

the



PHILIPPINE



● HISTORIC SPEECHES

● By **General of the Army**:
Douglas MacArthur

● By **President**
SERGIO OSMEÑA

● By **Senate President**
MANUEL A. ROXAS

● IS THIS OUR COUNTRY?

If not, Where Is It?

● A PRESIDENT AND HIS SONS

A Great Man Holds the Nation's Interests over Fatherhood.



● OSMEÑA VS. ROXAS

An Analysis and a **Prophesy** by One Who Knows.

● FATHER, WE ARE HUNGRY

A Short-Story **and**

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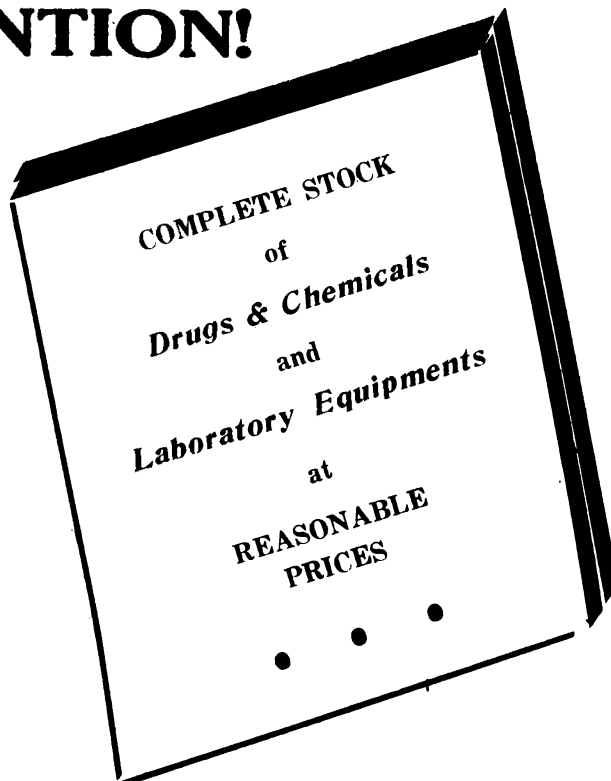
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MANILA

A President and His Sons

By ANTONIO ZACARIAS

* * *

President Sergio Osmeña is called The Sphinx, because of his moderateness, his quietness, his aversion to clear-cut commitments and his general unassuming attitude. Even in America, where the Coolidge type of politician is not usual, journalists have dubbed him "genial" and "smiling" but because of his natural reticence they have called him the prototype of the oriental statesman.

After more than three years of absence, during which he toiled and suffered in a foreign land, burdened by sorrow and grief at the mere thought of the atrocities and devastation wrought upon his beloved country by a ruthless invader, he has come back to his native soil laden with the tremendous responsibilities of the Presidency. His beaming smiles, his hearty handshake and his outward manifestations of joy for the liberation of his country, have not wiped out the deep wrinkles in his face nor the worried look in his eyes. Those who know him and love him can not but think that here is a man, a brave old man, over grieved and over burdened with work, facing the monumental task of guiding the destinies of a nation in the most crucial period of its history.

But it is not only Osmeña the President who bears a heavy load of worries and responsibilities. Osmeña the man, Osmeña the father, has been badly hit by the war, for in truth he can face his countrymen and tell them that he, as much as any Filipino has offered at the altars of the Fatherland his generous sacrifice of "blood, sweat and tears". Are there many Filipino parents who have lost five sons in this war? That has been exactly the contribution of Osmeña to the common cause. Is it, therefore, surprising that he looks today more gloomy and reticent and that even his famous smile carries a

tinge of melancholy?

Sergio Osmeña, by his first marriage, had several daughters and six sons. Of the latter, he has lost five. Three are dead and two are now in prison. His eldest, Nicasio, was a constant headache to his father. He still is today. An inveterate playboy and a spendthrift he threw away his inheritance in a couple of years. During the Nip occupation, he was often seen around with important Japs and he occupied the luxurious offices of the late Major Stevenot in the Long Distance Telephone Building. In 1944, he was shot in the Trocadero Night Club by somebody, presumably a guerillero. He is now languishing in Muntinglupa, accused of collaboration with the Japs. His brother, Sergio jr., a graduate of an American University, shares the same fate. During the Jap regime, he had a big "buy and sell" business in the Escolta and he is accused of selling war materials to the enemy.

Jose Osmeña, another playboy, was killed in Negros during the first months of the Jap occupation, together with a former colonel of the Philippine Constabulary. This colonel and the young Osmeña were sent by the Japs to pacify the Negros region. They were provided with an armed escort of Filipinos, but it turned out that the guards were undercover guerillas, and so one lonely night, in a secluded spot, they turned their guns on the heads of the expedi-

tion.

Teodoro and Emilio died a hero's death. Teodoro was leader of a guerrilla outfit. In an encounter with the Japs he was killed together with some of his men. Emilio, who was a doctor, belonged to the U.S. army. Sometime after the occupation of Cebu, he was caught by the Japs. He was offered release if he would sign a document pledging allegiance to the Jap regime and promising never again to take arms against Japan. He firmly refused, alleging that he was an officer of the U.S. Army and that he was honor bound to maintain his oath of loyalty. He claimed that he should be treated as a prisoner of war. He was executed.

This is the intimate, poignant, story of the President and his sons. The sheer weight of the work and the responsibilities of the Presidency is enough to break down any man, but if to this weight you add the continuous worries and the constant bleeding of a father's heart you may have a clearer picture of the man who heads the Commonwealth today.



Osmeña vs. Roxas

● By Andres Zaldivar

● A Preview of Their Chances To Be Elected the Next President of the Commonwealth

The role of forecaster is always disagreeable and difficult. Furthermore, if the forecast is about political contests it is an absolute certainty that the writer will find plenty of contradiction and abuse. The least that will be said about him is that he is a self-conceited ignoramus. We are not deterred by this consideration, for we know that political writers must be prepared to stand a lot of criticism and insult. What we should like to avoid is being called partial or biased, for we shall try to answer the burning question in all honesty, basing our computations on facts about national and local politics exactly as we see them.

The coming presidential fight in all probability will be a duel between Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Acuña Roxas. What their chances will be four months from now, nobody can accurately say. Roxas seems to have the edge at this moment, but no matter how big his lead may be the advantage may be overcome by his opponent whose experience and sagacity must always be reckoned with. The present forecast will only try to answer the question of who would be the probable choice were the elections to held tomorrow. The answer to it is: sedinitely ROXAS.

The first factor that should be analyzed is who will be the Vice-presidential candidates and their vote pulling capacities. The President, at this moment, seems to be undecided between Carlos P. Romulo and Eulogio Rodriguez Sr. The choice must apparently fall upon somebody from Luzon because the President is from the Visayas. As far as vote pulling goes, Rodriguez would be perhaps considered more valuable, for he can dump into the presidential wagon an overwhelming majority of the Rizal votes. In the case of Romulo, he can not claim political ascendancy in any particular region or province. But should the



Our Past and Present Presidents. Who will be the next?

qualifications of the candidate for Vice-President become one of the election issues (Time Magazine, June 11, calls Osmeña the "aging" and "ailing" President), Romulo might become more valuable as running-mate. On the Roxas ticket, Quirino's name is the only one under consideration. He is from Luzon and he can command a sizeable portion of the Ilocano votes. Next to the Vice-presidency, the issue of "collaboration" will be an important factor, for it may decide the final alignment of the most influential politicians in the different districts and provinces.

The situation today stands pretty clearly. Since both presidential candidates hail from the Visayas, let us study their respective followings in the biggest Visayan provinces. Cebu, Osmeña's bailiwick, will give him a majority. How big or small this majority may turn out, will depend on how efficiently the opposing Cuenco faction may handle its own forces. If we give Osmeña a 70% score in Cebu, the guess will be quite safe. Bohol will also go for Osmeña because of his personal following and for the solid backing that he gets

from Senator Garcia who is now the undisputed leader of the province. The Osmeña lead in these two provinces will be overcome and surpassed by the Roxas votes in Iloilo, Capiz and Antique. The Senate President can be sure of a very big majority in the Island of Panay, provided he can retain the support of Speaker Zuleta. Negros Occidental will appear in the Roxas column. The Alunan faction is solidly behind him (Hernaiz-Montelibano - Lizares-Coscolluela), while the Yulo faction is divided, with Magalona going for Osmeña, and Gonzaga and Vargas for Roxas. Negros Oriental is doubtful. With the complete elimination of the Villanuevas from the political scene, there is no doubt that the votes of Negros Oriental are controlled by the Romero-Teves combination. Although both of them seem to be partial towards Roxas now, it is entirely possible that they may change sides or that their team may be split, because Romero is of Speakership caliber and he may have an eye to that position. Leyte, a fairly big province, does not have a political boss, and must be studied by dis-

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tricts. Of its five Congressmen, only two are now available (Montejo and Canonoy). The remaining three (Tan, Oppus and Veloso) are in Muntinglupa, accused of collaboration. Nothing definite is known of Montejo's and Canonoy's leanings, but it is safe to assume that the followers of Tan, Oppus and Veloso will back Roxas. The most that can be given to Osmeña in Leyte is a fifty-fifty chance. Samar is also an unknown factor, because the man who will sway its votes in a decisive way is not yet committed to anybody. This man is ex-Secretary Avelino.

Mindanao has fewer votes than either Luzon or Visayas. As a matter of fact, until now the votes of Mindanao have not been decisive in any national elections. But in a very close fight, which the coming one may turn out to be, the way Mindanao votes may be the deciding factor. Lack of fairly accurate data makes it extremely difficult to gauge the situation in Mindanao. However, we may assume that in the northern provinces, where the Cebuano population is predominant, Osmeña will have an edge. In Misamis Oriental, the Vamenta-Artadi faction holds the balance. Vamenta may go for Roxas, but Artadi's stand is uncertain. In Misamis Occidental, Roxas will have a majority because the Ozamiz faction will probably support him. Stuart del Rosario may also side with him. In Zamboanga there will be a close fight, because votes will be split between the Lorenzo and Alano factions, the former going for Osmeña and the latter for Roxas. Cotabato may go to Osmeña, because Datu Piang seems to support him, while Davao will be for Osmeña or Roxas as Sarenas may choose to go. Lanao may also appear in the Osmeña column, if Congressman Lluch decides to support him. If Luch goes for Roxas, Lanao will be divided, for the Cabili votes will certainly go to Osmeña. Bukidnon will give Roxas a clean majority, because of the support of the Fortich faction.

