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Current Events

REVIEW

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

FILE

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Current Events Review

A Magazine for High School Students

Published as a contribution to a common effort, Educational Rehabilitation.

The CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW is an indispensable monthly magazine for all students in social sciences in secondary schools. It meets the immediate demand for rich, complete, supplementary teaching and study materials carefully selected from authentic books, leading magazines and newspapers, documents, and reports that were unavailable since the outbreak of the War in 1941 to the early days of liberation; and, hand in hand, gives a systematic, varied, and comprehensive monthly review of current events. Together with the magazine, suggestions for, guides in, and methods of, teaching the materials presented are prepared for the use of instructors.

To accomplish this tremendous task, we have selected for the editorial staff men of recognized literary abilities, with specific as well as broad educational backgrounds, and with wide and successful teaching experience:—and to make this magazine of utmost service and benefit to the instructors and students, we have made it a general policy—

1. To select materials educationally appropriate fundamentally for high school instruction and to present them in a style most easily understood and appreciated by high school students:

2. To present fully and exhaustively contemporary events of national or world-wide significance;

3. To give continuous and complete account of the progress and achievements in science;

4. To analyze and interpret national and international trends, movements, and policies towards the solution of present-day problems:

5. To give critical evaluation of the lives of great contemporary men who have made marked changes in world progress or who may serve as an inspiration and example to high school students:

6. To provide from time to time a glossary of new words and terminologies that are necessary for full understanding of modern thoughts and ways as well as for adequate and up-to-date self-expression;

7. To encourage suggestions from all our readers, especially the instructors, so as to make the magazine responsive to the immediate and individual needs of our readers.

SURELY, THE CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW IS THE MAGAZINE FOR ALL STUDENTS OF CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.

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How Would the United Nations Organization Enforce Peace?

Why was the United Nations Organization established?

The United Nations Organization was the result of the feverish efforts of 50 nations in their desire to establish a machinery that would insure peace in the world, after many peace organizations had failed in building an enduring peace. After nine weeks of hard and cooperative work, delegates from 50 nations agreed to establish the UNO.

What are the general principles subscribed to by the peoples of the United Nations?

The peoples of the United Nations are determined:

1. To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
2. To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of man, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small.
3. To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained.
4. To promote social progress and better standards of life.

The peoples of the United Nations are determined to do the following in order to achieve these four general principles.

1. To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors.
2. To unite their strength to maintain international peace and security.
3. To accept the principles and methods that may be instituted to prevent the use of armed force, except for the common interest of all nations.
4. To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

Who are the members of the United Nations that promised to work together to build peace?

The 50 nations that worked together at San Francisco for build-

ing the machinery that would insure a durable peace are:

Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
India
Iran
Iraq
Lel anon
Liberia
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
Nicaragua
New Zealand
Norway
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Saudi Arabia
Syria
Turkey
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Union of South Africa
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela
White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic
Yugoslavia
Poland, was later on admitted.

What are the purposes of the United Nations?

The respective government of the members of the United Nations have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations. The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of peace.

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace.

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

What is the machinery set up for enforcing enduring peace?

The machinery set up to enforce peace consists of the following: The Security Council, the General Assembly, the World Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The *Security Council* is composed of 11 members. The Big 5—The United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, and China are permanent members. The first session of the General Assembly

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The World Prepares the Establishment of World Peace through the United Nations Organization---

THE NEED FOR PEACE

What is peace? It generally means freedom from war. It means also a state of calm and friendliness. Man has always known that war does not pay. It is not all glory, honor, or profit. War is destructive. It kills many innocent peoples. It destroys lives and property.

In World War I about 28,000,000 civilians lost their lives as a result of diseases, famine, and privation. About 10,000,000 soldiers were killed. World War I cost \$400,000,000,000. Nicholas Murray Butler, former president of Columbia University, estimated that with such amount we could give a house, worth \$2,500 and built on five acres of land worth \$100 an acre, to every family in the United States, Canada, Australia, England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia.

What was the cost of World War II? Researcher James H. Brady has just finished a survey. He found out that the total cost for armaments and war materials is about \$1,154,000,000,000. The damage in property is about \$230,000,000,000. The survey placed the expenditures of the United States at \$317,600,000,000, Russia at \$192,000,000,000, and Great Britain at \$120,000,000,000. The total cost of war to the Axis powers is \$468,000,000,000 — Germany \$272,000,000,000, Italy \$94,000,000,000, and Japan \$56,000,000,000.

THE PEOPLE PROPOSED PEACE MEASURES

There were various peace proposals in the past. Treaties of alliance were made for this purpose—to maintain peace. Nations made treaties with other nations in order to maintain a "balance of power." — "Balance of Power" means this: "that any European state may be restrained from pursuing plans of acquisition, or

making preparations looking toward future acquisitions, which are judged to be hazardous to the independence and national existence of its neighbors. The Greeks had their ancient league of Federated City-States. The Spartans, too, had their own league to maintain and protect the security of all the city-states in southern Greece. It was called Peloponnesian League. The people of Athens formed the Delian League. The German cities formed the Hanseatic league to protect the members from the ambitious feudal lords, pirates, bandits, and robbers.

Many other alliances with similar purposes were formed in Europe in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries. Some of these famous alliances were: the alliance formed by England and France against Austria in 1526; the Holy Alliance formed by Russia, Prussia, Austria to suppress revolutionary uprisings in Europe; the Triple Alliance formed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy; and the Triple Entente formed by France, Great Britain, and Russia. One famous alliance that came to an end after World War II on September 2, 1945, was the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo (Axis Tri-Partite) Alliance.

MODERN EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE

The end of World War I has made the peoples of the world realize the significance of living peacefully with their neighbors. The late President Woodrow Wilson suggested the establishment of an international organization that would enforce peace. Through the efforts of various leaders, the League of Nations was established in 1920 to preserve peace. An International Court of Justice was established in 1921 to settle disputes between nations.

In 1921 a conference on the limitation of armaments was held at Washington. The Washington Naval Conference was attended by nine nations to settle the limitation of armaments and certain questions in the Pacific and in the Far East. In 1928 the Kellogg Pact was signed by fifteen nations. The nations who signed the pact denounced war as an instrument of national policy. They agreed to settle all disputes by peaceful means. In 1930 the London Naval Conference was held to continue the discussion for the limitation of armaments. Another conference for the limitation of armaments was held in Geneva in 1932.

THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE

Several conferences were held by the representatives of the United Nations during the World War II. Some of these conferences were held to examine the war operations and to plan the offensive against the Axis powers. One of the significant conferences held was the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Dumbarton Oaks is in Washington, D.C.

The conference was held from August 21, to October 7, 1944. The powers represented in the conference were United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China. Proposals for the establishment of an international organization under the title of the United Nations were drafted.

Former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., gave the outline of the plans proposed at Dumbarton Oaks.

1. Peace can be maintained only if the peace-loving nations of the world band together to preserve and maintain peace.

2. Measures should be provided to prevent wars and to suppress them.

3. It is necessary not only to prevent and suppress war but to

(Continued on the next page)

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build peace and to make that peace with the same effort and strong purpose which the members have given to making war.

4. The progressive reduction of armaments is very essential to world peace.

WHY THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WAS CALLED

The conference was attended by members of the United Nations in San Francisco, California. The conference took place from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The main purpose of the conference was to prepare a charter for a general international organization for the maintenance of international peace and security.

SIGNIFICANT OUTCOMES OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference brought together representatives of 50 nations to discuss the organization of an international society for the preservation of international peace and security. The discussions revealed many significant points.

1. The conference showed that all the delegates wanted peace.

2. The delegates wanted that justice be given in the organization of the new international society. President Harry S. Truman reminded the delegates that "Justice remains the greatest power on earth. To that power alone will we submit."

