

# The Republic

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## Editorials

### WELL-BEGUN, SO FAR SO GOOD; NOW FOR A YEAR-LONG CITY IMPROVEMENT WEEK

We wish to add a word of commendation to that already voiced in various quarters for the City Hall authorities' initiative in organizing the Garbage Collection Week program. It is high time that a thorough clean-up of long-accumulating and stinking garbage be made. What inspiration has given a new impetus to this move, we don't bother to inquire, least of all claim to have given, although there are not a few who wish to attribute it to the frank and vigorous manner with which "The Republic" has lately focused public attention on city problems. What is important from our point of view is that this drive be not limited to just one week, but extended from week to week and from day to day throughout the year. No amount of labor can dispose of the garbage accumulated for months now in the city in just one week's time, and no city can ever become really clean unless it is kept clean every day of the year.

The President's letter to the Military Governor of Manila fully expresses the sentiment, not only of "The Republic" but also of the public in general regarding the health situation in Manila. It is probably providential that no epidemic has as yet broken out in the city and we have only God to thank for our salvation so far from the ravages of devastating diseases.

Perhaps, it was just initiative that was lacking to get the movement started. Now that such initiative is being shown, let all the credit go where it belongs, and it should be ungrudgingly given. It is, therefore, very pleasant to notice that the Military Governor has commended District Chief Ruperto Cristobal of Bagumpunan for giving an early start to the clean-up movement within his jurisdiction. Like many other districts and all the population of Manila will soon be commended by the enthusiasm of the Military Governor and of District Chiefs like Mr. Cristobal in launching the clean-up week movement. The public has also taken notice of the work now being done to repair city streets, which are in most deplorable condition. Again, this effort to improve Manila's thoroughfares cannot fail to help the people and it is widely appreciated.

Everything so far is well started. Now, let all the apparent enthusiasm be not just like most other beginnings as we understand such things in our country, momentary and short-lived. Let us, indeed, have a year-long city clean-up and street-improvement week.

### ON NATIONAL HEROES' DAY

We fully agree with Speaker Aquino, whose statement appears in this issue, that it is not in keeping with the spirit of the times to celebrate National Heroes' Day, Thursday, Nov. 30, with the fanfare and pomp that we have been accustomed to associate with our patriotic days. We also believe with the Speaker that it is enough that individually we should remember the day and pay our tribute of respect to the dead with a word of prayer said silently within the innermost recesses of our hearts, a prayer of gratitude and self-dedication to the task of nation-building left to us to continue and to complete.

On Independence Day and during national ceremonies we have already adopted the practice of saying in mass at a given hour a one-minute prayer for our heroes and for the success of our Republic. Let the manner of our National Heroes' Day prayer be different. Let it be personalized and intimate. Let everyone, at any time of his own choosing, pause for a brief moment from the work on hand, from conversations going on, from anything that one may happen to be doing, and lift his eyes heaven-ward or bow his head downward and in silent meditation fix his mind's gaze upon his soul's own image of his particular hero and say, for example:

"May your great deeds inspire me at this hour of trial for our people and give me strength and courage and determination to carry on with my share of the great task you left behind. And may it please the Almighty to make me deserving of the fruits of your sacrifices so that I may be able to contribute in however small and humble measure towards the work you have so nobly begun, that of seeking to make our people strong, happy, prosperous and dignified, and our Republic great and enduring."

### PROVINCES NEED MORE ATTENTION

Just because Manila happens to be the home of the National Government seems to be no reason for the National Government and its instrumentalities to concentrate all their attention and activities to the city. The population and the area of Manila after all are just a small portion of that of the Philippines.

Yet we can safely state that the facilities and assistance afforded the people of the provinces of Luzon are much less than those given to the people of Greater Manila alone. Take the matter of prime commodities, both when they were being distributed by the PRIMCO and now. It cannot be said that people in the provinces are much better off with respect to prime commodities than the people of Manila are. There are provinces, as a matter of fact, that for months, except when the President sent his gifts to the war widows and orphans, have not heard or seen any prime commodities such as clothing, matches, lard, petroleum, vegetable oil, etc.