It is Luzon, at any rate, that

will decide the contest. It is not only the biggest voting region, but the fact is that actual voting will be heaviest in Luzon because here normal conditions have been restored more quickly. And the general situation in Luzon does not look very encouraging for Osmeña.

The Ilocos region, comprising the big provinces of Abra, Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union and Zambales, will give Roxas an overwhelming majority. Quirino will be able to swing many votes, Paredes, followers, because of the Osmeña faction's attacks on "collaborators", will side with Roxas, Aranz will command a majority in Cagayan and Isabela, the factions of both Ortega and Osias in La Union will support the Senate President, and even in Zambales Anonas and Afable will support, "smart, swart, Brigadier General Roxas" (Time, June 11).

On the basis of the inclinations of the incumbent Congressmen, Pangasinan will also appear on the Roxas column. Beltran, Bengzon, Perez and Ramos are for Roxas, while only Primicias sides with the present occupant of Malacañan. Tarlac may go for Osmeña, if Cojuangco supports him. At any rate the Aquino faction will be solidly behind Roxas. In Nueva Ecija, the deciding voice will still be that of Buencamino. He has kept silent until now, but indications are that he may join the Roxas ranks. Pampanga is doubtful. If there was a socialist candidate, he would get the majority here, but in the absence of one the Pampanga votes may be finally

counted in favor of the more liberal candidate. Bulacan will go for Roxas. The strong influence of the Rustia-De Leon family (Mrs. Roxas is De Leon) plus the following of Villarama is more than a match for old and sickly Senator Buendia. Tayabas is doubtful. Although the Provincial Board has recently committed itself in favor of Osmeña, Gov. Enriquez and his Board members are not the real political power in the province of the late President Quezon. If Mrs. Quezon should decide to choose sides, her support will be the decisive factor in Tayabas. Any candidate who carries Manila will have a very small majority. Laguna will also divide its votes, the same as Cavite (Montano for Osmeña, ex-Assemblyman Roxas for the Senate President). Batangas will appear for Roxas, who will get the votes of the followers of "collaborators" Recto, Laurel and Alas. The Bicol regions will be evenly divided, on the basis of the preferences of their incumbent Congressmen. Rizal is the only province in Luzon that will give an overwhelming majority to Osmeña, because Senator Rodriguez is indisputably the leader in this province.

On the strength of the foregoing analysis, the inescapable conclusion is that Roxas will run away with the next presidential elections. But we must repeat that these calculations are based on conditions as they are today. The whole situation may be radically changed in four months, and for all we know the final results of the coming November elections may be entirely different from the

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Life of Rizal To Be Filmed

San Feldman, Hollywood producer, has been granted permit by Dr. Trinidad Rizal, sister of the Philippine National Hero, to make a motion picture based on the life of the Malayan patriot. The authorization has been recently wired to the United States thru the Department of the Interior.

Gonzales Elected To Presidency

Bienvenido Gonzales, President of the U. P. at the start of the war, subsequently "graduated" from Fort Santiago, was elected to the Presidency of the State University in the first meeting held by the Board of Regents. Gonzales took his oath of office before President Osmeña shortly after his election.

one we have ventured to forecast.

Compliments of
Hon. Cornelio T. Villareal
Congressman for Capiz, 2nd District

EITHER...OR

By S. ARTIAGA, Jr.

The other day we received the visit of a friend who had returned to the city after having left it shortly after liberation; he had left, a very discouraged man, and had returned, a very surprised individual. He waxed eloquent and fairly went into hysterics of happiness at what he termed the "great change for the better that the city had undergone."

Frankly, we did not get him at first and even told him to sit down, relax and asked him if he had those attacks very often. But he was not to be silenced by only a pail of cold water; he went on and on pointing to the good things that had come to pass. At the end we were glad he had come . . . it was pleasant to have somebody still able to see the brighter side of life. As a matter of fact we are seriously considering him as our official morale builder. "Greater love hath no friend than this..."

A man is either a pessimist or an optimist. Our friend apparently is an optimist (even if he says he is just a realist) and also a genius. He saw, what we, in our daily struggle for survival, failed to see. He saw a city valiantly rising from out of the invader's lash . . . a city that refuses to stay down and instead picks up whatever remnants of its old glory the monkey man left it. And before he left, this jewel among friends, gave us this bit of wisdom: "Write and tell people to forget their woes and to smile; after all a smile does not cost anything and the profiteers cannot get at it."

QUEZON ON COLLABORATION

That the late President Quezon gave instructions to prominent leaders for collaboration short of taking the oath of allegiance to Japan was revealed recently by Senate President Manuel A. Roxas in an effort to clarify the collaboration issue which has gripped the people.

TRAFFIC BOOK

A handbook containing an explanation of all traffic rules and prepared by the Traffic Division of the Manila Police Department is now off the press and ready for distribution at all Police Precincts.

JULY, 1945

GONZALEZ BACK TO U. P.

Latest reports from Malacañan are to the effect that Bienvenido Gonzalez, president of the U.P. at the start of the war and another "graduate" of Fort Santiago, is going to occupy again his former position. The announcement has been received with general approval by educational circles.

HUGE DEFICIT FACES P.I.

A huge deficit of 130 million pesos is faced by the Commonwealth government for the coming fiscal

year, which begins next month, according to figures compiled by governmental financial circles. The budget for the coming year is estimated at 137 million pesos while the expected income does not pass the seven million peso mark.

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DO YOU REMEMBER?

The Japs had changed many things during the occupation. They covered our books. They renamed our streets and towns. They told us to forget the past. As if forgetting for the Filipino is easy, or forgetting a truly good thing is easy.

We do not want to forget the past. It moulds our present. It is the foundation of our future.

Let us do some recalling. Do you remember...

The PHILIPPINE NATIONAL HYMN

*Land of the Morning,
Child of the sun returning,
With fervour burning,
Thee do our souls adore.
Land dear and holy,
Cradle of noble heroes,
Ne'er shall invaders
Trample thy sacred shores.
Ever within thy skies and thru
thy clouds
And o'er the hills and seas
Do we behold the radiance,
Feel the throb of glorious liberty.
Thy banner dear to all our hearts,
hearts,
Thy sun and stars a-light,
O, never shall its shining fields
Be dimmed by tyrants' might.
Beautiful land of love,
O Land of light,
In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie,
But it is glory ever when thou art
wronged,
For us, thy sons to suffer and die.*

MY NATIVE LAND

*I love my native land,
Its peaceful, lowland plains;
I love its mountains grand,
Its sun and cooling rains.
I love its stately palms,
Each graceful flowering tree;
I love my native land—
It's the best on the earth for me!
I love its waving grain,
The whispering bamboo green;
I love the orchid rare,
Of every flower the queen.
I love its wave-swept shores,
The restless open sea;
I love my native land—
It's the best on the earth for me!*

By the Many Strange Things
That Happen, We Are Forced to Ask:

Is THIS Our COUNTRY?

THIS is still the PHILIPPINES. But is it our country still? Is it still the land of swaying palms and bamboo groves, the mystic isles of the southern seas, the garden spot of the Pacific, the Pearl of the Orient, and the home of innumerable heroes? Or has this land, more beautiful than a lover's madrigal, suffered a sea-change in the last three years and made into an empty crust echoing hollowly the sordid tale of broken hearts? Is this our country, the one and only being deeply cherished with a passion born of blood and fire and nurtured in the bosom of our fecund valleys through all the singing years of our chronicled annals?

The land is there but the face and the heart, it seems, have been transformed. The face is a rigid mask with sharp, deep lines etched as if in adamant. The heart is a mailed fist for it has ceased to throb. It is a bloodless piece of rock.

This was a land of ineffable beauty. Moonrise on lilting, rippling rills; fleet-footed maidens dancing on the many-colored grass; nondescript crowds bringing in the harvest and singing to the sun; low, squat, thatch-roofed villages asleep beneath the stars; and far below the wind-white lights and blue and red blinking with the beat and thrum of the gay city... This indeed, without a loaf of bread, a jug of wine, and—you, beside me singing in the wilderness—was Paradise enough.

Today this is a ruined Eden. All about the stranger on our soil are heaps of disintegrating rubble, broken pillars pitted uglily by modern shells and gutted into grey and black debris by uncontrollable

By J. M. H.

conflagrations that had wandered through the length and breadth of the land like maddened beasts of prey, skeletal remains of historic mansions that had long resounded with the songs of our forebears; black, leafless, slender trees writhing as if in agony and despair. Gone is the graceful sweep of shore where once the breakers crept timidly like tired little children to their beds, gone is the trim, white-walled, tile-roofed, low cottage by the wide avenue bordered with spreading flame trees. Gone are the architectonic wonders of the West planted as landmarks on Oriental soil. Gone is the perennial radiance of the orchid and the rose in fragrant gardens blowing in the sun. Only the ghosts remain. Frail, ghostly, spectral shadows where once the *mayas* sang.

Truly the face of the land has been cruelly mutilated.

This was a haven of peace and tranquility. This was the home of peace-loving citizens who were bound to their hearth, race, and soil with hoops of steel. They were

a quiet, submissive, hospitable, kind race sensitive only to an insult to their own kith and kin. They could not let a slur on their country's honor and their nation's integrity go by unchallenged and unassailed. This was the harbor of quiet dreams. Here, tired wayfarers from the distant West, fleeing from the tumult and the shouting of men obsessed with territorial lust and conquest, stretched themselves upon the greensward and listened to the music of dark-eyed *dalagas* chanting of the halcyon years.

