WWII: Japanese Occupation & Administration

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Topic Outline

- Background of WWII
- The Philippines During WWII
- Japanese Military Administration
- Philippine Liberation
- Surrender of Japan and End of WWII
- Post-War Philippines
Background of WWII
Huge volumes of finished products remain unsold which stunted economic growth that led to massive job layoffs and poverty.
Resolved the crisis by:

1. Systematic use of Fascism.

   dictatorial government, centralized control of private enterprise, repression of all opposition, and extreme nationalism.

2. Launching of wars to re-divide the world.
Axis Powers

Benito Mussolini
Fascist Italy

Adolf Hitler
Nazi Germany

Emperor Hirohito
Co-Prosperity Sphere
“Asia for Asians”

Fukuzawa Yukichi
On September 1, 1939, World War II began in Europe when German Feurer Adolf Hitler invaded Warsaw, Poland by means of *blitzkrieg*.

*Blitzkrieg* means “lightening war”, which was a tactic based on speed and surprise and needed a military force to be based around light tank units supported by planes and infantry (foot soldiers).
Panzer Division

Panzerkampfwagen Series I, II, III, IV, V, VI

- Pz. I Ausf. A
  - 20-mm gun
  - 7.92-mm coaxial machine gun
  - Two 7.92-mm machine guns in turret
  - 37-mm gun (later 50-mm)
  - 7.92-mm coaxial machine gun
  - 7.92-mm bow machine gun

- Pz. II Ausf. F
  - 75-mm gun (later a long-barrel 75-mm)
  - 7.92-mm coaxial machine gun
  - 7.92-mm bow machine gun
  - Long-barrel 75-mm gun
  - 7.92-mm coaxial machine gun
  - 7.92-mm bow machine gun

- Pz. IV Ausf. D
  - 88-mm gun
  - 7.92-mm coaxial machine gun
  - 7.92-mm bow machine gun

- Pz. V Panther Ausf. G

- Pz. VI Tiger I Ausf. E

One metre
Areas Under German Control

WHITE AREAS: UNDER GERMAN CONTROL
Nov. 8, 1942
Switzerland was the bunker of Hitler, which deported thousands of Jews.

Spain and Portugal did not participate, but supported Hitler.

USA and Ireland declared neutrality after Germany started war.

Sweden let Germany use its territory in order to avoid an invasion.
Japanese Occupied Lands
On July 1941, US thru the orders of Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt, responded to Japanese aggression by:

- Ending its trading agreement with Japan.
- Imposing an oil embargo.
- Freezing all Japanese assets in the US & denied Japan sources of credit.
- Demanding total withdrawal of all Japanese forces in China & French Indo-China (Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, & Thailand).
Japanese Response
Attack of Pearl Harbor

The Japanese Response

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the United States naval base in Hawaii, to knock out the U.S. Pacific fleet in a single strike in order to expand the Japanese influence in the Pacific.
On December 11, 1941:

- Pres. Roosevelt with the approval of the US Congress & PM Winston Churchill with the approval of the British Parliament declared war against Japan.
- Germany & Italy declared war against the United States.
- These declarations commenced World War II.
The Philippines During WWII
Japanese Invasion

- On November 1941, the Philippine Commonwealth declared that any enemy of US was also an enemy of the Philippines.
- On December 8 & 10, 1941, under the command of Lt. General Masaharu Homma:
  - Japan bombed Davao, Tuguegarao, Iba & Clark Field in Zambales, Pampanga, Tarlac, Cavite naval base, & Nichols Field near Manila.
- On December 10, 12, & 22, 1941
  - Japanese forces landed in Vigan, Aparri, Lingayen, Atimonan, & Mauban.
Japanese Bombings
On Dec. 24, 1941:

Gen. Douglas MacArthur retreated all the USAFFE (U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East) American & Filipino forces along with Pres. Quezon and his cabinet into Bataan Peninsula to avoid capture by the Japanese.

