

DEPARTMENT of AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE  
*News* **BULLETIN**



*Secretary V. Singson Encarnacion*

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# M E S S A G E

*The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has a distinct and important function. It is more than stabilizing and maintaining the present order obtaining in the country. It is for advancement and progress. It stands for more than what we have at present. Its prime concern is the increase of the wealth of the country by proper development and increased agricultural and industrial production and the activation of our domestic and foreign commerce.*

*There is still an extensive field for our agriculture to cover. There is a need for the industrialization and mechanization of the agricultural industries, in order to increase production. We need to build more factories to provide cheap articles and adequate labor for the people. The local household industries and others that may be introduced should be encouraged and properly developed, specially in those regions where the farmers work only three months a year. This will provide them with additional income, which will enable them to raise their standards of living, thus making them contented citizens.*

*In the field of commerce, specially in the domestic trade, the local retail trade is still in the hands of aliens. The Filipinos must wrest control of this trade. This does not mean, however, that we advocate the elimination of foreign capital from our commerce, for this capital is essential to the economic development of the country. But we should at least have a preponderant participation in the local trade, by reason of national security. I say national security because, in the supposition that the aliens who control the retail stores in the country decide to close shop, the whole commerce of the country would practically be paralyzed. There is also a need of expanding our foreign trade by increasing our exports because with these we compensate our imports, specially in the near future when the country will have to import enormous quantities of rehabilitation materials.*

*Scientific research and investigations must be given impetus, by providing them with competent personnel, the essential facilities and adequate appropriation. In time of peace as well as in time of war the laboratory has proved its supremacy in winning every point of controversy.*

*All the foregoing problems must be solved by the Commonwealth Government thru the leadership of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.*

*I wish to convey this thought on the over-all activities of the Department to all officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. As we constitute the army of peace, as we might say, for the advancement and progress of our country, it is the bounden duty of all of us to exert all our energies and efforts toward our goal. Especially in this time of economic distress more than any other time in the history of our country there is a need for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and its office force and personnel to concentrate and direct all their energies and efforts toward the revitalization and expansion of our agriculture, commerce and industries. I therefore urge the officials and employees of the Department to work, work and work.*

V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

# M E S S A G E

*One of the purposes of putting out this publication is to keep the officials and employees, particularly the field personnel, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and its constituent bureaus and offices properly versed in the functions and activities of the different branches of the Department in their relation to the public and to each other. Much improvement in the service could be effected if the employee of any particular bureau would take some interest in the work of his colleagues from other bureaus and endeavor to secure coordination of their respective activities and programs of work. There is no question that a very close relation exists between the activities of one branch of the Department and those of the other branches. Very often too the interests of the average citizen involve the service of more than one bureau or office. For instance, a man interested in securing a homestead, aside from needing the services of the Bureau of Lands, would also be naturally interested in the crops to grow or animals to raise on his farm and in marketing his products. Should such a man approach an official or employee of any bureau of the Department for guidance, there should be no reason for that official or employee to disappoint him. In other words, an agricultural supervisor in the province or a veterinarian who may be approached or asked questions on how to go about securing a fishery permit, a forest license, a homestead application or establishing a cooperative store should be able to give some general information on the subject or at least lead the interested party to the proper official concerned. The same should hold true with the commercial agent, the land inspector, the forest ranger and all other personnel of the Department in contact with the public who may be asked questions outside the sphere of their regular activities. More substantial and efficient service could be rendered to the people if there existed such understanding and cooperation among the Department's personnel as to enable them to meet every situation that arises concerning any branch of the Department's activities.*

*This publication will also endeavor to give helpful suggestions on the improvement of agriculture and other industries for the guidance of the laity as well as timely information on such phases of our economic problems and development as may be of interest to the people in general.*

*It is needless to state that at no time in the history of the Philippines is the need for enlightened and dynamic leadership on the part of the Government and initiative on the part of the people in the task of reviving and developing the damaged industries of the country—farming, livestock raising, lumbering, fishing, mining and manufacturing industries as well as the promotion of trade and commerce—more urgent than now. It is hoped that through this publication the realization of this objective may be hastened.*

**JOSE S. CAMUS**  
Under Secretary of Agriculture  
and Commerce

## RAISON D'ETRE

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce with its eight bureaus and five special divisions is a big entity with many and diverse activities. The need for an organ wherein to publish in one breath popular, scientific and technical articles of interest to the whole Department and its component offices has long been felt. It is partly to meet this need and principally in fulfillment of a desire to see knit closer not only the activities of the Department and its entities but also the men upon whose shoulders the burden of the work has largely fallen, that the *News Bulletin* makes its initial bow to the public.

By virtue of their very nature, it is obvious that the technical journals of the Department cannot fulfill this need. What are intended to be published are latest developments in science and technology here and abroad, changes in personnel, brief personal newsettes, gems of thought, miscellaneous items of interest to the entire organization and the public such as the acquisition of public lands, forest concessions, etc., all with a view to broadening one's horizon and orienting Department workers on the work of the Department and thus help make of them a more efficient and harmonious corps of workers. Facilities in the field being few and far between the *News Bulletin* comes in handy to Department workers in the field.

Contributions from officials and employees are welcome. Manuscripts should be submitted typewritten and double spaced.

*The Editors*

## THE HONORABLE VICENTE SINGSON ENCARNACION

It has often been said by foreign observers that Filipinos make wonderful politicians but poor businessmen. It is claimed that the Filipino being a natural born orator takes to politics like a duck to water. But when he attempts to start in business, he bungles things and eventually ends in bankruptcy. All these assertions, however, are disproved by the colorful career of the Honorable Vicente Singson Encarnacion, present Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, undefeated politician and now one of the most outstanding financiers of the country.

The scion of a hard toiling and well-to-do Ilocano couple, Agripino Singson and Benita Encarnacion, Singson Encarnacion was born in the ancient and venerable city of Vigan, Ilocos Sur. Young Singson Encarnacion mastered his three Rs in his native city, later transferring to the Ateneo de Manila. From this institution he entered the Liceo de Manila where he obtained his A.B. degree. Law, being the profession for the elite and for the up-and-coming leaders at that time, young Singson Encarnacion naturally took it, as was the fad, and easily finished it in the centuries-old University of Santo Tomas. He was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1901 and became a successful practitioner, so much so that the law office of "Singson, Ledesma & Lim", of which he was the head was one of the top-notch law offices at the time.

A few years after he was admitted to the practice of law he showed such promise and energy that Singson Encarnacion was named provincial fiscal, a position which proved to be the jumping-off to national prominence of budding political leaders at that time, like the late President Quezon and President Osmeña who started their public careers as provincial fiscals of their provinces. It was during this time that the first Filipino Mission was organized to visit the United States in connection with the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. This first Mission was composed of the elite and cream of Filipino intelligentsia. Representing the provincial fiscals, Singson Encarnacion was named member of the Mission.

When peace and order were finally restored in the Philippines after the Filipino-American War a general election for delegates to a Philippine Assembly was ordered in 1907. The electorate of the first district of Ilocos Sur looked upon barrister Singson Encarnacion as the leader to represent them in the new legislative body. He was easily elected. He served the Assembly as leader of the then powerful opposition party, the Progresista Party. In this legislative body, there developed a strong tie of friendship and mutual respect between the leaders of the majority, Sergio Osmeña and Manuel L. Quezon, and the leader of the minority, Vicente Singson Encarnacion, for the latter exercised only constructive opposition and contributed much to the passage of beneficial measures that the majority party sponsored. Because of his splendid legislative

record he was returned two times to the Assembly with hardly any opposition.

In 1913 President Wilson inaugurated the New Era in the Philippines by giving the Filipinos full control of both branches of the legislative assembly, namely, the Philippine Assembly and the Philippine Commission. In spite of his political affiliation Singson Encarnacion was one of the Filipinos constituting the majority in the Philippine Commission.

The struggle of the Filipinos for autonomy scored a decisive victory in 1916 when the then Resident Commissioner Manuel L. Quezon obtained the passage of the Jones Law giving the Filipinos complete control of their legislature by creating in lieu of the Philippine Commission, the Philippine Senate, an elective body composed entirely of Filipinos. In the first election for senators, Singson Encarnacion easily won in the first senatorial district and served the Philippine Senate for six years.

He could have easily remained in that body as long as he wanted to because he had the prestige and the legislative record behind him. But he preferred to retire from politics in order to give others an opportunity to serve the Senate. Thus he rates with Quezon and Osmeña as a political leader who never tasted defeat. With his retirement he devoted his whole time to business.

In the reorganization of the government in 1933, President Quezon in canvassing for top men to undertake the job, picked Singson Encarnacion for the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. Under the reorganization law Secretary Singson Encarnacion reorganized the bureaus and offices under the Department by consolidating those with the same or identical activities and eliminating unnecessary ones, thus doing away with duplication and superfluity of activities. The present set-up in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is practically the same as that organized by Secretary Singson Encarnacion in 1933 except for minor changes effected by his successors.

While he was Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce he was given the additional portfolio of Finance in 1934 when the then incumbent, Rafael R. Alunan, resigned.

In the meantime the movement toward more autonomy and eventual independence reached its pinnacle when the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill granting independence to the Philippines under certain conditions was enacted by the United States Congress early in 1934. The Filipino leaders, however, found this Independence Law unacceptable because of some defective provisions contained therein. So a mission was organized headed by President Quezon to go to Washington for the purpose of seeking revision of the Independence Law. Among those who were called to join the mission was Singson Encarnacion. The result of this Mission was the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Law.

Soon after he returned from the United States he resigned from the Cabinet to devote himself once more to his neglected business.

No sooner had he resigned from the Cabinet than he was called to public service again. The Independence Law, as revised, was accepted by the Philippine Legislature and became effective in 1935. This ordained the holding of a Constitutional Convention to draft the Constitution

of the Commonwealth Government. The brains of the country were gathered in this convention. Singson Encarnacion, the favorite son of Ilocos Sur, was again called to represent his district in the Constitutional Convention.

His part in framing the Constitution is of great import. Practically all the economic provisions in the Constitution are attributed to him. He was on the Committee of Seven Members, called the Big Seven, who edited, revised and changed the draft of the Constitution as approved by the Convention. In short it was these seven brainiest men of the country that hammered the Philippine Constitution in its present form.