3. The delegates realized the need of mutual understanding in handling international problems. There were petty quarrels during the conference. The small nations wanted modifications in some proposals. The bigger nations saw the need of understanding and examining the demands of the small nations.

Carlos P. Romulo, a Filipino delegate, stated that "human words are more powerful than guns in the defense of human dignity... Human understanding is the only impregnable line."

4. The Big Powers, especially

the two Giants, the United States and Russia, made concessions to the smaller nations. All nations were very willing to sacrifice a little of their "sovereignty" to achieve a greater goal—the establishment of international peace and security.

5. The delegates found it possible to settle complex questions affecting various nations. Some of the difficult questions that were amicably settled through discussions were: the interpretation of the *Veto Formula*, the framework of a trusteeship system for colonial peoples, the existing regional-security arrangements, and sovereignty.

6. The delegates realized that the success of the new international organization depends on the cooperation of all. It is noteworthy that the representatives of all the Big Powers stressed the same point—cooperation.

a. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.— "There can be no end to the tyranny of fear and want unless the proposed world organization commands the allegiance of both the mind and the conscience of mankind."

b. Viacheslav Molotov. — "The point at issue is whether other peace-loving nations are willing to rally around these leading powers to create an effective international security organization."

The "Little 45" nations realized also their part in the preservation of international peace and security. They spent much time in analyzing and discussing the Big Five veto power. Under the agreed interpretation, the Big Five keep the right to veto any active formal investigation of an international dispute by the new world organization's Security Council. But no one member can veto simple discussion of an issue. Russia previously wanted to change this interpretation. She wanted that freedom of discussion be subject to veto by any big-power member. She yielded her demand, because she believed that there must be give and take in the formation of the new international society.

After 12 hectic days of discus-

sion, unity was achieved.

The position of the "Little 45" nations on cooperation for the benefit of all was stated by Jan-Albert Goris, the distinguished editor of *Begium*. He said: "The smaller countries realize very well that in fact the destiny of the world lies with the Great Powers; they have the means in men and technical material, to check any aggressor at any time. . . . If they insist on complete unanimity for the decisions of the Security Council, they do so — they declare — because they realize there is no peace possible in the world when a lack of harmony prevails among the bigger nations. . . ."

"The small nations understand this position very well. . . . It is the sacred duty of the smaller nations to do their utmost to prevent the Big One from growing apart; on their cooperation rests the future of the world. . . ."

7. The small nations found satisfaction in the triumph of the adoption of the *trusteeships*. The United Nations Charter on this point has been considered as the "charter for all the colonial peoples." The trusteeship system is considered as a victory of the whole world by Brigadier Gen. Carlos Romulo because of its important purposes. These are: (1) to further international peace and security; (2) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories; (3) to promote the colonies' progressive development towards self-government or independence; (4) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and (5) to insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice.

8. The small nations also found great satisfaction in the provision of the charter on amendments and in the provisions for some fu-

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HOW WOULD THE UNO...

(Continued from page 1)

ected the following six nations as non-permanent members: Australia, Brazil, and Poland for a term of two years, and the Netherlands, Egypt, and Mexico for a term of one year.

How will the *Security Council* insure peace? The *Security Council* may investigate any dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction. After the investigation and further discussion of a dispute which might threaten the peace of the world, the *Security Council* decides on a peaceful settlement. It may recommend a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, or adjustment of dispute under a regional plan or regional agencies or regional arrangements for the peaceful settlements. If a party to the dispute between two nations refused to comply with the recommendation of the *Security Council*, a vote would be taken by the Council to show to the party refusing a peaceful solution that she is threatening aggression. The *Security Council* would then take nonmilitary sanctions. Nonmilitary sanctions may take the severance of diplomatic relations or interruptions of rail, sea, air, postal radio and other means of communications. The other members of the United Nations would be asked to take similar actions. They would not be required or compelled to take nonmilitary sanctions. Military action would be taken if the party refusing a pacific settlement of the dispute continues to resist.

Will the *Security Council* suc-

ceed? — The *Security Council* met its first major success in the peaceful settlement of the Russo-Iranian dispute. Iran brought her complaint to the *Security Council* against Russia. The problem between Iran and Russia was taken up. After four hours of debate, the *Security Council* with the consent of the Russian delegation un-animously voted to turn the Russo-Iranian dispute over to direct negotiations between Moscow and Teheran.

2. The *General Assembly* is composed of all the members of the United Nations. Each member shall have not more than five representatives in the *General Assembly*. It may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security. It may also consider the principles of governing disarmament and the regulations of armaments. It may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the *Security Council*.

3. The *World Economic and Social Council* is an important organ of the United Nations. It is composed of 18 members elected by the *General Assembly*. It is expected to eliminate the economic and social causes of war. It will coordinate the work of different world organizations that are concerned with currency, labor, trade, health, education, and culture.

4. A *Trusteeship Council* has been set up with the Big 5 as members ex-officio. Countries, however, that are members of the United Nations and are administering colonial areas will be included on the *Trusteeship Council*. The purposes of the Trusteeship system are: (1) to promote international peace and security; (2) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence; (3) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to sex, race, language, or reli-

The World Prepares . . .

(Continued from page 3)

ture constitutional conventions. 9. The delegates modified the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. They made the proposals liberal to promote justice and security. They succeeded in making a charter that would promote human welfare and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

10. John Foster Dulles, the chief consultant to the U. S. delegation said: "the San Francisco Conference was not a conference which merely ratified a text which the Big Powers presented. The San Francisco Conference performed a great task of creation. It gave birth to an instrument which can be a Magna Carta for the world."

Will the United Nations Organ-
(Continued on page 14)

tion, and to encourage the recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and (4) to insure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all the members of the United Nations and their nationals.

A very good example of the first concrete step taken to realize the purposes of the trusteeship system is the establishment of a trusteeship for Korea. The Big 3 Moscow Conference held in December, 1945, agreed on the establishment of a five-year trusteeship for Korea with the final purpose of making Korea independent in 1950.

5. The United Nation also provides for the establishment of an *International Court of Justice*. It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It will be composed of 15 members to be chosen by the *General Assembly* and the *Security Council*. It will decide disputes between nations brought to it.

6. The *Secretariat* is composed of a Secretary-General and an administrative staff. The Secretary-General is the Chief Administrative officer of the UNO.

The Big News of 1945--

The year 1945 was a year of great decisions and epoch-making events. The world witnessed the birth of the *Atomic Age*, the downfall of totalitarianism, the decision to bring about global accord on peace and security, the decision to give a new concept to world morality by having a "clear cut and easily understood definition of war guilt" and "a consistent severity toward those who are judged guilty," and a new surge of nationalism directed at the realization of the principles of "self-determination."

THE BIRTH OF THE ATOMIC AGE

The future of the world was written in a flash. On August 6, 1945, three specially-designed "Superforts" flew over Japan on a new mission. One of them carried only a small missile yet containing an explosive power greater than 20,000 tons of TNT.

At 12:01 a missile was released. A giant flash broke followed by a bluish-green light that illuminated the entire sky. Then a tremendous blast shook the earth. A giant ball of fire rose belching enormous white rings. A pillar of purple fire shot skyward. It changed shape into a flowerlike form, its enormous petals curving downward.

A new era was born—the *atomic age*. The President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, made the important announcement on the birth of the new epoch:

"Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb on Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT... It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe... What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history... The fact that we can release atomic energy ushers in a new era

in man's understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement power that now comes from coal, oil and falling water."

There are many predictions about the *atomic age*. Some of them are fantastic and others are practical. The majority of scientists believe that the commercial use of the harnessing of the miraculous powers of atomic-fission energy may come within the next few years. The pace of scientific research towards this end has already been stepped up.

THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN

On August 14, 1945, the whole world was electrified by the announcement that the leader of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and exponent of the doctrine of "Asia for the Asiatics" had accepted the terms of unconditional surrender in accordance with the Potsdam ultimatum. Japan's unconditional surrender meant the end of World War II.

To the Russians, British, and Americans the surrender of Japan meant the end of Japanese aggression long planned and cleverly executed under the guise of liberation of the Orientals from the imperialism of the West. For China, it meant the end of eight years of aggression. For Japan it meant the end of Japanese militarism and the birth of democracy in a land that had always believed that it was superior to all peoples of the world. To the people of the Philippines it meant the restoration of peace and security.

COLLAPSE OF GERMANY

At 2:41 a.m., Monday, May 7, 1945, (French time), the Nazis surrendered. The fall of Germany brought to a close the first phase of the greatest, biggest, costliest, most destructive, and ugliest global war in the history of the world. "The war in Europe was a revolution against the moral basis of civilization. It was con-

ceived by the Nazis in conscious contempt for the life, dignity, and freedom of individual man; and deliberately prosecuted by means of slavery, starvation and the mass destruction of noncombatants' lives. It was a revolution against the human soul."

After 2,076 days of war, Nazi tyranny had come to an end. It meant the end of Hitler's dream for a "Great Germany." It meant also freedom from totalitarian ways of living—the tyranny of the mind and the tyranny of the body. It signified the triumph of democracy over the ruthless rule of force.

THE DEATH OF THE CHIEFTAIN

Atop the Pine Mountain in Warm Springs there is a "Little White House." It is a frame cottage that had given comfort and rest to the Chieftain. He was there in the early days of April, 1945. He was resting and getting in shape for the San Francisco Conference. On April 12, he sat at a card table beside the fire place. An artist, Mrs. Elizabeth Shoumatoff, was making sketches of him. "I have a terrific headache," he said to Commander H. G. Bruenn, a navy doctor. In a few minutes he lost consciousness. A Negro valet and a Filipino mess boy carried him to the bed room. At 4:35 p. m. the world was shocked. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd President of the United States and one of the greatest war leaders of the triumphant Allies, died of a "massive cerebral hemorrhage."

The death of President Roosevelt had an "immediate impact on the world that the death of no other American has ever had." His leadership in peace and in war for 12 years is the mighty symbol of the determination of free-living countries of the world to rule according to the will of the people.

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Significant World News Roundup--

GREAT BRITAIN

One of the important events in the economic history of Great Britain is the offering of a loan to her by the United States. The loan would help Great Britain in her program of reconversion. The terms of the loan proposed by the United States are:

1. The United States will give a 55-year \$3,750,000,000 loan at 2%. The interest will be waived in any year in which Britain prove that she cannot pay.

2. She will get another \$672,000,000 to help wind up Lend-Lease.

3. Britain should try to reduce her 3 to 4 billion sterling debt to sterling bloc countries.

4. Great Britain should promise to back a multi-lateral trade program at next summer's international conference.

On December 14, it was announced in the press that the House of Commons after bitter debates had accepted a \$4,400,000,000 loan from the United States.

YUGOSLAVIA

On November 29, 1945, the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly (Skupstina) in Belgrade proclaimed Yugoslavia a republic. The proclamation ended the Kara-georgevitch dynasty. The Assembly declared that the new republic is a "community of equal peoples who have freely expressed their will to remain united with Yugoslavia."

The recent election in Yugoslavia overwhelmingly gave a vote of confidence to the government of Joseph Tito, the colorful Marshal.

BURMA

The return of native rule has been given concrete expression in Burma. The military control of the country by Great Britain ended when Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied supreme commander in Southeast Asia, issued a proclamation turning over the control of Burma to the civil gov-

ernment, beginning January 1, 1946. Only in areas where the disarming of the Japanese army have not yet been completed will military control continue. The British, therefore, would occupy only certain parts of Tenasserim and Karenni.

CHINA

On January 10, 1946, the representatives of both the Chungking government and the Yen-an Communist government gave the order to stop immediately the hostilities between their armed forces. The "cease fire" order was given following the long negotiations between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist General Cho En Lai. General George C. Marshall, special ambassador to China, participated in the conference to help establish unity in China. Several delegates of the various political parties in China were called into a conference to settle the main differences between the two principal parties—Kuomintang and Communists.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced four significant principles which may be taken up as the foundation of a constitutional government to be proposed in the consultative assembly on January 10, 1946. The principles announced are:

1. The government shall grant to the people freedom of person, conscience, speech, publications, and association. They shall be safeguarded against illegal arrest and trial.

2. All political parties shall be equal before the law and may operate within the law.

3. Local self-government shall actively be promoted in all places. Popular elections shall be held.

4. Political prisoners shall be released, with the exception of those who may be found traitors or to have committed definite acts injurious to the republic.

SIAM

On January 1, 1946, Britain

and Siam signed a treaty ending the state of war between her and Great Britain. The peace treaty was signed by M. E. Denning, political adviser to Lord Louis Mountbatten, and Prince Viwatana-jai Jaiyant of Siam. Among the important provisions of the treaty are:

1. Siam retains her freedom, her sovereignty, and her independence.

2. She is free to negotiate any future treaty with Britain.

3. She should repudiate all measures made by her after she had declared war against Great Britain.

On January 6, 1945, the United States resumed diplomatic relations with Siam. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes received Luang Dithakar, charge d'affaires of the Siamese delegation. Diplomatic relations with Siam were broken off early in 1942 when Siam declared war against the United States. The American government, however, did not recognize the declaration of war by Siam. She worked closely with the pro-Allies elements in Siam.

BRAZIL

For the first time in 15 years, Brazil went to polls last December to elect a president and representatives to a congress which would draft a new constitution for the country. The election is significant for three important reasons: (1) the election was undoubtedly the freest election in the history of Brazil and the largest popular election in South American history; (2) the election of the president was the first in 15 years; and (3) the creation of the congress was also the first since 1937 when Vargas abolished the congress and assumed the dictatorship. The new president, ex-War Minister General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, believes in democracy. He said: "Brazil and the United States have chosen a common lot of sacrifice, to defend democracy and fight oppression and perfidy."

MEXICO

Mexico has set a broad program for the promotion of her national welfare. She plans to have (a) a broad social security system; (b) a strong financial system; (c) better roads; (d) a stable judiciary; (e) a highly developed basic industries.

The man who has guided Mexico through many progressive reforms is Manuel Avila Camacho. He has been given the credit of putting Mexico on the side of the Allies in the last World War. Camacho is also given the credit for a remarkable reduction of illiteracy among his people. And he has promised his people, "an honest election" in July, 1946.

MANCHURIA

On September 18, 1931, a "little incident" near Mukden in Chinese Manchuria gave Japan reason for invading Manchuria. The invasion turned Manchuria into a puppet state. The puppet state (one of the puppet states in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere) was rechristened Manchukuo. The world was shocked by the action of Japan. The recommendation of the Lytton Commission, which investigated the incident and the Manchurian question, was ignored by Japan. The United States refused to recognize the new puppet state. But the Japanese defied America by resigning from the League of Nations on May 27, 1933.

With the help of the U. S. and with the consent of Russia, in December, 1945, the Nationalist troops returned to Mukden and Changchun cities which the Japanese had developed into industrial and administrative centers of Manchuria during their 14 years of occupation.

KOREA

The Big 3 Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Moscow last December, 1945, agreed on the establishment of a provisional government and four-power trustee-

ship for Korea. The main purpose of the trusteeship is to prepare the country for an independent state. The trusteeship would not last more than five years. It was also agreed that a joint American-Russian Commission would work out the economic-political development of the country and the establishment of independence. This Commission would cooperate and work with the provisional government, together with all democratic Korean organizations.