Manila was declared an Open City on Dec. 26.

Manila as “open city”
Commonwealth in Exile

On March 11, 1942, Gen. MacArthur left Corregidor and reached Mindanao where he took the plane bound for Australia.

- Gen. Jonathan Wainwright was appointed commander of USAFFE.
- “I came through and I shall return.”

On March 26, 1942, Pres. Quezon and his party secretly left Corregidor by submarine and went to Australia via airfield in Oroquieta City, Misamis Occidental.

On April 19, 1942, Pres. Quezon left for the US from Australia on board the American ship, President Coolidge.

Pres. Quezon moved the Commonwealth Government to the US where it functioned for two-and-a-half-years.
**Fall of Bataan and Corregidor**

- On March, 1942, Gen. Masaharu Homma with 20,500 Japanese troops attacked the defenders of Bataan.

  - Because of the agreed “Europe First Policy” between the US and Great Britain, aid from US became impossible.

- On April 9, 1942, **Major General Edward King**, commander of the forces of Bataan, surrendered to stop slaughter of his helpless men.

- On May 7, 1942, **General Jonathan Wainwright** ordered the American flag lowered on Corregidor in the hope of avoiding a massacre.
Lowering of the American Flag
Death March

On April 10, 1942 the Japanese assembled about 76,000 Prisoners of War (10,000 Americans and 66,000 Filipinos) for a non-stop march for 5 days from Mariveles, Bataan to San Fernando, Pampanga.

Those who could not continue or keep up were shot down or bayoneted.

At the end of the march, there were 200 Americans and 10,000 Filipinos who perished.

Survivors were taken to Camp O’Donnel in Capas, Tarlac (April 15) where many more died of starvation and disease (left 50,000 survivors).
Death March of POWs
Death March Punishments

- Beheadings, cut throats and casual shootings were the more common and merciful actions.
- Agonizing deaths came from bayonet stabbings, disembowelments, numerous rifle butt beatings and a deliberate refusal to allow the prisoners food or water.
Major General Tagaki Wachi imposed Martial Law, in which everything was placed under Japanese control.

Military policy: For one Japanese killed, 10 prominent (leading) Filipinos were to pay with their lives.

All Allied nationals were interned at UST, Baguio, Los Baños and other places of concentration.

The display of Philippine flag, singing of the national anthem, and circulation of the American dollars were banned.

Japanese war notes known as “mickey mouse money” replaced Philippine currency.
Civil Government (Jan. 23, 1942)

Central Administrative Organization (CAO) replaced Commonwealth.

CAO: Jose Vargas

Interior: Benigno Aquino

Agriculture & Natural Resources: Rafael Alunan

Public Works & Comm: Quintin Paredes

Finance: Antonio de las Alas

Justice: Jose P. Laurel

Education, Health & Welfare: Claro M. Recto

Vargas was the acting mayor of Manila.
Japan announced the purpose of their invasion were:
1. To free the Filipinos from the oppressive American domination.
2. To let the Filipinos establish the Philippines to become a member of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere

On Dec. 30, 1942, they established the KALIBAPI (Kapisanan ng Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas) with a goal to unite Filipinos for positive cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration.

Tagalog as the official language of education & government.
On June 18, 1943, the KALIBAPI was tasked to form the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence.

The Commission drafted a Constitution which was ratified on September 4, 1943 by KALIBAPI members.

On October 14, 1943, the 2nd Philippine Republic (known in history as *puppet republic*) was inaugurated & Jose P. Laurel was sworn in as President.

The 2nd Republic was recognized by Japan, Germany, & Italy.

Japan allowed the Filipinos to raise their Flag and sing their National Anthem.
The Japanese confiscated at will any valuable property.

Trade, industry, and agriculture almost halted.

The city & urban dwellers almost starved to death because of outrageously expensive commodities.

Rice produced were confiscated by the Japanese military.

