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HQS 6TH MILITARY DISTRICT  
INTELLIGENCE REPORTS  
PERIODIC  
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(57)

25 March 1944

April 21, 1944

NOTE: The facts in this report are generally accurate. Conclusions + opinions must be treated with caution because the officer rendering this report does NOT know everything.

~~SECRET~~

Macario Peralta, Jr.  
Colonel, Inf., P. A.  
District Commander

3/9. 1

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DOD Directive No. 5200.8  
27 Sept 1958

~~SECRET~~

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FOREWORD

On paper, it appears that Japan has been quite successful in establishing a puppet, "independent" PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC. PHILIPPINES suddenly woke up on the morning of October 14th last and found themselves inaugurating the birth of a "new nation". On the sidelines, the IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES, much-touted "LIBERATORS" of East Asia, watched the auspicious and pompous proceedings with interest, their tongues under their cheeks. Apparently, the PHILIPPINES has become a worthy collaborator in the CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE. So far, Japan has kept her word.

This is a far cry from that sad day of December 8, 1941, when Japan realized that she was provoked by America, sent wave after wave of her warbirds to the Philippines where they were to dump their lethal cargoes. This sounds like a fairy tale when we happen to recollect the blood that was spilled in the mucky fields of BATAAN and CORREGIDOR. But Japan immediately apologized. She did not come here for conquest. She is our "FRIEND", engaged in a "SACRED WAR" for the liberation of East Asia. Co-Prosperity is the other name she gave it.

For Japan, the war in the Philippines was "over", even before Corregidor fell, organized the EXECUTIVE COMMISSION under the watchful eyes of the Japanese Military Administration. Unexpectedly, not long afterwards Premier General Hideki Tojo, first in Japan and then in Manila, pledged to give the Philippines the "honor of independence". Conditions: (1) She proves herself a worthy member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere; (2) Peace all over the land. Promised for the end of 1943, it was advanced to October.

Complying, a Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence was created, which drafted a constitution for the Philippine Republic. Then a "lame duck" convention made up of KALIBAPI members ratified the same, elected Jose P. Laurel first President, just a few months after an assassin's gun missed him at the Wack Wack Golf and Country Club.

The saddest chapter however, in the history of "independent" Philippines, is the nation-wide purge before the freedom grant. Thousands were killed in the Japanese campaign for peace. For while the invaders were busy building their own puppet Government, the "guerrillas" had their own in the mountain tops, refused to believe Japan's gesture of friendship and co-prosperity. This is the reason for the so-called "campaign for pacification". Even when Manila and other occupied places were in festive mood on Independence Day, the blood-thirsty Japanese soldiers continued on a killing orgy. Men, women and children were brutally massacred. The whole world already knows the extent of the atrocities committed by the Japanese in the Philippines.

What transpired since the Philippines was granted her "independence" up to the present, is the subject of the present report. Meanwhile, it is safe to say that the majority of the Philippines has not broken faith with AMERICA yet. To most of them, the Philippine Republic is just a glorified farce. They expect a "curtain fall" on it when AMERICA comes back to RESUME them. And they know that it will be SOON!

DOD Directive No. 5200.2  
27 Sept 1958

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PHILIPPINE  
GOVERNMENT  
STREAMLINED

President Jose Laurel on January 5, 1944 streamlined the government of the Republic of the Philippines thru an executive order, increased the number of ministries from seven to nine, revamped the bureaus, agencies and offices of the administration under each ministry. Features of the reorganization include: (1) Creation of the Ministry of Economic Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior has been changed into the Ministry of Home Affairs and the department of education under the former Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare has been made into one Ministry. All these three departments have been placed under the direct charge of the President; (2) The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been reconstituted into the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and placed under the same cabinet member, Minister Rafael Alunan; (3) The Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare has been renamed Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare and has been placed under a new appointee, Minister Emiliano Tria Tirona, until recently a member of the National Assembly and then Director of Labor. Another new man, Dr. Ramon Macasat, well-known medical practitioner, was named Vice Minister of this Ministry; (4) All heads and high officials of all other Ministries were carried over to the new cabinet; (5) Officials and employees whose positions have been abolished or who may be separated due to the reorganization will be entitled to retirement on the basis of actual salary and under conditions fixed by law. They will not lose their civil service eligibility for a period of ten years from the date of separation from the service. (MANILA TRIBUNE, Jan. 6, 1944).

MINISTERS  
APPOINTED

Interestingly, the President of the Philippine Republic now holds three portfolios: (1) Home Affairs; (2) Education; and (3) Economic Affairs. The post of Vice Minister of Economic Affairs has not been filled yet. The President's new Cabinet is composed of the following:  
Clare K. Recto, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs  
Antonio de las Alas, Minister of State for Finance  
Teofilo Sison, Minister of State for Justice  
Rafael Alunan, Minister of State for Agriculture and Natural Resources  
Quintin Paredes, Minister of State for Public Works and Communications  
Emiliano Tria Tirona, Minister of State for Health, Labor and Public Welfare  
The following Vice Ministers were also appointed:  
Emilio Abelle, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Pio Pedrosa, Vice Minister of Finance and Director of the Budget and Accounts  
Arsenio Benifacio and Major General Guillermo B. Francisco, Vice Ministers of Home Affairs  
Guillermo Gomez, Vice Minister of Finance  
Alejo Labrador, Vice Minister of Justice  
Dr. Gregorio San Agustin, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Dr. Gabriel Mañalac, Vice Minister of Education  
Sergio Bayan, Vice Minister of Public Works and Communi-  
cations

Dr. Ramon Macasaet, Vice Minister of Health, Labor and  
Public Welfare

Each Ministry shall be under the direct control and supervision of the corresponding Ministry of State. In addition to the nine Ministries, there shall be an Office of the President under the direct control of an Executive Secretary who has the rank of a Minister of State. Appointed to this important post was ex-assemblyman Pedro Sabido. Each Ministry shall, subject to the supervision and control of the President, and under the executive authority of the Minister concerned, be responsible for the proper and effective performance of the functions and activities of the government falling within its jurisdiction as defined by law.

Appointed by Malacañan last Feb. 5 were Paulino Gullas and Paulino Santos as Commissioners for the Visayas and Mindanao respectively with the same rank and salaries as those of a Vice Minister of State. Both shall exercise general supervision and administrative control over governments of the provinces, cities and towns in their respective areas representing in such capacity the insular government. The power of executive supervision and administrative control of the various Ministers over the functions, activities and personnel of the bureaus and offices falling under their respective jurisdictions shall be exercised in Visayas and Mindanao by said Commissioners also charged with the express duty of directing the food production campaign and the pacification drive in their respective areas.

LUZ, CHAIRMAN  
OF BOARD OF  
INFORMATION

Malacañan announced last Jan. 25 the appointment of Arsenio Luz as spokesman and chairman of the Board of Information with the rank and emoluments of a Minister of State by Pres. Laurel.

Vicente J. GUXMAN was appointed Executive Officer with the rank and salary of a bureau director and Juan Collas, Rige Ed. Regalado, Filemon Peblador, Esteban Nedruda and Federico Mangahas members with the rank and salary of an assistant bureau director. Auditor General Manuel Agregado and Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil were given the rank and emolument of a Vice Minister last Feb. 4 by Pres. Laurel.

In reorganizing the government, the President exercised the powers granted him by the National Assembly to create new offices, abolish existing ones or transfer them from Ministry to another. In the revamp, the cabinet members carried over were Minister for Foreign Affairs Recto, Minister of Finance De las Alas, Minister of Justice Sison, Minister of Agriculture Alunan and Minister of Public Works and Communications Paredes. All officials and employees whose posts on the date of effectivity of the Executive Order (Jan. 1, 1944) have not been abolished will have the preference in nominations for vacancies created by the reorganization.

The Office of the President shall have executive supervision over the Executive Bureau, the General Auditing Office, the Bureau of Civil Service including the Board of Examiners, the Bureau of Infor-

mation and the Bureau of Printing. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall have executive supervisions over the Bureau of General Affairs, the Bureau of Political Affairs, the Bureau of Economics Affairs, the Bureau of International Trade Relations, the Press and International Cultural Relations Bureau, and the Embassies, Legations and Consulates of the Republic of the Philippines in foreign countries. Appointed members of the Economics Affairs Office last February were Rafael Dinglasan, Dr. Leon Ma. Gonzales, Dr. Jose Celeste and Conrado Sevilla.

Placed under the executive supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs are the provinces, municipalities, chartered cities and other political subdivisions, the Philippine Constabulary, the Bureau of Religious Affairs and the Board of Review. The Ministry of Finance shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of the Budget and Accounts, the Bureau of Customs and Internal Revenue, the Bureau of the Treasury, the Bureau of Credits and Investments, the Public Employees Life Insurance Bureau and the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Bureau. The Ministry of Justice exercises executive supervision over the Code Committee, the Court of Appeals, the Courts of First Instance, the Bureau of Public Prosecution, the Bureau of Prisons, the Bureau of Property Registration, the Offices of the Provincial and City Sheriffs, the Municipal Courts and the Justice of the Peace Courts.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Bureau of Lands, the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Fisheries, the Bureau of Science and the Bureau of Mines. The Ministry of Education shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Public Instruction, the University of the Philippines, the Bureau of Private Education, the Bureau of Physical Education, the National Library, the Institute of National Language and the Bureau of Oriental Culture. The Ministry of Public Works and Communications shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Public Works, the Bureau of Communications, the Bureau of Public Services, the Weather, Geodetic and Hydrographic Bureau and the Metropolitan Waterworks Bureau. The Ministry of Economic Affairs shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Commerce and Industries, the Food Administration, the Bureau of Census and Statistics and the various government-owned or controlled corporations and also over purchases of equipment and supplies for the various offices, officials and branches of the government and other persons entitled to make purchases thru the government. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Public Welfare shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Public Welfare and the Philippine General Hospital.

PEOPLE'S REACTION  
TO REORGANIZATION

Revamp of the government threw many employees out of work and resulted in dissatisfaction among men who suddenly woke up to find themselves jobless. The situation was painful enough during peacetime and more so during wartime. Commenting on the Presidential order revamping the government, the MANILA TRIBUNE, a Japanese owned publication apologized editorially on Jan. 4, 1944: "While we are not opposed to readjustments and streamlining for effective



operation and execution, we are duty-bound to warn against a top-heavy bureaucracy which, far from simplifying the solution of the many problems now in the hands of the government, may complicate them through too much organization and red tape."

STATE COUNCIL  
PLANNING BOARD

Previously, President Laurel four days after his colorful induction into office as head of the so-called independent Republic of the Philippines, announced the creation of the Council of State and a National Planning Board. The President on Oct. 16, 1943, named the following to the State Council: Ramon Avanceña, chairman; Basilio Aguinaldo, Miguel Unson, Rafael Corpuz, Pedro Aunario and Ramon J. Fernandez, members. On Jan. 3, 1944, Malacañan announced the appointment of Jese Faez, former manager of the Manila Railroad Co. and until recently manager of the Philippine Red Cross, as additional member of the Council of State. Still to be appointed are thirteen more members. National Planning Board members are Rafael Alunan, chairman; Manuel A. Roxas, Jese Yulo, Antonio de las Alas, Quintin Paredes, Miguel Unson, Rafael Corpuz, Gregorio Anonas, Pedro Sabido, Vicente Carasena, Vicente Madrigal, Elpidio Quirino, Jese Faez, Jese G. Sanvictores, members. Immediately, the President explained the functions of each entity, pointed out that the Council of State will be an advisory body to the Chief Executive on affairs of state and national policy. The President added that it is true that the Chief Executive counts with the opinion and assistance of the Ministers of State but the creation of the Council of State was deemed necessary as a valuable additional auxiliary body so that in cases of doubts on matters of public interest it may be resorted to for advice and thus serve the supreme and primary interests of the nation. The National Planning Board was constituted by virtue of Executive Order No. 1. Duties of the Board, according to the Presidential Order are (1) to make a survey and study of the economic resources of the country and the measures that should be taken for the proper development, exploitation and utilization of such resources with a view to the proper reconstruction of the national economy to insure the self-sufficiency of the nation and to provide the government with the fiscal resources needed for its support; and (2) to make recommendations to the President in regard to important national policies and their coordination and adjustment and to study such plans or projects as may be proposed by the different Ministries and make recommendations thereon based on a thorough study of such plans or projects to the end that a proper coordination of the activities of the different Ministries may be effected. The Board is authorized, the same announcement said, to call upon any Ministry, Bureau, instrumentality or agency of the government for such information and assistance as it may deem necessary and to conduct public hearings. The Board shall meet at the call of the chairman and shall submit its reports and recommendations to the President.

"ELECTED"  
TO ASSEMBLY

At an "election" held in the enemy-occupied provinces on Sept. 20, 1943, the MANILA TRIBUNE in its issue of Sept. 22 announced the following as "definitely elected": ABRA - Quintin Paredes, Jr., J. Brillantes; ANTIQUE - A. Villavert, T. Pernieri; BACOLOD CITY - F. Zulueta, A. Yulo; BAGO CITY - F. Aquino, N. Valderrosa; BATAAN - J. Linao, S. Salanga; BOHOL - V. Bullecer, A. Hontañosa; CAGAYAN - M. Arranz, N. Carag; CAMARINES



**COMMITTEE ON CITIES**

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Guinto, L.     | chairman |
| Dixon, T.      | member   |
| Poblete, R.    | "        |
| Oboza, A.      | "        |
| Zamora, J.     | "        |
| Valderrosa, M. | "        |
| Ybiermas, V.   | "        |
| Alvarez, A.    | "        |
| Piang, M.      | "        |

**COMMITTEE ON LABOR**

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Gustilo, V.    | chairman |
| Tirona, E.     | "        |
| Morato, T.     | "        |
| Aquino, B. de  | "        |
| Aguirre, R.    | "        |
| Villaverdt, A. | "        |
| Quirino, D.    | "        |
| Molina, J.     | "        |
| Zenarosa, T.   | "        |

**COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY**  
Morato, T. Chairman

|                |        |              |        |
|----------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| Amilbanges, O. | member | Leuterio, R. | member |
| Abadiez, R.    | "      | Malvar, M.   | "      |
| Artadi, J.     | "      | Quirino, D.  | "      |
| Zerrilla, M.   | "      | Aquino, F.   | "      |

**ASSEMBLY  
RUSHES WORK**

Determined to rush legislation to enable the government to solve as early as possible the many problems arising from the present emergency, Speaker Benigno Aquino during a session of the National Assembly on Nov. 26, 1943 urged the various committees of the law-making body to act as soon as possible on the bills referred to them. The Assembly met on that day in regular session following the inaugural ceremonies on the day previous. Given first reading in the said session were 41 bills embracing a wide variety of subjects. More important of the bills read were the following: (1) An act appropriating the sum of P4,000,000 for relief of the victims of typhoon, hunger and any other public calamity or emergency; (2) An act appropriating the sum of P5,000,000 for the payment in full of the unpaid salaries due the Philippine soldiers and officers of the former United States Army Forces in the Far East up to May 7, 1942, empowering the President of the Republic of the Philippines to prescribe rules and regulations for payment of the same and for other purposes; (3) An act dissolving the National Rice and Corn Corporation creating at the same time a public corporation to take its place, defining its powers and duties and appropriating the necessary funds; (4) An act providing emergency pensions to Philippine officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the former armed forces of the Philippines who have been permanently incapacitated and to indigent widows and orphans of officers, enlisted men and civilian employees who died while in service or who have been unheard of or reported missing; to create a Board of Pensions and to appropriate funds therefor; (5) An act providing for the holding of charity lotteries by the provinces and chartered cities and organizing therein a public corporation to take charge of said lotteries; (6) An act appropriating the sum of P2,000,000 for the reconstruction and repair of bridges and school buildings in the province of Iloilo, empowering the Minister of Public Works and Communications to direct and expedite the work; (7) An act declaring a moratorium in the payment of loans obtained from the Philippine National Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Bank before or at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, providing for the condonation of all interests accrued therefrom and for other purposes; (8) An act suspending for the duration of the war the system of forced savings deducted from the salaries of officials and employees of the government, government-owned or controlled corporations and business firms or corporations, and to return the accumulated forced savings or any balance thereof to the said officials

and employees; (9) An act creating the positions of Vice Minister for the Visayas and Vice Minister for Mindanao and Sulu, defining their duties and appropriating funds therefor; (10) An act providing for a monthly allowance to every married employee of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, semi-government offices, corporations owned, operated or controlled by the Government, and for other purposes.

**NEW INCOME TAX LAW IN EFFECT**

Net income of individuals and corporations doing business in the Philippines from Jan. 1, 1943 to the close of the year will be subject to a new graduated tax which is higher than the previous tax schedule. New income tax law passed by the National Assembly, was signed by Pres. Laurel on Jan. 3, 1944. New law is aimed at increasing the annual financial resources of the Philippines thus placing the government in a better position to cope financially with present conditions. Tax of corporations, domestic or foreign was hiked from 8 to 12% per year upon the net income, while the rate of withholding income tax has been increased in the new law from 8 to 12%. Exempted are the same organizations exempted by the old law: Religious, charitable, scientific, athletic, educational or cultural corporations or associations. With regards to individual income tax, the new rates are the same as the old rates with respect to net income ranging from P1,000 to P20,000 but gradually rise from 5 to 50% with respect to net income ranging from P20,000 to P500,000. New law provides for the following rates on individual net incomes:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Less than P2,000     | One percent          |
| P2,000 to P4,000     | Two percent          |
| P4,000 to P6,000     | Three percent        |
| P6,000 to P10,000    | Four percent         |
| P10,000 to P20,000   | Five percent         |
| P20,000 to P30,000   | Seven percent        |
| P30,000 to P40,000   | Ten percent          |
| P40,000 to P50,000   | Thirteen percent     |
| P50,000 to P60,000   | Sixteen percent      |
| P60,000 to P70,000   | Nineteen percent     |
| P70,000 to P80,000   | Twenty-two percent   |
| P80,000 to P90,000   | Twenty-five percent  |
| P90,000 to P100,000  | Twenty-eight percent |
| P100,000 to P120,000 | Thirty percent       |
| P120,000 to P140,000 | Thirty-two percent   |
| P140,000 to P160,000 | Thirty-four percent  |
| P160,000 to P180,000 | Thirty-six percent   |
| P180,000 to P200,000 | Thirty-eight percent |
| P200,000 to P225,000 | Ferty percent        |
| P225,000 to P250,000 | Ferty-two percent    |
| P250,000 to P275,000 | Ferty-four percent   |
| P275,000 to P300,000 | Ferty-five percent   |
| P300,000 to P350,000 | Ferty-six percent    |
| P350,000 to P400,000 | Ferty-seven percent  |
| P400,000 to P450,000 | Ferty-eight percent  |
| P450,000 to P500,000 | Ferty-nine percent   |
| More than P500,000   | Fifty percent        |

**NEW BUREAUS & THEIR DUTIES**

As reorganized by Pres. Laurel under Executive Order No. 24, several important government Bureaus have been formed either to perform new functions arising from the exercise of sovereignty by the Republic of the Phil-

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ppines or to take over the functions of abolished bureaus, agencies and instrumentalities they have superseded. On the other hand, some old bureaus have been given additional functions while some government offices, agencies and instrumentalities have been raised to the rank of bureaus. Impartant new bureaus are Bureau of Oriental Culture under the Ministry of Education; Bureau of International Trade Relations, Bureau of Press and International Cultural Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Board of Review under the Ministry of Home Affairs; Bureau of Credits and Investments under the Ministry of Finance; Bureau of Public Prosecution and Bureau of Property Registration under the Ministry of Justice. Made into bureaus were: Philippine Charity Sweepstakes, Metropolitan Waterworks and Public Employees' Insurance Offices. The Bureau of Employment has been reconstituted into the Bureau of Labor and the Bureau of Constabulary into the Philippine Constabulary.

The Bureau of Political Affairs under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was assigned additional functions: immigration and alien registration. Bureaus and offices retained after the revamp will continue to exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties vested in them by law and existing regulations. Powers and functions of newly created bureaus and modifications on those of bureaus carried over were defined by Presidential Order No. 24 as follows:

The Executive Bureau shall assist the Executive Secretary in the performance of the administrative functions of the office of the President.

The authority and powers of the General Auditing Office shall extend to and comprehend all matters falling under the jurisdiction of the former Budget and Auditing Office relative to the examination and inspection of the books, records and papers relating to the accounts of the government, the preservation of vouchers, and the audit and settlement of the accounts of all persons respecting funds or property received or held by them in an accountable capacity, as well as to the examination and audit of debts and claims of any sort due from or owing to the government or any of its branches. This jurisdiction shall extend to all corporations established and organized in accordance with the laws of the Republic of the Philippines wherein the government of the said Republic or any of its branches owns the majority of the stocks or shares.

The Bureau of Information shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of Information and Public Security.

The Bureau of International Trade Relations shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Bureau of Credits and Investments shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of Financing.

The Bureau of Public Prosecution shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of Justice and shall, in addition, have executive supervision over the offices of the provincial and city fiscals.

The Bureau of Property Registration shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former General Land Registration Office and the existing Judicial Land Titles Division in the Ministry of Justice.

The Bureau of Fisheries shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of Forestry and Fishery insec-

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far as they pertain or relate to the protection, management and development of all national and municipal fisheries and fishery reservations, the granting of licenses for aquatic products and, in general, the promotion of the fishing industry in the Philippines.

The Press and International Cultural Relations Bureau shall be the medium of relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the domestic and foreign press, with the radio and with the newareel. It shall issue press releases and arrange press conferences in connection with the foreign relations of the government of the Republic of the Philippines. It shall prepare and distribute regularly to all officials of the government press bulletins and summaries and general information bearing upon diplomatic developments abroad. It shall have general charge of official international activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with respect to cultural relations; and generally of the dissemination abroad of representative intellectual and cultural works of the Philippines and the improvement and broadening of the scope of the cultural relations of the Philippines with other countries. It shall prepare and distribute publications of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and disseminate information concerning them.

The Bureau of Political Affairs shall enforce and administer the laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the Philippines and shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the Alien Registration and Legation Division of the former Ministry of the Interior.

The Bureau of Oriental Culture shall have immediate charge of the work pertaining to the preparation, adoption or approval of text books for use in all schools. It shall undertake researches, studies and investigations on Oriental culture and coordinate and make available the results thereof and disseminate and propagate the same.

The Weather, Geodetic and Hydrographic Bureau shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Weather Bureau and the Geodetic and Hydrographic Section in the Ministry of Public Works and Communications.

The Public Employees' Life Insurance Bureau, the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Bureau and the Metropolitan Waterworks Bureau shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Public Employees' Life Insurance Office, the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office and the Metropolitan Waterworks Office respectively.

The Philippine Constabulary and the Bureau of Labor shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Bureau of the Constabulary and the former Bureau of Employment respectively.

The Board of Review shall enforce and administer the law on censorship of moving pictures, shall censor stage shows and similar entertainments and shall exercise and perform such other functions and duties as may hereafter be entrusted to it by law.

The Bureau of the Budget and Accounts shall exercise the powers and perform the functions and duties of the former Budget and Auditing Office insofar as they pertain or relate to the preparation of the budget and any proposal of supplementary, special or deficiency appropriations; to the investigation, revision, examination, assembly, coordination and reduction or increase of the estimates of the various ministries, bureaus, offices and dependencies of the government; to the release of funds and the expenditure of appropriations and allotments; and to all accounting procedure, including the keeping of the accounts of the government. It shall also have technical supervision over accounting matters in all corporations established and organized

in accordance with the laws of the Republic of the Philippines wherein the government of the said Republic or any of its branches owns the majority of the stocks or shares.

**PRESIDENT APPROVES  
 1944 BUDGET BILL;  
 MINIMUM PAY HIKE**

Automatic increases in salaries of employees in the national government, setting the minimum monthly pay at ₱60 and a minimum daily wage of ₱2.40 for laborers, went into effect at the beginning of this year by virtue of the approval by Pres. Laurel of the 1944 appropriations act in which such increases are provided for. Important feature of the 1944 budget: sets aside more than ₱122,000,000 for the operation of the government during the present fiscal year. Automatic increases and salary differentials total about ₱11,369,000 for present fiscal year and will affect favorably some 30,000 government workers besides several other thousands of laborers in the public payroll whose minimum daily wages were increased. With regard to salary differentials and automatic increases of government salaries, the Office of the President explained that a ₱5 monthly differential will be given to employees receiving from ₱90 to ₱100 a month; ₱10 for those receiving from ₱55 up but less than ₱90; ₱15 for those from ₱45 to less than ₱55; and ₱20 differential for those getting less than ₱45. In explaining the spirit of the 1944 budget, a Malacañan spokesman said: "It is the primary desire of the government in enacting the budget, to help as much as possible government workers in meeting the rising cost of living and likewise to intensify the campaign for peace and order with bigger financial backing".

**₱32,464,112 OUTLAY FOR  
 PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY**

For the latter purpose, the expansion of the Constabulary carries an outlay of ₱32,464,112, the biggest item under the extraordinary expenditures. Set aside for pacification work alone: ₱1,500,000. Including its other expenses such as the maintenance of office workers, the Philippine Constabulary has a total share of ₱41,071,620 of the budget.

**WILL INTENSIFY  
 FOOD PRODUCTION**

For the purpose of intensifying the food production program, the budget sets aside the amount of ₱1,500,000 for irrigation and drainage purposes and ₱3,000,000 for public works. As transportation, Malacañan said, is a corollary concern in the solution of food production and distribution, an ample outlay amounting to ₱4,680,000 for the maintenance of roads, bridges and highways has been likewise set aside in the budget.

**REORGANIZATION  
 UNDERTAKEN  
 INTERNALLY**

Being prepared is the reorganization of the government under the new appropriations, the first under the Republic of the Philippines. It was pointed out that the budget system is such that expenditures as provided in the 1944 appropriations act will have to remain the same, that is, the reorganization will be undertaken internally, with appropriations for any new offices or instrumentalities created not to go beyond the total appropriations made by the Assembly and approved by the President. The policy of Pres. Laurel enunciated in his message to the National Assembly during its opening session last November of establishing a simple, economical and efficient government will be carried out gradually, as conditions and exigencies of governmental operation warrant.



New appropriations act was approved by the nation's lawmaking body during its closing session last December and carries a grand total of \$121,843,407, exceeding the original total recommendation of the President: \$114,841,610. Presidential's list of expenditures did not include appropriations for the Kalibapi and the Food Administration Office, which was created last year. In the President's original estimates of revenue, an extraordinary income from the sale of bonds amounting to \$60,000,000 was mentioned. Bond issue was raised however, by the Assembly to \$100,000,000. The 1944 budget as itemized is as follows:

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Office of the President .....                             | P 2,260,750 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs .....                         | 1,099,460   |
| Ministry of the Interior .....                            | 10,398,360  |
| Ministry of Finance .....                                 | 6,586,080   |
| Ministry of Justice .....                                 | 2,796,210   |
| Ministry of Agriculture and<br>Commerce .....             | 5,635,670   |
| Ministry of Education, Health<br>and Public Welfare ..... | 20,570,130  |
| Ministry of Public Works and<br>Communications .....      | 8,049,140   |
| National Assembly .....                                   | 1,396,260   |
| Supreme Court .....                                       | 141,350     |

Note: The above grand total does not include the aid to the Kalibapi, the extraordinary expenditures amounting to \$66,325,885 and the special fund amounting to \$5,464,112. (Manila Tribune, Jan. 4, 1944)

**BILLS PASSED  
BY ASSEMBLY**

Following is the list of bills passed by the National Assembly during its first regular session which opened on November 25, 1943. (Manila Tribune, February 5, 1944):

Bill No. 11 - An act declaring "Libingang Pambansa" (National Cemetery) a portion of the concentration camp of Filipino prisoners of war in Barricade O'Donnell, municipality of Capas, province of Tarlac, and appropriating funds therefor. (Act No. 11)

Bill No. 21 - An act to amend section 29 of Act No. 2711 known as the Revised Administrative Code of 1917, as amended by Executive Order No. 20 issued on March 20, 1942 by the Chairman of the Executive Commission, fixing the dates of the legal holidays. (Act No. 12)

Bill No. 32 - An act to provide for the reopening of puericulture centers and the establishment of new ones in the different municipalities and chartered cities of the Philippines, and to appropriate funds therefor.

Bill No. 40 - An act to prohibit the cutting of trees in any public or private land where a spring is in existence which may be used for irrigation or water supply purposes, and to provide penalties for violation thereof. (Act No. 13)

Bill No. 53 - An act creating the Central Bank of the Philippines.

Bill No. 65 - An act authorizing membership insurance for elective officials of the Republic of the Philippines and additional life insurance and/or annuity for policy-holders of the Public Employees Life Insurance.

Bill No. 76 - An act creating the Food Administration. (Act No. 9)

Bill No. 79 - An act to amend section 519 and section 528 of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended. (Re increase of registration



fee of large cattle).

Bill No. 120 - An act penalizing injury to carabaos or cattle which renders the same unfit for work. (Act No. 14)

Bill No. 155 - An act to amend certain sections of title 5 of the National Internal Revenue Code. (Re privilege taxes on business and occupations).

Bill No. 156 - An act to establish the Land and Maritime Transportation Co.

Bill No. 158 - An act increasing the share of the government in the total wager funds or gross receipts from the sale of betting tickets in horse races and jai-alai, by amending sections 34, 43, 76 and 77, and repealing section 75 of Executive Order No. 95 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission.

Bill No. 161 - An act to amend Executive Order No. 23 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission and to impose a percentage tax on subsequent sales of commodities, goods, wares and merchandise.

Bill No. 167 - An act to provide for the issue of bonds of the Republic of the Philippines for the restoration and maintenance of peace and order, and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law. (Act No. 18)

Bill No. 168 - An act to impose a school and residence tax.

Bill No. 169 - An act to amend sections 138 and 147 of the National Internal Revenue Code. (Re specific taxes on matches and playing cards)

Bill No. 170 - An act amending section 259 of the National Internal Revenue Code, imposing a franchise tax.

Bill No. 171 - An act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Executive Order No. 140 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission, imposing percentage taxes on keepers of hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, cafes, refreshment parlors, roof gardens, night clubs, bars, grills, and on proprietors, promoters, lessees or operators of theaters, cinematographs, concert halls, circuses, boxing or wrestling exhibitions, cabarets, race tracks, cockpits, jai-alai and other places of amusements.

Bill No. 172 - An act empowering the President of the Republic of the Philippines to effect changes in the different Ministries, Bureaus, offices, agencies and instrumentalities of the government; to create new ones or abolish those existing, and for other purposes. (Act No. 10)

Bill No. 186 - An act declaring a state of emergency and authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines to promulgate rules and regulations to safeguard the safety, health and tranquility of the inhabitants of the Philippines.

Bill No. 193 - An act creating a Patent Office and providing appropriations therefor.

Bill No. 196 - An act to amend certain sections under title 2 of Commonwealth Act No. 466, otherwise known as the National Internal Revenue Code. (Re income tax) (Act No. 19)

Bill No. 199 - An act appropriating funds for the operation of the Republic of the Philippines during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1944, and for other purposes. (Act No. 20)

Bill No. 200 - An act providing for the censorship of mails. (Act No. 15)

Bill No. 201 - An act to amend and compile Executive Orders Nos. 108 and 182 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission regarding the registration and operation of motor vehicles in the Philippines, and for other purposes. (Act No. 16)

Bill No. 214 - An act prescribing the coat-of-arms of the Republic of the Philippines. (Act No. 17)

Bill No. 231 - An act to amend the Revised Administrative Code, section 1838, as amended by other acts of the Commonwealth. (Re lease of forest lands for special purposes).

Bill No. 235 - An act to amend sections 232 and 233 of the National Internal Revenue Code, imposing stamp tax on mortgages, pledges and deeds of trust as well as on deeds of sale and conveyance of real property.

Bill No. 236 - An act to provide that sales made to the Republic of the Philippines or to any of its political subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities shall be subject to the payment of internal revenue taxes, and to subject government-owned or controlled corporations to the payment of such taxes.

Bill No. 237 - An act to amend section 264 of the National Internal Revenue Code. (Re charges on timber cut in public forests)

Bill No. 238 - An act to amend section 241 of Commonwealth Act No. 466 known as the National Internal Revenue Code. (Re occupation fee for mining claims)

Bill No. 239 - An act to amend sections 61 and 68 of Commonwealth Act No. 137 known as the Mining Act.

Bill No. 244 - An act establishing a School of Fisheries under the administration of the Director of Fisheries, and appropriating funds therefor.

Bill No. 245 - An act granting rewards to Filipino citizens who make any useful discovery or invention utilizing native materials; creating a Board on Inventions, and appropriating funds therefor.

Bill No. 261 - An act to amend section 86 of the National Internal Revenue Code by increasing the rates of inheritance tax.

Bill No. 262 - An act prohibiting aliens from acquiring private non-agricultural lands and buildings and other improvements thereon or lease, hold rights on said land unless authorized by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and providing penalties for its violation.

Bill No. 264 - An act amending paragraph (6) of section 3, par. (3) of section 9, and section 24 of Executive Order No. 27 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission, as amended. (Re district and neighborhood associations)

Bill No. 265 - An act empowering the President of the Republic of the Philippines to regulate the transactions and operations of financial and credit institutions.

Bill No. 267 - An act amending sections 232, 240 and 246 of the Revised Administrative Code. (Re notarial law)

Bill No. 268 - An act suspending for a period of 3 years the operation of all contracts involving agricultural loans granted by the Philippine National Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Bank on or before December 8, 1941.

Bill No. 270 - An act authorizing the commercial banks including the Agricultural and Industrial Bank to extend loans to government-owned or controlled corporations or entities in excess of 15% of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such banks, amending for this purpose section 119 of the Corporation Law.

Bill No. 271 - An act authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines to exchange lands of the public domain with private property needed for public or quasi-public purposes.

Bill No. 275 - An act authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines to purchase a site and building, including furniture and equipment, for the Embassy of the Philippines in Tokyo, Japan, and appropriating the necessary funds therefor.

Bill No. 277 - An act to provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption from the real estate tax of real property used for religious, charitable, educational or scientific purposes, and for other purposes.

Bill No. 281 - An act to remit penalties on irrigation charges under certain conditions.

Bill No. 284 - An act to amend articles 124, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271 of the Revised Penal Code, increasing the penalties for the crimes defined in said articles, and to insert a new article to be known as article No. 270-a of the said Code.

Bill No. 285 - An act providing for the internment of aliens who commit acts inimical to the peace, security and interest of the Republic of the Philippines.

Bill No. 286 - An act imposing heavier penalties for crimes involving robbery, bribery, falsification, frauds, illegal exactions and transactions, malversation of public funds and infidelity as defined in the Revised Penal Code, and violations of food control laws, when committed by public officers and employees, and for similar offenses when committed by private individuals or entities, and providing for a summary procedure for the trial of such offenders.

Bill No. 287 - An act providing for the method of filling of vacancies in the National Assembly.

Bill No. 291 - An act providing for the retirement with gratuity of members of the fire and former police departments, including provincial guards of the various provinces, chartered cities and municipalities.

Bill No. 293 - An act amending paragraph 1 and repealing paragraph 2 under "General Purposes", "Extraordinary Expenditures", of section 1 of Act No. 201 authorizing provincial, city and municipal governments and government-owned or controlled corporations to provide for bonuses to their officers and employees; and appropriating additional funds for the purpose.

Bill No. 294 - An act authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines to promulgate rules and regulations requiring compulsory savings from salaries under certain conditions.

Bill No. 295 - An act appropriating the sum of P2,000,000 for the study, survey and construction of irrigation systems in the Philippines.

Bill No. 296 - An act to amend Executive Order No. 97 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission. (Re apportionment of internal revenue taxes)

Bill No. 297 - An act authorizing the President of the Republic of the Philippines, subject to certain conditions, to defer or condense the collection of unpaid taxes and their corresponding penalties on real property corresponding to the year 1942.

Bill No. 301 - An act amending section 7 of Executive Order No. 127 of the Chairman of the Executive Commission. (Re apportionment of fees collected for the catching of fish)

Bill No. 302 - An act authorizing the issuance of short term securities maturing within defined periods not longer than 5 years.

Bill No. 303 - An act appropriating funds for public works.

Bill No. 304 - An act appropriating the sum of P20,176 for expenses incident to the examination of candidates to the Bar.

Bill No. 306 - An act appropriating the sum of P3,000,000 for the purpose of pacification, including the purchase of firearms, weapons and military equipment.

JUDICIARY  
REORGANIZED

Evening of last Jan. 8, Malacañan announced the reorganization of the court of appeals and courts of

first instance. The revamp was effected thru Presidential Executive Order No. 27 in the exercise of powers granted the President by the Reorganization Act. Order creates five district court of appeals distributed thus: Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Manila, Southern Luzon and Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu. The Northern Luzon Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over the provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales and the City of Baguio. Sessions of this Court will be held in Baguio. The Court of Appeals of Central Luzon shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Pampanga, Rizal and the City of Cavite. It shall hold sessions in Manila. The Court of Appeals of Manila shall have jurisdiction over the City of Manila and the province of Palawan. It shall hold sessions in Manila. The Southern Luzon Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Laguna, Masbate, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Tayabas and the City of San Pablo. It shall hold sessions in the capital of Tayabas: Lucena. The Court of Appeals of the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Agusan, Antique, Bohol, Bukidnon, Capiz, Cebu, Cotabato, Davao, Iloilo, Lanao, Leyte, Occidental Misamis, Oriental Misamis, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Samar, Sulu, Surigao, Zamboanga and the cities of Bacolod, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo. It shall hold sessions in Cebu City.

Each district Court of Appeals shall consist of a presiding justice and two associate justices, shall in all cases sit in banc and each shall hold two regular terms for the hearing of cases, the first commencing on the second Monday of January and the second on the second Monday of July.

**APPELLATE COURT  
MEMBERS NAMED**

Malacañan announced last Jan. 27 the appointment of the presiding officers and associate justices of the five Courts of Appeals by the President. New appointees are:

- NORTHERN LUZON
- Marceline Montemayer, Presiding
- Dionisio de Leon, Member
- Proceso Sebastian, Member
- CENTRAL LUZON
- Cesar Bengzon, Presiding
- José P. Melencio, Member
- Luis P. Torres, Member
- MANILA
- José G. Generoso, Presiding
- Pedro Tuason, Member
- Sabino Padilla, Member
- SOUTHERN LUZON
- Fernando Ruge, Presiding
- José O. Vera, Member
- Rufino Luna, Member
- VISAYAS, MINDANAO, SULU
- Felipe Batibidad, Presiding
- Fernando Hernandez, Member
- Patricio Ceniza, Member

The former members of the Court of Appeals who have been reappointed

are Justices Jose Generoso, Marcelino Montemayor, Cesar Bengzon, Jose P. Melencio, Luis P. Torres, Pedro Tuason and Sabino Padilla. Judges of First Instance who have been promoted to Appellate Justices are Dionisio de Leon, Eusebio Sebastian, Fernando Hugo, Jose O. Vera and Felipe Matividad. Justice Rufine Luna was Director of the Bureau of Local Governments which was abolished in the recent government reorganization. Messrs. Fernando Hernandez and Patricio Ceniza were practicing attorneys.

**DISTRICT 1st INSTANCE  
COURTS REDUCED TO FIVE**

The judicial districts for courts of First Instance were revised thus: First Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales and Baguio City; Second Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Pampanga, Rizal and Cavite City; Third Judicial District shall consist of the City of Manila and the province of Palawan; Fourth Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Laguna, Masbate, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Tayabas and San Pablo City; Fifth Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Agusan, Antique, Bohol, Bukidnon, Capi, Cebu, Cotabato, Davao, Iloilo, Lanao, Leyte, Occidental Misamis, Oriental Misamis, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Samar, Sulu, Surigao, Zamboanga and the cities of Bacolod, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo. There are actually nine judicial districts. The First Judicial District shall have 10 judges; the Second, 5 judges; the Third, 7 judges; the Fourth, 7 judges and the Fifth, 14 judges. In addition to the judges of First Instance, Executive Order No. 27 creates nine positions of judges-at-large, effective last Jan. 10.

**FIFTY JUDGES  
OF 1st INSTANCE  
APPOINTED**

Fifty judges of first instance were appointed by Pres. Laurel last Jan. 29, 41 to be assigned to the different provinces under the reorganized judicial districts and 9 to be at-large. The list of judges is as follows:

First Judicial District: Alejandro Sebastian, Cagayan in Batanes with permanent residence in Batanes; Feliciano Gardiner, Cagayan except Batanes, the former subprovince of Apayao, Mt. Province, with permanent residence in Cagayan; Manuel Arranz, Isabela and Nva. Vizcaya, with permanent residence in Isabela; Rodolfo Baltazar, Ilocos Norte; Simeon Ramos, Ilocos Sur and Abra, with permanent residence in Ilocos Sur; Enrique Braganza, La Union, Baguio City and the Mt. Province except the subprovince of Apayao, with permanent residence in Baguio; Setero Redas, Pangasinan and Zambales, with permanent residence in Pangasinan; Servillano de la Cruz, Pangasinan and Zambales, with permanent residence in Pangasinan; Francisco Jose, Nueva Ecija; Higinio de Guia, Tarlac.

Second Judicial District: Pablo Angeles David, Pampanga and Bataan, with permanent residence in Pampanga; Emilio Peña, Pampanga and Bataan, with permanent residence in Pampanga; Arsenio Roldan, Rizal; Pedro Mag-salin, Bulacan; Eulalie Garcia, province of Cavite and the City of Cavite, with permanent residence in Cavite.

Third Judicial District: Pastor M. Endencia, First Branch, Manila;

first instance. The revamp was effected thru Presidential Executive Order No. 27 in the exercise of powers granted the President by the Reorganization Act. Order creates five district court of appeals distributed thus: Northern Luzon, Central Luzon, Manila, Southern Luzon and Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu. The Northern Luzon Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over the provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales and the City of Baguio. Sessions of this Court will be held in Baguio. The Court of Appeals of Central Luzon shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Pampanga, Rizal and the City of Cavite. It shall hold sessions in Manila. The Court of Appeals of Manila shall have jurisdiction over the City of Manila and the province of Palawan. It shall hold sessions in Manila. The Southern Luzon Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Laguna, Masbate, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Tayabas and the City of San Pablo. It shall hold sessions in the capital of Tayabas: Lucena. The Court of Appeals of the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu shall have jurisdiction over the provinces of Agusan, Antique, Bohol, Bukidnon, Cagayan, Cebu, Cebu, Cebu, Cebu, Davao, Iloilo, Lanao, Leyte, Occidental Misamis, Oriental Misamis, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Samar, Sulu, Surigao, Zamboanga and the cities of Bacolod, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo. It shall hold sessions in Cebu City.

Each district Court of Appeals shall consist of a presiding justice and two associate justices, shall in all cases sit in banc and each shall hold two regular terms for the hearing of cases, the first commencing on the second Monday of January and the second on the second Monday of July.

**APPELLATE COURT  
MEMBERS NAMED**

Malacañan announced last Jan. 27 the appointment of the presiding officers and associate justices of the five Courts of Appeals by the President. New appointees are:

**NORTHERN LUZON**  
 Marceline Montemayor, Presiding  
 Dionisio de Leon, Member  
 Proceso Sebastian, Member

**CENTRAL LUZON**  
 Cesar Bengzon, Presiding  
 Jose P. Melencio, Member  
 Lilia P. Torres, Member

**MANILA**  
 Jose G. Generoso, Presiding  
 Pedro Tuzson, Member  
 Sabine Padilla, Member

**SOUTHERN LUZON**  
 Fernando Ruge, Presiding  
 Jose O. Vera, Member  
 Rufina Luna, Member

**VISAYAS, MINDANAO, SULU**  
 Felipe Natividad, Presiding  
 Fernando Hernandez, Member  
 Patricia Geniza, Member

The former members of the Court of Appeals who have been reappointed

are Justices Jose Generoso, Marcelino Montemayor, Cezar Bengzon, Jose P. Melencio, Luis P. Torres, Pedro Tuason and Sabine Padilla. Judges of First Instance who have been promoted to Appellate Justices are Dionisio de Leon, Proceso Sebastian, Fernando Hugo, Jose O. Vera and Felipe Matividad. Justice Rufino Luna was Director of the Bureau of Local Governments which was abolished in the recent government reorganization. Messrs. Fernando Hernandez and Patricio Coniza were practicing attorneys.

**DISTRICT 1st INSTANCE  
 COURTS REDUCED TO FIVE**

The judicial districts for courts of First Instance were revised thus: First Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales and Baguio City; Second Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Pampanga, Rizal and Cavite City; Third Judicial District shall consist of the City of Manila and the province of Palawan; Fourth Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Laguna, Masbate, Mindoro, Sorsogon, Tayabas and San Pablo City; Fifth Judicial District shall consist of the provinces of Agusan, Antique, Bohol, Bukidnon, Capi, Cebu, Cotabato, Davao, Iloilo, Lanao, Leyte, Occidental Misamis, Oriental Misamis, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Samar, Sulu, Surigao, Zamboanga and the cities of Bacolod, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo. There are actually nine judicial districts. The First Judicial District shall have 10 judges; the Second, 5 judges; the Third, 7 judges; the Fourth, 7 judges and the Fifth, 14 judges. In addition to the judges of First Instance, Executive Order No. 27 creates nine positions of judges-at-large, effective last Jan. 10.

**FIFTY JUDGES  
 OF 1st INSTANCE  
 APPOINTED**

Fifty judges of first instance were appointed by Pres. Laurel last Jan. 29, 41 to be assigned to the different provinces under the reorganized judicial districts and 9 to be at-large. The list of

judges is as follows:

First Judicial District: Alejandro Sebastian, Cagayan in Batanes with permanent residence in Batanes; Feliciano Gardiner, Cagayan except Batanes, the former subprovince of Apayao, Mt. Province, with permanent residence in Cagayan; Manuel Arranz, Isabela and Nva. Vizcaya, with permanent residence in Isabela; Rodolfo Baltazar, Ilocos Norte; Simeon Ramos, Ilocos Sur and Abra, with permanent residence in Ilocos Sur; Enrique Braganza, La Union, Baguio City and the Mt. Province except the subprovince of Apayao, with permanent residence in Baguio; Setero Redas, Pangasinan and Zambales, with permanent residence in Pangasinan; Servillano de la Cruz, Pangasinan and Zambales, with permanent residence in Pangasinan; Francisco Jese, Nueva Ecija; Higinio de Guia, Tarlac.

Second Judicial District: Pablo Angeles David, Pampanga and Bataan, with permanent residence in Pampanga; Emilio Peña, Pampanga and Bataan, with permanent residence in Pampanga; Arsonio Roldan, Rizal; Pedro Mag-salin, Bulacan; Eulalie Garcia, province of Cavite and the City of Cavite, with permanent residence in Cavite.

Third Judicial District: Pastor M. Endencia, First Branch, Manila;



Mamerto Roxas, Second Branch, Manila; Marcelo T. Bencan, Third Branch, Manila; Gervasio Diaz, Fourth Branch, Manila; Arsenio Leosin, Fifth Branch, Manila; Buenaventura Ocampo, Sixth Branch, Manila; Buenaventura Cordova, Palawan.

Fourth Judicial District: Modesto Castillo, Batangas and Mindoro, with permanent residence in Batangas; Claudio Sandoval, Laguna and San Fable City, with permanent residence in Laguna; Roman Cruz, Tayabas; Vicente del Rosario, Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte, with permanent residence in Camarines Sur; Jaime Reyes, Albay; Doroteo Amador, Sorsogon and Masbate, with permanent residence in Sorsogon.

Fifth Judicial District: Roque Desquitado, Province and City of Cebu; Quintin Paredes, Jr., province and city of Cebu, and Bohol, with permanent residence in Cebu; Feliberto Imperial Reyes, Oriental Negros; Francisco Arellano, Occidental Negros and Bacoled City; Vicente de la Cruz, Leyte and Samar, with permanent residence in Samar; Felix Bautista Angeles, Iloilo and Antique, with permanent residence in Iloilo; Conrado Barrios, Iloilo and Antique, with permanent residence in Iloilo; Rafael Castillo, province and city of Davao; Manuel Blanco, Surigao and Agusan, with permanent residence in Surigao; Freilan Bayona, Oriental Misamis, Occidental Misamis and Bukidnon, with permanent residence in Oriental Misamis; Enrique Fernandez, Zamboanga and Sulu, with permanent residence in Zamboanga; Angel Mojica, Cotabato and Lanao, with permanent residence in Cotabato.

Judges-at-large: Roberto Regala, Juan L. Luna, Jose D. Ingles, Jose Gutierrez David, Roberto Concepcion, Jose Ma. Paredes, Alfonso Felix, Amado Amador and Primitivo Gonzales.

