. G. KALAMBAKAL was elected President; A. Y. CELIS as Vice-Pres.; A. G. ORDEN as secretary and FREDDIE HERRERA (desk) as Treasurer.

After two months or so, KALAMBAKAL resigned as President and appointed JOSE C. CONTRERAS as President. What his activities were during his term I know nothing about, but one thing sure that I know of was that he did not succeed.

3. My HANKOW Trip.

In May, 1942, Mr. CONRADO A. UY was called by the JAPANESE CONSULATE and asked to represent the PHILIPPINES on a lecture tour of investigation in Central CHINA. He went to NANKING, PENGPU, WUHU and SOOCHOW with an INDIAN representative.

After the completion of the first leg of the tour, Mr. CONRADO A. UY found himself too busy in THE SHANGHAI TIMES because the paper was under a process of re-organization that he was unable to do the last leg. He then asked me to take his place. Finding myself not too occupied that time and being lured by the beauty of the YANGTZE GORGES, which has been widely advertised, I accepted the offer on condition that I would not be muzzled, meaning I would be free to say anything I want to. The JAPANESE acceded to my request provided that I would not say things exceedingly detrimental to the cause.

In my trip to HANKOW, I was accompanied by an INDIAN representative, a member of the JAPANESE EMBASSY at

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VICENTE CASINO (Continued:)

NANKING and a CHINESE interpreter. While there, we toured WUCHANG, HANYANG and HANKOW, and delivered speeches to CHINESE audiences on the Independence movement in our respective countries and also on the significance of the GREATER EAST ASIA WAR.

A complete report of our tour may be gleaned on an interview which we had with the SHANGHAI TIMES published June, 1942.

4. How I Joined THE SHANGHAI TIMES.

Two months after my tour, I asked Mr. UY if he could recommend to THE TIMES for a job. True to his promise, he got me a job there as advertising canvasser. I worked so hard that when the Manager saw that I was doing my best he made me the advertising manager and later concurrently as Assistant Business Manager.

I was with THE TIMES until April 1945 when I contracted tuberculosis. I was laid in the hospital for several months. In August, 1945, the General Manager told me that he could no longer pay me without working. As I was not in a position to work yet, I had to resign.

5. Independence Day Celebration, Oct. 14, 1943.

On October 14, 1943, when the "Independence" of the PHILIPPINES was proclaimed to the world by Dr. JOSE P. LAUREL, I was delegated to deliver a speech at a rally held at the RACE COURSE. In my speech, I reviewed the FILIPINO struggle for independence against the SPANIARDS and the AMERICANS and thanked JAPAN for granting the Independence, which later on I found out to be a fake. At the RACE COURSE rally, Mr. A. Y. CELIS and Mr. A. G. ORDEN also delivered speeches.

I also attended the tea party held at the CATHAY HOTEL in the afternoon of the same day, where Messrs. A. G. ORDEN, JOSE CONTRERAS and CONRADO A. UY delivered speeches on the significance of the day.

6. In May 1944, I was sent to NANKING by Mr. UY to represent the FILIPINO YOUTH DELEGATION. The FILIPINO Delegation consisted of: VICENTE Z. CASINO, CLARO ASUNCION, Mr. M. LAMZON, LEON MALABANAN, CAYETANO BUENSUCESO, LUIS BLANCO, PAUL AQUINO, JOE CALIBO, ROMEO LACSON, ALBINO MADRASO. We were there for about a week, and most of the activities were camping, picnics, excursions. Parties were also given to us by the CHINESE GOVERNMENT and cultural institution officials, and the GERMAN, JAPANESE and MANCHUKUO ambassadors.

On the last day of the celebration, we, representatives

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SECRETVICENTE CASINO (Continued):

Page 4.

of various delegations, delivered speeches regarding
the youth movement in our respective countries.

VICENTE CASINO.

