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# Current Events

## R E V I E W

A News Magazine Published for High School Students  
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for Lessons in Current Events.

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# Achievements of the United Nations General Assembly

## What is the General Assembly?

The General Assembly is one of the six organs of the United Nations. It is composed of all the members of the United Nations. Today, there are 55 members. The powers and functions of the General Assembly are: (1) it discusses all matters pertaining to peace and security, welfare of mankind, and promotion of human rights; (2) it receives reports from other organs; (3) it approves the budget of the UN; (4) it elects the non-permanent members of the Security Council; (5) it elects all members of the Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council; (6) it appoints the members of the Atomic Energy Commission; (7) in cooperation with the Security Council, it elects the 15 judges of the International Court of Justice; (8) it admits new members to the UN and may suspend or expel any member for cause; (9) on the recommendation of the Security Council, it appoints the Secretary General; and (10) it makes recommendations for international agreements on all matters concerning world cooperation.

## First Half of the First Session.

The first half of the first session of the General Assembly was held in London for 36 days beginning January 10, 1946. During the session, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the UN, the General Assembly organized the Security Council, the Secretariat, the Economic and Social Council, the Military Staff Committee, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the International Court of Justice. The Assembly decided to hold the second half of the session on September 23, 1946. This date was later postponed to October 23, 1946, because it was found necessary to give time to the delegates to the 21-nation Paris Peace Conference to wind their work.

## Opening of the Second Half of the First Session.

The second session of the General Assembly was opened by President Harry S. Truman in New York on October 23, 1946. The session lasted for 54 days. Delegates of the original 51 members attended the session. In his welcome address, President Truman stressed the following facts: (1) the General Assembly is the world's supreme deliberative body; (2)

there must be accommodation by all the Allied nations in which mutual adjustments of lesser national interests are made in order to serve the great interest of all in peace, security, and justice; (3) the free and direct exchange of arguments and information promotes understanding and therefore contributes in the long run to the removal of the fear of war and some of the causes of war; (4) it is essential that the members of the Security Council should use the Council as a means of promoting settlement of disputes as well as for airing them; (5) the Security Council represents a most significant development in international relations; (6) the Allied nations must reach an agreement in establishing international control of atomic energy in order to ensure the use of this energy for peaceful purposes only; (7) efforts must be made to break down barriers to mutual understanding and tolerance; and (8) efforts must be exerted to secure freedom from want.

## Important Issues Discussed.

In his *The United Nations: A Handbook on the New World Organization*, published in 1946, Louis Dolivet defines the General Assembly as a political body of the UN which examines carefully every dangerous situation and which recommends ways of correcting or solving it.

The Assembly discussed the following vital questions threatening the peace of the world: (1) the abuses of the veto power in the Security Council; (2) world disarmament; (3) the Franco regime in Spain; (4) the unjust treatment of the Indian minority in South Africa; (5) full information on the strength and placement of Allied troops in non-enemy territories; (6) immediate solution to religious and racial discrimination; (7) freedom of information; (8) conference of non-self-governing peoples to promote their common welfare; and (9) organization of the Trusteeship Council.

## Views Expressed on International Problems.

*Free World*, a monthly magazine devoted to the work of the United Nations, calls the General Assembly the *Parliament of Men* where representatives of certain people or peoples can air their views on pressing international problems. This statement is

borne by the records of the deliberations of the General Assembly. The records show that the General Assembly deliberate on complaints, conflict of ideologies, differences of opinions in solving international problems, and opinions on the fundamental rights of man. The small nations, for example, led by Australia, assailed the abuse and misuse of the "veto" power by Russia. These nations believe that such misuse of *veto* is a discredit to the Security Council. Again, Mrs. Pandit, chief of the Indian delegation, attacked the way the Indian minority are treated in South Africa. In the same spirit, Molotov attacked the Western powers for keeping troops in non-enemy territories. Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo urged the UN to give the dependent peoples of non-self-governing territories opportunity to air their views so that their problems might be better understood. He also championed the cause of freedom of information by urging a worldwide conference to seek out methods for unimpeded transmission of news throughout the world. Various delegates urged the Security Council to reconsider its rejection of the application of Albania, Outer Mongolia, Ireland, Transjordan, and Portugal for membership in the UN. Egypt led the fight for the adoption of a resolution to end "religious and so-called racial persecution and discrimination." A Russian delegate moved to classify racial discrimination as a war crime against the world. The United States delegation urged the Economic and Social Council to study the subject of *genocide* (racial destruction) and to recommend legal prohibitions against planned destruction of racial, religious, or national groups. Molotov urged the General Assembly to establish without delay an effective international control of armaments, including atomic bombs. The United States and Britain insisted that there must be no *veto* on world disarmament and on the control of atomic energy. Russia demanded an immediate international troop census; and together with Poland, she also recommended a complete diplomatic break with Franco. Colombia moved that the 54 members of the UN appeal to the Spanish people to install a democratic government in Spain, but the motion was rejected.

### **Significant Achievements of the General Assembly.**

What were some of the significant accomplishments of the 54-day session of the General Assembly?

1. The General Assembly passed a resolution designed to strip the Security Council of some of its restrictive powers over applications for membership.
2. Afghanistan, Iceland, and Sweden signed articles of adherence to the UN.
3. The General Assembly elected Colombia, Syria, and Belgium as non-permanent members to the Security Council, replacing the Netherlands, Mexico, and Egypt.

4. By a vote of 32 against 15, the General Assembly decided to intervene in India's charge of discrimination against the Indian minority in South Africa. South African delegate Jan Christians Smuts had asked that the charge be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

5. By a vote of 34 against 6 (13 abstained from voting), the General Assembly passed a resolution recalling the ambassadors of the Allied nations from Spain.

6. The General Assembly unanimously approved the resolution calling for a general reduction and regulation of armaments. The disarmament resolution recommends that the Security Council immediately undertake the formulation of appropriate international treaties covering a full system of control and inspection through special organs coming within the framework of the Security Council. These international treaties will not be subject to the *veto* in their operational phase.

7. By a vote of 36 against 6, the General Assembly decided to drop the plan for an immediate troop census.

8. By a vote of 31 against 1 (21 nations abstained from voting), the General Assembly approved the amended Philippine resolution permitting regional conferences of the representatives of non-self-governing territories for the purpose of airing and solving their common problems.