GREECE

Greece had a new cabinet in December, 1945. The 86-year-old Liberal Themistokles Sophoulis succeeded in forming a Cabinet that included all groups, except the communists and the royalists. The new cabinet supports (1) the holding of a new election and (2) the withholding of the plebiscite on the return of King George until 1948.

Archbishop Damaskinos presented his resignation as Regent, but he was requested to keep the regency.

The Greek Cabinet approved the bill granting amnesty to all persons now imprisoned for crimes committed during the German occupation and during the December revolution.

ITALY

The coalition government of Italy under Premier Ferruccio Parri fell apart in the first week of December, 1945. After the fall of the coalition government there was fear that the six parties would not be able to reconcile their differences. These parties are the Liberals, the Christian Democrats, Labor Democrats, Actionists, Socialists, and Communists.

Crown Prince Umberto named the scholar Alcide de Gasperi as Premier to succeed Ferruccio Parri. The Liberals objected to the formation of coalition government unless the Fascists were purged. The threat of Premier De Gasperi to form a five-party government made the Liberals capitulate. He promised: "Fas-

cism will never happen again. Never."

AUSTRIA

About 3,500,000 Austrian voters went to the polls. The election was almost similar to the free elections in 1930. The voters decidedly voted down Communism even in the zone occupied by the Red Army. The Communists were also defeated in the working-class districts. The *Volkspartei* (standard bearer of Dollfuss' Old Christian Social Party's ideals) got about one-half of the vote. The Social Democrats got more than 40% of the vote. It is significant to note that "Red Vienna" voted heavily on the side of the Social Democrat. The new President of the Second Austrian Republic is Karl Renner, who was also the Chancellor of the first Austrian Republic 27 years ago.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

Syria was formerly a province of the old Turkish Empire. It was made an independent State by the Treaty of Sevres but administered as a mandate assigned to France by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers. Great Britain occupied Syria and Lebanon in 1941 under the terms of an armistice with the Vichy Government of France. The armistice terminated the five-weeks' war. France turned her mandate over to the British and Free-French forces.

Syria was proclaimed a Republic on September 16, 1941, by the occupying Free French authorities. Free France acted in agreement with Great Britain in ending the mandate. An agreement was signed on December 27, 1943, transferring as of January 1, 1944, all powers hitherto exercised by France to the Syrian and Lebanese governments.

In December, 1945, France agreed to step out of Syria and Lebanon. Great Britain also made the same announcement. Both countries believe that should forces be needed to establish peace in Syria and Lebanon, UNO (United Nations Organization) will supply the troop.

THE ATOMIC AGE

ITS BEAUTY, HORRORS AND WONDERS

After striding past the long, garden-scented corridors, Elvy and Ninette came in breathlessly to join the fourth-year class of thirty happy young girls under Mother Edelvina.

"The last of the *sages!*" Paquita joyfully announced as she cast assuring glances at the two book-worms who just came in. It was two minutes before eight. Conversation was at its highest when Paquita's hushing brought everybody at once to her seat. "Sh, sh, sh... Mother Edelvina!"

Greetings were exchanged, prayers were said. Mother Edelvina began:

"We live in an atomic age. Everything is atomized, atomic congress, atomic penalty, at...."

"Atomic scientist, atomic grocery store, atomic variety show, atomic decision, atomic conference" sprang the phrases from the different *sages* in the class.

"All *sages* in? *Innocents*, too? Very well. We are on for an atomic recitation," Mother Edelvina heralded. Thereupon she seated herself beside Paquita near a window overlooking the driveway leading to the college main door. It was *Innocents' Day*. The class decided to carry on the current events lesson on the Atomic Bomb between the *Innocents* and the *Sages*. Half of the class composed the *Innocents' group*; the rest the *Sages*. The class had a good laugh to see Mother Edelvina play the role of an innocent child. With inquiring eyes and her right forefinger against her right cheek, she proceeded in a slow childish manner: "I have been hearing 'atomic' very often. What does it mean?"

Boldly from among the *sages* Ninette responded, "Very easy, atomic means extremely minute. Now, however, the word 'atomic' has acquired a new meaning: the superlative degree of anything. It may mean the best or the worst depending upon the effect one

wishes to convey."

Nodding her head in approval Mother Edelvina said, "Thank you, Ninette, now I understand." "Sages, may you help me next?" inquired Conchita. "Problems do not leave me in peace. I have many problems but I shall give you only two to be answered."

Encouragingly, Elvy responded: "Shoot the problems. We do the rest."

"What group of men brought about the atomic bomb? Did the men mean to do bad?"

"O-o-o-o—, that's something serious. Scientists did bring about the atomic bomb. They did not mean to do bad. Surely, scientists prefer to use the results of their studies for good rather than for bad purposes. It should be the aim of a true scientist to make possible man's control over the forces of nature for his livelihood," was *sage* Luisa's explanation. Slowly, she continued, "While it is true that the atomic bomb had destroyed thousands upon thousands of lives to end the second World War in favor of the Democracies, it is also a fact that penicillin, another scientific discovery of great importance, will save lives many more times than those lost in all corners of the world."

Conchita relaxed with satisfaction. Next to her, uneasy at the seat, sat the somewhat troubled Aida.

"What's up, Aida? Are you sick?" sympathetically asked Ninette.

"No, Ninette, innocent me is bothered by a dream. I have no time to open the dream book neither have I time to consult the dictionary." Pressed by the others to relate her dream, Aida continued: "I dreamed I was in the laboratory in New Mexico where the atomic bomb was born. There were so many unfamiliar objects, I did not know what to do. Sud-

denly I heard merry voices and merry names: Atom, Neutron, Electron, Uranium, Isotopes, Nucleus... The strange things began to talk in friendly tones; I felt safe. 'We are your friends,' assured Uranium. 'I am a metal half as heavy as lead. I am made up of the most complex of all atoms. *Atoms* are the smallest bits of elements retaining properties of chemical elements. Have you heard of U-235 or U-238? These are called *isotopes*. They both come from me. They differ in atomic weight but are of the same type of element. Each of my atoms has a core called *nucleus* which, when destroyed by a bombardment of neutrons, releases energy and atomic explosive results.' As if reading my mind, Uranium continued, '*Neutrons* and *Protons* make up a nucleus. Neutrons particles in atoms carry no electric charge. *Protons* are the principal particles in atoms with a positive electric charge. *Electrons* are negatively charged particles moving in an orbit outside the atom nucleus. Oh, here comes U-235!' With this announcement appeared a shining white metal. Its nucleus was made of 92 protons and 143 neutrons. 92 plus 143 equals 235. 'My sister, U-238,' said U-235 as she pointed to one just like her. It was made of the same number of protons, 92 but differed in the amount of neutrons, 146. 92 plus 146 equals 238. Still dumbfounded, I was then entertained by explosions from atomic fission or splitting of atom cores of U-235. As movements became faster, the harder were the explosions until I thought I would be blown up. 'Lord,' I gasped, 'I—I—I—' Mother said that she shook me hard off my dream. That I was wriggling and moaning in bed.

"You should be a *sage*, Aida!" Elvy's voice rang out clear above all the girls' shouts of joy.

"You have the secret of atomic energy! Incidentally, of course but—fortunately indeed," Ninette corroborated. And then she added: "It is the most mistaken idea in the public mind today that atomic energy is a secret of the United States and Great Britain. The basic principles were known everywhere before the war began. That every atom is capable of releasing energy. That through atomic fission or splitting, U-235 can produce a great explosive force. The knowledge of the terrible weapon can neither be withheld from others nor be abolished from the world. It is just a matter of time. The atomic bomb is a product of teamwork, careful planning, and wise direction. The United States and Great Britain accomplished the work of fifty years in five years. They have simply gone ahead of the other nations. In President Truman's words: 'We have won the battle of the laboratories.'"