May we remind and request the authorities and the agencies concerned that a little more attention be given to the provinces. There are provinces where many people, particularly children, will soon go naked for lack of clothing. In Manila clothing is just now being made available through rehabilitated ration cards. Is there any step being taken to extend the benefit to the provinces? Manila is in a doubly advantageous position in that, besides the attention being given by the NADISCO, there are many Japanese firms besides the Japanese Army and Navy themselves, that are offering prime commodities as additional compensation or attraction to people working for them. This opportunity to receive prime commodities as part compensation for labor is either totally unknown or only little known and little practiced in the provinces.

### Associated Life Will Formally Open Shortly

The Associated Life Insurance Company, first Filipino life insurance company to be organized under the Republic, will formally open for business this week. The company is capitalized at ₱5,000,000.

The company will write all forms of insurance including war risks, and will accept full premiums for as many years as the

### Cucumbers . . .

(Continued from page 1)

each, and with cucumbers selling at ₱45 a kilo in the city, Feliza Acuna and her husband are earning the rich rewards of their having the fine sense to turn to good Mother Earth when everything else seemed hopeless.

On Mondays and Fridays, their carretelas, laden to the rafters with cucumbers, may be seen along Villalobos street or near Divisoria. Insured may want to pay in advance.

### Judges, Other Officials Appointed By President

Six judges of the Court of First Instance, an assistant solicitor general, solicitors, justices of the peace, and municipal mayors were appointed by President Jose P. Laurel, it was announced by Malacanang last week. The appointments follow:

Constante Valera, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan; Maynardo Farol, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Batangas;

Felino Villasan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija;

Marcial Rañola, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon and Masbate; and Hermogenes Caluag, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Tayabas.

Gertrudo de los Reyes, as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Laguna;

Manuel P. Barcelona, as Assistant Solicitor General of the Bureau of Public Prosecution with residence at Lucena, Tayabas;

Eduardo E. Palma, as Solicitor of the Bureau of Public Prosecution with residence at Lucena, Tayabas;

Emilio Torres, as Solicitor of the Bureau of Public Prosecution with residence at Manila;

Olimpio R. Navarro, as Solicitor of the Bureau of Public Prosecution with residence at Manila;

Isidro A. Vera, as Solicitor of the Bureau of Public Prosecution with residence at Manila;

Mariano B. de Flesta, as Municipal Mayor of Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya;

### Commandeering Of Vehicles During Emergency Is Allowed

Issued by Military Governor Leon G. Guinto of Manila early last week was Military Order No. 2 declaring that all vehicles, excepting those belonging to army and naval authorities, may be commandeered to transport casualties during and after air-raids by city officials, police and Home Guard officers and men and district and neighborhood association officials duly authorized by the Mayor.

The Mayor's order provides: 1. All neighborhood leaders, district association presidents, barrio chiefs and members of the Metropolitan Constabulary and the Manila Home Guard, including all City officials, are charged with the duty, whenever they find a wounded person or persons during and after enemy bombing in the streets or elsewhere, of bringing them to hospitals, and they are authorized to use the first available transportation, except those operating under the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, and utilize them for the purpose of transporting the wounded to hospitals.

Calixto Dulay, as Municipal Mayor of Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya; Basilio Germinal, as Municipal Mayor of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya;

Wenceslao Cornejo, as Municipal Mayor of Malvar, Batangas; Ciriaico Laurel, as Municipal Mayor of Talisay, Batangas;

Jesus Espinas, as Justice of the Peace of Pasacao, Pamplona and San Fernando, Camarines Sur; and David Mirado, as Justice of the Peace of Milor, Minalabac, and Gainza, Camarines Sur.

pose without paying the owner or operator for such use.

