

The Republic

Philippine News
Philippine National
Philippine Television Co.

Anglo-American
Management and Editorial
Editorial Section
Editorial Department

Editorial

OUR AIMS; OUR DUTY

With the sole desire of acquainting our people with present day realities, a small group of Filipino private citizens decided to publish this modest weekly, *The Republic*, so that we Filipinos may know the facts of the situation, and may be accordingly guided in all our actions as citizens of the Philippine Republic and as loyal sons of our common and only Motherland—the Philippines.

We believe it is the basic, fundamental duty of every good Filipino to defend and uphold the dignity and sovereignty of our own Government. Any action, attitude or mental disposition short of this prime patriotic duty is plain disloyalty and treason to our people, as a whole, and to the Filipinos, as individuals.

We maintain that our love of country should not deprive us, as citizens of this Republic, of our fundamental right to criticize those measures and acts of the Government that we honestly believe are inimical to the best interests of our people. Presumably because we love our country above everything, we should not tolerate any act of commission or omission that directly or indirectly jeopardizes or may impair our common interests and ideals to maintain a government "of, by, and for the Filipinos, alone and exclusively."

We hold that President Laurel is the highest legally constituted leader of the Filipino nation. As such, he should be completely respected, obeyed and loved by our people. He is the personal symbol of our national sovereignty and dignity as a people, and it is our duty to support him and to help him to the utmost of our capabilities, so that as the living symbol and the head of our Government and our people he may accomplish his lofty and patriotic aims to which he has consecrated his all.

Happily for us, Divine Providence has never abandoned our people in the supreme critical hours of our history: Rizal and Del Pilar, with their sterling character, keen vision and deep insight guided us towards our destiny during the dark days of our first concerted efforts to erect the first pillars of our nationality. Bonifacio, Mabini and Aguinaldo, when the time for action and strife was imminent, became our men of destiny and guided our people towards the establishment of our First Republic. And now in these days of tremendous travails and decisive test of our manhood and our national Providence—*“...to the hour—Jose P. Laurel...”*—the eminence, patriotic, unselfish, heroic and virtuous qualities of the leader to follow, the model to imitate in the midst of perhaps, the most chaotic and disintegrated condition of our whole political, economic and social fabric.

We maintain, finally, that in the course of our history, our three supreme achievements are marked by the following epochs: first, the period of clarification and delineation of Filipino nationality, which has produced Rizal, philosopher, novelist and poet, who sang the virtues of our fatherland; second, that featured by an active organization of our manpower, producing Bonifacio, revolutionary leader and hero of the masses; and third, that of affirmation of our nationality and our duty to do our utmost to survive the present supreme test, giving us Laurel, jurist, statesman, symbol and personification of present-day Filipinos.

The Republic on this, its initial day of existence, pays its homage to our people, whose supreme interests and ideals will be its main guide, and to our national leader, President Laurel, as the bright light that guides all of us towards our goal in these days of crucial times, the survival of our people and the consolidation of this, the Second Philippine Republic, established in the midst of the most tempestuous and trying epoch in our history.

Laurel Administration...

(Continued from page 1)

ing of officers and soldiers proceeded on apace since. An appropriation of P30,000,000 was made available for a program of pacification. Discipline in the Constabulary force was increased with the creation of summary courts.

In connection with the promotion of peace, the government proclaimed general amnesty for all political offenders and insubordinate elements throughout the island. In January, 1944, more than 100,000 guerrillas received the benefit of this proclamation. The government also proclaimed a general peace of 10 days, during which no unauthorized firearms and ammunition with authorities in the provinces and municipalities without penalty of law.

The Order of Tirad Pass was created by the government to give special awards to officers and men who lost or risked their lives in the performance of duty to protect the Republic in keeping with the proud traditions set by General Gregorio H. del Pilar in 1898. Fifteen men of the Constabulary received this decoration along with the posthumous award given to

General Del Pilar through his surviving sister.

Education and Culture

The government paid especial attention to the proper reorientation of the people to the changed and changing conditions under the emergency and the New Order that is being evolved as a direct consequence of the Greater East Asia War.

The basic theme in the reorientation of the people is known as philosophy that the welfare of the community transends that of the individual and in all cases the individual should be willing even to sacrifice his personal interest in the promotion of the common good.