"That's right, it is a scientific victory," Paquita remarked and then pleaded for more information. "Ninette, please tell us more about the bomb. How great is its force?"

Addressing the group once more, Ninette went on. "Know you that the first atomic bomb wiped Hiroshima off the face of the earth on August 6, 1945? That a second atomic bomb dropped at Nagasaki made the Japs cry 'quits' on August 14, 1945, and ended history's greatest orgy of death and destruction?"

"The first atomic bomb was equal to 20,000 tons of TNT (trinitrotoluene — a powerful explosive) or 4 trainloads of TNT, the total bomb load of 2,000 Superforts!" The atomic bomb has been estimated to weigh 400 pounds."

"My! Oh My! I have a better bomb to tell you about if both sages and innocents would give me a chance to talk," naughty Annie, an innocent, bragged. Then

with a polite bow, "Please excuse my—interruption."

Smiling, Ninette went on: "The explosive force of the atomic bomb was too strong. The blast was felt 250 miles away—windows that far rattled. A giant pillar of purple fire rose from a giant-ball of fire. It then changed into a great bluish green, purple mushroom which later was transformed into gigantic flower forms with enormous petals creamy white outside and rose colored inside. Witnesses were overjoyed at such an array of beautiful colors. 'It is a thing of beauty,' they said, 'a most destructive weapon but not dangerous to handle.' The atomic bomb yields its terrific energy only under certain conditions. Would you care to handle one, Letty?"

"Oh, no! I will not take chances. Imagine if I drop one, what may I bring about?"

To this question of innocent Letty, quiet but intelligent sage, Minerva replied: "You may erase Manila and its environs entirely from the map; vaporize steel, stone and wood. The whole area would seem burned up many months ago, cleared up as plain and as clean as ever. Casualties would be more or less as Hiroshima's—33,000 deaths, 30,000 missing, 14,000 seriously wounded 43,500 not seriously wounded, all the others suffering from burns."

"I certainly should never handle one! Can't we use the atomic energy for good?"

"Well, the eternal hope lies in man's living with man. In a world free from the fear of war, atomic energy should not encourage the building of underground cities and prepare for "push-button" wars. Instead, atomic energy should bring us into a dreamland where small, neat energy-producing buildings take the places of great dams and big hydro-electric plants; where automobiles can be supplied with small but powerful units of fuel to last throughout the

INCREASING OUR READING POWER

Understanding some terms used in speaking of atomic power.

Atom.—It is the smallest bit of matter, with the properties of a chemical element.

Atomic energy.—Power derived from the atoms.

Neutron.—It is the particle in the core of an atom which carries no electric charge. The neutron is used to smash other atom cores.

Proton.—It is a particle in the core of an atom. It contains or carries a positive electric charge.

Electron.—It is a particle containing a negative electric charge. It moves in an orbit outside the nucleus of an atom.

Nucleus.—The core of an atom is called nucleus. When it is bombarded by neutrons, it is destroyed.

Fission.—It is a term given to the splitting of an atom core.

Atomic fission.—It is the term given to the splitting of the atom.

Cyclotron.—It is the apparatus used in bombarding atoms.

Uranium.—It is a metallic element. It is the parent of a radium series. U-235 releases atomic power.

Plutonium.—It is a newly created element (a fundamental substance with chemical properties.) It explodes and release atomic energy.

Radioactivity.—It is the name given to the artificially produced disintegration of chemical elements.

life of the car; where coal would no longer be used as fuel but as a source of useful chemical, and many other such wonders."

A pause.

"Annie, I now yield the floor to you, in the name of the mother, of the innocents, and the sages."

It was at this time that an automobile drove through the driveway. The ever-alert Paquita announced: "Annie, your Tia Elisa and little cousins Nini and Neta are here. Nini is waving a maga-

(Continued on the next page)

Science Marches On--

On Physics

In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Dr. I. Rabi of Columbia University says that the progress in physics during wartime was *less than moderate*. He stated that the principles of the radar and the atom bomb had been known before the war. He further states that there are two important questions which scientists have been trying to solve since before the War.

1. Are there other electrical components of the atom still unknown?

2. It is possible to produce a resistance wire that would carry the current indefinitely once it is started? A discovery of such wire will radically revolutionize the electrical industry.

A New Drug for the Heart

Five Argentine scientists have recently announced the discovery of a new drug for heart diseases. The name of the new drug is *agaraine*. Tests conducted on animals and human patients have proved that the drug may be effective in certain heart diseases, especially the heart disease characterized by auricular flutter and auricular fibrillation.

Dicumarol is the new drug that is producing remarkable results in the treatment of heart diseases, according to Col. Irving S. Wright of Army Medical Corps and clinical professor of medicine at Columbia University. Wright says that the new drug greatly helps in preventing blood clotting such as that which takes place in apoplexy, coronary thrombosis, and other heart ailments. (USIS)

Growth of Plastics Industry

A "Science Forum Program" gives the following contributions and achievements of the plastic industry:

1. Over a thousand different plastic parts go into every battleship, hundreds go into every plane, tank, and transportation vehicle.

2. Tens of millions of trench mortar fuses have been made from plastics to save about 15 million pounds of aluminum and over 1 million machine hours and over three quarters of a million man-hours.

3. Total plastics production has been estimated at around 400,000 tons. The production is still increasing.

4. There are, at least, 25 major classes of plastics with different characteristics and properties.

5. Thousands of different materials go into plastic compositions as fillers, plasticizers, extenders, stabilizers, curing agents, coloring agents, and lubricants.

6. Plastic cars, plastic houses, plastic furniture and so forth are the new possibilities of the industry.

Dehydrated Vegetables

Prof. F. M. Tiller, E. E. Litkinhous, and Wilfred Turbeville of the Vanderbilt University have developed a new process of dehydrating vegetables in a few minutes. This new infra-red process can dehydrate carrots in 10 minutes, sweet potatoes in 8 minutes, and turnip greens in 5 minutes. The old hot air oven process took 10 or 20 hours. A small infra-red oven is now being designed for housewives.

Ray Gun War Against Cancer

A magnetic ray gun was developed at the University of California. It has been reported in a recent book, *The War on Cancer*, that the rays from the magnetic ray gun, or cyclotron, have radium-like properties. The experimenters have proved that the

rays may prove even more effective for killing cancer cells.

Another Great Killer of Rats

Science has just announced the discovery of a new great rat killer: "1080." "The rat is not easy to poison, because it soon learns to detect a give-away taste or smell. But "1080," a chemical known as sodium fluoroacetate, fools the craftiest rat. It is soluble in water and can be offered in a tasteless solution. And a pintpoint of it kills a half-pound rat.

Toothpaste to Prevent Decay?

Science Digest reports the result of the experiments conducted by Mrs. Naomi C. Turner, of Radcliffe College. Some day, according to her we shall be able to keep our teeth from decaying by the use of toothpaste or chewing gum containing *tryptophane* or by swallowing regular doses of this chemical in the form of tasteless white crystals.

The report given in the recent issue of the *Journal of School Health*, states that the promise in *tryptophane* to prevent tooth decay is based on the finding that it slows down the rate of starch decomposition.

THE ATOMIC AGE...

(Continued from page 9)

zine. He is coming."

"How thoughtful aunty is!"

"Annie, the *Life* magazine you were reading," Nini said as he handed her the magazine.

"My surprise is a thing of beauty. It is not destructive. It is not an atomic bomb."

