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SOME SUGGESTIONS

Due to lack of transportation and communication facilities the provinces, particularly the more remote ones, are now virtually inaccessible and "incomunicado" from the capital. Except for very urgent and strictly official business, there is no communication with certain areas even in Luzon.

May it not be suggested, just in case it has not yet occurred to the government authorities, that inasmuch as practically all the military and communication systems and all the services of the military today, representations and arrangements be made with the military authorities for mail and urgent private dispatches to be carried through military lines. Perhaps it may not be difficult to persuade the military to carry mails, say even only once a week, to military district offices and the military governors might themselves make arrangements with military agencies to transfer such weekly mails from the national government headquarters within their respective districts. As for urgent telegraph or radio messages, would an hour a day or a few hours a week be too much to ask from the military authorities? Perhaps the military governors might be able to pool the resources of the provinces under them so that a bus service for those provinces may be provided for jointly and the national government might provide the services to the military district capital. A system like this will probably be easier for the military to accommodate than the present wild-cat demand from private sources for fuel supply. Knowing how long it takes the military to get supplies here, it would be an excellent idea to help meet the reasonable requirements of the government and the public, it is hoped any plea of this nature would not fall on deaf ears altogether.

It is not in so far as the government itself is concerned. How about the private individual? Take an official or employee, still better situated than the ordinary private citizen, with his family connections. How can the government send more funds under present conditions, with no transportation facilities available from Manila to Ilocos Norte? Can such funds be sent by air? The government will have to find its own funds for national services and eventually find itself without funds for its own needs. The military governor can afford little help because he does not have much available, he has to depend on the national government to liquidate any credits the local government may have in its favor in the National Bank in Manila. Somehow, the transfer of funds cannot be avoided. Aside from funds that are being sent to Ilocos Norte, it is felt that the military services in Manila for lack of transportation, all of which are urgently needed both to safeguard the public service and to meet pressing and daily growing public needs such as medicine, for instance.

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The situation is critical and the public undoubtedly understands the government's predicament. There has been and there will be much forbearance but some little facilities must at least be afforded to ameliorate growing difficulties. It has satisfied the people that really, very little of effort is being put forth to help them in their plight.

WE ACCEPT CITY HALL'S ASSURANCE

In good faith, "The Republic" accepts the assurances of the authorities of the City that everything is right with the new harvest. The harvest of rice is ready and that rice will be available at reasonable prices and in sufficient quantities to prevent anybody from starving provided, of course, that he can and is willing to pay for or earn it and that the rest of other commodities will also be down.

We quote His Honor, the Military Governor, from "The Republic" of November 6:

From the new harvest is ready, the City will be assured of an adequate supply of rice. With rice available, the rest will take care of themselves—the prices of all other foodstuffs will automatically come down.

After we have done our duty pointing out the tragic possibilities of the food situation, even at the cost of verbal abuse not only of ourselves but also of our highest officials in the Republic, and the dire consequences of policy errors, we have been picked up and carried by police agents as if we were a plain, ordinary criminal or suspect—to all of which we had to bow meekly as inevitably we suppose we all must, during the days of our military occupation. I feel that it is time for me first to express sincere gratification and gratitude to the City if and when the promised relief to the miserable plight of our community comes.

Our population, we are confident, join us in our prayers for the realization of the Military Governor's hopes and of plans that we urge be made now by the City itself to insure that the City's part of the new rice procurement scheme being worked out by the Joint Government and Army Committee will not go haywire and away.

Every day this blessed assurance of relief—In December and out of the new crop—will be a relief to the people of Ilocos Norte and Japan. And we pray that it will not fail, for if it will, . . . God bless us all and may He then blight the memory of our million inhabitants who might, in their despair, be turning to the City Hall's promising picture of a beautiful and beautiful December.

REMEMBERING A FRIEND

Roughly ten years ago, we were sojourning in Japan eager to learn everything that could be learned about that country and its people. While a guest in the country office in Osaka we were introduced to the then Executive Editor of that great newspaper organization. We were deeply impressed by his personal knowledge of certain historical and character traits of Japanese history. He seemed interested in me. The new friendship that immediately grew out of this chance meeting, may have been responsible to a certain degree for the new friendship in the history of Philippine-Japan relations that was aroused during the decade that followed.

The man we met in the Mainichi was the late Masao Matsuo, first President of the Manila Shinjuku Club. He was the man who had forgotten records about the part that Japan had played in our revolutionary struggles in the past.

The late Mr. Matsuo had revealed to us the story of the "S-5, Nobiki Maru," the ill-fated ship that had carried arms for Aguinaldo's forces. He had taken the trouble of showing to us the place in Honolulu where the cotochama was captured once, Aguinaldo's uncle and his life-long friend, Sun Yat Sen, had lived. Again it was through his introduction that we were contacted by Secretary Kobayashi of the Mainichi and the first time we met in person. This was the "S-5, Nobiki Maru" episode, which, after publication, served as basis and guide to the research work which eventually turned out the full story with all its romance, as it is now.