Deserving a long deferred rest from public service, Singson Encarnacion thought that it was high time for him to devote the rest of his life to his business. But again he was mistaken. In the meantime the Commonwealth Government had been inaugurated and established; war had been declared engulfing the Philippines with consequent destruction of lives and properties at the hands of the Japanese Armed Forces of occupation; the Philippines had been redeemed by the American Armed Forces and the Commonwealth Government reestablished. President Osmeña who succeeded President Quezon once again called upon his friend Singson Encarnacion to help him in planning the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Philippines, and named him to his old job of Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

The foregoing is, in a nutshell, the highlights of the political career of Singson Encarnacion. As to his business accomplishments it may be mentioned that as early as 1910 while he was still a member of the Philippine Assembly and having a natural inclination for business he ventured into the field. He helped found the Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of which he has been President since 1917 severing his connections with this company as well as with other companies when he accepted the post in the Cabinet a few months ago. From a humble beginning the Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd., grew to such proportions that at the outbreak of the war it was one of the best and soundest insurance companies in the Philippines.

Seeing the opportunity for business to render public service, Singson Encarnacion extended his business activities to the field of real estate by founding the Balintawak Estate, Inc., the aim and purpose being to afford local residents of moderate income facilities to own their homes.

He was also President of the Union Management Co. and the Sta. Rosa Mining Co.

Aware of his business acumen, President Quezon in 1935 entrusted Singson Encarnacion with the task of organizing the newly created National Rice and Corn Corporation (NARIC) by making him Chairman of the company. It is this company that solved the recurrent rice crisis in the Philippines. Having established goodwill among the people, the NARIC continued valuable and beneficial services to the public until its activities were nullified by the Japanese Army which confiscated its stock, resulting in its eventual abolition.

In the middle of 1945 President Osmeña named Singson Encarnacion Chairman of the Board of Directors and Acting Manager of the National Development Company. As such, he has supervision over all

the subsidiary corporations of the mother corporation, namely, the National Rice and Corn Corporation, the National Footwear Corporation, the National Food Products Corporation, the People's Homesite Corporation, the Cebu Portland Company, the National Warehousing Corporation and the Insular Refining Company.

He is at present a member of the Board of Regents, University of the Philippines. Before the war he was for sometime a member of the National Economic Council, Wack Wack Golf and Country Club, Casino Español de Manila, Union Club of the Philippines, Executive Club, Philippine Columbian Association, and Santa Ana Turf Club. These organizations are still dormant because of the destruction of their premises and equipment due to the operations of war.

The birthplace of an individual is only an incident in his life. Wherever he is born, he will show whatever stuff he is made of. As can be gleaned from the life of Singson Encarnacion, he would have made his mark just the same on Capitol Hill and in Wall Street if he were born in the United States. He is a man who would be a credit to any country. His life replete with successful accomplishments and acts of patriotism, in that he never refused to heed the call to public service even at financial sacrifice, is a veritable lesson of good citizenship to the younger generation.

Singson Encarnacion is married to the former Lucila Diaz Conde with whom he has eight children: Vicente, Jr. and Carlos, businessmen; Julian, lawyer; Enrique, civil engineer; Nieves, Lourdes, Lucila and Pacita.

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### *TRUTH*

The only atheism is the denial of truth.—ARTHUR LYNCH.

### *INDEPENDENCE*

It is not the greatness of a man's means that makes him independent, so much as the smallness of his wants.—COBBETT.

### *PLEASURE*

In diving to the bottom of pleasures we bring up more gravel than pearls.—BALZAC.

### *MONEY*

Money is a bottomless sea, in which honor, conscience, and truth may be drowned.—KOZLAY.

### *SUCCESS*

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counsellor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.—ADDISON.

## LAND OF RAMIE

Egyptian mummies were wrapped in strong white cloth that has lasted 4,000 years and is still intact. The cloth was woven from ramie, a stringless nettle that grows higher than a man's head. The ancients called it "grass linen."

Thread spun from ramie is more than twice as strong as thread of the same diameter spun from cotton. Ramie doesn't shrink, or mildew, or discolor with age. It is more elastic than flax. It can be woven or knit on standard textile machinery. Three years after planting it may bring a gross return of \$500 an acre a year because in a favorable year four cuttings are possible and the price is about 40 cents a pound, nearly twice the current price of cotton.

In Washington last week, Department of Agriculture experts took pains to explain why everyone shouldn't quit what he is doing and go down South to raise ramie. At this time, ramie is a subject for research rather than speculation, they said. The trouble with ramie is that in the natural state the fibers are held together by a sticky gum. Separating fibers from gum is a long, expensive process.

*The separator bugaboo:* The war created new demands for ramie; halyards and other naval cordage, because it is even stronger wet than dry; packing for marine drive shafts; and parachute harnesses. In the London blitz rubberless fire hose of ramie carried water under normal pressure without leaking. These wartime developments encouraged experimental plantings in the United States and efforts to develop mechanical and chemical methods of separating the fiber from the gum.

One of the latest ramie machines is a combination harvester and fiber separator developed by Gilbert Brereton, a tall, quiet-spoken Irish-Canadian now working in Louisiana in collaboration with John M. Parker & Co., large Southern cotton brokers. His first two test models were built in a New Orleans machine shop, now busy making twenty more of the machines for 1946 delivery. Brereton formed a company to rent or sell them to farmers. He estimates the price will be about \$2,500 a machine.

Although ramie is now grown in the Mississippi Delta and in Louisiana, Texas, and California, the chief expansion of the crop recently has been in Florida, where it takes to the muck land of Everglades. Among the larger planters are the Florida Ramie Products Corp., which has bought 5,000 acres of Everglades land for ramie farms; Newport Industries, Inc., and the United States Sugar Corp., which are jointly developing 500 acres; and .....

Sea Island Mills, Inc., which grows and processes the fiber, has made summer suitings and fabrics for slacks, shirts, and sports garments out of it. Harry Neiman, Sea Island's president, said he plans to produce 800,000 pounds of ramie fiber next year, more than four times the company's 1945 output.—*Newsweek*

## WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT DDT

The wonder insecticide of World War II, DDT, is beginning to reach the civilian market as military demands fall off. Seldom has the public been more excited about a new product, its interest aroused, of course, by stories of the miracles DDT worked for the Army and Navy. DDT killed every fly and mosquito on whole islands in the Pacific. It made a healthful rest camp out of that pesthole, Guadalcanar. It stopped the typhus epidemic in Naples, and prevented the spread of typhus when the miserable army of Displaced Persons was loosed upon Europe.

Along with these true stories fantastic myths have been built up concerning DDT's potency; its deadliness to men and women, to children, to pets. Much advice has been passed from mouth to mouth, and much has been printed—two thirds of it wrong. Here are the facts, checked for accuracy by the experts of the Department of Agriculture, the U. S. Army and the manufacturer.

*What is DDT?*—It is a colorless, odorless, crystalline solid that can be compounded in powdered or liquid forms. Chemically, it is dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.

*Is it new?*—It is not; it was first synthesized in 1874, but it was only six years ago that a Swiss chemical manufacturing firm discovered its great value as an insecticide. The first samples were sent to the United States in 1942.

*How does DDT work?*—DDT attacks the insect's nervous system. After contact, flies and mosquitoes go into drunken jitters; paralysis soon follows. Flies and mosquitoes die within half an hour; bedbugs in a few hours; roaches within a week.

*How is DDT used in the home?*—Against flies and mosquitoes in rooms, wettable DDT powder and water to make a five percent mixture is effective. This should be applied in a droplet (not a mist) spray on ceilings, walls, screens, furniture—wherever the insects rest. Or a five percent solution of DDT and odorless kerosene may be used (not near a stove or any open flame, of course). This oil solution is also effective against bedbugs and fleas but a fine powder, ten percent strength, is probably better against fleas and against cockroaches.

*Is DDT harmful to people?*—The army, the U. S. Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture, after careful observation of the use of thousands of tons of DDT overseas and at home, report that human beings have nothing to fear from the substance, if used according to directions. Of course, DDT preparations are poisonous if swallowed and they should not be sprayed or dusted near uncovered food-stuffs or used on the parts of vegetables that are to be eaten.

*Is DDT harmful to household furnishings or clothing?*—No, unless combined with some harmful solvent. Odorless kerosene or naphtha solutions may be used freely. Water sprays leave a residue which is visible on polished or dark surfaces, but is easily wiped off.

*Must the premises be sealed, as for fumigation?*—No. In fact, if windows and doors are opened, screens and porches can be sprayed at the same time. The deodorized kerosene solvent holds the DDT particles on all surfaces that have been sprayed; hence the prolonged effect.

*Is DDT effective against moths?*—Yes. Woolens and furs can be protected by dusting with a five percent DDT powder, or spraying with a five percent DDT concentration in naphtha. DDT kills the larvae of clothes moths almost instantly. It does not affect the eggs but the larvae as they hatch come in contact with the crystals and die. Furs and woolens sprayed with naphtha-DDT can be stored moth-free for six months or longer in bags, trunks or chests. DDT also kills carpet beetles and silver fish.

*Can DDT be mixed in wall paints?*—Experiments show that DDT is effective—probably for several months—when mixed in paints of the “soft surface,” water-solvent or kalsimine type. Apparently it is much less effective in oil paints.

*Can DDT be used on cats and dogs?*—A dusting powder (usually with a talc base) containing five percent DDT will keep dogs free from fleas, lice and ticks. Because dogs are washed and are likely to be out in the rain, the powder must be applied often. DDT powder should be dusted only on the head and neck of a cat—and then very lightly—because cats lick their fur.

*What is the value of DDT in the garden?*—Consult your experiment station or the Department of Agriculture before using. It will kill many garden pests, is ineffective against others (the Mexican bean beetle, notably) and may leave a poisonous residue.

*Will DDT kill termites?*—Yes. A kerosene solution containing five percent DDT, used as a soil poison, has been found effective for more than two seasons.

*Does DDT kill body lice?*—Yes. A dusting powder containing ten percent DDT is used on the body and the clothing. Dusted into the hair, it destroys head lice, but has no effect on the nits or eggs. If not washed out, it will kill the nits as they hatch.