Now, it appears, that the War has "put rancours in the vessel of our peace" and has "filed our minds", metamorphosing this country from a sanctuary to a madhouse. This is no longer a home but a market place resonant with discord and the thunder of voices raised in recrimination and abuse. Here, men flushed with triumph seek to castigate with mordant sarcasm and innuendo their already sorrow-stricken brothers frustrated by long suffering and persecution. This is bedlam. There is pandemonium in the land. Instead of canticles of thanksgiving trilled in unison for the benison of liberty restored, all we hear is the deafening roar of raucous voices in violent dissension and insult. By the strangest irony of all, we have a War to prosecute to the last ditch that this country might never again fall beneath the awful shadow of heartless oppression and cumulative infamy and we fritter away precious time and energy by warring among ourselves. Where is our sense of national pride, our feeling for unison? Where is that spirit of kindness for a fallen



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brother? Where is that gallantry,
where that generosity which kept
us together in the darkest days of
our history from Mactan to Ba-
taan? Are we still a kindly race
or have we been transfigured into
angry beasts astray on a wasted
countryside?

Hate and disaffection, pride and
insuperable arrogance have blott-

ed out the light of reason. Peace
has been destroyed at last.

The Philippines has been known
in ancient as well as contemporary
history as a land of selfless martyrs
and noble heroes. Memories of
William Tell are evoked by La-
pulu, of Paul Revere and
Washington by Diego Silang and
Rizal, of Lincoln by Bonifacio, of
Leonidas at Thermopylae by Del
Pilar at Tirad Pass. And the de-
fense of Bataan recalls the loyal
three hundred Spartans; the rear-
guard action of the 26th Cavalry
of the Philippine Scouts calls back
the charge of the light brigade at
Balaklava; and the defense of
Corregidor reminds one of Malta.

Yet in the mysterious alchemy
of war and its aftermath we have
become a nation of traitors. Only
a few honorable men, hand-picked
perhaps by the inscrutable wand
of Destiny, are the spirits dedi-
cated to the pantheon of heroism.
They are the only patriots. They
are the only lovers of this once
beautiful, peaceful country. And
they are honorable men. We can-
not dispute their words of ponti-
fical wisdom. We must not ques-
tion their motive or their speech.
They are honorable men. We
should not come to bury them but
to praise them. Their word is
law. For they are honorable men.
While these men now maligned as
traitors were suffering under the
boot-heel of the Eastern monster,
the great patriots were in the hills
watching with eagle eyes when the
myrmidons of Hirohito would come
up and chase them out of their
lair. Or they might have been ten
thousand miles away, in the *land
of the free and the home of the
brave* fighting the Nipponese in-
vader of these shores by just be-
ing Filipinos. And they reaped
rewards for that—material and
otherwise. They came back to this
scared soil, enshrined heroes. They
are the only patriots. They are
honorable men.

This is still the PHILIPPINES.
Is it ours still, or does it belong
only to the patriots from the hills
or the Filipino heroes from over-
seas?

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P600 for Our Short-Story Writers

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One of the purposes of *The Nation* is to encourage national literature in all the language vehicles existing in the Philippine Islands. But as English is the language of this magazine, for the present, encouragement is offered for the revival and development of the Filipino short-story in English.

The managements of *The Nation* and *The Filipino Observer* have joined to set aside the sum of Six Hundred Pesos to be used in payment of and given in prizes to the best short-stories submitted to both magazines from the month of June, 1945, up to December 1, 1945.

All stories published by both *The Nation* and *The Observer* will be given compensation at regular rates. On December 3, 1945, all manuscripts submitted, both published and unpublished, will be turned over to a Board of Judges who will make a decision as to which are the prize-winning stories. The remainder of the P600 appropriation not spent in payment of published manuscripts will be apportioned to the first three best short-stories of the year.

Efforts are being made towards increasing the prize fund by soliciting the aid of Filipino and American philanthropists and literati. If the prize purse should reach an appreciable amount, either the first prize will be larger or more manuscripts will be given prizes.

We are soliciting the aid of the public in suggesting as to who would be interested to donate to the prize fund and as to how the prizes should be distributed. There is much time yet before December, 1945. Write us what you think.

Manuscripts already received:
The Story of a Meeting, by Emilio F. Constantino (*Observer*).
Your Eyes Are Old, by S. Lioanag (*Observer*).

Behind the Shimbu Line, by Geronimo D. Sicam (*Nation*).
Between Two Worlds, by Amado Q. Viray.

Leticia, by Gerardo S. Dy.
Whisky, by Pacifico Canlas.
Father, We Are Hungry, by Oscar de Zuñiga.

Any theme in relation to the Filipino or the American, except the low and the indecent, is acceptable. No bars are put against form. Substance and moral and spiritual background are required without prejudice to art.—

New Job For Stettinius

Washington announced that the President has accepted the resignation of Edward R. Stettinius jr. as Secretary of State who in turn accepted his new appointment as United States representative in the United Nations when the new organization comes into being. President Truman highly praised the services of Stettinius in the State Department and in the recent Uninations Conference in Frisco.

Board Exams Held Valid

The different Board of Examiners for Engineers and Architects recently appointed by the Executive have decided that the Board examinations held during the Nip occupation are valid. The Board of Medical Examiners and the Supreme Court are expected to announce shortly their decision in the case of physicians and lawyers who took the corresponding examinations in the same period.

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Once More, After Three Years of Oppression, We Shall Enjoy LIBERTY

By EFRAIN Ma. GUERRERO

FOR ONE AND ALL

On July 4, 1945

THIS FOURTH OF JULY is specially significant to us Filipinos because we have not celebrated it for the past three years. That is, we did not publicly honor this historical occasion as in years previous to December 8, 1941, with fine speeches, military parades, gay balls and the deafening crackle of fireworks. But we did celebrate it with a muffled prayer or two and a fervent wish in our hearts that the current year would put an end to the insufferable pain of having the Japanese boot on our necks. And I would not be far from the truth were I to assert that its significance rather than dying out during those years of oppression grew in luster proportionately as our sufferings increased in intensity.

To-day, July 4th, 1945, we are once more free to pay tribute to this great American National Holiday. To refresh our minds as to its meaning not only for those who are fortunate enough to be able to call themselves the champions of democracy and liberty and to us who are under their tutelage, but also to those of the rest of the world who even now are still striving for freedom from oppression and slavery.

The principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence enacted in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1776, by the thirteen original States of America are being carried out not only to the letter but also in spirit as witness the fact that countless American lives have been snuffed out and veritable streams of American blood have flowed both on its own and on foreign soil so that nations and individuals may be entitled to freedom and opportunity under equal laws, freedom and opportunity of their own making and through their own work.

Even now, the fight that was be-

gun one hundred and sixty-nine years ago is still being fought. The forces of evil and oppression are slowly being crushed and excoriated. Light is beginning to break once again over the world's horizon. Of the three original arch-enemies of Democracy, there but remains one: Japan.

History testifies that every major war that the United States has fought has been for the preservation of democratic ideals. The current one is no exception. It has been the strict policy of the American Government to denounce wars of conquest and imperialistic aims.

In 1917 she justified her entry—and properly so—into the First World Conflagration with the coined phrase, "The War To Save The World For Democracy." At present she is again engaged in a struggle to preserve those same ideals. But she has felt no need to justify her entanglement in this conflict with encouraging slogans because Americans, from all walks of life, whether civilian or military, are well aware that this is a battle for the survival of those principles for which the heroes of Bunker Hill and the Crossing of the Delaware bled and died. Through the superhuman efforts of her valiant sons and those of allied nations, she has defeated an enemy whose forces of evil had managed to suppress and stifle the light and warmth of freedom from millions of European homes.

But can one say that the battle has been brought to a victorious end simply because Nazism and Fascism have been erased from the face of Europe? And because soon

the Divine Myth of Nippon's Emperor will meet the same fate in the land of the Rising Sun?

We believe that this is not so. That the fight will not be over just because the last shot shall have been fired and the tides of war shall have subsided. The fight for democracy must continue until the doctrines and principles contained in America's Declaration of Independence have become of universal application in such a manner as to embrace not only those peoples who were already enjoying the blessings of democracy and self-government, and for a time were deprived of their enjoyment, but also those nations which up to the present time are clamoring and fighting tooth and nail for the God-given right to work out their own destiny without foreign control or intervention.

Unless the long cherished dreams and desires of these peoples attain fruition, victory shall not have been gained and the Fight For Democracy could not appropriately be said to have been fought to a glorious finish.

The writer has not lost sight of the fact that amidst the turmoil of warfare there is now being held in San Francisco a United Nations Conference whose primordial aim is to see to it that when peace does come, it shall be a lasting and permanent one. And perceiving that such a blessed state of affairs can only be if justice is done to one and all, great and small, it has taken within its purview the interests of all colonial peoples, indiscriminate of race or

creed. Toward the achievement of this, a United Nations Commission unanimously approved a trustee chapter the primary purposes of which are: to insure political, economic, social and educational advancement of colonial peoples; their just treatment and their protection against abuses; to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the people and to assist them in the progressive development of free institutions. This particular chapter of the trustee charter has been hailed by our Filipino representative to said conference as a "charter for all the Colonial Peoples," and a "victory for the whole world."

In particular it would be a signal triumph for the United States—the country who so laboriously laid the foundation for this monument to Man's progress and civilization. May the Builders' hands never cease to toil till the whole structure has reached final form and stateliness. Till its shade shall have afforded protection to nations, one and all. For then and only then will the signatories of the Declaration of Independence be assured that their true wishes

and avowed intentions have been fulfilled. For then and only then will there be a possibility that the coming peace will be real and lasting.

THE BLESSINGS OF DEMOCRACY

In the years before the war broke out in 1941, we of this country have not paid much attention to political forms of government. We took them for granted as part of the life of the people. We never counted our blessings. We just lived in them.

When the international gangsters who called themselves sons of heaven invaded these shores, we received a jolt in our minds. There are forms of government different from each other. And the tyrannous and oppressive control of the invaders made us realize the liberty and the prosperity we enjoyed under the protection of American Democracy.

Now that we are back under the wing, we find that the blessings of Democracy are numerous and desirable. So, blessed be the day on which American democracy was born, and blessed be America on

this day, July 4, 1945.
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What Is the YARDSTICK of LOYALTY?

By J. R. NUGUID

The Author Brings Up the Question of Collaboration

The question of loyalty is grave and delicate. Though the word is simple enough to be understood by the man on the street, it has created a national issue. From the moment that our new leaders who were catapulted into power by the tidal wave of liberation tinkered with this question, the Filipino people were wrapped in a mixture of impulses, — and sorely perplexed. The government employees and members of the former Usaffe were directly hit. The whole citizenry, too, has its misgivings, for is not the implication clear that all those who folded their arms before the enemy are guilty of disloyalty?