**SEVENTY PROSECUTORS  
APPOINTED BY LAUREL**

Seventy public prosecutors, 42 of whom were designated provincial fiscals, 6 city attorneys, a city fiscal for Manila and his 21 assistants, were appointed last Feb. 2 and 4 by Pres. Laurel. List of appointees as published in the **MANILA TRIBUNE**, Feb. 3, 1944 follows:

**PROVINCIAL FISCALS**

Alfredo Ferraren, Abra  
Anastacio Loreto, Agusan  
Marcial Rañala, Albay  
Basilio Bautista, Bataan  
Emanuel Muñoz, Batangas  
Osmundo L. Oppus, Bohol  
Francisco Arca, Bulacan  
Jose P. Carag, Cagayan  
Mateo Alcasid, Camarines Norte  
Juan G. Pambuan, Camarines Sur  
Jose Rodriguez, Cavite  
Antonio Lacsan, Capiz  
Tomás Basco, Cotabato  
Silvestre Punsalan, Davao  
Alfonso Donesa, Ilocos Norte  
Carlos Herrillano, Ilocos Sur  
Felix Rampela, Iloilo  
Stelbolde Valera, Isabela  
Gertrude de los Reyes, Laguna



Carlos N. Ferrer, Lanao  
Lorenzo Garlitos, La Union  
Ambrosio Umali, Leyte  
Simeon Ilagan, Masbate  
Miguel Hernandez, Mindoro  
Juan Fontanilla, Mountain Province  
Emilio U. Mayo, Nueva Ecija  
Jose Madarang, Nueva Viscaya  
Ramon Nolasco, Occidental Misamis  
Antonio Yacapin, Oriental Misamis  
Felix Marfori, Oriental Negros  
Felix D. Blanco, Palawan  
Augusto Luciano, Pampanga  
Jose B. de Venecia, Pangasinan  
Pedro Villamor, Rizal  
Segundo Apostol, Samar  
Antonio Ojeda, Sorsogon  
Sofronio Hernandez, Sulu  
Eduardo Enriquez, Surigao  
Angel Ilagan, Tarlac  
Hermogenes Calusag, Tayabas  
Constance Leuterio, Zambales  
Crisante Lauson, Zamboanga  
CITY FISCAL, MANILA  
Alejo Mabangag  
CITY ATTORNEYS  
Jose Letargo, Baguio  
Bernardo Teves, Cebu  
Benjamin T. Tirona, Cavite  
Leon Garcia, Davao  
Francisco Hortillas, Iloilo  
Luis M. Emailag, San Pablo

ASSISTANT CITY FISCAL, MANILA

Gregorio S. Narvaza, Engracia A. Abasolo, Pedro C. Mendiola, Oscar Castelo, Anatscio R. Ombac, Enrique P. Samson, Agustin P. Montesa, D. Fernandez Lavadin, Gustave Victoriano, Julio Villamor, Edilberto Barot, Jose C. de Vega, Guillermo Dacumos, I. Christian Monsod, Jose L. Gamba, Modesto R. Ramolte, Francisco Geronimo, Federico Amacio, Luis B. Reyes, Arsenio Nahaia, Guillermo P. Lim.

ASSEMBLY FORMS  
NEW COMMITTEES

Fifteen more committees were organized by the Assembly to complete its internal organization. At a previous meeting, the nation's law-making body formed 10 new committees. The new committees are as follows:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE - Felix B. Bautista, chairman; Jesus Bautista, Gil Montilla, Juan Alano, Ramon Aguirre, Guillermo Beigelon, Maximo Melvar, Emilio Espinosa, Gulanu Rasul, Ricardo Poblete, Andres Hernandez, Mariano Locsin, Emilio Rustia, Ombra Amilbanga, Romualdo Quimpo, members.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS - Jose Leysen, chairman; Melocio ARRANZ, Lino Castillojo, Antonio Rubin, Jose Certes, Juan Brillantes, Emilio Espinosa, Cirilo Maya Jr., Simeon Salonga, members

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS - Quintin Paredes Jr., chairman; Alfonso Obasa, Bernarde Torres, Ciriaco Raval, Fortunato Ybiernas, Pedro Carrillo, Rufino Macagba, Jose Robles, Jesus Bautista, members.

**COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS** - Emilio Medina, chairman; Alfonso Obosa, Maximo Malvar, Trinidad Zenarosa, Andres Hernandez, Florendo Aquino, Santiago Arceño, Jesus Bautista, Mariano Locsin, members.

**COMMITTEE ON FRANCHISES** - Vicente Bullecer, chairman; Juan Brillantes, Eligio Lagman, Nicasio Valderrosa, Alfredo Yulo, Jose Delgado, Jose Artadi, Florencio Bagwan, Agustin Alvarez, Santiago Arceño, Emilio Espinosa, members.

**COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES** - Tomas Molina, chairman; Joaquin Linao, Emilio Espinosa, Maximo Malvar, Manuel Estipona, Trinidad Zenarosa, Tobias Fornier, Ramon Aguirre, Jacinto Molina, Felipe Abeleda, Eduardo Abalo, members.

**COMMITTEE ON IMPEACHMENT** - Alfonso Mendoza, chairman; Vicente Ybiernas, Cirilo Mapa Jr., Eligio Lagman, Alfonso Iablo, Nicanor Carrag, Cayetano Lucero, Felix Bautista, Marcelo Zorrilla, Jose Delgado, Sofronio Abrera, Juan Alano, Pedro Carrillo, Guillermo Bengolan, Francisco Dantes, members.

**COMMITTEE ON MINES** - Florendo Aquino, chairman; Jose Cortes, Alfonso Obosa, Jacinto Molina, Pedro Carrillo, Carlos Ascucia, Emilio Espinosa, Rufino Macagba, Datu Bato Ali, members.

**COMMITTEE ON SHIPPING** - Agapito Montañosa, chairman; Gulamu Rasul, Guillermo Villanueva, Rafael Ramos, Jose Delgado, Fernando Silveira, Sergio Aquino, Cayetano Lucero, Tobias Fornier, Romualdo Quimpo, Fortunato Ybiernas, members.

**COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS** - Bernabe Aquino, chairman; Jose Fuentebella, Joaquin Linao, F. M. Stuart del Rosario, Guillermo Bengolan, members.

**ASSEMBLY FIXES  
LEGAL HOLIDAYS**

Official holidays of the Republic of the Philippines have been fixed by the National Assembly in a bill approved during the last regular session. The legal holidays are New Year's Day and Thanksgiving - Jan. 1; Holy Thursday, Holy Friday, first Saturday of May - Labor Day; October 14 - Independence Day; November 1 - Memorial Day; National Heroes Day - Nov. 30; Kalibapi Day - Dec. 4; Greater East Asia Day - Dec. 8; Xmas - Dec. 25; Rizal Day - Dec. 30; and all Sundays. Interestingly, the new legal holidays abolishes all tinge of American holidays but permitted the observance of religious fiestas which are traditional in the Philippines. This bill revises section 29 of Act No. 2711 known as the Administrative Code of 1917 as amended by Executive Order No. 20 issued on March 20, 1942 by the Chairman of the Executive Commission fixing the dates of legal holidays.

**SOLONS PEP UP  
AMNESTY DRIVE**

Before going into recess for the Christmas holidays, the Assembly approved a resolution providing that its members conduct a "campaign of pacification" during the Christmas let-off. Resolution was introduced by assemblyman Vicente Bullecer, of Bohol. The solons will try to invite the "guerrilleros" scattered in many parts of the islands to accept the offer of "general amnesty" made by Laurel.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
 DIRECTORY OF THE MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

HENRIGNO S. AQUINO  
 Speaker  
 Narciso Pimentel  
 Secretary

| Surname and Name         | Province          |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Abadiez, Rufino J.       | Misamis Occ.      |
| Abalo, Eduardo           | Capiz             |
| Abeleda, Felipe S.       | Mindoro           |
| Abrera, Sofronio         | San Pablo         |
| Afable, Valentin S.      | Zamboanga         |
| Aguirre, Ramon Z.        | Agusan            |
| Alano, Juan S.           | Zamboanga         |
| Ali, Datu Bato           | Lanao             |
| Alvarez, Agustin L.      | Zamboanga         |
| Amilbanga, Ombra         | Sulu              |
| Aquino, Bernabe de       | Pangasinan        |
| Aquino, Florendo         | Baguio            |
| Aquino, Sergio L.        | Tarlac            |
| Arranz, Melecio          | Cagayan           |
| Artadi, Jose             | Misamis Cr.       |
| Ascutia, Carlos          | Camarines Norte   |
| Bagwan, Florencio        | Mountain Province |
| Bautista, Felix B.       | Pampanga          |
| Bautista, Jesus          | Laguna            |
| Bohgolan, Guillermo H.   | Nueva Vizcaya     |
| Brillantes, Juan C.      | Abra              |
| Bullecer, Vicente P.     | Behel             |
| Carag, Nicanor           | Cagayan           |
| Caram, Fermin G.         | Iloilo            |
| Carrillo, Pedro          | Bukidnon          |
| Castillojo, Lino J.      | Isabela           |
| Chaves, Celestino        | Davao             |
| Clapp, Hilary P.         | Mountain Province |
| Concepcion, Hermagenes   | Nueva Ecija       |
| Corpus, Fie V.           | Masbate           |
| Cortes, Jose D.          | Surigao           |
| Dantes, Francisco        | Zamboanga         |
| Delgado, Jose            | Cebu              |
| Dizon, Tomas             | Laguna            |
| Duran, Fie               | Albay             |
| Encarnacion, Demetrio B. | Cavite            |
| Enriquez, Natalie A.     | Tayabas           |
| Espinosa, Emilie B.      | Masbate           |
| Estipona, Manuel         | Sorsogon          |
| Estrada, Santiago U.     | Pangasinan        |
| Fernandez, Patricio      | Palawan           |
| Ferrer, Luis Y.          | Cavite            |
| Formoso, Gregorio P.     | Isabela           |
| Fornier, Tobias          | Antique           |
| Puentebella, Jose        | Camarines Sur     |
| Guinto, Leon G.          | Manila            |
| Gustilo, Vicente F.      | Occ. Negros       |

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Hernandez, Andres T.      | Camarines Sur   |
| Hontanosas, Agapito       | Bohol           |
| Jacinto, Alfredo V.       | Capiz           |
| Lagman, Eligio G.         | Pampanga        |
| Laurel, Jose B. Jr.       | Batangas        |
| Leuterio, Raul T.         | Mindoro         |
| Leyson, Jose S.           | Cebu            |
| Linao, Joaquin J.         | Bataan          |
| Locsin, Mariano A.        | Albay           |
| Lucero, Cayetano          | Samar           |
| Macagba, Rufino N.        | La Union        |
| Malvar, Maximo M.         | Batangas        |
| Maya, Cirilo Jr.          | Iloilo          |
| Marsbut, Serafin S.       | Samar           |
| Medina, Emilio L.         | Ilocos Norte    |
| Mendoza, Alfonso E.       | Manila          |
| Molina, Jacinto           | Bulacan         |
| Montilla, Gil             | Occ. Negros     |
| Morato, Tomas B.          | Tayabas         |
| Oboza, Alfonso G.         | Davao           |
| Ochoa, Elisa R.           | Agusan          |
| Pablo, Alfonso A.         | Cotabato        |
| Peña, Higo R.             | Palawan         |
| Piang, Menandang          | Cotabato        |
| Peblete, Ricardo          | Cavite          |
| Quimpo, Romualdo C.       | Davao           |
| Quirino, Demetrio         | Nueva Vizcaya   |
| Quirolgico, Alejandro     | Ilocos Sur      |
| Ramos, Rafael             | Sorsogon        |
| Rasul, Gulumu             | Sulu            |
| Raval, Ciriaco B.         | Lanao           |
| Roxas, Nicanor A.         | Rizal           |
| Rubin, Antonio            | Bukidnon        |
| Rubio, Conrado            | Ilocos Norte    |
| Rustia, Emilio            | Bulacan         |
| Salonga, Simeon D.        | Bataan          |
| Sarenas, Juan A.          | Davao           |
| Silvosa, Fernando C.      | Surigao         |
| Stuart del Rosario, P. M. | Occ. Misamis    |
| Tediar, Bonifacio         | La Union        |
| Teves, Julian L.          | Or. Negros      |
| Torres, Bernardo          | Leyte           |
| Valderrosa, Nicasio S.    | Baguio          |
| Vamenta, Isidro           | Or. Misamis     |
| Veloso, Jose Ma.          | Leyte           |
| Villanueva, Fidel         | Ilocos Sur      |
| Villanueva, Guillermo Z.  | Or. Negros      |
| Villavert, Alberto A.     | Antique         |
| Ybiernas, Fortunato R.    | Iloilo          |
| Ybiernas, Vicente R.      | Iloilo          |
| Yulo, Alfredo C.          | Bacolod         |
| Zamora, Juan C.           | Cebu            |
| Zenarosa, Trinidad F.     | Camarines Norte |
| Zorrilla, Marcelo P.      | Laguna          |
| Zulueta, Francisco        | Bacolod         |
| - - -                     |                 |
| Jose M. Hernandez         | Adm. Officer    |

PRESIDENT SIGNS  
BOND ISSUE BILL

Pres. Laurel on Dec. 31, 1945 signed the bill passed by the Assembly providing for the issue of bonds of the Republic of the Philippines in the amount of \$100,000,000 as per the Jan. 1, 1944 issue of the MANILA TRIBUNE. Funds derived from the bond issue, Malacañan announced, will be used for the "restoration of peace and order and for such purposes as may be authorized by law". The bonds, the same sources said, may be registered bonds or coupon bonds at the discretion of the President and shall be registered in the Bureau of the Treasury where the principal and the interest shall be payable in the legal tender at the time of payment. The text of the new law (Act No. 18) follows in full:

Section 1. The President of the Republic of the Philippines is authorized to issue in the name and behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000 in one or more series for a term not exceeding 30 years. He shall determine the form of the bonds, the denominations and dates of issue thereof, and the rates and dates of payment of the interest thereon, which rate shall not be in excess of 4% per annum. The bonds may be coupon bonds or registered bonds, in the discretion of the President, and shall be registered in the Bureau of the Treasury where the principal and interest shall be payable in the legal tender at the time of payment. The President is further authorized to sell the bonds in the Philippines, through the National Treasurer or any other government institution designated by the Minister of Finance, either at public or private sale, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment are most favorable to the Republic of the Philippines. He may also authorize the sale of such bonds on the instalment plan, provided the instalment payments shall not extend beyond a period of six months and the purchaser shall not be entitled to receive the bond purchased, nor shall interest thereon commence to accrue, until the bond is fully paid for. The sale of the bonds shall be at not less than par and the proceeds shall be deposited with the Bureau of Treasury to the credit of the Republic of the Philippines.

Section 2. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds shall be used for restoration and maintenance of peace and order, including the expenses for the expansion of the Philippine Constabulary; for covering unavoidable deficiencies in the ordinary expenditures of the government that cannot be covered by the ordinary income of the same; and for such other purposes as may be authorized by law: Provided, That no part of the said proceeds shall be spent for the creation of new offices or for the expansion of existing ones, the cost of operation and maintenance of which is properly chargeable against the ordinary income of the government.

Section 3. The bonds shall be exempt from taxation and shall be accepted at par as security by the Republic of the Philippines in any transaction therewith in which security is required.

Section 4. A sinking fund is created for the payment of the bonds in such a manner that the total amount of the sinking fund at each annual due date of the bonds shall be equal to the total sum of the annuity plus the interest thereon at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum until the total amount shall be sufficient to retire the bonds at maturity. The sinking fund shall be under the custody of the National Treasurer who shall invest the same in such manner as the Minister of Finance may approve, shall charge all the expenses of such investment thereto, and shall credit to the same the interest on investments and other income belonging to it.

Section 5. A permanent annual appropriation is made out of the general funds in the Bureau of Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, of such sums as may be necessary to provide for the sinking fund created in the last preceding section and the interest on the bonds, and a further appropriation is likewise made of a sufficient sum to cover the expenses of the issue and sale of the bonds.

Section 6. The President is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act as in his judgment he may deem proper.

Section 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

**LAUREL ACCELERATES  
CONSTABULARY FORCE  
EXPANSION PROGRAM**

To facilitate the prompt organization of the constabulary into the required strength, Pres. Laurel on Jan. 2, 1944, issued Executive Order No. 23, ordering the direct appointment of qualified persons into the commissioned and non-commissioned service. Acceleration of the expansion of the constabulary has been deemed necessary, Malacañan announced, "to intensify the campaign of pacification and thus enable the people, among other things, to cooperate with the government in carrying out its food production campaign". *MANILA TRIBUNE*, Jan. 3, 1944.

Features of the new executive order are: Commissioned officers may be appointed from among graduates of academies of the former Philippine Constabulary of the former Philippine Army; Non-commissioned personnel, appointees must have had substantial training or experience under the former Philippine Constabulary or the former Philippine Army. Executive Order No. 23 reads in full:

"In order to facilitate the prompt organization of the Philippine Constabulary into the required strength and thus effectively accelerate the pacification campaign now being undertaken by the Government, I, Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers in me vested by law, do hereby order that for the present and as an emergency measure, it shall be sufficient preparation for commissioned officers that they have had thorough training adequate to the grade or rank to which they are to be appointed, in an authorized school or institution conducted for the purpose under the former Philippine Constabulary or the former Philippine Army; and in the case of non-commissioned personnel, that they have had substantial training or experience under the former Philippine Constabulary or the former Philippine Army.

There are hereby created boards of selection, the members of which are to be appointed by the President of the Republic of the Philippines from time to time, to pass upon the qualifications of all applicants for commission in the Constabulary. The boards of selection shall recommend for commission, and the recruiting officers shall accept for enlistment, only such applicants who, in addition to their training and experience, are loyal to the Republic of the Philippines and possess such qualifications as may be required by existing laws, rules and regulations.

Done in the City of Manila, this 29th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first."

**F. I. EMBASSY  
STAFF IN JAPAN**

Important appointments made by Laurel to positions in the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo and in the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were announced last Dec. 14 by Malacañan. (MANILA TRIBUNE, Dec. 15, 1944). Most important appointee, is Justice Francisco Levidex of the Court of Appeals. He was designated counsellor of the Tokyo Embassy. Previously, the President named Jorge B. Vargas, former Chairman of the Jap-sponsored Executive Commission, as Ambassador to the Nippon capital. Others appointed to the Tokyo Embassy were: Faustino Sy-Changco and Leon M. Guerrero, second secretaries; and Jose Carmona, third secretary and finance officer. Appointments made for positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs include Teodoro Evangelista, director of the Bureau of Political Affairs; Jesus P. Morfe, assistant director of the Bureau of Political Affairs; Querube C. Macalintal, director of the Bureau of General Affairs; and Mauro C. Calingo, assistant director of the Bureau of General Affairs.

**SCOLONS PASS 3  
AMENDMENTS TO  
OLD TAX CODE**

Boasting that it is in line with a policy of "effecting a scientific and logical taxation system for the new Republic of the Philippines", the Assembly, in regular session last December revised two more provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code and one Executive Order when it approved three taxation measures. The Assembly hopes that the new laws will hike government revenue by at least \$3,900,000 annually and better ration the burden of taxation among individuals and entities. The three new bills approved were: (1) An act amending sections 138 and 147 of the National Internal Revenue Code, regarding taxes on matches and playing cards; (2) An act repealing section 259 of the same Code and inserting in lieu thereof a new section imposing a franchise tax; and (3) An act amending sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Executive Order No. 140 imposing a percentage tax on keepers of hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, bars, grills, amusement places, concert halls, jai-alai, etc.

**TAX ON MATCHES:  
FRANCHISE TAX**

In old Internal Revenue Code, matches were subject to specific tax of \$0.40 per gross of boxes containing not more than 80 sticks per box which has been increased to \$0.72 by the new law; and playing cards which were subject to a specific tax of \$0.35 per pack containing not more than 48 cards are under the new law subject to \$1.00. Estimated additional yearly income from these two taxes is about \$600,000. The new act on franchise imposes a uniform tax of 5% on all existing and future franchises. Under section 259 of the Code, the franchise tax payable by persons and entities varies, some paying a tax of one per cent, others one and a half and others two. This tax has been made uniform by the new law while at the same time the rate has been increased, thus yielding the government an additional revenue estimated at \$1,000,000 yearly. Third act approved imposes a new taxation schedule on amusement places, eating places, sports and other centers, increases the tax from 20 per cent to 30 on gross incomes. Tax on meals in restaurants has been revised, shifts the burden of taxation to the keepers of the eating places. Assembly committee on ways means estimates an additional income from this new law of \$ 2,000,000 annually (MANILA TRIBUNE, December 1944).

**12 SECRET DEMANDS OF JIF  
TO PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC ?**

Immediately after the birth of the "REPUBLIC of the PHILIPPINES," the high command of the Japanese Imperial Forces in the Philippines was reported to have made 12 secret demands to

officials of the newly-inaugurated "independent nation." This was revealed by a Judge of the Court of Appeals to Lt. S. Mationg, DIO Operative in Manila. Close to Malacañan circles, the judge was informed of the notorious 12 demands.

According to the informant the following conditions were imposed on the "PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC:" 1. Declaration of war against the U. S. and her Allies; 2. Conscription of Filipinos especially former members of the USAFFE for the Japanese Imperial Forces; 3. Withdrawal by Japan of P 3,000, 000, 000 war notes in circulation in the country; 4. Philippine Republic will issue notes on condition that all public lands are mortgaged to Japan; 5. Philippines to pay the Japanese government P 50,000,000 annually; 6. Japanese landholdings in the Philippines to be leased for 99 years; 7. Philippine government to house Jap Army and Navy Forces; 8. Manila to be declared an Open City except Camp Murphy, Nichols Field and Nielson Airport; 9. Japanese Military Administration to be transferred to Cebu; 10. Corregidor, Cavite, Mariveles and Cebu to be made into Japanese bases; 11. Equal privileges for Filipinos and Japanese; and 12. Full cooperation with Japan in all ways.

**UNIFORM SALARY BOARD FORMED** Malacañan on January 8, 1944 announced that President Jose P. Laurel has issued Executive Order No. 26 creating a board on uniform salary system for the classified government service. Board on Uniform Salary System as constituted by the President has the following as members: 1. Auditor General as chairman; 2. Chief of Civil Service, Director of the Budget and Accounts, Director of Science, Director of Information and the Director of the Census and Statistics as members. The spokesman from the office of the President explained the reasons for the creation of the BUSS thus: Necessary during the present emergency to effect a more equitable and uniform scale of salaries for employees holding classified positions in the Philippine Civil Service. The MANILA TRIBUNE, January 9, 1944 gave the powers and duties of the Salary Board as follows: 1. To study and submit plan of allocation of salaries in the classified service which is equitable and scientific and more in keeping with the present state of emergency; 2. To adopt, as far as practicable a single uniform salary system by virtue of which employees of the same category or grade shall receive the same salary to be based on the importance of the position, scope and nature of the work, duties and responsibilities and the qualifications required for the positions; 3. It shall be the duty of each chief of bureau or government agency to furnish the board all pertinent data as may be needed together with a plantilla of positions in his office; 4. In considering such data not attempt shall be made by the Board to make a study of each individual position but rather groups or grades of positions in the same category performing to a certain degree similar duties; 5. The Board shall submit a report of its work with appropriate findings and recommendations within three months from the date of the issuance of this order.

**GOVERNMENT MOVES TO STABILIZE FOOD PRICES IN MANILA**

Alarmed at the unprecedented rise in the price of feedstuffs in the City of Manila, the government authorities on Dec. 11, 1943 moved into action in an attempt to protect the pub-



lic from food profiteers. The Food Administration the day previous, announced that the entry of rice in Manila will be stopped immediately. The police had been given instructions to suspend the giving of permits to bring rice into the city in small quantities for personal consumption. The FA has at the same time, taken steps to lower the price of fish and to provide a more equitable distribution of this commodity in Manila. Explaining the lifting of the authority to bring rice in Manila in limited quantities, the FA office explained: Lately people were allowed to bring with them rice not exceeding 6 gantas from the provinces. This step was taken on account of the temporary disruption of transportation facilities due to the flood. The emergency that necessitated the adoption of such measure having passed, and with train service functioning normally, the

**EMERGENCY  
 NOW OVER**

FA argued that it is no longer necessary to allow private individuals to carry with them the grain in any amount. Food Administration authorities in announcing the prohibition, took occasion to mention that some individuals took advantage of the permit, made many trips back and forth bringing in rice not for personal consumption but for business, defeats the intention of the permit. Result: The Tubuan station was converted into a rice exchange where profiteers and speculators crowded, caused unnecessary crowding of trains. Having adopted measures intended to improve the rice situation, the office of the FA is now taking steps to lower the price of fish. Food Administrator Jose Sanvictores announced that the administration will adopt a system whereby fish will be sold to the people with as little intervention of the middlemen as possible, to make the distribution equitable. The plan, it was intimated, would be such that every family in Manila would be able to get its share of fish without paying black market prices or the arbitrary prices prevailing in the markets.

**PLAN  
 APPROVED**

The Food Administrator has reached a decision to follow a new system of fish distribution after a conference he had with officials of the Bureau of Fisheries and officials of the Fish Associations. They came to an understanding where mutual action will be taken to protect the fish consumers in Manila against the activities of profiteers. Elimination of the middlemen in the sale and distribution of fish among the city residents, is the ultimate objective of the agreement to safeguard the general public against the profiteers. It is believed possible, Mr. Sanvictores said, that the official district and neighborhood associations will be utilized as a medium for the direct distribution of fish among the city residents. Not only in Manila, but in many cities and towns has the price of fish become prohibitive in the public markets, more so in the black markets. It is arbitrarily determined by the vendors in open violation of the government order, which fixes the price for each class of fish (MANILA TRIBUNE, Dec. 11).

**ALIENS MUST FILE  
 NEW REGISTRATION**

Annual registration of aliens in the Philippines for 1944 began last January 3, will end May 31 in accordance with Executive Order No. 25 as amended, the Bureau of Census and Statistics announced on December 28, 1943 (MANILA TRIBUNE, Dec. 29, 1943). All aliens irrespective of age and sex, whether they have income or not, are required to pay annual fees in accordance with the

provisions of the executive order. Aliens residing within Greater Manila may apply for registration in the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics and those in the provinces are required to report to the office of the city or municipal treasurer of the locality where they reside. Registrants should bring their Class B residence certificates and copy of their income tax returns, if they have any.

**PRESIDENT LAUREL  
ISSUES MANIFESTO**

In a New Year manifesto, President Jose P. Laurel of the two-month old "Republic of the Philippines," urges all elements to lend a helping hand to the administration, threatens fence sitters that he may resort to the use of force if needs be, added that the security and welfare of the people is the supreme aim of our government. "I love my country as much as any other Filipino loves it," President Laurel said in a statement to The Tribune, "and I have no other ambition than to serve my people faithfully and well. Any Filipino who claims that he loves his country should do no less. The Philippines is facing a crisis which can only be averted if all sound-thinking Filipinos do their part. As for me, I will do my outmost so that no man, woman or child in this country may die for want of food."

Full text of President Laurel's manifesto reads: "On the day of my induction into office, I made clear the guiding principles as well as the objectives of my administration. I wish to renew at the beginning of the year 1944 faithful adherence to those guiding principles and firm determination to attain those objectives, however hard the task may be. I renew my determination not only to preserve the nation but also to lead the people to a full enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled under an independent government.

"I have an abiding faith in the wisdom of our people and I am confident that, with clear understanding of the guiding principles and the true aims and objectives of this Republic, they will support and cooperate. Inspired by this faith and this confidence, I made representations to the Japanese military authorities shortly after my inauguration for the grant of a general amnesty so that those who had been imprisoned for political offenses might regain their freedom and those who had been in hiding for differences of opinion might resume their normal life and cooperate with us in the building of the Republic of the Philippines. The proclamation of general amnesty was issued, and many who might have suffered seclusion, prosecution or persecution are now happily cooperating with us.

**FILIPINOS VS. FILIPINOS** "That was not all that I did. In order to avoid unnecessary loss of lives and properties resulting from military operations, I assumed, upon the establishment of the Republic, full responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and order so that punitive military expeditions may be discontinued. I had hoped that our countrymen would realize that unless we all exerted our supreme effort to avoid hunger and starvation, we would ultimately and inevitably disappear as a race and as a people. With deep concern I have observed that some of our countrymen, antagonistic in attitude and hostile in spirit, are still delaying and seriously endangering by their pernicious acts the realiza-

tion of the constructive plans and objectives of our government. Little do they realize that if they do not abandon their pernicious activities, this government would be driven to the necessity of utilizing its available armed forces to bring them to reason. This would mean plunging the country into the tragedy of having Filipinos fight Filipinos. Posterity will doubtless pass judgment on my acts but I will venture to say right now that it will point its finger accusingly to those of our countrymen who, blinded by false promises and inspired by sinister motives, have refused to understand the true situation and to do their part even when their cooperation was most needed.

**RICE PLANTERS  
 THREATENED BY  
 GUERRILLEROS**

"Manila today is suffering from an acute shortage of rice. We have enough rice to feed our people and can produce enough to insure an adequate supply for the future if planters are left unmolested and profiteers brought to law. The present increasing shortage, however, has been largely the result of the illicit activities of certain groups of selfish citizens who are bent on enriching themselves at the expense of the suffering poor by dealing in the black market. It is also due to those who, not knowing the harm that their activities are doing to their own brethren, are threatening our rice planters with death if they turn their rice over to the government. In either case, the sure victims are the poor and the needy, for the rich can always pay the price of everything they want.

With the security and welfare of the people as the supreme aim of our government, we are determined to aid those who need our protection. We are particularly and uncompromisingly determined to prevent starvation by insuring the supply of rice and other foodstuffs and will mobilize all the means at our disposal and all the power at our command to attain this end. If drastic remedies must be resorted to, we will resort to them to protect the people and preserve the Nation. If to accomplish our objectives we must commandeer rice mills, threshers, means of transportation and even rice fields to make them produce and compel the people to work, we will not hesitate to do so. The order of the day is not merely to live, but to help others live. I love my country as much as any other Philippine loves it and I have no other ambition than to serve my people faithfully and well. Any Philippine who claims that he loves his country should do no less. The Philippines is facing a crisis which can be averted only if all sound-thinking Filipinos do their part. As for me, I will do my utmost so that no man, woman or child in this country may die from want of food."

**LAUREL'S NEW YEAR  
 MESSAGE PROMISES  
 CLEAN GOVERNMENT**

God willing, Pres. Laurel pledged to make this year a year of accomplishment that will impregnate the New Republic with all the virtues and qualities of a good, clean, wise and humane government, steeped in ethical and moral principles, a real sanctuary of the hopes and ideals of the Filipinos, a repository of their rights and traditions and one of the firm cornerstones of Greater East Asia. The President's message, published in the TRIBUNE, Jan. 1, 1944, reads: "The year 1944 finds the Philippines a sovereign state and as a free and independent people at last we hail the new year in the highest but most sober spirits. The reality of the independence and freedom we attained in the year 1943 has given

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us a new vista of the future, new courage, a new lease on life, and we face the year 1944 determined to make the reality of the priceless possession permeate, ennoble and enrich our life as an Oriental people, enabling us to contribute our bit, however humble, to the total sum of human happiness as envisioned by the new world order based on peace, liberty and moral justice.

**DREAM REALIZED;  
COURSE CHARTED**

"Nor does this new year represent to us merely a conventional marker for the facility of human reckoning. As the third new year since the outbreak of this sacred war, to us it also signifies the glorious anniversary of the advent of the new year in our history, era which began two years ago with the Japanese occupation of the Philippines when we were first drawn into the benevolent circle of the New Order by the solicitude of the great Japanese Empire. Events have transpired so swiftly and so happily since then that, before two years had run their course, we were enabled to form a government of our own invested with all the rights and prerogatives of sovereignty. Thus our inalienable right to lead a free and independent existence, long outraged by western colonizers but which was recognized from the beginning of the Japanese military occupation of the Philippines, was solemnly and formally confirmed.

"Only two months and a half have elapsed since the independence for which we had labored and struggled for centuries became ours, but in that crowded space of two months and a half, we have earnestly endeavored to make that government reflect the image of our native being. We have mightily attempted to make it respond to our needs. We have unsparingly striven to make it pulse with the vibrant beat of our national aspirations. We have conscientiously tried to make it serve realistically the actual interests of our people. We have essayed to make it promise the fulfillment in the future of many a spiritual yearning of our people as yet ungratified. Above all, we have endeavored to make it essentially and intrinsically ours, animated by racial consciousness and the spirit of free men, and strengthened by the brawn and sinews of stalwart nation-builders.

"As the old year closes and the new one begins, it is fitting that we take stock of ourselves and the progress we have attained as an independent member-nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Our course has been charted; we shall steer our nation along that course guided by the ideals that illumine our way clearly amidst the perils that beset our small nation in a world at war. We know the dangers ahead and the difficulties at hand. But having won our freedom, we are resolved to keep it, to maintain it, to use it as the principal instrument for our happiness and welfare, and to convert it into a veritable bulwark of human liberty, equity and the true spiritual values of mankind. God helping, we will make the new year a year of accomplishment that shall impregnate our new republic with all the virtues and qualities of a good, clean, wise and humane government, steeped in ethical and moral principles, a real sanctuary of our hopes and ideals, a repository of our rights and traditions, and one of the firm cornerstones of Greater East Asia."

**RULES ON EMERGENCY  
PROPERTY ISSUED**

In Executive Order No. 222 issued last Oct. 12, shortly before the change of government, the Chairman of the Executive Commission, Jorge B.

Vargas promulgated regulations governing the registration of certificates issued by the Enemy Property Custodian of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines and the transfer of enemy properties owned by enemy subjects. Approved by the Director General of the Japanese Military Administration, the order reads in part: Section 1. The provisions of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding, whenever a certificate executed and issued by the Enemy Property Custodian of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines certifying to the fact that a person has fully paid the entire consideration of a previous contract of sale on terms of a property registered in the name of a hostile subject of enemy alien or that a debt guaranteed by a mortgage duly recorded in favor of a hostile subject or enemy alien has been fully paid, is presented to the Register of Deeds of the province or city in which such property is recorded, it shall be his duty to register said certificate, and upon the basis thereof, he shall issue a new transfer certificate of title or make the requisite annotation relative to said cancellation in the corresponding certificate of title upon payment of the legal fees even if the duplicate of the certificate of the title concerned is not presented to him.

**MAIL CENSORSHIP  
LAW IN EFFECT**

On Dec. 15, 1944, the President signed three more bills enacted by the Assembly, Malacañan announced. The new laws are as follows:

Act No. 14 which penalizes injury to carabaos or cattle which renders such animals unfit for work, Act No. 15 providing for the censorship of mails and Act No. 16 which amends and compiles Executive Orders Nos. 108 and 182 of the Chairman of the former Executive Commission regarding the registration and operation of motor vehicles in the Philippines, and for other purposes.

Under the Mail Censorship Act, all mail matters deposited in the post office for transmission either within or outside the Philippines will, before being transmitted to their addressees, be subject to censorship for any hostile, unfriendly or subversive matters, or for any matter which may impair directly or indirectly the good and friendly relations the Philippines has with other countries or for matters which contain false and malicious propaganda intended to incite a feeling of hostility or unfriendliness against other powers. The Director of Communications, with the approval of the Minister of Public Works and Communications, shall issue rules and regulations for the effective enforcement of the censorship, the disposition of censored mails, the places of censorship, and other matters as the Director, with the approval of the Minister, may from time to time provide in the interest of public safety or security.

**SUGAR CANE  
PRICE FIXED**

As a measure to rehabilitate the sugar industry of the Philippines and to improve the living conditions of those engaged in it, Minister Rafael Alunan, of Agriculture and Commerce, issued an order last Oct. 30 fixing the official purchasing price of sugar cane at ₱20 per metric ton. This price will be paid by the mills to planters in lieu of the former division of sugar manufactured. The centrals will pay for all canes delivered and loaded at the usual loading station. It was explained that the increase in the purchasing price of sugar cane will encourage sugar planters to plant more cane as the buying price fully compensates for the present high cost of production. Agriculture officials expect that next year's crop can satisfactorily

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officials expect that next year's crop can satisfactorily take care of local demands for sugar, now that the price of cane has been increased. According to information given by the government, many sugar plantations have now been planted with cane as peace and order prevail, but this is not true in the Visayas where guerrilla warfare continues. Complete text of Order issued by Minister Alunan reads: "Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by Executive Order No. 157 on Price Control of Commodities, the official buying price of sugar cane per tonne is hereby fixed at TWENTY PESOS (\$20.00) delivered and loaded at the usual loading station of the mill. For purposes of this order, a tonne (metric ton) of sugar cane shall have a purity equivalent of two piculs or 200 cates per ton or its equivalent if converted into alcohol. This order shall take effect immediately."

**NEW TEXTBOOK  
BODY CREATED**

Pres. Laurel has promulgated an administrative order reorganizing the Textbook Examining Committee to meet circumstances brought about by the change of sovereignty following the abolition of the Japanese Military Administration and establishment of the Republic, said a Malacañan spokesman. (TRIBUNE, Nov. 24, 1943). As reconstituted by the President, new committee is now exclusively Filipino. Members are: Justice Jorge Bocobo, chairman; Acting Minister of Education, Health and Welfare Gabriel Mañalac, Dean Francisco Benitez, Dr. Mariano V. de los Santos, Pedro Aunario and Mrs. Pura Villanueva Kslaw, members.

Duties of the committee, the same source explained are: Selection and approval of textbooks to be used in all schools, colleges and universities, whether private or public; to prohibit the use of any textbook which it may find to be against the law, not conducive to the fomentation of the basic educational policies of the State, or offensive to the dignity and honor of the government of the Republic of the Philippines. Members of the committee are prohibited from considering for adoption or to adopt any treatise, textbook or manuscript in whose authorship, editorship or preparation a member of the committee may have direct or indirect interest.

**TWO MILLION PESOS  
RELEASED TO "BIRA"  
FOR PALAY PURCHASE**

In an attempt to solve the problem of rice shortage, the government authorized last Jan. 7 the release of \$2,400,000 for the purchase of palay for the BIGASANG BAYAN (Rice Mill of the People), new rice distributing agency thru the municipal rice growers cooperative associations. This palay will be converted into rice for rationing among the people of Manila and provinces where there is a shortage of the cereal. New rice distributing agency succeeds Commonwealth's MARIC, which was dissolved after a report but hushed up scandal (See Social). Weeks past, the government was in a dilemma on how to feed the populace. There was no rice for sale. And hungry stomachs give way to mobs and riots. The community kitchens did not ease the tenseness of the situation, even after the non-bona fide residents of Manila were sent back to the provinces, transportation free.

In connection with this plan, the Bureau of Commodities of the Food Administration, upon recommendation of the National Rice Growers' Cooperative Association which the municipal cooperatives operate, has designated the municipalities in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan,



Pampanga and Tarlac where the NRGCA is authorized to buy palay for the BIRA. In Nueva Ecija, there are 27 municipal rice growers cooperatives which were given the power to buy palay; Pangasinan, five; Pampanga, three; and Tarlac, five. The Bureau of Commodities has fixed the conditions under which the cooperative association will act as agents of the BIRA in the purchase of palay. Official price of palay, any variety, in central Luzon is ₱8 per sack of 44 kilos net. A commission of ₱0.27 per cavan will be given to the local association for operation expenses. In addition to this commission, the association will also receive a fee of ₱0.03 which will be divided as follows: ₱0.01 will go to the provincial government for road and bridge repair and maintenance; ₱0.01 for the same purpose within the municipality and for the enforcement of control measures also within it; and ₱0.06 to be divided equally between the Municipal Rice Growers Cooperative Association making the purchase and the NRGCA for the associations' activities.

In places where there are no FA warehouses, the palay will be stored in the association warehouses until the palay is transferred to FA warehouses. If the palay bought by the association from producers is stored in the association warehouses in municipalities where there is no warehouse of the Food Administration, and the palay is not transferred to the latter, the FA shall pay the association storage and handling fees to be agreed upon by both parties and the association will be held responsible and accountable for the palay stored therein. In the municipalities where the FA has no warehouse, the transportation expenses from the association to the FA warehouse will be on the account of the FA. A provincial cashier will be appointed by the FA in each province and a local disbursing officer in each buying station to make payments on purchases made by the association. For every cavan of palay sold, the seller shall have a privilege to buy ₱1 worth of prime commodities but no individual shall enjoy a privilege more than \$100.

**PRESIDENT LAUREL  
 APPOINTS OFFICIALS**

Manuel Agregado, assistant auditor general, has been appointed by Laurel assistant general to head the new office of General Auditing, Malacañan announced. Pio Joven was named assistant auditor general. Under the new set up, the office of the Auditor General has been separated from the new Bureau of Budget and Accounts. Previously, the two offices were under the Director of Budget and Auditor General. Justice Jose Montiveros was appointed member of the Code Committee. Also appointed recently was Pedro Sabido, former Assemblyman from Albay as Executive Secretary at Malacañan with the rank of Minister without portfolio. He will have direct supervision and control over the Executive Bureau under the Office of the President. Dr. Antonio Sison, formerly a personal physician of President Manuel L. Quezon was named chairman of the Board of Nutritional Research which was created by Executive Order No. 209, with Dr. Hilario Lara, Director of the Institute of Hygiene, and Dr. Eusebio L. Aguilar, Director of Health, as members. Upon the recommendation of ex-Speaker Manuel Roxas, Laurel appointed last January Alfredo Jacinto as provincial governor of Capiz succeeding Gabriel K. Hernandez, the MANILA TRIBUNE announced.

**ANNUAL SALARIES OF  
 RANKING OFFICIALS**

According to information gathered by Lt. S. Mationg, DIO operative in Manila, the ran-

king officials of the Republic of the Philippines receive the following yearly salaries:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| President .....                           | P15,000 |
| Speaker, National Assembly .....          | 7,200   |
| Assemblyman .....                         | 3,600   |
| Chief Justice, Supreme Court ...          | 7,200   |
| Members, Supreme Court .....              | 6,600   |
| Presiding Officer, Court of Appeals ..... | 6,000   |
| Members, Court of Appeals .....           | 5,400   |
| Bureau Directors .....                    | 4,000   |
| Division Chiefs .....                     | 3,120   |
| Section Chiefs .....                      | 2,760   |
| Secretary, National Assembly ...          | 7,200   |
| Sgt. at arms, Nat. Assembly ....          | 3,600   |
| Ambassador .....                          | 7,200   |
| Consuls .....                             | 4,800   |
| Ministers .....                           | 7,200   |
| Vice Ministers .....                      | 6,000   |
| Auditor General .....                     | 6,600   |
| Attorney General .....                    | 6,600   |
| Judges of First Instance .....            | 4,800   |
| Fiscals (depending on the province)       |         |
| Mayor of Manila .....                     | 7,200   |
| Vice Mayor of Manila .....                | 6,000   |
| Police Chief of Manila .....              | 3,360   |

**PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY  
 SALARIES HIGED BY GOVT.**

To step up the enlistment in the reinforced and reorganized Philippine Constabulary, the government has hiked the salaries of officers and enlisted men of the organization, and as an added attraction, gives clothing allowance and subsistence. The new scale of salaries follows:

|                     |     |   |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| Privates .....      | P60 | (Clothing Allowance - P12,<br>Subsistence - P22.50) |
| Corporals .....     | 60  | (Same Allowances)                                   |
| Sergeants .....     | 65  | (Same Allowances)                                   |
| 3rd Lieuts .....    | 110 | (Quarter Allowance - P20)                           |
| 2nd Lieuts .....    | 140 | do - 30)  |
| 1st Lieuts .....    | 170 | do - 40)  |
| Captains .....      | 200 | do - 50)  |
| Majors .....        | 230 | do - 60)  |
| Lt.-Colonels .....  | 260 | do - 70)  |
| Colonels .....      | 290 | do - 70)  |
| Brig. Generals .... | 300 | do - 80)  |

The designations of Director and Assistant Directors of the Philippine Constabulary were changed last Jan. 29 by Laurel through Executive Order No. 30 to Chief and Assistant Chiefs with ranks of Major-General and Brigadier-Generals respectively.

CITY OF MANILA

The government of the City of Manila is run by appointive officials headed by Mayor Leon G. Quinto and Vice Mayor Jose Figueras. Practically all city officials during the Commonwealth regime have been pressed into service. The City Board has been stripped of its legislative powers, now acts as advisory body to Quinto, who wields said powers. Board members are Jose Figueras, Victor Alfonso, Julio Francia, Alejo Ebanag, Dr. Mariano Icasiano, Vicente Crossa, Jacinto Lorenzo, Francisco Benitez, Toribio Teodoro, Valeriano Fugoso, Dr. Valentin Afable and Jose Topacio Nueno. All City officials are appointed by the President of the Republic but with respect to the Municipal Judges, the President seeks the advice of the Supreme Court. The City has been divided into 12 districts for purposes of administration. The district of Bagumbayan comprises Port Area, Intramuros, Ermita and Malate; Bagundiwa of Pace, Pandacan and Santa Ana; Bagungbuhay of Tondo, Binondo and San Nicolas; Bagungpanahon of Sampaloc, Santa Cruz, Quiapo and San Miguel; Balintawak of San Francisco del Monte, Calas and La Loma; Diliman of Diliman proper, Cubao and University districts; the districts of Caloocan, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasay and Parañaque are the former municipalities bearing the same names. In each district there is a district chief whose functions are supposed to be limited to the welfare of the citizens within their respective districts. They appoint the presidents of Neighborhood Associations. Prime commodities from the PRIMCO are given to the District Chief for distribution to the different neighborhood associations. These commodities are for distribution to the inhabitants of Manila.

POLITICS:  
 GOVERNMENT

The Municipal Court Districts had to be rearranged due to the newly created districts. District I embraces Tondo and Caloocan; District II embraces San Nicolas, Binondo and Santa Cruz; District III embraces Port Area, Ermita, Intramuros, Quiapo, San Miguel and Sampaloc; District IV embraces Malate, Pace, Pandacan, Santa Ana, Makati, Pasay and Parañaque; District V embraces the former Quezon City, San Juan and Mandaluyong. Municipal Judges appointed are Mariano Nable, Natividad Almada-Lopez, Guillermo Cabrera, Crisanto Aragon and Perfecto Palacio.

The Department Chiefs are Treasurer Victor Alfonso, Assessor Julio Francia, Fiscal Alejo Ebanag, Health officer Dr. Mariano Icasiano, Engineer and Architect Vicente Crossa, Fire Brigade Commander Jacinto Lorenzo, Auditor Numeriano Rojas, Metropolitan Constabulary Commander Antonio Torres and School Superintendent Dr. Cecilio Putong. Mayor's secretary is Pacifico Alvano.

Board members are Leon Quinto, chairman; and Jose Figueras, Victor Alfonso, Julio Francia, Alejo Ebanag, Dr. Mariano Icasiano, Vicente Crossa, Jacinto Lorenzo, Francisco Benitez, Toribio Teodoro, Valeriano Fugoso, Dr. Valentin Afable and Jose Topacio Nueno, with per diems at ₱ 7 per session. Salaries of city officials are as follows: Mayor- ₱ 6,000; Asst. Mayor- ₱ 4,800; Fiscal- ₱ 4,200; Treasurer- ₱ 4,200; Engineer- ₱ 4,200; Health Officer- ₱ 4,200; Municipal Judges- ₱ 3,600; Fire Brigade Commander- ₱ 3,600; Assessor- ₱ 3,600; First Asst. Fiscal- ₱ 3,600.

Board members are Leon Quinto, chairman; and Jose Figueras, Victor Alfonso, Julio Francia, Alejo Ebanag, Dr. Mariano Icasiano, Vicente Crossa, Jacinto Lorenzo, Francisco Benitez, Toribio Teodoro, Valeriano Fugoso, Dr. Valentin Afable and Jose Topacio Nueno, with per diems at ₱ 7 per session. Salaries of city officials are as follows: Mayor- ₱ 6,000; Asst. Mayor- ₱ 4,800; Fiscal- ₱ 4,200; Treasurer- ₱ 4,200; Engineer- ₱ 4,200; Health Officer- ₱ 4,200; Municipal Judges- ₱ 3,600; Fire Brigade Commander- ₱ 3,600; Assessor- ₱ 3,600; First Asst. Fiscal- ₱ 3,600.

**METROPOLITAN CONSTABULARY** The City's Metropolitan Constabulary is distinct from the General Service Troops of the Constabulary. At present there are 2,000 members, all high school graduates of sound body and mind, have before undergone a 60-day training together with the GST. Now, the training lasts for 45 days but training school is only held from time to time as occasion demands. There are 77 policewomen who also serve as social workers, but most of them were ordered dropped recently for unknown reasons. Monthly salary of MC Patrolmen is ₱ 65 a month.

Commander of the MC is Col. Antonio C. Torres, Manila's popular old chief of police. Assistants to Torres are Gregorio Alcoid and Elias Dioquine, while the Precinct Commanders are the following inspectors: Bagumbayan- J. Barrania; Bagumbuhay- Agustin Hernandez; Calcecan- M. Santos; Bagumpanahon- E. Espiritu; Palintawak- Nicolas Guiua; San Juan- F. Beltrani; Diliman- D. Santos; Bagundiwa- Tranquiline Ocampo; Mandaluyong- C. Abaga; Makati- A. Gacati; Pasay- Francisco Polotani and Parangue- S. Armada. The MC, according to present plans will be made a distinct unit from the Constabulary and will no longer bear the old insignia.

The Metropolitan Constabulary received instructions from the Mayor at the start of the year, to enforce strictly all laws and ordinances including the Curfew Order which was temporarily lifted during the Christmas and Year-End holidays. In connection with this order, the Mayor ordered the district chiefs of Manila to take new census of city inhabitants. Census reports will include not only names and addresses of city residents but will also state the financial standing, profession or job, companies in which employed and properties of each resident. The neighborhood associations will take charge of preparing the reports.

The Economic Corps of the MC is pretty busy enforcing the laws and administrative measures, especially with reference to price control and profiteering. Mayor Guinto sent a memorandum to all district chiefs to refrain from confiscating prime commodities sold at exorbitant prices.

As a purely precautionary measure, according to THE TRIBUNE, practice blackouts will be held in the City of Manila at dates to be announced later. This measure was approved by President Laurel of the Philippine Republic. Also, the public has been warned by Mayor Leon Guinto to build air-raid shelters as protection against the "inhuman, barbaric and indiscriminate bombings of the Americans."

The shortage of food is so acute in Manila that government officials had to give free transportation to those who wanted to return to their native provinces, warned those who were not bona-fide residents that in case of any emergency, only permanent residents will be given rations. At the same time, the government initiated an intense food production campaign and sponsored a home garden contest. At present, even sidewalks in the city has been converted into truck gardens.

Conditions grew from bad to worse that President Laurel has to issue a manifesto assuring everybody that everything is being done by the government to avert the possibility of anybody dying of hunger, rapped profiteers and "guerrilleros"

for the food shortage. Government employees in charge of enforcing the control system either were lax or received hush money. Graft was so rampant in the city of Manila that President Laurel issued a warning that those caught committing graft or corruption would either be sentenced to life imprisonment or would be imposed the death penalty. Dr. Felipe Buencamino and a Japanese civilian named Inada were ousted from the MARIC for graft, when 40,000 sacks of rice deposited in the said firm could not be accounted for. Due to this the MARIC was dissolved last December 31 and in its stead, the RIRA (Rizal Bagasang Bayan) was organized and given ₱ 2,000,000 to buy rice.