*Is DDT an effective “mosquito repellent”?*—No. Even though a person has been dusted or sprayed with a DDT preparation, a mosquito bites before the DDT takes effect. Later the mosquito dies.

*Does DDT kill bees, birds and fish?*—DDT kills bees, but many other insecticides are equally harmful. Even the widely used lead arsenate is often carried back into the hive, thus eventually killing a whole colony. Extensive experiments are now under way to ascertain the effects of DDT on wild life. DDT powder, used at the rate of five pounds to the acre to control forest insects, has killed birds and fish.

*How can genuine DDT preparations be identified?*—Read the label! All reputable manufacturers will state plainly on the label (1) the percentage of DDT in the product, (2) the type of solvent used and (3) the particular use to which the mixture is best suited. Don't be fooled by some of the inferior products which are trying to capitalize on DDT publicity by claiming to “contain DDT.” Many are ordinary insecticides to which DDT has been added in such minute amounts as to be wholly ineffective. Read the label carefully before you buy.

# FARMERS WITH WINGS

by

Curtis Zahn

“A ten-ton cargo plane can plant successfully 845.81 acres, in three and one-half minutes—elapsed time!” say Adams and Creighton of the International Seed Pellet Company.

The two inventors are ready to attack the earth, bombing dust-bowls off the map with cargo planes that shoot 43 thousand seeds per minute into the ground. Indeed, the men visualize a day when they will strafe whole continents, turning them into rolling green verdure, ending starvation and preventing erosion that now cost billions of dollars annually.

The present assets of the International Seed Pellet Company are two mahogany desks, some tin cans, gunny-sacks, TNT; ping-pong balls—and two tired, old Bellanca monoplanes. President of the Company is young, graying W. W. Creighton, who quit work as a sheet metal foreman at Consolidated-Vultee a year ago and is eating light these days despite tomorrow's green pastures. Director of the Company is Dr. L. S. Adams, the former oral surgeon who invented the first airmail pickup device. Dr. Adams and Mr. Creighton have practically nothing in common except Irwin, Pennsylvania, where they first met. They met again in San Diego and immediately began to go to seed together.

Adams' and Creighton's seed pellets are uniform in size, insuring even distribution. One machine will make fifty thousand pellets per minute. Some of their pellets are heavy enough to penetrate average soil to a depth of two inches when planted by plane. Tests show that few of them are budged by wind or rain. They contain even more supercharged vitamins than the richest natural fertilizer. Lastly, as a triple success insurance, toxic poisons are mixed into the clay-like covering so that even curious squirrels—which will eat anything once—will drop them like hot potatoes. Insect repellents are also present.

The pellet will sprout, and rapidly, where other seeds will not. Adams' machine removes the husk so that the seed germ will grow after a light dew—and if there is no dew, the pellet can be pre-moistened before the night. The pellets can be stored for almost a year and yet sprout when watered.

But how can they be distributed from airplanes to insure an even crop? Heretofore, other experimenters have let the propeller wash do the sowing. Dr. Adams has invented a rotary distributor which is attached to the underside of the plane. It contains dozens of gun barrels which whirl around. The centrifugal force alone causes the pellets to shoot out seven hundred feet on each side of the plane, planting a swath 1,400 feet wide. There will be no light and heavy patches. At least one pellet will hit every square foot of earth to be sown. Each pellet will contain at least three seed germs. Using their own pellets and their own

rotary distributor, Messrs. Adams and Creighton can plant any section of earth at the astonishing rate of 241.66 acres per minute!

Airplanting already has been widely publicized by radio, press and cinema. All, however, have been strangely silent about results. "The other seeds go down all right," Creighton says, "but they don't come up." Indeed, the over-all average for all kinds of planting shows a result of only thirteen per cent growth to maturity. But International Seed Pellet Company gets seventy to ninety per cent successful germination.

There are indications that the Federal Government believes in Adams and Creighton. The Department of Interior has put up 100 thousand dollars for experimental airplanting of grass, and International will get most of it. The Department of Agriculture has assigned several thousand dollars for the same purpose, and a two and a half million dollar project will turn barren wastes green, if proposed legislation is passed. There are 775 million acres of land owned by the Government. According to Mr. Ickes, 130 million of them are arid. It seems logical that if the Government can get planted for \$1.75 an acre what formerly cost \$3.22—and enjoy eighty per cent growth instead of thirteen per cent—it may hire Adams and Creighton to strafe a good deal of the countryside.

Most of the plantings will be grasses. A hundred thousand acres of roving dust in New Mexico, Arizona and California will be bombed off the map. A critical example is the Hopi-Navajo range, where overgrazing has caused so much erosion that drastic reduction in cattle and sheep were ordered by the Government. Today the Indians are getting almost as hungry as the animals. When International goes to work, the effect will suggest a hailstorm in a hurry. The planes will have come and gone before their echoes die. The blitz will have been forgotten by the time the rains do their work; but before long, green verdure will appear. Erosion will be stalemated. And the following season the plants will re-seed themselves.

But Messrs. Creighton and Adams do not stop with weed and grass seeds. They are not men who cannot see the forest for the trees—as is evidenced by their imaginative experiments with pine and fir pellets. The Government pays seven dollars and a half to plant an acre of pine. International can fly over the same terrain and do it for around five dollars, with double the results. For this operation they use something that looks like a lead bullet. It penetrates soil to the depth required for tree planting. It is perforated so that moisture goes in and roots come out. It will be employed when they dive-bomb sections near Mt. Shasta, California. There also will be mesquite, chaparral, sumac and greasewood pellets to suit denuded areas unfit for other plants.

But can the company get enough seeds to do all these things, and get them cheaply enough to make it practical?

A good question. But as usual, Creighton and Adams have a good answer. "We don't need nearly as many seeds per acre as they did before, when only thirteen per cent would come up." The cost? "We can produce our pellets just as cheaply as anyone can package them," Creighton concludes.

International's predictions are, conservatively speaking, optimistic. The owners look forward to a day when even the Siberian wastes will be

green. They expect to put five crews in the field at once. They expect to get enough ex-bombing planes to keep a lot of veteran pilots busy. They'll put their pellet-making machines abroad trailers and turn out quantities right on the spot, cutting shipping costs. When they move into a barren area the whole procedure will be a blitz from start to finish.

The final question concerns one of the company's lesser assets—the ping-pong balls.

Mr. Creighton is ready for that one, too. "Well, we're trying out some exploding pellets. You see, rocky areas and steep hillsides are hard to plant. For such purposes we'll clear out all people and animals and stage a three-minute air raid. We can make miniature craters all over the landscape, then fly back and get a cargo of pellets and drop them into the holes. Those ping-pong balls are loaded with powder."

Pilots trained for war evidently won't find peacetime boring. But if they do, they can plant rows that follow the contour of the land. "For that," Adams says, "they'll use the bombsight developed some years ago by Major de Seversky."

*Coronet*

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### *FREEDOM*

Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free.—MONTESQUIEU.

### *PEACE*

If we have not peace within ourselves, it is in vain to seek it from outward sources.—ROCHEFOUCAULD.

### *FUTURE*

Look not mournfully to the past—it comes not back again; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.—LONGFELLOW.

### *SCIENCE*

The study of science teaches young men to think, while study of the classics teaches them to express thought.—J. S. MILL.

### *EDUCATION*

The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living.—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### *WEALTH*

Wealth is like a viper, which is harmless if a man knows how to take hold of it; but if he does not, it will twine round his hand and bite him.—ST. CLEMENT.

# HOW TO ACQUIRE PUBLIC LAND

## LANDS OF PUBLIC DOMAIN ACQUIRED BY HOMESTEAD, PURCHASE, LEASE OR FREE PATENT

The public domain is administered directly by the Director of Lands under the supervision and control of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. For the purpose of this administration the Archipelago has been divided into 20 land districts, each under a district land officer. For the convenience of the public, whenever two or more provinces are included in a land district, a provincial land office is established in any province outside that where the district land office is located, if there is enough work to justify the maintenance of such provincial land office. Under each district land officer is a force of public lands inspectors and surveyors who perform the necessary investigation, survey and other field work in connection with public lands located within their district.

### CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LANDS

Public lands are divided into three great classes, namely:

1. Alienable or disposable
2. Timber, and
3. Mineral lands.

Only lands coming under the first class are subject to disposition under the Public Land Act, all the rest being governed by special laws. The Bureau of Forestry classifies public lands into Timber or Alienable and Disposable, establishing forest and alienable and disposable zones, and certifies to the Bureau of Lands that such a classification has been made in a certain region. Lands already classified as alienable and disposable are surveyed and, upon the recommendation of the Director of Lands and the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, are declared open to concession and disposition by the President under the provisions of the Public Land Act. However, for reasons of public interest, land so classified may be opened to disposition before they are delimited or surveyed.

### ALIENABLE AND DISPOSABLE LANDS

Lands classified as alienable and disposable are again classified according to the use or purpose to which such lands are destined as follows:

1. Agricultural,
2. Residential, commercial, industrial, or for similar productive purposes,
3. Educational, charitable and other similar purposes,
4. Reservations for townsites and for public and semi-public uses.

### FORMS OF CONCESSION OF AGRICULTURAL PUBLIC LANDS

Agricultural public lands may be disposed of as follows:

1. For homestead settlement,

2. By sale,
3. By lease,
4. By confirmation of imperfect or incomplete titles—
  - a. By judicial legalization
  - b. By administrative legalization.

## **HOMESTEAD**

### **PERSONS QUALIFIED TO ACQUIRE**

Any citizen of the Philippines or of the United States may apply for a homestead of not more than 24 hectares.

1. If he or she is over 18 years of age, or is the head of the family.
2. If applicant is not the owner of more than 24 hectares of land, or has not had the benefit of a gratuitous allotment of more than 24 hectares since the American occupation.

### **MARRIED WOMAN**

A married woman shall not be allowed to make homestead entry, except in the following cases:

1. When she is living separately from her husband and is not dependent upon him for support.
2. When her husband is insane or physically incapacitated to work.
3. When her husband is in prison, serving a term of such duration as would prevent him from complying with the requirement of the homestead law regarding residence on the land.