"Speak up! What is it?" hurriedly and eagerly asked Pacita, another *innocent*.

"Turn to page 32 of this September, 1945 issue of *Life*," was Annie's only answer.

"Wow! The *atomic bomb*."

The Rise and Fall of Mussolini's Roman Empire . . .

The story of Mussolini's Roman Empire is the story of the rise and fall of Italian dictatorship which began with the historic March to Rome in October, 1922, and ended with the unconditional surrender of Italy on September 8, 1943. The following facts and events throw light on the rise and fall of the "Roman Empire."

1918-1919.—After the end of World War I, Italy remained united. She later became imperialistic. Her leaders were discontented with the terms of the Versailles Treaty, because they felt Italy had not received sufficient rewards for her participation in the war.

Italy faced many domestic problems. Among these were unemployment, deficit in the budget, violent strikes, disorganizations in various industries, inflation, and grave political conflicts among anarchists, socialists, and Bolsheviks.

1921.—The Socialists wanted to solve the economic problems by revolution. To achieve this end, Benito Mussolini called a meeting of ex-soldiers and the discontented nationalists. With these elements, he organized a new party called "Fascist," a word derived from "faces," meaning a bundle of rods and an ax. The word stands for authority and unity. The Fascist party was opposed to communism and democracy. It opposed the establishment of parliaments, free elections, and freedom of speech and of the press.

Many Italians joined it. Among them were businessmen, workmen and intellectual leaders. The party became powerful. Various local Fascist societies were organized. They were all bound to Mussolini.

1922.—A great congress was held in Naples. The Fascists about 50,000 men marched to Rome. Mussolini intimidated the Chamber of Deputies to resign. On October 26, 1922, Premier Facta was forced to resign. The king of Italy was frightened. Mussolini

was then invited by the king to become Premier and to form a cabinet. This happened on October 29, 1922. The first cabinet was composed of four Fascists and eleven socialists. No communist was chosen member of the cabinet.

1923.—Benito Mussolini, became *Il Duce*, meaning the leader. To change the government from a democracy to a dictatorship, Mussolini did the following: (1) he called Parliament to give him dictatorial powers; (2) he dismissed cabinet members who opposed him; (3) he either imprisoned or exiled critics against his government; (4) he suppressed all democratic processes; (5) he suppressed freedom of speech and of the press; and (6) he promised to make Italy "great." He echoed the famous saying: "The glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome."

1926.—A law was enacted creating the formation of "corporations" and confederations. The "corporations" were employers and labor syndicates. Mussolini believed that representation in the government should be based on economic groups and not on geographic units. The national confederations were originally established to solve labor problems. Later they became important in the reorganization of the government. Mussolini became the first minister of the Ministry of Corporations. He held seven of the thirteen Italian cabinet positions in 1935.

1928.—Italy won a diplomatic victory. She was invited to share in the administration of the Free City of Tangier.

1929.—The Roman Question which dated back to 1870 was settled. The *Lateran Accord* was concluded between Benito Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri. The agreement reached with Pope Pius X provided for the recognition of the Vatican City as an independent state. The Pope recognized the kingdom of Italy and Catholicism

was made the state religion.

1934.—Mussolini reorganized the corporate state to strengthen his powers. The country was divided into 22 corporations. He became president of each.

1935.—On January 7, 1935, Italy secured from France a part of French Somaliland, a part of the Sahara Desert, and a share in the ownership of the Abyssinian railway.

Mussolini dreamt of building a "Roman Empire." On October 3, 1935, Mussolini's troops invaded Ethiopia. The pretext was a border dispute. It was a clear act of aggression. Addis Ababa, the capital was occupied, on May 5, 1936. Mussolini proclaimed a New Roman Empire on May 9, 1936. King Victor Emmanuel of Italy gained an additional title of "Emperor of Ethiopia."

1936-1937.—Italy and Germany formed the so-called "Rome-Berlin Axis" to offer a common front to the League of Nations. The formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis was enhanced by the Abyssinian crisis. Italy and Germany favored the participation of their countries in the Spanish civil war. They supported the Spanish Fascists.

1939.—On April 7, 1939, Italian armies invaded Albania. Mussolini believed that the control of Albania would guarantee Fascist control of the Adriatic Sea. Albania was invaded under the pretext of defending the "honor and dignity of the Italians." This was the second act of Italian aggression. In the same year, Italy was dreaming of acquiring Nice, Corsica, Savoy, and Tunisia. To realize her ambition, on May 22, 1939, Italy signed a 10-year military and political alliance with Germany.

1940.—Mussolini dreamt of acquiring additional territories in the Balkans. On October 28, 1940, Italy sent an ultimatum to Greece. In the beginning, the Italians won some ground. In their counter of-

Significant Names in Contemporary News —

General George S. Patton, Jr.—General Patton, known among his soldiers as "Old Blood and Guts," died in December, 1945, as a result of complications resulting from a motor accident sustained in Germany. General Patton was the famous and colorful commander of the American Third Army.

General Tomoyuki Yamashita.—On December 7, 1945, fourth anniversary of Japan's treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, the "Tiger of Malaya" was sentenced to death by hanging. The decision of the commission has set a prece-

dent in war criminology. For the first time in history a military commander has been sentenced for being responsible for the acts of his troops. "The accused," according to the commission, "is an officer of long years of experience. . . . Assignment to command military troops is accompanied by broad authority and heavy responsibility. . . . Where murder and rape and vicious, revengeful actions are widespread offenses, and there is no effective attempt by a commander to discover and control the criminal acts, such a commander may be held responsible, even criminally liable, for the lawless acts of his troops."

Major General Patrick J. Hurley.—Hurley was formerly the United States Ambassador to China. He resigned from his position because he said he was double-crossed on the China policy by the State Department.

General George C. Marshall.—On November 21, 1945, President Truman announced the immediate retirement of Gen. Marshall. Suddenly on November 28, the President announced the appointment of Gen. Marshall as the President's special ambassador to China. The appointment indicates the determination of the United States to solve the tangled East Asia affairs. With his appointment, President Truman has issued a clear-cut U. S. policy on China.

The all-star cast jurists at Nuernberg.—The trial of the 20 top Nazi war criminals at Nuernberg will go down in history as the first step in the revolution in the art of peace. The jurists who are going to pen epoch-making decisions are:

1. United States—Judge, ex-Attorney General Francis Biddle.
2. Great Britain—Judge, Lord Justice Sir Geoffrey Lawrence.

3. Russia—Judge, Major General I. T. Nikitchenko.
4. France—Judge, Henri Donnedieu de Vabres.

Promotion.—On November 21, 1945, President Harry S. Truman announced the nomination of General Dwight D. Eisenhower to succeed Gen. Marshall as Army chief of staff. He also nominated Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to succeed Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, and Admiral Raymond D. Spruance to succeed Nimitz as commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Edwin Pauley.—Pauley is President Truman's special ambassador on reparations. Ambassador Pauley remarked, during a conference in Manila, that the Philippines deserves top priority in the granting of reparations from Japan and that he would recommend to President Truman the shipment of whole factories and equipment to the Philippines as "interim reparations payment."

Death of a Prince.—Prince Fumimaro Konoye, three times premier of Japan committed suicide. His death came as a surprise to many. In an interview with the Associated Press, Prince Konoye gave out an account of how he proposed to reach an agreement with the United States between April and October, 1941. He has left a finished revision of the Japanese constitution along democratic lines.

Man of 1945.—Time gives the following interesting recall of the different Men-of-the-Year, starting with Adolf Hitler.

1. Adolf Hitler, Man of 1938, died by his own hand.
2. Benito Mussolini, Italy's self-styled Man of Destiny, died ignominiously and was hung by his heels like a slaughtered pig.
3. To the Japanese, Tojo should have been the Man of 1942, were it not for the Battle of Midway.