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Attorney Pedro G. Albano, U. P. law graduate and former deputy provincial fiscal, has been appointed by President Laurel, as Governor of Ilocos Norte. Deputy Provincial Military Governor, of Ilocos Norte. This appointment was recommended by the outgoing governor, F. Arcala. Speaking of Mr. Albano, Mr. Arcala declared that undoubtedly he was the very best man for the position of governor of Ilocos Norte at this time. He said that he had the training and experience for the job and has the added advantage of knowing people and conditions in the province having grown up in the provincial service and resided in Ilocos Norte all the time. Mr. Arcala also said that when it was known in Laosag that he was leaving the position of governor, the response in favor of Albano's appointment when at first suggested was universal and unananimous.

Another appointment for Ilocos Norte made by President Laurel this week, upon recommendation of Governor Albano, was Attorney Agripino P. Santos as Mayor of Laoag. Mr. Santos had been an instructor in physics, energetic and capable. Mr. Albano also believes him to be the right man for the position at this time.

Laurel Pledges . . .

(Continued from page 1)

By respecting one another's autonomy and independence and practicing mutual assistance and cooperation.

3. The countries of Greater East Asia, respecting their own and other's traditions and developing the faculties of each race, will create the culture and civilization of Greater East Asia.

4. The countries of Greater East Asia will endeavor to accelerate their economic development through close cooperation upon a basis of reciprocity and promote thereby the general prosperity of their region.

5. The countries of Greater East Asia will develop friendly relations with all the countries of the world and work for the abolition of racial discrimination, the promotion of cultural intercourse through the world and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.

These principles are clear and self-evident. The primary purpose of the League is to form an inter-league of States in the interest of self-protection based on the realization of the sovereignty and political independence of each component unit. The objective is to unite the peoples of Greater East Asia and to protect their interests as before mere "heavers of wood and drawers of water" of peoples of other hemispheres and the peoples of the Occident may be relieved of what Kipling calls the "white man's burden".

Negatively, the motive is not to establish a federation of powerful states to conquer the world and to meet universal peace. Its aim is not to permit the political domination or economic exploitation of any one of the powerful members of the league as otherwise there would only be a continuation of the same.

Positively, the motive is neither to be desired for the reason that there is no fundamental difference between domination or oppression by Western powers and that by an Eastern power. Whatever difference there might be between the two, would be in degree but certainly not in kind. No, the Philippines and the Philippines are against any form of domination, political or economic, by any foreign power.

The motive for one another's sovereignty and independence, and the development of the potential and inherent faculties of each member of the League is the historic movement of Asiatic nations inaugurated at the conference of Greater East Asia, held at Tokyo on November 6, 1943. Only by the realization of these great principles of the League of Greater East Asia is it in a position to assert their personality with efficacy, work for the abolition of racial prejudice and discrimination and the establishment of a new world order based on peace, liberty and moral rectitude. This program was first enunciated in paragraph (5) of the Joint Declaration, the cultural

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Domes)—A grand total of at least 209 enemy warships and transports have been either sunk or damaged by our Army and Navy Forces in the waters east of Leyte Gulf, Taiwan on Oct. 12, the battle of the Philippines, and the naval and air forces of the United States on Nov. 2, according to a survey of war results compiled by the Board of Information.

Of this total more than 88 enemy vessels were sunk, while 121 were damaged.

The calculation showed that 17 enemy vessels were sunk off Taiwan, more than 22 off the Philippines and 49 in Leyte Gulf, while 28 enemy vessels were damaged off Taiwan, 28 off the Philippines and 15 in Leyte Gulf.

Enemy vessels sunk were 20 aircraft carriers, two battleships, one cruiser or cruiser, 15 cruisers, 11 cruisers or destroyers and nine destroyers and, in addition, more than 13 transports and 17 large landing vessels. Those damaged included aircraft carriers, 14 battleships, one battleship or cruiser, 13 cruisers, four cruisers or destroyers, five destroyers, 39 transports, two large landing vessels and 19 vessels of unidentified category.

Enemy naval vessels sunk or damaged in the aerial battle in the waters off Taiwan chronologically follow:

On Oct. 12, four aircraft carriers were sunk, while one aircraft carrier and one cruiser or destroyer were damaged.

On Oct. 13, three aircraft carriers, one cruiser or destroyer were sunk, while one aircraft carrier, one cruiser or destroyer and one transport were damaged.

On Oct. 14, three aircraft carriers, two battleships and three cruisers were sunk, while two transports, two cruisers, one cruiser or destroyer and two vessels of unidentified category were damaged.

On Oct. 15, one aircraft carrier was sunk and three aircraft carriers and one cruiser were damaged.

On Oct. 16, one aircraft carrier and one battleship were damaged.