### **HOW TO FILE AN APPLICATION**

In selecting a tract of land for his homestead, a prospective applicant should follow the procedure outlined under PROVISIONS COMMON TO ALL. After locating such land, he should accomplish and forward the necessary application either to the district land officer of the province where the land is found, whose office is generally located at the capital of the province, or to the central office at Manila. Together with the application the applicant must remit either the amount of ₱10.00 as full homestead fee or only ₱5.00 as entry fee thereon; the other ₱5.00 as final fee may be paid before the issuance of the patent.

### **CULTIVATION AND RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS**

Upon receipt of the application properly accomplished, the central office will order the necessary preliminary investigation. If the findings of the inspector are favorable the application will be approved. Within six months after the date of the approval of the application, the applicant should begin the cultivation of the land and cultivate at least 1/5 thereof during a period of five years from and after the date of said approval. He must also reside in the municipality where the land is located or in a municipality adjacent thereto, for at least one year during the period of the afore-mentioned five years.

### **FINAL PROOF**

After having complied with the residence and cultivation requirements hereinbefore mentioned, the applicant should present his final

proof in which he states that he has already cultivated at least 1/5 of the land and resided for at least one year as aforesaid. Blank forms for this final proof may be secured from the district land office or from the central office.

### **PATENT**

Upon receipt of the final proof, the Bureau of Lands will order the final investigation with a view to checking out whether or not the allegations of the applicant contained therein are true; if so, the patent to the land will be issued.

### **TAXES**

Beginning with the year following that in which the final proof has been approved, the applicant is under obligation to pay the ordinary land taxes on the homestead.

### **ENCUMBRANCES, ALIENATION, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS**

A homestead cannot be alienated or encumbered within a period of 5 years from the date of the issuance of the patent except in favor of the government or any of its entities or branches. No alienation, transfer or conveyance of any homestead after 5 years and before 25 years after the issuance of title shall be valid without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce which approval shall not be denied except on constitutional and legal grounds.

Under Commonwealth Act No. 456, the latest amendment to the Public Land Act, a person who shall have transferred or sold his homestead shall no longer be entitled to apply for another homestead. Likewise, a person who has already applied for a homestead to which patent has not yet been issued may not be allowed to apply for additional homestead. But if patent was issued before June 8, 1939, the date when Com. Act No. 456 was approved, the patentee may acquire additional homestead provided the total area of his original and additional homestead shall not exceed 24 hectares.—*Land Resources*. To be continued.

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### *PROSPERITY*

Take care to be an economist in prosperity; there is no fear of your being one in adversity.—ZIMMERMANN.

### *PROGRESS*

Intellectually as well as politically, the direction of all true progress is toward greater freedom, and along an endless succession of ideas.—BOVEE.

# PHILIPPINE CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAQUINA RESEARCH

TOTAQUINA, as the word indicates, is the name adopted for the group of four crystallizable alkaloids extractable from cinchona and used in the treatment of malaria. These four alkaloids are quinine, quinidine, cinchonine and cinchonidine. The League of Nations was the first to propose the name TOTAQUINA for this group of alkaloids co-precipitated in one process with quinine, and to come out with an specification for this remedy which must "contain not less than 75% of crystallizable alkaloids of which not less than 15% is quinine." Due to the cheapness of its manufacture, totaquina came to be popularly known also as the "poor man's quinine."

The Bureau of Forestry started a cinchona plantation in 1927 at Impalutao, Bukidnon, which was later transferred to Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Before the war, the plantation comprised 344 hectares with more than a million cinchona plants. The yield of bark ranged from .65 kilo per 3-year-old tree to 10.136 kilos per 9-year-old tree. This bark when air dried contains from 5% to 9% totaquina.

The investigations of the Bureau of Science on the extraction of totaquina from cinchona bark were published in 1935 in the Philippine Journal of Science. Dr. Joaquin Marañon studied various methods of extraction of the alkaloids by acids and by organic solvents. He originated a method using ethyl alcohol, which is produced locally, as a solvent. In addition he devised the acid extraction method, an economical method for cinchona alkaloid production. This method was adopted by the field units of the U. S. Army.

From 1936 to 1941 the Bureau of Science operated a pilot plant for the manufacture of totaquina on a process development basis. Chemical and engineering researches were conducted yielding valuable information and data while at the same time an average of 2500 pills were produced a day for the use of the Government in its campaign against malaria. As a result of these researches a definite process flow-sheet with its yardstick on equipment has been established.

The clinical investigations on the use and value of totaquina produced by the Bureau of Science were conducted by Dr. Paul F. Russell of the Rockefeller Foundation and Dr. A. Ejercito of the Bureau of Health. Their findings showed that compared with quinine, totaquina was equally effective in the cure of malaria.—*R. T. Simpao.*

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## DEMOCRACY

The real democratic American idea is, not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that every one shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him.—H. W. BEECHER.

# DEPARTMENT AND BUREAUS ROUNDUP

## DIVISION OF FISHERIES

The reorganization of the division of fisheries after the liberation started with the recall on July 2, 1945, of Dr. D. V. Villadolid and four ranking members of the staff to form a skeleton force and to re-organize the division. As of December 31, 1945, 75 members were recalled to duty out of the 105 pre-war personnel.

The accomplishments of this division since its re-organization are: (1) re-opening of eight of the ten fishery districts in the important fishing regions in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; (2) reconstruction of destroyed records; (3) survey of the fishery resources and damage to the fishing industry; (4) issuance of 48 commercial fishing boat licenses and 69 fishpond permits; and (5) collection of ₱23, 236.49 incidental to the enforcement of the provisions of Act No. 4003 (fisheries act), as amended.

### RENEWAL OF FISHERY SPECIAL USE PERMITS (FISHPOND)

Holders of fishpond permits (Special Use Permits) and leases should renew the same within a reasonable time, otherwise their areas may be given to other interested parties. There were about 1,500 of these permits in force in 1941.

Numerous applications are now being received for some of these areas. Although preference is given to former permittees, the areas may be made available to new applicants if the former permittees fail to renew their permits within a short time. Permittees who wish to renew their permits are advised to get in touch with the nearest District Fishery Officer or with the Division of Fisheries, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila. Applications should be accompanied with the necessary application fees, annual rentals, bond deposits, original permits with their sketches, and other pertinent papers. The Division of Fisheries is now housed in Brimo Building, corner Reina Regente and Veronica streets (at the foot of the bridge).

The annual rental is ₱3.00 a hectare or fraction thereof. The application fee remains at ₱5.00.

## BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

### GROUNDS METAMORPHOSED

The Bureau of Animal Industry grounds have been given a face lifting by the planting of different forage grasses useful to animals such as Guinea grass, Dallis, Bermuda grass, Bukidnon X, barit, bungalon, Para grass, Napier, Guatemala, brown top grass, Merker and Taiwan horse fodder. Where before the war were hedges of well-trimmed bougainvillea in straight columns one now finds fences and forage gras-

ses. Designer of the improved landscape is Dr. Manuel D. Sumulong, Officer-in-Charge of the Bureau.

An area is being prepared for the planting of different legumes for forage purposes. Objectives are threefold:

1. Propagation and demonstration.
2. Comparison of yields.
3. Cultural studies on different combinations of forage grasses under pasture conditions.

The Bureau has also completed the fencing of two compounds, using salvaged materials, to accommodate imported animals that may be consigned by the UNRRA. Each compound has three sheds which can easily house 500 head of carabaos or cattle for quarantine purposes.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

Popular bulletin No. 1 (post-war series) entitled "Pointers on What Animals to Raise," by Carlos X. Burgos, has been printed to help satisfy the demand for literature on the raising of fast reproducing animals in the Philippines such as swine, poultry, turkeys, ducks and goats. It is obtainable at ten centavos (₱0.10) a copy either at the Bureau of Animal Industry building at Pandacan or at the Department of Agriculture, Brimo building, corner Reina Regente-Veronica streets (at the foot of the bridge).

"Questions and Answers on Livestock and Poultry Culture," by Carlos X. Burgos, has been published in English and Tagalog in installments in three dailies, namely, *Daily News*, *Manila Chronicle* and *Bagong Buhay*, and in the monthly *Farming and Cooperatives*. Present plans contemplate the printing of the series.

### **FERRIOLS, SALES REPRESENT P. I. AT AUSSIE VET MEET**

International epizootic control to facilitate traffic of animals in connection with relief and rehabilitation in the Far East was the main subject discussed at the International Veterinary Conference held in Sydney, Australia, on December 14-17, 1945. The conference was sponsored by the UNRRA. The Philippine delegates, Dr. Vicente Ferriols, chief, animal disease control division and Dr. Pedro S. Sales, chief, animal husbandry division, Bureau of Animal Industry, returned to Manila on January 11 aboard an ATC C-54 plane, after visiting laboratories, breeding stations, veterinary colleges, government offices, biological houses, agricultural colleges, abattoirs, stock breeders, stock feed merchants and others.

What contributed to the pleasant stay of the delegates in Australia and the success of their mission were the hospitality of the Australian people and the assistance extended by the UNRRA officials both here and in Australia. According to the delegates, Australian businessmen are desirous of reestablishing trade connections with the Philippines.

### **SEMINARS RESUMED**

The Bureau of Animal Industry, soon after its reorganization in July, has resumed its seminars after a lapse of more than three years. Topics of interest to science, particularly those which have some bearing on the various phases of livestock production, are presented and

discussed. Participants in these seminars are technical personnel of the different units of the medical department of the U. S. Army, the Bureau of Forestry, the College of Veterinary Science, U. P., and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The following subjects have been presented and discussed:

1. Beef Cattle Production in Texas by Capt. Darrel B. Sprott, V. C. XI Corps, U. S. Army.
2. Advances in the Study of Filterable Viruses by Dr. A. B. Coronel, assistant chief, pathology and bacteriology division, Bureau of Animal Industry.
3. Poultry Management by T. Sgt. Gibson, 19th General Laboratory, U. S. Army.
4. Sulfa-drugs in the Treatment of Avian Coccidiosis by T. Sgt. C. E. Taylor, 19th General Laboratory, U. S. Army.
5. Browse Plants in the Philippines by Prof. M. Sulit, School of Forestry, U. P.
6. Quarter Horse as a Breed by Capt. D. B. Sprott, V. C. XI Corps, U. S. Army.
7. Artificial Insemination by Major Robert Dougherty, M. C. 363rd Medical Laboratory, U. S. Army.
8. "Ipil-ipil" Leaf Meal as a Protein Feed for Chicks by Prof. Carlos X. Burgos, chief, livestock extension division, Bureau of Animal Industry.
9. Observations on the Preliminary Survey of Glanders in the City of Manila by Dr. Bienvenido B. Belandres, veterinarian, animal disease control division, Bureau of Animal Industry

#### **FAST-SPREADING CONTAGION HITS PANAY**

A report of the outbreak of either anthrax or hemorrhagic septicemia which is suspected to be the cause of a fast-spreading contagion rampant in the whole island of Panay has been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry from Dr. Juan Buñag, district veterinarian assigned in that district.