2. Any of the aforementioned officials who fails to comply with the duty would be dealt with severely under Martial Law.

3. Any owner, operator or driver of all the means of transportation enumerated that disobeys the mayor's order or refuses the use of his vehicle will be subject to arrest under Martial Law.

### Revaluation of Friar Lands Is Authorized

For the purpose of protecting the rights of purchasers of friar lands, President Jose P. Laurel has promulgated Executive Order No. 103 authorizing the revaluation and reclassification of friar lands purchased from the Government only upon application of the purchaser.

The Executive Order also extends the period within which registered purchasers, whose contracts have been cancelled or have expired, may reacquire their holdings. This period is for 120 days which shall begin on November 17 when the executive order was promulgated.

### Speaker Calls . . .

(Continued from page 1)

thy heart."

"Remember always that by loving thy native land, thou truly worshipst Him, for in so doing thou truly lovest thy fellowmen.

"Engrave in thy heart that it is a great honor and privilege to give thy life for the redemption of thy country from slavery.

"Serenity, patience, forbearance, and trust in a given work make possible the accomplishment of any worthy objective.

"Help with thy life and wealth any one in danger incurred in the performance of a great task.

"Strive to the end that thy conduct may make thyself an example worthy of emulation in obedience, and in the performance of a given task.

"Diligence in making a livelihood is true love and esteem for thyself, wife, child, brother or countrymen."

Let us practise these golden precepts of Bonifacio and thus honor him in deed on this his memorable birthday.

### Tirona Grateful . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the Sub-Committee on Relief, headed by the well-known social worker and leader, Mrs. Camilo Osias, in this drive, spending their precious time and efforts, in spite of transportation difficulties and air-raid dangers, to make our drive for relief successful.

"To all the donors and prospective donors and to these distinguished social leaders, in the name of His Excellency, the President, and the Special Committee on Relief, I express our most heartfelt appreciation. May God bless and reward all these sacrifices for the welfare of the poor and the needy."

assist this new-born Republic which is still in its infancy grow unmolested by any force and from any source into strong virile nationhood.

"Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to meet personally this distinguished assembly of true and trusted colleagues of the President, faithful supporters of his ideals and aspirations representing such as it does all ranks of society and calling. I wish to assure one and all, that my mission of defending the sovereignty and territorial integrity will be fulfilled even at the sacrifice of my own life and that the Philippines destined to remain free and independent for all times in accordance with natural law will be freed from all antagonistic and hostile efforts to destroy or annul that sacred independence.

"I ask permission of my host to be allowed to offer a toast. I drink to the health and success of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines."

### All Goods, Commodities Fall Under Anti-Profiteering Law, Court Rules

All goods and commodities come under the anti-profiteering law. This was contained in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court denying a petition of Jasu Bhopatral, manager of the B. I. Sehwanl Co., of Bacolod, Occidental Negros, for the annulment of a judgment and sentence imposed by Judge Francisco Arellano of the court of special jurisdiction of Occidental Negros.

Bhopatral was charged with hoarding shoes and allegedly selling them at exorbitant prices. He was sentenced to pay a fine of ₱50,000 and to serve a prison term of two years. In his petition for annulment, he contended that shoes

are not prime commodities and therefore do not come within the purview of the anti-profiteering law.

In sustaining the special criminal court, the Supreme Court pointed out that from the provisions of Act No. 65 and Executive Order 157, it may be noted that their scope is not limited or confined to prime commodities and that under the executive order there is no provision that would warrant such limitation.

The high tribunal's decision was penned by Justice Ramon Ozaeta, Chief Justice Jose Yulo and Justices Horileno, Moran and Paras concurring.

### Aid Of Church . . .

(Continued from page 1)

the Pact of Alliance between our Republic and the Imperial Japanese Government. Under this Pact, we are in duty bound to lend within our limitations, all possible aid to the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines. To enable us to discharge in part this obligation, it is extremely necessary that we maintain, or help maintain, peace and order throughout the length and breadth of the country. The people should pursue their ordinary calling or usual occupation as heretofore instead of indulging in acts which may cause disunity, suspicion, or misunderstanding.

