

# Republic's Goal Reiterated By President

## Gov't Of, By And For Filipinos Is Objective, He Tells Guests

President Jose P. Laurel reiterated his unswerving belief that the Filipinos can be happy only if they are left alone to manage their own affairs and work out their own destiny in an extemporaneous speech before bureau directors, assistant directors, and managers of government-owned or controlled corporations whom he had summoned to Malacanang Tuesday last week.

He reminded his guests, whom he called his collaborators in the Republic, that the goal of his administration is a government of the Filipinos, by the Filipinos and for the Filipinos, alone and exclusively.

"As I said on one occasion," the President declared, "it is not because we are dissatisfied or cannot remedy a given situation or that we are not in a position to correct certain injustices, it is not because of hunger and starvation, that we Filipinos will abandon our goal of aspiration. You and I may not live long enough to achieve

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# SANVICTORES OFFERS AGRICULTURAL PLAN

Speaking on the opening day of the conference on agriculture and animal husbandry last week, Chairman Jose G. Sanvictores proposed and outlined a program for the agricultural regeneration of the Philippines based on the findings of the agricultural survey commission which recently made an intensive study and survey of the agriculture of Taiwan.

Chairman Sanvictores of the survey commission proposed the following: the construction of small irrigation systems and the building of small reservoirs in places where there are no streams to tap to catch and store water for use during the dry months to insure crops against drought; the replacement of inferior seed varieties with superior ones; the popularization of the use of farm-made fertilizer—combined—along with the promotion

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# GEA War Made Asians Aware Of Their Noble Destiny -- Recto

By CLARO M. RECTO  
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

It has been said that war is the great accelerator of history. It hastens social, political and economic revolutions everywhere; it speeds up the rate of advance in scientific, technical and industrial progress. What would, in time of peace, require a decade or two to accomplish often takes but a year or less to realize in time of war. Changes once regarded as remote or improbable take place in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, and aspirations that once seemed Utopian come within the realm of reality. Centuries are telescoped in an hour, and as we watch mighty empires fall and new ones rise to take their place, we are compelled to acknowledge that war is, indeed, in spite of its brutal horrors, and in spite of its destructive effects, the one irrepressible propeller of his-

# Obedience, Charity Urged By O'Doherty

Besides urging loyal and strict compliance with all rules and regulations designed to insure peace and the welfare of the people in war-time, particularly those calculated to protect the civilian population from the effects of bombing, Archbishop O'Doherty in a message to vicars forane urges the practice of charity.

The archbishop says that some of the fatal incidents occurring in Manila during air-raids would have been avoided or at least minimized had the victims carefully followed the instructions issued by the proper officials. He, therefore, strongly suggests more careful observance of such instructions.

"Our Christmas restoration should be," the message continues, "to respect the rights of property, living in peace and patience, in obedience to all the laws of charity and justice."

# NATION'S INDIGENTS AIDED BY GOVERNMENT

Considerable help has been rendered and is being rendered by the government of the Republic to country. Cash or material relief amounting to millions have been spent and rehabilitation and social welfare work done through numerous public and private welfare stations, convalescent and war widows' homes, food production and vocational projects.

The sphere of activity covers no less than 30 provinces, 6 cities, and 280 municipalities.

Convalescent homes established to help patriotic war veterans, prisoners, number 16. There are 25 food production projects put up and an estimated number of vocational projects.

As of a few months ago, incomplete reports show that upwards of 309,845 families with dependents numbering 1,549,225 have been aided, while 10,311 persons and their dependents approximately 68,060 have been given work relief assignments.

Out of the P2,000,000 Relief Fund, P1,189,983.19 has already been released to provincial and city relief committees. General government appropriations amounting to P1,389,147.71 have taken from sweepstakes funds and numerous donations also have been spent for the relief of the suffering masses.

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# Highest Commander Calls For Bold Spirit, Deed In "Makapili" Message

## Courtesy And Valor Are One In Gen. Yamasita

As a token of sincere respect and esteem for President Laurel, as head of the Republic of the Philippines, General T. Yamasita, Highest Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Islands, went out of his way at the "Makapili" inaugural ceremony to give the former precedence in leaving the platform.