As we look in retrospect over the early days of the Japanese occupation of Manila, the memory of a city—grim and ghost-like and its inhabitants horror-filled and crestfallen—surges in sharp contrast to the gay atmosphere of the present. The Philippine Executive Commission was organized. A handful of employees were called to report, but their number increased gradually as the activities of the government multiplied. The employees then could be divided into two classes, namely: (1) those who accepted positions, for fear that refusal might be construed as a hostile act, and (2) those who voluntarily applied under the compelling force of necessity. In either case, it was the popular sentiment that they were serving only the interest of their own people, that they were not contributing to the war effort of the enemy, and that there was nothing in the nature of their work that was incompatible with their loyalty to the Commonwealth and their allegiance to the United States.

The general public was in a similar predicament. With the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, the conquest of the country became an accomplished fact and bowing to the inevitable, they set about in their pre-war occupations. In spite, however, of the strict censorship and the close vigilance of the Kempei, our people continued to talk and discuss day after day the developments of the war as news trickled through the air from distant shores. The less fortunate were hauled in and were either tortured or slain in Fort Santiago; Far Eastern, San Beda, and other hell holes for listening to Allied broadcasts, circulating "false" rumors, committing sabotage, and similar "hostile"

acts.

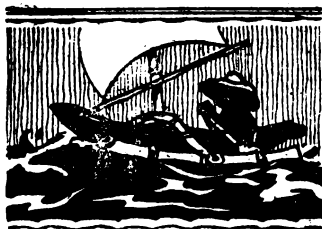
The question now is: Is there anything in the conduct of our people that merits the stigma of disloyalty? To begin with, the cabinet has set a pretty high, if not an arbitrary, standard of loyalty. Only a few can make the grade. The truth of the whole matter is that during the Japanese regime, the Filipino people, whether they sat in government offices, practised their professions, engaged in business, ran trades, culled fishes from the seas, raised crops on the farms, or merely worked on the roads, helped the enemy one way or another. In a narrow sense, that was collaboration. But while they extended that kind of help and collaboration, in the sanctuary of their hearts the spirit of revolt burnt like a flame, defiant and deathless. Have they become disloyal by merely holding public offices? Surely, it takes a lot more than that to be guilty of disloyalty. The attending circumstances, the background, and particularly the motive and the actions while holding office must be thoroughly appraised and considered.

Viewed from the strictly legal standpoint, the charge lacks the support of any precedent, authoritative opinion, or judicial pronouncement. From the ethical side, it is insisted that it was our duty to defend the cause at the cost of our lives. A local editor even went so far as to say that those who were afraid to die in the past regime are not fit to live in this new government. Is this the correct yardstick by which loyalty should be measured? Do we not ridicule the Japanese for their fanatical and futile resistance when surrender is the wiser and more honorable course to follow?

In the battle of Bataan, the Fil-American forces, cornered, outnumbered, and outequipped, held the enemy at bay for a little over three

months to the amazement of the entire world. When, however, the last hope of victory whittled away, around seventy thousand men laid down their arms to put an end to an unequal conflict. That epochal battle was lost, but the nation rose to new heights of honor and glory and our heroic soldiers emerged from the battlefields as gallant defenders of democracy. When they, who were professional soldiers and in duty bound to defend the cause, surrendered, was it not to avoid useless death? Yet why should our civilian population be now assailed and rebuked for failing to do what our armed forces failed to accomplish in Bataan? And have our army officers and enlisted men who fought in the first episode of this war turned disloyal by serving in government offices or in the Japanese-made Philippine constabulary, when the fact is they were merely waiting, anxiously and patiently, for the more appropriate and opportune time to strike against the yellow invaders? In their time, the Japanese hated them because they refused to drop their pro-American leaning; now, their own brothers hate them because they have been pro-Japanese. What a tragic paradox!

As for those who held positions of responsibility, it is hard to believe that they were prompted by political or material ambitions. In fact, no amount of ballyhoo and slander can shake the people's faith in the integrity and patriotism of their leaders who, with incomparable skill and tact, manned our ship of state during the most critical and turbulent period of our national history. In the faith in the integrity and patriotism as not to realize the right from the beginning that the Japanese set-up was not permanent; secondly, they were used as mere fronts, the real power being exercised by the sabre-rattling Samurai; thirdly, no public office at the time held any glamour because the government did not have an iota of support from the people; and lastly, there was absolutely no money in it, the salary of a minister of state being less than one thousand pesos a month, an amount which during the last months of the Japanese occupation could not even



buy a pair of shoes. It could be possible that they accepted their jobs because they did not want to be rushed to their graves. Like our forces in Bataan they relied, and for good reasons, on that old proverb that sometimes prudence is the better part of valor. Or it might also be that with the welfare of their people at heart, they accepted their jobs so as to be in a position to help and protect their countrymen or at least to minimize their suffering. We could picture with grim horror the atrocities and brutalities the people would have suffered if the Japanese had directly governed or placed unscrupulous Filipinos at the help of the government.

The case of Mr. Justice Jose Abad Santos who preferred death to obsequiance to the Japanese warlord has been cited to bolster a self-centered cause, but this case is singular, unique. It is thus that there is only one Jose Abad Santos as there is only one Jose Rizal. But there is this great difference, that when they offered their lives, neither they nor any one in their behalf chided their countrymen for not following in their footsteps.

No Filipino will ever forget the dreadful memory of the Japanese soldier. To his distorted mind, the right of conquest was absolute, all-embracing. Conqueror, lord, and sovereign, he was all. Tutored in the ways of his Axis partner, the German Nazi, he improved to perfection the latter's technique to cow the people of conquered territories into complete submission and terror. Those who remained in the cities and towns, worked under the forced labor system, faced the gory "magic eye" in a "zona" roundup, or saw the inside of secret chambers of torture, know what it meant to come under the heels of the oppressor. Of Japanese brutality and ruthlessness, we have only to look to the shambles and the blood-soaked soil of Manila to convince ourselves. What chance could they have against such hordes of barbarians? How they must have wished that enough ships were sent to their rescue during the siege of Bataan so that they might have reached the

United States and there amidst safety, tranquility and beautiful surroundings joined hands in laying the groundwork for the liberation and rehabilitation of our country.

We pay tribute to our guerrillas for their heroic feat. We also welcome the rise of our new leaders. They bring youth and enthusiasm to our resurrected political structure. But while we glorify all those who participated in this patriotic movement and give them our encouragement and support, we ask the men that now guide our destiny to be slow and cautious in passing judgment over the conduct of their fellow-countrymen. The flurry of excitement and the lust for power are apt to blur the vision of man and warp his good judgment. If we persist in a blind purge, our country will be split wide open. This is not the time for mudslinging, recrimination, and division. This is the time to restore order out of chaos, reparation out of wreckage, and happiness out of misery. In the case of those who, after proper investigation, are found to have sold themselves to the enemy or have gone out of their way in their collaboration, let the punishments be swift and relentless. But in the case of the greater number of Filipinos who heaven knows are innocent, let their case be decided with understanding and justice.

P2,000,000 in Goods Due Soon

The Commonwealth Government thru representations made by Secretary Hernandez of Finance has secured from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration the shipment of P2,000,000 worth of consumers' goods and medical supplies, according to a recent Malacañan announcement. The shipment will consist of one million six hundred thousand pesos worth of goods and four hundred thousand worth of medicines. The cargo will be brought by the first available boat that leaves San Francisco.

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WANTED: A Civilized Style

Which is the more interesting, more significant; more potent influence in life: the systematic observation of things as they are, or the eager search into things as they ought to be?

The world we live in has accustomed us to regard the object of the first as practical fact, of the second as idle theory. At any rate the first can be carried on without the second, but the second necessarily builds upon the findings of the first. In other words, when we have exhausted ourselves in pursuing the facts we can pass on to consider what use we can or ought to make of them. Indeed this is their whole significance for most practical people.

Let us, for instance be practical in a literary sort of way. Let us take the matter of "style" that no lover of literature, who now and then sits down to the typewriter himself very really outgrows: Is it more interesting to study what this or that person's style is, than to consider what style ought to be?

Dipping for the nth time into one of those modern anthologies of English essays—rich quarries of styl—I happened upon two pieces that perfectly illustrate this contrast between what is and what ought to be, indicating quite clearly which problem arouses the deeper interest, at least for the many who are driving at practice.

"Literary style," says John Addington Symonds, "is more a matter of sentiment, emotion, involuntary habits of feeling and observing, constitutional sympathy with the world and men, tendencies of curiosity and liking, than of the pure intellect. The style of scientific works, affording little scope for the exercise of these psychological elements, throws less light upon their authors' temperament

* * *
By ANTONIO ESTRADA
* * *

than does the style of poems, novels, essays, books of travel, descriptive criticism.

"In the former case all that need be aimed at is lucid exposition of fact and vigorous reasoning. In the latter the fact to be stated, the truth to be arrived at, being of a more complex nature, involves a process akin to that of the figurative arts. The stylist has here to produce the desired effect by suggestions of infinite subtlety, and to present impressions made upon his sensibility."

Here we have minute and accurate observation of fact, such as one might expect a psychologist of the latest American school to tabulate. Symonds leaves us no doubt as to his being abreast of that science, for he says:

In the exercise of style it is impossible for anyone to transcend his inborn and acquired faculties of ideation, imagination, sense-perception, verbal expression—just as it is impossible in the exercise of strength for an athlete to transcend the limits of his physical structure, powers of innervation, dexterity, and courage."

On the other hand, Sir Arthur Clutton-Brock tells us a few things about prose and the nature of prose that serve for a hint of what style ought to be, and he enforces his own precepts with his own example. He is criticising Mr. Pearsall Smith's anthology of English Prose, which is like the gene-

ral run of such anthologies, collected for their purple patches, and he evidently has an altogether different idea of excellence in prose:

"Prose of its very nature is longer than verse, and the virtues peculiar to it manifest themselves gradually. If the cardinal virtue of poetry is love, the cardinal virtue of prose is justice; and, whereas love makes you act and speak on the spur of the moment, justice needs inquiry, patience, a control even of the noblest passions.