"It is needless to state that existing laws punish acts inimical to the safety and security of the nation, including the spreading of subversive propaganda and rumors about the present war which tend to disturb peace and order.

"In order that they may not be subjected to severe penalties prescribed by law, the people should be advised to refrain from committing such acts. As the church has always been one of the most effective institutions through which the people can be informed of the wisdom and necessity of strict compliance with the mandates of the law, it is most earnestly requested that you kindly ask your priests, ministers, and pastors to transmit to the people this information and the appeal of the government for their cooperation, every sermon that they preach whenever and wherever the opportunity presents itself, counselling them to have confidence in the ever solicitous care of Divine Providence.

"We will greatly appreciate it if you can extend to us your full cooperation on this matter."

### Here To Assist . . .

(Continued from page 1)

here is to assist this new-born Republic which is still in its infancy grow unmolested by any force and from any source into strong virile nationhood.

The complete remarks of General Yamasita during the state dinner follows:

"It has been less than a month since I arrived in this beautiful country to assume the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines. I am very happy to be here tonight and I wish to express my profound thanks to His Excellency, the President, for affording me this early opportunity to meet his trusted colleagues and other prominent citizens of this country—all of whom are at present laboring amidst stupendous difficulties and trying circumstances in supporting the President in his tremendous task of building up this newly established country, an infant nation of only one year, to grow into sound and sturdy manhood and to take its rightful place among the great nations of the world. There exists, however, a hostile country which strenuously objects to the very idea of the Philippines being independent. Now, as it is in keeping with natural law that man should be free and independent, that man should be able to stand on his own feet and live the life to which he is destined, unmolested and untrammelled, so it is with a country. It is written in natural and divine law that a country should be free and independent to decide its own destiny and dictate its own will. I wish to pledge my word of honor, and the word of honor of a soldier of Japan is definitive and irrevocable, that my mission here is to

# Republic Letters

November 17, 1944

Editor of The Republic

Dear Mr. Editor:

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare had been kind enough to call my attention and translate to me an article in the "Tagalog Section" of the last issue of *The Republic* under the caption of "yatoyavismo" in which the following denunciations are made:

(a) That the NADISCO and the BIBA are managed under the "yatoyavo" system whereby certain Government employees through the intervention of their respective Chiefs are getting double rations and certain benefits improperly;

(b) That certain agencies for procurement are supplying commodities only to Government officials and employees to the prejudice of the public in general and at the expense of the Government funds, not to mention the waste of time that it represents.

The aforementioned article is a direct criticism against certain organizations and agencies under the Ministry of Economic Affairs. I welcome it, but I would wish it to be more specific. It contains nothing but generalities which may serve to poison or add fuel to the already burning soul of the masses against the utter inability of the Government to adequately supply their needs for reasons that everybody knows, but in no way help our efforts to remedy such deplorable state of things. In view thereof, may I request that specific cases of favoritism be submitted to us or even published so that the evil may be corrected and the recurrence of it avoided for the benefit of the public and the improvement of the service?

For your information:—Aside from the BIBA whose activities practically became paralyzed since September, 1944, the Ministry of Economic Affairs has three agencies for procurement: the NADISCO, for food substitutes and other essentials; NACOCO, for coconuts; and the Fresh Fish Corporation, for fresh fish. As far as we know, unless the author of the article has a better information, all that is secured by or through the NADISCO, namely: fish or pork although in limited quantities, had been and are being served to the public through the MCCA; same may be said with regards to coconuts procured by the NACOCO. As to fresh fish which due to the present circumstances can only consist in "bañagu," it was also served through the MCCA at the beginning, but it happened that due to the perishable nature of the commodity and its very limited quantity, it was not advisable to distribute it through the MCCA. For such reason the agency was directed to use the same to charitable institutions and to the different Government agencies. Incidentally, may I know if the "Republika" is against the policy of helping charitable institutions and the employees of the Government? It would not be out of place to state that His Excellency, the President, with all the members of his Cabinet, favors such policy. And the reason is that the employees and ordinarily all those with fixed income, in times of monetary inflation are the most badly hit and unless the Government does its best to help them, the alternative for them is to perish or rob. With my highest regards,

