

政府は新米穀政策を採用
大統領は統制を更に有効にしむるため動き出す。

マニラ市の穀物搬入は許可制になり、
移動制限は廃止されたが、市に適当な給付
は保証された。

市場に於て穀類の価格が下4%と共に、マニラ市に於て
る米穀の適正なる給付を確保する目的のため、
許可制に依る市内米穀自由搬入及び島全地域
に於ける米穀の自由移出販賣給付制限撤廃
に因り、ホセ、ラウレル大統領は経済計画部の
方案を承認した旨昨日情報部は発表した。

此の政策に因り、命令第1号の條項を廢し、
行政令第49号を發し、1944年四月二十日より有効。

新令に於ては、米穀の自由搬出販賣給付制限を
一時廢止する。但し、カガヤン、イサベラ、ヌエバセサカ
及びコトバトを含む軍管理地域を除く。

今後通言禁ある迄、前記軍管理地域以外に於ては、
州知事、市町村長、警察隊員、驛組、米穀栽培
組合、及び政府、私的代理人は、米穀及び其の
他の産物の自由搬出に因り干渉すべからず。
此の管理地域外に居住する家長は次期收穫
期迄自己及び家族の要する米穀を保存
するを要する。

此の行政令に應じて、食糧相は、米穀のマラ搬入と共にその取引を治むるため規約を發布した。

新米穀政策は消費民の利益のため採用され、事業を当局は強調してゐる。投機者は過量に貯蔵すべきならず、貯蔵量を越えた米穀は没収される。

食糧相の規定次の如し。

マラ市に米穀を搬入せんとする者は、自己の消費たるを賣却の旨たるを問はず、次の方法に従ふべし。も可なり。

(1) 米は地方のビバに送る可。六割はビバに賣却、殊年の米はマラの所有者に無料にて送付されるべし。

米所有者は何人も地方のビバ^{買入}事務所に持参するを得。持参した米の六割は44キロ一袋に付25円の公定^{買入}にて保存され、殊年は全部ビバの買換にて糶されマラに輸出される。

ビバは料金を支拂つて所有者のマラ倉庫に米の五割に相当する米を搬出する。前記通り買却せざる分なり。

所有者は輸送に要する容器と準備すべし。

然るに米はビバはビバの定むる小賣値

又は買入値にて糶を準備する。マラに於て

所有者は米を受取らるる場合

(3)

米の所有者は自己の消費又は市場に販賣のため自由に処理するを得。

(2) 地方の^{ビバ}に搬入された米は、五割 ^{ビバ}に買入れ、残半は無料にてマラの所有者に送付される。

マラ内い他地域に米を送附せんとする者は量を問はず地方の^{ビバ}の買入事務所に米を搬入する事を得。搬入するや^{ビバ}は元の米の五割を買入れ、56キロ袋に70円の割合にて支拂ふ。残半の五割の米は前節に述べた同様の条件にて無料にてマラの所有者の倉庫に送附される。

(3) 許可を得たる消費者又は~~販賣者~~販賣者はマラに米を搬入するを得。然れども元の米の二割を^{ビバ}に賣却するを要す。

又
地方に於て米又は籾を買へ、消費~~者~~は販賣のためマラに搬入せんとする者は、消費なりとて販賣人なりとて、消費者又は販賣人としての許可を食糧相に求めべし。該許可は下記条件に一致すと食糧相が決定する形式の保證を提出する条件に依り下附される。その条件は即ち船荷がマラに到着するや、特定の場所に於て、船荷の二割を^{ビバ}に賣却し、^{ビバ}は米56キロ袋に付80円、割にて支拂ふ。

(4)

上記の政策は短期間に限り有効なるものに付、この機会を利用して米をマニラに搬入せんとする者は速かに行動するを必要とする。

食料省は1944年四月二十一日金曜日午後二時甲止人に許可を發行すべし。甲止人はこの目的のためアスカラガのビバ事務所に行くと可なり。

此の新政策は、米穀不足の甚だしきマニラ及び他の地域の人民に對し、次期收穫期までの要求を充たさるがため、充分の食糧を得る機会を附與する目的で採用せられた。

この要求を越えた米の貯蔵は不法行為と見らるべし。

何人も右一名に對し56キロの米一袋より以上貯蔵すべからず。この量は1944年5月1日に始まり一日に付240グラムの割に算入と見なされる。

此の量を越えて米穀を貯蔵する者は告發せられ、全部の米穀は徵収せらるべし。

1944年四月二十一日金曜日午後二時に開始し、マニラ及び他の地域の米に關する販賣取引は軍管理地以外は、法的に認めらる。然れども、食糧相の許可なくして、マニラより米を輸送することを禁ず。