"But English Prose, as Mr. Pearsall Smith presents it, is at the mercy of its passions and just only by accident. By justice here I do not mean justice only to particular people or ideas, but a habit of justice in all the processes of thought, a style tranquilized and a form moulded by that habit.

"The master of prose is not cold, but he will not let any word or image inflame him with a heat irrelevant to his purpose. Unhasting, unresting, he pursues it, subduing all the riches of his mind to it, rejecting all beauties that are not germane to it; making his own beauty out of the very accomplishment of it, out of the whole work and its proportions, so that you must read to the end before you know that it is beautiful.

"But he has his reward, for he is trusted and convinces as those who are at the mercy of their own eloquence do not; and he gives a pleasure all the greater for being hardly noticed."

This is an idea of prose as an achievement of civilization which, if it is rarely enough met with in England, where Sir Arthur was writing, is certainly rarer in America, and hardly known at all in the Philippines. Yet, as he expounds it, what an inspiring and potentially serviceable ideal it presents us with! This conception of style far outstrips the usual version of Buffon's *le style c'est de l'homme même*, for it is capable of influencing not merely our way of speaking and writing, but also our way of judging and living.



If even a handful of educated people were habitually to practice that way of expressing themselves that "elicits reason and patience by displaying them", would not that make for clear-headedness in public opinion in the long run? And if by some freak of human nature it were suddenly to become fashionable to adopt that manner of address "which assumes that we do not wish to be tricked or dazzled" what a gain it would be both for our Press and for our Rostrum!

The trouble with the yellow press with which we have lately been overrun, is that it prevents (or tries with all its might to prevent) people from looking facts in the face and endeavours to stamper them into indiscriminate action. Now everybody knows that under the stress of passion individual persons are liable to deeds they are the first to regret and often the last to understand. And the caprices of masses of people snatching up one catchword or slogan after another are well known: the liability to unjust action is multiplied.

At a crisis in history, when so

much depends upon a wise decision and energetic action, the need for some tranquillizing influence becomes acute, and the suggestion of some such device as is here proposed becomes almost a duty.

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MEETING: Post-Invasion

By SGT. HARRY ECKSTEIN

People of the Philippines!

I come to you

from distant lands;

from the gray, silent skylines of America

which spell a nation at war and yet at peace,

a haven sheltered from the dread of conflict

from all its horrors but the horror

of surging emotions,

of tears and fruitless longing;

from the steaming wilderness, I come,

from loneliness in an ancient jungle,

the forsaken shores of slumbering isles,

the lands of malaria, dengue, and primitive graves.

In a larger sense I come to you

from peaceful towns built on fertile soil,

the surge and turmoil of great cities.

the schools and shops,

factories belching forth black smoke,

trains passing at immoderate speed,

the ice cream store on the corner,

the immigrant next door,

and teen-age girls screaming at Frank Sinatra.

I come to you

with a pack on my back

containing a blanket, underwear, soap and razor,

messkit, tentage, socks, and a letter

fondly preserved and remembered.

In my hands I hold a rifle, model M-1,

with one deadly round in the chamber.

eight in the clip,

and eighty-eight in the rifle belt.

I wear a green uniform, dust-stained and dirty.

soiled, uncomfortable shoes.

I come to you with all this;

and I am told that I am your liberator,

the proud warrior and victor,

the immaculate conqueror.

And you come to me,

People of the Philippines.

From the tall, forbidding hills you come,

barefoot and haggard,

your eyes expressing some strange fright

and your hands straining for alms,

overcoming the pride in your hearts.

You come from the unpainted houses,

the soiled Nipa huts,

the dark, cheerless dwellings where you sat

in unlighted nights and fear-filled days,

waiting, waiting, hoping despairing.

You come from the ravaged cities,

blood and starvation,

the invader's yoke,

the beast's existence,

and the dull eyes turned southward.

containings a lost home, a trampled field,
 You come to me
 with the burden of years in your hearts,
 containing a lost home, a trampled field,
 the screams of a loved one, and the fear of death.
 You are burdened as I am burdened,
 but the load is great and cannot be placed
 aside for a rest and a moment's lingering.
 You come to me thus;
 and I am told that you are the conquered,
 the outraged and oppressed,
 the dependent, the silent sufferers.
 What shall be our meeting-place,
 People of the Philippines,
 we who come to each other?
 Is there some common ground,
 some common earth without demarkation
 for oppressed and victorious alike?
 Is there some peaceful plot
 where I may lay down my pack
 and you, your burden
 and we may commune and understand,
 and, understanding, become one?
 Or shall we always be worlds apart-
 the touched and untouched
 the rich and poor,
 the careless and careworn?
 You have seen me streaming victoriously onto your shores
 and I have seen you drifting from master to master
 and I know one thing
 beyond our separate burdens,
 beyond the gulf, between alms and the giver.
 we are alike and the same
 in many and most important ways.
 From your eyes, from your sorrows, flow tears;
 I too have wept—
 in the silent nights when remembrance awakens,
 at the grave where I buried a comrade.
 in the warrior's loneliness,
 my tears have flown.
 In your hearts, your expressions, there is longing;
 I too have longed....
 And in your uplifted faces there is hope;
 I too have hope—
 for the peaceful night by the fire,
 the soothing touch of a loved one,
 for the sunset, the snow, the falling leaves,
 my heart has longed.
 for the return to the threshold, the growing harvest,
 man rising above his destruction.
 for fruitful labor in a fairer world
 I wait and hope.
 This is the earth on which to build
 our common world;
 these are the materials to build it,
 to temper and mold it,
 and such shall be its bases
 tears, longing and hope
 and the will of free man
 to rise and attain, to construct and keep,
 on the shattered earth of his home and heart.

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Father... We are hungry!

By OSCAR de ZUÑIGA

This is an entry in the OBSERVER - NATION Story Contest.

IT WAS already noontime. Tasio still lingered around the Tuban Station where he had gone early in the morning to buy rice. But neither rice sellers nor the gang of boys who used to bore holes through rice sacks at the depot had been around since his arrival.

He paused for a while: should he go home or not? But his wife, and his two children. He couldn't go home emptyhanded, for there was not a single grain of rice at home.

Perhaps if he stayed a little longer, a rice seller might come his way. Besides, there was a train scheduled to arrive at one-thirty.

Tasio selected a shaded spot on the sidewalk and sat down. Were his legs tired! He stretched them out for a while, then encircled them with his arms. There were many people coming and going, and he could not have his legs outstretched for long without somebody stepping on them.

Closely, he watched the faces of people. Some seemed hurrying home for lunch; others, merely walking leisurely as if on an afternoon stroll. Their faces interested him. Was the hungry look visible on the faces of some of them as clearly defined on his own? He rubbed his face with the palm of a hand, as if to erase from it traces of any such a look.

"Perhaps, they are also looking for rice," he told himself. Not a few were carrying bags or *bayongs*. The thought recalled him to his mission, and he thrust his hand into his pocket to make sure that he had not lost his money. Carefully, he fished it out and counted—for the nth time—six ten-peso bills. Enough for three gantas of rice, at twenty pesos per.

With more care, he put the roll

back into his pocket.

A whistle sounded: the one-thirty train. Eagerly, Tasio stood up, and joined the crowd which rushed to meet the new arrivals. Surely somebody in the train had some rice for sale. Not a few bring rice to the city and not for home consumption, either.

"Rice?" Any rice for sale " he kept on asking. But the answer was invariably the same: "None."

It did not take long the station to be cleared of people. "This must have been a red-day for rice vendors," he muttered bitterly to himself, as he kicked an unsuspecting pebble on the road.

He sat down on the sidewalk again. Was the world whirling?

He wiped his forehead with his none-too-clean handkerchief. Cold beads of sweat were beginning to form. His stomach murmured in angry protest when he bent forward to press his face against his knees in an effort to drive away the dizzy spell trying to get the better of him.

Slowly, Tasio stood up, and walked towards the Chinese store opposite the station. The food displayed on the counter did not look very appetizing, but what wouldn't a hungry man give for them.

What food could he buy with one peso? he asked the Chinaman.

Only one plate of rice, was the polite reply.

Well, it was something, he thought, and was about to order the rice. But then, what about his wife and children? Could he

swallow the food, knowing that his folk at home had nothing to eat? If he spent the peso, his money would not be sufficient for the three gantas of rice that he had in mind to buy.

Wearily, he turned away. A drink of cool water from the street faucet could appease his hunger anyway.

He espied a cigaret butt, its smoke curling up invitingly. Unhesitatingly he picked it up, Three long puffs were all he got out of it, but he felt sufficiently strengthened to continue his vigil for a rice seller.

The heat was getting oppressive, so Tasio retreated once more under the shade. The wait was long and weary: still he sat under the shade. For how long, he did not know.

Late in the afternoon, he noted some people rushing to a spot in front of the station where there was a commotion. There was a fight going on, somebody shouted.

Tasio stood up. Curiosity made him join the crowd, and soon he was among those elbowing into the thickness to get a better view of the combat. Those around him kept jostling and pushing, till he felt himself being squeezed in on all sides.

Then Tasio heard somebody shouting, "Police! police!" And the crowd dispersed as speedily as it had formed.

Once more, Tasio looked around in search of rice, inquiring from some bystanders where he could secure some. But nobody could

give him any idea as to where rice was available, and finally disheartened, he decided to go home.

With head bowed, he turned to a side-street which was a shorter route to take him home. He had gone but a short distance when he came upon a gang of boys each carrying a *bayong*.

"Rice" he asked eagerly, his alight with hope.

"Yes, sir," the leader replied. "Want to buy some?"

"How much a ganta?"

"Fifteen pesos."

"That's too much," Tasio said, although within him, he felt elated that it was cheaper than he had anticipated.

"You can't find any cheaper," the leader replied shrewdly.

"All right, give me four gantas."

The boys told him they'd barrow a ganta from the nearby house, and Tasio followed them. The rice measured exactly four gantas and about two handfuls.

"You can have it all for sixty pesos," the leader of the boys told him.

"Thanks," Tasio said, as he dipped his hand into his pocket to get his money, thankful too that he had not spent a single centavo. But his pocket was empty!

He looked in his other pockets,

although he was sure he had not put it away in any other than in the right side pocket of his pants.

"Sorry, mister," the boys said, when they noted that their customer had lost his money.