PEDRO SABIDO

(Minister of Economic Affairs)

Editor's Note.—We appreciate the general attitude of Minister Sabido on the matter of newspaper criticism. It sets him apart from others we know, whose reaction is hardly that of intelligent men. While we would be happy to comply with the Minister's request for specification of cases, we regret that, for lack of personnel, we cannot do so. We will give the many cases brought to our attention from time to time. However, we believe we need only remind him that in the heads, over the phone and on the desks of all procurement organization managers are always many special requests for special attention and accommodation signed by or requests coming from high officials which when "specially" served "first" in effect, deprive attention to the MCCA's and the less fortunate public without special connections. This does not need any investigation. It is a fact that everybody knows and sees everyday. At any rate, we call our readers' attention to this kind of violation of the Minister to bring cases of favoritism to his attention direct or thru us.

# Day To Day War Activity On Leyte Front Reviewed

Nov. 17, Friday.—Furious land battles continue to feature the fighting in Leyte, according to Domei dispatches. In the Carigara sector, the enemy are desperately rushing reinforcements to the 24th division which has been isolated, and are facing annihilating, with their retreat cut off.

In the other sectors of Jarog, Dagami and Burauen the Japanese forces hold on their positions, in spite of desperate enemy attempts to dislodge them, which cost the enemy serious losses.

Nov. 18, Saturday.—Latest reports from Leyte indicate that despite reinforcements for enemy forces, which now number about seven (7) divisions, the Japanese garrison troops continue to hold their positions, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. This determined defense makes possible the landing of reinforcements to Nippon forces.

Raiding the Burauen airfield, army air activity accounted for five (5) large planes set ablaze and a dozen damaged.

Nov. 19, Sunday.—The Japanese forces in the Managanas area, south of Pinamopan, have taken the initiative and pushed back enemy forces towards a narrow beachhead.

In the Carigara sector, the Japanese forces steadily gained ground

## Malolos New . . . .

(Continued from page 1)

less than ₦50 a kilo, whereas in Manila, this food commodity sells at more than ₦120 per kilo. Crabs, shrimps, oranges, and an infinite variety of fruits abound.

The earlier evacuees were persons of means who were seeking the comparative safety of this rural place where life has always been pleasant and safe, in peace and in war. They came in the spirit of picnicers. Then came the B and S crowds, specially those who had accumulated bagfuls of money, followed by the unemployed, the pickpockets, and the beggars.

As a result, during daytime, almost every streetcorner is a mart, and every man with a ring, a necklace, or a polo shirt for sale, has a ready buyer, for the inhabitants of the barrios come daily with their produce and with their money they buy the things they need and can secure immediately.

Every house in the town proper has three to eight families for neighbors. They have a community kitchen, but they have the privacy of their own individual rooms. In the daytime, they cultivate a community garden, and at night, with no blackouts, they play card games or read. There is a heavy demand for reading matter.

The peace and quiet of this rural place has lately been disturbed by the appearance of those sly folks who victimize people's pockets in broad daylight. In their train, too, have come the beggars. But these are problems, more for officials to solve, than the evacuees to bother about.

## Priority Given . . . .

(Continued from page 1)

any other reason connected with the present war operations.

"Sec. 2. The new lessee and the representative of the owner of former lessee in charge of the premises shall, before occupancy by the former, make or cause to be made an accurate inventory of the personal property, effects or other belongings found therein, one copy of which shall be kept by the new lessee and another copy by said representative. Should the representative refuse to be a party to the making of the inventory, or should there be no such representative, the president of the district association or leader of the neighborhood association to which said owner or former lessee belonged, shall represent them in the transaction and shall keep the copy pertaining to the same. The new lessee shall be charged with the safekeeping and custody of all inventoried property and be liable to the owner or former lessee for any loss, disappearance or damage suffered thereby while they remain under his control if the same is due to his willful act or negligence. If for some reason or other the new lessee is deprived of, or compelled on his own initiative to leave the premises, he shall surrender the

and have repulsed all counter efforts of the enemy forces.