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行政命令第49号左の如し。
比島共和国大統領に依り 命令第1條の行使
を停止。

各條項に表示せられたる、比島全土の羊の
供給、移動、獲得、輸送、販賣及び分配
の制限に關して、経済計画部提出の
計画を採用するため、比島共和国大統領
は、このことは、第39條即ち緊急令に依り
附與せられたる権能に依り 次の如く定む。

第1項 命令第一号即ち1943年十一月三十日付の
該條項の行使は本日停止す。但し
該令は有効期日以前に行はれたる取引、
行為、除外に影響を及ぼす~~こと~~は、
この場合を除く。

第2項 命令第一号の條項に依り公布せられたる
此の法律、命令、政令は同じく停止す。

比島共和国 1944, 四月 = 十月 2 = 5 日
に於て公布
比島共和国大統領 土セ, ラルニ,

種別 ハンドラ ケット

T H E T R I B U N E

Friday, April 21, 1944

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS NEW RICE POLICY

PRESIDENT MOVES TO MAKE CONTROL MORE EFFECTIVE

ENTRY OF CEREAL INTO MANILA ALLOWED
UNDER LICENSE--CITY ASSURED OF ADEQUATE
SUPPLY AS RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT IS LIFTED

With the view to insuring an adequate supply of rice in Manila as well as to bringing down the price of the cereal in the open market, President José P. Laurel has approved the recommendations of the Economic Planning Board regarding the free entry of rice into the city under a licensing system and the lifting of restrictions on the free movement, sale and distribution of rice and corn throughout the Philippines, the Board of Information announced yesterday.

In line with this policy, the President has issued Executive Order No. 49 suspending the provisions of Ordinance No. 1, effective April 20, 1944

Under the new order, the restrictions on the free movement, sale and distribution of rice and corn are temporarily suspended except in the army-controlled areas comprising the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, and Cotabato.

Henceforth and until further notice, provincial governors, mayors, members of the Constabulary and other police forces, neighborhood associations, rice growers' cooperative associations, and all other government or private agencies, will refrain from interfering with the free movement of rice and corn and their by-products outside of the army-controlled areas above-mentioned. The heads of families residing outside these controlled provinces are urged to make an effort to secure and store for themselves and their dependents the rice and corn that they will need until the next harvest.

In accordance with the new executive order, the Food Administrator has promulgated the rules and regulations to govern transactions on rice and corn as well as their entry into Manila.

The authorities call attention to the fact that the new rice policy has been adopted for the welfare of the consuming public. Speculators are warned against hoarding rice in excessive quantities as rice in excess of the quantities authorized for storage will be confiscated.

The regulations of the Food Administration follows:

Any person who desires to bring rice into Manila either for personal consumption or for sale may do so under any of the following methods:

1. RICE MAY BE DELIVERED TO BIR IN THE PROVINCES, 60% TO BE BOUGHT BY BIR, AND REMAINDER IN RICE TO BE DELIVERED TO OWNER IN MANILA FREE OF CHARGE.--

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FORM No. 3
(Prescribed by Amnesty Proclamation)

**REGISTER OF PERSONS WHO SURRENDERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCLAMATION No. 2 OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**

NUMBER	NAME	AGE	RANK HELD OR CONNECTION WITH USAFFE, ETC.	NATIVE TOWN AND PROVINCE	PLACE OF SURRENDER	DATE OF OATH	OFFICIAL BEFORE WHOM SURRENDER IS EFFECTED

NOTE.—To be accomplished in quadruplicate, one to be sent to the Amnesty Board, one to the local Japanese Garrison, and another to the Military Police, and the original to be retained in the Office of the Registering Officer.