THE RISE AND FALL...

(Continued)

fensive, the Greeks drove the Italians.

1941.—Italy attacked France on June 10, 1941. The action of Italy was a "stab in the back." Italy rejoiced when France signed a humiliating treaty with the Axis. On December 11, 1941, Italy declared war on the United States.

1943.—On May 9, 1943, the Italian African Empire of Mussolini was conquered by the Allies. By the end of 1943, North Africa, the Mediterranean life-line, had fallen back to the Allies.

On July 25, 1943, Mussolini faced a hostile Fascist Grand Council, and was forced to resign. The Fascist regime in Italy came to an end after twenty-one years. The Italian King appointed Marshal Pietro Badoglio as the new Prime Minister. Mussolini was placed under "protective custody." He was later rescued by Nazi paratroopers. He then became a "puppet" of Hitler.

On August 17, 1943, Sicily fell to the Axis. The Allies decided to advance the date of the invasion of Italy. On September 3, 1943 the Allies invaded Italy. On September 8, 1943, the unconditional surrender of Italy was announced. This date marks the fall of the "Roman Empire," which Benito Mussolini had tried to build.

Important Historical Documents

To all high school students who are interested in knowing the peaceful negotiations that were conducted to avoid the outbreak of the Pacific war, the last message of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Emperor Hirohito, will be of great interest and importance in the light it throws on the might-have-beens of the war in

the Pacific. The message shows the final appeal of the head of a nation to the head of another nation to save mankind from the horrors of war. War in the Pacific could have been avoided, had the Emperor of Japan taken a strong and determined resolution to keep and preserve peace in the Far East. The late Fuminaro Konoye, who

committed suicide, had written in his memoirs that only Emperor Hirohito could have controlled the hell-bent-for-war militarists. But the emperor took no positive steps.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO EMPEROR HIROHITO

"Almost a century ago the President of the United States addressed to the Emperor of Japan a message extending an offer of friendship of the people of the United States to the people of Japan. That offer was accepted, and in the long period of unbroken peace and friendship which has followed, our respective nations, through the virtues of their peoples and the wisdom of their rulers, have prospered and have substantially helped humanity.

"Only in situations of extraordinary importance to our two countries, need I address to Your Majesty messages on matters of state. I feel I should now so address you because of the deep and far-reaching emergency which appears to be in formation.

"Developments are occurring in the Pacific area which threaten to deprive each of our nations and all humanity of the beneficial influence of the long peace between our two countries. Those developments contain tragic possibilities.

"The people of the United States, believing in peace and in the right of nations to live and let live, have eagerly watched the conversations between our two governments during the past months. We have hoped for a termination of the present conflict between Japan and China. We have hoped that a peace of the Pacific could be consummated in such a way that nationalities of many diverse peoples could exist side by side without fear of invasion; that unbearable burdens of armaments could be lifted for them all; and that all the peoples would resume commerce without discrimination against or in favor of any nation.

SIGNIFICANT NAMES...

(Continued)

4. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Man of 1932, 1934, and 1941, had died before Nazi Germany surrendered.

5. Winston Churchill, the "Architect of Victory" and Man of 1940, suffered a humiliating political defeat and became His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

6. Chiang Kai-shek is China's Man of Eight Years because throughout those years he guided China in her bold and fateful struggle against Japanese aggression.

7. The Man of 1945 is President Harry S. Truman.

Woman of 1945.—The choice for the Woman of 1945 fell on Lise Meitner. Dr. Meitner is a noted physicist who had suggested a formula that helped in the development of the atomic bomb. She participated in the preparation of a formula for splitting the uranium atom in two approximately equal parts.

The Outstanding Personality Leader of 1945.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, army chief of staff of the United States, was chosen for the second consecutive time as the outstanding military leader of 1945.

The Top Man in Business of 1945.—The honor for the top man in business for 1945 fell on Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and world "good will" traveler for American business.

Scientists of 1945.—All the scientists who had contributed to the development of the first atomic

bomb won the honor for leadership in the field of science in 1945.

1. Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, University of California physicist was given special credit by the U. S. War Department for making the atomic energy work for war.

2. Dr. Lise Meitner.

3. Dr. Vannevar Eush.

4. Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence.

5. Major General Leslie R. Grover.

Laborman of 1945.—John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers was beaten by Walter L. Reuther for the labor title of 1945. Walter L. Reuther, the leader of the United Automobile Workers' strike against General Motors, was chosen the Laborman of 1945 for giving a new interpretation to labor-capital relationship. His demand to make the company open its books so that the employees can determine the capacity of the company to pay its workers has established a new precedent.

Outstanding Personality in Literature for 1945.—The vote for the outstanding personality in literature for 1945 went to Ernie Pyle, America's most beloved war correspondent. He was killed on Ie island off Okinawa in April, 1945. Among his famous works are: (1) *Here is Your War*, (2) *Brave Men*, and (3) *G. I. Joe*.

Nobel Prize Winner in Letters for 1945.—The Nobel Prize in letters for 1945 went to Gabriela Mistral (pen name of Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga). She is a noted Spanish poetess from Chile.

"I am certain that it will be clear to Your Majesty, as it is to me, that in seeking these great objectives both Japan and the United States should agree to eliminate any form of military threat. This seem essential to the attainment of the high objectives.

"More than a year ago Your Majesty's government concluded an agreement with the Vichy government by which five or six thousand Japanese troops were permitted to enter into northern French Indo-China for the protection of Japanese troops which were operating against China farther north. And this spring and summer the Vichy government permitted further Japanese military forces to enter into southern French Indo-China for the common defense of French Indo-China. I think I am correct in saying that no attack has been made upon Indo-China, or that any has been contemplated.

"During the last few weeks it has become clear to the world that Japanese military, naval and air forces have been sent to southern Indo-China in such large numbers as to create a reasonable doubt on the part of other nations that this continuing concentration in Indo-China is defensive in its character.

"Because these continuing concentrations in Indo-China have reached such large proportions and because they have extended now to the southeast and the southwest corners of that peninsula, it is only reasonable that the people of the Philippines, of the hundred of the islands of the East Indies, of Malaya and of Thailand itself are asking themselves whether these forces of Japan are preparing or intending to make attack in one or more of these many directions.

"I am sure that Your Majesty will understand that the fear of all these peoples is a legitimate fear inasmuch as it involves their

peace and their national existence. I am sure that Your Majesty will understand why the people of the United States in such large numbers look askance at the establishment of military, naval and air bases manned and equipped so greatly as to constitute armed forces capable of measures of offense.

"It is clear that a continuance of such a situation is unthinkable.

"None of the peoples whom I have spoken of above can sit either indefinitely or permanently on a keg of dynamite.

"There is absolutely no thought on the part of the United States of invading Indo-China if every Japanese soldier or sailor were to be withdrawn therefrom.

"I think that we can obtain the same assurance from the governments of the East Indies, the government of Malaya and the government of Thailand. I would even undertake to ask for the same assurance on the part of the government of China. Thus a withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Indo-China would result in the assurance of peace throughout the whole of the South Pacific area.

"I address my self to Your Majesty at this moment in the fervent hope that Your Majesty at this moment may, as I am doing, give thought in this definite emergency to ways of dispelling the dark clouds. I am confident that both of us, for the sake of the peoples not only of our own great countries, but for the sake of humanity in neighboring territories, have a sacred duty to restore traditional amity and prevent further death and destruction in the world."