Nov. 21, Tuesday.—The Japanese air force on November 17 and 18 sank three and heavily damaged four transport off Tacloban, as per announcement of the Imperial General Headquarters on Nov. 20th.

Maintaining their position firmly against desperate enemy attacks, the Japanese forces in the Dagami sector repulsed the enemy who left not less than 900 killed on the field, besides 3 tanks disabled and other heavy equipment.

Nov. 22, Wednesday.—Japanese air units sank two cruisers and heavily damaged one aircraft carrier in an attack against an enemy task force in the seas east of the Philippines, on Nov. 19th.

The Imperial General Headquarters also announced that 4 American transports in Leyte Gulf were heavily damaged and set ablaze on Nov. 18th.

Nov. 23, Thursday.—Reports reaching Manila revealed the enemy encirclement of the trapped 24th division is tightened in the Carigara sector, thus preventing the decimated enemy forces from receiving reinforcements from the 32nd division.

Nov. 24, Friday.—Continuing their air activities, Japanese air units on Nov. 23, in spite of inclement weather, followed up their attacks on Burauen airfield, and direct hits and blasting military establishments.

In the Jarog and Ormoc sectors, death-defying Japanese units carried out daring, surprise attacks on American heavy-gun positions. They silenced most of the 820-centimeter "Canet" guns being used for the first time by the Japanese in the campaign, especially in the Ormoc area to try to smash Japanese superiority.

Nov. 25, Saturday.—Japanese air units on Nov. 21 and 23 attacked an enemy convoy and escort fleet in the seas east of Mindanao, sinking or damaging four warcraft, including one aircraft carrier and one transport, as announced by the Imperial General Headquarters.

In the land fighting, the continued offensive of the Japanese units in the area west of Carigara have pushed back enemy troops to Colasian and Capocan where they have been cornered. Japanese columns continue to gain ground steadily. The enemy 32 and 24th divisions continue to be encircled by the Nippon troops in the other sectors.

the same and all inventoried property to the representative of the owner or former lessee, or to the president of the district association or leader of the neighborhood association concerned in default of the former.

"Sec. 3. The amount of rentals that shall be charged for the lease of buildings made available hereunder shall be governed by the provisions of Executive Order No. 117, as amended by Executive Order No. 89, dated October 31, 1944. The rentals in case the representative of the former owner or lessee refuse to accept tender of payment or if there be no such representative, may be deposited with the Clerk of the Court of First Instance of Manila in the same manner and under the same conditions prescribed by law for consignation of the thing due.

"Sec. 4. Within thirty days after the date of promulgation of this order all presidents of district associations in the City of Manila shall submit a report to the Central Housing Committee as last reconstituted under Executive Order No. 91, dated September 27, 1944, of all residential buildings, or parts thereof, subject to occupancy under this Order. All persons who, under Section 1 hereof, are given preference in the lease of such buildings may secure information from said Committee relative to the availability of the same.

"Sec. 5. Any person in charge of, or exercising control or possession of any residential building or part thereof made available for occupancy under this Order, who refuses to deliver possession of the premises to the new lessee after the making of the inventory prescribed in Section 2 hereof, or who excludes said lessee therefrom, or in any other way disturbs him the peaceful possession and enjoyment thereof, shall be held guilty of an offense and upon conviction shall be

# LAUREL PRESSES MAYOR FOR HEALTH CAMPAIGN

In a letter commending the Military Governor of Manila for initiating a general clean-up campaign recently, President Jose P. Laurel urged that the City of Manila give the drive his immediate attention and asked him to report on its progress.