October 15, 1945

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Page 5.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

October 23, 1945

(I)

1) FILIPINO COMMUNITY BOARD:

After all efforts by the Lipunang Pilipino, the Association headed by Dr. Kalambakal and later on by Jose Contreras, have failed to organize the local Filipinos Mr. Conrado A. Uy came out of his shell again and called a meeting at Mr. Alobog's residence on Avenue Joffre for the purpose of forming the Filipino Community Board, aims of which are identical with the Filipino Association of Shanghai, of which he was the founder and president.

Those who attended the meeting were:-

Conrado A. Uy, A. Y. Celis, A.G. Orden, Jose Contreras, Jose Alindada, M.M. Lauzon, Claro Asuncion, V.D. Alobog and V.Z. Casino.

Said board died also a natural death without accomplishing anything.

2) FILIPINO COMMITTEE:-

At the request of Mr. Hayashida, Vice Consul of the local Japanese Consulate, Mr. Conrado A. Uy formed a committee of three to handle the affairs of the Filipino Community in Shanghai, especially relief, as the committee was told that a certain sum of money was received from the Laurel Government for relief purposes.

For this reason, all the "yes men" were told to re-register just to find out those who were really in need of relief.

The committee composed of Conrado A. Uy, chairman, Jose Contreras, member, and Benny Constantino, member; was told to find a suitable office and also asked to prepare everything pertaining to relief. The result was no office and no relief.

3) Mr. Baldevarona's Trip to Manila.

When I learned from Mr. Uy that he recommended Mr. Tria and Mr. Lauzon to the Japanese for a trip to Manila in order to make an economic investigation, I asked Mr. Baldevarona if he would want to go to Manila on such a mission. He told me that he really wanted to go back home as he had never seen his folks for so many years. As he is at present in the Philippines, I can't say too much about him.

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Page 6.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).4) TELEPHONE CALLS.

If at all I had any telephone calls from the Japanese, they were mostly from Vice-Consul Hayashida who wanted to get in touch with Mr. Uy regarding relief mentioned in the foregoing. Many times Mr. Hayashida had to call me up because he found it too difficult to get hold of Mr. Uy and Mr. Contreras through the telephone. Regarding other calls from Filipinos, they were merely complaints for non-delivery of the Shanghai Times copies as I was then in charge of circulation.

VICENTE CASINO

Evaluation C-3

I, VICENTE CASINO, make this statement of my own free will.

On October 14, 1943, at the Independence Day celebrations at the Race Course, I made speech stating:

" The United States gave us a pot of gold with a gold chain around our neck." By this I meant that the US had strangled us economically as far as commerce and industry goes.

I also said: " I don't consider it democracy when they strangle us economically. Political independence doesn't mean democracy, in the strictest sense of the word."

I thanked Japan for their "magnanimous" act and called for three cheers for Japan and three for the Philippines.

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Page 7.

VICENTE CASINO(Continued).

I attacked the United States because General Aguinaldo had been gypped by Admiral Dewey; that by fighting on the side of the US against the Spaniards until victory is won the Philippines would be granted her independence immediately. To prove this statement I can produce a book written by Dr. Maximo Kallaw, former dean of the College of Liberal Arts, U. of Philippines, who wrote the book with American approval.

I believe that Japan's high sounding principles and ideals such as co-prosperity sphere, racial equality and universal brotherhood are still basically valid. I gave my whole-hearted support to the Japanese because I thought they would carry this out. I believe the Tokio government was sincere in its aims but they put the wrong sort of military and civilians there to carry them out. That was the reason why they lost the war.

For what I have done, if the American authorities believe that it was wrong, I am willing to suffer the consequences, because I still believe in these basis ideals mentioned above. I am a man of my convictions and I didn't do my actions during the war for monetary reasons but for the good of my country.

When I saw that the Japanese failed to carry out their aims, I realized that it was a matter of bad judgment on my part to back them.

I want to go on record as stating that I had nothing to do with Dr. Evangelista's arrest or that ^{of} any other Filipino unless it can be proven to the contrary.

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VICENTE CASINO

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Page 8.

VICENTE CASINO(Continued):

The following article appeared in the "Shanghai Times" of October 14, 1944, under the by-line of V.Z. Casino.

