



YEAR I

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1944

No. 5

Outstanding Young Men From All Provinces And Cities Being Selected For Rewards In Scholarship, Cash, Osiat Announces

New Highest Commanders In P. I. Named

Gen. Yamasita, Admiral Okoi Entrusted with Islands' Defense

TOKYO, Nov. 8 (Domei)—General Tomoyuki Yamasita, highest commander of the Japanese army forces in the Philippines, was born in Kofu prefecture on Sikoku island. After graduating from the Military Academy in 1906, General Yamasita completed the prescribed course at the Military Staff College.

The general began his career as a member of the General Staff and later served abroad as a resident officer in Switzerland, Germany and Austria as well as Hungary.

Returning to Japan, General Yamasita served many important posts including such assignments as member of the War Ministry's Military Affairs Bureau, instructor at the Military Academy and commander of the 1st Army. He was then successively appointed director of the War Ministry's Military Affairs Bureau and brigade commander.

General Yamasita took active part in the China Affairs from 1917 to 1939 by serving, for example, as unit commander and Chief of Staff of the Japanese army in Manchuria. He also commanded an army corps in Manchoukou and became Inspector-General of Military Aviation and concurrently of the Army Aviation Headquarters in 1939.

In the following year, 1940, the general went to Germany on a tour of inspection. He then became a member of the Supreme War Council and with the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia was appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese forces in Malaya. In that capacity, General Yamasita conducted a brilliant blitzkrieg down the Malai peninsula which culminated in the defeat of the British forces at Singapore.

He continued to hold an important post. (Continued on page 3)

Day And Night, Red Cross Ready For Any Emergency

Bombs may be falling everywhere. Hundreds may be killed, and the peril of death may be present at any corner, but the Red Cross workers doing first aid service under the Civilian Protection Act are always ready to answer the call, within the city of Manila.

That readiness, that alertness, that quick response, that self-sacrifice as far as the Philippine Red Cross, now thoroughly Filipino in personnel, has been recognized is best exemplified during cases of severe stress, as during bombings, when it is a matter of daily routine among the personnel of the Red Cross, specially the volunteer workers who do not get any pay but give all for the sake of humanity.

Dr. Joaquin Canuto, director of the Red Cross emergency and relief activities, is a veteran in the game, and when he recites the activities the organization, his mind has an encyclopedic sweep. For he

This Rice Story Can Give You, Too, Much Painful Headache

A government hospital was running very short of rice and its authorities were frantic for relief. Even then they were subsisting on the barest nourishment.

SOS signals were sent, rather were taken personally by the hospital head and no answer, no help was forthcoming. In despair, he related his tragic story to a friend and this friend sympathized. He will provide 100 sacks at no more than the government price and would transport it himself to Manila free. What a heavenly blessing!

And all this kind friend asked of him was a pass for that rice to keep it safe from confiscation on the way and for his charitable-fed truck so it could bring the rice and safely go back to its owner. Just that and no more. That seemed a very simple matter for his hospital head and he himself went around to secure the necessary passes. The promise of quick action he received were hearty and forid. But that was one week ago and still there are no passes and the government hospital patients may yet actually go without rice soon, maybe this week, maybe be tomorrow.

Just now this unhappy hospital head says he is nursing a heavy and painful headache.

SISON TELLS GOVERNORS TO KEEP PEACE, ORDER

In his capacity as Chief Delegate of the President and Inspector-General of Martial Law, Minister of Home Affairs Teofilo Sison has sent telegrams to all governors of the various military districts informing them of their duty under the proclamation of martial law to "suppress treason, sedition, disorder and violence, and to cause to be punished all disturbances of public peace and all offenders against the criminal laws."

Minister Sison further advised

draws not only from theory but from the rich fund of accumulated experience in peace and in war.

"We are used to doing the miracle," he philosophized, "but nothing that we had done in peace time can ever approach the magnitude and extent of our activities today. When we rushed to a storm-tossed, earthquake-hit, or plague-ridden region during normal times, we were fully provisioned as to food and medical supplies and we had all the transportation facilities at our disposal. Now, when we are called upon to render aid, we have to look for the means of transport aid, even in the matter of medicines.

This, of course, is wartime, and the even tenor of life has been destroyed located everywhere. Even so, the organizational functions of the Red Cross have not been neglected, and the body is still doing miracles.

