

LAUREL ASSERTS REPUBLIC'S SUPREMACY OVER ALL P. I. PATRIOT ORGANIZATIONS

Republic's Goal Reiterated By President

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

President Jose P. Laurel reiterated his unwavering 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 as luncheon guests at Malacanan 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 exclu-

"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 and 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—compost—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 industry, science and invention. 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 power, the one irresistible 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 resolution 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 provincial released war prisoners, number 16. There are 28 food production projects put up and an equal 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 of approximately 68,060 have been given work relief assignments.

Out of the P2,000,000 Relief Fund, P1,189,989.19 has already been released to provincial and city relief committees. General government appropriations amounting to P1,393,144.72, together with sweepstake funds and numerous donations have also 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 ambulance departed. General Yamasita's car drove to the platform first, but the general in a demonstration of sincere esteem for President Laurel, ordered his driver to park it by the curve until the President's car came. He saw the President to the car and watched him drive away, then walked across the driveway in front of the Legislative Building to his waiting car."

Indeed, as the Spanish saying goes, "Le cortes no quita lo valiente," which may be translated as meaning "Courtesy does not rob one of valor." Gen. Yamasita, the very personification of valor is also the acme of refinement.

City Hall Essay Contest Stirs Widespread Interest

Widespread interest has been stirred by a literary essay contest announced last week by Military Governor Leon G. Guinto on the subject, "Is There a Filipino Nation?" The contest was inspired by an editorial of the Tribune which posed the rhetorical question. A total of 14 prizes will be given to the winners.

Entries may be in English, Tagalog or Spanish and should not be less than ten (10) 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 25.

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 NADISCO, it was announced last Saturday. Only family heads and immediate members of the family may bring the tickets, accompanied by the school and residence tax certificates or 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 NADISCO 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 Ordinance No. 44, 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 Ganap leader, and ex-Assemblyman Pio Duran, new Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, with General Artemio Ricarte as 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 newly organized, "Makapili" which in English shall be known as the Patriotic League of the Filipinos must work in harmony and in cooperation with the government of the Republic and with other similar organizations seeking to conserve and strengthen that 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 over 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 *Kapisanan Sa Paglikngkod 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 *Kalipunang 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 to him there 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 our calendar because it marks the moment 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 entangled 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 Ja-

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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; we know 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. 17 amending Executive Order No. 109 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 Filipinos depend on the perpetuation of the independence and the preservation of the territorial 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 Interpreted. The Philippines 25 Years Hence---By Hon. Claro M. Recto.

The Republic

Published Weekly by THE REPUBLIC PUBLISHING Co.
Suite 28, Jai-Alai Bldg., Daitoa Ave., Manila—Tel. 2-07-66

VOL. I MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1944 No. 9

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 we can never have too many of such bodies 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 any patriotic and civic organizations, no matter what they are, who leads them or how high their aims, may 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.

Being 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 statements 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 able to breathe easier after reading announcements by both Minister Sabido and Manager Tanco, as well as Military Governor Guinto 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 been arrived at after an earnest study of all the elements of cost and reasonable return. Yet there is noticeable public misgiving that the 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 merely voicing the large absentee rice-land owners' point of view, for it is patent 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 precisely in the interest of the latter and that of the RICOA itself that we venture our humble opinion on the matter of palay prices.

The statisticians of the RICOA and the government will probably effectively disprove any assertion that the costs of production and 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 is it and how much can one buy with P100 these days? Forgetting altogether the big producer, let us take only the 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 usually large family in these days of inflation? It won't 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 is often 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 what 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 must be borne in mind that not only bandits and marauders go out to his field and harvest the crop and kill, if they cannot, but also evacuees, weary and hungry on their long trek still far from home, go in and harvest what they need to stay 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 better prices will be offered the farmer. The profiteer is an expert speculator 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 into any hazard to provide against the time when the supply should 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 our being able to immediately prevent all 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 be only proper for 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 and logic, but also with a more tempting offer for his produce. That offer should appear to be generous and never too coldly businesslike or niggardly. If the producer, however willing to help the government, should by any chance be actually offered more for his palay than 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 to hold out against the RICOA and even readily lend himself an instrument 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 that of the public and that it is doing the fair and the reasonable thing for him under prevailing circumstances, he would become the RICOA's best support and ally, and rice may more readily flow Manila's way.