Dr. Manuel D. Sumulong, officer-in-charge, sent Dr. Ramon A. Acevedo, assistant chief, parasitology and protozoology division, by plane to Panay to investigate the actual cause of the disease by laboratory analysis so as to enable the Bureau personnel to prepare a systematic plan or devise possible remedies for the control of the malady.

#### **WAR LOSSES ON LIVESTOCK PRESENT GRAVE PROBLEM**

Judging from the reports received from 125 municipalities in different parts of the country, the war losses on livestock and poultry present a grave problem, particularly on animal food production and rehabilitation. While there are municipalities that reported no loss whatsoever, others suffered losses ranging from 10% to 90% of their total livestock population. On the supposition that more municipalities must have suffered similar misfortune, the livestock industry of the country

faces a dark period in its history. The livestock extension division and other agencies are waging an extensive campaign on livestock promotion, extending it to the remotest barrios and villages. It is very evident that with more funds a more systematic campaign can be waged.

#### ALANO ALIVE

Believed lost in the mountain fastnesses of Moroland because of lack of information as to his whereabouts ever since the American troops recaptured Sulu, Dr. Segundo Aiano, veterinarian for Mindanao and Sulu, appeared very much alive and looking much younger on January 4, 1946, to report for duty.

#### BUREAU OF FORESTRY

We do not know how many casualties our Department as a whole suffered during the war, but this we know of the bureau of forestry. When the smoke of battle cleared and noses started to be counted, seventy-seven former 1941 forestry employees were missing. The number included four foresters, one assistant forest pathologist, three forest supervisors, thirty-eight rangers, ten forest guards, and twenty-one other personnel of various categories. Ten died in action either with the regular army or in guerrilla campaigns, five were killed by the Japs in prisons or in massacres, eight were civilian war casualties, fifteen died via the good old way of dying—by sickness. As yet we have no information how the rest met death. We can only hope no more late reports will swell the number. As it is, the bureau has already lost more than it can stand.

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But do not make the mistake that because you do not see some of the familiar forestry faces about, they are to be presumed as included in the mortality. Many forestry personnel have not yet been reinstated (blame it on the special fund business), and many more are still in the Army. By the latest check-up, eighty former 1941 employees are still serving the colors, among whom is one forester, one assistant forester, five forest supervisors, sixty-seven rangers, and six other employees. The forestry army men count with five majors, nine captains, sixty-three lieutenants and three enlisted men.

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Here is one of those little items by which Department personnel can help the public. Prospective lumber purchasers—and these are legion—can be reminded not to allow themselves to be gyped by unscrupulous lumber dealers. They should be told to insist on the certificate of their purchases. The law, Commonwealth Act 560, requires dealers to issue such a certificate and attach it to the invoice. This is a protection from lumber dealers who make a practice of substituting lumber lower in kind and quality than that paid for. Substitution of this kind is penalized by a fine of from P200.00 to P500.00 and/or imprisonment from one to six months. Of course buyers cannot usually tell one kind of lumber from another. But that is what forest offices and forest officers are for. Their services should be taken advantage of.

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The bureau of forestry of the Commonwealth of the Philippines never took time out even during the dark days of occupation. At least

some offices in parts of Mindanao, the Visayas and northern Luzon, manned by bona fide foresters and rangers functioned under guerrilla governments and existed side by side with the Jap puppet government agencies. Interruptions came only as the seats of the guerrilla government moved from one place to another to avoid superior Jap forces. These various forestry offices contributed a great deal in minimizing forest destruction in their territories, prevented the falling of forest products into enemy hands, collected fees and rentals to help finance the guerrilla governments, and the men proved first class forest engineers and guides in guerrilla campaigns.

And when the liberation forces came, there were forestry men on the spot to help. Many took active part in campaigns of liberation, some joined the engineering corps where their knowledge of mapping, forestry engineering and familiarity with local forests helped a lot, while others worked with the forestry battalion and were instrumental in the procurement of much needed timber for the armed forces.

The bureau of forestry by the way is said to be the first office under the Department to open after the reconstitution of the Commonwealth Government. It was organized May 2, 1945.

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We do not know how the other offices and bureaus of the department are faring by way of office space. Ourselves in the bureau of forestry, we are so crowded and so short of facilities that some of us have to take turns in using tables and chairs. The office itself, like an old hen looking for a cozy nook to roost, has gone the rounds from one place to another in search of more ample space. It started in the old Bilibid Prison, thence with the Internal Revenue outfit on Arlegui Street, thence to the Bureau of Animal Industry Building at Pandacan, thence to the Syquia Building, thence . . . . . By the way we are still here.

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The forestry library was practically wiped out. We would not mind it so much if we were able to save the manuscripts and voluminous records on research and experiments, all unfortunately unpublished. That is just the trouble with most bureau of forestry researches. Some of them take a number of years or score of years to complete—trees grow so uncooperatively slow—that the data we had been accumulating for nearly 40 years were just in a raw form and hence had not seen the light of print. They are gone. And the experimental plantations at the Makiling National Park have been so badly used by the Japanese that it is extremely hard to reconstruct the records.

Steps are being made to pool together the private collections of forestry men to rebuild a provisional central library.

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Interest in the lumber industry is plenty high. In fact enthusiasm among lumbermen and would-be lumbermen is much higher than in pre-war years. Compared with the 1,189 timber licenses in force in 1941, there have been issued so far since liberation, 1,118 timber licenses. More are pending action. Lumbermen are keen folks. They anticipate a lumber boom. The only drawback of course is the difficulty of securing logging and milling equipment. A little of this continues to trickle in, but it will be sometime before big production can be expected, hence

lumber supply will be limited and prices may continue to be abnormal yet for sometime.—*N. P. Lansigan.*

## BUREAU OF LANDS

On May 8, 1945, the Bureau of Lands was authorized to reopen with a skeleton personnel of eighteen men. By dint of hard labor, the debris from among the ruins of the Oriente Building (which housed the Bureau during the Japanese occupation) was removed and equipment, records and maps salvaged. The Bureau now has 1,029 employees or roughly 30% of the number of its pre-war employees. The Manila office occupies the ruined Oriente Building, the ground floor and a portion of the second floor of the Brimo Building. All the pre-war twenty district land offices, sixteen provincial land offices and five friar lands agencies have been reopened, most of the offices being located in cities and provincial capitals. Friar lands agencies are located in Rosario, Cavite; Santa Rosa, Laguna; Bigaa, Bulacan; City of Cebu; and Aurora, Isabela.

Besides the administration and disposition of friar and public lands, the undertaking and verification of public land subdivisions, cadastral, isolated and other surveys, the settlement of land controversies, etc., the Bureau is confronted with the huge task of reconstituting lands records which were destroyed during the war. So far 343,235 survey records (maps, plans and books) have either been salvaged or reconstructed, and surveys of 1,053 lots verified and approved.

The sum of ₱80,000 representing installments, rentals and fees on public lands, installments and irrigation fees on friar lands and cadastral costs and other survey fees has been collected. With the availability of part of the funds from the Coconut Oil Exise Tax appropriated in C. A. No. 718 and the Cadastral Fund appropriated in C. A. No. 719 the release of both of which was authorized toward the end of 1945, the Bureau will be enabled to resume the subdivision survey and disposition of public lands and the execution of cadastral surveys of entire municipalities.

## NEW LANDS DIRECTOR FETED

As a token of appreciation and esteem the newly appointed Director of Lands, Honorable Juan Alcazaren, was tendered recently a welcome luncheon by the employees of the Bureau. Attorney Nicolas de Guzman managed the affair. Present were: Under Secretary Jose S. Camus, Director Juan Alcazaren, Administrative Officer Zoilo Castrillo, Dr. E. Quisumbing, Mr. A. Miguel, Atty. T. Trinidad, Atty. V. Tordesillas, Mr. E. Ibañez, Auditor A. Angeles, Mr. Vicente Ramos, Auditor P. Rodriguez, Mr. Arturo Bengzon, Atty. N. E. de Guzman, Mr. M. Lachica, Mr. J. Suguitan, Atty. S. Palarca, Atty. S. Nico, Mr. C. Punzalan, Atty. J. Sogueco, Atty. A. Urrutia, Mr. C. Santillan, Mr. M. Jacinto, Mr. P. Almonte, Mr. V. Laureano, Mr. F. Avelino, Mr. A. Pañganiban; Mr. V. Corcuera, Mr. A. Navarro, Mr. M. Aleta, Mr. F. Vicente, Atty. A. Fiel, Atty. T. Leonin, Atty. M. Clemente, Atty. A. Borja; Atty. A. Manalang, Atty. M. Fortunio, Atty. P. Pascua, Mr. C. Alinsod, Mr. F. Manalastas, Mr. E. Escarraga, Mr. L. Torda, Mr. D. Nerit, Mr. A. Justo, Mr. A. Abdon, Mr. I. del Carmen, Mr. C. Enriquez, Atty. J. R. Solisa, Atty. A. Esguerra, Atty. N. Jocson, Atty. C. Bautista, Mr. P. Limon, Mr. A. Aniceto, Mr. I. Lico, Mr. A. Milan, Mr. I. Lazaro; Mr. F. Galvez and Mr. J. Quedding.