The President stated that the health of the citizens concerns him gravely, especially at this time when their low vitality makes them susceptible to sickness, adding that the insalubrious condition of the city is a serious menace to health and unless timely corrected may give rise to sickness in epidemic proportions.

"Not much effort is needed to correct the situation," the President wrote in part, referring to the uncollected garbage and waste which litter the City. "A willingness of heart, a determination to do one's little share and civic pride, should move every citizen to action."

## Kamay Na . . . .

diuano ng malalaking ariarian sa kahabkila, gayon din ang isang talan ng mga mangangalakal na "pinlando" sa pamilihang itim.

Sinasabi ring bagaman mayroon nang kautusan sa tela at damit ay marami pang pingtungang ari ng mga mamamayang duyanan ang nagtinglag at naglalabas ng lihim ng mga panindang ito, at ito'y hindi isang lihim ng Pulis. (30)

## 500 Homeguard . . . .

sig ang tanodnayan ay gagamit ng buhong tinulisan sa dulo. Nagtatapos sa City Hall na magtatalagalin ng hindi kukulangin sa dalawang pulis sa baw't kuarter ng tanodnayan.

Samantala, ipinataltas din na 500 pang bagong pulis ang kukunin ng MC sa madaling panahon. Si Komandante Gregorio Ligtug ay itinalagang pinuno ng mga pulis na nakainiporme, samantala si Komandante Eduardo Quintos ay siyang inilagay na pinunong tagapagaganap ng MC. Si Kapitan Juan Villasantay ay katulong ni Komandante Quintos. (30)

amenable to the penalties prescribed under Section 4 of Act No. 39, otherwise known as the Emergency Powers Law.

"Sec. 6. All laws, orders, ordinances, rules or regulations or parts thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

"Sec. 7. This Order shall take effect immediately upon its promulgation."

# Tatanggap Ng Damit At Ibang Abulyo

Ang tanging lupon tagasaklolo na itinatag ng Pangulong Laurel upang lumikom ng mga abulyo na pamasako ng libo-libong dukha sa Maynila ay nagpatalastas na bukod sa salapi ay nakahanda silang tumanggap ng damit, mga kagamitan at ibang pangunang kailangan. Ang mga abulyo ay maaaring ipadala kay Direktor Honorable Poblador ng Kagalangangbayan o kay Mr. F. Fukumoto ng Philippine Publications.

## Tayotayismo . . . .

Hindi pa nakukuha ang rasyon ay sinasabing naidas na.—F. Jalbuena.

Divisoria Market.—Ang inyong pansin sa "Tayotayismo" sa bilang ng *Republic* noong Ika-13 ng Nobiembre ay dapat maringat sa kaalaman ng Pangulong Laurel. Naniinwala akong hindi ipahihintulot ng mabunying Pangulo ng Republika ang pagtatanggani sa pamamahagi at pagtanggap ng mga unang kailangan sa buhay, lalo pa sa panahong ito na ang tunay na bayan ay nakaumpang sa gutom. Ang mga itatanggag na bierno ay mang talong buwang sa bierno at bonus at may rasyon pang mga pulubi ay may Timbulan. Ang bayang kakawagkawag ay no naiman ang sukat asahan?—Melanio Burgos.

2727 S. del Rosario.—Ako'y isang lider ng neighborhood association, at ipinagtatanggag kong naguguluhan akong lubha sa itang rasyon na mayroon kang pamilyang kakalastasin, may hahatini at mayroon hindi. Ang kaguluhang ito ay bu ngang ng kanikaniyang rasyon sa mga kagawaran at kawanihan ng go bierno. Sinabi ay hindi na dapat rasyon ng neighborhood ang kawanihan ng pamahalaan, ngunit kawanihan na ang umiing ng kamag-aanak ng isang puna sa itangkang kong alisin sa senso ng mga dapat tumanggap ng "prime commodities," pagka't siya raw ay miembro ng MCCA at may karapatan siyang kumuha ng rasyon. Ang isip ko ay nabembang ako nang hindi oras.—Jeremias Lopez.