UNITED PHILIPPINES READY TO
SAFEGUARD INDEPENDENCE.

Destiny of Philippine Islands linked
with that of Japan - Full Cooperation assured.

by V.Z. Casino

As the 18,000,000 Filipinos celebrate today the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic of the Philippines, which their country has regained through the magnanimous act of Japan, the liberator of Asiatic nations, the Filipino nation stands united under the capable leadership of Dr. Jose Paciano Laurel, the president of the Philippine Republic.

The independence of the Philippines constitutes the unanimous aspiration of the people of the Philippine Islands. It was this aspiration which spurred the Filipinos in their war against Spain, and later in the struggle against the United States. The struggle of the Filipinos for the independence of their country lasted from 1896 until October 14, 1943, when the mighty Japanese Empire granted us our independence with honour. Now that we have already got it, it is our duty to remain faithful to the country which gave us our liberty.

The aspiration of the Philippines towards independence was not born among our people from a vague feeling that independence is something desirable but from a deep conviction in its ability to govern itself and in the mission which it believes itself called upon to fulfill in the destinies of humanity.

If perchance, after having gained our liberty which had cost us many lives, we are compelled to lose it again through lack of unity, we shall forever be the slaves of our former White Masters. But I know that the Filipinos will never consent to this, for by the white colour of the banner which we have defended in the past, amidst the tumult of former wars, and under our Pact Alliance with Japan, we have pledged to lose our lives and fortunes rather than permit the loss of our liberty.

We, of course, have to admit that there are serious

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VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

handicaps. But what republic was evern dorn on a bed of roses and with food and shelter served on a silver platter? Yet with these handicaps and shortcomings, the Philippine Republic, in my opinion has more than a fighting chance to defend our territorial integrity and the independence of our country.

The glory of saving the Philippines, because of the alleged "United States" "love" for the Filipinos, is not for them who have contributed to its ruin. We do not believe that what crime and iniquity have defiled and deformed, another crime and iniquity can purify and redeem. Hate never produces anything but monster and criminals.

We must safeguard our independence by making ourselves worthy of it, by exalting the intelligence upon people and inculcating patriotism into their minds by loving justic, righteousness and greatness, even to the extent of dying for them - and when a people reaches that height Divine Providence will always provide a weapon, tyranny will crumble like a house of cards and liberty will shine out like the first of dawn.

Our ills we owe to ourselves alone, so let us blame no one but ourselves. If Spain and the United States had realized that we would be less submissive to tyranny and more disposed to struggle and suffer for our rights, Spain and America would have been the first to grant us liberty for where there are no tyrants there will be no slaves.

Since war is the last resource that it left to us for the salvation of our country, for our very existence as a nation, and our national honour, let us fight side by side with Japan, our liberator while an ounce of strength is left in us; like us acquit ourselves like men, even though the lot of the present generation is conflict and sacrifice, for as our beloved Apolinario Mabini, the Sublime Paralytic said:

" It matters not whether we die in the midst or at the end of our most painful day's work, the generation to come praying over our tombs, will shed tears of love and gratitude and not of bitter reproach."

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Page 10.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

Liberty is the real purpose of our existence on earth, the foundation of life and progress.

Our past, the era of cruelty, of deceit, of slavery, has ended. We shall renew the history of the Philippines.

Let our steps be unflinching and ever forward, let them be steps of justice, of love, of harmony for those who are with us, and let it be guns and bullets for those who want to make us slaves forever.

Without Japan, the Philippines will never be an independent nation. Without Japan there will be no peace in Greater East Asia. Japan's victory will be the victory of the Philippines and of all other Asiatic nations. It is therefore, the bounden duty of every Filipino and every Asiatic for that matter, to contribute his share for the emancipation and freedom of Greater East Asia.

Evaluation C- 3

dated Oct.14,1944.

The following excerpt is from the Shanghai Times dated June 3, 1942.

RESURGENCE OF SPIRIT AMONG ASIATICS
SHOWN IN INDEPENDENCE MOVE.

Filipino and Indian Nationalist Leaders,
Back From Lecture Tour of Central China,
Report on Great Progress Made in Interior.