## BUREAU OF COMMERCE

### ILOCOS NORTE

The destruction in the entire province due to war is widespread. It is estimated that from 20% to 50% of the houses and buildings in many towns were burned. Nearly all the bridges were destroyed and many roads are impassable. The prices of commodities are ten times that of pre-war prices. Clothing is a problem to many people. There is food shortage throughout. Due to drought and the lack of planting materials, work animals and farm implements, about one-third of the land formerly planted to rice remains idle. Former rice fields are now planted to corn and root crops. Tobacco is scarce because this crop was neglected last year. The last cotton harvest was poor so that now spinning and weaving are at a standstill. Mining (manganese) is also practically dead. Tanning has been abandoned for lack of materials. The same case is true with shoemaking. Limited home industries like bakia-making, mat-weaving and basketry have developed.

### ILOCOS SUR

This province suffered greatly as a result of war operations. With the exception of the capital, Vigan, where only a few brick houses were burned, and some other towns the destruction of houses, buildings, properties, bridges and roads is immense throughout the province. Many people were killed. The war hiked the cost of living to as high as ten times that of pre-war days. One-third of the tillable land was not cultivated. About 5,273 hectares of lowland rice area were not planted due to lack of rains. Sugar planters have to resort to the crude way of milling their product because the sugar central in Candon was destroyed. Tobacco has become one of the money crops of the province. In Santa Catalina there are fourteen cigar factories. The cloth weaving industry of which the province was noted has disappeared due to the lack of cotton yarn imports. Four native distilleries were established in Candon and Santa Lucia to meet the army demand for distilled spirits. Buri hat weaving in Lapog and Narvacan, wood fan making in San Vicente, silversmithing in Bantay and maguey sack weaving in other towns are other sources of income. As in pre-war days, the Chinese again control the distribution of essential commodities with the exception of ration goods which are handled by Filipinos. The present commercial activity is only 10% of the pre-war level. Unemployment is rampant in the entire province.

### LA UNION

Of the three Ilocos provinces, La Union suffered the most during the war. Widespread devastation is very evident. San Fernando, the capital, is in ruins. And so are the other towns. Bridges and roads were put out of commission, first by the USAFFE, then by the Japanese, and later by the Americans. Many of these have already been repaired by U. S. Army engineers. Thousands were killed in the cruel massacres committed by the Japanese in San Fernando, Naguilian, Aringay and Caba. The damage to crops was also extensive. The loss of work animals, the destruction of farm implements, and the absence of rain during

the planting season have rendered agricultural lands idle and unproductive. This condition has been aggravated by the tendency of farm laborers to neglect their farms and work in army projects instead. Tobacco is the only export crop but with the disruption of our foreign trade the tobacco industry is dormant. As in the other Ilocos provinces, the cloth weaving industry has also been abandoned due to the lack of imported yarn. "Basi" making has been stimulated because of the presence of Americans in the province. The main source of imported goods is the black market.

#### **RAFFERTY AWARDED RIBBON IN CALIFORNIA**

James J. Rafferty, a well-known American old-timer in the Philippines, organizer and first director of the Bureau of Commerce, was last November awarded the United States Army Asiatic-Pacific campaign war ribbon for services rendered the United States army in the Philippines, according to a letter he sent to his old friends and former associates in the Bureau of Commerce.

The ceremonies took place at Legion Field, Camp McQuaide, Watsonville, California, Rafferty's home town. The award, according to a newspaper account, was personally recommended by General MacArthur. Rafferty was engaged in business in Manila when the war broke out, and was interned by the Japanese at Santo Tomas concentration camp. Shortly after the liberation, he returned to his California home. During his imprisonment and after his liberation, he rendered valuable services to the military forces in their campaign in the islands.

Now nearing 81, Rafferty was one of the few Americans who remained in the Philippine civil service during the Harrison Administration. He was Collector of Internal Revenue for many years, and in 1918 he organized the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and became its first director. He had an abiding faith in the future of Philippine business and industries, and did much to help their development. He resigned in 1920 to give way to Filipinos in the handling of their local affairs. He was succeeded by Fidel A. Reyes who became the first Filipino director of the Bureau of Commerce.

### **CHANGES IN PERSONNEL**

#### **DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE**

Mr. Cornelio V. Crucillo has been made chief of the technical division. He was the pre-war assistant chief of the division.

Mr. Vicente C. Ramos succeeds Mr. Nicasio Valderrama (deceased) as chief of the administrative division.

Mr. Francisco D. Marquez, pre-war incumbent, remains as administrative officer.

#### **DIVISION OF FISHERIES**

Miss Louise V. Smith, assistant technologist and a former Santo Tomas internee, was granted an extended leave of absence effective October 1, 1945. She returned to the United States on her first visit in many years since she first came to the University of the Philippines in 1936 to take her M. Sc. She is at present staying in Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Mr. Amando Dizon, Inspector, has tendered his resignation effective November 3, 1945.

#### **BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY**

Dr. Manuel D. Sumulong has been designated officer-in-charge vice Dr. Lorenzo P. Zialcita, resigned. Dr. Zialcita has rejoined the College of Agriculture, U. P.

Mr. Severino Hermosura, livestock extension officer, transferred to the College of Veterinary Science, U. P., on December 17, 1945. Dr. Eusebio C. Elefaño was appointed in his place on December 28, 1945.

Dr. Romulo Victuelles, assistant veterinarian, transferred to the city of Baguio as city veterinarian. Dr. Crispulo Macasieb was appointed assistant veterinarian and assigned as provincial veterinarian of La Union, while Dr. Alfonso Lopez was appointed to the position formerly held by Dr. Macasieb and assigned as provincial veterinarian of Ilocos Sur.

Mr. Hospicio Sarmiento resigned as chief of the records section.

#### **BUREAU OF LANDS**

The Honorable Juan Alcazaren, pre-war chief of the legal division of the department of agriculture and commerce was appointed Director of Lands on January 1, 1946. He had been Assemblyman from Cebu for many years.

Mr. Zoilo Castrillo who had acted as officer-in-charge of the bureau since its organization in May, 1945, remains as administrative officer.

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#### *LIFE*

To make good use of life, one should have in youth the experience of advanced years, and in old age the vigor of youth.—STANISLAUS.

#### *WORK*

We have too many people who live without working, and we have altogether too many who work without living.—DEAN CHARLES R. BROWN.

#### *AGRICULTURE*

Agriculture for an honorable and high-minded man is the best of all occupations or arts by which men procure the means of living.—XENOPHON.

#### *COMMERCE*

Commerce defies every wind, outrides every tempest, and invades every zone.—BANCROFT.

#### *POLITICS*

He serves his party best who serves the country best.—RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

#### *PRINCIPLE*

He who merely knows right principles is not equal to him who loves them.—CONFUCIUS.




In  
**Memoriam**

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Quirico Abadilla, E.M. Director of Mines, mining engineer.  
Maria Y. Orosa, Ph.C., M.S. Plant utilization expert.  
Jose B. Juliano, B.S.A., Ph.D. Botanist.  
Nicasio Valderrama, LL.B., Chief, admin. div., Dept. Agr. & Com.  
Miguel Manresa, D.V.M., M.S. Animal husbandman.  
Cirilo B. Perez, B.S.L.S. Scientific librarian.  
Jose Samaniego, LL.B. Surveyor.  
Pedro L. Paulino, B.S.A. Agronomist.  
Salustiano S. Gonzales, B.S.A. Entomologist.  
Ludovico Labao, LL.B. Land attorney.  
Manuel Robles, D.V.M. Animal husbandman.  
Cornelio Balangue, B.Agr. Tobacco specialist.  
Fidel H. Alonte, B.S.A. Fishery technologist.  
Servando Madarang, M.S. Assistant forest pathologist.  
Aurelia M. Capinpin, B.S.A. Plant specialist.  
Antonia Claravall, Ph.C. Plant utilization expert.  
Jose Bagarino, B. Agr. Plant propagation expert.  
Isidoro Collado, B.S.A. Agricultural extension specialist.  
Ignacio Dres, B.S.A. Agricultural extension specialist.  
Felicidad Geronimo, Ph.C. Plant utilization expert.  
Mariano Jurado, B.S.A. Agricultural extension specialist.  
Juan R. Magsino, B.S.A. Agricultural extension specialist.  
Timoteo Rayrao, Plant propagation expert.  
Teodorico Taguinod, Plant propagation expert.  
Placido S. Urbanes, B.S.A. Agricultural extension specialist.  
Eustacio Villanueva, B.S.A. Plant diseases expert.  
Pedro Edralin, Surveyor.  
Preston King, Jr. Surveyor.  
Clemente de la Cruz, Surveyor.  
Mariano Foz, LL.B. Land attorney.  
Felipe David, Surveyor.  
Vicente Maulawin, Public lands inspector.  
Ramon A. Eugenio, LL.B. Land attorney.  
Ramon Villanueva, Topographical draftsman.  
Luis del Corro, Surveyor.  
Sotero Cardinez, Surveyor.  
Mamerto Aragon, Surveyor.



Timoteo Dar Juan, Phar. D. Chemist.  
Moises Lucas, Ch. E. Chemist.  
Quirino Olympia, B. S. Chem. Chemist.  
Leonila Resurreccion, B. S. E. Librarian.  
Agripino Reyales, Chief Clerk, B. Science.  
Edilberto Karganilla, B. S. E. Botanist.  
Buenaventura Masilungan, D. D. S. Scientific Aide.  
Ventura Gatchalian, D. V. M.  
Julio Estacio, D. V. M.  
Donato Estacio, Chief, Property Section, B. A. I.  
Alfredo T. Mallari, D. V. M.  
Torcuato F. Rivadelo, D. V. M.  
Leonardo Palicte, D. V. M.  
Vicente Diaz, D. V. M.  
Angel C. Dizon, D. V. M.  
Alfredo Lumang, D. V. M.  
Julian Santos, D. V. M.  
Benjamin Gallofin, D. V. M.  
Ernesto Gillo

Etched in bold relief in the foregoing is an abbreviated list of the faithful and deserving who died either at the hands of the merciless Japanese invaders or through shelling, while serving in diverse capacities the cause of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of which they were proven loyal, ardent and indefatigable workers. Although theirs was the lot of the vanquished in a famished and ravished country, they carried on to the very last, contributing with their mite against almost insurmountable odds to uphold the best traditions of the Department and the country. It is with a resolve that we who have been fortunate to survive the great ordeal now proclaim that they did not die in vain. They shall not perish from our memories for in their own way they rendered invaluable service to the cause of science and agriculture. May they rest in peace!