Tasio eyed the group ruefully as they walked away.

How could he have lost his money? He looked up, as if to inquire from the clouds, which was fast gathering. Then he remembered that he had joined the crowd during the fight. Yes, that was it. Somebody must have picked his pocket when he was hemmed in from all sides.

And with the thought of his loss, of the hungry mouths waiting for him, he felt like crying. Slowly, he walked on, unmindful of the rain which had started to fall, blind to the lightning flashes, deaf to the peal of thunder. All that he seemed to see was the reproachful look in his wife's eyes; all that he could hear, his children's voices crying... "Father, we are hungry!"

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De la Paz Scores One On Com-

Congressman Emilio de la Paz, who is under investigation by the Committee on Interior Government of the House of Representatives won a respite on the first day of the investigation by challenging the right of the Chairman of the Committee to sit on the same and, for that matter, to have a seat in Congress. De la Paz claimed that Congressman de los Santos Committee Chairman, was appointed to the bench by President Quezon and acted accordingly as Judge of First Instance of Iloilo. The Constitution provides that no member of Congress may occupy any other position in the Commonwealth Government without forfeiting his seat in the Legislature.

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∴ HISTORIC SPEECHES ∴

I.—By President SERGIO OSMEÑA

on November 23, 1944, over "The Voice of Freedom" after the successful landing of the Yanks in Leyte.

★ GOVERNMENT OF LAW

Since my return to the Philippines a month ago, it has been my good fortune to meet a number of guerilla leaders. The world will long remember the epic stand of the guerrillas. After the fall of Bataan and Corregidor and the tragic defeat of the Allied armies in Asia, our people found themselves pitted against the might of Japan. Then the guerrilla movement came into being. It was the people's continued fight against the invaders. The guerrillas almost without arms at the beginning, hungry and unclothed, gave battle to the enemy from every nook and corner of the land. For three seemingly interminable years and despite unbelievable hardships, they carried the torch of freedom, confident that America would not fail them and that MacArthur would fulfill his pledge to return.

Our nation is justly proud of the guerrillas and the Philippines Government shall see to it that they are properly rewarded. We have taken the initial step of incorporating all guerrillas recognized by the Military Command into the Philippine Army, with United States Army pay.

But in our praise of the guerrillas we should not be forgetful of the loyal civilian population that was left behind to face the ire of the invader and support the guerrillas. It was not possible for all to evade the enemy: the fate of the immense majority was to bear the manacles of enslavement. Unfortunately, this has given rise to different attitudes and actions in relation to the Japanese rule causing some misunderstandings among our people. This state of affairs has created one of the most serious problems with which our Government is confronted.

We cannot close our eyes to the realities of the Japanese occupation. It is cruel and harsh. An arbitrary government has been imposed on the Filipino people by the sword and the initial misfortune of American and Filipino arms left the majority of eighteen million Filipinos no other recourse but to submit to a despotic regime if they were to survive. Not all public officials could take to the hills to carry on the heroic struggle. Some had to remain in their posts to

maintain a semblance of government, to protect the population from the oppressor to the extent possible by human ingenuity and to comfort the people in their misery. Had their services not been available, the Japanese would either have themselves governed directly and completely or utilized unscrupulous Filipino followers capable of any treason to their people. The result would have been calamitous and the injuries inflicted to our body politic beyond cure.

The problem under consideration must be solved with justice and dignity. Every case should be examined impartially and decided on

© SPEECHES are mere words,—but when delivered by the leaders of a nation, they usually decide national destiny, they write history, they indicate trends and paths of national life and national ideals. They are mere words, but in them we can feel the pulsating throb of the country's heart, the theme song of the people. We listen to the speeches and follow the lead of the speechmakers. Your magazine, **THE NATION**, intends to furnish you copies of historic speeches wherein you may see, mirrorlike, the life and dreams of our country and people.



The master politician greets the master warrior.

(Courtesy OWI)

its own merits. Persons holding public office during enemy occupation, for the most part, fall within three categories: those prompted by a desire to protect the people, those actuated by fear of enemy reprisals, and those motivated by disloyalty to our government and cause. The motives which caused the retention of the office and conduct while in office, rather than the sole fact of its occupation, ought to be the criterion upon which such persons will be judged.

Those charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy, whether office holders or private citizens, with being traitors and disloyal to

HISTORIC SPEECHES,

the governments of the Philippines and of the United States will be dealt with in accordance with law. But for the common good and our citizens of the Philippines to support their government in meeting its responsibilities by lawful procedures. Persons in possession of information on act of disloyalty to the Commonwealth Government or that of the United States should report it to the authorities. But under no circumstances should any person or group take the law into their own hands.

Ours is a constitutional government, ours is a community educated in the norms of a Christian civilization. Due respect for the law, rigid adherence to those principles established in civilized countries, complete obedience to the decisions of the courts—all these involve forms of character and high moral attributes that are the possession of enlightened countries like ours. On the threshold of occupying a sovereign place in the concert of free nations, we must live up to our responsibilities. We must prove our ability to maintain domestic

peace and our capacity to mete out justice. Precisely when the eyes of the civilized world are focused on our country, we cannot allow acts of personal revenge and misguided zeal to cast a reflection on our civilization and our ability to maintain an orderly government. Ours is a government by law; the splendour of its majesty must never be dimmed in our land.

The dignity and courage of the Filipino people in the face of calamity have elicited the admiration of the world. With a long tradition of peace, the Filipino nevertheless faced war bravely. He died heroically when death was demanded of him by the exigencies of battle. Under the tyranny of the Japanese he toiled to survive. But when the forces of redemption were compelled to rain death on his home and destroy his property in order to dislodge the enemy, he was never heard to complain. He realized that the price of freedom is high and was ready to pay the cost. Today he labors on the wharves of Tacloban, tills the fields of Leyte and renders war service everywhere without hesitation or regrets, with

II.—By General of the Army DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

in turning over the reins of civil government to Commonwealth President Sergio Osmeña, February 27, 1945, at Malacañan.

CITADEL OF DEMOCRACY IN THE EAST

Mr. PRESIDENT: More than three years have elapsed—years of bitterness, struggle and sacrifice—since I withdrew our forces and installations from this beautiful city that, open and undefended, its churches, monuments and cultural centers might, in accordance with the rules of warfare, be spared the violence of military ravage. The enemy would not have it so, and much that I sought to preserve has been unnecessarily destroyed by his desperate action at bay; but by these ashes he has wantonly fixed the future pattern of his doom.

Then we were but a small force not in vain! God has indeed blessed struggling to stem the advance of our arms! The girded and overwhelming hordes treacherously leashed power of America, supported by our Allies, turned the tide of professed friendship and international good-will. That struggle was

tiny.

As a people we have come of age. We must move forward, just and firm but merciful and humane, closely united, animated by the same social aspirations to happiness, bound together as a political State by the wise dispositions of our Constitution and our laws. God helping me, I shall strive to this end.

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battle in the Pacific and resulted in an unbroken series of crushing defeats upon the enemy, culminating in the redemption of your soil and the liberation of your people. My country has kept the faith!

These soldiers have come here as an army of free men, dedicated, with your people, to the cause of human liberty and committed to the task of destroying those evil forces that have sought to suppress it by brutality of the sword. An army of free men that has brought your people once again under democracy's banner, to rededicate their churches, long desecrated, to the glory of God and public worship; to reopen their schools to liberal education; to till the soil and reap its harvest without fear of confiscation; to reestablish their industries that they may again enjoy the profit from the sweat of their own toil; and to restore the sanctity and happiness of their homes unafraid of

violent intrusion.

Thus to millions of your now liberated people comes the opportunity to pledge themselves—their hearts, their minds, and their hands—to the task of building a new and stronger nation—a nation consecrated in the blood nobly shed that this day might be—a nation dedicated to making imperishable those sacred liberties for which we have fought and many have died.

On behalf of my Government I now solemnly declare, Mr. President, the full powers and responsibilities under the Constitution restored to the Commonwealth, whose seat is here reestablished as provided by law.

Your country thus is again at liberty to pursue its destiny to an honored position in the family of free nations. Your capital city, cruelly punished though it be, has regained its rightful place—Citadel of Democracy in the East.

dead and the dead of our Allies, whose lives are the forfeit that these, our liberties, might be restored. We mourn the destruction of our once beautiful capital city of Manila and the murder of thousands of innocent people by the Japanese vandals, but this latest dastardly act of a savage enemy which has aroused the conscience of an outraged world should steel us to the firm resolve to continue the fight with every ounce of our strength until he shall have been completely vanquished.

To President Roosevelt who, in our grim days in Corregidor and Bataan, solemnly pledged to us, in the name of the American people, the men and resources of the United States for our liberation, this day must be also a day of happiness over a pledge fulfilled. We shall be forever grateful to him and to the American people.

To General MacArthur, this campaign has been a crusade. Friend and defender of our race, he never lost faith in the spiritual strength of our people. In this crusade, he is finishing the noble work begun by his illustrious father, General Arthur MacArthur who, on August 13, 1898, successfully led another American Army to free Manila from a European power. General Douglas MacArthur will go down in history not only for his signal military successes but also for consistently following truly democratic methods in dealing with Philippine civil affairs in areas retaken from the enemy. Instead of taking advantage of military operations to maintain military government over territories already recaptured, he has been faithful in his role as liberator in the truest American tradition. Thus, forty-eight hours after the occupation of Tacloban by the American forces, he turned over the functions of government to our Commonwealth. And now, in this City of Manila, he is following the same procedure.

To all the gallant members of the United States Forces, I bespeak of the immeasurable indebtedness, the highest admiration, and the



III—By President SERGIO OSMEÑA

in reply to General MacArthur, at Malacañan, February 27, 1945.

LET US REMAIN UNITED

This is an historic event in an historic city. From the time our Malay ancestors founded it more than eight centuries ago, colonial powers have fought for its conquest and domination. The Spaniards, the Dutch, the English, a Chinese pirate, our revolutionary fathers have all vied with each other and shed blood for its possession because its conquest has always meant the ultimate control of the entire Archipelago. But today's event is different from any of the previous conquests and victories. The present victory of American arms is not a victory for power, control or domination, but a victory for freedom, democracy and independence.