Evidence of the resurgence of spirit among the Asiatics in their common move for complete and absolute independence from Anglo-American influence, is particularly noticeable in Hankow at the present time, declared Mr. V.Z. Casino, publicity officer of the Filipino Association of Shanghai, and Mr. J.D. Kochar Indian nationalist, upon their return to Shanghai over the week-end from an investigation and lecture tour of Central China on the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

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VICENTE CASINO(Continued).

A most remarkable response was shown to their lectures by the Chinese populace of the Central China areas, to whom they explained the significance of the independent movement, as seen through the eyes of Filipinos and Indians, brother Asiatics of the Chinese masses.

The increased interest shown in world affairs by the masses in Central China was attributed by Mr. Casino to the excellent results obtained during the past two years by the Social Guidance Movement, which is accomplishing many things, which would seem impossible in China not many months ago. "

Evaluation C-3

dated 6/3/42

The following telegram was dispatched by the Filipino Association, while Mr. V.Z. Casino was publicity officer and a member of Board of Directors, although he offered his resignation 18 April, 1943, it was not accepted until 14 July, 1943.

TELEGRAM SENT

The telegram reads:-

To His Excellency
General Hideki Tojo
Prime Minister,
Tokyo, Japan

WHEREAS, We take this opportunity of paying our sincerest respects to the Imperial Japanese Government, their leaders and soldiers;

WHEREAS, We admire your overwhelming triumph in Malaya, Burma, East Indies and the Philippines;

WHEREAS, We appreciate that through the untiring efforts of your dauntless army navy and air force, the Anglo-American imperialism has vanished from the Orient where peace once more reigns:

WHEREAS, We receive with joy the glad tidings pronounced by your Excellency in the Diet promising us our independence;

RESOLVED:- That we, officers of the Lipunan

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Page 12.

VICENTE CASINO(Continued).

Pilipino, on behalf of the Filipino Residents of Shanghai, go on record to convey to the Imperial Japanese Government, through your Excellency, the assurance of our full cooperation in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co*prosperity.

Evaluation C-3

dated 5/1/43

Mrs. Sara Malabanan, made the following signed statement on Oct. 15, 1945.

I, SARA, MALABANAN, make this statement on my own free will without duress.

On or about the day of 6 February 1944, while acting as telephone operator at the Shanghai Times, I overheard an important telephone conversation. At about 11:00 on that day CLARO ASUNCION called from outside and asked for VICENTE CASINO, the advertising manager.

The following conversation took place:

A: What's the news?

C: Well, so far good news. CONRADO UY went to see some Japanese official and UY says that in a few days time they will put DR. H. EVANGELISTA and his gang in Bridge House. They will be scratching and full of lice and get some beatings from the Japanese.

A: Oh, that's very good. They deserve it. Why should they be in favor of the whites(men) while we are Asiatics.

C: Well, we shall see to it what will happen soon.

A: Well, I'll see you some other time, goodbye.

C: Goodbye.

END OF CONVERSATION

That day I did not dare to see Dr. EVANGELISTA. However, the next day at 12:00 I went to his house. My sense of

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Page 13.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

fair play made me think he (EVANGELISTA) should be warned. I did not know Dr. E-----I had never even spoken to him -- I am Spanish (passport); though I was formerly married to a Filipino we separated in 1943.

I told Dr. E. he must promise not to divulge my identity because I needed my job to support my children. Dr. E. promised and I told him of the conversation.

Dr. E. said: "Well, I suspected this is coming. They are watching me and I have been arrested once already."

(NB. not from Mrs. Malabanan, Dr. E. Knew Jap. plainclothes (Chinese apparel) of gendarmes had taken a room next to his room. Chinese lady who formerly occupied the room - she was married to Jap. Eurasian - told another Filipino to warn Dr. E. that Japs were following and watching Dr. E. day and night) End of NB.

Mrs. MALABANAN continues:-

I told no one of this because I trusted no one.