"With the program completed," the Tribune reported in its Saturday issue, "the 400-mile drive dispersed. General Yamasita's car drove to the platform first, but the general's demonstration of sincere esteem for President Laurel, ordered his driver to park it by the curb until the President's car came. He saw the President to the car and watched him drive away, then walked across the driveway to the Legislative Building to his waiting car."

Indeed, as the Spanish saying goes, "Lo cortes y lo valeroso," which may be translated as meaning "Courtesy does not rob valor of its force," the very personification of both is also the acme of refinement.

# City Hall Essay Contest Stirs Wide-spread Interest

Widespread interest has been stirred by a literary essay contest announced last week by Military Governor Leon G. Quinto on the subject, "Is There a Filipino Nation?" The contest was inspired by an editorial of the Tribune which posed the rhetorical question, "Do you ten prizes will be given to the winners."

Entries may be in English, Tagalog or Spanish and should not exceed ten pages of regular-sized typewriting paper, double-spaced, answering with a categorical "Yes" the subject of the contest. The contest is open to everybody and ends on December 15.

Four of the prizes will be awarded to the best patriotic pictures depicting our struggle for emancipation.

# Cloth Ration Tickets Being Rehabilitated

Cloth ration tickets are being rehabilitated by the NADISO. A warning was announced last Saturday. Only family heads and immediate family members may possess the tickets, accompanied by the school and residence tax certificates, DANA identification card. Mutilated tickets and those whose information on the stubs has been altered, erased and tampered with shall be confiscated. In this connection, the NADISO issued its warning to traffickers of cloth ration tickets. Those arrested with falsified tickets are subject to severe punishment.

# RICOA Warns Against Bringing Rice To City

Persons bringing rice to Manila from the provinces were warned against continuing to do so last week by the RICOA. According to the warning issued, the transportation of rice is a clear violation of Executive Order No. 102 which was recently issued by President Jose P. Laurel.

# Patriotic Motives Praised, Sound Advice Given On League Inaugural Ceremony Attended By High Officials

Vigorously asserting the supremacy of the government of the Republic over any and all organizations of Filipinos within the country, President Laurel clearly marked out the field within which the "Makapili" headed by Benigno Ramoz, well-known League leader, and ex-Assemblyman Puro Duran, new Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and ex-Assessment Director, were the highest adviser, will function, in a speech delivered at the ceremony inaugurating the new patriotic League last Friday afternoon in front of the Legislative Building.

In the same program and from the same platform, General Tomoyuki Yamasita, Highest Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines, urged the new group "boldly to forge ahead with me in both spirit and deed and contribute to the attainment of eternal peace and welfare of Greater East Asia," offering the organization maximum support.

President Laurel declared that the organization, "Makapili" which in English shall be known as the Patriotic League of the Philippines must work in harmony and in cooperation with the government of the Republic and with other similar organizations seeking to conserve and strengthen the Republic. He emphasized the point that the "Makapili" must submit to the government of the Republic, from which it is neither distinct nor separate, as any organization that attempts to be fiercer or obstruct the government must, of necessity, be guilty of seeking to destroy the Republic itself and the work of Japan which has facilitated its establishment.

President Laurel's speech during the program follows:

"On this momentous occasion, we celebrate three important events. The first is of world import and historic significance, the Greater East Asia War, the third anniversary of which falls today. The second is national in scope and importance, the *Kapanganian Sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas*, Kalibapi for short, which celebrates on the same date its second anniversary. And the third is the newest and latest national organization, a patriotic undertaking, the *Kalipungnan Makabayan ng mga Pilipino*. The leader and head of the Makapili is a well-known and uncompromising Filipino patriot, General Artemio Ricarte, a soldier who would not bend his knees before any foreign flag flying over his country because his heart is only one flag—the Sun and the Stars. For that patriotic fervor and conviction, he

suffered banishment. He lived in Japan for nearly four decades until the Imperial Japanese Forces smashed the combined power of Great Britain, the United States, and Holland, in the Orient and

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# DEC. 8 IS MEMORABLE DAY, SAYS PRESIDENT

December 8 will forever remain a memorable day in the calendar because it marks the date when Japan sought to set aright, through war, what she considered an unjust and undignified situation in this part of the world, President Jose P. Laurel declared in a press statement on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Greater East Asia War.