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Gov't To Undertake Project With Half-Million Donation

Promotion Of National Spirit And Virtuous Living, Rizal-like, Is Chief Aim Of New KAPARIZ Program

With a view to promoting youth development according to the new standards set by the Republic and to encouraging youthful initiative, ingenuity and endeavor with substantial rewards and scholarships, Minister of Education Camilo Osiat, National Chairman of the KAPARIZ, has proposed and President Laurel has approved a Youth Promotion Program to be financed with the P500,000 donation of Ambassador Syozo Murata.

The recommendation of Minister Osiat just approved provides for a vast national project that aims at the "cultivation of the national spirit and the development of virtuous youth—Filipino, inspired in nationalism and steeped in excellence" along the pattern of Rizal's life. What will probably arouse immediate widespread response, however, is that phase of the program which seeks to organize the youth of the country into a competition for the selection of the outstanding boys and girls in every province or city, each with a reward of P1,000 as well as for the selection of one deserving boy and one deserving girl from each city or province for a four-year

free scholarship in any institution in Manila.

Other phases of this vast youth program is the rewarding of agricultural, handicraft and other vocational activities to be sponsored by the KAPARIZ, with P1,000 available for every province or city and the development of literary, musical and artistic achievements.

Dr. Osiat emphasized in his recommendations that in the awarding of scholarships to the outstanding Kapariz girls and boys, the basis shall not be merely academic, nor the scholarships limited to intellectual pursuits. Any de-

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PATENT OFFICE NOW FULLY ORGANIZED

With the recent approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the rules and regulations, prepared by the Bureau of Commerce and Industries, governing the procedure of securing patents and the enforcement of the provisions of the Patent Law, the new Patent Office under the Bureau of Commerce and Industries is now fully organized and ready to act on the various applications for patents already filed, according to Director Corrello Balmaceda of Commerce and Industries. The applicants are advised to call at the bureau to perfect their applications. The necessary forms for the different types of inventions, mechanisms and improvements will be furnished then.

This is the first time that a Patent Office is established in the Philippines. Many attempts made in the past to enact a patent law failed, but the National Assembly of the Republic of the Philippines, realizing the importance of having a Patent Office to give protection and encouragement to patent inventions, improvements and devices, approved Act No. 51 authorizing the establishment of the office.

Forthwith, the Bureau took steps to establish the new office by securing the services of the necessary personnel, including mechanics, electrical and chemical engineers, to act as examiners of inventions, and patents and designs desired to be patented.

The military governors to instruct all deputy military governors and municipal mayors in their respective jurisdiction to give the widest publicity possible for the full information of the public of the foregoing provision of law, warning the people to refrain from committing any of such criminal acts otherwise they shall be dealt with in accordance with martial law.

RELIEF BODY RECEIVES P7,559 FOR INDIGENTS

Voluntary contributions amounting to P7,559 have already been received by the Special Relief Committee created recently by President Jose P. Laurel. The contributions were received in response to an appeal made by the committee to private citizens for voluntary contributions to be used to help the unfortunate residents of Manila.

The Special Relief Committee is headed by Minister Emilio Tria Tirona of Health, Labor and Public Welfare. It is the same committee appointed by the President to advise him on the disposition of the P2,000,000 recently donated by the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines for relief purposes.

Manila's Wartime Pictures Business Goes To Sidewalks

By VICENTE L. DEL PIERRO

A few months ago, it used to be the "genuine" or the dealers in second-hand clothing and utensils, who were seen in a thronging manner, who cluttered up the sidewalks of certain streets in Manila, specially Tondo and Sta. Cruz. Then the city authorities slapped a ban, and the dealers of these "genuine," now confine themselves to Bambang street, from Acacarraga to the Bambang market. When one lost a pair of pants or a shirt, he would go to one of these missing article being peddled about in Bambang.

Then the dealers of second-hand tools and automobile parts, without consulting anybody but their own good sense, appropriated unto themselves the sidewalks on the south side of Acacarraga, from Juan Luna to Polguera, and the west side of Acacarraga, from Rizal Avenue to Mulawa boulevard.

Laurel Pledges New Faith In GEA Charter

Ideals of 5-Point Joint Declaration Wholesome And Valid, He Declares

In a nationwide radio-cast on the occasion of the first anniversary of the approval of the GEA Charter, President Jose P. Laurel renewed his pledge of faith and support to the historic covenant, declaring that the principles embodied in the Charter are wholesome and valid.