"The Republic" is voicing these views because sincerely desires 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 means of inducing rice 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, follows:

Master: Rodrigo L. Fuentes, 80.89 and Jose S. Ferrer, 78.51.
Second Mate: Ladislao P. Pascual, 83.83; Guillermo Villarosa, 78.68; and Vicente Oca, 77.83.
Third Mate: Eligio C. Enriquez, 84.88; Romulo Guerrero, 82.67; and Bonifacio C. Paclibar, 76.5.
Major Patron: Jose N. Arroyo, 80.12 and Pedro M. Gallardo, 79.2.
Minor Patron (Limited Waters): Pablo de la Fuente, 78.91. Minor Patron (Harbor, Bay, River and Lake): Rufino Estrebillá, 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 we are now carrying, that we are going in that direction and that it is our bequest that they should take up when we have dropped out of the way where we left off; and to continue until they reach that goal.

The President expressed to the directors, assistant directors and managers his appreciation for their cooperation and loyal service.

Antencio, 83; Hilarion Moleta, 78; Eduardo Corda, 77 and Vicente Caspillo, 75.

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, proper distancing of plants, crop rotation and diversification, green manuring and other practices found effective in other lands; the organization of local farmers into small units of 10 to 15 families and later into associations of about 100 families, like the *buraku* in Taiwan, for better coordinated farm activity.

Chairman Sanvictores also proposed that initial efforts be limited 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 is food, according to Mr. Sanvictores. The nation's vitality, he said, is becoming lower and the people are uneasy and demoralized because of lack of food. In solving this problem our alternative is intensification of agriculture and horizontal expansion. As a permanent 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 working on land profitable for tenants and owners alike. Such a policy, he hopes, would ameliorate rural life and stabilize rural social conditions.

GEA War Made . . .

(Continued from page 1)

changes follow in the wake of a blitzkrieg war. For, wherever the victorious Japanese columns marched—in China, in the Philippines, in Malaya, in Java, or in Burma—there was heard, over and above the din of the fighting and the thunder of the guns, the glad tidings that Japan had embarked upon the war in order to liberate the long oppressed and exploited peoples of East Asia.

This was the seed, fertile with miraculous promises, that was later to grow and bear rich fruit for all the Asian peoples. Out of that seed came, among other things, the restitution of foreign-controlled territory to the National Government of China, 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, and the promise of independence to the Indonesians.

But merely to enumerate one by one the steps by which Japan has sought to fulfill her pledge to liberate East Asia is to do scant justice to the true magnitude of the sublime ideal that inspired them. We can perhaps comprehend the correct scale of that magnificent ideal only if we say that the memorable date of December 8, 1941, marks the birth of Greater East Asia, such as we hope to make it in the future. For on this day, 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 Asian races.

We in the Philippines have participated in the glory of this new heritage. Believing in utter trust and confidence in the noble pledge of Japan, we have proclaimed the independence of the Philippines and embraced the responsibilities of an independent and sovereign state with all vigor and enthusiasm. We have endeavored to enter 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 Filipinos 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 rising of an ancient world, and the teeming millions of Asia, who first gave the arts of civilization to the world, knew once again that they had a destiny far nobler than that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," that they too had a right to be free, to lead a life of their own choosing untrammelled by brutal and rapacious imperialisms.

For the time will come, I doubt not, when Greater East Asia Day

Highest Commander . . .

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freed all subjugated peoples in the Far East from Occidental domination and exploitation.

"The amazing and successive victories achieved by Japan not only ushered in the dawn of a New and Greater Asia and the redemption and emancipation of her long-subjected people but also awakened in them a new sense of dignity and power. Such a magnificent display of might inspired and thrilled them and awakened their dormant spirit to a realization that they, too, like their Occidental brothers are the masters of their fate, the architects of their own fortunes; 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 of the age-long dream of leaders of Asia to free the entire Orient from foreign domination, a domination which had been the cause of the enslavement of the teeming millions of Oriental peoples. It is an effort, nobly conceived and brilliantly executed, to establish a New Order in the interest of world peace and to insure the permanent stability of East Asia through the formation of a sphere of common prosperity and by free and independent states for the attainment of a common ideal; the recovery, once for all, of the honor and dignity and power of all Asian peoples. It is a fitting embodiment of the policy of "Asia for the Asians" and as corollary, the Philippines for the Filipinos, Burma for the Burmese, China for the Chinese, India for the Indians, and Java for the Javanese.

"The formal launching today of the *Kalipungang Makabayan ng mga Pilipino*, the main objective of which is the consolidation and strengthening of the defense of the Republic of the Philippines, is a good and happy omen, especially at this time when we stand at the crossroads of destiny.