The President's statement follows:

"Three years ago today, the Imperial Japanese Forces became engaged in a war with the United States. But Japan's motive was neither economic greed nor political aggrandizement. She was fired, instead, by her consciousness that it was her sacred mission to liberate the peoples of this part of the world and bring about the establishment of a family of nations so welded together by reciprocal bonds as to present a solid and impregnable defense against further attempts at domination and exploitation on the part of foreign powers."

"With lightning rapidity, the Japanese

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# Aquino Appeals For National Unity In Kalibapi Day Speech

By BENIGNO S. AQUINO  
Speaker, National Assembly  
Vice-President and Director General, Kalibapi

Much has already been written about the KALIBAPI. It is known that, as a historical fact, in the past it has been an instrument of popular action for the quick compliance with the conditions imposed upon us so that our independence might be proclaimed and recognized within the shortest time possible and also for the urgent and immediate organization of our people's government. Its present mission has been delineated clearly and explicitly by our illustrious President in Ordinance No. 107 amending Executive Order No. 102 of the defunct Philippine Executive

Commission under the Japanese Military Administration. In one of the paragraphs of the said Ordinance the following is stated as one of the primordial objectives of the Association:

"To render such assistance to the government as would bring about the rapid reconstruction of the Philippines and the rehabilitation of its people for which purpose it shall strive to secure the unification of the Filipino people by instilling in them the conviction that the permanent security, wellbeing and happiness of the Philippines depend on the perpetuation of the independence and the preservation of its full racial integrity of the Philippines."

In its first regular session the

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Watch our next issue: Pres. Laurel's Nat'l Survival Program Interperated. The Philippines 25 Years Hence---By Hon. Claro M. Recto.

# The Republic

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## THE REPUBLIC AND THE "MAKAPILI"

The public should welcome the appearance of the "Makapili" with its avowed objectives such as those stated in its articles of organization, for an ever increasing number of such bodies are dedicated to the service of our people. We believe that this was the feeling of President Laurel when he attended the "Makapili" inaugural program the other day.

The President did well, however, to make clear the limitations and boundaries within which all patriotic and civic organizations, no matter what they are, will be able to function, and which they must properly operate. In the words of the Chief Executive, they must submit to the authority of the Republic. This necessary warning is made indispensable by the peculiar nature of the "Makapili" and the kind of activities and the methods of action that it contemplates, as variously explained by the three leaders of that body.

But the admonition against any tendency or effort to go over or to obstruct the Republic need not apply specially to the "Makapili". It applies to all bodies and groups of its kind and it will serve the future just as well.

Like a Filipino organization, organized for highly patriotic purposes, according to its spokesmen, the "Makapili" certainly has a place in our civic life. It is entitled to support within the defined framework of its clearly stated objectives and to the extent of our loyalty to our Republic.

## ONE POINT FOR RICOA SUCCESS

The public undoubtedly felt relieved with the reassuring statement of the RICOA Manager, Mr. A. V. Tanco, published in our last issue, regarding the handling of the rice situation. Many whose souls have been tortured by the spectre of hunger and want, must be glad to breathe a sigh of relief. It is gratifying to hear of Sabido and Manager Tanco, as well as Military Governor Quizon about measures now being carried out to assure Manila of its supply of rice.

"The Republic" is convinced that the price of rice fixed had never been arrived at after an earnest study of all the elements of cost and reasonableness. It is gratifying to learn that the public is getting a price of P100 per sack of palay, even with some prime commodities added to that price as a special inducement, is not attractive enough to bring palay to the RICOA. We need not be suspected of oversteering the rice absentee or profiteer's point of view, for it is palay that the tenant or small farmer who lives right on the land has the greater hold on rice harvests and farm products these days. It is gratifying to learn that the RICOA and the farmer and the laborer and the industrialist, in Manila and elsewhere, that we venture our humble opinion on the matter of palay prices.

The statisticians of the RICOA and the government will probably differ as to what the margin of profit is, but it is not necessary, for a reasonable margin for earning or profit are not sufficiently covered by the fixed price of P100 per sack, so we leave that point alone. But may we ask, what it is and how much, is the point of view of the rice farmer, the big producer, let us take only one case of the small farmer who harvests, say 50 sacks. On the basis of P100 per sack, how far would the return on his share of such harvest take him and his family to the next harvest? It is not necessary. It would not even buy him a carabao or a horse, if he needed and wanted to buy one now to feed the poor beast. It will barely suffice to defray expenses in case he has to evacuate his family as he is necessary, particularly in Central Luzon, those with some rice are harassed by bandits and malcontents.