The President's speech follows in full:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: I have been invited to speak this evening on the occasion of the anniversary of the Conference of Greater East Asiatic Nations. I am very glad that I am given this opportunity to talk to you.

My countrymen: One year ago the leaders of the peoples of Greater East Asia, at the invitation of the Imperial Government of Japan, met in Tokyo to discuss multifarious problems common to them which had arisen as a result of the present world conflict. I had the honor to represent the Republic of the Philippines in that conference, and I still retain a vivid recollection of the solemnity of the occasion and the thoughts and ideals therein expressed. As a result of this declaration, the following five-point conference was adopted, and although I believe that you are familiar already with the principles enunciated in that declaration, I think it would be worthwhile everytime we commemorate this reunion that we live, understand, and reflect on their meaning and importance. These principles are:

- "1. The countries of Greater East Asia, through mutual cooperation, will ensure the stability of their region and construct an order of common prosperity and well-being based upon justice.
- "2. The countries of Greater East Asia, through the fraternity of the nations in their region, will cooperate in their common interests." (Continued on page 3)

Manila's Wartime Pictures Business Goes To Sidewalks

On top of the big time dealers in automobiles, trucks and parts, installed themselves on both sides of Soler street, from Rizal Avenue to Evangelista, and the locksmiths and key dealers encamped themselves at the alley of the State Theater, between Rizal Avenue and Estero Cegado.

These three were the foremost of the dealers of the industry, if such it may be called, that is now city-wide.

This sidewalk industry is most strikingly noticeable in the case of Acacarraga, the whole length of Rizal Avenue, the whole length of Rosario, and to a lesser extent in almost all the streets of Manila.

If you are hungry, there is "tinapay," roasted coconuts, all sorts of cakes, cookies, candies, guavas, chichos, lanzones, cocones, etc. (Continued on page 3)

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 to the capitals 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 capitals. 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 family connections here, 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 the government through 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 for 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 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 political meddling and pick-pocketing 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—these few days of political history will be recalled by ourselves and the 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 events and characters in Japanese history. He seemed interested in us. 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 Shinbun-sha. He was a man of great character, a forgotten records about the part that Japan had played in our revolutionary struggles in the past.

The late Mr. Matsuo also 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 *cokochama* was once, Aguinaldo's only refuge to Japan, and his lifelong 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.

The late Mr. Matsuo and his many more blessings which were showered upon us, all fruits of his vision, initiative and energy during his stay with us in the Philippines. Matsuo's name will be remembered long in this country. His generation will be remembered with loving care while future generations will read it with affection and gratitude.

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 Laog 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 that of Attorney Agripino P. Santos as Mayor of Laog. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

The 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 by other means. The aim 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 Filipinos are against any form of domination, political or economic, by any foreign power.

The aim is for one another's sovereignty and independence, and the development of the potential and inherent faculties of each member. The movement of Asiatic nations inaugurated at the conference of Greater East Asia, held in 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 of action is 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 the Philippines, and the naval and air forces of Leyte Gulf, 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 and one cruiser or destroyer were damaged.

On Oct. 14, three aircraft carriers, two battleships and three cruisers were sunk, while 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. 17, two transports were damaged by the Nippon force follow:

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

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 car-

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 East 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 of action in the Pacific Charter. It is to be indicated that the forces of greed and ambition, 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 "Jingoism" in the Pacific Charter, as it were, with which the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia offer to redeem a war-torn and embroiled 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,

riers, three cruisers, and three destroyers were sunk and two aircraft carriers, one battleship, one battleship or cruiser, one cruiser and one 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 battleship, one battleship or cruiser, one cruiser and one destroyer were damaged by the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps.

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

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

Seventeen enemy naval vessels sunk, including nine transports, seven cruisers, five destroyers, 17 large landing vessels, ten cruisers or destroyers, one battleship or cruiser. Sixty-five enemy naval vessels were damaged, including 11 battleships, four cruisers, five 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, 16 of the Philippines sector and Leyte Gulf, from Oct. 12 to Nov. 2.

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 "pork." The food 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 sidewalks.

The sidewalk industry is omnipresent, and well-nigh omnipotent. It is the hub of the black market. Still, you can get a substitute, everybody tolerates it.