9. The General Assembly created the Trusteeship Council provided for by the Charter of the UN. The members of the Trusteeship Council are the United States, China, Russia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Belgium, Australia, Mexico and Iraq. The last two countries were elected by the General Assembly. The General Assembly also approved eight drafts of trusteeship agreements.

10. The General Assembly approved the United Nations' administrative budget for 1947, amounting to \$27,740,000. The share of the United States is 38.89%; Great Britain, 11.48%; Russia, 6.34%; France and China each 6%. The minimum of 1.04% is allotted to several smaller nations.

11. The General Assembly rejected the proposal of the Union of South Africa to annex the mandated territory of Southwest Africa, and it asked South Africa to submit a draft agreement to bring Southwest Africa into the UN trusteeship system.

12. The General Assembly approved the agreement to bring four specialized agencies into the service of the United Nations. These agencies are the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, and Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

13. The General Assembly approved the suggestion to allow the World Federation of Trade Unions

and three other international, but non-governmental, organizations to submit questions for the agenda of the UN's Economic and Social Council.

14. The General Assembly appointed a 16-nation committee to review information submitted by the states administering non-self-governing territories.

15. The General Assembly recommended that all member nations of the UN accept the constitution of the World Health Organization at the earliest possible date.

16. The General Assembly approved the budget and constitution of the International Refugee Organization (IRO). The IRO will take over the functions of the UNRRA in the refugee field.

17. The General Assembly approved the selection of a site in New York City for the permanent headquarters of the United Nations.

18. The General Assembly approved Siam's application for membership in the UN. Siam is the 54th member of the United Nations.

### ***Achievements of the General Assembly Hailed.***

The achievements of the General Assembly have been hailed by great international figures and influential papers. The United States Chief Delegate Warren R. Austin declared that the General Assembly had "established the essential reality of the United Nations." Speaking on the great mission of the General Assembly, he said: "But this Assembly has given life to a new concept. It has mobilized here the public opinion of the world. It has influenced our discussions and shaped the results we have achieved.... Here, we have spoken from our hearts, stoutly defended our views, worked day and night toward reconciliation and agreement—all in full sight and hearing of the world. There has been nothing like this before in the history of nations. The General Assembly gives promise of endless achievement through continued scrutiny of any situation which might impair the general wel-

fare and through the public will aroused by its debate and recommendations."

President Paul-Henri Spaak of the General Assembly said that the achievements of the Assembly had "brought to birth a great hope." He pointed out that during the sessions there had been more understanding and cooperation than at any time in the past, and he expressed the hope that the United Nations would surely become the World Parliament of Man if the members continue to work together with the same unanimity and determination.

The *New York Sun* said: "There was a spirit of determination to prove that an international body, developed on democratic lines in which the smallest as well as the largest may be heard, can and must be made to work." The *New York Herald Tribune* commented: "It (General Assembly) has acted as useful forum of opinion and of minority interests; it has exposed the basic forces out of which any world order must be made; it has arrived at resolutions which in general reflect the presently possible rather than the disastrously extreme. It has not made peace or a new world. But it has helped toward those ends." The *Baltimore Sun* said: "The basis of optimism lies partly in the accomplishments of the Assembly itself, partly in the accomplishments of the council of foreign ministers—and most of all, in the conciliatory spirit shown lately by the Russians." The *Richmond (Virginia) News Leader* said: "From the first meeting of the earliest commissions, there never was a doubt that the majority of the nations were of one mind on right and justice among men. As the long talk went on, there was an approach to the supreme need of this era—a reconciliation of the Western and Russian point of view. That has not been—but it assuredly is nearer than it has appeared to be since Potsdam. At adjournment, there no longer was a "great gulf fixed" between the USSR and the West. The *Russians* have made their first adventure in compromise. It cost them little and will help them much."

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# Significant World News Roundup

## JAPAN

### *Economic purge.*

A historic making economic purge is going on in Japan. The purge is designed to eliminate from industry and finance all the men who influenced prewar Japan. It will be thorough enough to reduce the powers of family monopolies that have had a strangle hold on Japan's economy. It will hasten liquidation of business and industrial combines and to give officials with clean war records a chance to move into responsible policy-making positions. These officials are being encouraged to buy stock in companies.

The economic purge affects about 15,000 individuals. The purge order lists 238 business firms, sixty banks and other financial organizations, and 84 semi-official organizations. Thirty-four newspapers are on the investigation lists. They include Tokyo's "Big Four"—*Asahi*, *Mainichi*, *Yomiuri*, and the *Nippon Times*.

Steps are being taken to make the purge effective. The ten wealthiest families in Japan have lost control of their assets. The total value of their industrial combines is in excess of \$500,000,000. An examination committee is weeding out all persons prominently classified as "undesirable."

### *What is the significance of the news?*

The economic purge is a part of the Allied program to purge Japanese politics, education, finance and industry of war-makers and other undesirables. The policy aims not only to break up family combines but also to eliminate wartime executives from responsible policy-making positions. Persons prominently classified as "undesirable" will not only be dismissed from their present positions but will also be prohibited from holding similar posts in other firms on the purge list.

## INDIA

### *Fear of the outbreak of civil war.*

Will there be civil war in India? This has been the question uppermost in the minds of leading statesmen and political writers since Britain's failure to bring about all-party participation in India's historic constituent assembly last December. The Moslem and the Hindu delegation to London failed to compose their differences. Mohammed Ali Jinnah reiterated his demand for *Pakistan* and was resolved to see *Two India*. Winston Churchill speaking in the House of Commons predicted the outbreak of civil war.

### *What is the significance of the news?*

Britain is now faced with a great problem. What will she do if a civil war breaks out? Will she quit India in order to prevent the outbreak of civil war? "If civil war breaks out, will it destroy all hope for a stable, democratic, and prosperous Asia in the years to come?" asks the *Kansas City Times*.