**PRIMCO CRITICIZED** The laxity of the PRIMCO (Prime Commodities Control Board) and the economic unit of the Metropolitan Constabulary was so apparent that the public criticized them publicly. The black market is going on in full blast under the very noses of these economic agencies, legalities hindering the work of zealous agents.

Acting upon numerous administrative **COMPLAINTS** and criminal complaints presented against officers and men of the Metropolitan Constabulary, Mayor **VS. POLICE** Quinto has created a Board of Probers to look into the complaints whose nature range from petty derelictions of duty to serious abuses of authority, bribery, theft and robbery. The Mayor is reported to have deplored the people's losing faith in the MC. Already, about a dozen officers and men have been suspended including a Lieutenant, who is now under criminal investigations for robbery.

**ESTAFAS, THEFT** Estafa, theft and robbery charges pre- dominated in the number of cases investigated by **CASES INCREASE** the Office of the City Fiscal during the month of January. A total of 2,000 cases were brought to the courts by the fiscal's office. Rise in estafa cases, is attributed to the brisk but illegal trading in jewelries. Meanwhile, to counteract child delinquency, authorities have ordered the arrest of all minors loitering in gaming joints.

The flood that hit Manila last November was one of the worst in her history. Most offices, schools, theaters and restaurants were closed. Traffic was disrupted for several days. In an effort to ease up the serious situation due to transportation difficulties, it was decided to permit temporary city residents to bring rice from the provinces not exceeding 6 gantas. Quick to the draw, profiteers took advantage of situation and rice was sold at sky-high prices right at the railroad station. Immediately, government agents confiscated all rice found in railroad stations or elsewhere it

was being offered for sale. Conditions **FREE RICE FOR HUNGRY** long after the flood, grew worse that there **MANILA CITY RESIDENTS** was already talks about a revolution that the authorities got scared, established community kitchens to give free rice to indigent residents. **THE TRIBUNE** reported that about 50,000 Manilans were fed by the free kitchens up to January alone.

In the meantime price of commodities continue to soar. Meat became so dear and scarce that health authorities had to permit the sale of dog and cat's meat (Lt. W. Veto, DIO Operative to Manila). A kilo of meat costs from ₱ 10 to ₱ 15. Chickens are ₱ 5 to ₱ 10 per, while eggs are sold at ₱ 1

each. Even firewood became so costly that it became unwise to cook three meals a day, later on was rationed to buyers. Coconuts can be bought only at specified dates and places.

**SOCIAL UNREST** Meanwhile, unrest was prevalent in Manila that by the end of December killings and hold ups in broad daylight were rampant. Trucks carrying government rice were held up, the drivers shot to death. The people were dissatisfied. Philippine spies in the service of the enemy were liquidated in the streets. Last December about a dozen guerrilla chiefs were holding a meeting near the corner of Azcarraga and Rizal Avenue, was surprised by a Constabulary detachment. There was an exchange of fire. Reinforcements for MC arrived and several Jap MP. Two passers-by were killed in the affray. The Japanese-controlled MANILA TRIBUNE next day said in a news item: "The public is warned not to be deceived by unfounded rumors that may be circulating..... the clash was between the police force and the gangsters and not with any of the guerrillas or political offenders.

Manila residents have to be rationed not only in food but in almost everything they need. Prime commodities ration to every person consists of 1 cake of laundry soap, 300 grams of lard, 2 boxes of matches, 120 grams of rice and 600 grams of refined sugar a week. The inadequate supply of commodities available has given rise to profiteering in the black market. Authorities are helpless. Little by little, the city residents are trying to adjust themselves to the new life as a result of the war. Imported foods no longer available, housewives are experimenting on substitutes.

Alleging that the soaring prices of essential raw materials has finally compelled to take the necessary steps, the Taiwan Gas Emissys, having been granted permission by the Japanese Military authorities, increased the gas rates effective the month of February 1944, now charges 20 centavos per cubic meter regardless of consumption.

Shooting galleries were prohibited while the establishment of red light districts in the city of Manila were approved by the authorities (CITY GAZETTE, January 1944). Houses of ill-repute, according to the new city ordinance, will be operated only in areas or districts designated by the city mayor, must be more than 500 lineal meters from any public plaza, school, hospital, athletic stadium, public park or any institution of learning or clarity. A fee of ₱ 20 for each permit is collected and in addition to this, the operator must pay an annual license fee of ₱ 25 for each inmate employed. Each inmate will be charged an annual license fee of ₱ 5. No woman can be employed as inmate of any red light joint unless she has a license from the Mayor and must be free from any venereal disease or any contagious disease, must be over 18 years of age. The City Health Officer is charged with the supervision of all red light houses.

The contract of employment between the operator of a red light house and the inmate shall be subject to the following conditions: 1. the entertainment fees to be charged to patrons shall be in accordance with a schedule agreed upon between the operator and the inmate concerned and approved by the Mayor or his authorized representatives; 2. the participation of

the inmate to such fees shall be 50 per cent; 3. the expenses for prophylaxis, the medical treatment of sick inmates and their quarters shall be borne by the operator of the establishment; 4. during the confinement of an inmate due to illness, she shall be entitled to a daily compensation of ₱ 1 during the first two weeks; 5. an inmate shall be allowed a vacation leave of one day for every 15 days, which she may spend outside the red light district if she so desires. During such vacation, she shall be entitled to receive from her employer an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of her average daily earning during the two weeks preceding her leave.

**NIGHT CLUBS MUSHROOMED** While prostitution is given official sanction, night clubs mushroomed everywhere in Manila. Patrons are Japanese officers, new arrivals from the provinces, and buy and sell agents. Exclusive night clubs are open only to Nipponese officers. Waitresses are chosen for beauty and intelligence, most of them are college students or graduates. Manila's one million and a half residents go to them for entertainment. Another way to idle time away is the shows offered by theaters, which shows 2nd run American films, Japanese and Filipino productions, usually doubled with stage skits. Most of the pre-war Filipino movie idols are now appearing in these shows. Even blue-blooded socialites had lately been attracted by the Klieg lights.

**STAGE SHOWS STRICTLY CENSORED** All stage shows are carefully censored by the Japanese authorities. Scripts are submitted to them in advance. Despite these censorship however, some bull-headed Filipino comedians attempted to make fun of the Japs, landed in the much-dreaded, notorious cells of Ft. Santiago. Filipino comedians Fugo and Togo brought down the movie house by the following crack:

Fugo: You provincianes are always going to Manila.  
Don't you know that it is dangerous to go there nowadays?  
Togo: Why?  
Fugo: Because there are many monkeys that say:  
Kura-Kura!

**TRANSPORTATION VERY PROHIBITIVE** Transportation facilities to the poor and middle class are limited to street cars as the carretela and calesa fares are exorbitant despite the government efforts to fix them. Street car fare is ₱ 0.05 for every trip, no transfers allowed. Carretela or try-cycle fare from Malate to the Escolta means no less than ₱ 5. There are city busses employing pretty conductresses but they are usually crowded to overflowing, their trips irregular and slow due to charcoal fuel.

Clubs, restaurants and stores close at midnight. During the daytime, sidewalks of important streets are full of buy and sell agents and dealers in the infamous black market.

**CAMPAIGN TO ERADICATE CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, ETC.** The 1,537 members of the city department of health and welfare working under orders of Dr. Mariano Icasiano, have launched campaign after campaign designed to eradicate dy-



sentery, typhoid and cholera outbreaks in the City. The Neighborhood Association helped to curb the cases. Meanwhile, the City Health Officer announced that new projects to be carried out by his department are the free X-ray and laboratory services.

MERRY MAKERS  
CONFINED IN  
FT. SANTIAGO

Last January 20, according to a DIO operative in Manila, a benefit dance was held in a house located at the corner of San Marcelino and Remedios streets. It is said that the Japanese received information that the dance was held to raise funds for the guerrillas whereupon they hurried to the place and placed everybody in the house under arrest, bringing all to the dreaded Fort Santiago. Up to the end of January, not one of those arrested had been released.

TRIVIA

(Excerpts from the diary of DIO Operatives)

Tell Rosana (Lt. Col. L. Relunua, CO, 61st DIVISION) that Generoso Provide is still confined at Ft. Santiago ..... he was arrested by the military police because he was too careless..... he would speak to anybody anywhere that he is deputy governor of COMPOSOR and that the guerrilla in PANAY is well organized with contact with the SWP Command.... he was thrown in the Fort when he saw BARREDES re the emergency notes... but his wife is living on velvet outside.... recently she gave a baptismal party for their son and she spent two grands... The cost of living is ten fold higher than what it used to be.... to give you an idea, just consider the cost of the following: rice ₱ 250 per cavan, sugar ₱ 350 per sack, ground coffee ₱ 37 per kilo, cow meat ₱ 10 per kilo, eggs ₱ 0.80 each, drill suiting ₱ 250 per 6 yards (in the black market), carretela fare from Malate to Escalata ₱ 4 to ₱ 5, tricycle fare same route ₱ 5.50.... so you can see that it is heaven where you are compared to this rotten place.

The main business of the people here is Buy and Sell....you know, buy one thing and resell it at a profit to another, and still resell it ad infinitum, until it reaches the final consumer at a fabulous price.... this business also includes selling machinery, trucks, iron, acid or anything useful to the Jap Army or Navy.....Carmen Planas, Joaquin Yuseco, Sergio Omeña, jr., Jose Barredo, Tony Aquino, Ang Tibay Teodoro, Yasmel & Co., F. Concepcion and many others have made fortunes ranging from a million to over a million selling things to the Nips... will send you complete list of these "Merchants of Death" ( As Winter terms them in his KBEI radiocast ) later....but many rich families in this city have refrained from engaging in this kind of business..... since Independence was granted to the Philippines the Nips have toned down in their atrocities here.... FOR SIX MONTHS BEFORE THE ADVENT OF INDEPENDENCE, THERE EXISTED A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE CITY.... no one knows who will be picked up next by the KEMPTAI as almost everyday in every district they arrest this or that fellow.... just to give you an idea how smart are the KEMPTAI, this typewriting machine which prints these reports has been inspected by the Military Police and a sample of its print was taken.... so you see not only RADIOS are reconditioned, tagged but even typewriters.... Night clubs are now dime a dozen here.... the hostesses earn so much that now the beauty parlors prefer them as customers to the society debs because they give more tips..... ANY ordinary, good for nothing bum now earns more than a respectable government division or bureau chief in the buy and sell business..... ( - page 39 - ) MANILA IS NOW REALLY



A CRAZY AND Topsy-turvy town (Lt. GALAN, DIO OPERATIVE TO MANILA in a personal letter to Lt. Col. P. SERRAN, Intelligence Officer, 6<sup>th</sup> MD).

In my own honest personal opinion, famine is inevitable in Manila unless the government do something about it. When I left Manila on January 13, 1943 rice was starting to sell at ₱ 180 to ₱ 190 per sack of 23 gantas.... ration of rice has been reduced to 100 grams per person per day.... there is no rice entering Manila from Saigon. According to reliable sources the Japanese themselves are now using locally produced rice to feed their soldiers.... as a consequence of rice shortage the government under LAURIL has decreed that hoarding of rice in large quantities is now punishable by death.... There was a time last December when the government was forced to organize community kitchens all over the city where the poor people were fed with "linogao" (rice porridge) for ten days.... this was due to the fact that there was not enough rice supply in the MARIC to be rationed to the people.... fact is, rumors were all about the city that revolution will occur if the poor were not given food.

Since the later part of December Jap airplanes started to patrol the skies over Manila and the surrounding provinces by day and night.... they would be up in the morning and would cease patrolling late in the evening.... There is a growing FEAR in Manila that the Allied Airforce is going to bomb Jp installations pretty soon.... the Japs have built more air-raid shelters, garrisons being camouflaged.

Prices of commodities have gone so high that the poor could hardly survive inspite of good wages.... this is so, especially with food... medicine has become so scarce, their prices so high that the POOR are LEFT TO DIE even in public hospitals without medical attendance.... There is apparent UNREST in Manila, KILLING is RAMPANT and the assailants are practically left to themselves.... Jap spies (Filipinos) are being killed right in the busiest streets of the city in broad daylight. I personally witnessed such in front of the Avenue Theater at Avenida Rizal where two spies were killed at about 10 a. m. ... It is dangerous to be cooperating with the Japs openly... Jap spies never knew who go after them.

An AMERICAN MERCY SHIP arrived in Manila before Christmas.... brought food supplies in the form of milk, butter, canned goods, cigarettes as well as medicine for the American Prisoners of War.... According to Dr. Stretcher, a doctor of the Americans in the concentration camp at Ste. Tomas University, only very little of the supplies arrived in the camp.... the same supplies are now being sold to the public in Jap-owned stores at sky-high prices. I personally tasted brand-new Alpine milk sold in a Jap refreshment parlor.

Went one day to Pier 7.... unloading cargoes were American prisoners of war, poorly clothed and poor in health.... they looked as if they had never been fed at all (Lt. DURAN, DIO Operative in Manila, in a personal letter to CAPT. J. E. FORRUS, Chief Combat Intelligence Officer, DIO, 6<sup>th</sup> MD).

IN THE PROVINCES.....

PANAY AND ROMBLON

(Source: SPECIAL REPORT, 15 JAN. 44, Major T. de Castro, OCA)

**POLITICS:** At the head of the government in Panay and  
**GOVERNMENT** Romblon is Hon. Tomas Confesor, the Governor from whom emanate all the governmental powers and fundamental policies regarding civilian matters within his jurisdiction. The executive powers are, therefore, exercised by him. He is assisted by his Executive Secretary, Atty. Mariano V. Benedicto, who is at the same time Captain and Supreme Chief of the Emergency Provincial Guards. The Executive Secretary handles the routine matters of the Office of the Governor. Directly under him are the Chiefs of the different Sections, the Supervising Deputy Governors, the Deputy Governors, the Special Deputy Governors, the Mayors, Vice-mayors and other civil officials. Since the Governor and his Executive Staff are way deep in the mountains for obvious reasons, his powers, prerogatives and duties are delegated to the Deputy Governors, each of whom is charged with an administrative district. Panay and Romblon have been divided into 19 Administrative Districts, 10 in Iloilo, 3 in Antique, 3 in Capiz and 3 in Romblon. Matters of military nature are entirely in the hands of the DG, 6<sup>th</sup> MD.

The executive power in the municipalities is vested in their respective mayors. The affairs of the municipalities, therefore, are handled by them with the necessary assistants to take charge of the municipal administration, finance, health, food production, and peace and order as in normal times. In some towns like Janiuay, the Municipal Mayor has several Deputy Mayors who are given charge of a certain number of barrios for administrative purposes. The municipal officials are usually as follows: Mayor, Vice-mayor, Secretary, Treasurer, Chief of Police, and Food Administrator. To these officials may be added the Justice of the Peace whose functions are purely judicial. The office of Food Administrator is a creation of war time.

**LEGISLATIVE** By virtue of the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor of Panay and Romblon under the present national emergency, Hon. Tomas Confesor has assumed the legislative powers of the government as far as his territorial jurisdiction is concerned. In the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Antique and Romblon, he may issue from time to time as the need for them arises, proclamations, manifestos, executive orders, memoranda, rules and regulations affecting his subordinate civil officials and civilians therein. These have the force of law and must be respected and obeyed until revoked or disapproved by President Manuel L. Quezon or other higher, legitimate and competent authority. There are no Provincial Boards in these provinces, nor Municipal Councils in their municipalities as in peace time to function as legislative bodies. A Municipal Mayor therefore, may do for his municipality what the Governor can do for his constituents to carry into effect the laws enacted and the policies established by the higher authorities.

**JUDICIAL**

The judicial functions of the Civil Government in the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Antique and Romblon, are performed by the Courts of First Instance therein and by the Justice of the Peace Courts in the municipalities respectively. The loyal Iloilo Court of First Instance is presided over by Judge Ceferino de los Santos, that of Capiz by Judge Roman Ibañez, and that of Antique by Judge Fulgencio Vega. Romblon has no court of first instance functioning so far. In almost every municipality of Panay and Romblon, the loyal civil government has created a Court of Justice of the Peace. It has appointed incumbents in some of them only because of lack of competent personnel. In view of this war however, some of these courts have few cases to decide and some are inactive. Most of these courts are functioning, if ever, away from the enemy and behind closed doors. Needless to say, these courts have jurisdiction only over purely civil cases and over persons not subject to Military Law.

**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Governor of Panay and Romblon  | - Hon. Tomas Confesor         |
| Private Secretary to the Governor  | - Atty. Fortunato A. Padilla  |
| Executive Secretary  | - Atty. Mariano V. Benedicto  |
| Asst. to the Executive Secretary   | - Salvador S. Sevilla         |
| Aide to the Executive Secretary  | - Capt. Salvador Esteco, EFG  |
| Chief, Army & Civil Affairs Section  | - Atty. Roque Evidente        |
| Chief, Judicial Affairs Section  | - Atty. Gregorio Benedicto    |
| Chief, Treasury & Finance Section  | - Demostenes Martires         |
| Chief, Intelligence & EFG Section  | - Capt. Luis F. Salvilla, EFG |
| Chief, Prov. & Mpal. Govt. Sect.   | - Atty. Santiago Gayocmal     |
| Chief, Sanitation & Health, and<br>Hospital Director                                   | - Dr. Juan Garces             |
| Chief, Agriculture, Commerce, Com-<br>munication, Transportation<br>and Supply Section | - Demostenes Martires (Actg)  |
| Chief, Education, Propaganda and<br>Press Section                                      | - Atty. Luis Hervas           |
| Editor, "Ang Tigbatas" (Vernacular<br>Edition)   | - Abe S. Gonzales             |
| Editor, "Ang Tigbatas" (English<br>Edition)  | - Jose Guevara                |

Province of Iloilo

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Supervising Deputy Governor    | - Cesareo C. Golez                                 |
| Special Dep. Governor at-large | - Fernando Farcon                                  |
| Provincial Treasurer           | - Enrique Gaborne (Actg)<br>Surrendered Jan., 1944 |
| Provincial Auditor             | - Bartolome Fernandez<br>Surrendered Jan., 1944    |
| Provincial Health Officer      | - Dr. Severo Hervas                                |

1st Administrative District

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Deputy Governor         | - Mariano V. Benedicto |
| Special Deputy Governor | - Guillermo Escaran    |

Mayors

| Municipality                       | Name   |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| San Joaquin                        | - Antonio Saratan  |  |
| Milag-ao                           | - Jose N. Orbe   |  |
| Guimbal                            | - (Vacant)   |  |
| Igaras                             | - Ramon Esporas  |  |
| Tubagan                            | - Miguel Tagamolila  |  |
| <b>2nd Administrative District</b> |  |  |
| Deputy Governor                    | - Mariano V. Benedicto                                     |  |
| Special Deputy Governors           | - Maximo Caingoy   |  |
|                                    | Zacarias Montealto   |  |
|                                    | <b>Mayors</b>  |  |
| Tigbauan                           | - Concordia T. Palacios                                    |  |
| Leon                               | - Maximo S. Caingoy  |  |
| Oton                               | - Zacarias Montealto                                       |  |
| Alimodian                          | - Felix Altura   |  |
| San Miguel                         | - (Unknown)  |  |
| <b>3rd Administrative District</b> |  |  |
| Deputy Governor                    | - Epifanio B. Montoro                                      |  |
|                                    | <b>Mayors</b>  |  |
| Cabatuan                           | - Juan Garrido (Killed by Japs<br>on 5 or 6 January, 1944) |  |
| Leganes                            | - Marcos Espino  |  |
| Sta. Barbara                       | - Rufe S. Sualdito   |  |
| Zarraga                            | - Emilio P. Subiron  |  |
| <b>4th Administrative District</b> |  |  |
| Deputy Governor                    | - Juan Griño   |  |
| Special Deputy Governor            | - Benigno Malaga   |  |
|                                    | <b>Mayors</b>  |  |
| Massin                             | - Benigno Malaga   |  |
| Janiway                            | - Pedro Margarico (Surrendered)                            |  |
| Lambunao                           | - Rufino Gonzales  |  |
| <b>5th Administrative District</b> |  |  |
| Deputy Governor                    | - Cesareo C. Golez   |  |
|                                    | <b>Mayors</b>  |  |
| Passi                              | - Filoteo Palmares (Surrendered)                           |  |
| Dueñas                             | - Andres Arenga  |  |
| Dingle                             | - Marcelino Paspe  |  |
| Calinog                            | - Javier C. Celó   |  |
| <b>6th Administrative District</b> |  |  |
| Deputy Governor                    | - Cesareo C. Golez   |  |
|                                    | <b>Mayors</b>  |  |
| Pototan                            | - Mariano B. Peñaflorida<br>(Captured by Japs on Jan.)     |  |
| Barotac Nuevo                      | - Ramon S. Bayona  |  |
| Dumangas                           | - Ramon S. Bayona  |  |
| <b>7th Administrative District</b> |  |  |

|                 |        |                     |
|-----------------|--------|---------------------|
| Deputy Governor |        | - Benjamin A. Buyco |
|                 | Mayors |                     |
| Anilao          |        | - Tomas Montaña     |
| Banate          |        | - Simeon Balladares |
| Barotac Viejo   |        | - Hugo Tugbang      |

8th Administrative District

|                 |        |  |
|-----------------|--------|--|
| Deputy Governor |        | - Jose Aldeguer (Surrendered<br>Oct., '43) |
|                 | Mayors |  |

|              |  |                         |
|--------------|--|-------------------------|
| Ajuy         |  | - Juan Centeno (do)     |
| Sara         |  | - Custodio Castor (do)  |
| Concepcion   |  | - Nicolas Arcoza (do)   |
| San Dionisio |  | - Arellano Alkonga (do) |

(Note: Besides the Deputy Governor and the Mayors, other civil officials of these towns surrendered to the enemy during the last penetration in these places)

9th Administrative District

|                 |        |   |
|-----------------|--------|---|
| Deputy Governor |        | - Carlos Soriano (Surrendered<br>Oct., '43) |
|                 | Mayors |   |

|          |  |   |
|----------|--|---|
| Balasan  |  | - Jose Bañes                                  |
| Carles   |  | - Victor Bartolome (Surrendered<br>Oct., '43) |
| Estancia |  | - Jose Aclaro                                 |

10th Administrative District

|                 |        |                       |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Deputy Governor |        | - Epifanio B. Montoro |
|                 | Mayors |                       |

|                |  |  |
|----------------|--|--|
| Buenavista     |  | - Rubin Habaña                                     |
| Jordan         |  | - Benigno Sodeña                                   |
| Nueva Valencia |  | - (Vacant)   |
| Favia          |  | - Pacifico Jabonillo (Killed by<br>Japs, Dec. '43) |

Province of Capiz

|                             |  |                         |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Supervising Deputy Governor |  | - Cornelio T. Villareal |
| Provincial Treasurer        |  | - Mr. Gonzales          |

1st Administrative District

|                 |        |                  |
|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| Deputy Governor |        | - Antonio Beldia |
|                 | Mayors |                  |

|            |  |                        |
|------------|--|------------------------|
| Capiz      |  | - (Vacant)             |
| Cuartero   |  | - Salvador Villagracia |
| Dao        |  | - Maximo Amaba         |
| Dumarao    |  | - Agustin Hifola       |
| Fan-ay     |  | - Pacifico Bellosillo  |
| Portevedra |  | - Manuel Laserna       |
| Panit-an   |  | - Hugo Delfin          |
| Pilar      |  | - Braulio Patricio     |

2nd Administrative District

Deputy Governor

- Cornelio T. Villareal

Mayors

Sigma

- Mrs. Leoncia Abella-Vito

Tapas

- Angel Palomar

Dumalag

- Adolfo R. Frial

(Note: The municipalities of Sapián, New Washington, Mambusao, Jamindán, Batán, Banga, Balete and Altavas have no mayors)

3rd Administrative District

Deputy Governor

- Pedro Fuentes

Mayors

Buruanga

- Emilio R. Ostan

Ibajay

- Enrique Melodias

Calivo

- Rustico E. Quimpo

Leso

- M. T. Morado

Macato

- Nicanor Tesorero

Malinao

- Angel Ibarrolasa

Mavas

- Pedro Zaldivar

Numancia

- Antonio Igtandoc

Province of Antique

Supervising Deputy Governor

- Tomas Sartaguda

Provincial Treasurer

- Mario Mirto

Div. Supt. of Schools

- Rafael Magbanua

1st Administrative District

Deputy Governor

- Ramon Maza

Mayors

Dao

- Genaro Casillas

San Jose

- Antonio de los Reyes

Sibalom

- Angel Villafuerte

San Remigio

- Leoncio Cabillos

2nd Administrative District

Deputy Governor

- Simeon Herbillá

Special Deputy Governor

- Baltazar Necesito

Mayors

Patnongon

- Andres Ello

Valderrama

- Inocentes Loquias

Bugason

- Miguel Panaguiton

Iaua-an

- Maximo Padilla

Barbaza

- Antonio Inocentes

3rd Administrative District

Deputy Governor

- Jose E. Mendoza

Mayors

Tibiao

- Pedro Blanchis

Culasi

- Antonio Alon

Pandan

- Francisco Ausan

Caluya

- Claro Erodias

Province of Romblon

Supervising Deputy Governor - Jose Firmalo  
 Deputy Governors:  
 Despojol, Odiangon, Looc, Sta. Fe - Isaac Lansona  
 Badajoz, Romblon, Maghalin - Andres Mortal  
 Cajidiocan, San Fernando and  
 Magdiwang - Pantaleon Besas

Justice of the Peace *Ilwilo*

|               |                                  |
|---------------|----------------------------------|
| San Joaquin   | - Sixto Sira                     |
| Mag-aac       | - Gregorio Gota                  |
| - Guimbal     | - None                           |
| Igharas       | - Dominador Escudo               |
| Tubungan      | - Jose N. Gaton                  |
| - Tigbauan    | - None                           |
| Oton          | - Manuel Roa                     |
| Leon          | - Andres Colendres               |
| Alimodian     | - Cipriano Cabaluna              |
| San Miguel    | - Sixto Sira                     |
| Cabatuan      | - Pacifico Cajilig               |
| Leganes       | - Demetrio Sira (Actg)           |
| Santa Barbara | - Cirilo Zorilla (Actg)          |
| Zarrega       | - Demetrio Sira (Actg)           |
| Maasin        | - Ramon S. Magallon              |
| Janiway       | - Natividad Parcon (Miss)        |
| Lambuno       | - Simeon Barranco                |
| Fassi         | - Manuel Villa                   |
| Dueñas        | - Miguel Hermoso                 |
| Dingle        | - Dominador Dayot                |
| Calinog       | - Javier C. Celso (Actg)         |
| Pototan       | - Federico Puig                  |
| Barotac Nuevo | - Serafin Villanueva             |
| Dumangas      | - Alfonso Delicena               |
| Anilao        | - Santiago Arandilla             |
| Banate        | - Elpidio Padilla                |
| Barotac Viejo | - Simplicio Buyco                |
| Ajuy          | - Pascual Espinosa (Surrendered) |
| Estancia      | Felix Ravera                     |

(N. B. The municipalities of Sara, Concepcion, San Dionisio, Bala-san, Carles, Buenavista, Jordan, Nueva Valencia and Pavia have no Judges)

|            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| - Capiz    | - None             |
| Cuartero   | - Atty. Destajo    |
| Dao        | - Calixto Alvarez  |
| Dumaso     | - Uldarico Ramirez |
| Pan-ay     | - Antonio Beldia   |
| Pontevedra | - Trifon Delfin    |
| Panit-an   | - Antonio Beldia   |
| Pilar      | - Trifon Delfin    |
| Sigma      | - Platon Patino    |

(N. B. The municipalities of Tapas, Sapián, New Washington, Mam-buso, Jamindan, Dumalag, Batán, Sañga, Baleta, Altavas, Duruanga, Ibañay, Calivo, Leso, Makato, Malinao, Navas and Numancia have no Justices of the Peace.

|              |                          |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| Dao          | - Perpetuo Lotilla       |
| San Jose     | - Buenaventura Tolentino |
| Sibalom      | - Ciriaco O. Nietes      |
| San Remigio  | - Teodoro Alcalin        |
| - Patnongon  | - None                   |
| - Valderrama | - None                   |
| Bugasong     | - Pio Dioso              |
| Laus-an      | - Jovito de los Reyes    |
| Barbaza      | - Isdras Tayco           |
| Tibiao       | - Manuel Polido          |
| Culasi       | - Joseph Diederich       |
| Pandan       | - Pedro Mercenas         |
| Caluya       | - Ramon Ovas             |

(N.B. The municipalities comprising the province of Romblon, namely, Despojol, Odiongan, Lo-oc, Santa Fe, Badaojoz, Romblon, Maghalin, Cajidocan, San Fernando and Magdiwang have no Justices of the Peace)

#### THE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE LOYAL CIVIL GOVERNMENT

The following are the administrative activities of the loyal civil government in Panay and Romblon:

1. The creation, organization, maintenance, supervision and control of an armed force known as Provincial Guards. (Executive Order No. 2, 9 May '42 of the Governor)

Purposes of the organization: (Ex. Order No. 2, supra)

- (1) To maintain peace and order
- (2) To suppress banditry and lawlessness
- (3) To conserve the Civil Government
- (4) To resist the enemy (civilian defense)
- (5) To serve as auxiliary to the Army

Authorized strength: One company of 110 men for each Administrative District.

Composition: Infantry

Officers: Each Company is under the direct command of the Deputy Governor concerned, who carries the rank of Captain, EFG. His subordinate officers are 1st, 2nd and 3rd Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officer, similar to those of the Army. (Administrative Order No. 1, 30 June '42)

Work assigned and actually performed: (Ex. Order No. 2, supra, and information gathered from the Office of the Governor)

- (1) Keeping peace and order
- (2) Suppression of banditry and lawlessness
- (3) Messenger service
- (4) Warning service
- (5) Patrol and guard duty



- (6) Intelligence work such as detection of unlawful exportation of war materials and foodstuffs
- (7) Apprehension of fifth columnists, spies, enemy collaborators and dangerous puppet officials
- (8) Control of civilian traffic
- (9) Guarding prisoners in the civil concentration camp
- (10) Resisting enemy penetration to the Governor's security area

Method of discipline and training: In general, same as Army organization, and particularly the following:

- (1) Officers are given training in military tactics
- (2) Personnel is given continuous training in military lines, guard and patrol duties, messenger and warning service and intelligence work
- (3) Subjects such as Elementary Law, Government, Military Discipline, Rifle Nomenclature, Care and Cleaning of 30 caliber rifle (M-1917), Scouting and Patrolling, and Extended and Closed Order Drills are being taught.

Pay: As of 1 January '43, the salaries of the Provincial Guards were as follows:

|                                   |          |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Captain .....                     | \$200.00 |
| 1st Lieut .....                   | 150.00   |
| 2nd Lieut .....                   | 120.00   |
| 3rd Lieut .....                   | 100.00   |
| Master Sgt .....                  | 80.00    |
| Corporal .....                    | 30.00    |
| Private .....                     | 25.00    |
| (Unnumbered Ex. Order, 1 Jan '43) |          |

Allowances: Free quarters and food, and subsistence allowance equivalent to that allowed to members of the Philippine Constabulary. (Ex. Order, unnumbered, 6 May '43)

Handicaps of the Organization: (Source of information - Deputy Governor Buyco)

- (1) Little or no previous military training of personnel
- (2) Lack of competent officers
- (3) Lack of arms and ammunitions

2. Relief to Indigent Evacuees and Civilians. (Memo, 27 May '43, Governor to Deputy Governors)

This war has driven many civilians away from their homes, particularly in the City of Iloilo and different towns in the provinces of Iloilo, Capiz, Antique and Romblon, to the mountains, forests, bamboo thickets and swamps. They lost their jobs and properties, and some of them even their personal belongings, not to mention the loss of their loved ones. They have no means of livelihood. Some of them have depended upon the generosity, kindness and hospitality of their relatives and friends in their evacuation places. After a long

stay in said places, they find themselves penniless and jobless, besides being always subjected to enemy threats of much-dreaded atrocities. Thus, they involuntarily become members of the so-called indigent evacuees and civilians who merit the aid of the Government.

To help these indigent evacuees and civilians, the loyal Civil Government in Fanyu and Romblon has adopted various relief measures, among which are the following:

(1) Cultivation of Government Farms by Civilians - As a means to alleviate their economic condition, indigent evacuees and civilians, beginning 27 May '43, have been allowed to cultivate plots of land belonging to the Government for planting rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and other crops. There are large tracts of uncultivated land which can be utilized for this purpose in some municipalities. They have been allowed to work and receive a wage of ₱0.50 a day. Moreover, excess foodstuffs and commodities can be commandeered and paid to the indigent evacuees and civilians on the basis of work done. The amount for each family depends upon the number of the members of the family that can work on the basis of the above-stated wage. In order to distribute equitably the relief fund in this regard, the amount that each family may earn is limited. Excess foodstuffs may also be commandeered to be resold to the public at a certain price a cavan, at cost, plus a certain surcharge for handling purposes. (Memo of Governor to Deputy Governors, 27 May '43)

(2) Payment of Civilian Labor Utilized by the Army - As a means of relief to civilians also, a laborer utilized by the Army is paid for his services rendered. (Memo order of Governor to Deputy Governors, 27 May '43)

(3) Payment of Foodstuffs and Other Goods Use by the Army - When the printing of money was begun and enough money for operating expenses was given to the Army, the soldiers began to purchase their food supplies on cash basis. In a way, this is in consonance with the relief program of the Government, for it cannot be denied that whatever goods or food supplies belonging to the civilians and taken and paid for by the Army will redound to the benefit of the civilians themselves. (Letter, Relumia to Confesor, 28 May '43)

(4) Payment of Pensions and Giving of Loans - Steps have been taken with the end in view of expediting the payment of all applications for:

(a) pensions of families of soldiers who died or were permanently disabled in line of duty, and of civilians who were killed or were permanently disabled by enemy action;

(b) Pensions of the United States and Philippine Government pensioners; and

(c) Loans (not pensions) to indigent families of soldiers assigned to other parts of the Islands.

(Memos, 22 Sept. '43 and 12 Nov. '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

(5) Extensive Campaign for More Food Production - To help the people economically also, the Civil Government has advised and instructed them to exert efforts to produce more food crops, and has enjoined them to direct their activities to food production. More emphasis is placed in the cultivation of root crops, like sweet potatoes, cassava, etc. For this purpose, teachers have been assigned to see to it that this program is strictly carried out in the field. (Memo, 28 Sept. '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

(6) Cashing of Checks and Postal Money Orders of Civilians - In order to give ready cash to civilian owners, checks issued by

the Army Authorities before the landing of the enemy in Panay, for payment of commandeered merchandise or goods, are allowed to be cashed if properly endorsed. Postal money orders also issued before the landing are paid if presented. This measure gave little or no benefit to the people as the Acting Manager of the Philippine National Bank and the Provincial Treasurer could not be contacted by the people and no steps were taken to accommodate those in hand. (Memo, 6 Oct. '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

(7) Payment of Salaries of Government Employees - To help Government employees who are rendered penniless by reason of this war the Government has authorized the payment of salaries of National and Provincial employees, including teachers and Provincial Guards, based upon a certain schedule of payment according to the actual service rendered. (Ex. Order, 13 Oct. '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

(8) Control of Exorbitant Prices and Profiteering - Since the outbreak of the war, the loyal Civil Government has taken various measures to control the prices of commodities, specially those of prime necessity, to make them within the reach of the common masses. To help the poor people, measures such as anti-profiteering ordinances, rules and regulations against profiteering, and the creation of anti-profiteering committees were resorted to as a means of curbing the sky-rocketing of prices. Lately, merchandising centers were established for the same purpose. (See "The Problems of the Government and How They are Solved")

(9) Revival and Encouragement of Local Industries - With the object of creating a new source for the people, the Government has taken the initiative of reviving local industries, such as weaving of mats, mats and sinamay, and of encouraging some industries, such as farming and merchandising, especially in the regions where these industries are the common occupation of the people. Fishing has also been encouraged. Farming has been given aid in the form of farmers' loan. Farmers have been given bonus also. The revival of of weaving industry has become imperative in view of the lack or the high price of imported cloths as a consequence of the war. (Memo, 16 Nov. '43, Sup. Dep. Gov Golez to All Concerned)

(10) Printing and Circulation of Emergency Circulating Notes - The printing and circulation of ECN have in a degree alleviated the acute financial problem being suffered by the civilian population, especially the merchants. The circulation of these notes stimulates trade and commerce among the people.

In general, the Deputy Governor of each Administrative District is held responsible for the proper execution of these relief measures. He has general supervision over all activities in connection therewith within his territory. All rules and regulations adopted by all local authorities under him relative to the execution of the said measures are subject to his previous approval before they take effect. (Memo, 3 April '43, Gov. to All Concerned)

### 3. The Commandeering of Rice (palay) for the Use of the Army and the Civil Government.

With the object of insuring adequate food supply for the Army and the Civil Government, Hon. Tomas Confesor, Governor of Panay and Romblon and Assistant Food Administrator (National), commandeers at a certain price the rice crops of every farmer in the Islands of Pa-

may and Romblon, in accordance with a certain schedule of percentage of the produce. (Ex. Order No. 19, 5 Sept. '43). Rules and regulations were issued to carry out effectively the purpose of this Executive Order. The Civil Government is endeavoring to effect early collection and storage of the palay commandeered so as not to be outdone by the enemy. This activity of the Civil Government has partly solved the problem of food supply.

#### 4. The Establishment of Concentration Camps.

With the end in view of confining and controlling all enemies of the State in a secure and controlled area far from the enemy, the loyal Civil Government has ordered the establishment of concentration camps. Each Deputy Governor was required to establish one in his district for the purpose. So far, however, only Supervising Deputy Governor Cesareo C. Golez has established a concentration camp in Mount Olives (6th Adm. Dist.), in addition to that in Bocare under the OM.

#### 5. Control and Restriction of Cockpits.

No cockpit is allowed to be situated in a place less than 2 kilometers from the main road which should be far from the enemy-occupied areas. It should be well camouflaged and cockfighting is to be held only twice a week in every municipality concerned, preferably every Sunday or holiday and any other day of the week, provided there is no enemy activity near the place. (Memo, 1 April '43, Gov. to the Dep. Govs.) This precautionary measure is necessary to prevent the infiltration of fifth columnists into the security areas of both the Civil and Army authorities. The Army may close some cockpits which are detrimental to its tactical operations or those which may endanger the safety of the forces. (Convention of Sup. Dep. Govs., etc., 24 April '43)

#### 6. Establishment of Supply Bases.

To insure adequate food supply for the Army and the Civil Government, the Civil Government has established supply bases, preferably under civilian custodians or tenientes del barrio as warehousemen. (Memo, 3 April '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

#### 7. The Administration and Control of Confiscated Properties.

As a result of this war, many properties belonging to Filipino fifth columnists, spies, enemy collaborators, puppets and other traitors to the Cause, were confiscated by the Government. These properties, together with those of the absentee landlords, are administered and controlled by the Government thru Army authorities. The preferential use of the products and proceeds thereof is given to the Army, irrespective of who administers the same. (Memo Order, 27 May '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs., etc.)

#### 8. Providing the Army with Labor.

To facilitate Army activities, especially the transportation of

food supplies, the Civil Government has assumed the responsibility of providing the Army with labor upon request of any responsible Army officer. Memo Order of the Governor, dated 27 May '43, to All Concerned says: "Upon request of any Army officer, the Deputy Governor, the Mayor or the teniente del barrio shall furnish him with such number of laborers as may be requested. Each laborer should be paid for services rendered at the rate of fifty centavos a day with food, or sixty centavos a day without food. Should the requisitioning Army officer lack funds to pay the laborers, he should give each a receipt for the amount due to each for the corresponding number of days of service rendered. Service for a fraction of a day shall be considered a full day's work. A labor pool should be maintained by each teniente del barrio from which to draw the laborer supplied to the Army upon request."

9. The Organization and Maintenance of Home Guards (Bolo Battalion).

Through the tenientes del barrio, the Civil Government has organized, maintained, supervised and controlled the Home Guards (Bolo Battalion) and other civil organizations of similar nature, for the purpose of civilian defense and security. (Memo, 28 Aug. '43, Gov. to Sp. Dep. Govs.) *In practice, these are under supervision of Army commanders. M.D.P.*

10. Prohibition to Public Officials and Employees from Collaborating with the Enemy.

As a means of self-preservation and protection, the Civil Government has established a policy to the effect that public officials and employees who have served or helped the enemy, directly or indirectly, shall ipso facto be disqualified to hold public office, and if so holding shall immediately be dismissed from his post in the loyal Civil Government, except in such cases wherein the Governor of Panay and Romblon finds their continuance in office necessary and justifiable. (Convention of Dep. Govs., etc., 24 April '43)

11. Reinvigorating the Morale of the People.

As a result of the enemy campaign in Panay and Romblon, particularly in the First and Second Administrative Districts of Iloilo, the morale of the people has suffered a setback. To remedy this, an extensive campaign for the purpose of bolstering up the morale of the people and civil officials, especially in said Districts, was undertaken. (Memo, 26 Aug. '43, Dep. Gov. to Sp. Dep. Govs., 1st and 2nd Adm. Dists., Iloilo)

12. Impartiality of Civil Officials Enjoined.

To prevent civil officials from taking advantage of their positions, the Governor of Panay and Romblon has enjoined them to be impartial in the performance of their duties, especially in their relation to the civilians, avoiding persecution of personal enemies, promotion of personal aggrandizement, and politics. (Memo, 22 Sept. '43, Gov. to Sp. Dep. Govs., etc.)

13. The Civil Government's Policy Regarding the Surrender of the Civilians.

The loyal Civil Government has established a policy that should guide the actions of the civil officials with respect to the surrender of the civilian population to the enemy in certain municipalities where the Japanese Military Forces resorted to shooting and murdering to get loyal civil officials to surrender. A liberal attitude was adopted. The loyal Civil Government has taken into itself the duty to protect loyal civilians against abuses of the enemy and from the irresponsible acts of some of their countrymen. This does not mean, however, that the Government will tolerate fifth column work and other treasonable acts. It is the desire of the Government to maintain at any cost the loyalty of the people, and the latter are made to understand that the Government will not hesitate to take any drastic action against spies and traitors to the cause. (Memo, 11 Oct. '43, Gov. to Dep. Govs.)

14. Declaration of Principles and Policies.

In general, with the object of maintaining friendly and harmonious relation with the Army, Gov. Confesor has issued a Memorandum Order embodying the principles and policies, and the definition of objectives and the rules of action governing relations between the Civil Government and the Army, especially addressed to all Deputy Governors, Municipal Mayors and Other Civil Officials of Panay and Romblon. Ever since this Memorandum Order, dated 27 May '43, has become the bible that guides the norm of conduct of civil officials in their relation with the Army authorities and personnel.

15. Acts of Self-Preservation and Protection by the Government.

As a means of protecting itself, of defeating the enemy and of discouraging collaboration with the enemy on the part of the civilians, and to safeguard military secrets, the Civil Government of Panay and Romblon, through Gov. Confesor, has issued the following proclamations:

(a) Prohibition to Reside in Certain Places - Proclamation (unnumbered), 14 April '43, declaring that "all persons who are permanent residents of certain places shall be considered as actively cooperating with the Japanese Imperial Forces, thereby making themselves enemies" of the loyal Government and to the cause of the Allies. Proclamation No. 5, 25 June '43, provides penalties for the foregoing.

(b) Civilian Secrecy Discipline - Proclamation No. 2, 28 April '43, that declares that "anybody through inadvertence or otherwise, caught spreading wild rumors or loose talks involving military secrets or tactical operations of the Army shall be held guilty and convicted under the espionage laws of the Philippines."

(c) Prohibition to Pay Taxes to the Japs, etc. - Proclamation No. 3, 21 May '43, declaring that "anybody collecting or paying taxes to the Japanese puppet government or their agents shall be considered as an enemy," and "any person withdrawing or causing

the withdrawal of municipal, provincial and/or any public fund from any municipality, bank or government entity to be turned over to the Jap authorities or their puppet government or agents shall likewise be considered as enemy," and providing penalties therefor.

16. Admission for Circulation of the Emergency Circulating Notes of Other Provinces.

To help alleviate acute monetary difficulty, the Civil Government of Panay and Romblon has issued the following proclamations through Gov. Confesor:

(a) Proclamation No. 6, 5 July '43, declaring that the Emergency Circulating Notes issued by the Government of Palawan should be accepted and honored as legal tender.

(b) Proclamation No. 7, 22 Sept. '43, declaring that the military scripts issued in the Island of Negros should be accepted as a legal tender with their full value in the Islands of Panay and Romblon.

17. Preservation of Foodstuffs.

For the purpose of preserving adequate food supply for the Army, the Civil Government and the inhabitants of Panay and Romblon, the Civil Government has taken the following precautions:

(a) The prohibition to export rice, corn, sugar and other food commodities produced in the Island of Panay to any place outside of Panay. (Ex. Order No. 8, 15 June '43)

(b) The exportation of rice, from the mainland of Panay to the Island of Guimaras, however, is permitted but it is prohibited to export rice from Guimaras to Negros. (Ex. Order No. 22, 22 Sept. '43)

18. Maintenance of the Dignity of the Government.

In order to forestall arrest of Deputy Governors, the Governor of Panay, on 1 Oct. '43, issued an unnumbered Executive Order declaring that Deputy Governors are the official and personal representatives of the Governor of Panay and Romblon, exercising the same powers and authority as those of the Governor himself in their respective districts and that they are not subject to arrest by any civil authority without the express consent and authority of the Office of the Governor.

19. Expressions of Gratitude and Congratulations.

The civil officials and Army officers then assembled in a Convention on 24 April '43, passed a resolution expressing the gratitude of the Filipino people to PRES. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, PRES. MANUEL L. QUEZON and GOV. TOMAS CONFESOR. In the same convention, the Civil Government, represented by the Supervising Deputy Governors, Deputy Governors and Special Deputy Governors, in the presence of some Army officers, congratulated the High Command of the Sixth Military District, the members of its Staff, and its

Officers and Enlisted Men for the great heroism and bravery they have displayed in the present armed resistance against the enemy.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND HOW THEY ARE SOLVED

The present war has brought about problems which are inherent in war itself. The following are the important problems that fall into the laps of the loyal Civil Government of Panay and Romblon and the solutions undertaken:

1. Food Production and Supply.

Right at the start of the war, the main problem of the Civil Government in Panay and Romblon was how to provide food for the Army. Before the landing of the enemy in Panay, efforts were exerted, especially by the Army authorities themselves, to accumulate food supplies for the future use of the Army. Warehouses were built for the storage of these food supplies in strategic places far from the easy access of the enemy. Unfortunately, however, upon the landing of the enemy in Panay, most if not all of these warehouses were burned to avoid capture by the enemy of the supplies stored therein.

After the landing of the enemy on 16 April '42, shortage of food was felt due to the said destruction of food supplies following the so-called scorched-earth policy. The production of enough food for the Army and the civilian population has, therefore, become imperative. The civil authorities have committed themselves to the policy of providing the Army with food, money and labor. Food production campaign was conducted. Food Administrators were appointed to take charge of the collection, storage and distribution of food supplies to the Army and Civil entities. The Office of the Food Administrator in each municipality is a creation of war condition. The Food Administrators are assisted by public school teachers in collecting voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from the people, 75% of which goes for the support of the Army and 25% for the Civil Government. In general, for the purpose of making effective the production, collection, storage and equitable distribution of food supplies, the Civil Government has taken the following steps:

- (a) The appointment of Food Administrators;
- (b) The appointment of Agricultural Inspectors;
- (c) Compulsory cultivation of uncultivated productive areas;
- (d) Encouragement to civilians to plant short-season crops;
- (e) Control and administration of fish-ponds and other confiscated properties, in conjunction with the Army;
- (f) The establishment of the National Food Products Corp., in cooperation with the Army authorities;
- (g) Aid to local industries, especially farming, in the form of farmers' loan and bonus; and
- (h) Establishment of supply bases.

Both the Army and the Civil authorities exerted efforts to prevent and prohibit the exportation of foodstuffs from Panay. The Army also carried on the work of food procurement by establishing BQR's with necessary Officers and men. When the printing of Emergency Circulating Notes was in full swing and enough operating expenses were given to



the Army personnel, the latter began to purchase their food supplies on cash basis. The Army goes direct to the people and solicit supplies from them in cash if their means permit, otherwise upon receipt. In accordance with instructions from higher authority, the Civil Government is to harmonize its "civil employment with the fiscal requirements of the military forces," in this Military District. The availability of funds and the necessity for maintaining agricultural productions at any rate to insure adequate food for the people and sustenance for the military forces are the primary objectives of the Civil Government in Panay and Romblon.

This war, as any other war, brings about economic difficulties on the part of the people. Peace-time industries were paralyzed. Commerce almost stopped. Many farms were abandoned due to fear of enemy atrocities. Harvests were taken by force by the enemy or bought by him with worthless Japanese notes. Stocks of palay and corn in the barrios were burned by the enemy suspecting that they belonged to the Army. The problem, therefore, was and still is to forestall possible starvation. The whole economic situation boils down to the problem of food supply for the people and the Army. As above indicated, an intensive food production campaign was launched, utilizing all available personnel, especially teachers. In some municipalities, every family was required to cultivate a definite acreage for root crops and bananas, and to raise poultry and hogs. Evacuees were loaned farms for corn or palay. The people responded admirably. While the people have tightened up their belts, there is yet no positive fear of starvation, unless the enemy succeeds in his mission of gathering available stock of palay and corn under the guise of the BIRA. The noble sacrifices of the people in giving freely money and food, although they barely have enough for themselves, to enable the Army to continue resisting the invaders, will stand out in history as a unique example of patriotism and sacrifice which any people can be justly proud of.