On Oct. 16, two transports were damaged.

Seventeen enemy naval vessels including aircraft carriers, two battleships, three cruisers and one cruiser or destroyer, including six transports, two battleships, four cruisers, one cruiser or destroyer and 13 vessels of unidentified category were sunk.

The results achieved in the naval and aerial battles in the Philippines, chronologically follow:

On Oct. 20, two aircraft carriers were damaged when an enemy task force was attacked in the waters east of the Philippines.

On Oct. 24, one aircraft carrier was sunk and four aircraft carriers and two cruisers were damaged when an enemy task force was subjected to an attack in the waters east of the Philippines, while four transports were damaged by a submarine attack.

On Oct. 25, four aircraft carriers

eriers, three cruisers, and three destroyers were sunk and two aircraft carriers, one battleship, one battleship or destroyer were damaged when our fleet attacked an enemy task force in the waters east of the Philippines, one aircraft carrier and one cruiser sunk and two aircraft carriers and one battleship damaged in an attack on the enemy task force by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, and one aircraft carrier and one destroyer sunk by our submarines.

On Oct. 28, one aircraft carrier was sunk and one damaged in an attack by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

On Oct. 29, one aircraft carrier, one cruiser and two vessels of unidentified category were damaged by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

On Oct. 30, one aircraft carrier was sunk and two aircraft carriers and one battleship damaged by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

On Nov. 1, one cruiser was sunk, one cruiser or destroyer, one battleship or cruiser, one cruiser and one destroyer were damaged by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

On the 2nd, 10 transports, two enemy vessels were sunk, including nine aircraft carriers, five cruisers, one cruiser and more than four transports of unidentified category were damaged, including 14 aircraft carriers, three battleships, four cruisers, one cruiser or destroyer, one battleship or cruiser, one destroyer and two vessels of unidentified category were damaged.

The war results gained by our naval forces in Leyte Gulf chronologically follow:

On Oct. 20, one cruiser and six transports, two cruisers, one destroyer and 17 large landing vessels were damaged, including one cruiser, one destroyer and two vessels of unidentified category were damaged.

On Oct. 27, one transport was sunk and one battleship, one cruiser, one transport and one vessel of unidentified category were damaged by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

On Oct. 28, two transports were damaged.

On Nov. 1, one battleship or cruiser and three battleships were damaged.

Between Nov. 1 and Nov. 2, one transport, one cruiser and three destroyers were sunk.

The total war results obtained by our forces in Leyte Gulf follow:

On Oct. 20, one enemy naval vessel was sunk, including nine transports, seven cruisers, five destroyers, 17 large landing vessels, ten cruisers and one destroyer or cruiser.

Sixty-five enemy naval vessels were damaged, including 14 aircraft carriers, four cruisers or destroyers, two large landing vessels, two aircraft carriers, nine battleships and four vessels of unidentified category.

The grand total shows a figure of 209 naval vessels sunk or damaged, including 141 transports, 17 battleships, the Philippines sector and Leyte Gulf, from Oct. 12 to Nov. 2.

intercourse with the entire world, and contribute thereby to the progress of mankind.

The ideals enunciated in the Joint Declaration which have already may perhaps meet objections or objections in the minds of those people who can only see the light coming from the West and are highly influenced on this account by their political, economic and social background. There can be no doubt, however, about the wholesomeness and validity of the program which is being set forth in the Pacific Charter. It is to be indicated that the forces of greed and selfishness, ignoring the eternal verities, have plunged the world into the most savage conflict it has ever known. But if justice is to be saved, it must be made to grasp, understand and follow the divine principles of right, equality, and justice. The "light" coming from the West, if it is to be, with which the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia offer to redeem a war-torn and ailing world.

I am indeed very happy on this occasion to join in the celebration of this great day for the peoples and nations of Greater East Asia,

and to have been able to pledge, on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, my support and adherence to the principles contained therein and embodied in this great Charter.

I thank you.

Manila . . .

(Continued from page 1)

hot dog, and even "geniuine" rice and viands, including "dangunan," "toyo" and "toyo" rice, corn, comes mostly from slaughtered cats and dogs you were stockings or polo shirts, or textiles still uncut, or books, or newspapers, etc., you can get them from the sidewalk.

The sidewalk industry is omnipresent, and well-nigh omnipotent. It is the hub of the black market. You buy corn, rice, canvas, vegetables, jewelry, or a new pair of "beto-beto" or poker for instance, there is a place for it to buy. The sidewalk industry is omnipresent, and well-nigh omnipotent. It is the hub of the black market. You buy corn, rice, canvas, vegetables, jewelry, or a new pair of "beto-beto" or poker for instance, there is a place for it to buy. The sidewalk industry is omnipresent, and well-nigh omnipotent. It is the hub of the black market. You buy corn, rice, canvas, vegetables, jewelry, or a new pair of "beto-beto" or poker for instance, there is a place for it to buy.