In sharing with you today the exultation over the triumph of American arms, let us bow our heads in reverent memory of our sacred

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eternal gratitude of our people for their victorious accomplishments. They have come as brothers-in-arms enlisted in and dedicated to the sacred cause of restoring our liberties.

The time has come when the world should know that when our forces surrendered in Bataan and Corregidor, resistance to the enemy was taken up by the people itself—resistance which was inarticulate and disorganized at its inception but which grew from day to day and from island to island, until it broke out into an open warfare against the enemy.

The fight against the enemy was truly a people's war because it counted with the wholehearted support of the masses. From the humble peasant to the barrio school teacher, from the volunteer guard to the women's auxiliary service units, from the loyal local official to the barrio folk—each and every one of these contributed his share in the great crusade for liberation.

The guerrillas knew that without the support of the civilian population, they could not survive. Whole towns and villages dared enemy reprisal to oppose the hated invader openly or give assistance to the underground movement. It is thus that the Filipino people drew the ire of the Japanese who has never followed the rules of civilized warfare. And now his conduct towards the civilian population has become more cruel and brutal, embittered as he is by his failure to enlist the support of the people. For this reason, it is imperative that the war against him be prosecuted all over the country relentlessly and with dispatch in order that the people's agony may not be prolonged and precious human life may be salvaged.

As I take over the civil functions of the Commonwealth Government in our country, I cannot but pause in all humility, for guidance and inspiration before the figures of Jose Rizal for his patriotism, Andres Bonifacio for his indomitable courage, Apolinario Mabini for his farsighted statesmanship, and Ma-

nuel Quezon for his devotion to the cause of independence.

That no time may be lost in the complete restoration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, the Executive and judicial branches will be reestablished with utmost vigor and dispatch and I now call upon all the duly elected members of our Congress who have remained steadfast in their allegiance to our Government during the period of enemy occupation, to be in readiness to meet in Manila as soon as conditions permit for the reestablishment of the Legislative branch.

I am fully cognizant that problems of great national significance must be faced immediately. The reestablishment of law and order in areas already liberated, the reopening of schools, the reorganization of the government, both national and local, are among the complicated problems that have arisen as a consequence of enemy occupation. Foremost among these problems is that of relief and rehabilitation, the urgency of which cannot be over-emphasized.

This war has not only caused untold misery and suffering to the individual; it has also brought about wanton destruction, economic dislocation and financial bankruptcy to the nation at large. Farms and industries have to be rehabilitated; banks and credit institutions have to be reopened; roads and bridges have to be repaired; schools and hospitals have to be rebuilt; destroyed and damaged properties, both public and private, have either to be rehabilitated or indemnified.

The legitimate claim of the common laborer and of the small farmer who has lost his only work animal and nipa hut must be given preferential attention.

So that these manifold problems may be faced with promptness and energy, I shall enlist the assistance of all those possessing not only proven ability and loyalty but also the confidence and trust of the people. In Leyte, as a recognition of the guerrillas who so valiantly fought the Japanese, I appointed Col. Ruperto Kangleon as the Acting Governor of that province. Today I have pleasure to announce that, as a tribute to the civilian elements of our country who resisted the enemy with courage and fortitude, I have chosen Governor Tomas Confesor as the ranking member of my Cabinet, appointing him Secretary of the Interior, and in charge of the reorganization of the City of Manila.

Our independence is a settled question. Our five decades of consistent struggles, in peace and war, have come to a definite, successful end. Our government, when in exile, was considered as possessing the attributes of an independent nation. It is a member of the United Nations. We have President Roosevelt's word that when normal conditions have returned, law and order reestablished, and democratic processes restored, our request for the advancement of the date of independence will be granted. I hope this can be accomplished on August 13, 1945, the forty-seventh anniversary of the landing of the Amer-

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ican forces in Manila. Thus Occupation Day will become Philippine Independence Day.

The gravity of our new problems demands the collective effort of all the people. The government cannot undertake to solve them alone. It needs the support of the people—a united people. More than ever before, now that the rapid advance of our forces is widening its field of action, the government needs a united popular support to enable it to undertake successfully its tremendous tasks. Not by dissension and bickerings, not by resort to violence and lawlessness can we serve the national interest. It would be tragic indeed if at this last state of our crucial struggle for nationhood, we should fall apart and be divided against ourselves. We have had enough misfortunes and sufferings in this war; we cannot bear anymore. To plunge ourselves into the abyss of disunion would be suicidal.

As the head of your duly consti-

tuted government, I therefore appeal to you, my people, to remain united. I urge you to forget petty political differences, to bury the hatreds and animosities engendered by the struggle, to obey the rule of law, justice and reason, and to remember that we all belong to one common country, our beloved Philippines. United we will continue assisting effectively in the successful prosecution of the war and in the rehabilitation of our country. United we can speedily achieve the full restoration of the constitutional processes of our government, disrupted by the enemy. United and in close cooperation with the United States, we can win for ourselves and our children all the blessings of democracy, freedom and security for which we have sacrificed so much in this titanic struggle against the brutal forces of tyranny and oppression.

SQUARE DEAL FOR THE PRESS

Undersecretary Mendez announced the other day that press representatives will be assigned a room in Malacañan, properly provided with desks, typewriters and other tools of the trade. He also promised regular treats to reporters covering the executive branch of the government.

PENSIONS BILL RECOMMENDED

President Osmeña in a message sent to Congress recommends the enactment of a law granting pensions to families of Filipinos who died in the service of the U.S. Army and Navy, Philippine Scouts, Philippine Army and in other departments of the U.S. government.

VALDEZ, REYES, HERNANDEZ OK'D

The Commission on Appointments has recently approved the appointments of Secretaries Valdez, Hernandez and Reyes.

RE-INVASION OF JAPAN

General B. Valdez who has been placed in charge of the Filipino Division for the invasion of Japan has stated that the coming operations will not be a picnic and that careful selection will be made of those volunteering.

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IV—By President SERGIO OSMENA

... On the installation of his cabinet, May 8, 1945

THE NEW PHILIPPINE IDEOLOGY

WE HEREBY REAFFIRM our faith in, and adherence to, the principles of freedom and democracy—a faith and an adherence born in the early days of our Malay history, nurtured by four hundred years of Western contact, consecrated by our revolutionary fathers, invigorated by the teachings of America, ratified in the constitutional processes of our Commonwealth, and now sanctified by the blood of the thousands of Filipino martyrs and heroes of the present war.

We condemn the totalitarian ideology which the enemy has sought to impose on us under a government by self-constituted or God-chosen rulers, and we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the principles of popular sovereignty, of a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

We believe in the superiority of a responsible democracy peaceful and law-abiding, loyal to its institutions and determined to fight for its way of life, over a degenerate fascism and totalitarianism with its regimented lives, devoid of wills of their own.

We shall reestablish in our country a social and political system which is founded on mutual faith, honesty and confidence and not on suspicion, corruption and fear, and in which government officials and employees are not the

masters of the people but their servants acting as necessary instrumentalities through which the public good and the individual welfare may be advanced and safeguarded.

We denounce the barbarous doctrine of collective responsibility for individual acts under which thousands of innocent men and women have met their death.

We stand for the individual liberties, guaranteed by our Constitution, for the right of every man and woman to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We reject the theory of the existence of chosen or superior races; we hold to the self-evident truth that no particular race has a monopoly on the capacity for progress and self-government.

We believe in the universality of culture, and we shall seek the

implements of progress in whatever source they may be found.

We reaffirm our faith in the principle of Philippine-American collaboration, its workability having been successfully tested both in peace and in war. This principle has been responsible for the unparalleled progress of our country during the last 46 years. It is a guarantee for the permanence of Christian civilization in the Orient.

We reiterate our adherence to the Atlantic Charter signed by the United Nations, of which we are a member; for in that document they expressed their desire to effect no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed will of the people concerned, and "to respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live."

We believe in the efficacy of the principle of collective security as a guarantee of world peace and the best assurance of the settlement of international disputes not by the arbitrament of arms but by the processes of peace and justice. The legislation providing for the use, after the independence of the Philippines, by the United States of naval and air bases here for the mutual protection of the Philippines and the United States is a concrete example of the application of this principle. It is a mutual agreement designed not only for the protection of both nations but as a contribution to the peace of the Pacific region and the collective security of the nations of the world.

We stand for a new world free from want and fear, provided with greater safeguards for lasting peace and offering ample opportunities for friendly negotiations and judicial adjudication of international disputes and the self-development of nations. We are ready to take part, in close association with the United States, in any international pact based on justice and directed toward the organization and preservation of the peace of the world.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The management under the leadership of Mr. J. Cruz hereby announce to the public in general the re-opening of the FAMOUS

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V—By Senate President MANUEL A. ROXAS

...on the occasion of his inauguration as senate President.

"WITH MALICE TOWARDS NONE"

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I consider it a high honor to have been elected by you President of the Senate. I can best prove my appreciation by assuring you that as your chosen leader I shall endeavor to make this chamber a truly deliberative body where every member shall have a fair and ample opportunity to discuss freely and without hindrance all questions of public interest and to initiate and uphold such measures as will truly promote the people's welfare.

The problems confronting the Philippines are vast and vital, and they are urgent. It is not within our power to solve these problems by the independent action of this body. The collaboration of all the coordinate departments of the government is required. The executive will have our unstinted and willing cooperation in everything that will secure the maximum efforts for the successful prosecution of the war against Japan, the reestablishment of peace and tranquility among our people, the resumption of constitutional processes and a regime of law, and the speedy rehabilitation of our national economy. That is our bounded duty and we will not be found wanting. The nation's freedom and welfare should be our paramount concern. Neither self-interest nor partisan motives should be allowed to obstruct or delay their achievement. We are fighting this war for liberty, justice and democracy. We can not, we must not risk these great ideals in the turmoil of partisan politics. We would be unfaithful to the memory

of the brave men, Americans and Filipinos, who have died in the battlefields or in the torture chambers of the Japanese. Kempí Tai that those ideals might be preserved, were our government to follow a course which will justify our people to level against us the accusation that we had won the war but lost the cause we had been fighting for.