## 2. The Control of Sky-rocketting of Prices.

Almost immediately after the outbreak of the present war, the prices of commodities, especially those of prime necessity, soared up to an unbelievable level beyond the financial capacity of the poor people composing the masses. This condition was aggravated when, after the landing of the enemy in Panay, a large quantity of worthless Japanese notes began to circulate in Japanese-occupied areas. To counteract this state of affairs, the Government, before the landing, thru the Municipal Councils, passed anti-profiteering ordinances. Rules and regulations against profiteering were also issued by the Office of the Governor, and anti-profiteering committees were created. Price-fixing committees were also formed to control and standardize the price of different commodities. But in spite of all these remedial measures, which failed miserably everywhere they were applied, the prices of commodities still remain high.

In a Memorandum for the Currency Committee, Gov. Confesor said: "Price-fixing committee was created before the landing of the enemy to make and enforce price-fixing regulations but the same did not work, despite the fact that we had all the field of operations just by ourselves. Other means were used but they all failed. Instead, strict enforcement of said regulations brought about secret and illi-

cit transactions, worse than profiteering itself, and more militant enforcement of same will lead to more pernicious practices adopted by merchants. Furthermore, it may discourage the little merchandising that is presently going on or totally put it out, thereby leaving us with a lot of money with nothing to buy. Before prohibition of high prices can be made effective, the same must be enforced right from the source, which is impossible in cases where the articles have to be bought from enemy territories, like soap, thread, clothing, etc.

"The abnormal conditions now obtaining brought about economic and social forces which gave rise to the operation of immutable economic laws which could not be controlled simply by prohibitions. With payment of salaries of our soldiers and with more funds available for the purchase of Army needs, demand will be great. Without enough supply to meet such demand, the inevitable consequence would be the soaring up of prices to unbelievable proportions. That is the reason why I am trying now to undertake various projects for food production, manufacture of soap and oil, etc., to produce supplies of commodities of first necessity. With this, we expect to increase the quantity available of each of these products, thereby maintaining a certain degree of equilibrium on supply and demand, minimizing if not eliminating profiteering."

To Lt.-Col. L. R. Relunia, Gov. Confessor said in a letter: "Before the landing of the Japanese, we had the so-called price-fixing law, appointing teachers as agents for the enforcement thereof to bring violators to the Court for punishment. That law failed in carrying out its objectives. After that, other measures were tried with the same results. If we insist and be militant in the enforcement of regulations to this end, we might disrupt the little trade that is presently going on and encourage illicit business conducive to fraud. I hope that the merchandising centers which I am going to organize would solve this problem."

"My experience in this connection has convinced me that no amount of control regulations will remedy the situation. This was already one of our important problems even before the landing of the Japanese, and we have already taken several steps to remedy the same without good results. It is quite impossible to twist the courses of operation of immutable economic forces. If we control the prices of commodities sold here, necessarily we must control prices in places where they are exported which is impossible, unless we should deprive the merchants of their just profits which should include war risks. Not only profits but even capital for that matter. Neither can we control the prices of just some goods without the others. A concrete example of this is a fisherman who refused to sell his fish at a price we might consider at reasonable price, because from the proceeds of his fish he has to buy petroleum or clothings which are sold at high price. Accordingly, he has to sell his fish at a high price to be able to buy his own necessities."

As will be noted, the efforts of the Government to control and standardize the prices of commodities failed because the remedial measures did not control the prices at the source. Gov. Confessor, in his usual resourcefulness, created merchandising centers and endeavored to establish small manufacturing plants to produce articles of first necessity. Funds were appropriated for the establishment of merchandising centers in every Administrative Districts. This project was working wonderfully in many municipalities already when the last and most

inhuman enemy campaign which started in July, 1943, caused its abandonment and brought the whole situation back to its former status.

### 3. Health and Sanitation.

The problem of health and sanitation has caused nightmares to our leaders. The outbreak of cholera in March, 1943 and September of the same year, seemed to have been the beginning of the epidemic had it not been placed under control. It is fortunate that up to the present time, there is no known epidemic of alarming proportion in Panay and Romblon, although isolated cases of dysentery, typhoid and other diseases have been reported from time to time. Unless something is done to prevent their spread, these cases may yet develop into epidemic. The factors that may weaken the physical resistance of the people against diseases are as follows:

- (1) Lack of adequate medical service -
  - (a) Acute need of physicians, nurses and sanitary inspectors; and
  - (b) Lack of medicine.
- (2) Lack of sufficient nourishment -
  - (a) Lack of proper food (balanced diet);
  - (b) Inadequacy of food supply as a whole;
  - (c) Difficulty in buying food supply; and
  - (d) Poverty of the masses.
- (3) Constant exposure -
  - (a) Lack or inadequacy of clothing due to high prices and insufficient supply; and
  - (b) Inadequacy of shelter (huts and cave dwellings) and lack of daily facilities.
- (4) Ignorance or little knowledge of sanitary rules.

With these factors at work, the people are certainly at the mercy of diseases. But as a work of Providence, the people in general are enjoying the same, if not better, health than in normal times. Of course, sporadic cases of dysentery, typhoid, cholera and other ailments, with some mortality, have occurred but there is no cause for alarm. Besides, no efforts were spared to secure medicine at any cost. Thru the efforts of the DC, 6th M D, a large shipment of medicine has already been received and preventive measures have been undertaken. Both the Military and Civil authorities have issued health and sanitation rules for the soldiers and the people to follow, in accordance with the dictum that prevention is better than cure. Public school teachers have launched a campaign for better health.

The Civil Government, in addition to the preventive measures, has organized and maintained a Sanitation and Health Section, under Dr. Juan Garces as Chief and, at the same time, Hospital Director. Special pain is taken to improve the sanitary conditions in the evacuation areas, especially with respect to the disposal of wastes and water supply for drinking purposes. Dr. Guillermo Espiritu, of Dumangas, Special Deputy Governor of the 6th Administrative District, is particularly active in matters of health. Doctors in the various districts or Dr. Garces issue from time to time health and sanitation rules and regulations to the public. However, these measures are handicapped by lack of medicine and enough technical assistants.

To Gen MacArthur -

Reference these plans, I would like to →  
state that almost all of them are still  
PLANS.

It is something quite different to  
make plans & to translate such plans  
into action.

The reasons for the failure of what  
civil authorities remain on this island  
are:

- (a) Lack of organization
- (b) Lack of communications
- (c) The tendency of many civil  
officials to TALK and then do nothing.
- (d) Scared to take responsibility  
except on paper

(e) Japanese campaigns in 1943.  
A mere rumor is enough to send most  
officials scampering into the mountains.  
I don't blame them.

Peralta  
D.C.

April 21/44

#### 4. Civilian Relief and Defense Measures.

As a consequence of this war, many civilians are rendered indigent. The middle class and the employees of pre-war days suffered most. Even the three months advance pay given to Government employees as a means of relief was insufficient. To relieve the economic hardships of the people, the Government has undertaken the following program:

Cultivation of Government farms by civilians;  
Payment of civilian labor utilized by the Army;  
Payment of foodstuffs and other goods used by the Army;  
Payment of pensions and giving of loans;  
Extensive campaign for more food production;  
Cashing of checks and postal money orders of civilians;  
Payment of salaries of Government employees;  
Control of exorbitant prices and profiteering;  
Revival and encouragement of local industries; and  
Printing and circulation of Emergency Circulating Notes.

As a means of dilatory defense on the part of the civilians, the Army placed no objection to civilians using Japanese and white flags. This is to prevent or minimize the repetition of Japanese brutalities but such flags, however, can only be used when the Japanese are around.

#### 5. Peace and Order.

Banditry - After the surrender of the USAFFE in Panay, banditry became rampant, especially in Iloilo and Capiz. The bandits were daring and murderous in some municipalities like Pavia, Ma-asin and Alimodian. Judge Jose Vicente Mapa, of the Municipal Court of the City of Iloilo, was killed by bandits in Pavia. The primary concern of the Government at that time was to suppress banditry that was seriously threatening the security of life and property of the inhabitants of the interior part of Panay.

The existence of banditry then is attributed to the fact that many unsundered arms and ammunitions fell into the hands of men of questionable character who took advantage of the absence of a strong government to start a killing and robbing spree. Some of these bandits were driven by hunger and necessity to commit criminal acts. Fortunately, this problem was solved jointly by the Civil Government and the Army, through the organization of the Emergency Provincial Guards and the reorganization of the unsundered soldiers in Panay into the Army of the United States of America. Both these organizations launched a relentless campaign against banditry, nipping it in the bud in no time. Apprehended bandits were immediately killed as a warning to others. So effective was the drive that by October, 1942, banditry was completely suppressed and peace and order restored.

Security - As they are always the constant objective of enemy penetration, Gov. Confesor and his government are constantly moving from place to place. Their securities are largely dependent on effective warning service undertaken by the EFG and special agents. Attached to the Governor is an MP Platoon under Capt. Esteban Conejos, who is his aide at the same time. Gov. Confesor had to exert extraordinary efforts to re-establish the operation of local governments, and to assume and enforce extraordinary powers to detect and eliminate spies, fifth columnists and puppets as a means of saving the existence

and insuring the security of the Civil Government to restore its prestige and influence and to command the respect and confidence of the people. The Army and the Civil authorities have cooperated in the prevention of fifth column work.

The Civil Government has also taken steps regarding security as it affects civilians, organizing Bolo Battalion (Home Guards) to warn of the approach of the enemy, especially at night. To a certain extent, municipalities were divided into zones and a policeman was assigned to a zone to detect the enemy's movements. Teachers' services was asked to lecture to the people on the subject of alertness and vigilance.

With regards to matters which concern restrictions of civilian movements, habits and practices, the DC, 6th ID, in his instruction to the Division Commander has given the Army as one of its missions the maintenance of peace and order. To this end, the Chief Provost Marshal has promulgated rules and regulations. The sale of tuba within two kilometers radius of any market place, cockpit or trading center was prohibited, its purpose is to avoid drunkenness in those public places, which in most cases result in trouble.

Law Enforcement - Courts of Justice are organized throughout Panay and Romblon for the administration of justice. There is a Court of First Instance for Iloilo, Capiz and Antique. Justice of the Peace Courts were created in most of the municipalities of Panay some of them, like those in Dumangas, Barotac Nuevo and Pototan are functioning actively. Some, however, are inactive either due to lack of cases or to the ever-present threat of enemy penetration. Arrest, trial and detention of law offenders are agreed upon by the Army and the Civil Government.

In order to provide ample police protection to the civilians within the Islands of Panay and Romblon, the Provincial guard was organized, charged in connection with the preservation of peace and order with the following duties:

- (1) To maintain peace and order and to cooperate with the Municipal Police Force to suppress banditry and lawlessness;
- (2) To issue or disapprove firearms permits;
- (3) To conduct investigations, prosecute criminals; and to enforce regulations promulgated by Civil and Army authorities.

#### 6. Propaganda and Morale.

The hardest problem the Government has is how to conduct and effective propaganda to counteract the active and effective enemy propaganda as our system, as a whole, has been inadequate to disseminate news to the populace that is not properly and promptly informed of the real war situation. Some people are jittery and are losing faith and confidence in the effectiveness of our resistance against the enemy. Many deputy governors, municipal mayors and other municipal officials have surrendered to the enemy. The morale of the public has been finally affected by the Japanese atrocities in the penetration or punitive campaign of Panay and Romblon.

The Army and the Government have tried as hard as possible to counteract enemy propaganda with what resources they have on hand and news of Allied, especially American victories are spread around to bolster the morale of the people. War news are translated into the dialect. The people are kept away from Japanese influence, preventing them from

reading Japanese propaganda or hearing any Japanese meeting, except when it is done with a purpose and as a means of self-preservation. The Government publishes the "Ang Tigbatas" for propaganda purposes but its issues are limited for lack of printing materials and threat of Japanese penetration. Nevertheless, the people are still loyal to the Cause. They hate Japan and hope for their early deliverance. The Filipinos are a people that cannot forget easily the murder of their sons, brothers and fathers, and the raping of their women.

#### 7. Travel and Communication.

One of the problems of today is the danger and difficulty of travel and communication. Army and Government authorities have to send their messages and communications by couriers through Message Centers. Communication is hard and dangerous because the main highways, mountain trails and paths are patrolled by the enemy. It takes one week for an Army order to reach the last soldier while in the case of the Civil Government, its proclamations, memoranda and other communications takes about a month to reach municipal officials, most of whom are in hiding and whose whereabouts are difficult to locate.

#### 8. Evacuation.

The problem on evacuation has been the common concern of both the Army and Civil government. The interior barrios were filled with evacuees during the early period of the guerrilla. Financial difficulties such as lack of sufficient food supply, fear of banditry and of enemy patrols, lack of money to buy their needs, and lack of conveniences to which they were used, forced a large number of evacuees, especially the well-to-do families, to return to the towns or to the city of Iloilo, as the case may be. The all-out enemy offensive with all its attending cruelties and atrocities gave the finishing touches, as the enemy requires all civilians to live in the poblacion or near the roads. Some people however, have chosen to run deeper into the mountains and forests, while still others have decided to play hide-and-seek whenever the enemy is present. The government was helpless to control the exodus of the population returning home. At any rate, it was not practicable as no protection could be given them from the cruelties of the enemy. To those who have chosen to remain in their evacuation huts, the government has extended relief measures as above stated.

#### 9. Finance.

The Civil Government, thru Governor Concesor, was committed to the policy of providing the Army with money, besides food and labor. The problem therefore, to provide the Army with money became the concern of the loyal civil government. This is especially so for instructions from higher authority made it plain that the civil employment of the government should harmonize with the fiscal requirements of the Army. The officials of the government find difficulty in collecting taxes due to the following reasons: 1. the moneyed people are in the city, towns and other enemy-occupied areas. These are the people capable of paying their taxes if can be contacted; 2. most of the people who stay in the mountains and within the reach of the government are indigent and hence not in a position to pay their taxes; 3. the people in the mountains are widely scattered and due to the danger and dif-



faculty of travel and communication, contact with them is very hard; 4. lack of sufficient personnel to campaign for the collection of taxes; 5. the civil officials themselves, in charge of the collection of taxes, are in hiding most of the time and are afraid to show themselves to outsiders except to close relatives and confidential men.

The Iloilo Currency Committee was created in accordance with law. Its members were appointed by the President of the Philippines. Mr. Genon S. Cervantes, then Manager of the Philippine National Bank, Iloilo Branch, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Jose Quisumbing, Provincial Fiscal and Mr. Bartolome Fernandez, Provincial Auditor, were appointed members. Before the landing of the enemy in Panay, the said currency committee was functioning and the first emergency circulating notes of 1941 were printed under its auspices. After the landing of the enemy and after the capture of Mr. Cervantes, Mr. Juan J. Buenafe, Asst. Manager of the said bank assumed the managership, was appointed Chairman subject to the confirmation of President Quezon. Before October 18, 1943, President Quezon confirmed his appointment in a radiogram, also approved the Army's taking responsibility of the printing of money in cooperation with the Currency Committee. On 8 April 42 there was allocated for the province of Iloilo the sum of ₱ 200,000 for civilian defense and relief expenditures for the period of six months. The cash was to be obtained from the Currency Committee of Cebu, if possible but otherwise to be printed locally in accordance with previous instructions. On May 1943, the printing of money in Iloilo was in full swing. The total output of the press up to June 2, 1943 amounted to ₱ 1,549,800 distributed as follows:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Army-----           | ₱ 761,500.00  |
| Civil Authorities-- | 775,000.00    |
| FNB-----            | 13,300.00     |
|                     | ₱1,549,800.00 |

By November 29, 1943 the total output of VOLGA press was ₱ 5,774,800 distributed as follows:

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Army-----           | ₱ 3,946,000.00 |
| Civil Authorities-- | 1,767,500.00   |
| FNB -----           | 61,000.00      |
|                     | ₱ 5,774,800.00 |

The Army was authorized to issue Military Scripts for its purposes but it has not availed of this authority and preferred to receive money under the old arrangement with the Civil authority, sharing with the output of the press. Due however, to lack of sufficient materials especially paper and ink, and the constant enemy threat of penetration in the press area, the output has been insufficient to meet the actual needs of both the Army and the Civil Government. (Note: On January 1944 Provincial Fiscal Quisumbing and Provincial Auditor Fernandez surrendered to the enemy).

#### 10. Relations Between Army and Civil Government.

The relationship between the Army and Civil Government is based on the following general policies: 1. Martial law is lifted



and the Army will not interfere in civil affairs except where its safety is endangered; 2. Civil government and civil functions remain entirely within the jurisdiction of proper civil officials; 3. It is the prime policy of the armed forces to protect the dignity and safety of the civil officials; 4. The civil government will continue to cooperate with the Armed Forces by furnishing information and supplies to the Army; 5. Law and order will be maintained by the Armed Forces. For crimes which do not mean treason, the civil government will be responsible for the holding and trial of suspected persons; 6. For crimes involving treason, sedition, and against the security of the State, the person will be turned over to the Armed Forces; 7. Any person holding office under the Japanese Army or puppet government does so at his peril; 8. Should any person resist arrest or attempt to escape while under arrest and is killed, the case shall be reported to Army authorities.

In line with the policy of cooperation, frequent contacts between civil officials and Army men are encouraged. To enable the Army to concentrate its attention, time and efforts primarily on military matters, the Civil Government extends labor, food, money and other necessary things to the Army.

THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT OF PANAY  
 -----  
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GOVERNORS - Iloilo: Dr. Fermin G. Caras  
 Capi: Alfredo V. Jacinto  
 Antique: Tobias Fornier

escaped. Now serving as  
 Deputy Governor. We have  
 our own man as secretary  
 7/18/44

PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS -

Abelardo Apertadera, Secretary to the Governor, Iloilo  
 J. Victoria, Secretary to the Governor, Antique  
 A. Villaverde, jr., Secretary to the Governor, Antique  
 Jose Quiampo, provincial treasurer, Antique  
 Dr. Juanito Nolasco, District Health Officer, Iloilo  
 Rodolfo Maslog, District Engineer, Antique  
 Mr. Herieta, Asst. District Engineer, Antique  
 Mr. Abela, Actg. Provincial Auditor, Antique  
 Mr. Segovia, Irrigation Engineer, Antique  
 Jose Abiera, Supt. of Schools, Antique  
 Amador Nietes, District Supervisor, Antique

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS -

Gregorio Sardon, Mayor, San Joaquin  
 Jose Octaviano, Mayor, Mag-ao  
 Filemon Palacios, Mayor, Guimbal  
 Luis Espeleta, Mayor, Igaras  
 Jacinto Taborete, Mayor, Tubufigan  
 Salvador Tueres, Mayor, Tigbauan  
 Ricardo Carreon, Mayor, Oton  
 Francisco Caballes, Mayor, Leon  
 Anacleto Amparo, Mayor, Alimodian  
 Catalino Bale, Mayor, San Miguel  
 Pedro Dejecacion, Mayor, Cabatuan  
 Delfin Guinalon, Mayor, Leganes  
 Cornelio Quidato, Mayor, Santa Barbara

Guillermo Aloro, Mayor, Zarraga  
 Vicente Araneta, Mayor, Maasin  
 Flacido Gavara, Mayor, Janiuay — *dead*  
 Blas Gonzales, Mayor, Lambunao — *wounded*  
 Flaviano Paloma, Mayor, Passi  
 Conrado Gonzales, Mayor, Duenas  
 Jose Dacudao, Mayor, Dingle — *ran away*  
 Felipe Carbonilla, Mayor, Calinog — *dead*  
 Tomas Ferraris, Mayor, Pototan  
 Juan Montano, Mayor, Barotac Nuevo  
 Jose Davil, Mayor, Dumangas  
 Valentin Alzuelo, Mayor, Anilao  
 Ezequiel Palec, Mayor, Banate  
 Pablo Tugbang, Mayor, Barotac Viejo  
 Juan Centeno, Mayor, Ajuy  
 Custodio Castor, Mayor, Sara  
 Nicolas Arcosa, Mayor, Concepcion  
 Arellano Alkonga, Mayor, San Dionisio  
 Simeon Ganzon, Mayor, Balasan  
 Victor Bartolome, Mayor, Carles  
 Jose Aranda, Mayor, Estancia  
 Candido Yngalla, Mayor, Buenavista  
 Cirilo Gallotera, Mayor, Jordan  
 Florentino Gallops, Mayor, Nueva Valencia  
 Pavia, Mayor, Cornelio Gumban

## MAYORS OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

|                |                          |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Dao            | - Jose Banson            |
| Dumarao        | - Deogracias Rubrico     |
| Altavas        | - Roque Mayor            |
| Balete         | - Miguel Calizo          |
| Banga          | - Lorenzo Duran          |
| Batan          | - Candido del Rosario    |
| Dumalag        | - Salvador Andrade       |
| Jamindan       | - Antonio Advincula      |
| Mambusao       | - Vicente Macanan        |
| New Washington | - Iluminado de los Reyes |
| Sapian         | - Diosdado Honrado       |
| Sigma          | - Bernardino Protasio    |
| Tapas          | - Jose Cadong            |

(There are no puppet mayors in Cuartero, Pan-ay, Pontevedra, Panitan, Pilar, Buruanga, IbaJay, Calivo, Leso, Makato, Malinac, Navas and Numancia)

## MAYORS OF THE PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE

|           |                        |
|-----------|------------------------|
| San Jose  | - Bernabe Tordesillas  |
| Sibalom   | - Melquiades Yelo      |
| Patnongon | - Bernardino Hernandez |
| Barbaza   | - Pedro Gindap         |

(Names of puppet mayors of Valderrama, Bugasong and Laua-an not yet received. No puppet mayors in Dao, San Remigio, Tibiao, Culasi, Pandan and Caluya)

Note: The puppet mayors of Estancia and Carles mysteriously disappeared last Feb. while the puppet mayor of Zarraga was shot.

- C E B U -

(Source: Capt. H. J. Alano, Intelligence Officer, Bohol Forces, Periodic Report, 5 Dec. '43)

**POLITICS & GOVERNMENT**      Actually Cebu is under a puppet government that is democratic in form. New letter-head of official communications is **REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**. The **GUINSEBU** (Japanese Military Administration) was abolished before the eyes of the public, but actually the Japanese are directing the affairs of the government. In the City of Cebu and in the province, the government was reestablished with offices at the Capitol Building. The sources of income of the Jap-sponsored government are mostly derived from taxes imposed on market sellers, cedula, licenses on vehicles and small boats that land in the city.

The following are at the helm of the city and provincial governments: (since previous report)

|                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Jose Delgado       | - Governor                       |
| Valerio Kintanar   | - Prov. Secretary                |
| Francisco Martinez | - Prov. Treasurer                |
| Roque Desquitado   | - Judge, 1st Instance            |
| C. V. Laput        | - Senior Inspector, PC           |
| Max F. Jimenez     | - Div. Supt. of Schools          |
| Ismael Villareal   | - Dentist, Health Officer        |
| Antonio Aseniero   | - Actg. Prov. Engineer           |
| Bernardo Teves     | - Actg. Prov. Fiscal             |
| I. V. Benamera     | - Prov. Auditor                  |
| Jose S. Leyson     | - Liaison Officer                |
| Juan Zamora        | - City Mayor                     |
| Rosalio Macrohon   | - City Treasurer                 |
| A. Inclino         | - Chief Clerk & Asst. Treasurer  |
| Luis B. Groez      | - City Health Officer            |
| Antonio Aseniero   | - Ex-officio, City Engineer      |
| Julian Demirre     | - Actg. Chief, Fire Brigade      |
| I. V. Benamera     | - Ex-officio, City Auditor       |
| Narciso Alvaracen  | - Actg. Div. Supt. of Schools    |
| Ramon Zacarias     | - Clerk, Div. Office             |
| Napoleon Dejoras   | - Editor, <b>WISAYAN SHIMBUN</b> |

**MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS**  
Minghanilla

|                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Atty. Serafin Caña     | - Mayor                        |
| Antonio Cadares        | - Secretary                    |
| Gregorio de la Calzada | - Treasurer                    |
| Cesar Larobis          | - Chairman, Neighborhood Assn. |
| Gil Regis              | - Clerk                        |
| Fidel Floriasas        | - Leader, Vol. Guard           |

**SAN FERNANDO**

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Vicente Baber        | - Mayor                |
| Buenaventura Manlaca | - Secretary            |
| Francisco Natinga    | - Treasurer            |
| Dario Rana           | - Justice of the Peace |

Conchita Fapas  
N. Rabor

- Clerk  
- Pres., Neighborhood Assn.

ARGAO

Jose Kintanar  
Celestino Kintanar  
Timoteo Cañares  
Sgt. Toledo  
Jose Lucero  
Laureano Saldansas  
Joseph Lanawan

- Mayor  
- Secretary  
- Treasurer  
- Actg Justice of the Peace  
- Clerk  
- Clerk  
- Postmaster

RAGA

Antonio Repollo  
Jesus Alferex  
Dario Rama  
Jose Quirante  
Manuel Abella  
Benjamin Boricano  
Francisco Abangan

- Mayor  
- Treasurer  
- Justice of the Peace  
- Clerk  
- Clerk  
- Postmaster  
- Head Leader, Volunteer Guard

CARCAR

Vicente Enriquez  
Vicente Alcover  
H. Dismas  
Malcom Sarmiento

- Mayor  
- Secretary  
- Treasurer  
- Justice of the Peace

**JAP MONEY VALUE** The face value of the Japanese war notes suddenly made a nose-dive (Lt. S. Jamila, DIO, 6th  
**MAKE NOSE-DIVE** MD, Liaison Officer to Bohol Forces). At present, one peso, genuine Philippine bill, is exchanged for ₱4.50, Nippon money and one peso, emergency Philippine note, for two pesos in Japanese war notes. Rumors are wide in the City of Cebu that the circulation of the Jap war note will cease and, instead, a Philippine government currency will take its place; that anybody caught circulating the former will be severely punished. The Jap war notes, according to said rumors, will be changed with the new Philippine money at half its value, the other half being set aside for the financial support of the Greater East Asia War. Another cause of the fall in the value of the Jap notes is the current rumor that **AID HAS REACHED MINDANAO.**

**JAPANESE  
ENCOURAGE  
AGRICULTURE**

At present, Japanese agriculturists are planting "tuble" on the hills of Tabunoc, Minghanilla and other municipalities. Japanese commercial firms are encouraging agriculture and buying copra, kapok, abaca and other products. Retailers' Cooperative Associations have been organized in different towns, each town or barrio being represented in said organizations usually by the head or president of each group of retailers. Association members are given ration cards, limiting individual purchases. Prices of goods offered by associations are cheaper than those sold in other stores. (Lt. Solon, 13 Nov. 43)

**PRICES IN CEBU CITY  
SKYROCKET EVERYDAY**

Approximately 80,000 civilians, Filipi-

nos and foreigners are presently living in the City of Cebu. There is a great demand for foodstuffs and prime commodities, making prices go up daily. The Neighborhood Associations were organized to equalize distribution or ration of foodstuffs. According to an announcement made last November, the rationing of rice will be stopped and corn will be sold to the civilians. Rice and sugar are being rushed to Cebu from Negros and Iloilo. Prices of commodities are: Telay - P100-P130 a sack; eggs (fresh) - P0.20 each; and chickens - P2-P3 each. The BIEA is functioning. The Japanese are developing the lumber industry and buying tañgan-tañgan and copra oil. Kapok is also produced for the manufacture of pillows, cushions, etc. The coal mines in the municipality of Minghanilla are being developed.

**PROSTITUTION  
AND GAMBLING  
ARE TOLERATED**

Gambling is tolerated in the City of Cebu and in almost all street corners, games of chance are being played unmolested by the authorities. Dance halls such as The Oriental Grill, The Pavilion, The Coconut Groove were established while cafes and restaurants and entertainment places are found everywhere. They are owned by Filipinos with the exception of three owned by Japanese civilians. Marriages are performed even WITHOUT license. Numerous prostitution houses are scattered in places where Japanese soldiers are quartered. Radio sets formerly confiscated by the Japanese Military Administration were returned to their owners after reconditioning them so it could only get Filipino broadcasting stations. The former KERC broadcasting station is now functioning with its station near the Normal School Building.

**SCHOOL CHILDREN  
ARE OFTEN ABSENT**

Many elementary and high schools had been opened but there are few pupils and attendance is rather poor. Regular subjects taught include the Nippon-go and Tagalog. Teachers are appointed through their qualifications and usually high school graduates are accepted. Classroom teachers get P40 a month. Religion is not restricted and people are permitted to exercise their own way of worship. (Lt. Solon, 27 Nov '45).

- T A Y A B A S -

**POLITICS &  
GOVERNMENT**

The old political division of the province of Tayabas has been changed, the island of Marinduque with its six municipalities being added to it. However, Tayabas lost four towns: Baler, Casiguran, Infanta and Polillo, the first two being annexed to Nueva Ecija and the last two to Laguna. The puppet government is headed by governor Natalio A. Enriquez. Other provincial officials are provincial treasurer Andres Agcaoili, provincial fiscal Hermogenes Calug, district engineer Jose S. Alejandro, judge of the court of first instance Roman Cruz, district health officer Bienvenido F. Caro and provincial board members Dr. Gregorio N. Agramon and Vicente Constantino.

The list of municipal mayors of Tayabas is as follows:

|          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| Agdangan | - Pedro M. Glare    |
| Alabat   | - Valeriano Alveros |
| Atimonan | - Dr. Ramon Soler   |
| Aurora   | - Pantaleon Eñaña   |
| Boac     | - Rafael Arriola    |

|              |                         |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| Buenavista   | - Jose Salvacion        |
| Calauag      | - Sisenando Villarubia  |
| Candelaria   | - Pastor Javier         |
| Catanduanan  | - Peregrino Natividad   |
| Dolores      | - Juan A. Herrera       |
| Gasan        | - Rafael Arriola        |
| General Luna | - Guillermo Genciana    |
| Guinayangan  | - Victoriano Alejar     |
| Gumaca       | - Juan Tafiada          |
| Lopez        | - Dr. Jose Velar        |
| Lucban       | - Sancho Solivia        |
| Lucena       | - Federico Marquez      |
| Macalenen    | - Bernardino Marasigan  |
| Mauban       | - Pancrasio Moreno      |
| Mogpog       | - Iatro Go              |
| Mulanay      | - Amando Aguirre        |
| Padre Burgos | - Domingo Santos        |
| Pagbilao     | - Cecilio Martinez      |
| Perez        | - Doroteo Feliseo       |
| Pitogo       | - Vicente Martinez      |
| Quezon (?)   | - Jose Olivero          |
| Sampaloc     | - Roman Villaverde      |
| Santa Cruz   | - Dionisio Pastorfide   |
| San Narciso  | - Eliseo Ramos          |
| Sariaya      | - Sinfonso Rodriguez    |
| Tagkawayan   | - Pio Logra             |
| Tayabas      | - Hilarion Yanza        |
| Tiaong       | - Dr. Bernardo Castillo |
| Torrijos     | - Gregorio Palatin      |
| Unisan       | - Gerardo Maximo        |

**ONLY GASAN  
DID NOT OPEN  
ANY SCHOOL**

Of the 35 municipalities comprising the province of Tayabas, only Gasan did not open its public elementary schools. Mostly, only the Central Schools of the other municipalities were opened for enrolment but some towns have opened barrio schools. Total enrolment from grades I to VI is approximately 15,506, according to figures gathered from the Office of the School Superintendent Carmelo P. Quintero. All subjects taught in pre-war days, except Philippine history, government and geography are taught in addition of Nippon-go and Tagalog. There are no Academic Supervisor, Industrial Supervisor, Home Economics Supervisor, Traveling Teachers in the Superintendent's Office.

**TAYABAS HAS  
THREE PRIVATE  
COLLEGES**

There are three private colleges, all under the San Franciscan Sisters of Mercy, in Lucena, Sariaya and Atimonan. All the grades are opened in the College of the Sacred Heart in Lucena, the intermediate in June, 1942, and the high school in July, 1942. The total enrolment of this school is about 600 according to the secretary of the school. History and geography are not taught. Nippon-go, Tagalog and music classes are included in the course of teaching.

**ONLY ONE HIGH  
SCHOOL OPENED**

Tayabas had two high schools in pre-war days but now only one has been opened, the other one is

being used as provincial hospital inasmuch as the former provincial hospital is accommodating wounded and sick Japanese soldiers. There are about 400 students enrolled in the provincial high school. History and English have been dropped from the curriculum. Nippon-go and Tagalog are being taught. (Lt. F. Samonte, DIO operative, Luzon)

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL NEGROS  
(Source: Capt. Rodolfo R. Reyes, Int. off.  
7th MD, Periodic Report, 30 Oct. '43)

**POLITICS &  
GOVERNMENT**

The Japanese Military Administration was declared ended with the birth of the Philippine Republic, intimated that it remains as an advisory body to the Office of the Provincial Governor. Hence, the JMA is still the policy controlling body in the local governments. So far, nothing significant has been brought about by the independence grant in local areas. The same conditions prevail, despite parades, speeches and propaganda leaflets. Policy of the Japanese towards the civilians and their properties differ in localities. In areas where they do not intend to garrison, they shoot fleeing civilians and burn their homes. In places where they intend to stay, a very seductive attracting policy is followed. Example: Sipalay. No civilian in the said town has been maltreated even if captured. Imported Saigon rice is sold at a very low price and offers of employment at attractive wages are made.

**JAPANESE POLICY TO  
CIVILIANS GEOGRAPHICAL**

In La Carlota, civilians are required to contribute one centavo each for the salaries of barrio doctors. In Oriental Negros, civilians are compelled to go with Jap foraging patrols, to harvest rice and corn. There was a case when a person was shot for refusing to accompany the Japs. In the enemy's mountain drives, civilians are usually deceived by informing them that they are going to work in other towns but they are made pack, provision and ammunition carriers. This was the most loathed job, being dangerous and laborious. During this period, Japanese and puppet officials are constantly conferring, it was observed. It appears obvious that the puppets are being used as more and more effective instruments in the Japs dealing with the civilian population. The Japs exert pressure on head puppets, these in turn turn the heat on subordinate puppets and so on down the line until results are achieved.

**BATANGAS COTTON  
IS BEING PLANTED**

The Batangas specimen of cotton was recommended by the Cotton Growers' Association for this season's planting. A cotton plantation has already been opened in Binalagan and Mabankulan, and in Hacienda Herced. In the Bacolod area, a hectare suited for cotton planting is rented at \$25 a year.

**JAPS START  
OPERATION  
OF MINES**

Six hundred Filipino civilians are employed by the Japanese in the Siquijor manganese mines. Manganese ore is shipped to Cebu bi-weekly aboard a 55-ton motor launch. Last Oct. 13, about 500 Japs with BCs and civilians landed in Sipalay, Occidental Negros for the express purpose of operating the copper mines and establish a garrison. Subsequently, the garrison force was reduced to 100 Japs and 31 BCs. Trucks and mining equipment including supplies were brought in by motorboats. A bridge is being constructed across the Sipalay River towards the San

Ramig copper mines. Propaganda distributed urges civilians to return to Sipalay and work under the Japs who offer attractive wages. Enemy difficulties are lack of labor and unfavorable weather conditions.

**ALCOHOL IS DISTILLED IN 5 SUGAR MILLS** Alcohol from fermented sugar is now being distilled in the Binalbagan Sugar Estate. It is also being distilled in the following sugar mills: Talisay-Silay Milling Company, Manapla Sugar Central, Lopez Sugar Central and the Bais Sugar Central. Mostly all the pre-war sugar plantations are today planted with palay and cotton.

**COOPERATIVES ORGANIZED** Filipino businessmen can transact business only through the Federations and Cooperatives organized under the supervision of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. Authorized by the former JMA are the following: Federation of Retailers, Dumaguete, Ramon Escudo, president; Bacolod Retailers Cooperative Association, Teodoro Borromeo, president; Negros Occidental Retailers Cooperative Association, Rinso Kujosawa, president; Dr. Jose Ellayko, vice-president; Romeo Gonzaga, secretary; S. Setozuchi, treasurer; Atty. Pio Japitana, director and acting manager.

**NEW JAPANESE NOTES CIRCULATED** New Japanese money which made its appearance recently in Negros do not differ much from the old one, except that it has serial number, new design with the Monument of Rizal instead of the abaca plantation of the old money. An "outlaw" emergency currency is being circulated in the area of Col. Gabriel Gador, a guerrilla leader. Bills purport to be emergency notes for 1943 issued by an Emergency Committee for Negros Oriental composed of three acting government officials for the province. Also in wide circulation in Negros is the Army Script issued by Army authorities. Recently, a report was received to the effect that Emergency Notes and Army Script money were no longer accepted by civilians in Tanjay due to the appearance of the "outlaw notes" in the area of Col. Gador, which includes the said town besides the Jap threat that those found with Emergency and Army money will be severely punished.

**THREE POINT EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF THE JAPANESE** The educational policy of the Japs as enunciated previously by the JMA, revolves on three points: (1) Eradication of Anglo-American influence; (2) Revival of indigenous Filipino customs and traditions; and (3) Dissemination of Japanese culture and Nippon-go. These ends were vigorously pursued by the educational department of the JMA under Yoshio Uchiyama. For the attainment of the first point, textbooks and subject matters containing pictures of anything American were censored and prohibited. In the newspapers and in radiocasts, commendable Filipino traits and customs are brought out accompanied by a barrage against Yankee influence. A National Teachers' Institute in Manila was opened under the direct supervision of the educational department of the JMA. Superintendents of schools are required to submit names of selected teachers from their respective provinces and sent as pensionados to the Institute. Free classes in Nippon-go are given to employees, members of the KALIRAPI and to representatives of the various cooperatives.



RELIGION AS INSTRUMENT  
IN PACIFICATION DRIVE

Religious Section of the Japanese Imperial Army composed of 12 Roman Catholic Chaplains, one of them a bishop; 12 Protestant Chaplains, 2 Buddhist and 2 Mohammedan Priests. They collaborate with the Propaganda Section of the Jap Army. Filipino priests and ministers are instructed to preach the doctrines of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and influence the guerrilleros to surrender. Previously, the Japanese announced a policy of religious tolerance but the circulars and activities of their Religious Section purport to supervise the activities of different religious sects in all cities and municipalities. Rev. Donato Galis, of Dumaguete, and other priests thereof are reported to be pro-Japanese.

For pacification purposes, the enemy does not overlook the religious element as an instrument. Under the JMA is the

Religious Section of the Japanese Imperial Army composed of 12 Roman Catholic Chaplains, one of them a bishop; 12 Protestant Chaplains, 2 Buddhist and 2 Mohammedan Priests. They collaborate with the Propaganda Section of the Jap Army. Filipino priests and ministers are instructed to preach the doctrines of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and influence the guerrilleros to surrender. Previously, the Japanese announced a policy of religious tolerance but the circulars and activities of their Religious Section purport to supervise the activities of different religious sects in all cities and municipalities. Rev. Donato Galis, of Dumaguete, and other priests thereof are reported to be pro-Japanese.

In all Jap-occupied areas in Negros, especially large towns, gambling, cabarets, prostitutions and other forms of vices are very rampant, tolerated by the authorities.

BOHOL

(Sources: Capt. H. J. Alano, Int. Off., Bohol Forces and S. W. Jamila, DIO Liaison Officer, 6th MD, Periodic Reports, 5 Dec '43)

POLITICS  
GOVERNMENT

Since our previous periodic reports, there has been no vital change in the Puppet government set up in this province except the following who had been recently appointed:

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Roque Desquitado.....     | Judge Court of 1st Instance                           |
| Atty. Osmandio Oppus..... | Provincial Fiscal                                     |
| Daniel Bullecer.....      | In charge, Auditor's Office                           |
| Capt. P. Ligorio.....     | Supervisor, Neighborhood Ass.                         |
| Felipe Galeon.....        | Actg. Prov. Agronomist                                |
| Lt. E. Sabellado.....     | Supervisor, Retailers Ass.                            |
| Lt. C. Sayon.....         | In charge, Peace and Order Section, Governor's Office |

All the provincial and municipal officials serving under the Japanese Puppet government, are appointed by the Governor of the province. The scope of authority possessed by the government is wide, there seems to be no check on the executive, the provincial board just a mere advisory body. The judiciary of the province is not yet completely organized. Judge Desquitado is the acting judge of the court of 1st instance for Bohol and Cebu. Justices of the Peace in the different municipalities now in the process of organization by the enemy, have not been appointed except in Tagbilaran. JP in the said town is Atty. Dionisio Calivo.

Puppet municipal officials are:

TAGBILARAN

|                        |                               |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Honorio Grupo.....     | Mayor                         |
| Eufrazio Nara.....     | Treasurer                     |
| Dionisio Calivo.....   | Justice of the Peace          |
| Natalio Tabaco.....    | Secretary                     |
| Felipe Magase.....     | Clerk                         |
| Rafael Respeculan..... | Pres. Neigh. Ass. (-page 71-) |

Dr. Millare..... Vice-pres. Neigh. Ass.

DAVIS

Romualdo Salinas..... Mayor  
R. Araneta..... Secretary  
Dionisio Malectrado..... Treasurer  
Lorenzo Araneta..... Pres. Neigh. Ass.  
Margarito Meri..... Adviser to Mayor  
Jose Circulado..... " " "

RACLAYON

Teopisto Realista..... Mayor  
Francisco Forol..... Secretary  
Faterno Ongcoy..... Treasurer

PANGLAO

Encario Parmisano..... Mayor  
Rogelio Parmisano..... Secretary  
Cornelio Guimalan..... Treasurer

Still unorganized are the puppet municipal governments in the towns of Cortes, Corella, Guindulman, Candijay and Anda.

JAP AND BOHOL NOTES  
BOTH IN CIRCULATION

The money in circulation in the occupied zones are the Jap war notes and the Bohol Emergency bills. Also secretly in circulation are the emergency notes from other islands and provinces like Panay and Negros. Up to the time of writing, no taxes are being levied by the puppet government. Prices of commodities are fixed by the government, it being in control over the retailers within the jurisdiction of the capital. In places outside of Tagbilaran however, prices vary according to the law of supply and demand.

RETAIL TRADE IN THE  
HANDS OF GOVERNMENT

The retail trade is controlled by the puppet government. There are government retailers who take charge of the distribution of foodstuffs. Recently however, it was discovered by the authorities that civilians outside the occupied zones also engage in retail trade. Persons engaged in retail trade as previously reported, continue in business. Business in the province in general, has become lively. This is brought about by the movement of dealers from unoccupied to occupied areas for better business transactions. Rice and corn are badly needed by civilians in the occupied zones. The Japanese no longer sell or give rice to the inhabitants as they do before. Corn has become the principal staple food of the people. Rationing still continues, a person given only a ganta of corn everyday or sometimes once a week. The only industry encouraged by the government is the making of copra. In other areas not occupied by the enemy farther from the Japanese garrison, the civilians have continued with their former home industries, agriculture and fishing.

NO SOCIAL MEASURE  
FOR AMELIORATION

So far, the government have not taken any measure to ameliorate the miserable conditions

of the inhabitants. Marriages continue. Despite the passage of the divorce law, nobody has taken advantage of it here. There is no recreation. In the town of Tagbilaran and in other towns, only the places near the market is kept clean. Last November 18 the mayors of Panglao, Dauis, Baclayan, Tagbilaran, Cortes and Corella were called to a conference by Governor Montañosa, who emphasized that "mopping up operations in Bohol will take place on December." Around 15,000 Jap soldiers he said, will take part aided by planes. For entertainment of the public, boxing bouts are held every Saturday night. Schools in the province have not been opened yet. Freedom of worship continues. During the burial of several PC ( Bureau of Constabulary ) men killed by the USAFFE, Governor Montañosa delivered a brilliant eulogy. In the town of Dauis, civilians were urged to return to their former homes or else their houses will be burned. In other places patrols were sent to give the civilians the same warning (Lt. Recho, Nov. 18, 1943).

**MISCELLANEOUS** During an "election" held last September 20, 1943, Provincial Fiscal Vicente Bullecer was elected Assemblyman from Bohol. His opponents were Tagbilaran Mayor Honorio Grupo and Secretary German Meri of the provincial board. Bullecer was elected with 176 votes only. There were only 180 electors. Assemblyman Bullecer will represent Bohol in the National Assembly with Governor Agapito Montañosa, ex-officio member of the law-making body.

- S A M A R -

**POLITICS GOVERNMENT** At the head of the puppet government of this province is governor Cayetano Lucero, duly elected by the people but surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Army. No member of the Provincial Board, who will act as his advisory body, has been appointed as yet. Samar has a dual government. Major Antonio Sabarre heads the military government authorized by the AUSA. Helping him tackle the job are deputy governors Vicente Dere, Mr. Mendiola, Ricardo Palacios, Mr. Aquino, Lino Macario and Valeriano Yangson. Besides Gov. Lucero, other members of the puppet provincial government are the following: Enrique Claudio, provincial treasurer; Lorenzo Esquerro, provincial auditor; Segundo Apostol, provincial fiscal; and Fernando S. Fuentes, division school superintendent. Town officials under the puppet regime include the following:

- Catbalogan - Fernando Hermosa, elected Vice Mayor but named Mayor by the Japs. Previously, elected Mayor for two terms in the same town.
- Calbayog - Pedro Fido, mayor-elect who surrendered.
- Sta. Margarita - Ramon Calagos, surrendered mayor-elect.
- Oquendo - Ramon Aguilar, elected Vice Mayor but appointed Mayor by the Japs.
- Capul - Ponciano Congzon, appointed Mayor by Capt. Abeko, garrison commander.

**PEOPLE PASSIVE TOWARDS PUPPETRY** Generally, the people in the occupied zones adopt a passive attitude towards their new puppet government. They don't like it, but they can't say or do anything about it. There seems to be nothing in these puppet governments which attract popular attention, appreciation and common interest on the part of the governed.

**BUSINESS VERY POOR;  
NEW ROADS OPENED**

Commerce is practically at a standstill. Prices of commodities here, unlike other places, are unusually low, controlled by the Japanese and ECs. Retail trade, formerly under the hands of the Chinese is now under the Japanese. Branches of the Daido Benseki Kaisha have been opened in Calbayog, Catbalogan and Oquendo. A few Chinese merchants have opened sari-sari stores in more thickly populated places which are not many. Business is poor both in the occupied and unoccupied. The following roads have been opened to traffic: (1) Oquendo-Calbayog-Santa Margarita; (2) Catbalogan-Gandara; (3) Catbalogan-Hinobongan; and (4) Wright-Calbiga. There is a bus service linking Oquendo and Sta. Margarita with Calbayog but there are few trucks making the run. In Catbalogan, the Japs have reopened the telephone service from their headquarters to the guard posts. From Allen, however, to Lao-ang, the telephone lines are controlled by the AUSA.

**HISTORY OMITTED;  
NEW CURRICULUM**

Public elementary schools were reopened in Calbayog and Catbalogan. The services of former Bureau of Education employees were availed of. There are no radical changes made, except that history has been omitted from the new curriculum in the intermediate grades. Like before, English is the major medium of instruction. The study of the Japanese language is a required subject in all classes.

**RELIGION TOLERATED;  
PROSTITUTION RAMPANT**

Surprisingly, the Imperial Japanese Forces have not sent missionaries to the occupied areas to introduce any other form of Oriental worship. Pre-war religious sects still exist unmolested. The people as a whole follow the same religious activities although they often hear occasional sermons on Co-Prosperity Sphere and allied themes. MAS were organized in Samar by the Japanese to "promote unity and brotherhood" and "to help the Japs guard the towns against USAFFE 'bandits.'" Rather an innovation in the province is the establishment of legalized houses of prostitution in the towns of Calbayog and Catbalogan, usually frequented by Japanese soldiers and Constabularymen. Curfew is from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. in all garrisoned towns.

**HUNDREDS ARE  
MASSACRED BY  
JAPS IN SAMAR**

Last November, the Japanese Imperial Forces started their mopping up operations in Samar and Leyte. Hundreds of civilians were massacred by the bloodthirsty Japs, men, women and children alike. Rumors that were heard before the massacre were that Laurel enjoined the National Assembly to urge the Japanese authorities to send an expeditionary force of 50,000 Japanese to Samar and Leyte to wipe out the guerrilleros. This was confirmed by the provincial governor when he arrived from Manila and warned the anti-Japanese elements. (Sgt. Gatil, 6th MP's Liaison Man to Samar).

- A L B A Y -  
(Source: Bicol S-2 and DIO operatives)

**POLITICS &  
GOVERNMENT**

The provincial and municipal governments of Albay are actually being run by puppet Filipinos who sympathize with the Japanese, according to the S-2 of the guerrilla unit headed by Capt. M. M. Zabat. The provincial government is headed by Julian Locsin, jr., whose father is presently the provin-

cial warden. Hon. Jaime M. Reyes is the judge of the court of first instance. Other provincial officials are treasurer V. M. Perez, fiscal Marcial Babola, auditor Ceferino Ramos, engineer A. Baltazar, school superintendent Isabelo Manalo, health officer Dr. Juan Goitia, agronomist Celestino Reantazo, revenue agent Teofilo Misa, forester Gregorio Miras and public land inspector Natalio Eslingasen. Pio Duran is representing Albay in the National Assembly. For reasons still unknown, the Japs ordered the provincial government to change its seat from Albay to Ligao.

**SOURCES OF INCOME**

The province is collecting the land tax, residence tax, municipal licenses, and fishery and cockpit licenses. In the case of the residence tax, where the national government has some share, half of the income goes to the local governments. Half of the total income collected from the land taxes accrue to the municipal fund and the other half to the provincial fund. The income from the municipal licenses, fishery and cockpit licenses go into the municipal fund. The salaries of municipal officials and employees depend upon the municipal share of collection accrued to the municipal fund.

**SOCIAL**

Recreation centers that are supposed to enlighten the condition of the masses have been organized. The establishment of vice centers such as the red light districts, cabarets and gambling joints are encouraged and controlled by the Japanese who are the principal patronizers of houses of ill-repute. The marriage of Japanese soldiers and Filipinas prevail in the province.