## GREECE

### *Greece files complaint.*

Greece, the only country in the Balkans outside Russia's "iron curtain," files a complaint before the Security Council. She requested the Security Council to look into her dispute with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania over her northern borders. Constantine Tsaldaris, the fighting Premier of Greece, personally brought the complaint to the Security Council. Greece made the charge that the border troubles had been furthered by her northern neighbors—Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

### *What is the significance of the news?*

On August 24, 1946, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic filed a complaint before the Security Council charging Greece of fomenting border disputes with Albania. The United Nations Security Council refused to take action on the matter because it was believed that Greece was not a threat to world peace. Recently, however, the UN Security Council approved the United States proposal for an on-the-spot investigation of the dispute which had been brought before the council by Greece.

The unanimous decision to send an inquiry commission to the Balkans to investigate the facts related to the alleged border violations was hailed in various editorials in the United States. The editors saw in Russia's willingness to see such a commission set up now a sign that the United Nations is becoming more and more the major vehicle for the promotion of peaceful international relations.

## RUSSIA

### *What is meant by the latest Russian concessions?*

The outlook for international peace was partly brightened by the concessions made by Russia, not only in the various meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers, but even in those of the United Nations, and of the Allied Council.

What were these concessions? (1) Russia modified her stand on the explosive question of Trieste which had deadlocked the writing of the Italian peace treaty. She gave way to some of the United States and British proposals. (2) She agreed on the reduction of occupation troops in Austria. (3) She conceded to withdraw partially her troops from occupied territories. (4) She changed her stand on the *veto*. She agreed that there should be no *veto* in world disarmament. (5) She also agreed on the principle of international control of atomic weapons and inspection of the production of atomic energy. (6) Russia agreed to let the *small nations* discuss the *veto* in the General Assembly. (7) In December, 1946, she agreed to the creation of the commission to make an on-the-spot inquiry in the Balkan problems. This was a complete reversal of her stand on the same question in September of the same year.

*What is the significance of the news?*

Russia had at last realized that in order to solve some of the world's pressing problems she must cooperate with the other nations. The New York *Post* remarked: "When Russia and America are able to reach practical working agreement, one knotty question after another is disposed of, and the hope and vigour of the United Nations are strengthened." The New York *Times* commented: "Russia appears to have decided to make some concessions of her own in order to make agreement possible."

## GERMANY

### *American-British merger poses a challenge.*

A historic agreement was signed by Secretary James F. Byrnes and British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin merging the American and British zone of occupation in Germany. Under the plan five bipartite interzonal committees are established. These are committees to supervise food and agriculture, finance, economics, transport, and communication. The new agreement is a move toward the realization of the American plan to treat Germany as an economic unit.

*What is the significance of the news?*

The merger is significant both for the Germans and the British and American forces of occupation. The merger brings 40,000,000 Germans under a combined administrative unit and will bring about a more earnest consideration of Germany's economic problems. The food crisis, for instance, will be solved. German industry will be revived under certain limitation as agreed upon at Potsdam. An export surplus will be made possible in order to pay for the occupation expenses of both the Brit-

ish and American forces. The merger poses a challenge to the French and Russians. It is now up to the French and Russian forces to consider their stand whether they would abide by the Potsdam agreement to treat Germany as an economic unit.

## SPAIN

### *Action and reaction.*

The United Nations General Assembly has approved a resolution recommending the recall of the ambassadors of the members of the UN from Spain. It is significant to note that this resolution was a compromise resolution designed to bear pressure on Franco so that he might give up his rule which is undesirable to the Allies. The original United States proposal indicting the Franco regime and requesting Franco to surrender his powers to a representative Spanish government was rejected by the Political Security Committee. The proposal of Colombia to install a democratic government was also scrapped by the committee. And the Russian inspired proposal calling for a complete break with the Franco regime was likewise rejected.

*What is the significance of the news?*

The United States convincingly argued that to break off diplomatic relations with Spain would only serve to entrench Franco in his present position. This argument played an important role in the adoption of the Belgian compromise resolution.

What was the reaction of the Spanish government on the resolution? Franco addressed a very large gathering of the Spanish people and declared that Spain would not tolerate foreign interference in its internal affair. The Spanish cabinet met and issued an official declaration calling the United Nations resolution as a "terrible precedent for future relations among people which a majority of nations soon will regret."

## FRANCE

### *Solution to a political crisis.*

The year 1946 was a year of decision for France. During that year the French people went to the polls four times in seven months to decide important national questions. On May 5, 1946, some 20,000,000 French went to the polls to vote "Yes" or "No" on the adoption of the Communist-Socialist constitution for the Fourth French Republic. This constitution was rejected by a majority of more than 1,000,000 votes. On June 2, 1946, the people went again to the polls to elect delegates to the constituent assembly that would frame another constitution. The Communist-Socialist popularity was arrested by the Moderate Popular Republican Party

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## CHINA

### *National Assembly opens under the most inauspicious circumstances.*

The National Assembly of China opened on November 12, 1946, the opening was postponed for three days in an effort to make other non-Kuomintang parties attend the session. Members of the Communist Party, China's second largest political party, and representatives of the Democratic League refused to participate. Members of the Kuomintang, 100 members of the Young China Party and 70 non-partisans participated, however, in the deliberation on the proposed changes in the constitution of 1936.

*What is the significance of the news?* The refusal of the Communist Party and of the Democratic League deprived the National Assembly of views that might contribute much in shaping the new constitution for China. In taking the task of re-writing the constitution without the participation of the Communist, the Kuomintang party is taking a grave responsibility.

The work of the Assembly will, however, be judged by the nature of the organic law that it might evolve

## UNITED STATES

### *Important decisions.*

The United States has recently made important decisions on the settlement of post war problems. In the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary James F. Byrnes voluntarily made public the disposition of American troops. He revealed that United States troops abroad totaled less than 550,000, most of whom are in Germany, Austria, Venezuela, Japan and Korea. Only about 46,000 of U.S. forces in locations other than those mentioned are combat troops. He also made known that the United States would proceed with its program of administering former Japanese mandated islands in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and that the United States Navy is carrying on the following five-point program; (1) restoration of damaged properties and facilities; (2) improvement of health and sanitation; (3) encouragement and provisions for the early establishment of self-governing communities; (4) institution of a sound program for the development of the trade, industry, and agriculture of the natives; and (5) establishment of an educational program adapted to the natural capacities of the natives. President Truman has approved a comprehensive system of unified military command of all U.S. land, naval, and air forces. In every region of military importance to the United States all the land, naval, and air forces will be placed under the control of one single commander.