Mr. Abadilla, first Director of the Bureau of Mines, and a graduate of the Colorado (U.S.A.) School of Mines was hit by a shrapnel during the war of liberation. Miss Orosa, food preservation and plant utilization expert and author of countless recipes for cooking suffered the same fate. Dr. Juliano, botanist and Dr. Manresa, animal husbandman were brutally murdered by the Japanese. Mr. Perez, librarian, was tortured at Fort Santiago. Mr. Paulino, Mr. Labao, Dr. Robles, Mr. S. Gonzalez and many others were massacred.

(Editors' Note—It is the intention of the management to publish the names of ALL faithful and loyal employees of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce who died as a result of war operations. Inasmuch as the list is a long one and the space allotted to it is limited, the names of these hapless victims will be published in installments.)

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Manila

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)  
No. 1 )

September 17, 1945

SUBJECT: *Creating the Rehabilitation Office of the  
Department of Agriculture and Commerce.*

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 79 (B) of the Revised Administrative Code, and for the purpose of promoting efficiency and coordinating the activities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce concerned with rehabilitation there is hereby created an administrative unit to be hereafter known as Rehabilitation Office of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

1. The functions of this Office shall be:
  - a. To coordinate the needs and plans for rehabilitation work of the different bureaus and offices under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
  - b. To attend to all matters pertaining to the procurement of goods, supplies, equipment and other materials for rehabilitation work from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.
  - c. To take charge of receiving and storing the goods, supplies, equipment and other materials requisitioned.
  - d. To handle the allocation and distribution of the goods, supplies, equipment and other materials in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated for the purpose.
  - e. To perform such other functions pertaining to rehabilitation work as may be assigned from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.
2. The personnel of the Rehabilitation Office shall consist of the following:
  - a. An Executive Officer.
  - b. One representative from each of the Bureaus of Plant Industry, Animal Industry, Science and Forestry, and such other bureaus or offices as may later be designated by the Secretary.

c. Other officials or employees necessary for the administrative work of the Office.

3. The Executive Officer and bureau representatives shall be designated by the Secretary and the other officials and employees shall be chosen by the Executive Officer with the approval of the Under Secretary from among the officials and employees of the different bureaus and offices under the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

4. This Order shall take effect immediately.

(Sgd.) V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Manila

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER)  
No. 2 )

November 23, 1945

SUBJECT: *Rules and regulations governing the distribution of seeds and other planting materials.*

The following rules and regulations governing the distribution of seeds and other planting materials are hereby prescribed:

1. Seeds and other planting materials may be distributed on application, free of charge, or on sale.

a. *Free distribution.* Vegetable seeds, cuttings, seedlings, etc. may be distributed free of charge to individual yard gardeners, schools, clubs, or civic organizations, the quantity and kind limited as follows:

Cassava and other cuttings . . . . .	25 to 100.
Tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, etc. . . . .	1 to 2 kilos.
Vegetable seedlings . . . . .	100 to 500.
Vegetable seeds, assortment of one packet each of the available seeds in stock . . . . .	Set of not more than 5 kinds.

All free distribution must be approved by the Director of Plant Industry or his authorized representative. Order for more than the above amounts will have to be paid for at prices set for such materials.

For bigger quantity the approval of the Secretary is necessary.

b. *Sale of seeds and other planting materials.* Seeds and other planting materials like rice, corn, beans, root crops, etc. will be sold at cost plus the necessary charges for handling, transportation, containers, in accordance with price list issued from time to time.

Orders for more than five (5) cavanese in the case of palay, and one cavan in the case of corn will require a cer-

tification by a representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry justifying the needs for those materials.

2. Every person who has received seeds or planting materials under the provisions of this Order shall not sell or use same for purposes other than for planting.

3. The center of distribution shall be at the Central Office of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Provincial distribution shall be handled by the Provincial Agricultural Supervisors.

4. This order shall take effect on November 26, 1945.

(Sgd.) V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Manila

November 28, 1945

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER )

No. 3 )

SUBJECT: *Investigation of the manufacture of alcohol for medicinal or industrial uses.*

1. For the purpose of carrying out effectively the provisions of Executive Order No. 71 dated November 6, 1945, the Bureau of Science is hereby designated as the Office to conduct the investigation necessary to determine whether or not authority may be granted by this Department to any applicant to manufacture alcohol from the juice, syrup, or sugar of the sugar cane in the form of refined sugar, centrifugal sugar, muscovado, "panocha" or any other form (except waste molasses), rice, corn, sweet potato and casava, for medicinal and industrial uses when no substitutes are immediately available in the place where it is to be used.

2. The applicant shall be made to state under oath the following declaration:

- a. Name, age and residence of the applicant;
- b. Out of what commodities is the alcohol to be manufactured;
- c. The quantity of alcohol to be manufactured;
- d. The purpose for which the alcohol is to be manufactured, that is, whether it is for medicinal or for industrial purposes;
- e. The place where the manufacturing is to be done;
- f. That no substitutes for said alcohol for the purpose for which it is to be made are immediately available in the place where it is to be used.

3. As soon as the applicant has submitted under oath the above declaration, a representative of the Bureau of Science shall conduct the necessary investigation and submit to the Director of said Bureau his report and recommendation. The Director shall in turn submit his recommendation to this Department.

4. This Order shall take effect on December 1, 1945.

(Sgd.) V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Manila

September 22, 1945

SPECIAL ORDER )  
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No. 9

SUBJECT: *Assignment of Messrs. NICOLAS S. SEVILLA, PLACIDO DACANAY, RAFAEL T. SIMPAO, and RUFINO ISIDRO to the Office of the Secretary.*

Effective September 24, 1945, Dr. NICOLAS S. SEVILLA, Assistant Chief, Animal Products Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Mr. PLACIDO DACANAY, Forester, Bureau of Forestry, Mr. RAFAEL T. SIMPAO, Scientist, Bureau of Science, and Mr. RUFINO ISIDRO, Assistant Seed Farm Manager, Bureau of Plant Industry, are hereby relieved of their duties in their respective bureaus, and detailed to the Office of the Secretary to assist in the work of the Rehabilitation Office recently organized under the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

(Sgd.) V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
Manila

October 12, 1945

SPECIAL ORDER )  
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No. 11

SUBJECT: *Designation of Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing as Executive Officer of the Rehabilitation Office.*

In addition to his duties as Acting Chief of the Natural History Museum Division, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing is hereby designated Executive Officer of the Rehabilitation Office created by General Administrative Order No. 1, dated September 17, 1945.

(Sgd.) V. SINGSON ENCARNACION  
Secretary

## LOCAL AND FOREIGN NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

PHILIPPINES—The United States, through Alien Property Custodian James E. Markham, took over the control of the world's two largest abaca plantations, the Furukawa Plantation Co., and the Ohta Development Co. Inc., situated near Davao, thus putting in its hands the source of about 90 per cent of the pre-war world supply of hemp, into which abaca is made. All the crops to be obtained from the plantations will be made available to the U.S. Commercial Company to "alleviate the serious shortage in this country." There was global shortage of hemp since the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, and wire cables had to be used in place of hemp in many instances. The Manila abaca was grown in Panama and in other tropical areas but the crops have not been so successful as those grown in the Philippines.

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The 1937 sugar act, which provides among other things, a method of determining quotas for domestic cane and beet producers for offshore possessions and territories, for Cuba and the Philippines, and for other producing countries and which is to expire this year, was assailed by some American congressmen.

"It discourages new production," remarked Representative Patterson in opposing its reenactment.

"We have been bickering with Cuba seven months for the 1946 crop; we agree on price but Cuba wants 50 per cent of the United States market," complained Representative Crawford, who is also in favor of amending the act. "What," he asks, "are we going to do about the Philippines; what about Formosa, Java, Santo Domingo, Haiti and the Dutch Malaya state? We're going to have our troops in some of these places for a long time. What are we going to do about their market; we've reduced Germany to an agricultural state; shall we shut off her market; all these things must be threshed out."

The act also provides for the estimate by the U.S. Agriculture Department of the probable national sugar requirements for each year and for a processing tax, the returns from which are distributed among domestic producers to encourage stability.

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On the first day of this month between 10,000 and 12,000 dock laborers, demanding shorter hours, more pay, and free transportation went out on strike. The strike started after their rejection of a 20% wage boost offered by the AFWESPAC. It had affected 40 ships with military cargo and 8 vessels bringing civilian goods to the Philippines. Later in the week, the ranks of strikers reached the 20,000th mark. At 10:30 p.m. of Feb. 13, exactly thirteen days from the first day of strike, the solution of the strike problem was officially proclaimed at the Cine Reno on Camba St., San Nicolas,

after successful negotiations of Secretary of Labor Marcelo Adduru with AFWESPAC in behalf of the strikers. The strikers had won a 50 per cent increase in their basic wages. Following is the agreed scale of wages for the stevedores, estimated to number about 15,000: foreman, for 8 hours ₱5.40 and for 10 hours ₱7.40; skilled laborer, for 8 hours ₱4.20 and for 10 hours ₱5.76; and ordinary laborer, for 8 hours ₱3.80 and for 10 hours ₱4.80.

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The United States Supreme Court upheld the U. S. Military Commission's decision convicting Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita to die, for condoning the numberless atrocities committed in the Islands by the troops under his command. Chief Justice Stone delivered the six-to-two decision. Associate Justices Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge dissented. Two days afterwards, General MacArthur also upheld the verdict, and directed that the former Japanese commander be executed, "stripped of his uniform, decorations, and other appurtenances signifying the military profession." The plea for clemency from Gen. Yamashita was not acted upon by President Truman, thus leaving to the discretion of Gen. MacArthur the carrying out of the execution order. About the end of the second week, his fellow countryman Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma was sentenced to be shot to death with musketry by the five-men American military commission which tried him. The conqueror of Bataan and Corregidor will, if his sentence be upheld by Gen. MacArthur, be the first convicted war criminal to go to his death before a firing squad—a form of execution less disgraceful than that awaiting the fate of Gen. Yamashita. The U. S. Supreme Court refused to intervene in Homma's case.