CONRADO UY got telephone calls from Japanese - especially from 11020 (Jap. Navy) and from ISHIDA, Japanese gendarmerie and from other Japanese whose names I cannot remember. He also called them.

On 27 February 1944 about 10:00 I heard UY talking to a Jap. I was busy and heard only part of the conversation.

Jap. (In English) Everything is fixed.

UY: When?

Jap: In the afternoon.

END OF CONVERSATION

(DR. E. was arrested 27 February 1944)

On 28 Feb. 1944 UY was called by some Filipino.

In tagalog:

Fil. Is it true EVANGELISTA is arrested?

UY. Yes. Yesterday. Now they'll taste their own medicine.

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Page 14.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

CASINO made appointments with Japs for UY on phone

CASINO & UY were friendly with ALOBOG and talked frequently by phone.

ALOBOG told one time:

A: Hello UY. This is ALOBOG. When will Dr. EVANGELISTA and the others be arrested.

UY: Very soon.

END OF CONVERSATION

AGAPITO CELIS also called CASINO often.

IVAN TRIA called UY frequently to arrange meetings and spoke of trip to Manila.

PAUL AQUINO called at office frequently to see CASINO.

APOLONIO ORDEN also came to see UY. VICTORINO TULIO came once or twice to office to see UY or CASINO. JOSE ALINDADA came once.

I. CONTRERAS phoned and called often to see UY about meetings.

B. CONSTANTINO called once about Filipino community meeting -- he was boasting he was director. Said Filipinos would get no relief from Swiss Consulate. He made bets with people that certain people would get no relief.

E. DE JESUS came to office quite often with ASUNCION.

A. MADRASO was also in clique.

W. CRUZ came to see UY to get loan from Japs.

M. LAMSON called by phone very often.

F. SAMPER tried to get in clique but was rejected by UY.

I have read the above and found all six pages true.

Signed:- Mrs. L. Malabanan
Sara Malabanan

Evaluation C-3

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VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

The following excerpt is from the story published in the Shanghai Times of 15th October, 1943.

" In a fiery spirit Mr. V. Z. Casino rose and addressed his compatriots on the significance of the day. He reminded his listeners that the long cherished independence of the Philippines has finally become a reality after four centuries of struggle against, first, the Spaniards, and then the Americans. The countless heroes of the Philippine Independence movement and other patriots who died in the course of the long struggle have not done so in vain, he said, for although the Filipinos had been made mere apes of Americanism, the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and the readiness with which Japan hurried to relieve the plight of her neighbour nation has become of infinite benefit to the Filipinos.

" The United States gave us back part of our gold, pointing the sword at our back and putting an iron chain around our neck, calling her policy in the Philippines demoncracy. " Mr. Casino said in part.

JAPAN THANKED.

Speaking in Tagalog, Mr. Casino gripped the attention of all local Filipinos when he called upon them to thank Japan for the magnanimous act of granting independence to the Philippine and exhorted them to make the Philippine Republic a useful member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. After the stirring speech the gathering broke out in three cheers for the new republic and three cheers for Japan, the nation that had proved a real neighbour by her act of liberation.

"

Evaluation C-3

Oct. 15, 1943.

MR. R. JOQUICO.

Shanghai Filipino, and "yes-man" offered the following statement:-

" During October 1943 while attending Independence Day celebrations at the Race Course I heard

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Page 16.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

Vicente Casino make an anti-American speech to those assembled. Though I cannot remember his exact words there was no doubt that the speech was against America and in favor of Japan. "

Dated 18th Oct. 1945

(Signed R. Joquico)

Evaluation C-3.

Mr. Conrad Uy, the leading pro-Japanese Filipino still in Shanghai, has the following to say regarding his lieutenant, Casino, in his signed statement:

"-----Of my co-officers only Vicente Z. Casino held pronounced and unmistakable political views which were characterized by profound nationalism, and like me he sacrificed his time and energy for the enhancement of a movement looking toward the regeneration of our people. However, the political or social views Casino and I shared were purposely withheld from the rest of the Association members because we did not want to put any political complexion to the Association's work which might immediately bring about confusion and squabbles among our people. All that I said as president of the Association, be it in meetings, conferences, rallies, celebrations or in any other function, which had anything to do with politics was intended to evoke the sympathy and moral assistance of the authorities of our community....."

