

west of San Francisco, as American High Commissioner to the Philippines to succeed Commissioner Frank Murphy. Already one of the rising figures on the national political horizon, McNutt came to the Philippines in the midst of national press predictions that his stay here would be short and that he was being "groamed" for other assignments.

He remained in the Philippines for two years, became deeply interested in the Philippines, and even after he left the High Commissioner's post to become Federal Security Administrator with cabinet rank, Governor McNutt maintained his contacts with Filipino leaders and his great interest in Philippine affairs. He frequently spoke on the Far East and on the Philippines during the war. Mrs. McNutt was one of the leading figures in the Philippine War Relief drives, and McNutt, himself, was prominent in many organizations interested in Far Eastern matters, including the United China Relief.

In 1942, Governor McNutt was named by President Roosevelt to be "czar" of civilian manpower in the United States with title of War Manpower Commissioner, retaining his post as Federal Security Administrator. He served as War Manpower Commissioner throughout the war, being the only one of the war-time "czars" to finish the assignment he started.

In late summer of 1945 President Truman sent Commissioner McNutt to Manila to study conditions here and to report on legislative and economic needs of the Islands. Shortly after McNutt returned and reported, the President asked him to return to Manila for a second term as High Commissioner.

NATIONAL LIBRARY HEAD REQUESTS DONATION OF JULY 4TH SOUVENIRS FOR POSTERITY COLLECTION

Stressing the historical importance of the date July 4th in the history of our country, Assistant Director Luis Montilla is appealing thru the columns of all our metropolitan newspapers to urge everybody to donate for the Library's posterity collections of at least six samples of any commemorative object that they may issue in connection with the inauguration of our Republic. "It is our obligation to posterity," he said, "to conserve every object of whatever kind, whether it be a medal, book, pamphlet, picture, coin, stamp, etc. that has some relation with the birth of our new independent state. Future generations shall find in these objective testimonials of the great day inspiration to patriotic impulses and cause for the veneration

Revolution In The Corn Belt

(Condensed from Harper's Magazine—Kurt Steel)

Four and a half million American farmers have put 13,000,000 bushels of seed corn into the ground this year. If all of it were planted in one field, that field would be about the size of the state of California. The harvest will be more than three billion bushels—enough to fill a freight train stretching half-way around the world. Corn is our greatest crop by any measurement—acreage, bulk or value. It is usually worth about as much as our cotton, wheat and oat crops combined.

The story of corn is more exciting than any list of statistics. To begin with, it is a mystery story. No one knows how corn originated. It is an orphan among grains, belonging to no known family. As if to make up for this, corn has attached itself so devotedly to man for unnumbered centuries it has depended on man's help for its survival. No corn has ever been found growing wild. Why? Look at an ear, its kernels tightly packed together and wrapped in many layers of husk. When it falls to the ground, this wrapping prevents the individual kernel from sprouting. Or if by accident they do sprout, there will be so many in a hill that they will starve each other out.

We do know that the birthplace of corn was somewhere in North or Central America. Probably Mexico or Guatemala. It has been continuously cultivated in the Western Hemisphere for perhaps 20,000 years. Taken to

of their sires who made freedom a reality through sacrifices not alone in battle but also in peace."

The National Library is maintaining the Gallery of Art and History Division where not only works of art are kept, preserved and exhibited but also historical objects. It is the plan of Mr. Montilla to maintain eventually a special collection of July 4th souvenirs or commemorative objects, and works or publications for the daily inspiration of future generations who may desire to visit the gallery. In America, according to Mr. Montilla all the souvenirs of July 4th in 1776, are priceless rarities which are zealously kept and preserved by collectors and museum curators.

Each donation will be exhibited with individual legends bearing the names of the donors so that the future may know its benefactors, said the Library Chief.

Europe in the 16th century, corn rapidly made itself at home. Today it is the one global plant. It can be grown in every land where man carries on agriculture.

Thus a revolution in corn culture should be of incalculable value in feeding and rehabilitating a war shattered world. And just such a revolution is taking place. Its cyclonic is "hybrid" corn.

This scientific revolution can be seen from a train window in all but four states. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio the change has been so complete as to leave almost no traces of the old order. In the other eight states of the corn belt, and to a lesser degree in the rest of the 48 states the revolution is still going on.

What the traveler sees is first a field with the same ragged unbarbered look that cornfields have had for thousands of years—and 200 yards beyond, a second field where the tasseled crest is as neat and trim as a crew haircut.

In the first field some stalks are lofty and spindling, others short and stocky; the ears grow high, low and middling; and hundreds of stalks have been broken and uprooted by wind and hail. In the second field the plants are like identical paper dolls, not a single stalk is bent over, and the ears hang uniformly at waist height.

At harvest time, since no machine can reach high and stoop low to gather ears, the first farmer must bring in his crop by hand, and it will take a good man to husk as much as 100 bushels a day. But in the second field any two high school boys able to drive a tractor can bring in the harvest with a machine which picks and husks 1000 bushels of corn a day. In many sections of Illinois and Iowa 90 per cent of the corn is husked by machinery. In 1925 it took 14 man-hours of hard work to grow an acre of corn. Machinery on the best farms has cut this to six man-hours of labor.