But even assuming that the fixed price does afford adequate compensation and that the producer received for his crop were enough for his needs, would he consider it an ample reward for the risks that he has to face now and enough recompense for his exposure to danger from all sides? It would be hard to believe that not only bandits and marauders go out to his field and harvest the crop and kill, if they cannot, but also evinces, weary and hungry on their long trip far from home, but they are not satisfied with what they have and their hunger and perhaps kill too, if not allowed to. We omit the other well-known dangers that the poor farmer has to face, being too well-known. Is P100 per sack worth all that risk and trouble? Far from it.

It is confidently assumed that when rice is rationed in Manila there will be no more black market and therefore no profiteer profit. It will be offered the rice to the producer at a price that is not speculative and a daring businessman, as we all know, he thrives in the shortage of commodities in any given locality and time. He will, therefore, go to the hazard of his life to buy rice at a price that is not speculative and again get low as during the period from planting season to the next harvest, buy now at tempting prices and hoard for the future. We should not be so sanguine about the rice situation, but we should be realistic. In this even in the provinces where conditions are so unsettled as to permit any number of possibilities and where government control, notwithstanding Army assistance, is unquestionably not very effective. It seems it would only give rise to the RICOA to make more generous allowances for both seen and unforeseen difficulties. It should win over the producer completely to its side, not only with cold figures, but also with a convincing argument for its producer. That offer should appear to be generous and never too coldly businesslike or shrewd. If the producer, however willing to help the government, should be angry by any means, it is better to offer him more.

The RICOA offers—which can easily mean to him that the government seems inclined to treat him less generously—necessity and self-interest will persuade him. He will be able to see that the government is not really bent on a stratagem to defeat the purposes of control and rationing. On the other hand, if he is convinced that the government appears generously inclined to view his side along with the public and the farmer, he will be fair and the reasonable thing for him under prevailing circumstances, he would become the RICOA's best support and ally, and his price may readily flow Manila's way. The Republic is convinced that the RICOA will be successful and that the RICOA's success. We cannot afford to risk another failure. That may be fatal. And we believe, in order to succeed, the RICOA should not overlook any possible or probable step to reach our hungry, starving population in a swift and steady stream.

## Marine Examination Results Are Released

Those who passed the marine officer examinations given last July 31, follow:  
Master: Rodrigo L. Fuentes, 80.89 and Jose S. Ferrer, 78.51.  
Second Mate: Lauro A. Garcia, 80.89; Guillermo Villora, 78.68; and Vicente Oca, 77.38.  
Third Mate: Eladio C. de la Cruz, 80.89; Ramulo Guerrero, 82.67; and Bonifacio C. Pachar, 76.5. Major Patron: Jose N. Arroyo, 80.89; and Pedro W. Gallardo, 76. Minor Patron (Limited Waters): Pablo de la Fuente, 78.91. Minor Patron (Seaside, Bay, River and Inland Waters): Edmundo C. Casas, 77 and Vicente Rufino Estrella, 84; Benjamin V.

## Republic's Goal . . .

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it, but let it be known to those who are going to follow us in shouldering the responsibilities that are now carrying, that we are going in that direction and that it is our request that they too should be in the same direction. On this day the first mighty blow was struck for the righting of an ancient wrong and the freeing of millions of Asia, who first gave the acts of civilization to the world. That goal goes beyond the destinies far nobler than that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" that they too are entitled to be free and to live on their own choosing untrammelled by feudal and rapacious imperialisms.

## Sanvictores Offers . . .

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of swine raising; the adoption of better cultural practices which involve the use of improved tools, better preparation of the soil, irrigation and diversification, green manuring and other practices found in the West. In other localities, the formation of local farmers into small units of 10 to 15 families and later into larger units, as in the case of the *barrios* in Taiwan, for better coordinated farm activity.

Chairman Sanvictores also proposed the initiation of efforts to lead to the seven rice-deficient provinces surrounding and near Manila—Bataan, Bulacan, Rizal, Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas—so that they will become self-sufficient and will not draw foodstuffs from the provinces on which Manila is dependent.