1. Any person who has palay may deliver the same to any purchasing station of the BIRA in any province, Sixty per cent (60%) of the palay so delivered will be retained by the BIRA and paid for at the official price of ₱25.00 per sack of 44 kilos. The remaining 40% shall be milled by the BIRA and transported to Manila, all expenses to be borne by the BIRA. The BIRA will deliver to the owner at its warehouse in Manila, free of charge, rice equivalent to 80% of the palay delivered by him in the province not purchased by the BIRA as above mentioned. The owner shall provide the containers for the rice delivered to him, otherwise the BIRA will provide the containers at such rental or purchase price as the BIRA may fix. Upon the receipt of the rice in Manila, the owner of such rice may dispose of it for his own use or sale in the open market.

2. RICE DELIVERED TO BIRA IN THE PROVINCES, 50% TO BE BOUGHT BY BIRA AND REMAINDER TO BE DELIVERED TO OWNER IN MANILA FREE OF CHARGE.--

Any person desiring to bring rice into Manila or any other center of population may deliver any amount of rice to any buying station of the BIRA in any province. Upon such delivery the BIRA may purchase and pay for 50% of such rice, paying therefore at the rate of ₱70.00 per cavan of 56 kilos. The remaining 50% will be delivered by the BIRA to the owner of such rice at its warehouse in Manila free of charge under the same conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph.

3. CONSUMERS OR DEALERS AFTER OBTAINING LICENSE, MAY BRING RICE TO MANILA, BUT MUST SELL TO BIRA 20% OF SUCH RICE.--

Any person, whether a dealer or a consumer, who desires to purchase rice or palay in the provinces and bring it to Manila for consumption or for sale, shall apply for a license as a dealer or consumer from the Food Administrator which license shall be granted on the condition that the person so applying shall offer a guarantee in the form to be determined by the Food Administrator to secure his compliance with the condition hereunder imposed. The condition is that upon arrival of his shipment in Manila, he shall sell and deliver to the BIRA, at places that shall be specified, 20% of each shipment, the BIRA paying therefor at the rate of ₱80.00 per cavan or 56 kilos of rice.)

The above-mentioned policy will be effective for a limited period of time. It is, therefore, necessary for everyone who desire to take advantage of this opportunity to bring rice to Manila to act quickly.

The office of the Food Administrator will begin to issue licenses upon proper application at 2:00 o'clock on Friday afternoon, April 21, 1944. Applicants may go to the office of the BIRA at Calle Azcarraga for this purpose.

This new rice policy has been adopted with the idea of giving the people of Manila and other localities where there is an acute shortage of rice or corn an opportunity to supply themselves with such commodities in sufficient amount to fill their requirements until the next harvests. The storing of rice in excess of these requirements will be considered illegal hoarding.

Any person is prohibited to store more than one (1) cavan of rice of 56 kilos for each member of his family and their dependents. This amount will be considered reduced correspondingly at the rate of 240 grams per day starting May 1, 1944, if any person stores rice or corn in excess of this amount, he will be liable to prosecution as hoarder and his total stock of rice or corn will be subject to confiscation.

Beginning at two o'clock, Friday afternoon, April 21, 1944, the sale and other transactions concerning rice in Manila and other provinces, except those within the Army controlled areas, will be consi-

dered legal, it shall, however, be prohibited to transport rice from Manila without a special permit from the Food Administration.

Executive Order No. 49 follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 49 SUSPENDING THE OPERATION OF
ORDINANCE NO. 1.

In view of the approval by the undersigned of the plan recommended by the Economic Planning Board regarding the control on the supply, procurement, movement, transfer, sale and distribution of rice throughout the Philippines, which shall be embodied in separate rules and regulations, I, JOSE P. LAUREL, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by Act No. 39 otherwise known as the Emergency Powers Law, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. The operation of the provisions of Ordinance No. 1 dated November 20, 1943, is suspended effective today: Provided, that this Order shall not affect any transaction, act or omission committed prior to the date of the effectivity hereof.

SECTION 2. All laws, orders, rules and regulations, or part or parts thereof, which have been promulgated in consonance with the provisions of Ordinance No. 1, are likewise hereby suspended.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of April, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty four, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

JOSE P. LAUREL
President of the Republic
of the Philippines

By the President:
PEDRO SERRANO
Executive Secretary