The new education was committed to the primacy of Filipino culture and to the need to ignore the beneficial and positive contributions of other nations and races.

To end this, the policy of en-

couraging native literature and the arts was heavily stressed. All endeavor that had to do with the enlightenment of the people, starting from the schools. All teachers were required to go through a process of cultural re-

newal to readjust their ideals and objectives in accordance with the requirements of the new situation. They were required to secure certificates for the proper practice of their profession and to meet certain conditions set by the government. The teaching of Philippine history was restricted to teachers who are Filipinos citizens.

The efforts of the ideal Filipino citizen was drawn from the character and achievements of Jose Rizal and the rest of the Filipino heroes figures in the life of the nation strengthen the nation. The public school system covering elementary education was reorganized to conform to a lofty conception as the KAPARIZ.

The goals of the KAPARIZ were organized to the type of citizenship in the image of Rizal and other Philippine heroes. Part of the educational program of reorganization of the people for the New Order was the creation of the Bureau of Oriental Culture which was responsible for improving the people's moral and increasing appreciation of native culture along with the common cultural heritage of the East. This bureau is charged with the responsibility of conducting systematic research in Filippino and Oriental cultures with a view to enabling the people to share their wealth in common.

In preparation, a committee was created to draft a Filippino Civic Code which would be the distillation of the people's wisdom as inherited from previous generations and would be as specific a code of living for the citizens of the Republic. Created to take care of the dissemination of information on the current affairs of the Republic was the Board of Information. This Board was also to control, direct, supervise and coordinate all government agencies of public enlightenment in accordance with the new orientation.

The Improvement of the Race

The watchword of the Republic in the face of stupendous difficulties created by the war was the maintenance and improvement of the health of the people. The Bureau of Health was constituted to regulate the distribution of medicines to the interest mainly of the victims of the war, whether

widows and indigents. Much later, to render this service more steady and permanent, the Veterans' Bureau was created. Home to take care of the disabled veterans were or-

ganized.

Home Workers'...

(Continued from page 1)

Hundreds of unemployed women seeking gainful occupations flocked to the first unit, until today the association counts with nine units. Most of them units is specially engaged in the manufacture of certain footstools, comodites and household articles for the local market.

In the association, recently only a nominal compensation of five pesos to 20 pesos a day. Today the workers of the association receive to 10 pesos.

The enthusiasm with which the company has received the products of the association has enabled the association to grant bonuses and dividends to its members and workers every three months.

For the whole year of 1943, gross sales of the association amounted to P19,100,85. Between then and now, however, the association's manufactures have gained considerable success. In the first quarter of the current year, gross sales amounted to at least P30,000. A slight increase in sales was registered in the second quarter, while in the third quarter, cross sales soared to four times the rate of the first quarter, or a total of P331,261.16. Progress is being made along the sales. Thus, the association was able to grant dividends and bonuses again on October 5.

More important than the matter of gross sales and profits, however, is the fact that the association has hundred of thousands of persons giving their time and work.

In the words of the association president, the Home Workers' Association has saved hundreds of families from the separation of pursuing other callings in life less dignified, less respectable and possibly more taxing to the health,

normal life and endeavor in their own communities. Special attention was given to the organization of health centers to look after the needs of the general population in urban centers especially, the government organized community kitchens in coordination with private initiative to provide food to the poor upon the arrival of better times. The bulk of the bed space in the Philippine General Hospital and other government hospitals was devoted to patients as a means of alleviating the burden of medication for those least able to bear it.

The government also directed the Bureau of Research and Development to encourage scientists and encouraged them to devote their time to research in order to seek practical solutions to the urgent problems of health and nutrition. The Council of Scientific Research was organized and this was duly assigned to make a special study of these problems. Research results recommended a diet of diet of people through new substances as well as to provide medicines to take the place of imported medicines no longer available. Aids made available to the public through the Institute of Hygiene and the Board on Nutritional Research.

Foreign Relations

Simultaneously with the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, there was concluded a Pact of Alliance between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America whereby the Philippines to complete collaboration with the leader-nation along with the other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in an all-out effort to win the Greater East Asia War.

Shortly afterwards, President Laurel, accompanied by Minister Recto and Minister Paredes, attended the signing ceremony in Tokyo at which was signed the five-point joint declaration constituting the Greater East Asia Charter of Liberty.