Garage No. 1.—Hindi po naman lahat ng nagtatrabaho sa go bierno ay tumatangag ng tinang rasyon. Ako'y isang baridor sa daan na tauhan ng Siudad, ngunit' wala akong rasyon ni ulaluhing kamote ni sigarilyong ginayut. Ang pagkaalam ko ay yon lamang malalaki sa City Hall ang nakasesguro ng rasyon, na umano'y kahongka-hong tabako sa Federacion, saksakong mais sa Naferon at saksako ring kamote sa iba pang ahensya. Ang kawikan ko na lamang ay talagang ganito sa buhay na ito: mayroon may mabunying estrella at mayroon namang estrellado.—Eriberto Catindig.

# TALUMPATI NG PANGULO

## NIHAYAG NI LAUREL ANG BALANGKAS NG NAGSASARILING BAGONG PILIPINAS

(Karaglong ng talumpati ng Pangulong Jose P. Laurel na binigkas sa pagdiriwang sa kaarawan ng pagsasarili ng Pilipinas noong Ika-14 ng Oktubre)

Ni ang mga naghihikahos at nagsisipagtitis ay hindi pinababayaan. Isa sa mga unang batas ng Kapulungang Pambansa ay ang paglalagan ng dalawang pangaw na piso ukol sa pagsaklolo at pagpapalit ng bagong buhay ng mga bayan. Ang mga mamamayan, lalo na yang mga salanta, balo, ulila at iba pang mga taong dukha, na nagdaranas ng hirap na bunga ng digmaan. Ang Lupon sa Saklolo na pinangunguluhan ng Kagawad-Bansa sa Kalusugan, Paggawa at Kagalangang-bayan na akong hinirang upang mamanihala sa guguring ito ay nakatapos na sa pamamahagi nito at kahi't ngayoyi namamahagi ng dalawang angaw na piso pa na kamakailan ay iniabuloy ng Hukbong Imperial ng Hapang ukol sa saklolong pangkagipitan. Karapatapat bangitin ang ginagawa ngayon ng Kawanihan ng mga Beterano na akong hinirang upang siyang kumalaga sa mga lumahok sa digma, gayundin sa kanilang mga balo at ulila. Ang mga Kusinaang-bayan, na itinatatag ng Pamahalaan upang magpakain sa mga hikahos sa Lunsod ng Maynila ay gumagawa ng kapuripuring paglilingkod. Maging ang mga pangkat ng manggagawa ay hindi nalilimot ng pamahalaan, lalo na yang na-

ngagsisipagbungkal ng ating mga bukid. Binabalak nito ang pagpapasok ng mga pangunahing pagbabago sa ating mga batas hinggil sa lupa at sa napakatandang pamamaraan ukol sa kasama na umiiral dito sa atin. Ang unang tiyaka na habang tungo rito ay ang kautusang nagtatadhana ng pagbibili sa pamamagitan ng lote at sa ilalim ng napakaluwag na paraan ng pagbabayag ng lupang saklaw ng Asyenda Buenavista (*Buenavista Estate*) sa mga talagang nagsisipagpangalan. Sa sundanang ito ng paghahati-hati sa mga malaking asyenda at ng pagtatatka sa laki ng mga lupang pribado na masasaka na maaaring tumahin o arin ng mga mamamayan at ng mga samahan. Sa huli, ang ninanais na pagkakatatanggag ng ating pamamahagi sa pagsasaka ay kailangang matama sa pamamagitan ng paglikha ng isang itangkaraming pangkat ng mga may-ari ng maliliit na lupa, samantala kasabay na hinihati sa mga katamtamang laki ang mga kasalukuyang malalaking lupain. Ang mahalagang pagbabagong ito sa pagmamahagi ng mga lupa, kung ganap nang maitatagpuan, ay dapat magbungang nang maglikaw sa kasiyasiya sa kabuuan ng ating lipunan. (Itutulyo sa susunod na bilang)