**RELIGION**

The only authorized religious sect in the province is the Roman Catholic Church and there are no restrictions whatsoever.

**EDUCATION**

Free elementary education is offered and the Commonwealth educational policy is being followed except with the elimination of some subjects. Nippon-go is given too much importance and the provincial government has sent to Manila some teachers to specialize in Nippon-go. Arithmetic, Writing, Music, Health, Character Education and Citizenship Training, Language and Spelling, Physical Education, Home and Community Membership Activities, Reading and Phonics are the subjects taught in the primary grades. From grades V to VI, the following subjects are taught: Music, Arithmetic, Character Education and Citizenship Training, Health Education, Home and Community Membership Activities, Language and Spelling, Physical Education, Reading and Phonics.

Teachers appointed must have following qualifications: (1) Regular and efficient teacher in peacetime; (2) Teacher with professional training and experience; (3) Teacher without professional training but with experience; (4) Professionally trained teacher without experience; and (5) High school graduate with high grades. Classroom teachers receive ₱40 a month and a principal, ₱80. The following is the enrolment in the elementary schools of Albay: Camalig, 465; Albay, 474; Guinobatan, 505; Ligao, 427; Cas, 854; Ponso, 309; Balinao, 154; Polangui, 671; Libon, 563; Rawis, 93; Rigaa, 100; Libog, 669; Malilipot, 516; Tabaco, 596; Malinao, 801; Tiwi, 598; Baccay, 474; Man-ito, 410; Tawa, 90.

TRANSPORTATION

Regular bus trips from Legaspi to Sorsogon was temporarily suspended by the end of last November due to lack of alcohol. Shortage occurred when train trips between Manila and Legaspi were stopped on account of a big landslide in Camarines Norte. Clearance of the way was hampered by presence of guerrilleros. Bus transportation between Legaspi and Naga was also suspended about the same time due also to lack of tires. The Rikuum Henrikyoko, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Taiwan Unyu, Mitsui Buisshi and the Liquid Fuel Co. maintain a fleet of not less than 130 cargo trucks which use alcohol as fuel.

Shipping is controlled and operated by the Philippine Marine Transportation Bureau. Several motorboats ply between Legaspi, Masbate, Caramoan, Zamblao, Pasacao, Catanduanes, Guinayangan and other southern islands.

R I E A L

DIRECTORY OF PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS  
(As of Jan. 18, '44)

|                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Governor               | - Tomas Molina               |
| Member, Prov. Board    | - Pacundo San Agustin (actg) |
| Assemblyman            | - Nicanor Roxas              |
| Fiscal                 | - Primitivo Gonzales         |
| School Superintendent  | - Vicente Garcia             |
| Judge, 1st Instance    | - Jose Carlos                |
| Health Officer         | - Dr. Salvador Martinez      |
| Auditor                | - Aurelio Peña               |
| Engineer and Architect | - Jose Wright                |
| Treasurer              | - Saturnino David            |
| Chief Deputy Assessor  | - Jose Perez                 |
| Register of Deeds      | - Teodoro Gonzales           |
| Agronomist             | - Laureano Padilla           |
| Warden                 | - Aquilino Velasquez         |
| Senior Inspector, BC   | - Major Lamberio Abalera     |
| Principal, High School | - Eliseo Tayao               |

- F I N A N C E -

**INCOME TAX** A new income tax law calculated to increase revenues will be enforced this year. Rates are the same with respect to net income ranging from ₱ 1,000 to ₱ 20,000, but gradually rises from 5 per cent to 50 per cent with regards to net incomes ranging from ₱ 20,000 to ₱ 500,000. In the case of non-resident aliens not engaged in business or trade in the Philippines or not having an office or place of business, the flat rate of 8 per cent is raised to 12 per cent. New rate will be applied on net incomes exceeding ₱ 90,000. In the case of corporations, domestic or foreign, rate is hiked from 8 to 12 per cent on net income. With this new graduated income tax rates, the government expects to realize an additional income of around ₱ 620,000.

The government according to Assemblyman Serafin Marabut in a statement to THE TRIBUNE, will not ask for the balance of the loan of ₱ 28,000,000 extended to the new regime

by the Japanese Military Administration. Harabut revealed that the JMA opened the credit to help the Philippine government and that at the inauguration of the Republic, P 15,168,117.97 had actually been paid to the Philippine Executive Commission.

**P.I. CAPITAL INVESTMENTS SHOW INCREASE**

Meanwhile, capital investments in the Philippines on October 1943 totalled P 9,536,560 representing a considerable increase over the preceding month, according to the Bureau of Commerce and Industries. It is noteworthy that in September and October, no corporation was dissolved or had its capital decreased. On the other hand, two corporations increased their capital from P 515,000 to P 2,000,000. The same bureau revealed that the brokerage business in Manila and in the provinces is mostly in the hands of the Filipinos. The Imperial Japanese Army reminded the public that the buying and selling of stocks or shares of firms confiscated by the Japanese is illegal.

**NEW TAXATION POLICY ADOPTED**

All the taxes and revenues collected during the Commonwealth regime are being collected nowadays. Some taxes were increased and recently approved a luxury tax on toilet articles, bars and night clubs, theatrical shows, vaudeville shows, actress and actors, etc. Principal source of income are the residence tax, income tax, business tax and market fees. The government is following a new taxation policy designed to place the financial standing of the Philippines on a solid base, Assemblyman Pio Duran, chairman of the committee on ways and means of the National Assembly, declared in an interview with THE TRIBUNE last February. "Besides making the tax system more just," Duran said, the new policy will increase government revenues. The taxation measures enacted by the Assembly during its last sessions will be enforced this year and will increase government's resources by about P 15,000,00 " he concluded.

**NEW TAX BILLS ARE PASSED BY ASSEMBLY**

A new bill just passed by the National Assembly imposes a school and residence tax on individuals and corporations. This bill is almost a reproduction with slight changes of Executive Order No. 71 and Commonwealth Act No. 465. The rates of taxes remain the same, except that the basic residence tax of P 1 has been increased to P 2 in the case of male inhabitants. Another bill levies a percentage tax on subsequent sales of commodities, goods, wares and merchandise. It repeals section 4 of Executive Order No. 23 which provides for the payment of a tax of 20% on retail sales of specified goods and revives, in lieu thereof, the cumulative sales tax originally prescribed in section 1439 of the Revised Administrative Code as amended, although in an increased rate. This amendment imposes a sales tax of 2% while the RAC as amended, provides for a sales tax 1/2 per cent less. The merchandise tax of 20% is imposed only on specified goods when sold at retail or directly to consumers, so that middle men dealing in the same do not pay any percentage tax at all. This amendment will require persons buying or selling merchandise, who are not subject at present, to any percentage tax on business whether they trade in hundreds or thousands of pesos, to pay a tax of 2% of their sales. Bill No. 170 imposes a tax of 5% on all existing and future franchises and another bill

levies specific taxes on matches and playing cards. Percentage taxes are also imposed on keepers of hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, cafes, refreshment parlors, roof gardens, night clubs, bars, grills, and on proprietors, promoters, leases or operators of theaters, cinematographs, concert halls, circuses, boxing or wrestling exhibitions, cabarets, race tracks, cockpits, jai-alai and other places of amusements. The rates are from 10 to 30% on gross receipts.

Bill No. 155 provides for a fixed tax on business and occupation, as well as percentage taxes on receipts and earnings through the exercise of business or profession. A new feature introduced into the local taxation system by this bill is the imposition of a tax on the profession of the priest or any other minister of the gospel, thus making the religious workers share a part of the taxation burden from which they were free in the past. The fixed privilege tax is \$24 annually for lawyers, medical practitioners, land surveyors, architects, public accountants, civil, electrical, chemical, mechanical and mining engineers, insurance agents and sub-agents, veterinarians, dental surgeons, opticians, professional appraisers or connoisseurs of tobacco and other domestic or foreign products, licensed ship mates and marine chief engineers, and priests and ministers of the gospel. Same law charges a one and a half per cent on gross income.

The inheritance tax rate has also been increased. In the lowest bracket, the tax will be raised from 1% to 2% and on the higher bracket from 17 to 21%. When strangers are the beneficiaries, the inheritance tax of 10% under the present law will be raised to 15%. This law increases progressively. Another bill, No. 158 increases the government's share in the total wager funds or gross receipts from the sale of betting tickets in horse races and jai-alai. The present share of the government in horse racing is 3% of the total wager funds and 10% in the case of the jai-alai, in addition to the amusement tax of 20%.

Another bill imposes a stamp tax on mortgages, pledges and deeds of trust as well as on deeds of sale and conveyances of real property. This bill amends sections 232 and 233 of the National Internal Revenue Code. Bill No. 236 imposes internal revenue taxes on sales to the Republic, its political sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities, as well as on government-owned or controlled corporations. The principal purpose of this bill is to remove all doubts as to the taxability of sales made to the government or to government-owned or controlled corporations.

Other tax bills provide for an increase in the registration fee on large cattle, for increased charges in the cutting of timber in public forests, namely, \$7 per cubic meter in case of molave and camagon; \$12 on ebony stripped of sapwood; \$10 on camagon stripped of sapwood; \$8 on molave stripped of sapwood; \$4 on timber of the second group and \$2.50 on timber of the third group. There is also a bill imposing fees on any locator, holder or occupant of a mining claim.

All these bills await the President's signature.

**BUSINESS FIRMS  
HAVING INTERESTS  
IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Various Japanese firms have established agencies and branches in the Philippines with a view of exploiting the rich natural resources. Aside from these firms,



there are banks, brokers, cotton growers association, leather goods companies, etc. Listed below are part of the Japanese firms having branches in the Philippines:

1. Ohta Development Co., Inc. - Importers of general merchandise, planters of abaca, ramie, coconuts, rice, cotton; exporters of Manila hemp, ramie, copra and almaciga with head office in Davao and branch in Manila.
2. Furukawa Plantation Co., Inc. - Head office in Davao and branch in Manila.
3. Tamabe Gohsei & Co., Ltd. - Manufacturing chemists with branch office in Manila.
4. Shionogi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha - Manufacturing chemists with branch office in Manila.
5. Daido Boseki Kaisha, Ltd. - Buyer of copra, abaca, castor oil, kapok, with branch offices in Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Dumaguete, Cagayan, Sain, Tacloban, Calbayog, Tagbilaran.
6. Syowa Tsuyo K. K. - Branch office in Manila; business unknown.
7. Nippon Gamppi K. K. - Leather dealer with branch office in Manila.
8. Okura Sangyo K. K. - Business unknown; branch in Manila.
9. Manke Suisan K. K. - Business unknown; branch in Manila.
10. Philippine Cotton Growing Association (branch of Japan Cotton Growing Association) with branch office in Bacolod and experimental farm in Canlubang, Laguna. Members of PCGA: Dai Nippon Boseki Kaisha, Ltd.; Daiwa Boseki Kaisha, Ltd.; Kanegafuchi Boseki Kaisha, Ltd.; Kurashiki Boseki Kaisha, Ltd.; Kureha Boseki K. K.; Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha, Ltd.; Toyo Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Toyo Mengka Kaisha, Ltd.; Toyo Takushoku Kaisha, Ltd.
11. Osaka Syosen Kaisha - Branch in Manila; business unknown.
12. The Bank of Taiwan, Ltd. - Branch offices in Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod.
13. Nippi Kogyo Kabusiki Kaisha (Nippon-Philippines Development Co., Ltd.) - Branch office in Manila.
14. Taihei Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd. - Mining of copper, iron, manganese, lead, tungsten and molybden. Branch office in Manila.
15. Mangoku Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd. - Jungle clearing and colonization enterprises. Branch office in Manila and places of enterprise in Davao, Dipolog, Cotabato and other parts of Mindanao.
16. Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd. - Importers, exporters, manufacturers, commission merchants, brokers, shipowners. Branch office in Manila.
17. Nippon Typewriter Co., Ltd. - Branch office in Manila.
18. The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd. - Branch office in Manila.
19. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. - General exporters and importers, insurance and ship agents, general contractors, shipowners, shipbuilders, sawmill owners, wharfingers, investment and finance, acquisition and retention of securities and real properties. Branch offices in Manila, Cebu, Bacolod and Davao.
20. Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo Kabusiki Kaisha - Manufacturing chemists with branch office in Manila.
21. Nankai Kogyo Kabusiki Kaisha - Iron manufacture, mining, agriculture, forestry and stock raising. Branch office in Manila.
22. Bureau of Tourist Industry of the Japanese Government Railways - Branch office in Manila.

**JAP WAR NOTES  
FLOODS THE P. I.**

In all parts of the Philippine, the Japanese military script is circulating to such an extent that it contributed largely to the skyrocketing of prices. Coins and paper bills issued by Pres. Quezon's Government have entirely disappeared from circulation either because the Japanese have confiscated it or people want to keep them. The only money authorized to circulate in the country are the Japanese military notes and the Commonwealth's money as even the Japanese yen is strictly prohibited to circulate and holders of it will be severely punished. The release of FMB bills of the series of 1916, 1921 and 1941 which have no gold reserve was authorized by the Japanese. In the Bisayas, however, the Japanese bills circulate only in places directly under the control of the Japanese. The emergency circulating notes printed by each province by authority of Pres. Quezon are in wide circulation in Army-controlled zones, and even in Jap-zones though only among Filipinos. There was a time, however, when the Japs permitted the circulation of emergency notes and ordered the FMB to redeem them with Jap notes. The emergency notes is exchanged with Jap notes at double its value, sometimes more, depending on the war situation. Conan bills command an exchange value of no less 6 times its value with Jap notes.

**BUY-SELL  
BUSINESS**

An abnormal situation arising from the present war and its influence that cannot be overlooked is the business called in the local parlance "buy and sell". The bulk of the goods sold in the mart consists chiefly of imported machines and parts, trucks and automobiles and spare parts, hardware, drugs and chemicals, office equipment and supplies, jewelry, real estate and textiles. The present speculative tendencies of the people surpasses the famous "gold boom" of several years ago.

As the majority of those engaged in this business need no capital, it is considered a profitable employment to thousands in thickly populated areas. The "buy and sell" business has helped a lot to solve the unemployment problem resulting from the forced closure of many business firms and has given capital to many. Some smart businessmen have made fortunes ranging from half a million to several millions, among them Sergio Osmeña, jr., who gave up his sailboat transportation business to engage in this more profitable business.

The Japanese have been depending on agents of the kind of Sergio Osmeña, jr., to buy war materials. In this business, anything from an automobile to a watch is being offered for sale mostly on the sidewalks or restaurants. Only those prosperous businessmen conduct business in offices but even then depend on commission agents.

So pernicious has this business become that the government, in order to deviate the labor of those engaged in it to other productive fields of endeavor, has started a campaign to curb the irrational and crazy speculation in this kind of business.

**MANY BANKS  
AUTHORIZED TO  
DO BUSINESS**

Many banks, local and Japanese, have been authorized to do business in the country. The Philbank has reopened all its branches and sub-agencies and, aside from giving crop loans to farmers and engaging in other banking transactions, has been redeeming the emer-

gency notes authorized for circulation in the Bisayas and Mindanao. Other banks opened are the Bank of the Philippine Islands, Postal Savings Bank, The Bank of Commerce, Bank of Taiwan, The Yokohama Specie Bank and, recently, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank. During the closing session of the National Assembly, an act approved created the Central Bank of the Philippines which is supposed to strengthen the financial structure of the Philippines.

The rates of interest of the general banks is for time deposits, 3% per annum and for special current accounts and deposits at call of the general public, 2% per annum. The Southern Regions Development Bank gives a rate of interest of 3.6% annually on time deposits and 2.5% on deposits at call of the general banks.

The JMA abolished the regulations which required that withdrawals against pre-war deposits in the banks or deposits created by crossed cheques after the war, shall only be made by crossed cheques. By virtue of this order, all bank deposits will hereafter be withdrawn either in cash or by the ordinary cheques, which shall be converted into "free" accounts.

**NEW BANK  
ESTABLISHED  
FOR SOUTH**

To develop the rich mineral and agricultural resources of the Southern Regions and to build up the southern economy on the basis of self-sufficiency for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere, an intermediary organ, the Manpo Kaihatsu Kinke or Southern Regions Development Bank was established in 1942. This bank supplies funds or make loans for the purchase or development of resources, or for reconstruction of equipment which has been deliberately destroyed by the Americans, English or Dutch. Operations will be sufficiently elastic to permit the bank to function extensively, cooperating closely with the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan and other Nipponese banks; loans will extend for a longer term than those of the ordinary banks. For the time being, the bank will confine its transactions to extending loans but in keeping with the development of the economic situation in the southern regions, it may eventually engage in converting military scrip into local currency, accept local deposits, make investments or undertake exchanges between Japan and the southern regions. It may also issue debentures in local currencies to regulate the absorption of funds.

**A - I BANK  
TO RESUME  
OLD FUNCTIONS**

With the authorization granted by the government to various banks to resume banking operations, the financial situation in the cities and provinces has improved. The Agricultural and Industrial Bank which had limited its operations to the collection of loans and accounts due by order of the Japanese, had been authorized by Laurel to resume ordinary banking operations. Two Nipponese banks, the Bank of Taiwan and the Yokohama Specie Bank have been authorized to commence exchange business as "exchange banks" since April 6, 1943. On the other hand, the public has been notified that the second payment against deposits shall be permitted with the National City Bank of New York, People's Bank and Trust Co., China Banking Corp., Philippine Bank of Communication, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, N. V. Depositors of said banks who have savings accounts, current accounts, fixed depo-

sits and other accounts in Pesos currency only are being paid at the Bank of Taiwan. Persons or firms qualified to withdraw deposits are Japanese, Filipinos, other third party nationals and Chinese, the latter to collect from the Chinese Association of the Philippines, designated to make payments to Chinese depositors.

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN'S OPERATIONS**

This banking corporation began transacting business in August, 1942. It was announced that the bank was opened for general banking business but later it supplied cash to the Japanese forces and it acts as agent for the Southern Regions Development Bank in honoring cash requirements of the different cotton companies that pioneered the experiment, culture, cultivation and marketing of cotton in this country. Recently it financed the purchase of sugar from planters through Japanese firms and the proceeds were deposited in the bank to answer for any of their (sugar planters) debt to the Philippine National Bank or any American or English banks. The money deposited is considered however as standing credit and may be withdrawn, 20 per cent for subsistence and the remaining 80 per cent by monthly instalments for the laborers' salaries and expenses. It accepts deposits in current and savings, and special accounts, paying interests. Other business transactions handled are sale of telegraphic transfers and drafts, handling besides collections from, and loans to, the Farmers' Rehabilitation Fund set up by the JMA.

**JAPS SALVAGE COINS DUMPED IN MANILA BAY**

A Japanese salvage unit is trying to recover all the Philippine coins that were dumped in the waters between Corregidor and Carabelle island, according to a Filipino member of the diving crew. The Japanese have been informed that three barges with a capacity of 80 tons each, filled with boxes containing the coins were scuttled and it is said that they have already salvaged about 500 boxes containing each \$6,000. The other boxes were rotten thus making it harder for the divers to salvage the coins that are presently resting on the bottom of the sea, twenty two fathoms deep. (Lt. Veto, DIO operative in Manila).

**16 INSURANCE FIRMS IN P. I.**

Sixteen insurance companies and a few investment companies are transacting business. Among Japanese firms are the Mitsui Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Mitsubishi & Sumitomo Assurance Co., Mitsubishi Kaizyo Kasai Hoken K. K., Osaka KOKUK, Sumitomo KOKUK, Taisho KOKUK, Tokio KOKUK. Filipino firms are the Filipinas Compañia de Seguros, Filipinas Life Assurance Co., Luzon Surety Co., Philippine Guaranty Co., Provident Insurance Company of the Philippines, Rizal Surety & Insurance Co., Tabacalera Insurance Co. and Insular Life Assurance Co. Balance sheet of the Filipinas Life Assurance as of Dec. 31, 1943, released on February, 1944 gives following figures:

| ASSETS                          |                | LIABILITIES   |                |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| Mortgage Loans                  | \$1,739,667.06 | Legal Reserve                                       | \$2,539,559.00 |
| Policy Loans                    | 1,129,855.54   | Reserve, Dividends to Policyholders                 | 297,932.00     |
| Stocks and Bonds -              | \$323,494.69   | Reserve, Employees Retirement Fund                  | 25,693.56      |
| Less: Reserve for Contingencies | 100,000.00     | Death Claims Unpaid & Reserve, Unrepresented Claims | 82,827.87      |

|               |                |                       |                |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|               | 223,494.69     | Annuity Settlements   |                |
| Outstanding,  |                | Not Yet Due           | 25,733.67      |
| Deferred Pre- |                | Matured Policies in   |                |
| miums         | 117,733.69     | Process of Settle-    |                |
| Sundry Assets | 156,027.20     | ment                  | 34,471.00      |
| Bank Deposits | 298,748.56     | Dividends to Policy-  |                |
| Cash on Hand  | 10,361.01      | holders Uncollected   | 20,453.64      |
| --            |                | Dividends Left to Ac- |                |
| --            |                | cumulate Interest     | 12,996.58      |
| -----         |                | Premiums paid in ad-  |                |
| -----         |                | vance                 | 23,356.91      |
| -----         |                | Sundry Liabilities    | 133,413.61     |
| -----         |                | Shareholders Capital  | 250,000.00     |
| -----         |                | Surplus               | 231,449.91     |
| -----P        |                |                       | # 3,675,887.75 |
|               | # 3,675,887.75 |                       |                |

**E. P. I. NOTES** Rules and regulations governing the re-  
**TO BE REDEEMED** demption of currency notes issued by the Bank of  
the Philippine Islands which still remain in cir-  
culation, were promulgated by Finance Minister Antonio de las  
Alas last February 4, 1944. Among other things, they provide that  
note holders in Manila shall have the notes redeemed on or before  
March 2, 1944 while those residing elsewhere shall have their  
notes redeemed not later than May 31, 1944 at the branches of the  
Bank of the Philippine Islands in Cebu, Iloilo and Zamboanga and  
in places where there are no branches, in the offices of the pro-  
vincial and municipal treasurers. Holders of the notes who fail  
to present the notes for redemption within the specified period,  
shall lose their rights to the benefits of redemption. Notes which  
are mutilated, according to the same announcement, shall be rede-  
mmed subject to the following rules:

1. A note which is totally destroyed is not re-  
deemable; 2. A fragment of a note clearly not more than 2/5 of its  
original size shall have no value; 3. A fragment of a note clearly  
more than 2/5 but less than 3/5 of its original size shall be re-  
deemed at 1/2 of its face value; 4. A fragment of a note clearly  
3/5 of its original size shall be redeemed at full face value; 5.  
A note which is complete as to its original size but which shows  
the drawing and design of one side only, shall be redeemed at 1/2  
of its face value; 6. A note that is mutilated, the correct ex-  
change value of which is doubtful, shall first be forwarded to the  
Bureau of the Treasury or to the Bank of the Philippine Islands  
at Manila for determination of its exchange value.

**REPUBLIC TO** The present regime will soon print its own  
**PRINT MONEY** money to replace the Japanese Military Script which  
is now widely circulated in all parts of the Philip-  
pines. The Central Bank of the Philippines, according to reliable  
sources, will bolster the value of the new bills, according to reliable  
P. Laurel and high Japanese officials, the same sources said, con-  
ferred recently about the withdrawal of the Japanese war notes and  
it was agreed to start with \$ 32,000,000. ( Lt. W. Veto, Dio Op-  
erative in Manila ).

**G E A** That the gold standard has served its pur-  
**CURRENCY** pose in the days when international trade was prosper-  
- page 83 -

rous, but it is no longer necessary under present conditions, has been pointed out by Foreign Minister Okinori Kaya before the House of Representatives in Tokyo recently. Old paper notes in Japan under that standard, used to carry the clause "convertible into gold coins" but the new issues no longer bear such notations.

The gold standard today tends to restrict the volume of currency, Minister Okinori said, and the Nippon government has definitely abandoned it for good. In its place, Nippon has adopted the managed currency system. Currency has its weight because commodities and services are purchasable by currency, and therefore, the government has only to manage currency on the basis of supply and demand of commodities and services.

### A G R I C U L T U R E

#### 5 YEAR PLAN IS LAUNCHED

A five-year agricultural program is being pushed through with vigor by the government to make the Philippines self-sufficient and, to attain this objective, a number of revolutionary changes is being effected. Readjustments envisage the elimination of principal export crops such as sugar, copra, hemp, tobacco, etc., and instead cotton, derris, castor beans, wheat, barley and oats will be planted. A nation-wide campaign for increased production of food crops is being undertaken with emphasis on rice and corn and, in a lesser extent, on cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. In view of the shortage of wheat flour, the production of corn and cassava flour as substitutes is encouraged. Expected yields at the end of the five-year plan in 1947 are as follows:

| CROPS          | BASIC YIELD       | INCREASE   | EXPECTED YIELD |
|----------------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Rice           | 50,108,000 cavans | 13,742,000 | 63,850,000     |
| Corn           | 10,038,000 "      | 3,202,000  | 13,240,000     |
| Cassava        | 189,000 tons      | 60,000     | 229,000        |
| Sweet Potatoes | 406,000 "         | 150,000    | 556,000        |
| Beans          | 10,000 "          | 12,000     | 22,000         |

In 1942, the total area planted to cotton in Luzon was 9,368 hectares, according to a statement released by military authorities. The total yield was estimated at 2,847,168 kilos of seed cotton, or 14,606 piculs of ginned cotton. The yield per hectare was estimated at 1.87 piculs. Cotton will be rotated with rice and corn and is expected to supplant sugar as a major crop in ensuing years. In some regions, the cotton crop was not so good and cotton management companies had to bear part of losses of cotton growers. In other places, an abundant crop was raised especially in Baliuag, Bulacan where the yield per hectare of seed cotton was 2,000 kilos. Following table was released by Japanese authorities:

| Province | Town or Barrio | Yield Per Hectare       |                            |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
|          |                | Seed Cotton<br>In Kilos | Ginned Cotton<br>In Piculs |
| Batangas | Balayan        | 900                     | 5.00                       |
| do       | Calaca         | 700                     | 3.00                       |
| do       | Bauan          | 1,300                   | 7.20                       |
| do       | Cuenca         | 1,680                   | 9.00                       |
| Laguna   | Massaya        | 900                     | 5.00                       |

|            |             |       |       |
|------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Cavite     | Carmona     | 800   | 4.44  |
| Pangasinan | Santo Tomas | 1,000 | 5.55  |
| Tarlac     | Paniqui     | 1,320 | 7.33  |
| do         | Onget       | 960   | 5.33  |
| Bataan     | Dinalupihan | 800   | 4.44  |
| Bulacan    | Baliuag     | 2,000 | 11.11 |

In connection with cotton planting, Japanese authorities issued the following statement: "It is quite evident that we can get excellent cotton crop in the Philippines if the farmers try to make every effort and the cultivation is properly managed. In view of the possibility of cotton growing in the Philippines and the insufficiency in the supply of cotton in this country and other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is our duty to endeavor to attain self-sufficiency in cotton so as to supply the need of the people for clothing in order to assure the welfare of the nation and rehabilitate Philippine economy. Therefore, all the Filipinos, officials and people, should never be discouraged by some hardships met in the large-scale cultivation of cotton in this country but try to do all that is in their power to attain self-sufficiency in the supply of this staple product in close collaboration between themselves. If we can produce cotton in this country more than necessary to meet the local demand, we have ready markets for this commodity in other countries in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which will contribute toward the reconstruction of Philippine economy."

**KORONADAL YIELDS  
GOOD COTTON CROP**

The Koronadal project of the Bureau of Agricultural Administration harvested in 1942 several thousands kilos of cotton. Seeds from this harvest furnished the greater portion of the seeds used in the first year of the cotton growing program. The total yield of cotton in Luzon in 1942 was estimated at several million kilos of cotton seeds.

**THE MISSION OF  
COTTON INDUSTRY  
UNDER NIPPON**

The resolute execution of the Greater East Asia War means, as far as Nippon is concerned, according to an article published by the magazine Nippon in a recent issue, the determination to uphold the existence of the Nipponese race and, at the same time, this means that self-sacrifice is required of the men of the cotton industry. Tremendous labor and power must be directed towards military supply in order to assure ultimate victory. The cotton industry shoulders the mission of supplying the 700,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with clothing.

**EFFORTS MADE  
FOR GROWTH OF  
COTTON IN CHINA**

Since the Manchurian Incident, Japan has made efforts for the growth of cotton in China and with the outbreak of the present war, cotton is being planted in the Philippine Islands, Burma and the Dutch East Indies. It is a well known fact that cotton growing is a delicate undertaking but the self-sacrificing efforts of the men concerned shall be rewarded, according to the Japanese.

**PRODUCTION OF  
NEW PRODUCTS**

The men engaged in the cotton industry are trying to make up for the shortage of raw cotton by manufacturing new products with the materials they have in hand. Silk, by the short fibre process, is being made in-

to military uniforms. Compound fibres which may be compared to nylon have been perfected. Kapok, jute, abaca and sisae, which in the past were not used for clothing, are being converted into the best clothing material.

**CULTIVATION OF  
DERRIS TO BE  
INCREASED**

In line with the policy of producing chemicals used in agriculture by developing the indigenous plant resources in the country, the production of derris will be increased so that the five-year agricultural program could be carried out satisfactorily. From 1943 to 1948, it is planned to produce 2,800 tons of derris roots, devoting 8,000 hectares of land to its cultivation. The Nihon Moyaku Kaisha and Ohta Development Co. were designated to undertake the cultivation of derris to insure the supply necessary for increased production of important crops other than cotton, ramie and jute. The manufacture of chemicals out of derris roots is being undertaken by the Nihon Moyaku Kaisha. Other Japanese companies will take charge of increasing the production of derris in their respective regions to enable them to attain self-sufficiency and are the following: Cotton Management Companies - Kunegahuchi Boseki Kaisha, Dainihon Kaisha, Toyo Boseki Kaisha, Daiwa Boseki Kaisha, Kureha Boseki Kaisha, Kurashiki Boseki Kaisha, Toyo Menka Kaisha, Toyo Takushoku Kaisha and Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha; Ramie Growing Companies - Furukawa Takushoku Kaisha, Toyo Mashi Boseki Kaisha, Toa A sa Kogyo Kaisha, Tokyo Mashi Boseki Kaisha; Jute Growing Companies - Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha and Mitsui Norin Kaisha.

**FIVE YEAR PLAN  
ADOPTED FOR  
CASTOR OIL RAISING**

A five-year plan for the increased production of castor beans was adopted at the suggestion of Japanese authorities. It is expected that 15,000 hectares of land will be dedicated to the cultivation of castor beans by 1947, to produce an estimated 22,500 tons. The following companies and associations will take charge of the production of castor beans in places indicated:

|                                    |                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mitsui Norin Kaisha                | - Agusan                             |
| Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha            | - Davao                              |
| Taiwan Takushoku Kaisha            | - Negros                             |
| Ohta Kogyo Kaisha                  | - Davao                              |
| Koronadal and Alla Valley Projects | - Cotabato                           |
| National Rice Growers' Association | - Central Luzon,<br>Panay and Negros |

The Federation of Coconut Growers Cooperative Association plans a large-scale cultivation of castor beans in the coconut region and with the aid of the Bureau of Plant Industry, it is now facilitating loans of seeds to farmers for raising castor beans as a secondary crop in fields already planted with coconuts.

**CASTOR OIL  
FOR AIRPLANES**

Castor beans are a rich source of lubricating oil. Three of four plants, which average one kilo of seeds each, will produce enough lubricating oil to keep a training plane one hour up in the air and with 40 plants there would be enough oil to enable a Douglas transport plane to fly from Manila to Baguio, a distance of 270 kilometers. Castor oil also is used for illumination, medicinal preparations and for the manufac-



ture of various necessities like soap, paint and varnish. The government, through the agency of the Bureau of Plant Industry, has launched a campaign to intensify its cultivation and planters are assured a ready market and a profit of about P380 per hectare if planted with selected seeds. Price of a kilo of castor beans is P0.90 with container, f. o. b., Phil. Liquid Distributing Union, Manila, or any of its provincial branches.

**WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY TO BE PLANTED**

Notwithstanding the unfavorable natural conditions obtaining in the Philippines for the cultivation of wheat, barley and oats, it is planned to grow these cereals in order to meet the demands of the Japanese armed forces. About 1,160 hectares will be set aside for these crops. All cereals produced will be purchased by the Nippon Army at fixed prices after the cost of production is taken into consideration. Areas to be planted are as follows:

| Place                 | Wheat<br>( B y | Barley<br>H e c t a r e s ) | Oats | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| Iligan, Isabela       | 300            | 20                          | 6    | 326   |
| Tuguegarao, Cagayan   | 300            | 20                          | 6    | 326   |
| Bayombong, Nva. Ecija | 100            | 25                          | 5    | 130   |
| Lipa, Batangas        | 50             | 25                          | 5    | 80    |
| Tagaytay, Cavite      | 200            | 25                          | 5    | 230   |
| Baguio, Mt. Province  | 50             | 15                          | 3    | 68    |

**YEARLY FOODSTUFF DEFICIENCY IN P. I. ALARMING**

According to figures released recently by the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Philippines had a yearly foodstuff deficiency that is quite alarming. The difficulty of transporting products from one part to another of the islands is another factor that proper authorities must solve in order that the Philippines might be self-sufficient. In many parts of the islands, many are eating once a day, sometimes "linugao" or corn meal but mostly with sweet potatoes or cassava with coconut. Annual deficiencies are as follows:

|                |           |        |
|----------------|-----------|--------|
| Rice           | 1,500,000 | cavans |
| Corn           | 2,000,000 | "      |
| Sweet Potatoes | 97,000    | tons   |
| Cassava        | 4,000     | "      |
| Coffee, Cacao  | 65,000    | "      |
| Dry Beans      | 25,000    | "      |

**READJUSTMENTS IN SUGAR INDUSTRY**

The sugar industry, the islands' most important money crop, is being readjusted through the initiative of the newly reorganized Philippine Sugar Association, composed of sugar planters and centrals. As a result of the readjustment, several thousands of hectares of land will be available for the production of sugar for the crop year 1943-1944.

The problem facing the sugar industry was considered one of the most serious and readjustments were not so easy. Sugar planters were given crop loans but the majority of the land used before by the sugar industry is planted with palay and cotton. The little left for sugar cane is enough to support the archipelago

and to make alcohol. The distribution of sugar was placed under the Philippine Regulation Association.

To alleviate the financial straits in which those dedicated to the sugar industry now find themselves, Minister Rafael Alunan, of Agriculture, fixed the official purchasing price of sugar cane at \$20 per ton delivered and loaded at the usual loading station of the mill. The metric ton of sugar cane shall have a purity equivalent of two piculs or 200 cates per ton or its equivalent if converted into alcohol.

**GREATER UTILIZATION  
OF VARIOUS COCONUT  
BY-PRODUCTS FOUND**

The coconut industry is now reviving due to the economic policy pursued by the government through its different agencies and the help of Japanese experts. Due to the scarcity of food supplies, many have resorted to eating coconut meat. The consumption of fresh nuts in Manila increased from one million in pre-war days to four million a month nowadays. With the loss of wheat flour, the use of rice, cassava and other native products in the making of cakes and cookies has been resorted to together with the greater use of coconuts.

**MODEL PLANT  
TO PRODUCE  
COCONUT MILK**

The importation of canned milk having stopped completely, a milk substitute was produced since last year. The National Coconut Corporation and the Bureaus of Science and of Plant Industry have established a model plant to extract milk from coconuts and make use of its many by-products. This plant is considered by government officials as the first of its kind. Although the plant has a limited capacity, plans are afoot to enlarge it. The government experiments in coconut food-making has proved successful that this activity has been expanded by other units of the government in addition to private concerns.

**COCONUT OIL  
USED IN PLACE  
OF GAS, OIL**

With no petroleum, kerosene and crude oil coming in, new uses for coconut oil were discovered partly due to Japanese efforts. Diesel engines are operated with a mixture of coconut oil and crude oil if not wholly coconut oil. Japanese fishing and patrol boats are using coconut oil. A refined form of coconut oil can light lamps formerly using petroleum. Many kinds of lamps are now being manufactured to use ordinary coconut oil from which can be manufactured medicinal ointments and shampoos.

**WHITE COPRA  
NOW PRODUCED**

The Philippine copra, reputed to be the worst in the world has changed for the better with the use of a drier developed by the National Coconut Corporation. The imported types of copra driers could not satisfy Philippine planters for they were either difficult and expensive to operate or too costly to construct. In the case of the Ceylon copra drier, which was much advertised, there is need of the use of coconut shells for fuel and it takes more than 36 hours to dry the coconut meat. The NACOCO drier makes use of the same pit of the present "tapahan" and by utilizing hollow tiles and a chimney is able to prevent the smoke from coming in contact with the meat. Thus, by direct firing, using any kind of fuel, it is possible to make white copra in the same short time required by the old "tapahan". In connection with the copra trade, the elimination of middlemen was achieved with controlled centralized buying.

**COCONUT HUSKS  
USED AS MATERIAL  
TO MAKE SACKS**

nowadays, the use of coir sacks for copra and corn has given rise to a new industry, providing work to thousands in Manila and in coconut-producing provinces. Spinning and weaving centers are now being revived by the NACOCO.

**COCO-CHARCOAL  
USED BY CARS**

Due to the scarcity of alcohol and more so of gasoline for the use of motor vehicles, the manufacture of charcoal out of coconut shells, which was initiated by the NACOCO, has become a vital industry, and at present many motor vehicles are using this new kind of fuel, said to be economical. With this same charcoal, the NACOCO is making dry batteries but this activity is now directly under the administration of the Japanese Imperial Army.

**OTHER ARTICLES  
ARE PRODUCED**

The present regime is promoting the use of other coconut by-products such as hats, helmets, door mats, kitchen brushes, filter cloth for oil factories, baling cloth for cotton, insulating board, fertilizers from coir dust, copra meal, tooth powder, toothpicks and soap. Recently, the manufacture of flour out of coconut meat was announced and, tasted by the Bureau of Science, was approved for public sale. Manufacturers of coco-flour expect an output of 5 tons of flour every day.

**PRODUCTION  
OF COPRA  
INCREASES**

The copra production in the Bisayas and Mindanao has increased, according to government circles, in view of the copra buying program of Japanese business firms. Not all the copra producing regions, however, are taking advantage of the program. To encourage sellers, Japanese buyers offer prime commodities at low prices in exchange of copra. According to the manager of the Japanese-controlled Philippine Copra Control Association, the volume of copra shipments has increased during these few past months. The revival of the copra industry has kept eight oil factories in the Philippines working in full blast. Three factories are in Manila, two in Laguna and one in Davao.

**MORE PALAY  
PRODUCED IN  
1942 - 1943**

The stepping-up of palay production has borne fruit and a survey of the aggregate production of palay in 21 provinces for the crop year 1942-1943 places the estimated production at 41 million cavanes. The corresponding production for the preceding year was 32 million. The extent of the damage done by floods was great. Effective last Jan. 1, an order of the Food Administrator approved by Laurel fixed the price of palay in Luzon from P8.50 to P13.50 per cavan. The pegged prices are said to give a higher premium to rice farmers, said FA Sanvictores. (Phil. Review, Jan. 1944)

**LEGASPI AND  
TABACO EXPORT  
COPRA TO JAPAN**

A total of 37,387,644 kilos of copra were shipped at Legaspi and Tabaco for Japan, from November, 1942 to January, 1944, according to an employee of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. These figures are incomplete. Shipments to Japan are as follows: (Lt. Mansopal, DIO

operative, Bicol Region):

| Months          | Shipped at            |            |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
|                 | Legaspi<br>(In Kilos) | Tabaco     |
| November, 1942  | 518,959               | 2,052,096  |
| December, 1942  | 2,563,308             | 403,052    |
| January, 1943   | - - - -               | 1,200,000  |
| February, 1943  | 2,511,280             | 2,163,500  |
| March, 1943     | 1,125,843             | - - - -    |
| April, 1943     | 5,322,253             | - - - -    |
| May, 1943       | 4,714,000             | 1,600,000  |
| June, 1943      | 1,618,000             | 877,000    |
| July, 1943      | 1,106,000             | 600,000    |
| August, 1943    | 560,000               | 663,000    |
| September, 1943 | 788,000               | - - - -    |
| October, 1943   | 727,000               | - - - -    |
| November, 1943  | 1,099,000             | - - - -    |
| December, 1943  | 2,755,000             | 2,493,353  |
| January, 1944   | - - - -               | 127,000    |
| Total           | 25,208,643            | 12,179,001 |

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

**₱1,200,000 SET ASIDE FOR SCHOOLS IN 1944**

The opening of thousands of public elementary and secondary schools is assured with the approval of an appropriation of ₱1,200,000, according to Vice Minister of Education Gabriel Mañalac. The amount will be distributed among the provinces in accordance with their student population. An additional sum of ₱150,000 will go as aid to improve the vocational courses of the secondary schools.

**1,700 CLASSES OPENED LAST DEC.**

A total of over 1,700 new public elementary school classes were opened in the provinces last December, according to the Ministry of Education. The Bureau of Public Instructions, whose newly appointed director is Segundo Infante, has been delegated to distribute the school appropriation among the different provinces. According to Minister Mañalac, the government is making every effort to open as many classes, especially elementary, as are demanded by the people.

**SWEEPING REFORMS IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM ARE MADE**

The educational system of pre-war days suffered some sweeping reforms. Upon the advice of the National Education Board, the puppet President issued an order calculated to nationalize the system and to obtain a higher standard in the teaching profession and in the administration of private schools. Effective the next school year, Tagalog will be taught in all schools and all efforts will be exerted to expedite its diffusion so it may become the principal medium of instruction. The teaching of Kippon-go will be compulsory also and vocational training will be stressed.

**TAGALOG INSTITUTE OPENS; 388 TEACHERS ATTENDING CLASSES**

To expedite the government's program for the immediate teaching of Tagalog in all public schools as well as private institutions, the Ex-

*- 1944 -*

Tagalog Teachers' Institute opened its door last Jan. 8, in Manila. 335 elementary teachers from public and private schools have enrolled in the initial course.

**48,000 STUDENTS  
ENROLLED IN  
PRIVATE SCHOOLS**

Private schools, colleges and institutions have reported an enrolment of around 48,000, according to director Celestino Salvador, of Private Education. There are over 200 private schools and institutions opened, including 94 kindergartens, 142 primary, 118 intermediate, 70 secondary and 44 vocational schools. Recently, 9 additional private high schools were granted permission to open thus increasing to 76 the number of private high schools in the islands, 26 of which are in Manila. The new high schools are the Marikina Academy, Rizal; Blessed Imelda's Academy, Dagupan, Pangasinan; University of Manila; Colegio de Santa Rosa, Pasay; Pampanga Institute, Macabebe; St. Agnes Academy, Lipa, Batangas; Sacred Heart of Jesus' Academy, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; Sacred Heart of Mary's Academy, Aparri, Cagayan; and Colegio de San Agustin, Iloilo City.

**CURRICULA OF  
PRIVATE SCHOOLS  
BEING REVISED**

To carry out the educational mandate of the Constitution of the Republic, the curricula of the private schools are undergoing revisions to adjust them to the new set up, according to former director of private education Mariano V. de los Santos, now director of oriental culture. Three committees have been created for this purpose.

**BUREAU OF  
PRIVATE SCHOOLS  
IS ENLARGED**

In accordance with Executive Order No. 206 which places the supervision not only of private schools but of seminaries, Sunday and catechical schools under the control of the Bureau of Private Education, this office has been reorganized to cope with its new and expanded activities. Great stress will be placed in character education, the teaching of Tagalog and the infusion of the spirit of nationalism. Colleges and universities are due for a more rigid supervision and a new division has been created for that purpose.

**BAR EXAMS TO  
BE GIVEN THIS  
YEAR IN MANILA**

The first bar examinations since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War will be given in Manila this coming August, in accordance with a resolution promulgated by the Philippine Supreme Court. On August 22, 1942, the high court approved a resolution suspending the bar examinations indefinitely.

**8 TEST BOARDS  
ARE ORGANIZED**

Eight government boards of examiners were appointed by Laurel last December for the different examinations held during last January. The newly constituted boards are: Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, Dr. Jose E. Jimenez, chairman; Pedro Batallones, Vicente Limson, members; Board of Examiners for Architects, Nicanor M. Bautista, chairman; Alejandro Arellano, Gregorio Gutierrez, members; Board of Examiners for Chemical Engineers, Felix Espino, chairman; Dr. Ramon Feliciano, Jose del Rosario, members; Board of Examiners for Electrical Engineers, Joste Lopez, chairman; Antonio Lota, Agapito Pineda, members; Board of Examiners for Marine Engineers, Alberto Muscat, chairman; Jose Reyes, Manuel Hernandez, members; Board of Examiners for Marine Officers, Capt. Ramon Altonaga, chairman; Capts. Jose Amoyo, Ingracio Loss, members; Board of Examiners for Mining Engineers, Leopoldo

Abad, chairman; Pedro Garcia, Arsenio Luz, Jr., members; Board of Examiners for Civil Engineers, Romarico Agcaoli, chairman; Tomas Zita, Fernando Sison, members.

**JAPANESE OPEN  
DIFFERENT SCHOOLS  
FOR FILIPINOS**

Various vocational schools have been opened by the Japanese for the Filipinos, offering free board and lodging, uniforms, shoes, text books and pocket money. Among schools opened are the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute (K. Tadokoro, director), whose graduates immediately enter the services of the Hito Unkoku (Philippine Maritime Transportation Bureau); Commissioned Class, opened to holders of A. A. or who have completed 2 years college and ex-officers of the Philippine Army or Constabulary; the Naval Air Corps Technical Training School, whose second batch of trainee mechanics have started training for 6 months; the Tokyo Seiko Kabushiki Kaisha and Taiwan Tekko Sho that have training classes for mechanics, offering graduates good jobs and wages in their factories.

**160 STUDENTS  
AT SEAMEN'S  
TRAINING SCH.**

The second batch of trainees, 160 young men, started training last January 20 in the Philippine Seamen's Training Institute. A 200 ton training ship and a few cutters for the exclusive use of the students are now nearing completion. Increased ration of rice, amounting to about 600 grams daily, is given to students, according to authorities of the Institute.

**DIPLOMACY COURSE  
AT SEAMEN'S  
U. P. NEXT JULY**

To train men fully equipped to handle the Republic's diplomatic relations with other nations, the University of the Philippines will open the College of Foreign Affairs beginning the next academic year in July. The new college will offer a 4-year course, the first 2 years covering the preparatory course and the 2 last years the regular course.

**P. I. PENSIONADOS  
NOW IN NIPPON**

A batch of young Filipinos are presently studying in Nippon. Some of these pensionados are the sons of prominent Filipinos and high government officials such as President Laurel, Ambassador Vargas and Speaker Aquino. Some pensionados however, were chosen through a competitive examination.

**JAP RELIGIOUS  
TOLERANCE SEEM**

The Japanese are still maintaining their religious tolerance policy but there is a sort of strained relations between them and the Roman Catholic Church due to the liberalization of the divorce law and the legalization of red light districts. Ten additional grounds for divorce have been added to the present law. The Emperor of Japan, as told by Mons. Bayona, Vicar of Bulan, Sorsogon, to a DIO operative, has given strict orders to the Japanese forces not to molest church properties and activities. At first, the Japs wanted all church ministers to preach the Five Principles of the SEACPS and warned them not to mention anything about the Allied Nations but church dignitaries refused. In the Bisayas where they recently conducted mapping up operations, the Japanese compel all parish priests to live in the town proper.

**SUPERVISION  
OF RELIGIOUS  
ACTIVITIES**

For the preservation of peace and order, according to Laurel, it is necessary to enforce close supervision over the activities of all religious organizations in the various cities and municipalities so that the Bureau of Religious Affairs may take appropriate action against religious cults which are subversive of public order or destructive of good customs and sound traditions. Under Executive Order No. 47, all religious organizations are required to register their members and properties with the BRA, now empowered to give authorization for the organization and establishment of other religious corporations or orders.

Government officials were enjoined to bring to the attention of the BRA the following matters: (a) Solicitation and/or collection by religious organizations of alms or contributions in violation of Executive Order No. 35; (b) Holding of processions by religious organizations without complying with the provisions of Executive Order No. 39, as amended by Executive Order No. 96; (c) Celebration of marriages by priests or ministers not authorized by the Bureau to solemnize marriages, as well as abuses by ecclesiastics in the celebration of marriages.

**JAP PRIESTS AND  
NUNS SENT TO P. I.**

As a good will gesture to the Catholic population of the Philippines, Japan has been sending to this country Japanese Catholic nuns and priests, and Protestant ministers, aside from Buddhist and Mohammedan priests. These Japanese priests, however, have been preaching the doctrine of surrender in guerrilla infested zones and emphasizing that the United States will not return to the Philippines.

**C O M M E R C E & I N D U S T R Y**

**RETAIL TRADE  
MOSTLY IN HANDS  
OF FILIPINOS**

Once a monopoly of Chinese merchants, retail trade is now practically in the hands of the Filipinos. Through the efforts of the Bureau of Commerce, the Provincial Federations of Retailers Associations were organized as early as February, 1942, and at the end of 1943 there were more than 500 associations (local) in the whole country with a total membership of 17,873 retailers, of which 3,573 are in Manila. The provincial federations have a combined capital stock of P4,195,000 of which P1,761,056.33 have been subscribed and P1,519,421.33 already paid up. Twenty-five out of the 27 federations have been duly organized. The Pangasinan Federation leads in membership while Pampanga leads in capital invested: P500,000. The next three largest federations are Nueva Ecija, Batangas and Cebu. The monthly sale as of last October was P1,095,000, according to the Bureau of Commerce.