"The leaders of the new organization are well-known Filipinos. They are General Artemio Ricarte, venerable Revolutionary figure who suffered four decades of exile rather than bow to a foreign power; Benigno Ramos, who rendered meritorious service to the Imperial Japanese Army, and Pio Duran, member of our legislative body who has to his credit also a long and 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 bitter strife and disheartening and suicidal disunion. Particularly at this time of national crisis, when we are confronted with the weighty and difficult problem of survival, the country demands that we shall stand united, that we act as one man, and, whatever happens, present a solid, granite-like front for our own safety and for the happiness of our people. We have a grave responsibility to the nation and to posterity. To our care is entrusted the Republic of the Philippines. It is our sacred and inescapable duty to preserve it, to let it grow sturdy 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 for it we will fight to the bitter end, that we are ready and willing to make all the sacrifices for its preservation, for the attainment of its liberty and independence. Not by words but by deeds must we show our determination, our readiness to defend to the last drop of our blood the honor and integrity of our God-given home and land as well as our right to be free. Whatever be the name of the association or organization to which we belong, let us live both as a nation and as individuals in the way our foremost hero lived. To his country Rizal devoted and consecrated everything, life included. As his countrymen and followers we can do no less.

"We should all, therefore heartily welcome the organization of the Makapili and help its promoters to the fullest extent, so that in common and in harmony with similar organizations it may completely fulfill its mission: the consolidation of the Philippine Republic with all the powers and prerogatives needed to effectively serve the interests and ideals of our people, as well as

will signify not merely the beginning of a great war, but the principles of freedom and justice asserting themselves over the monstrous imperialistic game of guile and greed. (Speech delivered over Station PIAM on December 8.)

as the larger interests and ideals of the Greater East Asia Prosperity Sphere.

"In closing, I would like to say, that the establishment of the Republic was made possible through the benevolence and help of the great Japanese Empire. There is only one Republic of the Philippines, to which we owe allegiance, and which we must defend with our sinews and blood. This Republic is the one of which I happen to be President.

"As long as I hold and exercise the authority, I cannot consent or permit any organization, political in character, by individual Filipino 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 Filipinos in establishing that Republic, we cannot afford to permit the existence of any Filipino organization which should be beyond the control of, or independent from, the overwhelming authority of the independent government of that Republic. Otherwise, the result would be disintegration and eventual destruction of that government."

General Yamazita's speech in full is also reproduced hereunder: "It is a matter of mutual congratulations that the Patriotic League of Filipinos holds its inaugural meeting on the significant and historic day of the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

"Looking back upon the pages of history, we note that Filipino patriotism was brilliantly revealed under the leadership of Lapu-Lapu against Aggressor Magellan in 1521. Ever since that day, the Filipino people have shed blood repeatedly for the attainment of real freedom.

"In the spirit of 'Hakko Itiu,' universal brotherhood, Japan has consistently and wholeheartedly sympathized with the cause of the Philippines. With the Greater East Asia War, the American influence was driven out of the Philippines and before long Japan recognized the independence of the islands. With this the Philippines attained her freedom, a long-standing aspiration of four centuries. It has been most regrettable that a very small number of Filipinos, blinded by the sinister propaganda of America, have been hoping for the return of American rule. This is a very dangerous situation.

At such a juncture, a group of far-sighted and patriotic Filipinos have banded together under General Artemio Ricarte, Benigno Ramos, and Pio Duran, with the full support of the government of the Republic of the Philippines, their objectives being the arousing of true patriotism in assuring the eternal development and prosperity of the Republic. As a great national movement, I am convinced, the development 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 support to this patriotic 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 Philippines, the ally of Japan, I will crush the enemy and endeavor to perfect the 'Asia of the Asians.'

"I expect the members of the Patriotic League of Filipinos to boldly forge ahead with me both in spirit and in deed and contribute toward the attainment of eternal peace and welfare of Greater East Asia. I offer my heartfelt congratulations and pray for a most glorious future, on this significant inaugural meeting of the League."

The ceremony was also attended by leading officials of the Republic as well as by high officials of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.

The aims of the league as set forth are as follows: to defend the Republic, to maintain peace and order, to promote self-sufficiency in food and other vital materials, to collaborate unreservedly with the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, to propagate the principles for which Japan and other Asiatic countries are fighting for and to make the people aware that their welfare depends upon close association with those nations.