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Interim reparations will be awarded to the Philippines, together with other victorious nations, pending determination of final peace terms to be imposed on Japan, according to Commissioner of Foreign Relations Vicente G. Sinco, who is also chairman of the Philippine Commission on Reparations. Plants, machinery, equipment, and materials are available in Japan and may be brought to the Philippines to replace those that were lost or damaged by war, the Commissioner said. He declared that the Philippine Commission on Reparations is busy working on the matter in coordination with the Far Eastern Commission and the United States High Commissioner's Office.

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About 200 L C M and J-boats for inter-island trade in the Philippines were released, on the first week's last day of the month, by the United States War and Navy departments for the rehabilitation of the Philippine copra industry, as part of President Truman's nine-point campaign for home food conservation in order to help meet critical food shortages all over the world.

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The Philippine Congress Act validating payments made in Japanese invasion money during the occupation was vetoed by President Truman.

O R I E N T—The most serious setback to the attainment of Chinese unity was removed when the political consultative conference in Chungking reached an agreement on the composition of the Executive Yuan, the Chinese National Assembly. The assembly is booked to meet on May 5 and will include 900 members chosen before the war, of whom according to government report 60 per cent belong to the Kuomintang party. A total of 450 seats, including 150 apportioned to Manchuria and Formosa, will be filled by election. The remaining 600 to be filled by nominations are apportioned as follows: Kuomintang, 220; Communists, 190; Democratic League, 120; non-partisan, 70. Once it is stable, a constitution will be adopted by three-fourths' majority. The composition of the reorganized government is expected to be in shape after March 7, and at the time of this writing, neither the Kuomintang or the Communist party has submitted respective nominees.

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In Tokyo, Japan's reshaping of its political structure after democratic patterns reached its final form. Meanwhile, Gen. MacArthur is still busy wiping out every vestige of Japanese despotism, asking the Jap government to submit a comprehensive report on the organization, personnel, and activities of the Japanese navy special service department and of the control and propaganda organization responsible for brutalities in areas under navy control.

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In Egypt, the students in protest against British interference barricaded themselves within the grounds of the Fuad University and cried out for the resignation of Prime Minister Pasha for being "too friendly with England." And they also decided to walk out on their studies until he quits.

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The economic feud between Arabs and Jews which has been brewing since 1939 reached a new pitch when the Arabs decided to enforce the anti-Jewish boycott declared last month as retaliation against the Zionist movement. The present Jewish population in Palestine ranges from 700,000 to 1,000,000 out of which there was an army of "100,000 equipped with the best weapons."

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In India, there is a threatening famine, which may cause a revolt of about 50,000 hungry marchers now staging demonstrations in the streets of Allahabad. A group of Moslems also demonstrated against the British for not wholly commuting the sentence of Capt. Abdul Dashid, Indian National Army officer, whose sentence was reduced from exile for life to seven years' imprisonment.

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U N I T E D S T A T E S—The United States was flooded with criticisms from New York editors and commentators as it was disclosed that Russia had been assured at the Yalta conference of the possession of the Kurile archipelago. This was denounced by David Lawrence of the *New York Sun* as "a direct violation of the Atlantic Charter." On the labor front, the Swift Company delivery trucks, escorted

by police squad cars crossed C.I.O. picket line at Kansas City, Kansas, to make deliveries as the nation's meat supply drops to 25 per cent of normal in a wide area and Government seizure is threatened.

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The Britain loan legislation involving \$3,750,000,000, which has the support of President Truman, was under Congressional deliberation.

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The new Bell bill now pending in U.S. Congress provides for a 33-year trade relationship between the Philippines and the United States, according to an analysis made by the Office of Foreign Relations, based on a cabled text received from Resident Commissioner Carlos P. Romulo.

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A petition soliciting American aid to bring their country's plea of independence before the United Nations Organization and asserting the French unfitness to exercise a protectorate over their country or any other Indo-Chinese country was carried by Cambodian representatives.

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A huge strike hit the U.S. north Atlantic harbor, cutting off 80 per cent of New York's normal flow of fuel and about half of its food. It involved 3,500 tugboat workers supported by 35,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Union. There were already about 1,400,000 workers on strike, while Pres. Truman has been trying hard to bring about a settlement in conference with Labor Secretary Schwollenbach and C.I.O. Pres. Philip Murray. Several days later, 70,000 more laborers joined the strike, but the serious threat to the fuel supply was alleviated when the striking tugboatmen agreed to return to work while arbitration of their dispute is going on.

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The U. S. War Department disclosed a projected peace-time army starting with a 425,000 strength, to be eventually reinforced by another 325,000.

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On the floors of Congress, Spain was bitterly attacked as fascists' hideout and severance of relations with her was urged. This sentiment was deeply shared by Jose Giral himself, premier of the Spanish Republican Government in exile. Argentina was the other country attacked and whose expulsion from the UNO as "enemy regime" was urged by Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, a democrat from California.

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A stringent control bill restricting labor's rights to walk out on major industries and making unions liable to court action for contract violations was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 258 to 155 just after Pres. Truman had announced to the press that his new wage and price policy, aimed at settling the steel strike, would be forthcoming within a few days.

**E U R O P E**—In London, the Russian delegates, through the diplomatic move of Britain's Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin, consented to thresh out the Soviet-Iranian dispute in direct Moscow-Teheran negotiations. The UNO security council, however, reserves the right to intervene again, if necessary. Financial problems also faced the UNO, and in the third discussion of the P25,000,000 provisional budget, only Russia and Yugoslavia are the only objectors. Meanwhile, complaints were received by the council from Syria and Lebanon demanding immediate withdrawal of British and French troops from the Levant, while it was pondering on the solution of the Russo-British row on Greece. At this juncture, the American plan was put forward to put the Italian colonies under the UNO trusteeship with automatic independence after 10 years. Russia, on the other hand, clamored for a single hand in Tripolitania. In the midst of the efforts to settle these problems, there was a move on the part of the steering committee to conclude its work by the middle of this month. Out of the 19 items on the assembly's agenda, however, these four items are, according to Assembly Pres. Paul Henri Spaak, the most vital: (1) A move to decide only on an interim site of the UNO; (2) World Federation of Trade Unions' request for consecutive status in UNO, which is still in the committee stage; (3) The Byelorussian plan for UNO in the extradition of war criminals; and (4) The refugee problem, action on which is being foiled by the Russians. The Soviet proposal on this problem, which endangers the liberty of a refugee not to return to his country of origin of his own will, was unfavorably commented upon by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. delegate. Russia through Vice Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky again voiced a protest to the UNO against the "inequality" regarding Indonesia, based on the fact that Russia and other nations have not been given a hand in the British and Dutch-Indonesian dispute, and suggested an investigating commission for it composed of delegates from Russia, U.S., Britain, China, and the Netherlands. This suggestion was, however, opposed by Mahmoud Riaz, Egyptian UNO delegate, who claimed that the security council was the competent authority to deal with the situation and urged that it should be informed on the progress of negotiations between the Netherlands government and the nationalist movement in Java.

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In Spain, while the outside world led by Russia, U. S., Britain, and France, frowns upon the Franco regime as requiring to be reshaped after the processes of a more "democratic and representative government," Gen. Franco and Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish crown, are suspected of having reached an understanding as to the latter's accession to power.—G. J.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

## *Directory*

### 1. Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Hon. V. Singson Encarnacion, Secretary

Office: 573 Legarda, Sampaloc

Hon. Jose S. Camus, Under Secretary

Office: Brimo Building, Corner Reina Regente-Veronica Streets  
(at the foot of the bridge)

#### *Office of the Secretary*

Mr. Francisco D. Marquez, Acting Administrative Officer

Office: Brimo Building

Mr. Vicente C. Ramos, Acting Chief, Administrative Division

Office: Brimo Building

Mr. Donato S. Conti, Asst. Chief, Legal Division

Office: Brimo Building

Mr. Cornelio V. Crucillo, Acting Chief, Technical Division

Office: Brimo Building

#### *Special Divisions*

##### a. Division of Fisheries

Acting Chief: Dr. Deogracias V. Villadolid

Office: Brimo Building, Corner Reina Regente-Veronica streets (at the foot of the bridge)

##### b. Division of Soil Survey

Acting Chief: Dr. Marcos M. Alicante

Office: Bureau of Science Building, Corner Taft Avenue-Herran Street

##### c. Natural History Museum Division

Acting Chief: Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing

Office: Bureau of Science Building

##### d. Division of Publications

Acting Chief: Mr. Eduardo R. Alvarado

Office: Brimo Building

##### e. Fiber Inspection Service

Acting Manager: Mr. Antonio Lejano

Office: Corner Dasmariñas Street-Muelle de Binondo

### 2. Bureau of Plant Industry

Officer-in-charge: Capt. Ricardo T. Marfori, Inf., Res.

Office: Syquia Building, Plaza Calderón de la Barca, opposite Brimo Building

3. Bureau of Animal Industry  
Officer-in-charge: Dr. Manuel D. Sumulong\*  
Office: Bureau of Animal Industry Building, Pandacan
4. Bureau of Forestry  
Officer-in-charge: Mr. Carlos Sulit  
Office: Syquia Building, Plaza Calderon de la Barca
5. Bureau of Lands  
Director: Hon. Juan Alcazaren  
Office: Brimo Building, Corner Reina Regente-Veronica  
Streets (at the foot of the bridge)
6. Bureau of Science  
Officer-in-charge: Mr. R. H. Aguilar  
Office: Bureau of Science Building, Corner Taft Avenue-  
Herran Street
7. Bureau of Commerce  
Officer-in-charge: Mr. Simeon Matulak-Recio \*  
Office: Syquia Building, Plaza Calderon de la Barca
8. Weather Bureau  
Officer-in-charge: Dr. Casimiro del Rosario  
Office: 136 Lipa, Sampaloc
9. Bureau of Mines  
Officer-in-charge: Mr. Demetrio Andres  
Office: Bureau of Science Building, Corner Taft Avenue-  
Herran Street

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\* Dr. Vicente Ferriols was appointed Director of Animal Industry when the News Bulletin was already in galley proof. Mr. Saturnino R. Mendinueto was also extended an appointment as Director of Commerce at the same time.

