

LAUREL ADMINISTRATION A SUCCESS

Food Drive Progressing, Silayan Says

Provinces Cover Respective Quotas For Principal Staples

The result of the current food production campaign which was inaugurated on the birthday of President Jose P. Laurel last March 9 has exceeded all expectations, according to Hilarion S. Silayan, General Manager of the National Food Production Campaign Office who reported that all provinces exceeded their quota with respect to rice, corn, camote and cassava.

"No government program of such a vast scale," Mr. Silayan said, "has ever been launched under the most adverse conditions, but in spite of difficulties the results so far have been beyond expectations."

Mr. Silayan's report reads in part as follows:

"The 1944 Food Production Campaign is an organized effort to place under cultivation to rice

requirements for each province and municipality; and to plant all vacant home lots to vegetables. It also encourages planting of all other food crops, such as beans, root crops, vegetables, and fruits.

"In order that these activities may be well organized and efficiently executed to attain the desired objectives, the following program has been adopted for each province:

"1. Intensification of planting in irrigated areas through companion-cropping, second-cropping, and crop rotation and use of proper varieties.

"2. Intensification of the campaign for the planting of corn and root crops, particularly in idle farm lands.

"3. Extension of planting on new areas.

"4. Procurement, production, and distribution of plant-materials for the farmers.

"5. Using of home gardens and town vacant lots for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit trees.

"6. The application of compulsory labor service to foster food production.

"7. Enlisting the cooperation of local officials, schools, religious institutions, and civic organizations to cooperate in planting food crops.

"The farmers of the Philippines are, as a general rule, engaged

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Navy Official Donates Flour

The Director of Religious Affairs has recently received five sacks of wheat flour which were donated by the Office of the Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in the Philippines for the use of Catholic churches in Manila. In acknowledging receipt of the donation, Engracio Fabre, director of Religious Affairs, expressed gratitude and appreciation for the timely donation which will help the Catholics in continuing their religious practices when wheat flour is not available in the market.



His Excellency, President Jose P. Laurel, who has guided the Republic through a fruitful first year.

Laurel Speech Main Feature of Anniversary Program Today

Despite the emergency, thousands of people are expected to jam the grounds in front of the Legislative Building this morning to witness the celebration commemorating the first anniversary of the establishment of the Republic.

With President Jose P. Laurel as the only speaker of the day, the program prepared by the anniversary committee of which Teofilo Sison, Minister of Home Affairs, is the Chairman, will be held in front of the Legislative Building, the same spot where a year ago Philippine Independence was proclaimed. The program starts at 9:30 o'clock this morning with high officials of the Republic and ranking officers of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy attending.

The celebration opened last night with a radio program featuring the speech of Arsenio N. Luz, Chairman of the Board of Information, wherein he stressed the significance of the establishment of the Republic.

At 6:30 o'clock tonight Claro M. Recto, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will speak over the radio, closing the two-day celebration.

The program of the ceremonies this morning is as follows:

7:30 a. m.

Public Mass.

AT THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING 8:30 a. m.

Assemblage of the Public before the Legislative Building.

9:00 a. m.

The Speaker of the National Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Members of the Cabinet, the Chairman of the Council of State and the Military Governor of Manila will assemble at the office of the Speaker, passing through the rear entrance.

9:25 a. m.

Members of the National Assembly, other officials and distinguished guests will occupy their respective places at the grandstand.

9:10 a. m.

His Excellency, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan; His Excellency, the Highest Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines; His Excellency, the Highest Commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Philippines, and their respective staffs, will arrive for the anniversary ceremonies and will proceed to the office of the Speaker through the front entrance.

9:20 a. m.

The President of the Republic of the Philippines, accompanied by the Chairman of the Anniversary Committee, will leave Malacanang Palace at 9:15 a. m. for the anniversary ceremonies preceded by escort and will arrive at the office of the Speaker at 9:20 a. m. passing through the front entrance.

9:25 a. m.

His Excellency, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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Orientation of People to Meet War Situation Effected Through President's Efforts

Filipinos Equal to Drastic Revision of Outlook and Modes of Living—First Year Accomplishments Reviewed

Complete orientation of the people and the thorough re-adjustment of the nation's political, economic, judicial and cultural institutions in response to the exigencies of the war and the establishment of a New Order marked the administration of President Jose P. Laurel in the first year of the Republic.

By reason of the emergency needs of the time, the people faced most courageously a drastic revision of their outlook and modes of living which otherwise would require generations of change under more normal conditions. Under the inspiration and guidance of President Laurel, the people have galvanized themselves for concentrated and united effort for survival within the limitations imposed by the Greater East Asia war.

Signal achievements of the administration include the mobilization of Filipino scientists for intensive research to solve the problem of substitutes in medicine and food, the reorganization of the judicial system and its extension towards social justice, the reorganization of the land and the amelioration of social conditions among the masses and the thorough overhauling of the machinery of justice and the revision of laws in accordance with the customs and traditions of the people.

Food Production

Main concern of the Republic during the first year of its existence was the achievement of economic self-sufficiency especially in the matter of food. Tremendous obstructions incident to the war had to be faced and overcome. The National Food Production Office was created to take charge of the nation-wide food production campaign. A call was issued to agencies and elements, both government and private, to coordinate their efforts to increase the food supply.

The government decreed the recruitment of all able-bodied persons for emergency service in food production. The Philippine National Bank was authorized to grant loans to finance food production through its branches, agencies and sub-agencies throughout the country.

An Economic Planning Board, along with the Cabinet, concentrated its attention on the problem of production and procurement of rice and other prime necessities. The Bigasang-Bayan was organized to control the procurement and distribution of rice and other cereals. One hundred sixty-four Consumers'

Cooperatives were created in Manila to allow private initiative to supplement the Biba's buying facilities. Idle areas, both government and private, were ordered planted to rice and related substitutes totalling 509,036 hectares as of August, 1944. The NADISCO (National Distribution Corporation) was created to insure the equitable distribution of available prime necessities through the people's cooperatives and neighborhood associations.

The People's Security

With the program of national construction and rehabilitation undertaken by the Republic from its inauguration, the problem of peace and order constituted a basic concern of the government during this first year. Accordingly, the government reorganized and strengthened the Constabulary force as its main arm for the preservation of the people's security. The force was increased to 40,000 officers and men and the recruitment and train-

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Home Workers' Association Distributes Dividends, Bonuses

Dividends and bonuses in cash and commodity were distributed last October 5 to members of the Home Workers' Association, an organization of some 200 women engaged in food preservation and the manufacture of commodities and household articles under the direction of experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Dividends distributed amounted to P57,268.66, while bonuses in cash amounted to P26,080. Sugar worth P17,500 was also given to members of the association.

The Home Workers' Association started from modest beginnings in 1942, upon the suggestion of the then Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael Alunan and Assistant Commissioner Jose G. Sanvictores, who were prompted by the desire to alleviate the condition of stranded girl students and unemployed teachers. The first unit, which became the nucleus of the present association, was organized in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

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