*(Continued on page 13)*

(MRP). The MRP became the single largest party. On October 13, 1946, the people went to the polls for the third time to vote on the second constitution prepared by the constituent assembly. The people approved the new democratic constitution by a vote of 9,200,467 as against 7,790,676. About 36 per cent of the people, however, abstained from voting. On November 10, 1946, the people went to the polls for the fourth time in the year to elect 619 deputies to the first National Assembly of the Fourth Republic. The Communist became again the single largest party.

In December of the same year the French government was faced by a great political question: Who will head the interim government of France? On December 5, 1946, two outstanding leaders of France were rejected by the National Assembly to become Premier. Maurice Thorez, the outstanding Communist leader lost his bid for Premiership. A day after, former Premier Georges Bidault was rejected as Premier. France became a pilotless government for two weeks. Vincent Auriol, President of the National Assembly, appealed to Leon Blum to accept the Premiership in order to solve the political crisis. He was elected by an overwhelming vote of 575 to 15. His election ended the two-week-old deadlock.

*What is the significance of the news?* — The deadlock in the political leadership in France is less due to a struggle for power than to the complex and serious economic and political problems which threaten France with civil war. Leon Blum's acceptance of the leadership of the French government for thirty days was only a temporary remedy to enable the National Assembly to solve the true cause of the crisis. The true cause of the crisis is France's two greatest problems to meet the budget for 1947 and to avert the threat of a large-scale civil war in French Indo-China.



\* If a Pan-American Union is possible,\*a United States of Europe is feasible.

# Is there a Need for a United States of Europe?

## *The proposal is not new.*

The concept of a United States of Europe is not new. It has been advocated by many outstanding statesmen and writers. The late Aristide Briand was one of the leading exponents of this concept. Count Koudenhove-Kalergi is another untiring champion of a federation of European nations. During the Second World War discussions on a plan for a United States of Europe were advocated. William C. Bullitt, former ambassador to Russia and France, advocates the formation of a European Federation of Democratic States. In his recent book *The Great Globe Itself: A Preface to World Affairs* he wrote: "A democratic federation of European states would be no threat to any nation. By their very nature democratic federations are incapable of planning and launching wars of aggression. If the remaining European democracies remain separated, they will be swallowed one by one by the Soviet Union. A major portion of Europe will be united in a democratic federation, or all Europe will be united under Soviet tyranny." In his latest book entitled *Where are We Heading For?* Sumner Welles, (also author of the famous book *Time for Decision*), says that any regional federation of Europe could bring about the abolition of the standing armies which have been the chief curse of the smaller nations of Europe.

## *Proposals of Winston Churchill*

Churchill has consistently advocated for the establishment of a United States of Europe. He was aptly named by Atlee as the "Architect of Victory." Churchill wrote an article on this subject in the *Saturday Evening Post*, February 15, 1930, presenting the general arguments for a European federation. Again, in his world wide broadcast on March 21, 1943, Churchill proposed the creation of a Council of Europe. And lately, in an address delivered at the University of Zurich in Switzerland on September 19, 1946, Churchill outlined in detail his plan for a United States of Europe.

What are the aims of the various proposals of Churchill?

What is the aim of the Council of Europe?—"It is to recreate the European family, or as much of it as possible, and to provide it with a structure under which it can dwell in peace, in safety, and in freedom. We must build a kind of United States of Europe. In this way only will hundreds of millions of toilers be able to regain the simple joys and hopes which make life worth living."

What should be the process in building it?—"The process is simple. All that is needed is the resolve of hundreds of millions of men and women to do right instead of wrong, and to gain as their reward blessing instead of cursing. Much work has been done upon this task by the exertions of the Pan-European Union, which owes so much to Count Kouđenhove-Kalergi and which demanded the services of the famous French patron and statesman, Aristide Briand."

What should the Council embrace?—"One can imagine that under a world institution embodying or representing the United Nations, and some day all nations, there should come into being a Council of Europe and a Council of Asia. As, according to the forecast I am outlining, it is upon the creation of the Council of Europe and the settlement of Europe that the first practical step will be centered. Any one can see that this Council when created must eventually embrace the whole of Europe, and that the main branches of the European family must some day be partners in it."

Will the United States of Europe weaken the United Nations?—"There is no reason why a regional organization of Europe should in any way conflict with the world organization of the United Nations. On the contrary, I believe that the larger synthesis will survive any if it is founded upon coherent natural grouping in the Western Hemisphere. We British have our own commonwealth of nations. These do not weaken; on the contrary, they strengthen the world organization. They are, in fact, its main support. And why should there not be a European grouping which can give a sense of national patriotism and common citizenship to the distracted peoples of this turbulent and mighty continent, and why should it not take its proper, rightful place with other groupings and help to shape the destinies of man?"

What is needed to accomplish the United States of Europe?—"In order that this may be accomplished, there must be an act of faith in which millions of families speaking many languages must consciously take part... If Europe is to be saved from infinite misery, and indeed from final doom, there must be this act of faith in the European family... The people have only to will it in order to achieve their heart's desire."

What is the first step in the recreation of the European family?—"I am now going to say something which will astonish you. The first step in the

(Continued on page 20)

# IRAN Made History in 1946

## ***Strategic Importance.***

Iran, or modern Persia, occupies a strategic place in the present struggle for position in the Near East. It forms the bridge-head on the way to Central Asia. It bars the way to India, like a glacier of a fortification. It dominates the Persian Gulf. In his latest book *Iran*, published in 1946, William Hass says: "In modern times the British look at Iran as the bulwark protecting India, the Russians as a much-coveted outlet to the warm sea, and it is mainly for these reasons that Iran became in the nineteenth century one of the focal points of international interest."