**GENERAL  
BUSINESS TREND**

The steady rise of the prices of prime commodities is the main problem confronting the Republic's government. The check the practice of government officials and agents of accepting bribes and to make more effective the government's effort to curb the further rise of prices, Laurel recently issued an Executive Order providing for severe punishment (death penalty or life imprisonment) on government personnel found guilty of bribery in connection with the enforcement of the law regarding prime commodities. The inadequate supply and the

"buy and sell" business have ruined whatever chances the government had in trying to peg the prices of prime commodities.

#### SHIPPING

To solve the inter-island transportation problem and to facilitate the shipment of war materials, the Japanese have resorted to the construction of wooden bottoms and auxiliary vessels in Manila, Cavite, Iloilo, Legaspi, Mindoro and Cebu. The wooden boats, powered by Japanese motors, can only travel at a rate of 6 knots per hour when loaded and employ Filipino skippers, pressed into service by the Japanese. Though not so numerous as the wooden bottoms, the auxiliary vessels constructed in Filipino shipyards by Filipino hands under the direction of Japanese engineers, have helped in a small way to solve also the shipping problem.

Due to the sinking of two wooden ships in Taranakan, Borneo, where they were loading crude oil, as reported by a wounded Filipino skipper, marine officers are now trying to evade rendering services in Japanese ships. The Japanese have constructed a number of fishing and patrol boats using Filipino labor and refloated Allied ships sunk in Philippine waters.

The Philippine Marine Transportation Bureau is presently controlling and operating all the shipping in the archipelago. Due to wartime exigencies, shipping to the Visayas and Mindanao is irregular and travellers have to use sailboats. Besides, people are afraid of submarines whose presence in Philippine waters is well known.

#### MINING

Great stress was placed by the government in the production of vital war materials such as iron, chrome ore, manganese to be turned over the Japanese for the successful prosecution of the war. Production figures are not available. Data pertaining to non-metallic minerals such as guano, asbestos, coal, gypsum and silica were released however by the puppet government. There are 25 non-metallic companies with an aggregate capital of P160,000.

#### LIVESTOCK

The government program of increasing livestock production is progressing satisfactorily, according to a Bureau of Animal Industry spokesman. The breeding of work and transportation animals, and livestock is being emphasized. Encouraging reports on the result of the first year of the livestock program have been received and, by the end of the 5-year program, it is expected that the Philippines will exceed or at least equal the pre-war supply of livestock.

#### FISHING

To increase fish production, the government has created the Fish Culture Federation of the Philippines under whose supervision and control are the different Fishing Cooperative Association. Recently, the FCFP was designated the control organization to insure the supply of fish in the public markets of Manila. The different Fishing Cooperative Associations have the following aims: (a) to increase fish production; (b) to provide necessary equipment for fishing operations; and (c) to help improve the lot of each member.

Cooperative Associations will provide members with petroleum, ropes, nets, salt, twine and crude oil for their motorboats. For these advantages, members will sell their catch to the agents of the FCFP whose director, Dr. Baldomero Roxas expects that



**RICE** A quick-returns program was put into effect last year by the National Rice Growers' Cooperative Association aimed to increase the area of rice fields to approximately 2,200,000 hectares. An improved quality of rice is expected by next harvest. According to rice experts, the "horai" variety is suitable to the Philippine climate and its cultivation is expected to double or even triple rice production besides enabling the planting of two crops a year in certain regions. In the island of Luzon alone, 1,500,000 hectares were planted with rice during the first quarter of 1943 ( PHILIPPINE REVIEW, DECEMBER 1943 ).

After the typhoon of November 1943 which did great damage to crops in Luzon, I have the chance of traveling from Manila to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija. On my way I saw thousands upon thousands of rice fields ready to be harvested flooded and being washed away by water. The flood was so widespread that the rice fields of Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac and part of Nueva Ecija was covered with water as far as the eyes could reach both sides of the railroad tracks. According to the old folks whom I had the chance to talk in the train, that said flood last year was the biggest and the worst in the history of Luzon. The water did not subside 10 days after the rain stopped. The palay was a complete loss. In my own opinion, famine is inevitable (Lt. R. Durban DIO Operative in LUZON ).

**TOBACCO** It is one of the Philippine industries that did not suffer any setback as a result of the war. Although the planting of tobacco was suspended when the war was at its height, planting was resumed with renewed vigor as the local demand for tobacco reached a new high. With the lack of imported cigarettes except a trickle of Japanese brands, the people turned to locally made cigars and cigarettes. The planting of aromatic species of tobacco was promoted by the Manila Tobacco Association to meet the great demand for aromatic cigarettes ( PHIL. REVIEW, DECEMBER 43 ).

**ABACA** An industrialization program is about to be launched with respect to the abaca industry and with a view of improving the industry. The abaca plantations in Bicelandia and Davao did not suffer any ravages during the present war. Efforts are concentrated in the manufacture of better products and in the development of home industries utilizing abaca and other fibers as raw materials. Under the National Abaca and other Fibers Corporation, abaca is being bought at fixed prices in Davao and Bicelandia ( PHIL. REVIEW, DECEMBER 43 ).

#### TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

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**TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES DISRUPTED** Land transportation today in the Philippines is quite normal although water transportation has been disrupted to such an extent that inter-island trade continues on a limited scale, dependent mainly on sailboats. Even these is dangerous due to patrols by the enemy and reported presence of friendly submarines in Philippine waters. The Department of Public Works and Communications, under the guidance of the Japanese Imperial Army, has repaired bridges and roads and today there are 23,476 kilometers of roads, approxi-

mately 1,155 kilometers of railways and 58 kilometers of tramways ( PHIL. REVIEW, DECEMBER 43 ).

In an effort to restore inter-island shipping, the Philippine Shipping Association was organized while docks and wharves were repaired and sunken steamers were salvaged by the Japanese. The utilization of sailboats has been systematized. Only few (those with connections or pull included) can ride on the Japanese transports but even then, they have to bring their own food and are rationed one cup of water for each person after every meal. Passengers cannot mix with the Japanese soldiers and trips from Manila to Iloilo usually last from 3 to 4 days. (Lt. Durban, DIO operative)

The establishment of a land and maritime transportation company has been provided in Bill No. 156, approved by the National Assembly on the closing day of its first regular session, last Feb. 2, and approved by Laurel. For this purpose, the company has the power to construct, acquire, charter and operate trucks, buses, automobiles, jitneys, animal-drawn vehicles and other means of land transportation, and also to build, acquire and operate sailboats, barges, motorboats, steamships and other watercrafts. (THE TRIBUNE, Feb. 3, 1944)

The Philippine Marine Transportation Bureau as the company authorized by Bill No. 156 is called, has charge of the inter-island shipping service in the Philippines and has placed on the Manila-Iloilo-Cebu line two ships, namely: Okuni Maru (SS Fathomar) and Mihara Maru, 1,200 tons. Both ships carry passengers, cargoes and sometimes Japanese soldiers. The HCB (Hito Unkoku) also maintains a fleet of motorboats and sailboats.

A new railway line to the Mountain Province was recently opened through the initiative of the Japanese. Meanwhile, the Japanese Ministry of Transportation and Communications dispatched to Manila a railway expert with a view of consolidating and developing the railway industry in the Philippines. It is understood that Filipino students will be admitted in the Railway Training Institute in such technical courses as mechanics, civil engineering, electricity and tunnel building.

In order to avoid derailments and breakdowns which are frequent, the Rikuum Enkiryoku has adopted new measures. Trains are usually crowded and passengers even ride on top of cars. New rules are intended to avoid overcrowding. Train schedules were revised effective last Dec. 30 for trains leaving Manila and Dec. 31 for trains arriving in Manila. New schedules are:

| Train Number | Starting Station | Time of Departure | Destination      | Time of Arrival |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11           | Manila           | 6:00 A. M.        | Tarlac           | 10:50 A. M.     |
| 1            | Manila           | 8:00 A. M.        | No. San Fernando | 6:54 P. M.      |
| 3            | Manila           | 11:00 A. M.       | San Fabian       | 8:18 P. M.      |
| 33           | Manila           | 6:10 P. M.        | So. San Fernando | 8:40 P. M.      |
| 34           | S. S. Fernando   | 8:55 A. M.        | Manila           | 8:27 A. M.      |
| 1            | San Fabian       | 8:50 A. M.        | Manila           | 2:55 P. M.      |
| 2            | No. S. Fernando  | 6:55 A. M.        | Manila           | 6:40 P. M.      |

| Train Number | Starting Station | Time of Departure | Destination | Time of Arrival |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 12           | Tarlac           | 4.14 P. M.        | Manila      | 9.15 P. M.      |
| 82           | San Jose         | 4.40 P. M.        | Tarlac      | 6.15 P. M.      |
| 81           | Tarlac           | 7.30 A. M.        | San Jose    | 9.11 A. M.      |
| 201          | Manila           | 6.25 A. M.        | Legaspi     | 8.50 P. M.      |
| 211          | Manila           | 7.50 A. M.        | Batangas    | 12.30 P. M.     |
| 203          | Manila           | 10.25 A. M.       | Lucena      | 2.43 P. M.      |
| 205          | Manila           | 4.20 P. M.        | Lucena      | 8.40 P. M.      |
| 204          | Lucena           | 6.15 A. M.        | Manila      | 10.46 P. M.     |
| 212          | Calamba          | 12.30 P. M.       | Manila      | 3.10 P. M.      |
| 206          | Lucena           | 12.35 P. M.       | Manila      | 5.00 P. M.      |
| 202          | Legaspi          | 6.10 A. M.        | Manila      | 8.40 P. M.      |
| 213          | Lucena           | 2.55 P. M.        | Hondagua    | 7.00 P. M.      |
| 214          | Hondagua         | 6.00 A. M.        | Lucena      | 10.00 A. M.     |
| 215          | Hondagua         | 7.00 A. M.        | Sipocot     | 11.25 A. M.     |
| 217          | Sipocot          | 7.00 A. M.        | Legaspi     | 12.25 P. M.     |
| 216          | Sipocot          | 2.55 P. M.        | Hondagua    | 7.15 P. M.      |
| 218          | Legaspi          | 2.30 P. M.        | Sipocot     | 7.50 P. M.      |
| 221          | Calamba          | 10.45 A. M.       | Batangas    | 12.38 P. M.     |
| 225          | Calamba          | 6.45 P. M.        | Batangas    | 8.38 P. M.      |
| 224          | Batangas         | 6.10 A. M.        | Calamba     | 8.59 A. M.      |
| 222          | Batangas         | 6.10 P. M.        | Calamba     | 6.10 P. M.      |
| 311          | College          | 9.00 A. M.        | Sta. Cruz   | 10.41 A. M.     |
| 313          | College          | 1.50 P. M.        | Sta. Cruz   | 3.31 P. M.      |
| 301          | College          | 6.30 P. M.        | Sta. Cruz   | 7.56 P. M.      |
| 302          | Sta. Cruz        | 7.00 A. M.        | College     | 8.07 A. M.      |
| 312          | Sta. Cruz        | 11.30 A. M.       | College     | 1.12 P. M.      |
| 314          | Sta. Cruz        | 4.25 P. M.        | College     | 6.07 P. M.      |

Trips made by trains Nos. 111, 31, 113, 5, 101, 102, 6, 112, 32 and 114 to the northern provinces were cancelled for the time being. Trains operating on the southern line and on San Quintin and Carmen branches remained as before. The Polo and Mariñao runs on the northern line and San Isidro, Sampaloc and Culi-culi lines on the southern line were suspended for some time. Beginning last Jan. 1, Santa Mesa and Pandacan stations handled cargoes booked by the coaches only. (THE TRIBUNE, 3 Jan. '44)

A new railway line extending from the San Fernando terminal to Sudipen was inaugurated last Jan. 15. (THE TRIBUNE). The Rizkum Kanrikyoku announced last Jan. 25 that the Caloocan station will be closed until further notice. Meanwhile, in Masaya, 30 kilometers south of San Pablo City, a passenger and a freight trains met in a head-on collision. Seventeen persons died and 39 others were seriously injured. The freight car, loaded with cargo and passengers to the limit, was derailed.

**BUS SERVICE  
VERY POOR**

Bus service is rather poor due to the lack of alcohol and spare parts. Trucks using charcoal are slow and cannot climb steep hills. Animal-drawn vehicles are increasingly coming into use as one of the means of transportation between towns. The City of Manila, however, had to solve the transportation problem of its government in a different way, ordering 200 tricycles for the use of officials and employees.

**CENSORSHIP  
 ON MAILS**

The government will exercise a rigid censorship on all mail matters, according to a government spokesman while the Director of Communications announced that effective December 1, 1943, the use of Ilocano, Bicol and any Visayan dialect in addition to Japanese, Tagalog, English and Spanish will be allowed in all mail matters posted at any post office in chartered cities and provinces. Under the new arrangement, Ilocano is permitted in mail matters posted at any post office for delivery at Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Zambales and the cities of Manila and Baguio; Bicol is allowed for Albay, Camarines Norte and Sur, Masbate, Sorsogon and Manila, while Visayan is good for Agusan, Antique, Bohol, Bukidnon, Capi, Cebu, Cotabato, Davao, Iloilo, Negros Oriental and Occidental, Samar, Siquijor and Leyte.

**NEW STAMPS**

Postage stamps of the denomination of 5, 12 and 17 centavos, bearing the pictures of Rizal, Burgos and Mabini respectively were issued recently by the Bureau of Communications.

**POSTAL  
 SERVICE**

Last Jan. 5, the Bureau of Communications established 32 new postal agencies in 13 provinces to handle ordinary mail. Letters and other mailable articles under existing regulations may be sent from these newly established postal agencies. Registered mails, however, should be addressed via the distributing post offices. Postal agencies recently established are:

| Place Having Postal Agency | Distributing Post Office |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Danglas, Abra              | - La Paz, Abra           |
| Lagayan, Abra              | - La Paz, Abra           |
| San Juan, Abra             | - Dolores, Abra          |
| Bago, Bataan               | - Balanga, Bataan        |
| Cortes, Bohol              | - Tagbilaran, Bohol      |
| Geinas, Camarines Sur      | - Naga, Camarines Sur    |
| Sagnay, Camarines Sur      | - Tigaon, Camarines Sur  |
| Amadeo, Cavite             | - Indang, Cavite         |
| Magallanes, Cavite         | - Naic, Cavite           |
| Alcantara, Cebu            | - Cebu City              |
| Alegria, Cebu              | - do                     |
| Aleguinsan, Cebu           | - do                     |
| Badian, Cebu               | - do                     |
| Bogo, Cebu                 | - do                     |
| Boljoan, Cebu              | - do                     |
| Cordova, Cebu              | - do                     |
| Daanbantayan, Cebu         | - do                     |
| Ginitilan, Cebu            | - do                     |
| Malabuyoc, Cebu            | - Dumanjug, Cebu         |
| Mesilboal, Cebu            | - Cebu City              |
| Samboan, Cebu              | - Dumanjug, Cebu         |
| Santander, Cebu            | - Cebu City              |
| Barili, Cebu               | - do                     |
| Garmen, Cebu               | - do                     |
| Ronda, Cebu                | - do                     |
| Paoay, Ilocos Norte        | - Batac, Ilocos Norte    |

Fiddig, Ilocos Norte  
Fugo, La Union  
Tolosa, Leyte  
Aliaga, Nueva Ecija  
Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija  
Bulusan, Sorsogon  
Buenavista, Tayabas  
Mogpog, Tayabas  
Torrijos, Tayabas  
Calalbon, Albay  
Beclayon, Bohol  
Dauis, Bohol  
Burgos, La Union  
Santa Magdalena, Sorsogon

- Laoag, Ilocos Norte  
- Tubac, La Union  
- Tanauan, Leyte  
- Cabanatuan, N. Ecija  
- " " "  
- Barcelona, Sorsogon  
- Gasan, Tayabas  
- Boac, Tayabas  
- Santa Cruz, Tayabas  
- Tabaco, Albay  
- Tagbilaran, Bohol  
- " " "  
- Naguilian, La Union  
- Irosin, Sorsogon

**ILOILO TO MANILA** Sailed from Iloilo city aboard the  
**BY JAP TRANSPORT** Ohmi Maru (passenger ship of the Hito Unkoku)  
on December 29, 1943 at 2:43 p. m. We reached  
Cebu city around 3 p. m. of the following day. Shortly after our  
arrival we were notified that we have to transfer to another  
ship as the Ohmi Maru was requisitioned by the Jap Navy for some  
purpose. At about 11 o'clock in the evening, we were transferred  
to a big freighter anchored in the North Harbor. This freighter  
has a gross displacement of about 7,000 to 8,000 tons, was load-  
ing coal on the harbor. Next morning, December 31 at about 7 a.m.  
the freighter with us on board sailed for Manila arriving about  
noon of January 2, 1944 (Lt. E. Galan, DIO Operative to Manila).

January 13, 1944 I left the city of Ma-  
nila on board a Japanese Transport Ohmi Maru bound for Iloilo  
city. On the afternoon of the same day at about 1 o'clock we were  
asked to assemble at Pier 7. At about 2 p. m. that same day we  
were inspected and searched by 20 Jap Military Police. After the  
inspection we were allowed to board the boat that was to take us  
to Iloilo. All passengers after getting on the boat, were not al-  
lowed to go down again. At about 5 p. m. that day, around 300 Jap  
soldiers boarded the ship. The ship stayed in port till three a. m.  
when slowly and in complete black-out it left the pier. (During the  
night, some boxes, about one hundred, apparently ammunition, were  
loaded). The boat steered slowly past the breakwater and proceeded  
near the shores of Batangas. Most of the time, the ship kept near the  
shore. From Manila Bay, we passed along the shores of Batangas, Ta-  
yabas and the Bicol provinces. In the morning of Jan. 14, we were  
guided the whole day by a motor launch. During the evening, we  
heard a shot and the ship took a zigzag course. The next day, the  
motor launch disappeared. From the Bicol region we proceeded to  
the northern part of Cebu, thence to Negros. We arrived in Zambo-  
anga on Jan. 16, left for Iloilo on the 17th and arrived at our destina-  
tion about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Upon arrival  
we were again inspected by the Military Police. (Lt. Durban, DIO  
operative to Manila).

**TRANSPORTATION  
IN LUZON**

From the diary of Lt. Durban, DIO operative  
to Manila, we get the following excerpt: Two pa-  
ssenger trains, Bicol bound, leave Manila everyday.

These trains leave Manila at six and eleven o'clock in the morning (Nippon time)..... More trains leave for Manila from Lucona than from Legaspi..... Schedules of trains are always very uncertain ..... Ninety-five per cent of the people that goes to Manila take the train ..... There are always many passengers (Filipinos) so it is not unusual to see people riding on top of trains (cars) ..... Trains are often derailed because of overloading ..... There is an apparent shortage of cars ..... The Japanese also use the trains ..... They usually have a special train when they are in big groups bound south (Bicol)..... There are more Japanese bound south than north..... Japanese trains leave Manila very often in the evening, schedule unknown..... Japs also use the railroad to transport their supplies ..... Schedule of passenger trains may be stopped anytime by the JMA..... Wood and poor-grade coal is used by the Japanese to feed the trains ..... Seldom, if any, are diesel-fueled trains used..... They use coconut oil in place of crude oil ..... Transportation by road is very difficult 'cause of lack of automobiles and passenger trucks..... Most motor vehicles on road is being utilized by the Japanese to transport troops and supplies ..... Calasas and other animal-drawn vehicles are used by civilians for inter-town transportation.

S O C I A L

**NEW RICE  
CONTROL AGENCY  
ORGANIZED**

The Bigasang Bayan, a newly formed organization to take charge of the control and distribution of rice and corn, replacing the MARIC which was dissolved last Dec. 31 due to graft and irregularities, among them the disappearance of 40,000 cavans of rice, (Source: Lt. S. Mationg, DIO operative to Manila) received an allotment of two million pesos for the purchase of palay. Municipal Rice Growers Cooperative Associations in Central Luzon are taking charge of buying the palay which will be rationed to Manila folks and to provinces where there is a shortage.

**"BIRA" TO  
GIVE LOANS  
TO FARMERS**

Wide powers were granted to the new rice control agency in order to carry out its objectives. It has been granted the power to fix the amount of palay or other cereals which each farmer may keep for his own consumption and for seeds after each harvest. It is also empowered to provide loans on reasonable terms and upon proper securities to persons and entities; to control the purchase, sale, transfer or movements from one part to another of the country of palay, and to issue licenses to persons or entities authorized to deal in rice.

**OBJECTS OF  
BIRA DISCLOSED**

The Bigasang Bayan will control the production, supply and distribution of rice and other cereals such as the Food Administrator will determine from time to time. The objects of the BIRA are: (1) To stabilize the rice and other cereals industry; (2) to encourage and promote the efficient production of rice and other cereals and their by-products; (3) to check all kinds of speculation tending to promote an inordinate increase in the price of rice and other cereals, or in any way affect their supply; (4) to control the importation and exportation of rice and other cereals; and (5) to effect the

control of the supply and distribution of rice and other cereals in order to secure the equitable distribution of such commodities.

**PROVINCES TO BUY, RESSELL RICE** As an emergency measure intended to alleviate the situation of provinces where rice is scarce, FA Sanvictores has authorized provincial governors and municipal mayors to buy rice or palay and resell it to the masses at government-fixed prices. This measure, however, does not affect places where there are government agencies undertaking the procurement and sale of rice to the public.

**JAPANESE ARMY LOANS 20,000 SACKS OF RICE TO P. I.** Due to the rice shortage in Manila, the Japanese Imperial Army had to extend to the government a loan of 20,000 sacks of rice. This loan does not include the 44,000 sacks of rice already advanced to the Republic to bolster the existing rice supply. It is said that these loans came out from the stock imported by the Japanese Army from abroad. (THE TRIBUNE)

**INDOLENCE BLAMED FOR SHORTAGE** Answering the popular clamor which to a certain extent blames the administration for the present difficulties being undergone by the masses due to the shortage of commodities, assemblyman Nicamor Roxas, chairman of the committee on third reading, defended the government and blamed the indolence of the Filipinos for the present state of affairs. In the face of things and circumstances as they are today, the puppet colon said, the Filipinos have not revised their outlook and still live in the manner of living under normal conditions when they depended too much on the bounty and fertility of their lands.

**WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE ORGANIZED** A Central Relief Committee was created by Laurel to take care of the two million pesos allotted for relief work in connection with the rehabilitation and reconstruction program. The Committee is headed by Minister Tria Tirona. Members are Arsenio Bonifacio, Gabriel Mañalac, Francisco Zulueta and Santiago Estrada. Duties of committee are: (1) To ascertain the nature and extent of damages suffered by the people from the effects of the war, particularly the pressing needs and requirements of war invalids, widows and orphans, and other persons left indigent as a result of the present war; (2) to determine the nature and amount of relief and rehabilitation to be given, the number of persons that should receive relief; and (3) to study the advisability of, and recommend plans for, the creation of a permanent relief fund from sources other than government appropriation, as well as ways and means of integrating all relief work and eventually absorbing all public and private relief agencies into a single agency.

**NO MONETARY AID TO INDIGENTS WILL BE GIVEN** The committee created 4 sub-committees to take a census of persons affected and study their needs and conditions, to gather information regarding government and private charity organizations, to study the rehabilitation of cities and towns and to take immediate charge of calamities. It was deemed advisable to avoid as much as possible the giving of money to indigents except in extraordinary cases. The Committee will encourage instead home industries

and agriculture. For the relief of invalids, the sum of P100,000 has been set aside while another P100,000 will go for the relief of widows, orphans and dependents of deceased soldiers if they are destitute. The distribution of funds is entrusted to the provincial, health and school authorities.

**CHRISTMAS GIFTS  
GIVEN TO NEEDY**

Warm glow of Christmas cheer fell on Manila's poor last Yuletide from four directions. First source was the Year-End Charity Fund sponsored by the Manila Sinbun-aya. On the 22nd of December, about 60,000 needy Manilans gathered at the grounds of the former Philippine Normal School to receive the donations amounting to P150,000 in cash and prime commodities. Besides cash, each recipient got a bag containing two kilos of "camote", one kilo of brown sugar, one kilo of "tunsoy", two yards of "coco crude", and a toy. Second source of cheer was the Highest Commander of the Imperial Army in the Philippines. The gifts from the Army, together with those from Laurel, were distributed to 8,000 poor children, war orphans and widows at the Malacañan grounds on Dec. 23. The Highest Commander's gifts were 10,000 baby dresses distributed at the Liaison and Public Assistance Service on Dec. 23 and 24, and P100,000, of which P20,000 went to Manila residents and the rest to the provinces. Of the provinces' share of the Highest Commander's cash gift, part will be used for the pacification campaign. Fourth source was the Japanese government, whose independence gift of one million square yards of textiles only arrived on Christmas Eve and Dec. 27. Trucks bearing the 877 bales of textiles bore big placards: "COTTON GOODS JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN". (SHIN SEIKI, Feb. 1944)

**CHARITY GROUPS  
GET P450,000  
FROM LOTTERIES**

Charitable institutions all over the islands got about P450,000 from the proceeds of the national charity lotteries for the year 1943. The greater part of this fund went to hospitals, health centers and public dispensaries. A total of 14 lotteries were held in 1943, once every month during the first ten months, and every fortnight during the last two months. A bigger amount is expected to be allotted to charitable institutions this year in view of the holding of fortnightly lotteries. Unless present plans for the present year are changed, there will be 24 draws and at the rate of P30,000 for charity for each draw, there will be P720,000 as share of the sick and needy from the lottery proceeds in 1944. (MANILA TRIBUNE)

**SICK, INFIRM  
SOLDIERS PLACED  
IN ONE PLACE**

The consolidation of all convalescent homes for sick ex-soldiers into one situated in Diliman, the reduction of welfare stations from 18 to 12 in Manila, and the segregation of the crippled and infirm into one place to give them the best possible attention will be effected soon by the Bureau of Public Welfare.

**JAPS GRAB FOOD,  
MEDICINE OF U. S.  
WAR PRISONERS**

An American mercy ship arrived in Manila before Christmastime, bringing food supplies and medicine for the American war prisoners. However, very little of the supplies reached the hands of the interested parties, according to Dr. Stretcher, in-charge of the Santo Tomas University concentration camp. Japanese-



owned stores are now selling American cigarettes, milk, canned goods, medicine, etc., at sky-high prices. (Lt. Durban, DIO operative to Manila)

KALIBAPI

DRIVE FOR MEMBERS

The organization will step up their membership drive during this year with a goal fixed at 3,600,000 senior members, 30 per cent to be women, and twice as many Junior members as there are students in the public and private schools, according to an announcement made by acting director general Camilo Osias. The KALIBAPI will offer a series of short Tagalog courses to enable about 4,000,000 to learn the national language in line with the government's desire to propagate immediately the Tagalog. Dr. Osias said that those who are indifferent to an uninformed about the new situation will cooperate if properly enlightened and informed of the policies of the new regime. The KALIBAPI has been instrumental in making officers and soldiers of the USAFFE surrender before the civil authorities and in the acquisition of rifles, pistols and ammunitions of the same.

FOUR BUREAUS ARE FUNCTIONING

President of the organization is Laurel. The Director-General who is at the same time the Vice-President, heads the Executive Staff. The Association consists of four bureaus, namely: The Bureau of General Affairs, Bureau of Research and Planning, Bureau of Provincial and Municipal Branches and the Bureau of Publicity. The Bureau of General Affairs attends to all matters relating to moral, physical, cultural and economic rehabilitation, education, employment and liaison services. The Research and Planning Bureau conducts researches, studies and investigations, formulates plans and devises ways and means to carry out the aims and purposes of the association. The Bureau of Provincial and Municipal Branches takes care of the organization and coordination of the activities of the association in the provinces, cities and municipalities. The Bureau of Publicity takes charge of the dissemination of information on the aims and purposes of the association through the press, radio, cinema, stage, posters, meetings, rallies and/or other appropriate means in coordination with the proper authorities. The Secretary-Treasurer looks after the administration of the affairs, and takes charge of its funds, assets, properties, personnel, records and general financing. The three directors-at-large supervise the activities and the field work of the KALIBAPI in the three regions into which the Philippines has been divided: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. (Booklet, Dept. of Information, Japanese Imperial Army, "What is the Kalibapi")

The officials are the following:

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| President                           | - Dr. Jose Laurel                                 |
| Vice President and Director General | - Dr. Camilo Osias                                |
| Asst. Director General              | - Arsenio N. Luz                                  |
| Directors-at-large                  | - Benigno Ramos<br>Oscar Ledesma<br>Esteban Abada |

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Secretary-Treasurer                          | - Dr. Jose de Jesus   |
| Legal Adviser                                | - Mr. Adriano         |
| Disbursing Officer                           | - Mr. Enriquez        |
| Auditor                                      | - Jose Amoyo          |
| Accountant                                   | - Mr. Bengzon         |
| Director, Bu. of<br>General Affairs          | - vacant              |
| Technical Assistant                          | - Eduardo Quintero    |
| Cultural Division                            | - Isidoro Panlasigui  |
| Economic Division                            | - Vicente Lontok      |
| Public Relations Div.                        | - Nemesio Montero     |
| Junior Kalibapi                              | - Ecequiel Villacorta |
| Director, Bu. of<br>Research, Planning       | - Dominador Tan       |
| Tech. Assistant                              | - Victorino Salazar   |
| Chief Researcher                             | - Mr. Nuguid          |
| Dir., Bu. of Prov. and<br>Municipal Branches | - Teodoro Vera        |
| Tech. Assistant                              | - Arturo Tolentino    |
| Dir. of Publicity                            | - vacant              |
| Tech. Asst. and<br>chief speaker             | - Donato Conti        |
| Chief Writer                                 | - Vicente Guzman      |
| Chief Illustrator                            | - V. C. Edades        |

M E M B E R S H I P

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Cotabato          | - 100,000 |
| La Union          | - 94,618  |
| Tarlac            | - 90,962  |
| Bulacan           | - 50,622  |
| Pampanga          | - 48,525  |
| Batangas          | - 37,853  |
| Tayabas           | - 35,111  |
| Isabela           | - 32,566  |
| Nueva Ecija       | - 32,077  |
| Nueva Vizcaya     | - 31,156  |
| Ilecos Sur        | - 20,000  |
| Laguna            | - 18,249  |
| Pangasinan        | - 18,126  |
| Ilecos Norte      | - 15,187  |
| Camarines Norte   | - 12,354  |
| Cavite            | - 10,136  |
| Rizal             | - 9,893   |
| Sorsogon          | - 9,700   |
| Mountain Province | - 8,799   |
| Cagayan           | - 8,183   |
| Cebu              | - 7,117   |
| Ibabate           | - 4,389   |
| Camarines Sur     | - 4,359   |
| Leyte             | - 3,052   |
| Zambales          | - 2,883   |
| Bataan            | - 2,931   |
| Albay             | - 1,621   |
| Lanao             | - 1,535   |
| Mindoro           | - 1,478   |

|                    |   |                |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| Oriental Negros    | - | 1,292          |
| Abra               | - | 1,239          |
| Palawan            | - | 1,103          |
| Sulu               | - | 1,032          |
| Davao              | - | 903            |
| Oriental Misamis   | - | 763            |
| Samar              | - | 636            |
| Iloilo             | - | 511            |
| Zamboanga          | - | 352            |
| Surigao            | - | 193            |
| Bohol              | - | 186            |
| Capiz              | - | 187            |
| Occidental Negros  | - | 108            |
| Antique            | - | 104            |
| Bukidnon           | - | 100            |
| Agusan             | - | 44             |
| Occidental Misamis | - | 26             |
| Manila             | - | 49,333         |
| San Pablo          | - | 9,124          |
| Cebu               | - | 4,712          |
| Baguio             | - | 2,533          |
| Cavite             | - | 2,500          |
| Davao              | - | 1,362          |
| Iloilo             | - | 182            |
| Macolod            | - | 15             |
| Total              |   | <u>791,981</u> |
| Men                |   | 683,381        |
| Women              |   | 108,100        |

ILOILO PROV - 511  
 ILOILO CITY - 182  
 CAPIZ PROV - 157  
 ANTIQUE - 104  
954

**SIX MAIN PURPOSES**

The KALIRAPI charter enumerates the main purposes of the association as follows: (KALIRAPI PAMPHLET)

(1) To render such services as will bring about the rapid reconstruction of the Philippines and the rehabilitation of its people, for which purpose it shall strive to secure the unification of the Filipino people of all classes through the development in them and among them of the conviction that the permanent security, well-being and happiness of the Filipinos depend on the permanent security of the Philippines and to coordinate all activities and services of organizations or individuals that are or may hereafter be concerned with the development or promotion of the people socially, spiritually, culturally, economically or otherwise.

(2) To insure a stable foundation for the New Philippines by fostering the cultural, moral, spiritual and economic advancement of the people by giving encouragement to the above-mentioned activities and by invigorating in them such Oriental virtues as hard work, faith, self-reliance, loyalty, bravery, discipline and self-sacrifice, and the development of a more sturdy and vigorous race of Filipinos by attending to the physical development of the people through a wise supervision of physical exercise and wholesome recreational and outdoor activities, particularly sports, and athletic meets and contests.

(3) To assist the Filipino people in fully comprehending the significance of, and to strengthen their adherence to, the principles of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere.

(4) To secure for the New Philippines its rightful place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere as a worthy member thereof.

(5) To adhere strictly to the policies of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines in their administration and to render service in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere.

(6) To do any and all acts which will facilitate the reconstruction of the New Philippines, and contribute to the advancement of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperty Sphere.

**PROBLEMS  
CONSIDERED**

Among the problems that were considered and given serious attention since the organization of the **KALIBAPI** were (1) the formulation of a constitution; (2) the selection of officials to be at the helm of the state; (3) the setting up of the new government with the attendant reorganizations and readjustments; (4) the study of finance and re-study of taxation, and reallocation of funds; (5) the redefinition of financial and other relations among the central, provincial and municipal governments; (6) the determination of currency; (7) the economic adjustment and preparation for independent life; (8) the vitalizing of agricultural, commercial and industrial programs including the development of fishing and fisheries; (9) the determination of the relation between labor and capital; (10) the conservation and development of our natural resources; (11) the adjustment of trade relations between Japan and the Philippines, and between the Philippines and other countries; (12) the restudy of the judicial system to be implanted; (13) the question of national defense, motivating the pacification program for the restoration and maintenance of peace and order; (14) the unifying of control and systematizing of transportation and communication systems; (15) the program of health and sanitation including the establishment of emergency hospitals and clinics; (16) the adoption of a progressive program of public welfare; (17) the solving of unemployment and rehabilitation; (18) the cultural re-orientation of the people through education; (19) the adoption of a long-range program for our physical, social and spiritual re-awakening; (20) the organization of our national life on a peace basis in a post-war world; (21) the reshaping of our individual, national and international life to make the independence of the Philippines real, effective and enduring.

**CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE  
AND THE KALIBAPI**

From the inception of hostilities the Empire of Japan announced that the Greater East Asia War was waged for the liberation of Oriental countries and peoples from Western domination. The Imperial Rescript of Dec. 8, 1941, made it clear that the primordial aims in declaring war were "to insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace....." and "to cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations...."

The Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines soon after the occupation of Manila gave repeated assurances that Japan wanted to establish "Asia for the Asiatics" and to realize "the ideal of the Philippines for the Filipinos". He made this clear and categorical statement: "we have no intention of conquering any Asiatic people, nor do we have any territorial desire on any Oriental people." (The Official Journal of the Japanese Administration, Vol. I, pp. 9-10).

On Jan. 21, 1942, Premier General Hideki Tojo addressing the Imperial Diet made known "Nippon's rea-

diness to grant independence to the Philippines and Burma, provided the peoples of those regions understand the real intentions of Nippon and offer to cooperate as partners in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." (Official Journal of the JMA, Vol. V, p. v). His exact words relative to our country were these: "As regards the Philippines, if the people of those islands will hereafter understand the real intentions of Nippon and offer to cooperate with us as one of the partners for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Nippon will gladly enable them to enjoy the honor of independence." (Ibid, p. vii).

Before the educational institutions in the land were permitted to reopen, the Commander-in-Chief issued an order concerning the basic principles of education to be observed. The first principle was: "To make the people understand the position of the Philippines as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the true meaning of the establishment of a New Order in the Sphere and the share which the Philippines should take for the friendly relations between Japan and the Philippines to the furthest extent and for the early realization of the New Order."

The KAIRATI in its charter is enjoined "to assist the Filipino people in fully comprehending the significance of, and to strengthen their adherence to, the principles of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." It is important for us to explore the meaning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Mr. Shingoro Takaishi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Osaka Mainichi wrote: "Nippon is convinced..... that it is her duty and right to set up a new sphere of freedom and prosperity in the Far East in which the Oriental peoples, hitherto pathetically relegated to subordinate positions by predatory powers of the west, can assert themselves and enjoy the fruits of their own efforts and industry and live without the humiliation of national and racial discrimination."

Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, formerly spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, said that the Sphere means "a federation of independent states for a common ideal -- a combination calculated to promote individual development of the members of the Sphere as well as the harmony of the whole."

Mr. Hanekichi Takahasi, writing on "Why Co-Prosperity" in "Contemporary Japan" for October, 1942 mentions the efforts to study all aspects of the economic, political and cultural problems affecting the entire region of Greater East Asia "..... evolve a complex system to suit the conditions of each nation" but adding: "Nevertheless, unification remains the basic requirement for the smooth functioning of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, because such an objective can never be realized if different peoples were allowed to act freely without any restraint." He concludes with this meaningful paragraph: "To Japan, the Co-Prosperity Sphere represents its lifeline. Its self-existence is dependent on effecting good neighbourly relations with the countries of Greater East Asia. That is why, in propagating the objective of co-prosperity, it does not entertain the ambition to become the ruling Power of the region; instead, it desires to solemnize lasting partnership with it, expecting that Greater East Asia, under a new mutual reliance and cooperative order, would flourish peacefully without any outside interference,

contributing at the same time its rightful share to the new world order, designed to restore international tranquility and stability on a durable footing."

Addressing provincial governors, city mayors, provincial and city treasurers in May, 1942, Commissioner Recto of the Department of Education, Health and Public Welfare (now Minister of Foreign Affairs) said: "I had occasion once before to explain the meaning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, not merely as I believe it to be but also as the leaders themselves of Japan have conceived and expounded it. It means, according to these leaders, a federation of independent states for a common ideal -- a combination calculated to promote individual development of the members of the Sphere as well as the harmony of the whole. The idea of Co-Prosperity in East Asia carries no thought of domination, but envisages universal concord on the basis of freedom, equality and mutual respect. Japan does not desire to prosper at the expense of the rest of the Asiatic countries, but seeks to find in the common prosperity of the whole of Asia her own happiness and well-being. Co-Prosperity in Greater East Asia does not connote exploitation or exclusiveness; and Japan, while occupying the place of leadership, does not intend to monopolize its advantages, since Co-Prosperity does not involve absorption or annexation, nor is it to rest upon a relationship between conqueror and conquered."

More recently, Dr. Jose P. Laurel..... in a published interview made this significant statement: "Racially and geographically, the Philippines belongs to Asia. We should, therefore, live and prosper in association with other Oriental peoples, collaborate with them under the leadership of Japan as our benefactor, share the common difficulties and dangers, and enjoy the common blessings and happiness of a compact and united Orient."

The Meaning of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may be further clarified by its translation into the National Language: *Sansaganaan Sa Lalong Malaking Silangang Asya*. This conveys the idea of mutuality. In the language of the Ilocandia it is: *Pagraramanan a Namay ti Dacdackel nga Asia iti Deppaar-nat' Daya*. In Japanese *Kyo Ei Ken* is equivalent to *Pagraramanan a Namay* in Ilocano. The phrase connotes mutuality, all-sharing. *Namay* is more expressive than the literal translation of prosperity which is *rangay*. *Namay* is both material and spiritual.

The Co-Prosperity Sphere envisages an Oriental jurisdiction similar to a European area or an American bloc. It is in line with the social broadening of the *Tayo* concept. *Tayo* is preceded by the (1) *ako* or I-idea, (2) the *kita* or we-two idea, and (3) the *kami* or we-exclusive idea. *Tayo* is the all inclusive we-idea. Co-Prosperity Sphere, therefore, encompasses an orbit of co-existence and co-prosperity of the *Tayo* concept which carries with it the fundamental thoughts of fairness and justice in life-sharing, of independence and neighborhood or interdependence.

It becomes the imperative duty of Filipinos to live and labor in order to merit the glory and honor of participating in the common life of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and so that the Philippines, free and independent, may occupy its rightful place in the family of nations. (Booklet, *The Halibapi and the Filipino*, August, 1943).

**NEIGHBORHOOD  
ASSOCIATIONS**

These organizations, which enjoys the full backing of the government, are agencies for preserving peace and order as well as for the care and betterment of their respective communities. With them, the government expects to pursue its course in reviving old traditions and traits, and fostering the nationalistic spirit.

A pet project of the government, these organizations may "be used as collecting and distributing organs of prime commodities in the near future" and may engage in other economic activities according to the Director of Local Governments in a recent radio broadcast.

With the organization of neighborhood "ron-das", it is expected to prevent the commission of criminal acts and curb the activities of the "guerrilleros" offering substantial rewards to those who can capture a "lawless element". It is also expected to aid in the prevention of conflagrations, epidemics and other public calamities.

The duties of the district president and the group leader are (1) to direct family heads to guard an area; (2) require them or the members of their families to be ever on the lookout for bandits or suspicious characters; (3) report to the proper authorities in case such undesirable persons happen to be in their neighborhood; (4) assist if necessary in the arrest or apprehension of such "enemies of society and of the government"; and (5) report to the district president matters respecting any change in the family membership.

Members of these associations are required to display their residential plates or "monpais" in a conspicuous place at the entrance of their houses stating the number of persons, their ages, relation to each other, etc. Needless to say that every member of a community is obliged to become a member.

THE CAMPAIGN OF PACIFICATION

**JAPANESE FORCES  
KILL, LOOT, DESTROY  
IN NAME OF PEACE**

Weeks before the Philippines was granted the "honor of independence" by the "magnanimous and benevolent" Nippon Empire, news went the rounds that the authorities will inaugurate a "campaign of pacification". Conspirators in the scheme: the Filipino puppets and the bloodthirsty Nipponese invaders. Both agreed that the so-called Republic of the Philippines can only be built on the foundations of peace, and these that scoff at the idea **MUST BE DESTROYED!** Sure death is the price for non-collaboration in hte much touted Co-Prosperty Sphere. Before this announcement was made, Japanese campaigners "for peace" had already been sent to all parts of the islands, fully packed, armed to the teeth and poised to **KILL**.

Then began the worst chapter in the history of the Nipponese occupation of the Philippines, as the "LIBERATOR" of East Asiatic peoples. As "CHAMPION" of the Co-Prosperty Sphere, the Imperial Japanese Forces "BATHED" the whole country in BLOOD. No place was spared; the hills and mountains received the same attention as the towns and cities. From early July up to the present, the "FRIENDS" of the Filipinos, who did not come to conquer them, went into a **KILLING ORGY**. Man, woman, children, soldier or civilian did not matter to the blood-thirsty Japanese "campaigners for peace". Anybody and everybody was shot on sight, beheaded, tortured, hanged, butchered, burned or abused depending on the temperament of the Japs at the time.

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Before campaign's end, the feat of the Nipponese "campaign for pacification" puts Hitler's infamous "PUTSCH" into shame. PANAY, whose slogan is "WE WILL NOT SURRENDER," bore the brunt of the Japanese drive. Official figures available for the present, place those killed in Panay alone at 8,000, not including those whose bodies were badly mutilated and 8,000 KILLED IN PANAY ALONE were never found. Also subjected to the "drive for peace" are the islands of Romblon, Leyte, Negros, Bicol Provinces, Mindoro, Samar and even the small islands and islets like Ticao, Pan de Azucar, Bayas and Sicoon. Up to the time of writing, no official figures are available as to the number of those butchered in the other places, but it is believed that it will reach several thousands. ATROCITIES and more ATROCITIES is the word for the drive. The heinous campaign did not end in "MASS MURDER," even homes and crops were DESTROYED.

**GRANT OF INDEPENDENCE DID NOT STOP CAMPAIGN** While Manila and other occupied places were in festive mood in celebration of the grant of "INDEPENDENCE" and the establishment of the "PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC," the "KILLING ORGY" did not stop in the Visayas and many parts of the Philippines. After induction into office, President Jose P. Laurel issued Proclamation No. 2, which among other things, grant "AMNESTY" to all political prisoners. Many USAPPE SOLDIERS inveigled by the false promises contained therein, surrendered. Interestingly, even civil government officials and civilians surrendered and signed "AMNESTY PAPERS," took "Oath of Allegiance" to the spurious Philippine Republic.

**MORE PUPPET GOVTS. IN TOWNS ORGANIZED** Immediately, the Puppet Provincial Governors at the instance of the Japanese Military authorities, started the establishments of more "puppet governments" in the newly-conquered towns. The scared civilians, on their knees made promises of collaboration to the Japanese conquerors, moved their homes from the mountain tops to the barriers or the towns. A census taken of them, they were forced to construct municipal buildings, school houses, churches, markets and obliged to serve in the "rendas," report the presence of ARMY headquarters and men to the Japanese authorities.

Latest Jap campaign of terror, was partly successful. Some ranking Army officials were either killed, captured or surrendered. Many officials of the Panay "GUERRILLA GOVERNMENT," gave themselves up to the ENEMY. Additional puppet governments were organized in many towns, although most of them are still in clandestine cooperation with the Army, the civilians have returned to their former homes where the Japs want them under surveillance and make demands from them. The circulation of the Jap war notes, was stepped up. Many lines of communication and transportation were reestablished, more Japanese Garrisons put up. Taking advantage of the newly-surrendered soldiers, they were given several weeks of "spiritual training and rejuvenation," then placed in the "COASTAL DEFENSE CORPS" (CDC). At present these Philippine CDC's are actively participating in the Jap campaign for pacification, many of them having already met ignominious deaths at the hands of their Philippine brothers.

**WAS THE PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN A SUCCESS ?** In the final analysis, the last drive did not net the enemy much. Earlier, during



the heat of the "terror campaign," the morale of the civilians bogged down somewhat. Generally, the civilians including the puppet officials, are not cooperating wholeheartedly with the enemy as a result of it. Deep in their hearts, they still look up to "AMERICA" and awaits the time when SHE shall COME to LIBERATE them from the boot heels of JAPAN, pepped up by reports of continuous ALLIED VICTORIES in the SWPA and EUROPEAN FRONTS. In other words, the Japs are still in the green where they teed off. **TERRORISM is not the WAY to the FILIPINO HEARTS!**

As a result of the last Jap punitive drive, the following civil government officials surrendered to the enemy: (Source: Major T. de Castro, Officer in charge of Civil Affairs, 6<sup>th</sup> MD, Report dated 19 OCTOBER 43) Deputy Governor Jose Aldeguer, Mayor Juan Centeno of AJUY, Mayor Nicolas Arcessa of Concepcion, Mayor Arellano Alconga of San Dionisio, Mayor Custodie Caster of Sara. Previously, according to the same sources, the following Commonwealth officials gave themselves up to the Japs: Deputy Governor C. Guilmatice, Mayor Filimon Palacios of Guimbal, Mayor Salvador Tueros of Tigbauan, Vice-mayor Gregorio Tubilla of Tigbauan, Derec-tee de la Mota, Provincial Disbursing Officer, and Lt. Eliseo H. Grecia of the HPG (Emergency Provincial Guards). Recently, the following prominent government officials took advantage of the AMNESTY PROCLAMATION: (PANAY TIMES, January 15, 1944) and (PANAY TIMES, February 5, 1944) Assemblyman Tiburcio Intero, 3rd Iloilo district, Iloilo Prov. Engineer Gil Mallare, Pro. Fiscal Jose Quisumbing, Provincial Auditor Bartolome Fernandez, Mayor Rufino Gonzales of Lambunao, Mayor Mariano Peñaflorida of Pototan, Atty. Eulogio Garganera, Ex-president of the Iloilo city Municipal Board, Ex-assemblyman Victorino Salcedo, Martin Aguilar, Div. Supt. of Iloilo public schools and Enrique Gaborne, Acting Iloilo Prov. Treasurer.

**ARMY AND CIVIL OFFICIALS  
KILLED, CAPTURED, SURRENDER**

In another report by Major T. de Castro, OCA, 6<sup>th</sup>MD, the following USAFFE officers are confirmed to have surrendered to the enemy: Major Tomas Aquino, Lt. A. Buenavista, Lt. J. Guevarra, Lt. S. Carreon, Capt. P. Labayandoy, Capt. A. Ali, Lt. J. Ledesma, Lt. A. Escoto, Lt. F. de la Cruz, Lt. C. Jalandoni, Lt. G. Tiongco, Lt. L. Leocario, Capt. P. Tombokon, Lt. Fineda, Lt. Guera, Lt. Constantino, 13 unidentified officers of the 66th Regiment, 61st Division, Lt. Ricardo Zaldarriaga, Lt. W. Ludwig, Lt. E. Ladride, Lt. Lopez, and hundreds of Enlisted Men some with their arms. Killed were: Capt. Marciano Yap and family, Lt. P. Cajayon and family, Col. L. Dater's family, Capt. J. Borra's family, Lt. J. Fabiosa's wife, Lt. J. Sia and family, Lt. Arac's wife and child. Those captured include: Major Cesar Rocas, G-4, 6<sup>th</sup>MD and his family, Major N. Altava and family, Lt. B. Calve (NOTE: Capt. Joe Herman, American-Philippine mestizo, Ex-O of the District Engineers, is reported to have killed his wife and 2 year old baby girl, then shot himself when cornered by the Japs at his home. Major P. Alajar, Lt. J. Gagui, Lt. Sinense, Lt. H. de los Santos, and others were ordered arrested by Lt. Col. F. Serran, Intelligence Officer, 6<sup>th</sup>MD, when they admitted having signed Amnesty Papers. They are now in the 6<sup>th</sup>MD CONCENTRATION CAMP).