Last fall the old-fashioned farmer laid out no cash for seed; he used the most likely-looking ears saved from his own crop. The progressive farmer this spring paid a commercial producer about \$80 for enough hybrid seed to plant his 60-acre field.

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With Our...

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Should the term of the lease be ten years or more, a reappraisal may be made every five years from the date of the approval of the lease or permit. The Director of Forestry may request the assistance of the provincial treasurer or assessor of the province in which the land lies or may appoint a committee for such purpose in the province or in the municipality in which the land lies.

SEC. 8. Before any lease or permit is issued under the provisions of this Act, the applicant may, as guaranty of good faith in filing the application and for the satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease or permit and the payment of rental charges due thereon, be required to deposit with the Director of Forestry a cash bond, a Philippine National Bank Bond, or a bond of the Government of the Philippines, or any political subdivision thereof in an amount to be determined by the Director of Forestry with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. In case the bond required exceeds two hundred pesos, a bond duly executed by a reputed surety company may be accepted, but in such case it shall be increased by not less than twenty-five *per centum* nor more than seventy-five *per centum* in the discretion of the Director of Forestry. This bond may be confiscated by the Government in case of any violation on the part of the lessee or permittee of any of the terms of the lease or permit.

SEC. 9. The Director of Forestry may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, grant pasture lease agreements by auction or bidding after proper investigation of the areas applied for has been made, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by him. All bids must be sealed and addressed to the Director of Forestry and must have enclosed therewith cash or certified check, Treasury Warrant, or post-office money order payable to the order of the Director of Forestry, for a sum equivalent to the rental for at least, the first three months of the lease. No bid shall be considered in which the proposed annual rental is less than three *per centum* of the appraised or re-appraised value of the land and one *per centum* of that of the improvements thereon, if any, in conformity with section seven of this Act.

SEC. 10. Upon the final expiration of the lease or permit all immovable and other permanent improvements made by the lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns shall be-

The Market...

(Continued from next page)

exportation of 41 items to other countries except to continental United States of America. At its first publication in local news, copra and hemp were not included. Two days later, these two items were included barred from exportation to foreign countries except to the U. S.

Business speculated on the idea that perhaps some "Big Man" complained to the President why copra and hemp were not included and immediately the President included these two items.

In some business group, its components argued that perhaps the President's hand are tied because so far the ₱800,000,000 loan for Government use to keep it going, is still pending in Congress. The President, for diplomacy and tact, would not want anything to pass that may jeopardize the granting of that loan to the young Philippine Republic. And he is right at that. But the question arises, if we export, say hemp and copra alone, to foreign markets except the continental U. S., would the government not make more money than ₱800,000,000 to keep the government running, with other markets like Central and South Americas, and China offering us prices at least double what U. S. pays for copra and hemp? It is simple arithmetic.

Or perhaps, the present world situation has a bigger meaning to the Phil-

come the property of the Government.

SEC. 11. Any person or association of persons occupying or using any part of the public domain for grazing purposes without lease or permit in violation of the provisions of this Act or of any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder shall be liable to the payment of twice the regular rental charges now or hereafter provided for by regulations during such time that the area is illegally used or occupied. For failure to pay the rental charges due within thirty days after they had become due and payable, the respondent shall be penalized by an additional charge of fifty *per centum* of such rental charges.

SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, June 8, 1939.

Revolution In The...

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His yield will be some 25 bushels per acre more than that of his neighbor—or enough to bring him an additional income of \$900.

Scores of other advantages offered by hybrid corn are less apparent but even more important in the long run. For example the University of Illinois has produced strains containing twice as much protein and three times as much oil as ordinary corn. Other strains especially rich in certain elements have enormously speeded up the mass production of penicillin, of which corn steep liquor—a by product of starch making—is an essential ingredient.

Ten years ago, less than half of one per cent of the corn planted in Illinois was hybrid. This year 98 per cent of Illinois corn will come from hybrid seed; in Iowa, just under 100 per cent.

(To be continued)

The Problem...

(Continued from page 5)

Naturally it was passionate and often unreasonable. Life of cruelty and injustice and intrigue during the Japanese time twisted many a Filipino virtue of hospitality, timidity, tolerance and liberality. Suppressed bad traits came to the fore instead.

(To be continued)

ippine-U. S. relationship-protectionism than the monetary gain the Philippines will make exporting to foreign markets for the quicker rehabilitation of our country? There is something serious really in this question.

True, our copra and hemp bought at much higher prices than what U. S. pays for them may go to places where we don't want them to go and may be used for purposes that might be harmful to the U. S. and the Philippines later on?

But there is news too that the Chinese nationals buy plenty of U. S. goods and sell them to Communists at fabulous profits. But that is only "news"—we have no proofs.

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