## ***Fate of Iran in World War I.***

During World War I, Iran became the *pawn* in the struggle between Britain and Russia. Russia is interested in the northern half of the country. The British is interested in the southern half of the country. In 1907 the country was divided into two zones. The Russians secured a "sphere of influence" in the north. The British secured a "sphere of influence" in the south. A quasi-independent buffer zone between the two was formed. This scheme prevented actual bloodshed between the two powerful nations. The end of the Russian Revolution in 1917 inspired Britain to suggest a "protectorate" over Iran. Iran did not accept the suggestion. In 1921 the Russian offered a treaty of alliance. Britain was forced to abandon her scheme. Iran remained in a precarious position until 1939.

## ***Occupation of Iran in World War II.***

During World War II an agreement was reached with the Iranian government on January 29, 1942. The British, Russian, and American forces were allowed to occupy the territory for strategic reasons. Britain was interested in safeguarding India and her oil resources. Russia, Britain, and the United States wanted to safeguard the supply route of war materials to the USSR via Iran. It was agreed, however, that the occupation troops should be withdrawn by March 2, 1946. During the occupation of Iran there were attempts to conclude for possible negotiations on oil concessions.

## ***Significance of the Azerbaijan Revolution***

According to the Anglo-Russian-Iranian agreement, the Russian troops should have been with-

drawn by March 2, 1946. Several weeks before the expected withdrawal of the Russian troops, there spread a news about the "uneasiness" in the northern province of Azerbaijan. A little later, this Communist-dominated northern province revolted and declared itself an autonomous state. An article in the *New Republic* states that this revolt was a Russian-sponsored affair for the purpose of justifying continued Russian occupation of northern Iran beyond March 2, 1946. World diplomats saw in the Azerbaijan uprising an attempt to create difficulties in the government of Iran for the purpose of securing oil concessions from Iran.

## ***Iran Became a Test Case for the United Nations.***

The refusal of Russia to remove her troops on March 2, 1946, and the Russian activities in northern Iran caused the Iranian government to file a complaint before the Security Council charging Russia of interference in Iran's internal affairs. This complaint became the first test case for the newly organized United Nations. The Security Council refused Russia's request for postponement of the meeting of the scheduled session of the Security Council. Andrei Gromyko, Russia's representative in the Security Council, boycotted the session of the Security Council during the discussion of the Iranian question. The Security Council heard the complaint of Iran. Hussein Ala, Iran's delegate, insisted on the immediate solution of the Iranian question. The Security Council decided to ask both Russia and Iran to *submit under time limit* direct information on the Russo-Iranian dispute. Both countries complied with the request. The Security Council survived a crisis. It was able to withstand the boycott of Russia and to *make Russia furnish the required information* at a specified time.

## ***The End of the Azerbaijan Autonomous Government.***

During the heated hearings conducted by the Security Council on the complaint filed by Iran against Russia, it was revealed that Russia demanded that Iran recognize the autonomous government of the province of Azerbaijan. The demand was rejected by Iran because it violated her sovereignty.

# Who Shall Control Dardanelles?

## What is the Dardanelles?

The Dardanelles is a strait which lies between Europe and Asia. The strategic importance of Dardanelles is mainly due to its being a key point to three important bodies of water. In the north we have the Black Sea. A small channel leaves the Black Sea and flows into the Sea of Marmara. It passes by the important town of Istanbul, the old Constantinople. Across the Sea of Marmara, the Dardanelles (not more than a mile wide at one point) cuts across the peninsula of Gallipoli in Europe. This was the site of the ancient city of Troy. The Dardanelles reaches the Aegean Sea.

## Dardanelles in History.

The strait of Dardanelles has a very interesting historical background. It has been the object of control from the 16th century to the present. In his

## IRAN . . .

The Communist-dominated government of Azerbaijan continued to function for several months. Premier Ahmad Gavan set out a plan to reestablish its sovereignty over Azerbaijan. He gave direct announcement that Persian troops would be sent to Azerbaijan to bring the country under the central government at Teheran. The Russian ambassador to Iran, Ivan Sadchikov, protested against the announcement. The Communist-dominated government of Azerbaijan shouted defiance. The head of the rebel government, Jafar Pishevari, proclaimed a revolution and a war for independence. The government troops marched into Iran. In less than three days of "civil war," the Communist-sponsored autonomous government of Azerbaijan came to an end. The *New York Times* commenting on the event said that the solution to the dangerous Iranian question came as surprising as it was welcome. The significance of the event lies in the fact that through the intervention of the UN Iran was able to bring the Russian-established government of Iran under the sovereignty of her central government.

Iran thus made history in 1946. First, because she became the first test case of the young United Nations. The Security Council triumphed with "heightened prestige" over a major opposition in dealing with the Iranian complaint. Second, the action of the Teheran government in reestablishing its sovereignty over Azerbaijan showed to the world what become to Russian-sponsored governments when Russia fails to support and defend them.

book *The Rising Crescent: Turkey, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow*, Ernest Jack states that the control of the strait is the oldest and most crucial issue in the history of Turkey. Turkey has defended her control of the Dardanelles from 1356 to the present. In a single century, she fought more than 10 wars in defense of this strait. She fought the armies of Napoleon in 1799 and those of Mehmet Ali in 1833. For the same reason, she fought five wars against Russia—in 1806, 1828, 1853, 1877, and 1914. Again in 1911 she fought against Italy and during World War I she fought against the British-French navy, mainly because of this strait.

## Struggle for Control.

Who are the nations interested in the control of Dardanelles? History gives the answer to this question. Russia from the time of Peter the Great wants an outlet to the Mediterranean because she is *landlocked* and *lake-locked* on the Black Sea behind the Balkans and the Bosphorus. Britain is interested in the Dardanelles for security reasons. Early in the 19th century she had to step into the



scramble for this strait to prevent Russia from controlling it. She knows that Russian control of the Strait would threaten the Suez Canal and would endanger her *life line* to the Far East.

### ***The Straits after World War I.***

After World War I important developments took place in connection with the control of the Straits—including the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus. The Treaty of Sevres (August, 1920) placed the control of these Straits under a special commission. It was specifically provided that the Straits should be open, both in peace and war, to every vessel of commerce or of war and to military and commercial aircrafts of all nations.

Again, the Treaty of Lausanne, July, 1923 brought about the demilitarization of these Straits. But the passage of ships in time of war depended upon the neutrality of Turkey. If Turkey became a belligerent, freedom of navigation was to be granted only to neutral vessels provided they did not carry contraband, troops, or enemy nationals.