In his book *Ten Years in Japan*, Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Ambassador to Japan from 1932 to 1942 said that on December 7, 1941, he succeeded in making an appointment with Shingenori Togo, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tozayo's Cabinet. Togo saw Grew at 12:15 a.m. Grew requested an audience

ization succeed? The delegates who took part in the conference have great faith in the new international organization. The Big Powers are determined to make it work. They had many lessons in the failure of the League of Nations to promote peace. The League of Nations lacked authority to enforce its decisions. The new international society has solved that weakness by supplying that power by placing it to where it properly belongs. The *Newsweek* asked the opinions of 37 representative newspaper correspondents covering the San Francisco Conference on two vital questions.

To the first question: "Is the charter of the new organization likely to be more effective than the Covenant of the League of Nations?" 27 answered "Yes"; 7, No; 3 were undecided.

To the second question: "Have the Francisco discussions promoted the cause of American-British-Russian cooperation?" 26 answered "Yes"; and 2 were undecided.

with Emperor Hirohito in order to present the letter of President Roosevelt. He read the message aloud and handed a copy to Togo. Togo promised to present the matter to the Throne.

"On December 8, 1941, at 7:00 a.m. I was awakened by a telephone call to come to see the Minister as soon as possible. I hurriedly dressed and got to the official residence at about 7:30. Togo was grim and formal. He made a brief statement and then handed me a memorandum of thirteen pages, dated December 9, breaking off conversations.

"Togo said that he had seen the Emperor (at 3:00 a.m., I understand), and that the memorandum constituted the Emperor's reply to the President's message. Not a word was said about Pearl Harbor."

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ACCEPTING SURRENDER TERMS

For the first time in the history of Japan, Emperor Hirohito personally read his imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration for unconditional surrender. The message follows:

"To our good and loyal subjects: "After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in our empire today, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

"We have ordered our government to communicate to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, China, and the Soviet Union that our empire accepts the provisions of their joint declaration. To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well being of our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by our imperial ancestors, and which we lay close to the heart.

"We declared war on America and Britain out of our sincere desire to ensure Japan's self-preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement. But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Despite the best that has been done by everyone—the gallant fighting of our military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of our servants of the state, and the devoted service of our 100,000,000 people, the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interest.

"Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives.

"Should we continue to fight, it

would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but it would also lead to the total extinction of human civilization. Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects, or to atone ourselves before the hallowed spirits of our imperial ancestors?

"This is the reason why we have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the joint declaration of the powers.

"We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently cooperated with the empire towards the emancipation of East Asia. The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen in the fields of battle, those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met with untimely death and all their bereaved families, pains our heart night and day. The welfare of the wounded and the war sufferers, and of those who have lost their homes and livelihood, are the objects of our profound solicitude.

"The hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great.

"We are keenly aware of the inmost feeling of all ye, our subjects. However, it is according to the dictate of time and fate that we have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable.

"Having been able to safeguard and maintain the structure of the imperial state, we are always with ye, our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity.

"Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation ever firm in its faith of the imperishableness of its divine land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities, and

Code Names Used To Hide Allied Plans

The following code names helped cloak the great strategic plans of the Allies in secrecy. They came to light in the biennial report of Gen. George C. Marshall on the campaigns in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Pacific.

ROUNDUP—the tentative target date for the cross-Channel operations set for the summer of 1943.

SLEDGEHAMMER—the plan for a diversionary assault on the French coast in 1942 or in 1943.

TORCH—the North African landings, November, 1942.

HUSKY—the invasion of Sicily, summer, 1943.

AVALANCHE—the landings on the mainland of Italy, fall, 1943.

ANVIL—the landing on southern France, summer, 1944.

GRAPESHOT—the clean-up campaign in northern Italy, 1945.

CAPITAL—the Allied recapture of Burma, 1944-1945.

GALVANIC—the Gilbert Islands campaign, November, 1943.

FLINTLOCK—the Marshall Islands campaign, January-February, 1944.

FORAGER—the Marianas campaign, summer, 1944.

OVERLORD—the landings on Normandy, June 6, 1944.

MIKE—the operations on Luzon, 1945.

OLYMPIC—the planned invasion of Kyushu in the fall of 1945.

CORONET—the projected invasion of the main island of Honshu in the spring of 1946.

DISINTEGRATION—the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.

the long road before it.

"Unite your total strength to be devoted to the construction for the future. Cultivate the ways of rectitude, foster nobility of spirit; and work with resolution so as ye may enhance the innate glory of the imperial state and keep pace with the progress of the world."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower gave the following significant points in his report to Washington:

1. Germans have been criticizing the policies of the American military government.

2. Severe punishment of former Nazi officials are being urged by "extreme leftists."

3. There are no mass political movements to defeat the activities of the American military government.

4. The program of denazification is going on smoothly.

5. The American military government has already removed some 20,000 Nazis from supervisory positions in private business and industry.

6. There is an acute labor shortage in construction, coal mining and wood-cutting industries.

The major four Allied powers governing Germany signed a law last October which set forth the rules on the disposition of the German assets in foreign countries.

President Harry S. Truman has approved the recommendation of Gen. Eisenhower on the transfer of the German government from military to civilian hands. The plan is subject to the approval of the other three powers—Great Britain, Russia and France—participating in the occupation of Germany.

German fascism has ruled and dominated the life of Germany since Hitler came into power in 1932. For almost thirteen years fascism had suppressed every vestige of democratic ways. The downfall of the Hitler regime has brought to Germany an opportunity to resurrect the democratic ways of living for people who love freedom.

The world-wide broadcast of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Japan on October 16, 1945 gave the following significant reports on the military occupation of Japan.

1. Japanese demobilization has been completed. There were nearly seven-million Japanese soldiers in Japan and other outlying islands who had laid down their arms.

2. The surrender of Japan was accomplished under difficult and dangerous circumstances. MacArthur reported that not a shot was necessary and not a drop of Allied blood was shed in the signing of the surrender instrument.

3. The Japanese civilian population was given an inspiring lesson in the execution of the surrender plans. The occupation troops occupied the lands peacefully. The armed forces did not practice any cruel and brutal acts. They were firm in their duties and exercised self-control.

4. The finality of the surrender was not only physically thorough but also destructive to the Japanese spirit. The Japanese military were formerly boastful and arrogant. Now they were fearful and servile.

5. The main cause for Japan's surrender was the strategic and tactical circumstances forced upon the country. The greatest lesson for the future, according to Gen. MacArthur, is a complete integration of the services in unity.

The latest report of Gen. MacArthur on the occupation reveals

On the first week of November, 1945 the beginning of a new political life in Germany was marked by the demonstration of more than 40,000 German democrats in Hamburg. The assembled Germans paid tribute to the thousands of Germans who died in the German concentration camps because they love freedom and cherished the fundamental rights of man.

the following facts:

1. The groundwork for democracy in Japan is being laid with success. According to the Supreme Allied Commander, the Japanese have no experience with democracy. The dignity of the individual is foreign to the people who have lived under feudalistic and totalitarian ways. Practical steps have been taken by the occupation forces to help the Japanese appreciate the ideals of democracy.

2. An extensive information and education program has been prepared to help the people get the facts on war crimes, atrocities, the cause of the defeat of Japan, and the responsibility of Japanese leaders for the war.

Great future for Japan is seen by General MacArthur in his New Year greetings to the people. Among the important points in the greetings are:

1. A new day has come to the people of Japan and that the Japanese must now learn to work together. The Japanese should remember that the future of the nation is not determined by a few people.

2. The Japanese are now enjoying personal and fundamental freedoms. The shackles of militarism and feudalism have been removed and the regimentation of body and soul has taken place. Thought control and the abuse of education are no more.

3. The enjoyment of freedom—religious freedom, freedom of speech and freedom of assembly—should enable the Japanese to think of their individual responsibility.

4. "It is necessary for the masses of Japan to awaken to the fact that they now have power to govern and what is to be done must be done by themselves."

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