Laurel created the National Distribution Corporation (NADISCO) to ensure equitable distribution of prime commodities.

Laurel appealed to the people to engage in food production, as a result Bigasang Bayan (BIBA) was organized.
Japanese Collaborators

- **Ganaps** – led by Benigno Ramos of Sakdal Party that served as informers & spies of the Japanese military.

- **Palaaks** – neighborhood associations armed with bamboo spears that are required to report to the Japanese authorities the presence of guerillas in their areas.

- **United Nippon** – military organization trained by Japanese soldiers who fought against guerillas.

- **Pampars (Pambansang Pag-asa ng mga Anak ni Rizal)** – Led by Cristino Pendon and served as Japanese Militia unit.

- **MAKAPILI (Makabayan Katipunan ng mga Pilipino)** 😞 – a politico-military group led by Artemio Ricarte, Benigno Ramos, & Pio Duran who staunchly supported the Japanese.
A Filipino who **forgets to bow** or made a wrong answer to a Japanese soldier was slapped or killed instantly.

Those who fail or **refuse to cooperate** were given instant death sentences.

On May 2, 1942, **Chief Justice Jose Abad Santos** in Malabang, Lanao del Sur was brutally sentenced to death for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Japanese.

Japanese soldiers have mastered the art of inflicting **extreme pain & agonizing death** to hapless civilians.

- Dreaded water cure.
- Prisoners were hanged by the hands and whipped.
- Pressing of red hot iron.
- Electrocution.
Japanese Cruelties

(Courtesy John Simmen)
Japanese Cruelties

Filling victim with water, through hole, tied with barbed wire. Then jumped on and kicked, beaten with double pole.

Victims found near secret radio, Thailand.
Japanese Cruelties
Women of various ethnic & national backgrounds & social circumstances who became sexual laborers of the Japanese troops before & during WWII.

- Ranging from 100 thousand to 200 thousand women who were forced, deceived, coerced & abducted: 80% are believed to be Koreans.

- Japanese rationale for the comfort women system was to avoid random sexual violence toward women of occupied territories by providing soldiers amenities for recreational sex.

- Women were beaten, tortured, & raped by 15-30 soldiers a day & officers by night for periods of 3 weeks to 8 months.
Application:

• Japanese soldiers abused thousand of Filipinas, turning them into sex slaves. These women are called “comfort women.” Look for stories of women who are now oppressed by violence and/or war.

• Compare their horrible experiences of today’s women to that of the comfort women.

• How can students like you help advance women’s rights?
Philippine Liberation
Filipino Bravery: Guerilla Warfare

- Resistance to the Japanese continued in the form of guerilla warfare.
  - General Villermo Nakar in N. Luzon, Miguel Ver & Eleuterio Adevoso of the Hunters ROTC Unit in Manila, etc.

- The HUKBALAHAP (Hukbo ng Bayan Laban Sa Hapon), an anti-Japanese army, was organized on March 29, 1942 by Luis Taruc as the military arm of the Communist Party of the Phil.

- It may be said that the war raged by the Huks and other guerilla forces helped liberate the country.

Taruc

The Philippines was the only country in SEA that maintained resistance against the Japanese.
On October 20, 1944, General McArthur along with the Pres. Sergio Osmeña landed on Leyte and the battle for the Philippines began.

Pres. Quezon died of tuberculosis in New York on August 1944.

On January 9, 1945, the American army sliced through Central Luzon from Lingayen, Pangasinan and reached Manila at the twilight of February 3, 1945.

Philippines was under General Tomoyuki Yamashita.

On March 3, 1945, Manila was declared liberated.

Manila was called the Warsaw of WWII in the Pacific.

On April 28, 1945, some Japanese leaders along with President Laurel and his cabinet escaped to Japan.
On July 5, 1935, Gen. MacArthur announced, “All the Philippines are now liberated.”
Surrender of Japan & End of WWII
Japanese Reverses

Hundreds of huge bombers, called “FLYING FORTRESS”, bombed Japan, particularly Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, and other Japanese cities.