More than three years have passed since the last legislative assembly elected by the free votes of the people met on Philippine soil. Those three long years shall linger in our memory as the darkest of our lives. They were three long years of suffering, privation, bloody battles, terror and torture, and the suppression of our most cherished liberties. They were years when Filipino patriotism was put to the severest tests, but we proved the solidity of our loyalties. We stood those tests because our love for liberty is unquenchable, because our faith in democracy is firm and adamant, because our confidence in the valor and gallantry of the fight-

ing forces of the United States and the Philippines could not be shaken either by the malicious propaganda of the hated enemy or the threats, tortures and wholesale murders of a savage soldiery. Only those who remained in the Philippines and have seen and shared the sufferings and the brutalities inflicted upon the masses of our population can testify to the valor and patriotism and loyalty of the men, women and children of the Philippines. The Filipinos remained loyal throughout the darkest hours and fought back. We fought back everywhere and everyone fought back. We fought back in the hills, and in the towns and cities; we fought back as guerrilla groups, as farmerism factory workers, public officials and employees, and from the ordinary walks of civilian life.

It is not so difficult to follow the surging march of a victorious army sweeping forward with irresistible force to overwhelm a retreating foe, but it requires moral stamina, the finest steel in men's hearts to continue resisting the terrors and brutalities of an inhuman enemy for three long years, sustained only by the confidence that someday sometime the forces of liberation would sweep the country to help the people regain their homeland and drive away the ruthless invader. When the history of those stirring days is written, the pages will appear drenched in blood and tears, but upon them will appear in letteres of living light the unsurpassed heroism of thousands of Filipinos who suffered or died that race might survive and that our nation might again be free. Those pages will recount the most inspiring again epic of mass resistance in our annals and many generations will read them with pride and gratitude as proof to posterity that our nation is fit to live because her people are unafraid to die in defense of their liberties.

The destruction which the war has wrought on our land has been great and widespread. There is hardly a hamlet in the Philippines that has not been laid waste by the enemy. Our fairest cities have been raked to the ground: our homes and factories are in ashes; our farms have been devastated: nothing is left of our commerce, our ships, our communication and land transportation systems. Our national economy has been disrupted and disorganized and our productive system severely damaged. We can expect only a meager portion of our normal revenues before the war and our national production income is less than 20% of the prewar level. This situation creates social and economic problems which challenge the vision and statesmanship of our

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government and our people. Our only hope for an early recovery is in the speedy gant of the aid for our rehabilitation so generously proffered by the United States and for which we should be deeply thankful. But it is upon ourselves that we should depend chiefly for the solution of some of our most pressing problems. It is upon ourselves, upon our willingness and eagerness to work and bring back productive enterprise that we can rely most for immediate relief. And this we could do even while we are still fighting this war, even while our sons are at the front and in the trenches bravely assisting the American forces in the effort to complete the liberation of our country and achieve final victory over Japan. We must put our farms into production, open the doors of credit, canalize capital into productive activities, revive our commerce, re-establish our transportation and communication systems, rebuild our factories, stabilize our currency, solve our fiscal problems and create opportunities for labor. We must correlate wages with actual living costs, prevent inflation and restore confidence of the people in their government.

With the inauguration of the of the Philippines, we are taking one of the most significant steps towards the reestablishment of a constitutional government. But that is not enough. We must reestablish constitutional processes; we must maintain and enforce a regime of law; we must set up and uphold justice for all. Everyone should be entitled to invoke the guarantees of our constitution and our laws. In that way alone shall we be able to bring back peace to the hearts of our people and contentment and happiness for our countrymen.

I invite your attention to these problems. I urge upon you the duty of approaching them "with malice towards none", with a firm desire to do what is right and just, with a determination to place the interests of our country uppermost in our minds. Our people have suffered too much to allow ourselves the temptation of deviating from this path to which their self-interest and patriotism beckon us. For my part, I assure you, I shall follow that course no matter the cost, and may my people forget me if I fail them in this supreme hour.

Like our sister publication, *The Observer*, we organized a staff of check-up inspectors on the advertisers of *The Nation*. BOB'S CAMERA PORTRAIT was our first place visited.

We found Mr. Razon, photographer par excellence, quite busy with a number of customers. There were doughboys, gobs, WACS, and some of Manila's "400" with whom we had a nodding acquaintance. It was sometime before Mr. Razon reached our turn.

"Photograph?" he addressed us. "Is it a portraiture or a view you want?"

We laughed. We're from *The Nation*," we said.

"Oh!" he said. "Want to look around? We can talk as I work."

We followed him around as he served customer after customer. His phototechnic seemed strange to us, but the results produced were like those of Hollywood portraits.

"Have ever been in Hollywood? They'd appreciate your spectacular method there."

He smiled very disarmingly. "My method was threshed out" of personal experiments for years, but mostly patterned, of course, after Hollywood processes."

There was a touch distinctly personal and different in the Razon technique of photoportraiture. We were very much intrigued, and as if carried by a strong current, we found ourselves in front of a camera with Mr. Razon peering at us from behind it.

"Will it be good?" we asked.

The artistic temperament in Bob Razon seemed to be up a moment, but his good nature got the better of him. "Many of these GI's and WAC's and Manila's 400 have come back three or four times for more art and glamour in their poses."

That's a fact. We would come back and come back and come back for more of anything we like very much. It seems that Bob's portraits are well liked. (Advt.)

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Secretary of Finance
HON. DELFIN JARANILLA
Secretary of Justice
HON. MAXIMO M. KALAW
Sec. of Public Instruction and Information
HON. SOTERO CABAUG
Secretary of Public Works
HON. VICENTE SINGSON ENCARNACION
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce
HON. MARCELO ADDURU
Secretary of Labor

THE LEGISLATIVE The Senate

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Hon. Nicolas Buendia
Hon. Mariano Jesus Cuenco
Hon. Ramon Fernandez
Hon. Carlos P. Garcia
Hon. Pedro C. Hernaez
Hon. Domingo Imperial
Hon. Elpidio Quirino
Hon. Esteban de la Rama
Hon. Vicente Rama
Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez
Hon. Rafael Martinez
Hon. MANUEL A. ROXAS (President)
Hon. Alauya Alonto
Hon. Ramon Torres
(Senator Maramba died during the Jap occupation. Senator Ozamiz is also presumably dead. All the rest of the 24 Senators are not available.)

The House

Hon. Valentin S. Afable (Zambales)
Hon. Vicente Agan (Deceased, from Batanes)
Hon. Ombra Amilbangsa (Not available, from Sulu)
Hon. Benigno S. Aquino (Not available, 1st. Dist. Tarlac)
Hon. Ramon A. Arnaldo (Capiz, 1st. Dist.)
Hon. Jose Artadi (Not available, Misamis Oriental)
Hon. Pedro Arteche (Deceased, Samar, 2nd Dist.)
Hon. Gabriel Belmonte (Nueva Ecija, 2nd. Dist.)
Hon. Pascual Beltran (Pangasi-

nan, 3rd. Dist.)
Hon. Jose Bengzon (Pangasinan, 1st. Dist.)
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Hon. Juan V. Borra (Iloilo, 5th. Dist.)
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 Hon. Genaro Visarra (Bohol, 1st.

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 Hon. Gregorio Perfecto
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DELEGATES FROM RUSSIA

Reversing its previous stand the USSR is sending two delegates to the London conference which has been called for the trial of those accused of being war criminals.

Jap Navy Is Badly Crippled

Two partly converted battleships, the battleship Nagato and ships, and half carrier, the Ise and two other old battleships not in commission, approximately 30 des-Forrest Sherman, Deputy Chief of Staff, of Admiral Nimitz:

Besides an undetermined number of submarines, the following surface ships are all that is left of the once proud Imperial Japanese Navy, according to Rear Admiral not ready for service.

The Nation's PARROT--Speaks

NO DOUBT we shall receive many criticisms, both constructive and destructive. We shall not mind. It is only human,—both to praise and to find fault. We are publishing **The Nation** for an ideal,—a national ideal.

WE GIVE YOU, for instance, "Historic Speeches" by Gen. MacArthur, by President Osmeña, by Senate President Roxas. They are for your record and your library. One of these days, you will want to refer to them. Their being together would be a great convenience to you and to all of us. These speeches represent history in the making.

TRAGEDY AND SORROW, distinctly personal, stalk the return of our distinguished President Sergio Osmeña. "A President and His Sons" was inspired by the strength of character manifested by our grand old man. This one is by our Associate Editor, Mr. Antonio Zarcarias.

OSMEÑA VS. ROXAS. What

are their chances in their coming presidential fight? If the elections were to be held tomorrow, who is the most probable winner? These questions are answered and explained by a veteran political writer who knows politics and the people in the political game

IS THIS our country? asks JMH. And he sat down to write his ideas for the readers of **The Nation**. We would like very much to talk of our dear friend, JMH, but he does not desire publicity, so we keep mum.

EFRAIN Ma. GUERRERO, young newspaperman, furnishes us the motif for the month of July,—American Democracy.

WHITMAN HAS many followers in his "Leaves of Grass," particularly "Song of Myself." Sgt. Harry H. Eckstein (**Meeting: Post-Invasion**) combines American and Filipino feeling. Harry was born and raised in Germany and was subjected early in life to the terroristic forces which later threatened to engulf the world. He came

to America alone, as a very young boy, where he found normal life and a secure future. A high school valedictorian, he studied Government at Harvard University. Joined the Armed Forces in 1943. "I feel that I have something important in common with the Filipinos," he says. "We have both personally tasted and witnessed the ways of our enemies. We know why we fight and that military victory is only the beginning of our battle. In return for our experiences we have not earned sympathy but only the responsibility of building and trusting in the kind of world for which we fight. It is fitting that the Philippine people, who represent the hope in a new world, and the American armies, who represent its strength, should now be brought together in this task."

Jap Premier Is Jittery

Premier Suzuki of Japan, in a recent radio talk warned his people that Japan now faces an invasion crisis unparalleled since the Mongols tried to sweep over the islands in 1274. Said Suzuki: "This crisis is the greatest one since the Mongolian invasion. Now is the time to decide the destiny of the Japanese Empire."

Confesor And Cabili Out

Tomas Confesor, Secretary of the Interior, and Tomas Cabili, Secretary of National Defense, the two most vociferous members of Osmeña's Cabinet, have been appointed members of the Philippine Rehabilitation Committee and will leave for the States in the near future. Their appointment to the new positions is considered a virtual ouster from the Cabinet.

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