Below is a True Copy of the Application for Amnesty or Pardon under Proclamation No. 2 of His Excellency - page 111 -

lency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines and the Oath of Allegiance to be signed by applicants for the same:

FORM No. 1  
(Prescribed by Amnesty Proclamation)

APPLICATION FOR AMNESTY OR PARDON UNDER PROCLAMATION No. 2  
OF HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE PHILIPPINES

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 194\_\_

His Excellency,  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
Malacañan, Manila

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to apply for the benefits of Proclamation No. \_\_\_\_\_ of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and to state the following in connection therewith:

1. I am a Filipino.
2. My full name is \_\_\_\_\_
3. My present address is \_\_\_\_\_
4. My present occupation is \_\_\_\_\_
5. (a) Briefly: (State reason for applying for amnesty or pardon)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) If finally convicted by civil court and now undergoing punishment state:

- (1) Court where convicted \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Date of conviction \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Crime or offense for which convicted \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Sentence \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Period of sentences served \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) Present status \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby express my intention in good faith to live a peaceful life as a law-abiding citizen.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

-----  
(NOT TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)

Date filed \_\_\_\_\_  
Registering Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant is scheduled to take oath on \_\_\_\_\_  
at \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Registering Off)

NOTE- To be accomplished in triplicate, original to be forwarded to the Amnesty Board, duplicate to the applicant and the triplicate to be retained by the Registering Officer.  
4358- 2

FORM No. 2  
(Prescribed by Amnesty Proclamation)

O A T H

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the Republic of the Philippines and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines and will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by the duly constituted authorities; that I will conduct myself at all times as a law-abiding citizen of the Philippines; and that I impose this obligation upon myself voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. SO HELP ME GOD. (In case of affirmation, the last sentence will be omitted)

(Left hand thumb mark) ..... (Right hand thumb mark)  
(Signature)  
.....  
(Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at ..... on the ..... day of ..... 194..., pursuant to Proclamation No. .... of His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, dated ....., 1943, the affiant having exhibited his Residence Certificate No. .... issued at ..... on ..... day of ..... 194....

.....  
(Signature)  
.....  
(Title)

LAUREL PROCLAIMS  
A GENERAL AMNESTY

Below is the full text of Proclamation  
No. 2 issued by President Jose P. Laurel on  
October 14, 1943 upon induction into office:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

GRANTING A GENERAL AMNESTY AND PARDON TO ALL CITIZENS OF THE  
PHILIPPINES WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AND OFFENSES OF PO-  
LITICAL NATURE.

Whereas, prior to the inauguration of the Republic of the  
Philippines, crimes and offenses political in nature, such as  
sedition, illicit associations, engaging in guerrilla activiti-  
es or aiding and abetting those so engaged, and spreading false  
rumors with respect to the Greater East Asia War, had been com-  
mitted in the Philippines; and

Whereas, it is deemed wise and humane and conducive to the  
establishment of peace and order in the country, and would in-  
spire loyalty among them, that the citizens responsible for such  
crimes and offenses, who have not yet suffered punishment there-  
for, shall not be subjected to prosecution, or if already fina-  
lly convicted by the civil courts, shall be relieved from pun-  
ishment, through a general amnesty and pardon:

NOW THEREFORE, be it known that I, JOSE P. LAUREL, President  
of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the power and  
authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim  
and declare, without reservation or condition except as herein-  
after provided, a general amnesty to all citizens of the Philip-  
pines responsible for the crimes and offenses of sedition, illi-  
cit association, engaging in guerrilla activities or aiding and  
abetting those so engaged, or spreading false rumors and for all  
crimes and offenses political in nature, committed against the  
laws of the Philippines prior to the promulgation of this Procla-  
mation, and a full and complete pardon to all those citizens  
finally convicted by the civil courts and now undergoing punish-  
ment for crimes and offenses of the same category.

The benefits of the present Amnesty may be availed of within  
a period of sixty days after its promulgation which is hereby  
set for the twenty-third day of November, nineteen hundred and  
forty-three, except in the cities, municipalities and municipal  
districts of the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu where this Proclama-  
tion shall be deemed promulgated as of the date copies hereof are  
actually received by the respective mayors of the aforesaid ci-  
ties, municipalities and municipal districts.

Every person who shall seek to avail himself of the benefits  
of this Proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following  
oath in triplicate before any officer authorized to administer  
oaths, which shall be exempt from the documentary stamp tax as  
well as from any and all legal fees whatsoever:

"I, \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby solemnly swear  
(or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme author-  
ity of the Republic of the Philippines and will maintain  
true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will support and

defend the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines and will obey laws, legal orders and decrees, promulgated by the duly constituted authorities, that I will conduct myself at all times as a law-abiding citizen of the Philippines; and that I impose this obligation upon myself voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God." (In case of affirmation, the last sentence will be omitted).

It shall be the duty of the officer administering the foregoing oath to keep one copy thereof for his record, furnish another copy to the affiant and forward the original copy as soon as practicable to the Governor of the province or Mayor of the city, municipality or municipal district where the oath was administered, for the purpose of registration.

Given under my hand in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) JOSE P. LAUREL  
President of the Republic of  
the Philippines

By the President:

Acting Executive Secretary

(Sgd.) JOSE GIL\*

From Manila, President Jose P. Laurel  
AFFAIRS FOR PEACE made a stirring appeal to all Filipinos last  
December, urged those still engaged in guer-  
rilla activities to "grasp the opportunity given by the General  
Amnesty Proclamation, return to the fold of peaceful citizens for  
the sake of Filipino unity and of peace and order," said it is  
so necessary for the success and perpetuation of independence,  
that it is the common ideal of all Filipinos regardless of what-  
ever differences they may have. The Laurel peace proposal was  
given wide publicity, broadcasted thru the radio and printed in  
all Japanese-controlled newspapers.

President Laurel's message reads in  
part: "It is now two months that we had been blessed with the in-  
effable boon of independence and liberty. Like manna from Heaven,  
it has come to appease our hunger for freedom, giving new life to  
our people as a nation, redressing grievances that rankled in our  
breast thru centuries of suppression, vindicating our undeniable  
right to live in and rule over these isles, and consecrating the  
dearest ideals and inspirations of our heroes and martyrs. At  
last we have made peace with the spirit of our ancestors, the spi-  
rit which has flogged us on to achieve our goal, demanding the  
consummation of a dream that had haunted and troubled even their  
immortal sleep and given them no peace in eternity.

"Now, we should be at peace with our con-  
science, for we have proved ourselves true to  
our own selves and to our native soul. But are  
we at peace? Are we at peace with one another, are we at peace to  
live and prosper, to work and progress, to love and labor as we  
ought to? The tragedy is that we are not. In our midst there are

many who misunderstand us, many who disdain their brothers, many who are stragglers that break our massive rank as we march forward to our destiny. In the hinterlands of our country, in the deep recesses of our woodlands, many are they who walk forlorn in the shadow of a fatal decision, many who stumble in the dark of ignorance and fear- men and women who refuse or are afraid to come out in the open to claim the place that we anxiously keep for them in our midst.

"Many is the time that we have beckoned them, assuring them that no harm will come to them. Many is the time that we have beseeched them to forsake their unwarranted refuge, for we do not consider them refugees from society or fugitives from law and order. Many is the time that we have offered them the same security that we enjoy under this regime of peace, justice and liberty, guaranteeing them immunity from the prosecution that they imagine and immunity from the want and misery that they must be experiencing. While many have responded and are now partaking of the blessings of a life of peace and progress despite the recent blight of war, we cannot have rest or peace in our cities and towns- nor in our minds and hearts- until all of our brethren that have left their accustomed homes, return to the fold, there to resume their communion with their countrymen and help in the perfection of our unity for the sake of our independence and all that it holds for us now and hereafter.

"I appeal to all my countrymen all over the FORGET THE PAST land to help bring them back to be conferred the title that we now proudly hold high, that of free citizens of the independent Philippines. I appeal to all mothers, fathers, children, wives, husbands, sweethearts, brothers and friends of these last remaining dissenters to use their reason, their love and their patriotism- unsparingly- to persuade them to take full advantage of this offer within the prescribed period."

800 GUERRILLEROS  
SURENDER, FREED Taking advantage of the opportunity offered by the General Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Jose P. Laurel, more than 800 guerrillas have surrendered to the authorities during the past two weeks and have been immediately released (MANILA TRIBUNE, Dec. 24, 1943). This will enable them to spend their Christmas holidays with their families, besides affording them a chance to start life anew during the New Year. Of this number, 700 gave themselves up in Cavite and the rest in Manila.

Speaking for his comrades, Zacarias Marquez, guerrilla leader, said that he and his men have realized the futility of the useless resistance and have decided to live a life of peace and contentment. A total of 470 men surrendered along with Marquez in Amadeo, Cavite last Dec. 22. These former guerrillas, some bearing the scars and other traces of their sufferings, took their oath before Acting Minister of the Interior Arsenio Bonifacio, who motored to the town early on Dec. 22 in company with Gen. Jose de los Reyes, chairman of the General Amnesty Board; Brig. Gen. Arsenio Batibidad, assistant director of the Bureau of Constabulary; director of Information and Public Security Segundo Infante; Dr. Luis Santiago and Isabelo Ramos of the Pacification Commission.

On Dec. 18, a group of 98 guerrillas who had surrendered earlier during the week took their oath of loyalty to the Republic before the provincial governor. In Kawit, Cavite

during the first week of December, 154 misguided elements voluntarily surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Navy. Gen. Jose de los Reyes, chairman of the Amnesty Board constituted by the President in order to help the Minister of the Interior in carrying out the provisions of the proclamation, addressed the guerrillas. Fifty-one political prisoners were released in Manila on Dec. 20 in line with the Amnesty Proclamation. Thru the intercession of President Laurel and in accordance with the General Amnesty Proclamation promulgated by him, the Japanese Military Police in the Philippines released 18 guerrilla members, the only remaining Filipino political prisoners who were still confined in Ft. Santiago.

**GUERRILLAS FROM FOUR PROVINCES TAKE OATH**

From Nueva Ecija, Cavite, Bohol and Mindoro came last week encouraging reports on the success of the pacification drive, as the period of grace granted by the Presidential Amnesty draws near to a close. Taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation, 158 members of the Barrio United Defense Corps of Laur, Nueva Ecija, peacefully surrendered to Acting Governor Godefredo Monsod (MANILA TRIBUNE, Jan. 18, 1944). The oath-taking ceremony which subsequently followed was witnessed by 5,000 people including friends and parents of the guerrilleros.

In Amadeo, Cavite last Jan. 12 over 420 guerrillas took their oath. Two days after in the neighboring town of Mendez, some 1,000 guerrilleros also pledged their loyalty to the Republic. The drive in Bohol have resulted in the surrender of 1,355 guerrillas since the proclamation of the amnesty. Down at Mindoro, as a result of the campaign headed by Acting Governor Perez, 77 men in hiding peacefully surrendered to the constabulary unit in that province. Meanwhile, in Manila, General Jose de los Reyes of the Amnesty Board disclosed that many more guerrillas in Cavite, Laguna and Nueva Ecija are expected to surrender.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SURRENDER IN ILOILO**

Thru the untiring efforts of Governor Fernan G. Caram, numerous persons flocked to the Governor's Office, to take advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation. Prominent among those who availed themselves of this opportunity are: Ex-assemblyman Tiburcio Intare, Dist. Engineer Gil Mallare, Mayor Rufino Gonzalez of Lambunao, Mayor Mariano Peñaflorida of Pototan, Mayor Pedro Margarico of Janiway (MANILA TRIBUNE, and PANAY TIMES, Jan. 20 and Jan. 15, 1944). Previously, Provincial Fiscal Jose Quisumbing, Prov. Auditor Bartolome Fernandez, Ex-councilor Eulogio Garganera, Ex-assemblyman V. Salcedo, Supt. of Schools Martin Aguilar and Deputy Governor Jose Aldeguer.

**CAN SURRENDER AFTER DEADLINE**

Even after the expiration of the period within which the benefits of the General Amnesty Proclamation may be availed of, those guerrilleros who voluntarily give themselves up may be given due consideration and President Laurel announced that he would exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution to grant pardons and clemency. (MANILA TRIBUNE, Feb. 1, 1944). This step taken is considered as indication of the President's desire to win over those who, because of differences in ideologies or ignorance of the policies of the present regime, continue in hiding.

On the other hand, Col. A. Magahama, chief of the Japanese Military Police announced that the Imperial Japanese Army will adopt a policy of Friendship and leniency, and accept the surrender, for the present after considering the circumstance of each case, of these people who still are in hiding but who have lately come to a true understanding of the sincere intentions of the Presidential Amnesty, and show a bona fide desire to surrender and take the oath of allegiance to the Republic.

**CABINET IN DRIVE** Members of the Cabinet took an active part in the intensive drive to persuade the guerrilleros to take advantage of the amnesty. Known as the Cabinet Pacification campaign, it centered mostly in Luzon where means of transportation is not a big problem (MANILA TRIBUNE, Jan. 30). To bring out the importance of his amnesty proclamation, President Laurel declared the week from Jan. 19 to 25 as General Amnesty Week and asked the help of all public officials and private citizens to cooperate in making the pacification drive a success.

**"89,459 GUERRILLEROS HAVE SURRENDERED"** A total of 89,459 guerrilleros have taken advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation according to figures released by THE TRIBUNE on February 4, 1944, distributed as follows:

|                 |        |                 |       |
|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-------|
| Abra.....       | 5      | Agusan.....     | 0     |
| Albay.....      | 10,000 | Antique.....    | 38    |
| Bataan.....     | 150    | Batangas.....   | 3,008 |
| Bulidnon.....   | 188    | Bulacan.....    | 150   |
| Cagayan.....    | 67     | Camarines N.... | 9     |
| Camarines S.... | 18     | Capiz.....      | 0     |
| Cavite.....     | 1,803  | Cebu.....       | 39    |
| Cotabato.....   | 1,117  | Davao.....      | 45    |
| Ilocos Norte.   | 8      | Ilocos Sur....  | 5     |
| Iloilo.....     | 2,052  | Isabela.....    | 0     |
| Laguna.....     | 207    | Laguna.....     | 207   |
| La Union.....   | 269    | Lanao.....      | 3     |
| Leyte.....      | 50,000 | Marbato.....    | 33    |
| Mindoro.....    | 257    | Misamis Occ...  | 67    |
| Misamis Cr...   | 0      | Mt. Province..  | 93    |
| Negros Occ.     | 7,000  | Negros Cr. ...  | 0     |
| Nueva Ecija..   | 5,568  | N. Vizcaya....  | 31    |
| Palawan.....    | 17     | Pampanga.....   | 21    |
| Pangasinan...   | 155    | Rizal.....      | 202   |
| Samar.....      | 0      | Sorsogon.....   | 44    |
| Sulu.....       | 0      | Surigao.....    | 3,618 |
| Tarlac.....     | 202    | Tayabas.....    | 2,270 |
| Zambales.....   | 2      | Zamboanga.....  | 77    |

-C I T I E S-

|              |     |                |    |
|--------------|-----|----------------|----|
| Bacolod..... | 18  | Baguio.....    | 0  |
| Cavite.....  | 1   | Cebu.....      | 0  |
| Dayao.....   | 1   | Iloilo.....    | 10 |
| Manila.....  | 316 | San Pablo..... | 25 |

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ZONIFICATION  
JAPANESE STYLE

In towns where guerrillas are active, the Japanese authorities are employing the following method of zonification: Jap soldiers are posted in all roads and lanes leading out of a town or barrio. All male inhabitants are concentrated in one place as the church or school building and kept there sometime for days or weeks without food, until somebody squeals about the guerrilleros. In most cases people die of hunger or commit suicide, like in Paete, Laguna, where 14 starved into insanity, jumped from the church tower. (Lt. William Veto, DIO Operative to Manila).

M I S C E L L A N Y

ALL-OUT CAMPAIGN AGAINST  
JOHN VILLAOJADO AND GANG

About the end of the year 1943, the 6th Military District, USAFFE, with Col. Macario Peralta as District Commander, declared that John Villaojado and his outfit are bandits. Villaojado is a notorious CapiZ counterfeiter, who fled to Masbate when the Faray Forces made it too hot for him and his gang. With him went his brothers, their families and a mosaic group of criminal degenerates. Armed with a printing press and about a dozen US Army rifles and shotguns, they were set on a criminal career that was to end disastrously in no time. ( Source: Lt. C. Bajar, S-2 of the Masbate Forces ).

John Villaojado, Lectugan-born, is really Jesus Azarraga, belongs to a good family in CapiZ. During the confusion after the Japanese invasion of Panay, he was able to lay his hands on several service rifles. With a good printing press and men with technical knowledge of engraving and printing as his partners, they started flooding the Island of Panay with thousands and thousands of bogus Emergency Notes. It took the Army and the Civil Government some time before they realized that somebody was getting rich quick. Operatives were sent to trace their origin. Before the soldiers could finally locate their hide-out, Villaojado and his gang jumped to Masbate in several sailboats, made good their escape.

Once in Masbate, the Panay counterfeiters resumed their illicit trade with greater freedom. Masbate had only a "handful" of guerrilleros, most of them unarmed. He organized a sort of federation, with branches in almost every town. He boasted that he came to drive the Japanese invaders from that island. He again issued bogus emergency notes, but this time it was not a counterfeit of the Iloilo bills. They bore the trade mark of his own organization "K K K K" (KATIPUNAN SA KALAWASAN BANGKALAWAN GANG KATIPUNAN) which is patterned after the peacetime labor federations. Nicely engraved and printed in attractive colors, they look like the real McCoy. The people of Masbate accepted the new notes as lawful currency. Those who doubted their face value did not have long to do so, Villaojado's armed men saw to that.

VILLAOJADO'S MEN  
COMMIT MURDER, ETC.

Drunk with his new found powers, Villaojado was not satisfied. He began to commit abuses. Men, women and children were imprisoned and killed, when they courted his ire. Even soldiers passing

his territory were sniped. In speeches, he urged the people not to cooperate with the USAFFE, announced that they were enemies of the country, were cowards for not fighting the common enemy. While he called himself the people's champion, he was busy looting and burning their houses and property. He collected their food supplies by force. Refusal meant the concentration camp, perhaps death by hanging.

Fed up with his degradations, the Panay Command dispatched a company to Masbate about the middle part of December, 1943, and help the Masbate USAFFE capture Villaojedo and his cut-throats. Masbate was placed under the 6th ID. Set for the campaign, the Panay Forces, headed by Capt. Gamboa and Ferras, and the Masbate USAFFE, under the leadership of Major V. Tansiongco and Capt. M. Donato, decided on plans of operation. One day before Xmas last year, the campaigners started for Villaojedo's lair in the wilderness of Masbate. They divided into three columns. During their march, the henchmen and followers of Villaojedo surrendered voluntarily, day by day. But the wily gang leader could not be found. The campaign presented many difficulties: (1) the Japs; (2) bad terrain; (3) sickness; and (4) lack of food supplies.

**USAFFE AND JAPS  
DECLARE A TRUCE**

Already, the Japs have heard of the campaign being waged by the USAFFE against Villaojedo. Here was something they had been waiting for. They too were worried of Villaojedo's activities, for once in a while he used Jap sentries as unknowing targets. Capt. Nakagawara of the Masbate garrison, gave his blessings to the efforts of the USAFFE. Through puppet acting Governor Jose Almarie, he relayed a promise to the soldiers that he and his soldiers would not disturb the drive against the bandit. During a conference held on 23 January '43, Gov. Almarie told the USAFFE officers of the Japs' offer of truce, also wittingly invited them to surrender and help in the reconstruction of the new born Philippine Republic. The USAFFE officers accepted the first offer but refrained from committing themselves on the second.

Now, the USAFFE campaigners could move with greater freedom. They penetrated deeper into the hideouts of Villaojedo and the remnants of his notorious gang. One by one, they and their families gave themselves up to the soldiers. Those who did not like to do so, were shot to death. On Feb. 17, 1944, only John Villaojedo remains at large, but he disappeared completely from Masbate. He made good his escape to Lucena, Tayabas. There, he was reported captured by the Philippine Constabulary. As to what his fate is, remains unknown. The rest of his 400 followers surrendered after their leader forsook them. And finis was written to the Reign of Terror in Masbate. The Panay campaigners returned home, but they did not surrender to the Japs. The reconstruction of the new born Philippine Republic, must have to wait.

**BREACH BETWEEN ARMY  
AND CIVIL OFFICIALS**

Governor Tomas Confesor in a memorandum to all deputy governors for Panay and Romblon dated October 19, 1943, said in part: "It has been the constant policy of this office repeatedly mentioned and emphasized in my previous instructions, that the civil government is committed to give full support to the armed forces in this district." Reason for the Gubernatorial Memo, is the ceel-

ing of affections between some Commonwealth government officials and a number of USAFFE Officers.

The breach almost came to a dangerous head, that diplomatic, tactful Governor Confesor again issued another Memorandum on May 27 along the same theme. Said he in part: "In dealing with Army authorities and men, especially in an official way, utmost courtesy must be observed on the part of the civil officials towards the former. Oral discussions or written communications should be couched in respectful language. Abusive and harsh terms are out of place. In discussing controversial matter, all civil officials are hereby enjoined to be calm and serene. They should never lose their temper. They must keep their heads cool.

Envy and petty jealousies between organizations, are natural in wartime when there is confusion. Not very long after the Panay USAFFE reorganized and the civil government was resurrected, various officials of the Army and the Guerrilla government became jealous of each other's powers. At the start the printing of Emergency Notes was solely under the direct control and supervision of the Army authorities. Sharing the monthly output was the Commonwealth Government headed by Governor Confesor. Transfer of its control to the civil authorities, was cause for several "incidents," almost precipitated the flow of blood in Press Site No. 2 (VOLGA). Deputy Governor Juan Griño of the 4th Administrative District, who was personal representative of the Island Governor in the printing of the money, has several clashes with Army officers stationed thereat (Major T. de Castro, OCA, 6<sup>MD</sup>).

ARMY SEEDS BATTALION  
TO PRESS SITE NO. 2

There was a time when the Division Commander, 61<sup>st</sup> Division, had to send a battalion to the press site to protect the Army Officers on duty there at the time. Cooler heads intervened and the expected open fight between the Army and the EFG (Emergency Provincial Guards of the Commonwealth Govt.) was narrowly averted. Immediately, Col. Macario Peralta, DC of the 6<sup>MD</sup> and Governor Tomas Confesor talked things over. Both born diplomats, the differences were easily solved. The Army and Civil authorities "fell in love" with each other again. At the time of writing, the "romance" is still on.

Major Tomas de Castro, Officer in Charge of Civil Affairs, 6<sup>MD</sup>, in a letter to Governor Tomas Confesor made serious charges against Deputy Governor Juan Griño. He was reported to have told Lt. Aniceto Belisario, Asst. District Auditor that the "Army can be liquidated in two months by the forces of the civil government known as the Provincial Guards," added "that 95% of the Army personnel is from this place, and therefore Iloilo should be for the Ilongos; that he will use force against force." At another time Governor Griño was reported to have sedulously uttered to Corporal Dome, OCA.: "In case PERALTA comes here to fight, with whom will you side....with me or Peralta?" Then on May 17, 1944, Governor Griño was reported to have urged

Lt. Marcelino Peñaredondo, Asst. OCA, at Press Site No. 2 to "Join us and we will form our own Army. I don't give a damn if there will be a Civil War. We will pay you."

Full text of Major T. de Castro's report to Governor Cofesor regarding Griño's alleged seditious remarks are given below:

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT  
CPO (OCA)

IN THE FIELD  
16 Oct '43

SUBJECT: Re Dep. Gov. Griño, 4th Adm. Dist. Iloilo  
TO : Hon. Governor of Panay and Romblon

The following is an impartial summary of the facts regarding Governor Griño's behavior and attitude towards the Army, gathered from available affidavits, letters, memorandum and reports from the field:

A. SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES.

Dep. Gov. Griño has been reported to have uttered seditious remarks in Press Site No. 2 in the presence of many persons, sometime in the middle part of May 43.

1. On May 14, 1943 Dep. Gov. Griño in a conversation with Lt. Aniceto Belisario (Actg 1st Lt. FS, Asst. Dist. Auditor) made the following remarks in the premises of Press Site No. 2: "That the Army can be liquidated in two months by the forces of the civil government known as the Emergency Provincial guards," that "95% of the Army personnel is from this place, and therefore Iloilo should be for the Ilengos," and that "he will use force against force."

The above statements were uttered by Dep. Gov. Griño in the presence of Messrs. Juan J. Buenafe, Manuel Villalon and FNB employees Ferrer, Diosdado Aspe and Magahum (Exh. A).

2. On 17 May 43, Dep. Gov. Griño was seen by one Ciriaco Domo, Cpl. Inf. OCA and cook of the Army personnel then detailed at Press Site No. 2, talking with the guards posted at the Press area. The Dep. Gov. was overheard by said Corporal talking with the guards as follows: "In case Feralta comes here to fight, with whom will you side.....with me or Feralta?" In reply to the foregoing question, the guards said: "With you of course." (Exh. B).

3. Again on the same day (17 May 43), Dep. Gov. Griño in a conversation with Lt. Marcelino Peñaredondo, Asst. in Charge Press Site No. 2, told the said Lieutenant thus: "Join us and we will form our own Army. I don't give a damn if there will be a civil war. We will pay you."

MEETING HELD AT  
MALACANAN PALACE

(The foregoing is a translation of the stenographic notes taken during a conference

between President Jose F. Laurel, Dr. Victor Buencamino, and Felipe Buencamino III, at Malacañan Palace on Jan. 25, 1944 (not definite) from 10:00 to 11:45 a. m. The copy was given to Lt. W. Yeto, DIO Operative in Manila by a friend employed at the President's office. The meeting was held after the MARIC, of which Dr. Buencamino was manager, was dissolved in the wake of anomalies).

"I have wanted to call you a long time ago," said the President to Dr. Buencamino while shaking hands with the doctor, "but the pressure of official duties and engagements have prevented me from doing so."

The President reclined on his swivel chair and began to wipe his glasses as he spoke.

"Roxas and Aquino have asked me to see you," he stated, "but I thought it was no longer necessary to see you because I already made up my mind to dissolve the MARIC."

"I told Gen. Kuroda," he revealed, "that the MARIC would be a bad inheritance for my government. And I told him what I told in the City Hall about the anomalies in the MARIC and that (with emphasis) practically all the Japanese were crooks. Gen. Kuroda was astounded and he asked me if I could name the crooks and I said that I did not know because I had no facts. I only heard reports. And I understand that the Japanese of the MARIC are now being investigated in Fort Santiago." The President looked at Dr. Buencamino as if waiting for an answer but the latter looked at him straight to the eye, tightened his lips.

The President resumed cleaning his glasses, then explained: "In view of these facts, together with my previous decision, I therefore did not deem it necessary to call you anymore. My decision was already made. The Japanese were managing the MARIC and (he paused for a while) I did not want to be made to hesitate in my decision. I had to take drastic action to meet the situation."

The President surmised that Gen. Kuroda was probably taken aback by his rather frank outburst. He said, "Maybe I spoke too strongly but I always try to speak frankly with them. Sabido advises me to speak more softly especially with the Military, but that is not my nature. Anyway, they give me due respect. Frankly, I am not interested in being President. I did not ask for this post. But I am here and I am to do everything I can while I am here."

He laid his glasses on the table and, with a low voice, he said, "I am faced with many tremendous difficulties. This independence we have is an independence which is not independence. You have the Navy on one side, the Army on the other, the Guerrillas and the Embassy and my own government -- five in all. (Dr. Buencamino smiled) I told Tozys that if I do not get any cooperation from either the Japanese or the Filipino people there is no use of being here. It would be better to bring back the old regime. But of course I do not want that as much as possible because that would be a step backwards."

Then sitting erect and looking upward, the President said, "I am already 53 and I don't think I will live another 53 years. My life was already forfeited at the Wack-Wack. If another assassin wants to take my life, I am not afraid. The other day, an admiral came

here asking me for 60,000 hectares of land in Cotabato. I told him that I approved his request on principle because of the Mutual Alliance Pact. But I would like to see the papers so that I may give it additional study. But then the next day, the Army called me and asked why I granted the Admiral's request. Apparently the 60,000 hectares were being utilized by Japanese development companies. And so when Murata paid me a courtesy call on New Year's Day I brought this matter to his attention. I told him, 'Why doesn't the Army and Navy get together and then come to me through you, so as not to put me in an embarrassing position.' But Murata got offended. Maybe he thought I was giving him a lecture and he left just like that. I probably shouldn't have talked of official matters during a courtesy call. He was even dressed formally."

Dr. Buencamino was still silent. He simply looked at the President with a fixed gaze. He seemed to be looking through the President, who continued: "Regarding this war, your opinion is as good as mine and mine as yours. But the question which confronts us today is not whether America is coming back or whether we want her back but rather what should we do for ourselves. All these guerrillas are useless. What can they do to change the course of the war? None of us can do anything to change the course of this war. This is not our fight. This is Japan's and America's. None of us know how long this war will last. So we must be prepared and determined to take care of ourselves."

The doctor still remained quiet. His eyes were fixed intently on the President, who reminisced: "I still recall those last Cabinet meetings at Marikina. We were there under the mango tree near the air-raid shelter. Don Manuel put up before the Cabinet the order he just received from Washington commanding him to go to Corregidor. In justice to him I want to say that the President did not want to leave. But it was us -- the Cabinet -- including me that influenced him. I still remember him saying: 'Laurel, write my letter and explain why I should not go' and I wrote that the people would not understand the President's act of leaving for Corregidor during a crucial period -- it would be like running away. The same thing that are being said of him now. But finally, the decision was made that he should go. Then he informed us that he would bring Valdez as Secretary of National Defense and at the same time private doctor and then he said that he would also bring me. I was ready to go. General MacArthur gave me a roll of good West Point khaki. I went to Wang's and ordered twelve uniforms. I still keep these. But I did not reveal anything to my wife. You see, she has a weak heart."

"Finally, at the last minute, the President changed his mind and said he would bring Joe Santos instead. 'You, Laurel,' he said, 'are influential with the Japanese. They have even given you a doctorate. Go stay and help Jorge'. And so I stayed. And we received the Japanese. I was Secretary of Justice then. I tell you it was hard in the beginning. Civilian Japanese would go into the courts and force decisions. They would slap people in the courts. So I issued an order prohibiting civilian Japanese from entering the court-room without permission from the Commissioner of Justice. Because of this act, Kodomo called me. I had to go to Fort Santiago -- this is something which very few people know. They told me to withdraw my order. I explained that I was not anti-Japanese; that as a matter of fact, I am an Orientalist."

"I was almost expelled from the U. F.," I explained, "when, as professor I gave a very orientalist speech. It was only the intervention of Ialms and Quezon that made the U. F. retain me. I told Kodoma that with regards to Orientalism, I was not behind any Japanese. But when it comes to this order I issued, let them tell the Commander-in-Chief. And up to now that order stands."

The President relaxed on his chair and continued cleaning his glasses. Dr. Buencamino still remained silent. Then the President said: "Regarding the MARIC dissolution, my decision was made beforehand. Let me assure you that I have no doubts about your efficiency, integrity and honesty. I realize the fights you have had and I know your past record and good service in the government and what I said in the City Hall has no reference whatsoever with you. As a matter of fact, I qualified my reference. I did not say, 'all!'"

Dr. Buencamino glanced at the clock at the corner of the room. It was 10:30. For the first time, the doctor spoke: "Mr. President, your decision has been made and you have expressed it publicly before 4,000 MA presidents. It has also been given wide publicity. After what you have said and what has been written, may I now ask you in justice and fairness to me to write publicly what you have just stated about myself to correct whatever wrong impression may have been created by your speech? Please say so publicly or if that is not possible in a personal letter that you do not entertain any doubt about my efficiency and honesty and integrity, as you have just told me now. Please state also that what you have publicly said against the MARIC does not refer to my humble self.

"I am requesting that you put down in writing what you have just told me now in conversation because my name is so linked with the MARIC that the surmise and implication, after your speech in the City Hall, is that I am referred to indirectly. And that is why I brought my son here, to be a witness to what you have to say as well as what I have to say. And that is also why I request a statement from you, because the only thing I can leave to my children is a good name. That is their only patrimony."

"Of course, of course, that will be done!" said Laurel.

"Now, Mr. President, please permit me to inform you of the rice situation. You have not heard or called me during all this crisis." The President was listening intently. Dr. Buencamino had a very serious look on his face, and he continued: "Our people -- even our leaders -- are against controlled economy. And that is because, to begin with, they do not understand controlled economy. They do not realize its importance considering the present emergent situation. The first thought of our people, even our leaders, is how to evade it and how to take advantage of loopholes. The very representatives of the people -- governors, mayors, assemblymen -- interpreting the feelings of their constituents ask for privileges, exceptions, passes. When refused (to make control effective) they are displeased. Now, all of these, together with powerful forces, influential people, merchants, government institutions like the Bureaus and Rice Growers' Associations, have created a strong opinion and hurled criticisms against the MARIC -- and they are the only ones you have heard. On top of it all, the Food Administrator sided with these forces. You have heard only their side. You have been carried by them. However, all along both the Military Administration and the Department of Agriculture and



Commerce have been informed of an impending rice shortage ahead of time, by myself. In May, 1943, Col. Usaki, head of the Foods Division returned to Japan to negotiate with the Japanese Government for importation. A small amount was imported but not sufficient to cover the shortage. On Sept. 9, Sec. Alunan was officially advised by me that our rice supply was good only till Oct. 30. You were then Secretary of the Interior and Messrs. Alunan and Sanvictores and I appraised you of the situation. We went to your office."

"The solution decided," Dr. Buencamino continued, "was to activate the Cagayan Valley purchases, regardless of cost. It was decided to muster all transportation and to commandeer trucks, if necessary. The goal was 130,000 cavans. This was attained. But this amount will be good only till Nov. 30. In other words just a month's extension. By Nov. 30, there would be the early crop. Perhaps, the MARIC would be able to buy. But no! the MARIC could not buy neither in November or December. And the MARIC, I admit, was not to blame for this. Let me tell you why. Normally, Mr. President, this country has a shortage. We have to import from Saigon and Burma almost every year to cover our deficit. Consequently, although I was only a Manager in name and not in fact, I was worried and I took pains to forewarn the Military Administration and especially the Secretary of Agriculture. As I said, I wrote him memoranda and letters calling attention to this impending rice shortage and all its attendant implications and disastrous consequences on our people. Alunan knew all of these."

"Ah! But Jaeng does not like the work," interrupted Laurel.

"But it is not Alunan anymore in all this. It was Sanvictores with whom I was dealing most of the time," pointed out the doctor and then he continued, "You see, Mr. President, when the MARIC was supposed to have been transferred to the Executive Commission, I began to take orders from the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce. (Because of this I had a fight with the Japanese especially after the grant of independence) I stood up for our rights. I told them that I would take orders from the Commissioner of Agriculture and not from them. Apparently there was a misunderstanding about the transfer. Minister Alas had a conference with Col. Utenomiya and then Minister Alunan told me to still recognize as my chief, Col. Usaki. With this dual management, there was a lot of confusion and delay. The MARIC fixed the price of palsey at P8 and then Minister Sanvictores made an official statement that the Commission would pay a higher price. Naturally, the planters did not sell to the MARIC. They hoarded their rice, waiting for the 'higher price'. Then again the very delayed announcement of the price of P8 on Nov. 20. The department delayed the announcement for more than a month. This delay hampered the MARIC's purchasing to a great extent, especially when you take into account the emergent condition of the rice supply."

"Then we had to rush the organization of a fleet of trucks -- 130 of them -- to get the rice from the valley. He is where a lot of anomalies occurred. But I foresaw that, Mr. President. I am on the record and Minister Paredes admits it -- that I told them -- (the Dept. of Public Works) that they should handle the transportation angle. I said, 'We are not engaged in this line. The MARIC is not a transportation company. It has no experience, no personnel, no organization for this kind of task'. I am on the record, Mr. President. 'You organize this and we will foot the bill,' the Japanese



said. Present also were Vice Minister Bayan and Director Aquino of the Bureau of Public Service. I told them that the organization of such a tremendous fleet of trucks -- and I also wrote this to Minister Alunan -- would give rise to numerous anomalies, to grafts. But the Public Works after accepting, refused in the last minute to undertake this job. So the MARIC had to do its best within the shortest possible time. We spent over half a million for trucks, fuel and parts. We had to hire hundreds of chauffeurs. We had to build bridges and aerial steel bridges. The main thing was to get the rice so as to maintain Manila's supply.

"To undertake the job, the Assistant Supervisor de facto, Mr. Nakashima, went to the provinces personally. He was made the man in charge. But he had to return after a short while because his life was threatened. Two others took his place: Messrs. Uchiyama and Arisawa. And these two have not been able to handle the situation. Now, Mr. President, I can easily wash my hands and just tell you that there are Japanese supervisors in every station in every province. That is the fact, Mr. President. But the Japanese ordered, "Never mind the graft." There was no time to dilly-dally about graft, they said. The thing was to bring rice. And with all the anomalies and the graft and the different difficulties, the goal of 130,000 sacks was not only attained, it was exceeded -- we bought 160,000 sacks. But, Mr. President, if you want to control all this black market in rice, the thing to do is not to go after the MARIC but the railroad. Clamp down on the railroad. Don't let them bring rice, except rice for the government. The trouble is that the railroad is a conveyance of the profiteers and of the rice to be sold for the black market."

At this juncture, Dr. Buencamino's cigarette went off. The President kindly lighted it for him. Dr. Buencamino continued: "And the Constabulary, Mr. President, has not been able to give the necessary protection. More than ten of our men have died and many more were kidnapped and threatened. Recently two of our men were killed just in front of the Constabulary garrison. Furthermore, Mr. President, what government agency is in charge of suppressing the black market which competes with the MARIC? The MARIC is not armed with police powers. This is the job of the Economic Police, but all the blame is heaped on the MARIC."

"And, Mr. President, I understand there have been criticisms against the large number of MARIC personnel. But, Sir, before we only owned four or five mills, now we have 75. Before, we had only a handful of warehouses, now we have more than 350. Before we only stabilized prices, now we control the whole rice industry -- yes, even distribution in Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and Bicol. MARIC is all over the Philippines. That's the reason for the increase of personnel. To man 75 mills and 350 warehouses, to purchase palay and distribute rice all over, together with training the necessary employees requires a much larger number than before the war. Another thing I hear that has been said against the MARIC pertains to the distribution of 'binlid' and 'darak'." Said Dr. Buencamino.

"Yes, yes," replied the president with a smile. "Yule and paredes brought samples of 'darak' in the Cabinet meeting. But that was a very bad kind they showed."

"Here (handling samples) is what we distributed," said Dr. Buencamino. "This is the story behind all that. We had corn and 'binlid' and some rice from the provinces. I announced this to San-

victores two days ahead of time. Mark, Sir, two days. In the last minute, at nine o'clock at night, he claims to have called Tangco ordering him to stop distribution of the 'binlid' and Tangco claims to have relayed this to me. But this is the point, nobody was forced to buy the 'binlid'. We even said that if they didn't like it we would buy it back. These really hungry could sieve it and eat what was estable. Anyway, only 117 sacks were returned -- from Intramuros -- and these wanted their 'binlid' back the next day because they could sell it at a higher price in the black market, for at least double the amount they paid for. But all this shows, Mr. President, an utter ignorance of the mechanics of distribution to a million and more men. Sanvictores can't be ordering something one minute and then cancelling it the next minute and then give a final order late at night when the office men are already resting in their houses. You have got to give the men time. You cannot rush orders to such a complicated work. The NARIC, Mr. President, cannot be run by remote control, (banging the President's desk). I cannot say this for myself but whoever is going to succeed me. The NARIC is equal if not bigger than a Department even if the manager of the NARIC is not a Minister in rank. In the time of President Quezon, I had direct contact and access with him. But if it is going to be as it is at present, when the NARIC manager has to go to the Food Administrator and the Vice Minister and the Minister and the Secretary to the President, before seeing the President, and that when everything is already over and decided, pues! Mr. President, 'acabate y vamonos!'

"Why," asked the President, "hasn't Sanvictores been to the NARIC?"

"Not until December 31. All the time we have been managed by remote control."

"I understand now, you see I don't know anything about the rice question."

"I am ready at anytime to advise you, Mr. President, whether I am in or out of the government. I realize you are probably in a position where you are 'agebiado'."

"Thank you," said the President.

"And may I state that I have instructed the men in the NARIC to cooperate wholeheartedly because if they do not do so this country will be plunged into chaos."

"Thank you very much," said the President again.

"All I want, Mr. President, is to leave graciously, with honor, because a good name is the only patrimony that I can leave to my family and children."

"That will be done," assured the President, "if you want, you write the letter and I will sign it. I want you to know that I have never heard you alluded to in any of the accusations. In fact, this government reorganization is not yet settled, but I intend to give you a higher position."

"Thank you, Mr. President. If I can be of service, I will do it. But I am fagged out, worn out. I would be very happy if you would just state publicly that your speech in the City Hall had no reference to me."

"That will be done, I assure you."

The President accompanied Dr. Buencamino to the door, extended his hands to father and son and then in parting he repeated, "Don't worry, I'll write that letter. And thank you for coming."

"Goodbye, Sir."

Then Dr. Buencamino went to Mr. Sabido's office. "Thank you

for advising him to call for me," said Dr. Buencamino. "I feel better now that I have spoken my mind."

"Vic," said the President's secretary, "I am just doing what I thought was right and just."

ARMY UNITS &  
CIVIL COURTS

(Text of Memorandum issued by Col. Macario Peralta, Jr., DC, 6th MD, on 1 Jan. '44)

1. Army Units will always obey legal orders of a lawful civil court and execute the same without delay, except in the following instances:

- (a) Where military secrets are involved;
- (b) Where obedience will imperil tactical missions;
- (c) Where obedience is for the moment inadvisable; and
- (d) Where the officer is frankly in doubt as to the legality of the order or as to whether the court issuing the order is a lawful civil court.

2. Where obedience is withheld because of par. 1 (d), a return should be made to the court issuing the order, respectfully informing it of the reasons for the delay towards the obeying of the order; in the meantime, the papers will be immediately forwarded to the regimental commander or to the district judge advocate who will study the matter and inform the officer concerned. In such a question of jurisdiction, the district judge advocate or his representative will immediately appear (in person or writing) before the court and challenge its jurisdiction. Should a reasonable time elapse and this matter is not settled to the satisfaction of both parties, the District Commander will be notified.

3. Where obedience is withheld because of par. 1 (b) and (c), a return should be made to the proper court informing it of the reasons for lack of compliance with its orders. (Judges must be presumed to have common sense. The best thing is to go and see the judge and tell him why. The judge is interested in seeing that we accomplish our missions because it also involves his own neck if we lose this game. He will probably see your point of view right away as soon as he knows the facts that you know).

4. Where obedience is withheld because of par. 1 (a), the regimental or higher commander should be immediately notified. It is the duty of the latter to make a return to the proper court and inform it that obedience is impossible under the circumstances because military secrets are involved. Should the judge not be satisfied with this explanation, he will be requested to write the District Commander for a certificate to that effect. At the same time, the regimental commander will inform the District Commander of the facts of the case and inform him IN CODE of the Military Secrets involved.

MANILA PANICRY  
OVER AIR-RAIDS  
BY THE ALLIES

(Full Text of a Memo sent by Minister of Justice Jose Yulo to the Minister of Public Works and Communications on January 2, 1944).

"In compliance with verbal instructions of the Minister, I have the honor to submit hereunder my recommendations on what I consider necessary for the protection of our civilian population from possible air-raids.

"A discussion of this subject necessarily involves the following limitations: a. objectives of the attacking party; b. attitude of the civilian population; c. resources at our command; d. other complications.

**"A. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAIDERS:** From this angle, we can with reasonable confidence, assume that neither gas bombs nor incendiary bombs will be used against the Philippines. Nor is there the probability of using the 4-ton "Block Buster" here, as most likely as "saturation raids" is intended for any area in this country, aside from the fact that raiders will necessarily take off from distant land bases, making the carrying of such bombs difficult if not impossible. At the same time after weighing the probable aims of the raiders, we can assume that only military objectives maybe incidentally affected either by nearness or by accidental releases, as the raider must maintain a high bombing ceiling, due to the presence of interceptors and anti-aircraft batteries on the ground.

"The following areas, immediately surrounding each military objective are considered "DANGER AREAS" within which the civilian population must be told to vacate, unless substantial air-raid shelters can be provided: 1. Air-ports, within 2 kms. radius; 2. Fuel depots, within 2 kms. radius; 3. Railroad stations, within 1 km. radius; 4. Piers and wharves, within 1 km. radius; 5. Communication centers, within 1 km. radius; 6. Electric plants, within 1 km. radius; 7. Military concentrations, within 1 km. radius.

"There is being submitted herewith a map of the city, etc. (CENSORED).

**"B. ATTITUDE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION:** With the present over saturated population of Manila, the most serious problem yet to be faced perhaps worse than the bombs, is the possible panic due to over excitement, confusion and lack of food supply due to non-entry of food into the city at the critical period.

"The following recommendations are, therefore, submitted: 1. Dissemination of correct information; 2. Evacuation of non-residents from Manila; to prevent panic can be accomplished thru the organization of a body somewhat similar to the air-raid wardens service in the past administration with the advantage that now this service can be accomplished thru the Dist. Chiefs, Dist. Presidents, and Leaders of Neighborhood Associations. The information materials should, however, come from duly organized office to be created as recommended herein.

"The evacuation of non-residents from Manila should

be done gradually but steadily, involving those who have homes and sources of livelihood in the province, to relieve this city from unnecessary congestion, possible struggle for food supply in the face of lack of transportation during the critical days.

"The evacuation of civilians from those areas designated as "DANGER ZONES" should likewise be undertaken at once unless adequate air-raid shelters can be provided for these areas. Likewise, the police authorities must take steps to prevent unnecessary congestion of bystander in downtown commercial districts, where the past experience showed that many needless casualties resulted from exposure of civilians to stray bullets, due to their ignorance of what to do during such raids, and because the owners of establishments closed their doors to the people in the street.

"C."RESOURCES AT OUR COMMAND: Etc. (APPROPRIATIONS)

"D. OTHER COMPLICATIONS: Unless the civilian population is told before hand as to what to do during air-raids, it will not be amiss to predict a repetition of the situation obtaining in the neighborhood of Pasay during the first days of the bombing of Nichols Field and in Intramuros where numerous civilians lost their lives due to ignorance, curiosity, and unnecessary exposure. Something more than curiosity may drive the people into the streets during bombings, if and when such bombing begin to take place. It is essential in those instances that the population be kept indoors, or in their dugouts if they can be made available. Hence, it is of vital necessity that a campaign be conducted, thru a duly constituted organization such as the Neighborhood Association, for the purpose of disseminating correct informations, avoiding as much as possible giving room for a premature alarm. It is for this purpose that the creation of an office to be called preferably the "C. I. V." etc.

"Respectfully submitted:

\*(Sgd) JOSE YULO  
Minister of Justice"

ESCUADERO - LAPUS  
RIFT IN SORSOGON

The present rift between Commonwealth Governor Salvador Escudero of Sorsogon and Major L. P. Lapus, of the Sorsogon USAFFE, now on the "shooting stage," is a black mark in the history of the current guerrilla warfare in the Philippines, and an instance where "amor propio," hard-headedness, ambition and jealousy guided their actions, showing patriotism to the background.

Any effort to pacify both parties at this stage of their "private war" seem headed for failure. Forgotten is the radiogram President MANUEL L. QUEZON addressed to them and to Under Secretary Dico of National Defense in the following tenor: "You all remember my efforts to keep you united in peacetime. Your union now is more important than ever. Appeal to all of you in Sorsogon for the best harmony and cooperation. Before long, I shall be coming with the forces under the command of our dear Gen. MACARTHUR who with me thinks only of the liberation of our country. Get together and in concert cooperate in the common cause of defeating the enemy." Escudero just said, "Solo Dios puede arreglar mi asunto con Lapus. Things had just gone too far for them to get together and

both could not swallow their pride.

Relations between Escudero and Lapus were cordial in the early part of the guerrilla but things took a different course when Lt. B. Sayoc left Major Lapus due to a family trouble and joined Escudero's group where Manolo Olondriz, Chrisolde Ross de la Paz and others had an ax to grind against Lapus; and Capt. Lazera sided with Lapus. Since the landing of the Japs in Luzon, Major Lapus' unit had been engaged in guerrilla warfare but after an encounter in Jutan, in June 15, 1942, it was disbanded and Lapus hid in the "hacienda" of Manolo Olondriz together with Lt. Sayoc who was then his most trusted subordinate officer, until he was contacted by Panay Hq on March 24, 1943. Lapus had then quarrelled with Sayoc and Olondriz, now his bitterest enemies together with Escudero.

During the time the Lapus' unit was disbanded, most of the members had surrendered, according to Gov. Escudero so he took away most of their rifles, arms and ammunition, and even disarmed Capt. Lazera allegedly because his (Lazera's) relatives were actively cooperating with the Japanese administration. With an armed group, the provincial executive of Sorsogon toured the province holding meetings, executing spies, puppets, bandits and other undesirable elements, bolstered the morale of the people and preserved peace and order. Three soldiers of Lapus were wanted by Escudero for cattle rustling, murder, extortion and bribery.

Lapus and Escudero started their "private war" by opening the other's closet and exhibiting his dirty linen. Words flew fast and the tempo rose to a higher pitch when Lapus started organizing the 67th Inf. Hot-headed Escudero challenged Lapus to a showdown, alleging among other things, that his reputation was being besmirched and his authority as Governor ignored. At the same time, he criticized the Lapus' unit for admitting Capt. Lazera whom he called a deserter; Lt. Romeo Honasan whose family he said was pro-Jap and had cried and embraced publicly Capt. Nakagawara upon the latter's departure to take charge of the Masbate garrison; Lt. Dominador Reyes (Prob.) who allegedly guided the Japs to Escudero's camp.