### ***The Montreux Convention.***

How did Turkey feel about the Lausanne Treaty? She felt that it was directed against her because it allowed the navy of the Western powers to enter the Black Sea in spite of her desires. This feeling turned to apprehension when in 1935, Italy seized Ethiopia and Hitler's power became a threat in Europe. Because of this fact, Turkey requested for a revision of the Treaty of Lausanne. Russia supported her. A Convention was held at Montreux, Switzerland on July 20, 1936. Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Rumania attended the convention and signed the following agreements now known as the Montreux Convention:

1. Turkey was given permission to fortify the Straits.

2. Nations without ports in the Black Sea might send warships through the Straits, but the ships should not be more than nine warships with a total displacement of 15,000 tons and advanced notice must be given to Turkey, the guardian of the Straits. Russia was permitted to send its fleet to the Mediterranean without restriction during peacetime, but in time of war, the Straits might be closed to all warships, if Turkey would be at war or threatened by aggression.

### ***A New Diplomatic Struggle.***

A new diplomatic struggle for the control of the Straits has begun. After the Potsdam Conference, President Truman proposed the free navigation of important waterways including the Danube, the Straits, the Rhine, and the Kiel Canal. But Russia is opposed to the freedom of navigation of the

Straits. In 1945, she demanded from Turkey a revision of the Montreux Convention. The demand was rejected by Turkey. Turkey was supported by both the United States and Britain. In November, 1945, Secretary James F. Byrnes sent a note to the Turkish Government giving the following suggestions for the navigation of the Straits. (1) The Straits should be free to merchant of all nations at all times. (2) The Straits should be opened to the warships of the Black Sea powers at all times. (3) Warships of nations not on the Black Sea above a certain tonnage should be permitted to pass in peacetime only with the consent of the Black Sea powers. (4) Certain changes should be introduced to modernize the Montreux Convention, such the substitution of the United Nations system for that of the League of Nations and the elimination of Japan as a signatory.

In 1946 Russia renewed her demand for the control of the Dardanelles. She proposed that the provisions of the Montreux Convention be revised only by the Black Sea powers. She asked for a joint defense of the Straits. This demand was preceded by the demand for the restoration of Kars and Ardahan, two mountain districts that border Soviet Armenia. These territories were ceded by Russia to Turkey in 1921. The demand was again rejected by Turkey with the support of the United States and Britain.

Turkey is, however, not opposed to the revision of the Montreux Convention. She is opposed to direct negotiations with Russia alone. She wants that the Allies and all interested states should participate in the revision. Among the interested states are Russia, Turkey, Britain, the United States, Greece, and all of the Danube nations.

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# World Leaders and Their Views on World Affairs

## *There Must be Two India.*

"We want India divided with an independent sovereign state, *Pakistan*, created in the northwestern and northeastern zones. That is the only practical solution which will secure the achievement of stable and enduring governments for *Hindustan* and *Pakistan* which I feel confident will settle down as friendly neighbors like Canada and the United States.

"*Hindu India* and *Moslem India* must be separated because they are entirely different and distinct and in some matters antagonistic. One India means slavery for the Moslems under the Hindus."

—From a statement issued by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslem League, to the *International News Service*

## *Will there be Civil War in India?*

"Any attempt to establish a reign of a Hindu numerical majority in India will never be achieved without civil war. This war will, before it is decided, lead to an awful abridgement of the Indian population."

From the speech of Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

## *America's Mission in China.*

"China is a sovereign nation. We recognize that fact and we recognize the national government of China. We continue to hope that the government will find a peaceful solution. We are pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of China. Our position is clear, while avoiding involvement in their civil strife, we will persevere with our policy of helping the Chinese people to bring about peace and economic recovery in their country.

"As ways and means are presented for constructive aid to China, we will give them careful and sympathetic consideration.... When conditions in China improve, we are prepared to consider aid in carrying out other projects, unrelated to civil strife, which would encourage economic reconstruction and reform in China which, in so doing, would promote a general revival of commercial relations between American and Chinese businessmen.

"We believe that our hopes for China are identical with what the Chinese people themselves most earnestly desire. We shall therefore continue our

positive and realistic policy toward China which is based on full respect for her national sovereignty and on our traditional friendship for the Chinese people and is designed to promote international peace."

—From President Truman's statement on China issued on December 18, 1946.

## *Let Us Have Economic Cooperation for Peace.*

"The bank can help to fill the gap which now exists between widespread and urgent needs and available private resources or reasonable terms. Its operation, however, are not substitute for healthy private investment. The loans will, I hope, contribute to the strength and stability of the borrowing countries. They should also help to bring about conditions under which private trade may be restored and expanded. The bank's efforts alone will not bring about conditions which we wish to see restored throughout the world. There is need for action on many fronts.... in other fields as well, men of good will are working together to force the economic conditions of peace through mutual assistance.

"I am convinced of this: we shall not have peace, unless economic conditions are bearable and backward economics are helped to go forward. Whether we live in a borrowing or lending country we can all play our part in improving international relations and in strengthening the force which benefit men in their daily lives."

—From a speech delivered by Eugene Meyer, President of the International Bank, before the annual meeting of the Life Insurance Association of America.

## *Why Economic Security is Elemental to Peace.*

"Our objective is to attain peace, prosperity and security through the operation of free competitive enterprise. We have to be practical about it and recognize that we cannot maintain our freedom unless other people maintain theirs as well.

"But their people will not long maintain their freedom—will not be able to exercise them—if they are ground down by poverty and kept in ignorance. The foundation of democracy is widespread literacy and decent standard of living."

—From a broadcast delivered by Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

# Philippine News in Review—

## ***Decision Remains.***

An act passed by the Congress of the Philippines in its last session became the subject of the first protest received by the young Philippine Republic from a foreign government. This law gives preference to Filipinos in the lease of city market stalls. The protest was transmitted by Chinese Minister Chen Chih-Ping to Malacañan. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Vice President Elpidio Quirino, in his reply to the protest, said that the law is not discriminatory and not directed against any particular alien; and the government would execute the law.