Evaluation C-3.

Mr. P. ESPINO, pro-American Filipino, who was arrested by the Japanese, made the following signed statement, regarding Vicente Casino:

" Reporter and propagandist of the Shanghai Times and Clarion, anti-Allied papers, made propaganda tours, delivered speeches in the principal cities through out China. Delegated to several Japanese sponsored conferences and meetings. Organizer and publicity officer of the Filipino Association. Threatened pro-American Filipinos

SECRET

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Page 17.

VICENTE CASINO(Continued).

who refused to join the Filipino Association. Sponsored all pro-Japanese demonstrations. Denounced American rule in the Philippines. Championed the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity movement. Was one of the officers delegated by the Japanese to conduct the registration of the Filipinos, resulting in the subsequently surrendering by a great many Filipinos of their allegiance to the United States. One of the men responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of pro-American Filipinos by the Japanese Gendarmerie. "

Evaluation F-6

27th October, 1945.

Dr. H. Evangelista, pro-American Filipino, who twice suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Japanese, offered the following signed statement, regarding the subject.

" Among the Filipino Japanese Colaborators, Casino, V. was probably one of the most active anti-American propagandist among the Filipinos here in Shanghai. I have been told by some Filipinos that he was very outspoken in hurling many vitriolic statements against the Americans. In his daily conversations to Filipinos, in his speeches here in Shanghai and in his tours to many parts of China, he has always praised the Japs and condemned the Americans and has enlisted the cooperation of many Filipinos who otherwise would not have cooperated to the Japs.

I heard him admit here at the USA Liason Office in his conversation with the investigator on October 24, 1945 that he was fully convinced that the Japs were right in their struggles with the Occidentals or Americans for the emancipation of the Orientals specially the Filipinos for the liberation of golden or gold plated chain around their neck.

Some time in February 1943, Casino went to the Swiss Consulate and claimed that he wanted to request for relief, after asking from him the customary questions in order that I can make his

SECRET

S E C R E TPage 18.VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

application form, I told him to come back in 5 days and he will know the result of his request. Casino however, never came back, but later I heard that he said to someone that he was not really in need of relief but he just wanted to find out the procedure and questions asked when making applications so that he may be able to inform the Japs of my anti-Japanese attitude and propaganda.

Few days before my arrest by the Japanese Gendarmerie, on March 1943, I was told that Casino Madraso and R-Dizon knew already that several Filipinos including me were going to be arrested.

Casino is the publicity man of the pro-Japanese Filipino group and was associated with C.Uy for the publication of the "Clarion" anti-American propaganda paper, supported by the Japs and widely read by the Filipinos. "

(signed H.C. Evangelista)

Evaluation C-3.

This office is in possession of certain documents signed by Vicente Casino, excerpts from these follow:-

To His Excellency,
General Hideo Tojo
Prime Minister,
Tokyo, Japan.

"RESOLVED that we, Filipinos in Shanghai, go on record to thank the Japanese nation and express our pride to be destined an independent member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Evaluation C-3

Hon. Jorge B. Vargas,
Chairman
Philippine Executive Commission,

S E C R E T.

SECRET

Page 19.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

".....RESOLVED That we, Filipinos in Shanghai go on record to express our gratitude to you and join you in saying, " This is the happiest day in the history of the Filipino people. "

Dated June 20, 1943
Evaluation C-3

June 15th, 1943

Japanese Consulate General,
Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai.

"We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem. "

Evaluation C-3.

Office in Charge
of Enemy Property
Sassoon House,
SHANGHAI.

June 15th, 1943

".....We, the undersigned, Filipino residents of Shanghai, pledging our support in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, would ask your kind favour to help us in our present problem. "

Evaluation C-3.

The subject offered his resignation as publicity officer of the Filipino Association on April 18, 1943, but his resignation was not accepted until July 14, 1943.