The greatest problem of the Republic's food supply is the Sanvictores' problem. The nation's vitality, he said, is becoming lower and the people are uneasy and demoralized. In the face of lack of food, this problem our alternative is intensification of agriculture and horticulture and expansion of the rice policy later, however, Chairman Sanvictores suggests a program to decrease area by eliminating marginal lands in order to save on farm labor and expense and make farming on land profitable for tenant and owner alike. This policy, he hopes, would ameliorate rural life and stabilize rural conditions.

## GEA War Made . . .

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changes follow in the wake of a blitzkrieg war. For wherever the victorious Japanese columns marched—in China, in the Philippines, in Burma, in Java, and elsewhere—there was heard, over and above the din of the fighting and the thunder of the guns, the glad shout of the Free East. In the wake of the war in order to liberate the long oppressed and exploited peoples of the East.

This was the seed, fertile with miraculous promises, that was later to grow and bear rich fruit for the Free East people. Out of that seed came, among other things, the reclamation of foreign-controlled national territories, the abolition of extra-territoriality, the return of Thailand's lost provinces, the independence of Burma and the Philippines, the recognition of the Provisional Government of Free India, the return of independence to the Indonesians.

But merely to enumerate one by one the steps by which Japan has been forced to fulfill its pledge to liberate East Asia is to do scant justice to the true magnitude of the steps which have been taken.

We can perhaps comprehend the correct scale of that magnificent deed only by looking back to the date of December 8, 1941, marks the birth of Greater East Asia, such as we hope to make it. Three years ago, the Great Empire of Japan, gathering all its forces together for the one supreme battle of its history, decided to put an end, once and for all, to the pitiable bondage and servitude of the East.

We in the Philippines have participated in the glory of this new heritage. Believing in the noble guidance in the noble pledge of Japan, we have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines as an independent and sovereign state with all vigor and enthusiasm. We have entered into relations of mutual cooperation and understanding with our sister nations in East Asia and above all, we have honored our solemn Pact of Alliance with Japan by giving her all possible assistance in the defense of Philippine territory.

And so, on the occasion of Greater East Asia Day, we should remember with gratitude the generous motive that impelled the Great Japanese Empire to undertake the liberation of East Asia. On this day the first mighty blow was struck for the righting of an ancient wrong and the freeing of millions of Asia, who first gave the acts of civilization to the world. That goal goes beyond the destinies far nobler than that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" that they too are entitled to be free and to live on their own choosing untrammelled by feudal and rapacious imperialisms.

## Highest Commander . . .

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freed all subjugated peoples in the Far East from Occidental domination and oppression. "The amazing and successive victories achieved by Japan not only have saved a vast part of Asia and Greater Asia and the redemption and emancipation of her long-subjected people but also awarded her a measure of dignity and power. Such a magnificent display of might inspired and thrilled the peoples of the East to the very spirit to a realization that they, too, like their Occidental brothers should be free and should be the architects of their own future; that they need not be and should never be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the other peoples. The Greater East Asia War is a glorious consummation from the long dream of leaders of Asia to free the entire Orient from foreign domination, a dominating hand and being the cause of the enslavement of the teeming millions of Oriental peoples. It is an act of great conviction, and has already succeeded, to establish a New Order in the interest of world peace and to insure the permanent peace and stability of the East. The formation of a sphere of common prosperity and by free and independent nations, in the interest of a common ideal; the recovery, once for all, of the honor and dignity and power of all Asia; the fitting embodiment of the policy of "Asia for the Asians" and as corollary, the Philippines, the Philippines, Burma, the Burmese, China, for the Chinese, India for the Indians, and Java for the Javanese.

"The formal launching today of the *Kalipungon Malabayang ng mga Anak ng Bayan*—the main objective which is the consolidation and strengthening of the defense of the Republic of the Philippines, is a great and historic event, such as has not this time when we stand at the crossroads of destiny.

It is the birth of the new organization are well-known Filipinos. They are General Antonio Ricarte, venerable Revolutionary hero, who spent more than 30 years of exile rather than bow to a foreign power; Benigno Ramos, who rendered meritorious service to the Philippine Japanese Army, and Pio Duran, member of our legislative body who has rendered distinguished service to our country.