## ***A Step Toward Economic Emancipation.***

There is a very good sign towards general economic emancipation of the peasantry in the Philippines. The Archbishop of Manila has offered to sell to the government several of the church's big estates, such as the Baclaran Estate in Parañaque, the Hacienda Nuestra Señora de Guia in Tondo, the Hacienda of Tambobong in Malabon and the friar lands in Polo, Bulacan. A number of landlords in Pampanga have also signified their intention to sell their lands to their government or to lease parcels to the tenants with the government banks as guarantors.

## ***Summary of Recommendations for Agricultural Program.***

The Philippine-American Agricultural Mission which has surveyed the agricultural problems of the Philippines made 13 general recommendations. (1) A technical planning board should be appointed in order to advise the Philippine government on phases of national planning. (2) Priority should be given to the rehabilitation and improvement of facilities for the production, processing, and marketing of agricultural products. (3) The most promising source of revenue are four major industries—sugar, abaca, tobacco, and copra. (4) Resettlement projects for economic and farm units should be given greater emphasis. (5) Mechanized production, improvement of varieties through plant breeding, introduction of leguminous crops into rotations with rice and corn, and more extensive use of fertilizers should be encouraged to the utmost extent to make the Philippines self-sufficient in its staple products—rice, corn, and sugar. (6) Increase in the number of agricultural products both for exports and home consumption should be brought about. (7) It is essential that water resources should be utilized extensively both for power and irrigation. (8) The livestock improvement program of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the breed development of the College of Agriculture of the University of the Phil-

ippines, the program for the expansion of livestock research, especially on diseases and parasite control, the pasture development and range improvement, and the encouragement of private livestock breeders should be effected without delay to rehabilitate livestock industry. (9) Since fuel is scarce and farm units are small in the Philippines, it is necessary that caution should be used in applying mechanization. (10) There is a need for a cohesive organization in order to improve the marketing of farm products. The national commodity corporation and the national cooperative administration should be consolidated. (11) *Free enterprise* compatible with democracy should be given encouragement. (12) The government should adopt a more extensive agricultural educational program, encourage all scientific agricultural researches, and extended to the people essential services that would help improve their production. (13) The Philippine agricultural program should enlist the collaboration of the United States.

## ***The Philippines and the World.***

The Philippines has taken active interest in international affairs. The members of the Philippine delegation took active part in the various sessions of the recently concluded session of the United Nations General Assembly. Brigadier Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine chief delegate to the UN presented two resolutions of significant international import: one calling for a regional conference for dependent peoples and another for a confab that would work out a plan to promote freedom of information. The Philippine delegation to the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization) also took active interests in many of the deliberations of that body. Dr. Encarnacion Alzona was the only woman delegate elected chairman of a committee. She was elected chairman of the subcommittee on Social Science, Philosophy, and the Humanities. In sports, too, the Philippines had representatives in international contests. The Philippine Davis Cup team composed of Dr. Alfredo Diy, non-playing captain, Felicisimo Ampon, Amado Sanchez, Cesar Carmona, and Raymundo Deyro made impressive showing in the United States. And recently, it was announced that the Boy Scouts of the Philippines would send an official delegation to the 11th Biennial International Scout Conference in France in August, 1947.

## ***The RFC will Finance Rehabilitation.***

The Rehabilitation Finance Corporation (RFC) is a government institution recently created by Congress on the recommendation of the President. Without necessarily competing with private banks, the RFC will grant loans for the building of homes for

the rehabilitation or development of agriculture, commerce and industry, and for the reconstruction of public works and utility. It will grant loans, therefore, to individuals, to provincial, city, and municipal governments, and to private as well as government-controlled corporations. Top priority, however, will be given to the building of homes. Damaged industries will be second in the list.

According to Republic Act No. 85, the RFC will have a capital stock of ₱300,000,000. Where will the RFC get the money? There are two possible sources. If there will be established a surplus from the monetary reserves of the country, it is expected that ₱100,000,000 of such surplus will be transferred to the RFC. If profit could be realized from the sales of army surplus materials, another ₱100,000,000 will be added to the capital stock. The RFC must operate and while waiting for the contingent sums described above, it must make use of the assets of the Agricultural and Industrial bank which has been sublimated into the RFC. Additional funds will be secured by issuing bonds and by liquidating debentures, securities, and collaterals. The "rehabilitation bonds" are expected to tap the unused savings of our people.

### ***There is Need of Cooperation with the United States Philippine War Damage Commission.***

The War Damage Commission needs the cooperation of the people. We may extend our cooperation by understanding the complexity of the problems in determining claims and by honestly following the regulations and requirements set by the Commission.

The Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 sets the following requirements for all claims: (1) The damage or destruction must have occurred in the Philippines between December 7, 1941, (Philippine time) and October 1, 1945. (2) The damage or destruction must have resulted from one or more of the perils listed in the Act. The War Damage Commission cannot consider claims for loss of life or personal property. Furs, cash, bullion, evidence of debt, jewelry, antiques, precious and semi-precious gems are not covered unless they constituted inventories for carrying on a trade or business within the Philippines. (3) The claimant must be a "qualified person." A person is disqualified if he has been found by proper authority to have been a collaborator or to have committed acts of disloyalty to the Philippines or the United States. A person is not, however, disqualified by reason of being a citizen of a nation that does not pay reciprocal war damage to the citizens of the United States who reside in his country. (4) The claimant must have had an insurable interest in the property lost or damaged. *Insurable interest* means the interest of the claimant in the property as owner, mortgagee, lien holder, or pledgee,—an interest which would have entitled him to obtain insurance to protect such interest.

Claim forms will be distributed through the school system of the Philippines. Each claimant will be expected to appear in person and obtain his own claim. In cases where that is impossible by reason of illness someone else may obtain forms for him. But in every case the name and address of the claimant must be written on the form before it is released to the person who requests it.

Accompanying the forms will be a circular of general information, giving claimants advice as to who may file claim, where to file it, details regarding property coverage and the qualification of claimants. There will also be a claim receipt which the claimant must self-address and send to the Commission with his claim so that it may be returned to him as acknowledgement of the receipt of his claim. The claim form must be sworn to by the claimant or in the case of married couples by husband and wife. And the oath must be executed by a person duly authorized to administer oaths. Claims, when completed, may be submitted in person to the Manila office of the Commission, they may be filed at any one of the eleven branch offices which the Commission intends to establish in major cities in the Philippines or they may be mailed but if the mail is used, the claim must be directed to the Manila office of the Commission.