The Philippines played host on separate occasions to Adipadi Ba Maw of Burma and Netahai Subhas Chandra Bose of Adash Hind. In both instances expressions were made of the close relationship that existed between the Philippines and Burma, and between the Philippines and liberated India.

100,000 was given to the Republic as a token of India's intimate sympathy for the success of the Republic. In the same month, President Laurel presented the Indian National Army fighting in Burma with 2,000 mosquito nets as evidence of the Republic's good wishes for the success of the Indian National Army in the mother land.

In April, 1944, Speaker Aquino and Envoy plenipotentiary and traditional headed a delegation to Japan. His mission proceeded to Manchoukuo and was greatly impressed by the great cultural and material progress achieved by that state. The mission brought home a deep impression of the preparedness of the Japanese Empire and the readiness of all its subjects to prosecute the war to a successful end.

On July, 1944, a Burmese study mission headed by Dr. Ba Han Minn to go to the Republic of the Philippines and its efforts to meet the problems and contingencies of the emergency. The mission was the guest of the public and during its stay every month was offered to it to carry out its fact-finding mission.

The Imperial Japanese Army in Tokyo of this year turned over to the Republic of the Philippines and management of 15 corporations by the Army during the occupation of the Philippines. This was in line with the Japanese policy of helping the Republic to rise as far as existing conditions permit.

In line with the plans to facilitate the agricultural development of the Philippines, the Philippine Agriculture Survey Commission to Taiwan was created to make a close study of the progress made in Taiwan as regards of agriculture and its initiation and to seek appropriate application of the results of the studies in the Philippines.

One notable defect in Philippine legislation inherited from previous regimes was the fact that Phillips were not very much concerned with the shortest possible time of effecting the changes in the customs, traditions and idiosyncrasies of the Filipino people.

Laurel Speech...

(Continued from page 1)

of Japan; His Excellency, the Highest Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines; His Excellency, High Commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Philippines, and their respective staffs, will take their respective seats at the grand stand. And as the arrival of these officials is announced, the public will rise.)

PROGRAM OF THE CEREMONIES AT THE GRANDSTAND

9:30 a. m.

Laurel March—By the Constabulary Band.

9:35 a. m. Salute by the Constabulary Band.

9:35 a. m. Address by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the Annexation Committee, the Members of the Cabinet, and the Chairman of the Council of State and the Military Governor of Manila.

9:40 a. m. Invocation by the Most Reverend Cesar Ma. Guerrero, Auxiliary Bishop of Manila.

9:40 a. m. Salute to the Flag.

9:45 a. m. One minute meditation and silent prayer for the heroes and martyrs of Philippine freedom and for the success of the Republic of the Philippines.

9:45 a. m. Presentation of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, by the Chairman of the Anniversary Committee, Honorable Teofilo Sison, Minister of State for Home Affairs.

9:45 a. m. Address by His Excellency, Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic.

10:15 a. m. His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and other Officials and guests will leave the grandstand.

(The guests in the grandstand will rise and the public will remain seated until His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and other Officials and Guests shall have left.)

demands of the times as well as to the customs and character of the people.

The President took a definite move to have our laws revised in order to effect the necessary changes in the laws and in accordance with the changes in our people. The Code Committee entrusted with this delicate task received definite instructions to make a thorough study of the existing laws and to propose such changes as should govern their work and topology with respect to the new Civil Code which is to be divided into five parts, namely General Principles, Property, Successions, Family Relations, Contract.

As a general rule the Code must keep pace with the advance of the times and the needs of the persons and family relations, the family idea is to achieve solidification and integration of family life, preserving the paternal authority of the husband and keeping the family life as an essential part of the formation of the Filipino nation.

As to Property, greater recognition is to be accorded to the pre-eminence of collective interests more than the rights incidental to ownership, subordinating individual rights to the collective rights of the nation even to the extent of deprivation of property without compensation if and when necessary to serve a far greater interest of the community.

As to Obligations and Contracts, the tendency should be greater recognition and respect of the human personality rather than of the freedom of each.

With these fundamental principles laid down remains the completion of the Civil Code in the shortest possible time, making the customs, traditions and idiosyncrasies of the Filipino people.