We need to strengthen and consolidate our forces, pool our resources and marshal our means of defense. Too long have we indulged in a policy of appeasement, heartening and suicidal nationalism. Particularly at this time of national crisis, we have to stand up to the weighty and difficult problem of survival, the country demands that we shall stand united. We must be united, and whatever happens, present a solid, granite-like front for our own safety and the safety of our people and people. We have a grave responsibility to the nation and to posterity. We have entrusted our destinies to the Republic of the Philippines. It is our sacred and inescapable duty to preserve it, to let it grow sturdily and strong, buoyant and self-confident.

"People and with them history and posterity will judge us not so much by what we say as by what we do. It is not enough for us to say that we love our country, that we are ready to fight and to die for it, that we are ready and willing to make all the sacrifices for its preservation, for its maintenance and for its prosperity and independence. Not by words but by deeds must we show our determination, our courage and our loyalty. I drop of our blood the honor and integrity of our God-given home and our people as our own and will be free. Whatever be the name of the association or organization to which we belong, let us live both as individuals and as a people the way our forefathers have lived. To his country Rizal devoted and consecrated his life and his blood. As his countrymen and followers we can do no less.

"We in Asia, therefore, heartily welcome the organization of the Makapili and help its promoters to the fullest extent, so that in common and harmony with all other organizations it may completely fulfill its mission: the consolidation of the Philippine Republic and the powers and prerogatives needed to effectively serve the interests and ideals of our people, as well as the larger interests and ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Operation Organization.

"In closing, I would like to say that the establishment of the Republic of the Philippines is the benevolence and help of the great Japanese Empire. There is no one Republic of the Philippines to whom allegiance is due and which we must defend with our sinews and blood. This Republic is the Republic of which I happen to be President.

As long as I hold and exercise the office of President, I shall permit any organization, political in character, by individual Filipinos or groups of Filipinos, to exist unless that organization is subject to the authority and control of that Republic.

In the interest of self-preservation and even of the conservation of the joint understanding of Japanese and Filipino in establishing that Republic, we cannot afford to permit the existence of Japanese and Filipino in existence should be beyond the control of, or independent from, the overwhelming authority of the Independent Philippine Republic. Otherwise, the result would be disintegration and eventual destruction of the Republic of the Philippines. General Yamamita's speech in full is also reproduced hereunder: "From the expression of our congratulations that the Patriotic League of the Philippines held its inaugural meeting on the significant anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

"In the spirit of 'Itako Iku'—the spirit of the Japanese people, consistently and wholeheartedly sympathized with the cause of the Philippines, the Patriotic League of the Philippines, the American invasion was driven out of the Philippines and before long Japan restored the independence of the islands. With this the Philippines attained her freedom, a long-standing aspiration of the Filipino people. "It has been most regrettable that a very small number of Filipino hoodlums and unscrupulous propaganda of America, have been hoping for the return of American rule. This is a very dangerous and suicidal policy. At such a juncture, a group of far-sighted and patriotic Filipinos have organized the Patriotic League of the Philippines, under the leadership of General Antonio Ricarte, Benigno Ramos, and Pio Duran, with the full support of the Philippine Republic of the Philippines, their objectives being the arousing of true patriotism in assuring the independence of the Philippines of the Republic. As a great national movement, I am confident that they will contribute toward the consolidation of the foundation of the Free Philippines. "It is therefore natural and proper that I, charged with the mission of crushing the Anglo-American forces and assisting the development of the Republic of the Philippines, am ready to offer maximum help to the Patriotic League movement because the tenets of the league is in harmony with the ideals of the Japanese Empire. Today, the American forces have invaded Leyte as the second Magellan. Together with the American forces of Japan, I will crush the enemy and endeavor to perfect the 'Asia of the Asians.' "The Patriotic League of Filipinos to boldly forge ahead with me both in spirit and in deed, contribute toward the attainment of eternal peace and welfare of Greater East Asia. I offer my sincerest congratulations and pray for a most glorious future, on this significant inaugural meeting of the Patriotic League of the Philippines. "The ceremony was also attended by leading officials of the Republic as well as by high officials of the Philippine Army, Navy and Navy. "The aims of the league as set forth in its constitution are for the Republic to maintain peace and order, to promote self-sufficiency in food and clothing, to cooperate and collaborate unreservedly with the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, to propagate the principles of the Japanese Empire, and to make the people aware that their destinies are intertwined with the destinies of the Japanese Empire and association with those nations.