Gov. Escudero sent a memorandum to all loyal civil officials urging them not to cooperate in any manner with Lapus, who countered that he was empowered to appoint a Military Governor for Sorsogon and he would NOT appoint Escudero. Another cause of dispute was the Volunteer Guards organization, both claiming that it fell under their supervision. Finally, Escudero dispatched his son Antonio to Panay Hq. to charge Lapus with many anomalies and ask that another Commanding Officer be designated for the Bicol Region as he could and would not cooperate with Lapus. Panay Hq having received orders to limit its jurisdiction to the 6<sup>th</sup> MD, revoked Lapus' designation as Commanding Officer of the 67th Inf. and adopted a "hands off" policy with respect to the Sorsogon trouble.

**STRAUGHN COMMISSIONS  
ESCUADERO & COLONEL**

After months of efforts, Col. Straughn, commander of the Pil-American Irregular Troops in Luzon, was contacted and Escudero as a result was commissioned Colonel, assigned Regimental Commander in Sorsogon, later Division Commander. On another circular to loyal officials, Escudero defined his stand on his controversy with Lapus. "I am not against the Army in itself," he said. "I am against the person of Lapus." He declared enemies of the civil government of

Sorsogon any person who cooperates with Major Lapus "in perpetuating his abuses".

Under Secretary of National Defense Dife decided to go to Panay to clear things up, Escudero claiming that he would shoot him if he returns to Sorsogon because he was trying to capitalize the quarrel for political reasons. Being in Samar, Escudero met Lt. Glenn Turner, said to be the contact man of Col. Fertig, CO, Mindanao Forces, sent out to contact guerrilla leaders and submit his findings to Lt. Commander Parsons, supposed to be the personal representative of Gen. MACARTHUR. Escudero was also contacted by Capt. Bernard L. Anderson, commanding another group of guerrillas in Luzon.

Meanwhile, Lt. Antonio Lomero, CO, Combat Co., 67th Inf., organized two "hunting parties" with the intention of "bagging" Escudero, then in Samar. On returning to Sorsogon, Escudero assumed his post as CO, Bicol Forces, commissioned his son Antonio and Olondriz majors, promoted Lt. Sayoc to Lt.-Colonel and assigned the latter his Chief of Staff. During a conference held on Oct. 20, 1943, it was decided to stage an all-out campaign against Lapus and his unit, served notice to all Lapus' men to surrender to Escudero within 15 days or suffer the consequences.

Escudero then wrote Panay Hq to inform that he had received orders from GHQ, USAFIP to reorganize the guerrilla units in the Bicol Region and place them under his command, declared Lapus and his men bandits and announced his decision "to get him (Lapus), dead or alive". Both sides accused each other of aiding indirectly the Japanese. Escudero, in a letter to Lt. Col. L. R. Relunua, Ex. O, 6<sup>th</sup> MD, said that his operatives were wanted by Lapus and that being the case, his (Lapus) "organization is indirectly cooperating with our common enemy". Major Lapus, for his part, charged: "Reliable reports state that Escudero has secretly surrendered to the Japs on condition that he be allowed to retain his arms until he has captured or finished all Lapus followers and Major Lapus himself".

Major Lapus and a few trusted men left Sorsogon during the height of the Escudero campaign, bound for the 6th and 9th MDs to ask for aid as Capt. Merritt, CO, Samar Forces would not give or loan him arms. Lapus' men jumped to Ticao island for dear life, waited for the return of their leader. Before leaving for Panay, Major Lapus was able to attach his unit to that of Major Sandico, who was also leading a guerrilla group in Albay. Not able to get arms from Sandico to use against Escudero, it is said that Lapus declared his independence from Sandico's unit, according to a contact officer of Major Sandico to the 6<sup>th</sup> MD.

There were some encounters, with the Lapus group getting the worst of it due to inferiority of men and arms. In one encounter, about 30 men of Lapus were killed, on the side of Escudero 9. Now, Escudero in his dual role as Colonel and Governor is just waiting for Lapus and his men to leave Ticao and return to Sorsogon.

**CURRENT PRICES OF  
PRIME COMMODITIES  
IN ILOILO CITY**

(Below are the prices of commodities in the City of Iloilo as per report of Major Tomas de Castro, Chief, OCA, 29 Feb. '44)

| Name of Articles         | Price        | Unit                       | Remarks     |
|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Sugar                    | P 3.00       | Ganta                      | Centrifugal |
| Rice                     | 2.60         | do                         | Macan       |
| Corn rice                | 1.50         | do                         |             |
| Mango                    | 3.00         | do                         |             |
| Cacao                    | 18.00        | do                         |             |
| Coffee (ground)          | 11.00        | Kilo                       |             |
| Matches (big size)       | 10.00        | Package                    |             |
| " (small size)           | 8.00         | do                         |             |
| Fuel (wood)              | .80          | Bundle                     |             |
| " (bamboo)               | .25          | do                         |             |
| " (coconut palm)         | .40          | do                         |             |
| Men's outshirt           | 35.00-80.00  | Each                       |             |
| " trouser                | 55.00-220.00 | do                         |             |
| Women's dresses          | 25.00-150.00 | do                         |             |
| Laundry soap             | 3.00-6.00    | Bar                        |             |
| Cloth, AEC               | 25.00        | Yard                       |             |
| Toothbrush               | 8.00-15.00   | Each                       |             |
| Lipstick (US made)       | 6.00-15.00   | do                         |             |
| " (FI made)              | .80-2.00     | do                         |             |
| Salt                     | 2.00         | Ganta                      |             |
| Undershirt               | 12.00        | Each                       |             |
| Handkerchief             | 3.00         | do                         |             |
| Pork                     | 3.00         | Kilo                       |             |
| Beef                     | 2.00         | do                         |             |
| Kolynos Dental Cream     | 12.00        | Tube                       |             |
| Camay Toilet Soap        | 15.00        | Bar                        |             |
| Johnsons Face Powder     | 15.00        | Can                        |             |
| Mengel pencil            | 1.00         | Each                       |             |
| Klim (2-1/2 lbs)         | 300.00       | Can                        |             |
| Libby's Evaporated Milk  | 15.00        | Can (ordinary size)        |             |
| Arrow shirt              | 75.00        | Each                       |             |
| Interwoven socks         | 20.00        | Pair                       |             |
| Heacock's belt           | 65.00        | Each                       |             |
| Slacks, American Bazar   | 200.00       | Pants, shirt (second hand) |             |
| Shoes (new)              | 75.00        | Pair                       |             |
| Alexander thread         | 3.50         | Each                       |             |
| Emetine ampule (0.05 gm) | 15.00        | Each                       |             |
| Neoprontonil 5% 50cc     | 300.00       | Each                       |             |
| Sulfanilamide            | 3.50         | Tablet                     |             |
| Sulfathiazole            | 15.00        | Tablet                     |             |
| Bayer Cafi aspirina      | 3.00         | Tablet                     |             |

**ACTUAL AND ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF RICE AND CORN AS OF DECEMBER, 1943**

| T o w n s    | ESTIMATED    |      | ACTUAL       |      |
|--------------|--------------|------|--------------|------|
|              | Rice         | Corn | Rice         | Corn |
|              | (In cavanes) |      | (In cavanes) |      |
| Tigbauan     |              |      | 6,748        | 577  |
| Oton         |              |      | 62,213       |      |
| Cabatuan     | 21,000       |      |              |      |
| Sta. Barbara | 92,924       |      |              |      |
| Zarraga      | 30,000       |      |              |      |
| Calines      |              |      | 20,160       |      |
| Belasan      |              |      | 45,000       |      |



|              |                  |              |                |            |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| Carles       |                  |              | 15,000         |            |
| Estancia     |                  |              | 20,000         |            |
| Etac. Nuevo  | 92,000           |              |                |            |
| Pototan      | 600,000          |              |                |            |
| Sibalom      | 18,993           |              |                |            |
| San Remigio  | 8,937            |              |                |            |
| San Jose     | 4,843            |              |                |            |
| Dao          | 16,274           |              |                |            |
| Barbaza      | 5,403            |              |                |            |
| Bugasong     | 11,207           |              |                |            |
| Isua-an      | 5,890            |              |                |            |
| Valderrama   | 8,826            |              |                |            |
| Culasi       | 11,058           |              |                |            |
| Tibiao       | 5,639            |              |                |            |
| Tapaz        | 150,000          | 5,000        |                |            |
| Jamindan     |                  |              | 200,000        |            |
| Bambusac     |                  |              | 150,000        |            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1,082,994</b> | <b>5,000</b> | <b>519,121</b> | <b>577</b> |

**RELUNIA PRAISES MEN WHO DID NOT SURRENDER**

Lt.-Col. L. R. Relunia, CO, 61<sup>st</sup> Division, issued a Memorandum to all officers and men who did not avail themselves of the amnesty. Text of memorandum is as follows: "Let me congratulate you for remaining steadfastly loyal to our CAUSE. The amnesty term did not SHARE you to surrender.

To those of us who remain, there is only one course to follow - STICK with our UNIT. The Bridge of Amnesty was already lifted by the Japs, 31 Jan. '44, but, while it may be EXTENDED as all Jap threats are, their evil intention is already revealed.

We aim to avenge the ABUSES of the Japanese and those PCs who forget they are FILIPINOS. We love PEACE; we are few and unarmed, but atrocities and abuses of the enemy will always be answered in the only language the Japs understand - Ambush and Raid.

Only a few hundreds of us were weak-hearted and misinformed to have surrendered. A negligible few captured, but the majority remain. As long as there are people in PANAY and the enemy continues to commit atrocities, there will ALWAYS exist a Guerrilla."

**"LOSSES ON ACCOUNT OF THIS WAR WILL BE PAID" - FERALTA**

In a memorandum dated 19 Feb. '44 and addressed to all unit commanders and propaganda sections, Col. Macario Feralta, jr., Commanding Officer of the 6<sup>th</sup> MD, says that the fundamental truths listed further on must be pounded into all soldiers and loyal civilians so they will know what they are fighting for; into civilians in occupied territories in order that they will know how to behave without further instructions; and into puppets in order to frighten them into doing nothing if they can help it. Fundamental truths are: (a) That the U. S. and Philippine governments have announced that no acts of the puppet Philippine Government or any of its officials will be recognized; (b) that

all persons who have sworn allegiance to the puppet Philippine Government are guilty of treason and rebellion unless they can prove that they have not, in the execution of their duties, hampered the activities of the ~~USAFPE~~ and of the loyal government officials; (c) that all loyal citizens whose homes have been burned or who have suffered losses on account of the war will be fully reimbursed of their losses; (d) that the personnel of the Bureau of Constabulary and the so-called CDC (Coast Defense Corps) of the puppet Government have NO LEGAL STANDING; that for any acts of theirs, they must stand trial; that their dependents will not get anything if they get killed or wounded IN SPITE OF ANY PREVIOUS SERVICE THEY HAVE DONE; (e) that the members of the USAFFE in this district are entitled to all the benefits and privileges of any members of the Army of the United States of which it is a component part; that already, there is a bill before Congress enabling Filipinos who have continued the fight against the Japanese, to become American citizens if they so desire.

The District Adjutant was especially directed to write to all families who have lost sons or fathers since the start of the reorganization, assuring them that they will be entitled to pensions after the war and that we are trying to give them something in the meantime. Each regimental adjutant was also ordered to comply with this order. "Such little letters will do more than anything, because for every letter sent out, you can be assured that everyone in the barrie will learn of it," said the DC.

"There is already a promise by the Philippine Government," he continued, "that all who suffered on account of this war, whether property or lives, will be reimbursed by the Government to the best of its ability."

**F.A. MUST HAVE AS ITS TRADITION - NO SURRENDER.-PERALTA** "Our policy for Officers who surrendered without our consent remains unchanged," says a Memorandum signed by Col. Peralta, DC, 6<sup>th</sup> ID. "Such surrendering is prima facie COWARDICE on their part. Upon such surrender, their ranks will be suspended; necessary charges will be filed against them. They will be tried by court martial and they can defend themselves in that trial by showing their reasons to justify or mitigate the circumstances of such an act. This is the only reasonable policy. If we do not adopt it, what kind of officers shall we have? The Philippine Army must have as its tradition - NO SURRENDER!"

**ALL WHO SIGNED AMNESTY PAPERS ARE APPREHENDED** Acting on reports that some officers and enlisted took advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation, Lt. Col. F. Montinola, District Adjutant, 6<sup>th</sup> ID, issued a Rush Memo on February 20, 1944 to All Staff Sections and Unit Commanders, said that those "who surrenders voluntarily to the enemy is a COWARD and a TRAITOR. Full text of his Memo reads:

1. It has come to the attention of this Hqrs that a number of officers and EM of this organization have availed themselves of the advantages offered in the amnesty proclamation of the puppet government of the Philippines, and now are back to their respective units resuming their duties uncollected or unrestricted.

2. Likewise, information is to the effect that these men

are required to report periodically to the Japs or to the latter's sponsored agents.

3. These Officers and **IM** by applying for amnesty were with the thought, perhaps or possibly so, that they can secure to themselves and their families the protection of life, limb and property from the Japanese without incurring the grave consequences of unwarranted surrender.

4. However, be what the motives behind their actuations, this practice if left unheeded, is not only demoralizing to the other who loyally are at their post under trying circumstances, but also very dangerous and inimical to the CAUSE.

5. For guidance of all concerned, the following points should be considered in dealing with weaklings who subscribed to the enemy's scheme of false promises and propaganidia;

a. He who surrenders voluntarily to the enemy is a COWARD and a TRAITOR to his comrades-in-arms. He has therefore no place in this organization of loyal officers and men who are determined to carry on the struggle for which our beloved brethren have died in the fields of battle, through thick and thin, until final VICTORY is won.

b. By taking an oath of Allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines in alliance with the enemy and binding himself to observe and obey the constitution, laws, and proclamations of the puppet government, he has totally severed his connections with our organization and placed himself at the disposal of the enemy. This act, by itself, does not only make him a traitor to the COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES and to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, but also a real enemy to the common cause. If he volunteers to return back to duty after his release from the surrender, he may be only prompted by that desire to serve and please the Japs instead and he may prove a DANGEROUS SPY to our organization.

c. Our fate and future success of this organization will depend on how EFFECTIVE and PROMPT we deal with these TRAITORS. Let us show these weaklings and cowards that to join this command is not merely a pleasure but a real sacrifice of lives if need be. We can not falter now; we have to carry on at any cost, even if we have to sacrifice a few lives to keep this organization intact.

6. This Headquarters therefore desires the immediate apprehension by their respective COs and Section Chiefs of all Officers and men who surrendered to the enemy and turn them over to the nearest **MF** Commander for confinement and custody and corresponding report will be sent to the District Provost Inspector or Inspector General, **Tunis**, as the case may be, for necessary investigation and appropriate action. Investigating officers are enjoined to expedite their investigations and bring the case to trial by proper Military Courts with the least practicable delay.

7. A thorough canvassing of men in the units should also be made at once with a view to discovering and forestalling future actions of WEAKLINGS who may take advantage of the enemy's desire to disrupt this organization.

8. Please exert extra efforts in circularizing this Memorandum down to the last individual of your Command.

**PUPPETS GUILTY** Col. Macario Peralta, DC, 6<sup>th</sup>ED in a Memorandum to the Chief, Civil Affairs Office, on 24 February 44, clarified the USAFFE's stand on puppet government officials, concluded that they are "prima facie" guilty of TREASON. Said he:

1. Ref your letter dated 12 Feb 44 on the attitude of Pres Quezon towards puppets, please be informed that Pres Quezon in one of his speeches last year made it absolutely clear that no acts of the puppet government or of its officials will be recognized as having any legal validity.

2. Puppets are prima facie guilty of TREASON under our Revised Penal Code, the penalty for which is death or life imprisonment. They are considered as giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." Strong proof will be required during their trial to show that they have aided loyal forces while acting as puppets in order that they can escape conviction.

3. One of your duties is to get an exact record of all acts of treason with witnesses to substantiate them. With reference to puppet officials, there is no hardship in getting the evidence. G-2 Agencies are charged with getting proof of their loyalty- if any.

**CONFESSOR MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR LANDING OF ALLIED TROOPS IN ISLANDS OF PANAY AND ROMBLON**

(The foregoing is an excerpt from the Fortnightly Administrative Radio-graphic Report of Major T. de Castro, OCA, 6<sup>th</sup>ED to the District Commander dated 15 MARCH 44).

"SCLIMAN (PSEUDONYM OF GOVERNOR TOMAS CONFESSOR) ISSUED PROCLAMATION FOURTEENTH FEBRUARY DECLARING BOHOL EMERGENCY NOTES LEGAL TENDER SEMICOLON EXECUTIVE ORDER TWO CREATING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SANITATION PREPARATORY LANDING ALLIES SEMICOLON MEMORANDUM ORDER TEN FEBRUARY ENVISAGING PROBLEMS CIVILIAN SAFETY AND SECURITY CMA HEALTH FOOD PEACE AND ORDER WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY MILITARY OPERATION IN RETAKING PANAY ROMBLON ED DEPUTY GOVERNOR MALAGA FOURTH DISTRICT ILOILO ENCOURAGES CULTIVATION SHORT SEASON CROPS ED LOYAL OFFICIALS THIRD DISTRICT ILOILO HELPING PROCURE PANAY FOR ANY ED ALL COMMONWEALTH OFFICIALS ROMBLON SURRENDERED MORALE DISGUSTINGLY VERY LOW ED CIVILIANS POINT OUT ARMY MEN AND CIVIL OFFICIALS ED AMERICAN SERGEANT FRYOR KILLED BY CIVILIANS LED BY COUNCILOR ROSIMO RICO SPECIAL DEPUTY GOVERNOR DANIEL ATIENZA TORTURED AND KILLED BY JAPS TWO TWO NOVEMBER LAST YEAR ED

"DIARRHEIC RAMPANT IGBARAS SCORING TWENTY DEATHS ED DYSENTERY REGISTERED JANUARY CMA LANGUNAO SEMICOLON SCORED TEN DEATHS BARRIO CAYUBGAN CMA SIBALOM ED MALARIA RAMPANT LIBACAO ED NO DEATH ED ROMBLON EXCELLENT ED ALL OTHER DISTRICTS GENERALLY HEALTHY

"FREQUENT DEMONSTRATION FRIENDLY FORCES STRENGTHENED MORALE FIRST SECOND THIRD DISTRICTS ILOILO ED ROMBLON LOW DUE ABSENCE FRIENDLY FORCES AND COOPERATION PUPPET OFFICIALS WITH ENEMY ED ALL OTHER DIS-

TRICT GENERALLY GOOD ED CIVILIAN LABOR POOL OFFERING SERVICES TO ARMY MIAGAO CMA SAN JOAQUIN CMA TUBURGAN WITHOUT PAY ED KNIGHTHOOD ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED ALL TOWNS THIRD DISTRICT CAPIZ SEMICOLON MOST ACTIVE CALIVO ERAJAY ED

"ENEMY BURNED BODRIGAS CMA RICE FIELDS CALINGOG PASSI DUEÑAS DINGLE SEMICOLON EXPLOITING COPRA INDUSTRY CALIVO ERAJAY NEW WASHINGTON ED LAMBUNAO PASSI TAPAS DUEÑAS CALINGOG EXTREMELY HOT ED PUPPET MAYORS GUEVARRA JANIVAY CMA OCTAVIANO MIAGAO CMA GANZON BALASAN CMA QUINTO CALIVO ACTIVELY COOPERATING ENEMY ED COLONEL SERRAN ORDER ARRESTS OF MAJOR ALAJAR CAPT MATTA LTS BAGUI SIKENSI DELLOS SANTOS FOR SIGNING SURRENDER PAPERS WITH PUPPETS ARANDA AND BARTOLOME"

THE TRAGEDY OF  
QUEZON AND OSMENA

(Full text of an editorial in the NIPPON-  
TIMES WEEKLY APRIL 1, 1943).

"One of the tragedies of the current war is the plight of the leaders of the erstwhile Philippine Commonwealth who deserted their countrymen and fled blindly to the United States--the flamboyant former President Manuel C. Quezon and others. There they are leading a forlorn existence, unwanted and thoroughly out of place in their surroundings.

"This humiliating position of Quezon and others who failed to see the opportunity which the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia afforded for the Philippines to become an integral part of the true East Asia and absconded was manifested the other day in a speech by former Vice-President Sergio Osmeña at New York. In an address to the employees of the Bendix Aviation plant--an address that was obviously suggested by his American bosses--Osmeña declared that the Philippines had been the "victim of unprovoked aggression."

Were reference to the developments preceding the outbreak of the war would suffice to show the nonsense of Osmeña's charge against Japan. The abrogation by the United States of its treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan, its subsequent embargoes on scrap iron and oil to Japan, and the freezing of Japanese assets were tantamount to acts of war against this country. These provocative measures were taken by the United States while it took the lead in setting up the ABCD encirclement line against Japan with the intent to force without recourse to arms the Tokyo Government to submit to impossible demands -- demands that would have meant the undoing of the Japanese Empire.

The question is: Did Quezon and his right-hand man, Osmeña, ever raise any complaint against the measures taken by the megalomaniacal President Roosevelt to strengthen the fortifications in the Philippines? The turn of the year 1941 saw Secretary of War Stimson sending heavy bombers in increasing numbers to the Philippines and Secretary of the Navy Knox dispatching destroyers and airplane carriers to the Cavite naval base -- all with the intention of bringing Japan to its knees. These were actions of the most strongly provocative character against Japan on the part of the United States but there was never a protest from the Philippine authorities.

The reason for that of course was that Quezon and his satellites grossly overestimated the strength of the United States. They were gullible to the irresponsible bombastic predictions by Knox that the American navy would wipe out the Japanese fleet in

being Filipinos, want to see their country free and independent. It may be that they suspect the intentions of Japan. Granted that they have the right to suspect, but why are they wreaking havoc upon their own people? They want Independence, they want to build their country, then there is no justice in their continued and futile resistance. They are indeed fighting to perpetuate American domination and become underdogs and monkeys without tails, which they themselves hate to be. The sooner they realize their mistakes the better it will be for their people and the nearer it will be to the goal of Independence.

**JAPS HEAD  
FOR UNITY TO  
FILIPINO YOUTH**

**YOUTH OF THE LAND,** and titled: **RIZAL'S DREAM COME TRUE.** Text of said leaflet follows:

On Oct. 14, 1943, or to be more precise on the inauguration of the puppet Republic of the Philippines, the Japanese distributed by the thousands, leaflets addressed to: **THE YOUTH OF THE LAND,** and titled: **RIZAL'S DREAM COME TRUE.** Text of said leaflet follows:

Now is the time for you to join our march towards the fulfilling of the mission of the independent New Philippines. Your whole-hearted support, cooperation and collaboration are needed in this period of re-building and reconstructing our country on an unshakable foundation. To achieve this end, we must be united in performing the sacred and gigantic task of making our country truly worthy of Independence. No time must be lost or wasted; every selfish interest and thought for personal aggrandizement must be swept aside and sacrificed by every Filipino, regardless of age, sex or creed, for the complete unity of the New Philippines and the glorious freedom of 18,000,000 Filipinos. Only thus can we realize the aspiration of our beloved hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, whose spirit is still living in, and guiding us.

Be the dynamic personification of the ideal Filipino youth of Rizal's dream by doing your part in establishing peace and order in the place where you live. This is a very valuable service to your country which shall live forever in the memory of your fellow countrymen.\*

**HEED YOUR  
COUNTRY'S CALL  
SAYS FRANCISCO**

**mountain fastnesses".** Text of Francisco's appeal is as follows:

On November 8, 1943, G. B. Francisco added his voice to the Japanese and other puppet Filipino officials to ask for the surrender of all those "who are still hiding in the mountain fastnesses". Text of Francisco's appeal is as follows:

"Our heroes have not died in vain. Their dream for ages is now a living reality. Freedom and independence for which they gloriously fought and died for the last four hundred years has at last been attained. October 14, 1943, ushered the birth of a new nation; auspiciously witnessed the rebirth of our beloved **REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES.** The "sun and Stars", symbol and emblem of the valiant struggle and sacrifices which our people suffered in the name of freedom, was on this memorable day hoisted and now, waves proudly alone in our bright skies.

"The Philippines is now free and independent. It is our sacred duty to nurture and nourish that independence; to place it on a firm and unshakable foundation. This sacred and pa-

triotic task can only be achieved by a complete unity of ideals and action by all of us. We must therefore have peace and lasting peace to achieve this end.

I, therefore, invite all of you who are still in hiding in the mountain fastnesses, to come down and return to your homes to rejoin your loved ones who are anxiously waiting for you. Join us in this peaceful but gigantic task of making our country a happy place to live in. Our country needs you; you will prove untrue to the ideals for which you have so bravely, if not erroneously, risked your very lives and sacrificed the comforts of home, if you will not heed this clarion call.

Awaken to the absurdity of fighting against the very agencies who had brought about the glorious achievement of the principles and ideals for which you have erroneously made your stand in the past. Forget the past. Think ahead and look what the future has in store for you. This independence is real and it is ours and let us make it forever lasting and enduring.

Surrender NOW voluntarily and live in peace. Your lives are assured by virtue of the "Proclamation of General Amnesty" which was the first of the three resolutions approved, October 19, 1943, during the special session of the Philippine Assembly. In the Proclamation of General Amnesty, President Laurel declared, a "full and complete pardon to those persons finally convicted by the civil courts and who are now undergoing punishment and general amnesty to all persons who may be responsible for the crimes and offenses of sedition, illicit association, engaging in guerrilla activities or aiding or abetting those so engaged or spreading false rumors and for all crimes and offenses political in nature heretofore against the laws of the Philippines". The only condition asked of every person entitled to the above-mentioned is that he must subscribe to an oath to become good citizen and to defend the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines."

"THE PHILIPPINES  
HAS CHANGED," SAYS  
COL. H. STRAUGHN

Immediately after his capture by the Japanese Imperial Forces, Lt.-Col. Hugh Straughn, USA, O2515 (Retired), was made to talk before the microphone in radio station KERR to serve

as warning to the others who still carried on the fight against the Japanese. The text of the radio speech of Straughn was widely distributed by means of leaflets in guerilla infested regions. The text is as follows:

"I am Hugh Straughn, a Lieutenant Colonel of the U. S. Army retired under the date of September 30, 1935. From the date of my retirement up to the outbreak of the war, I had been managing my coal mines at the barrie of Burdeus, Polillo Island, Tayabas, Philippines. And after the occupation of Manila by the Imperial Japanese Army and the hasty retreat of the USAFFE to Bataan and Corregidor, I roamed in the mountains of Laguna, Tayabas, and Rizal for about 20 months, roving from the mountains east of Jala-Jala to the foothills of Sambrano Mountain.

"I organized a guerrilla band, called it the "Filipino-American Irregular Troops," and styled myself the commander of the same. I have never had any official connection, nor any communication, with the U. S. Army outside of the Philippines,



and thus did not organize or command my band under the orders or suggestions of MacArthur's Headquarters or any other authorized and properly qualified quarters.

The Filipino-American Irregular Troops, therefore, was nothing but a make-believe organization, and materially composed of bandits, outlaws and other dissatisfied elements without effective arms or weapons. As a result of that, we have not, and could never have, challenged or attacked the Japanese Army.

I think that I moved from place to place about 25 times during the period of 20 months that I remained in hiding. We hardly staved off hunger by eating fruits in the hazardous mountains and the planting fields. We ate anything that we could lay our hands on, for example, bananas, papayas, coconuts, or other wild fruits. Many nights, without any shelter, we hid and slept in old mine-tunnels, hollow trees, among the rocks, or in the swamps. The life which we led was utterly miserable and comparable only to the barbarous lives led by the Aetas.

My primitive life in the wilderness of the mountains was made possible only through the experience which I have gained during my stay in the Philippines for the last 43 years. My weight, however, decreased by over 100 pounds during the time which I spent in hiding.

The guerrilla unit, so called "Marking Guerrilla," was either annihilated by the Japanese punitive expeditions, or dissolved through voluntary desertions; the group became so small since March, 1943, that it had to be formally disbanded on May 19th. Thereafter, no Filipino-American Irregular Troops, nor guerrillas, existed under my direction or command.

As we called ourselves "irregular troops," we were taken for pseudo or imitation soldiers, but actually our unit consisted mostly of bandits and other outlaws disguised as patriots.

I said before that we bought articles and commodities by "Guerrilla Notes," "I. O. U's." or "Credit Notes," but actually we merely robbed or forcibly confiscated anything that we wanted.

We, the guerrillas who had struggled futilely, believing foolishly in the return of the Americans to the Philippines, have at last ceased to exist. I feel extremely sorry for those who, directly or indirectly, have suffered and agonized because of the activities of the guerrillas, who will be tried and punished accordingly in heaven as well as on earth.

For those who still rob or commit brutalities in the name of the Filipino-American Irregular Troops or Guerrillas, my fate and also that of the "Marking Guerrilla," will serve as a good example of the fate which is also in store for them.

The people must be aware now that the Philippines has completely changed!"

"AMERICANS WONT  
COME BACK BY DEC."  
SAYS PUPPET GOV.

A new wrinkle in the Japanese campaign aimed at the peaceful surrender of guerrillas is the appeal of puppet governor Agapito Montanosas, of Bohol. "I was informed that some of you," he said, "are still believing in the comeback of the Americans by December of this year. I disagree with you. But granting for the sake of argument, that the Americans, as you believe, will be here by December of this year, will it not be wise for you to stay in the coastal towns and wait peacefully until they come?" Complete



text of Montanosas' appeal follows:

"As a free citizen of the newly-born Republic of the Philippines and in my capacity as the humble Governor of this province, I am once again appealing to your sense of justice and patriotism in helping us save Bohol and the Boholanos from useless and unnecessary sacrifice of human blood and destruction of properties. Until now, I can say without fear of successful contradiction, that Bohol is the only province in the Visayas that has been spared from the hallucinations and destructions of war. While Panay, Negros, Cebu and Leyte had been the tragic scenes of relentless mopping-up operations, thanks God, we have not as yet been visited by such a calamity, and we hope it will not visit us. May the Almighty in His infinite wisdom save and protect us from being sacrificed in the altar of misunderstanding and suspicion. I consider all Boholanos, guerrilleros or otherwise, my true brothers in bones and blood. I have shown this not only in words but in deeds every time an opportunity presents itself. In the past, I always objected to the sending in of more soldiers for the purpose of mopping-up operations. I am still doing it now. But I am afraid that whether I like it or not, and whether you like it or not, Bohol according to Colonel Miyoshi, will soon witness a relentless mopping-up operation, UNLESS YOU WHO ARE IN THE MOUNTAINS AND STILL OPPOSING THIS GOVERNMENT WILL COME DOWN AND LIVE WITH US BRACELY AND HELP IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PHILIPPINES. You know already what is actually happening in the neighboring provinces of Leyte and Misamis Occidental. In the near future, the moppers will be in this province. Do you like that thousands of our innocent brothers and sisters will lose their precious lives and hundreds of houses reduced to ashes as incidental consequences to any large scale military operation? Do you like that you will be pursued from one place to another, leaving behind you your properties and personal belongings and your homes at the mercy of the soldiers? Of course not, and no true Boholano will say "yes". So please come down to the towns and let us live together peacefully and happily.

"We love our people and our own country. We are now enjoying the Independence that we proclaimed to the world on October 14, 1943. For the first time in our lives, we have earned the greatest title of being a free citizen of the Republic of the Philippines. We do not need to be pro-Japanese in the same way that we do not need to be pro-Americans. We should all be pro-Filipinos and should work heart and soul to make our INDEPENDENCE REAL, LASTING AND ENDURING so that we will have a government for the Filipinos, by the Filipinos and of the Filipinos.

"His Excellency, President Laurel, with the concurrence of the National Assembly, has issued a Proclamation of Amnesty for the benefit of all Filipinos who have committed political offenses against the Government of the Philippine Executive Commission under the Japanese Military Administration. Under this proclamation, any guerrillero, within 60 days, may appear and take the prescribed oath before any person authorized to do so and he will be relieved of any criminal responsibility arising from political offenses committed in the past. I therefore, earnestly enjoin all my Boholano brothers to come down and see me or any other competent person immediately in order to take advantage of this Proclamation of Amnesty so that he will no longer be molested in the future by any peace officers of the Republic of the Philippines. I

GUARANTEE YOU COMPLETE SAFETY WITH THE ASSURANCE that you will be welcome and will be treated should you come down and be the recipients of this rare opportunity given you by the President of our Republic. This will expire on Jan. 31, 1944.

"I was informed that some of you are still believing in the comeback of the Americans by December of this year. I disagree with you. But granting for the sake of argument, that the Americans, as you believe, will be here by December of this year, will it not be wise for you to stay in the coastal towns and wait peacefully until they come? If you persist in opposing the present government and the Imperial Japanese Forces stationed in our province to help maintain peace and order, the chances are that you may be annihilated or killed in the course of the imminent mopping-up operations. Your resistance against the Imperial Japanese Forces is so insignificant and so immaterial that it will not affect the result of this present war. You therefore, will be doing justice to yourselves, and to the innocent civilians in our province if you come down and live with us peacefully and wait for the realization of your hopes and dreams in the poblacion and coastal towns where you used to live before. You say, "why is it that the Japanese are still in Bohol when we are already given our Independence"? The answer is simple. They are here because you are still in the mountains opposing our own government. You come down, live peacefully and help this Government run by, for, and of Philippines and I assure you that the Japanese soldiers in this province will leave us in peace, to fight their real enemies outside the Philippines.

"In conclusion, I reiterate this appeal which may be the last, for a common understanding in urging you, the MEMBERS OF THE BOHOL "USFIP AT LARGE", to come down and avail yourselves of the Proclamation of Amnesty for your own good, for the good of the Province and of the Republic of the Philippines.

"COME ONE AND ALL AND BE HAPPY!"

**ILOILO P. C.  
ASSIGNMENTS**

In Order No. 39 issued on March 3, 1944, Non-commissioned officers were given assignments in the Iloilo Philippine Constabulary forces, subject to the confirmation of the Chief, P. C. Appointees, are recent graduates in the Iloilo P. C. Academy. Given temporary assignments are the following:

TO 1st ILOILO COMPANY

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Pat. Almanon, Lucio   | Pat. Jancinal, Nicanor |
| " Arenal, Quirino     | " Juarez, Vicente      |
| " Degormne, Expediteo | " Juridico, Florentino |
| " Guillermo, Pedro    | " Villavicencio, Jose  |
| " Pagaddu, Zeilo      | " Pulmones, Valentin   |

TO 2nd ILOILO COMPANY

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| " Turay, Crisostomo | " Navarra, Tomas         |
| " Tuvilla, Benjamin | " Calaforo, Jose         |
| " Denila, Domnador  | " Marañon, Federico      |
| " Jambre, Saturnino | " Taronga, Guillermo     |
| " Novillon, Luis    | " Tenebrancia, Teodorico |

TO 3rd ILOILO COMPANY

|                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Pat. Talaman, Gregorio | Pat. Dellese, Angelo      |
| " Damaso, Fidel        | " Tanila, Frute           |
| " Locsin, Rodolfo      | " Salazar, Jose           |
| " Fono, Serafin        | " Sionillo, Serafin       |
| " Tinagan, Cezar       | " Osano, Santiago         |
| " Sabando, Felix       | " Jalandoni, Melecio      |
| " Jambre, Luis         | " Selgera, Bernardo       |
| " Magallanes, Patricio | " Solina, Raybaldo        |
| " Delida, Raymundo     | " Guarin, Manuel          |
| " De Leon, Ricardo     | " Boteros, Engracia       |
| " Bansa, Federico      | " Ayalin, Rodrigo         |
| " Garcia, Rufe         | " Ogan, Casiano           |
| " Alba, Valeriano      | " Ensolarin, Carlos       |
| " Despottillo, Jose    | " Dilag, Jesus            |
| " Depos, Ernesto,      | " Mtalobos, Aurelio       |
| " Germa, Pedro         | " Lacuesta, Ruperto       |
| " Castigador, Porfirio | " Lagon, Rosaldo          |
| " Jambre, Tito         | " Lira, Zeilo             |
|                        | Pat. De los Santos, Felix |

TO 4th ILOILO COMPANY

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Pat. Tabion, Valentin | Pat. Lingaya, Benjamin  |
| " Balanos, Mariano    | " Lira, Jovito          |
| " Gabeta, Jose        | " Litan, Jose           |
| " Lavilla, Teopisto   | " Lustre, Aniceto       |
| " Lasquito, Marcelino | " Parreño, Ernesto      |
| " Gonzales, Santiago  | " Gumban, Rafael        |
| " Senador, Cesario    | " Almirante, Paterno    |
| " Abdon, Ananias      | " Sumagaysay, Ignacio   |
| " Arellano, Cornelio  | " Sagura, Jose          |
| " Balano, Federico    | " Soltanos, Constanacio |
| " Letrone, Juanito    | " Larrosa, Celso        |
| " Levy, Antonio       | " Leonida, Antonio      |
| " Gregorio, Flavio    | " Guetes, Abelardo      |

TO 5th ILOILO COMPANY

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Pat. Abraham, Dioscoro | Pat. Amparo, Alfredo |
| " Aboc, Domingo        | " Banaco, Rodrigo    |
| " Gayama, Ciriaco      | " Benano, Salvador   |
| " Valencia, Romeo      | " Animam, Sinfonoso  |
| " Alvarez, Ramon       | " Betita, Florencio  |
| " Rocasvalle, Felipe   | " Fernandez, Miguel  |
| " Villa, Serafin       | " Pomperada, Alfonso |
| " Boteros, Eugenio     | " Caguinpay, Rafael  |
| " Sotelo, Julian       | " Cabunco, Irineo    |
| " Octaviano, Eulogio   | " Cajilig, Gregorio  |
| " Cabarles, Gregorio   | " Cantara, Ponciano  |
| " Anas, Feliciano      | " Camarista, Sixto   |
|                        | Pat. Apio, Jose      |

**ROMBLON GRASSES AS A PROVINCE** Deputy Governor Pantaleon Besas, in a special report dated 15 March 44 to Governor Tomas Confessor, said that Romblon as organized under the Republic ceased to be a province and its thirteen municipalities were reduced to its pre-war number of four which now forms part of the province of Capiz. Report of Deputy Governor Besas reads in part:

"The Japanese punitive expedition was waged in this gubernatorial district during the period from November 16 to December 2, 1943. Said expedition cost this district a total of 27 innocent lives, among whom are old men and women, children and non-combatants. With the exception of the Mayor of Cajidiocan, all officials and some minor employees were tied, slapped and beaten by the Japs. Thanks to the loyalty of my constituents, my real official identity was not revealed. I introduced myself as former Mayor of Sibuyan, mingled freely with the invaders, and had even cultivated, and had even cultivated a certain degree of friendship with the head of the expeditionary force in the person of Col. KINUSTIA.

**GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PLAY BALL WITH ENEMY** "The government under the REPUBLIC was formally organized in this island on Feb. 14, 1944. In consonance with our "play-ball" policy sanctioned by both the Army and Commonwealth civil officials, those who are pressed to serve under the new set-up under the Republic may continue to do so, subject to one primordial consideration: These officials and employees should be loyal to the cause espoused by the armed forces and commonwealth civil government. In one word, they should continue to collaborate actively but secretly with the former organization, especially with regards to the prosecution of the war to its successful termination. While nominally we are under the Republic, yet in fact and in deeds, the present government is being run on commonwealth standards and objectives in perfect collaboration with the existing armed forces in this gubernatorial district.

"As organized under the Republic, Romblon ceased to be a province, and its thirteen municipalities were reduced to its pre-war number of four which now forms part of the province of Capiz. The three municipalities in this island were created into only one municipality, with the seat of the government located at Cajidiocan, and with the Commonwealth Mayor of Cajidiocan as the Republic Mayor for the whole island. The Commonwealth Mayors of San Fernando and Magdiwang were designated as Special Agents in their respective municipalities which were reduced to the category of municipal districts. All other branches of the government in the former three municipalities are practically kept intact.

**DEPUTY GOVERNOR OUT-JAPING JAPS** "As part of my strategic but risky plan of out-japping the Japs, I had to allow myself to be publicly recognized as "Secretary to the Mayor of Sibuyan," and I actually hold appointment as such, in order that my continuous presence in my former office will not give rise to any suspicion or revealing and idle comments. The hazard is, indeed, great but only in this way can I pursue with unabated vigor the original policy underlying the establishment of the commonwealth government in this district. The Army unit heretofore functioning in this district moved deeper into the hinterlands. My presence here in the pub-

lacion automatically places me in a position to act as contact man or liaison officer between transient units and the local boys. Incidentally, the Republic Mayor of the Island is holding office in Cajidiocan, the biggest of the three municipalities, and we are actually occupying the same room in the municipal building, thereby strengthening the farce that I am his Secretary. With due respect to the Mayor, and without in any way casting a slur on his executive ability in which I have great confidence, I am pleased to state that he voluntarily allows me to run things in a manner we both consider as expedient, with an eye focussed on only one predominating goal: Namely: the continuation of the present struggle until victory is achieved. In this connection, it is not amiss to state that of the three commonwealth mayors in this district, those of Cajidiocan and San Fernando are dyed-in-the-wool pro-Allies, while that of Magdiwang cannot be relied upon in case of emergency as shown by his official acts and attitude after the Japanese penetration. If he cannot be replaced now, it is due to his retention as Special Agent under the Republic, and if I disturb the new set-up, I am running the premature risk of stirring up a "hornet's nest" if the matter is brought up to the knowledge of the officials of Cagis Province. He is, however, due for some action as soon as the propitious time comes.

"All other subordinate officials and employees are behaving properly, but I never relax my vigilance over their official and personal conduct, especially with regard to their attitude on the new camouflaged set-up. As an integral part of this report, please see the attached Appendix "A" which contains the names of ranking provincial and municipal officials in this gubernatorial district under the Commonwealth, and their present connection with the Republic.

**AGRICULTURAL  
CONDITIONS**

"This gubernatorial district is a one-crop island, speaking on the standpoint of income-producing crop. Copra is the most important product and the chief source of income. With coconut owners reluctant to make copra due to lack of encouragement from the authorities who know fully well that it only falls into enemy hands, the influx of money into this district is indeed very slow. Palay is not produced to any appreciable extent due to the topographical condition of the place. The lowlands suited for palay cultivation is very limited; and in many instances, the slopes of the many mountain ranges recede abruptly into the sea, where thereby leaving no space for rice cultivation. In pre-war days, the local supply of rice came from Masbate, Cagis and Manila. These sources are practically closed now, and the people are resorting to root crops as staple food. The government has never relaxed its rigid food production campaign. Actually, about 80% of the inhabitants are subsisting on root crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes, gabi and ubi. The most important problem confronting the armed forces in this district is the procurement of foodstuff, and we are banking on Panay to help us solve this problem.

**COMMERCIAL  
CONDITIONS**

"Next to copra, lumber and minor forest products occupy second place in our items of export. Trade in these commodities is practically at a standstill owing to lack of encouragement, and the uncertainty of outside market. Unsettled

conditions in Panay do not warrant the sending of building materials to that island. The fear of the possibility that lumber sent to Luzon or other Jap-occupied areas may be utilized for launch and warehouse construction deters us from shipping lumber outside. The exportation of livestock and fowls is being banned for obvious reasons. Sailboats from Luzon occasionally call at this place to sell salt, and pots and in return they buy our buri bags, bayones and baskets but the total output of these locally-produced commodities is very insignificant due to the limited supply of raw materials. Textile and sugar are unknown in this place. While apparently other parts of the Archipelago are literally wallowing in the mud of general prosperity, the Island of Sibuyan and the whole province of Romblon, are lagging behind. The income of the people derived from export crops and home-made articles has decreased, while on the other hand our expenses has risen a hundredfold.

**NATIVE INDUSTRIES** "To solve partly the acute textile problem prevalent everywhere, the native weaving industry has reached such a peak hitherto unknown. The municipality of Magdiwang leads the others in this industry, but its output is barely sufficient to meet the demands of its own inhabitants. The limited supply of abaca fiber and the sky-high price of whatever is available constitute a serious problem to the industry. It may be stated in passing that the cultivation of abaca was neglected during pre-war time because of low prices. The people are now frantically making up for lost time and past negligence by planting and cultivating new abaca plants. Buri bags and bayon-weaving constitute another household industry earnestly pursued, especially by women. This is especially true in some sitios and barrios under the jurisdiction of Cajidiocan and San Fernando. Unfortunately, this island has a very limited supply of buri trees. Basket weaving with bamboo and/or "nite" as basic materials keeps portion of our people busy. Under government encouragement, everybody is enjoined to keep himself gainfully occupied. By and large, we still survive, we still survive, adverse economic conditions notwithstanding.

**PEACE & ORDER** "After the Japanese penetration, cases of cattle rustling, theft of foodstuffs and robbery in hand were rampant. This was due to the popular belief that the government had already collapsed, and that our law-enforcement agencies were impotent. With the help of armed forces, barrie lieutenants and civic spirited citizens, we succeeded in rounding up about 18 thieves during the month of February, and it is believed that we have broken up a gang of bandits with the capture of these 18 men. Several of them are still at large, but we are confident that sooner or later they will fall into the hands of the authorities. It is gratifying to note that up to the present writing no new cases have been reported. Minor problems, common even during normal times, are being solved as fast as they arise. In line with the policy of the Republic, neighborhood associations are being organized in this gubernatorial district. As a matter of fact, I am actively assisting in its organization. A secret understanding I had with the local Army unit provides that eventually we shall convert these associations into our former home guard service. In one word, we shall use this Japs' weapon to our own advantage. We are using the name as a smoke screen to cover our own activities behind the curtain. The people welcome the association as a good front to fool the Japs, and as an effect-

tive medium of promoting peace and order, and serving the armed forces.

"The Commonwealth civil government in this island, and in the whole province of Romblon for that matter, was formally organized in December 1942. Up to the present writing this district has not received any allotment from Panay. This may be attributable to our lack of contact with the Honorable Provincial Governor for Panay and Romblon. I made two attempts to make the necessary contact, but in both cases I failed due to the heavy penetration at the time. My first attempt was in September 1943 and the second on January of this year when I reached as far as Tinori-an, Barotac Nuevo. From the beginning up to the present time, we have been serving on a promised pay, especially those serving under the category of provincial officials and employees. Notwithstanding this, we still carry on with the consolation that we are doing our bit to uphold the sacred principles which gave rise to the present struggle. It is humiliating and revolting that Romblon province has suffered casualties in the hands of the Japs, and not a single Jap has even been touched here. To get even with them, to vindicate the good name of the province, and to let the people know that they have just as much at stake in this war as other peoples of the United Nations, I propose that we be given sufficient arms and ammunitions so that our civilians will have a chance to shoot it out with the enemy. We are also itching for an opportunity to settle a score with the invaders, and we cannot do it until we are provided with arms."

ROSTER OF RANKING COMMONWEALTH PERSONNEL  
Gubernatorial District Of  
SIBUYAN

| Names                 | Position Under           | Position Under            |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
|                       | REPUBLIC                 | COMMONWEALTH              |
| Pantaleon Besas       | Secretary, Sibuyan Mayor | Deputy Governor, Sibuyan  |
| Petrocino J. Martinez | None                     | Secretary, Dep. Gov.      |
| Rafael C. Aranda      | "                        | Chief, Prov. Guards       |
| Oscar Martinez        | "                        | Asst. Chief, Prov. Guards |
| Recerido Malapitan    | "                        | Sergeant, " "             |
| Timoteo Tansingco     | "                        | " " "                     |
| Juan R. Rovira        | "                        | Supervising Treasurer     |
| Pedro B. Molino       | Man. Treas., Sibuyan     | Deputy Sup. "             |
| Pacifico Mayor        | Forest Ranger            | Forest Administrator      |

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS

|                   |                                   |                                     |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Manuel Roa        | Mayor, Sibuyan                    | Mayor, Cajidiocan                   |
| Diego S. Baranda  | Sp. Agent, S. Fernando            | " S. Fernando                       |
| Patrietico Moreno | " " Magdiwang                     | " Magdiwang                         |
| Severo Machado    | Police Chief, Sibuyan             | Police Chief, Cajidiocan            |
| Fortunate Galang  | Asst. Chief of Police, Cajidiocan | Asst. Chief of Police, Cajidiocan   |
| Francisco Perez   | Police Chief, San Fernando        | Asst. Chief of Police, San Fernando |
| Jose Mallen       | Asst. Chief of Police, Magdiwang  | Asst. Chief of Police, Magdiwang    |

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| Names           | Position Under<br>REPUBLIC   | Position Under<br>COMMONWEALTH   |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Eaulino Rovira  | None                         | Treas. Cajidiocan                |
| Felipe Rey      | Dep. Treas., San<br>Fernando | Treas. S. Fernando               |
| Cesareo Mangao  | Dep. Treas., Magdi-<br>wang  | Treas. Magdiwang                 |
| Luis D. Baranda | None                         | Justice of the<br>Peace, Sibuyan |

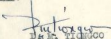
Note: Practically all subordinate pre-war employees are still on the job, except the teachers.

For Colonel FERALTA, Jr:

  
 PEDRO SERRAN  
 (Brevet) Lieut.-Col., Inf. (60005)  
 Intelligence Officer

DMT - JHO

OFFICIAL:

  
 D. M. RICMOCO  
 (Actg) 2nd Lieut., Inf. (60097)  
 Comb. Int. off. (Civil Affairs)

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 27 Sept 1998



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|    |    |     |     |
|----|----|-----|-----|
| 30 | 11 | 122 | 62  |
| 36 | 2  | 128 | 7   |
| 41 | 29 | 145 | 8   |
| 45 | 29 | 164 | 9   |
| 50 | 27 | 182 | 10  |
| 54 | 3  | 195 | 20  |
| 59 | 34 | 208 | 30  |
| 64 | 38 | 211 | 40  |
| 68 | 38 | 214 | 50  |
| 73 | 4  | 109 | 60  |
| 77 | 44 | 128 | 70  |
| 82 | 44 | 146 | 80  |
| 86 | 42 | 164 | 90  |
| 91 | 5  | 182 | 100 |



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