On May 19, 1943, the constitution of the Association was formulated. Among the signatures, Casino is listed as a director, but his signature is not affixed. An excerpt from this document follows:-

".....(d) To co-operate with the Philippine Government in the pursuance of our political emancipation

SECRET

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Page 20.

VICENTE CASINO (Continued).

under the guidance of Japan.

- (e) To Pledge our determination to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Japanese and Chinese Governments and other Asiatic countries in the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. "

Evaluation C-3.

VICENTE Z. CASINO - 354-house5, Apt. A-12 Seymour Road. called voluntarily at our office to make statements.

The subject admits his pro-Japanese activities, and says he is willing to undergo punishment for whatever he did, in as much as he did it with the thought that he was doing his best for his country. When interviewed, he stated that he thought it was his duty to recognize any Government in power in the Philippines. The subject stated that he sincerely believed that the Japanese Government meant to carry out its promise to the Philippines, but that the wrong type of military, civilian and navy personnel had been sent there. Subject stated that news of mis-government in the Philippines had brought home the fact that his had been a misplaced trust.

Casino turned in three copies of documents delivered in October, which he said had convinced him that the Japanese had failed.

These documents include a report by Juan TRIA regarding his trip to the Philippines, and a letter from the puppet foreign minister CLARA M. RECTO, regarding conditions and remedies for conditions existing in the Philippines. A copy of the RECTO statement is attached to the office copy of this report. Other copies of the RECTO report and the TRIA statements have previously been placed in our files. Subject admitted during interview, that he was lieutenant or "stooge" for Conrado Uy, pro-Japanese leader. Subject stated that he went to Nanking twice for pro-Japanese activities. On the tour to Nanking with Filipino Youth representatives, he was accompanied by:-

Claro Asuncion
M.M. Lamson
Leon Malabanan
Cayetano Buensuceso
Paul Aquino
Louis Blanco (Spanish)
Joe Calibo

SECRET

SECRET

Page 1.

A. Y. CELIS - 470 House 11, Seymour Road.

1. The subject voluntarily made the following signed statements:

- I -

FILIPINO MUSICIANS UNION

versus

FILIPINO ASSOCIATION

On April 17th, 1942 a Preliminary Meeting was held in my house in response to the complaints of many musicians regarding compulsion under threat to join the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION and to play at the Midnight Ball scheduled to take place at the PARADISE BALLROOM on April 25th, 1942. In the evening of April 17th Mr. JOSE C. CONTRERAS asked me to explain why I was forming another organization against the FILIPINO ASSOCIATION which was already formed for the whole Filipino Community under the protection of the Japanese. Mr. CONTRERAS accused me of persuading the musicians not to play at the proposed Midnight Ball which affair was cancelled owing to a telephone call received by the CENTRAL POLICE STATION advising them that trouble would occur if the ball was held. Consequently the affair was cancelled. The FILIPINO MUSICIANS UNION was formally inaugurated on May 1st, 1942, and in the evening of May 12th I was assaulted by Messrs. ALFONZO NAVARRO and CONTRERAS and dismissed from work by Mr. CONTRERAS immediately. F. M. U. members increased in spite of Mr. CONTRERAS' instructions to all musicians not to join this pro-American organization, the F. M. U.

- II -

DR. KALAMBAKAL'S BLACK LIST

In the presence of the musicians in March, 1943 at CIRO'S BALLROOM, I asked Dr. KALAMBAKAL whether it was true that he wanted me to be arrested and he answered that my name was included in his Black List. So I went to the SWISS CONSULATE to enquire whether any step could be taken by the CONSULATE in connection with those arrested during the month, as I thought I was then on my way to the same fate. Mr. ESSIG replied that as this was a political case all they could do was to report the matter to the U.S. Government.

- III -

DR. KALAMBAKAL REVIVING THE FILIPINO ASSOCIATION

At the meeting on April 18, 1943, at the LIDO BALLROOM, when I asked Dr. KALAMBAKAL, the presiding officer, to explain "The important subject to be discussed will be the present situation of arresting our fellow country-men and our dangerous situation," as

~~SECRET~~