PM Winston Churchill of England demanded the unconditional surrender of Japan to America.

Because of the Atomic bombs that were dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945.
Hiroshima
Aug. 6, 1945
40,000 killed immediately.
60,000 injured.
100,000 died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

Nagasaki
Aug. 9, 1945
70,000 killed immediately.
48,000 buildings destroyed.
100,000s died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.

40,000 killed immediately.
60,000 injured.
100,000 died of radiation poisoning & cancer later.
Atomic Bombs Dropped in Japan

“Little Boy” Nagasaki

“Fat Man” Hiroshima
The surrender was made formal on September 2, 1945 aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay.
After V-J day, World War II, the most devastating war in human history, was finally over.
Mussolini was captured by fellow Italians together with his mistress, Claretta Petacci. They were shot and killed on April 28, 1945.

Their bodies were hung, head downward, in the Piazza Loreto in Milan. Huge, jubilant crowds celebrated the fall of the dictator and the end of the war.
Hitler was principally, and alone, responsible for starting World War II.

He married his mistress, Eva Braun, less than 2 days before the Allied forces (US, Britain, & Russia) swept total victory over Berlin, Germany.

On April 30, 1945, Allied forces entered Berlin and he & Eva committed suicide by gunshot and cyanide poisoning.

On May 6, 1945, WWII ended in Europe.
On September 11, 1945, Tōjō shot himself in a suicide attempt, but he was nursed back to health.

April 29, 1946, with other Japanese wartime leaders, was tried for war crimes before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. He was found guilty and hanged on Dec. 1948.

He is remembered as the author of Japan's wartime imperialism & disaster.
Emperor Hirohito

Broadcasted his country’s unconditional surrender to the Allies, ending World War II (1939-1945).

In cooperation with the Allies and in an effort to firmly establish a constitutional government in Japan, Hirohito publicly denied his divinity on January 1, 1946.

Hirohito died in 1989 after a lengthy illness. He was succeeded by his first son, Akihito.

Co-Prosperity Sphere

“Asia for Asians”
Post-war Philippines
On Feb. 27, 1945, General MacArthur turned over the Philippine Civil Government to President Osmeña.

On June 9, 1945, the Philippine Congress convened for the 1st time since its election of members on November 11, 1941. Congress had to deal with:

1. A country devastated by war.
2. Philippine economy in shambles.
3. Country torn by political warfare & guerilla violence as the Huks chose to remain in the mountains.
On May 26, 1945, Pres. Roxas was inaugurated and thus became the last President of the Phil. Commonwealth & the 1st President of the Phil. Republic.

On July 4, 1946, US granted Phil. Independence with US still having *parity rights* over the Phil.
Assessment

1. What do you think do the Spanish American, & Japanese colonizers have in common over Philippine interest? Where do they differ?

2. Why did the Philippines get involved in WWII?

3. Why did the Americans leave the Filipinos during the fall of Bataan & Corregidor?

4. How do you think were guerrillas able to prevail over the enemies?

5. Why did the US restore the Commonwealth Government?
US

Spain

Japan

To acquire territory in the Pacific in order to have a source of raw materials & market for surplus products.

Invade lands (colonize), to gain power & wealth.

To become powerful in Asia & build an empire.

Extend territorial power, amass wealth, spread Catholicism.
Japanese Objectives

Japan colonized the Philippines (1942-45) due to the following reasons:

1. For the country to serve as their new market & haven for their surplus capital.
2. Source of raw materials and free labor to serve their war needs.
3. Staging ground for control in the Asia-Pacific.
The crisis of overproduction in advanced capitalists countries resulted to WWII. In essence, this was an imperialist war that sought a territorial redivision of the world. The Philippines eventually became a Japanese colony from 1942-45. Despite the immediate surrender of American troops, the Filipino people persevered in resisting Japanese invaders until the country’s eventual liberation.