After a claim is filed, it will take the claimant a considerable time to collect the payment; for the investigation that is required by law cannot be finished in a brief period.

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### **World News Roundup . . .**

*(Continued from page 6)*

President Truman, in a statement issued on China, reiterated the United States policy on China as announced in 1945. The United States Information program abroad was described in the 23rd session of the Institute of World Affairs by Dr. Eric C. Bellquist. He said: "The State Department's program is designed to replace the confusion, ignorance and suspicion that exists throughout the world about the United States and that have prompted the establishment of a new instrument of foreign policy, the creation of an overseas informational and cultural relations program. The time when we could afford to ignore opinions of the United States held to throughout the world had passed, as we are making decisions, through the United Nations and independently which has repercussions affecting the lives of people in all sections of the globe." The same determination is felt in the reiteration of its views on the treaty negotiations going between the United Kingdom and Egypt. The United States hopes that the negotiation will terminate in such a manner as to give Egypt a satisfactory guarantee of full sovereignty without at the same time running the risk of undermining the security of the Middle East.

# The United States Challenges Russia in Germany

## Four Germany.

It was at the Yalta Conference held from February 4 to February 11, 1945, that the Big Three, Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Marshal Stalin decided to partition Germany into four zones of occupation. After the defeat of Germany on May 8, 1945, practical steps were taken to set out the zones of occupation according to the territory conquered and already occupied by the armies of the Big Four—the United States, Britain, France, and Russia. It was also agreed that the four zones of occupation would be coordinated by an Allied Control Council with headquarters in Berlin. The Supreme Commanders of the four occupying powers would compose the Council. All decisions of the Council must be reached by unanimous vote. This procedure would enable one nation to block the undesirable proposal of the other three nations.

## Policies Set Down by the Potsdam Conferences.

The Big Three met at Potsdam in August, 1945, to decide the plans for German economy. The Potsdam Conference set down certain political and economic principles to govern the treatment of Germany during the initial control period. The Big Three approved the following principles: (1) uniformity of treatment of the German people throughout Germany; (2) complete disarmament and demilitarization; (3) the decentralization of the political structure of Nazi Germany and the development of local responsibility; (4) treatment of Germany as an economic unit during the period of occupation.

## One Year of Potsdam.

The four occupying powers began working out their plans for the control of their respective zones of occupation. The four powers carried on the work of demilitarization, decentralization, denazification, and deindustrialization. There were difficulties encountered by all the occupying forces. The four powers felt that there is a need of a single program of running Germany, particularly in treating Germany as an economic unit.

## America Challenges Russia.

The United States through Secretary James F. Byrnes laid on the table a coherent policy on Germany in his Stuttgart speech. The policies laid down for the other powers to consider are:

1. *The United States will not withdraw.*—We are not withdrawing from Germany. As long as an occupation force is required in Germany, the United States will be a part of that occupation force.

2. *The United States will carry out the principles of the Potsdam Agreement.*

3. *America believes that the Germans should know the terms of the peace settlement.* — It is the view of the American government that the Germans should be permitted to make the necessary preparation for the setting up of democratic German government which can accept and observe the peace terms.

4. *The United States favors the establishment of a provisional German Government.* — The American government believes that a provisional government should be established, and that said government should not be handicapped by other governments. There should be a German national council composed of democratically responsible minister presidents or other chief officials of the several states or provinces which have been established in each of the four zones of occupation. The provisional government should administer the country under the supervision of Allied control council. The provisional government should prepare a constitution for the *United States of Germany*.

5. *The United States wants a peaceful democratic Germany.* —The American government does not want Germany to become the satellite of any power or to live under a dictatorship, foreign or domestic. The American people hope to see a peaceful and democratic Germany become independent and remain free and independent.

6. *The United States wants the Allies to define the boundaries of the new Germany.* — The time has come to define the boundaries of new Germany. It is to the interest of both Germany and Austria and the peace of Europe that Austria and Germany should pursue their separate existence. The United States would support the transfer of Königsberg to Russia and a revision of Poland's northern and western frontiers in favor of Poland. The United States accepts the claims of France to the Saar but will not support any encroachment on territory which is indisputably German,—such as the people of the Ruhr and the Rhineland who desire to remain united with the rest of Germany. The United States favors such control over the whole of Germany, in-



cluding the Ruhr and Rhineland, as may be necessary for security purposes; but would not favor any control that would subject the Ruhr and Rhineland to political domination or manipulation of outside powers.

7. *The United States favors a long period of demilitarization.*—How could the Allies make certain that Germany would not rearm as it did after World War I? The American government proposes that the major powers enforce from 25 to 40 years the demilitarization plan that may finally be agreed upon in the peace settlement.

8. *The United States firmly believes that Germany should be administered as an economic unit.*—The American government believes that Germany should be administered as an economic unit and that zonal boundaries should not be applied to the economic life and activity of the German people. The economic life of Germany must be preserved for the peace of the world and for her own survival.

9. *The United States does not believe in "revengeful measures."*—The American people who fought for freedom have no desire to enslave the German people. The freedom Americans believe in and fought for is a freedom which must be shared with all those who are willing to respect the freedom of others.

10. *The United States is opposed to reparation greater than those agreed at Potsdam.*—The German people should not be denied the right to use such savings as they might be able to accumulate by hard work and frugal living to rehabilitate their industries for peaceful purposes. This was the principle of reparation agreed upon at Potsdam. The United States will oppose the taking from Germany of greater reparations than was provided in the Potsdam agreement.

### **Russia's Answer to the Challenge.**

The Stuttgart speech challenges Russia to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement. Russia's activities, policies, and proposals indirectly reveal that she is communicating her zone of occupation in order to bring it within the "iron curtain." Russia opposes also the revision of the Polish frontiers. She has indicated her willingness to unify Germany as an economic unit, but she wants the principle of reparation revised. She wants to secure reparation from *current German production*. She proposes that Germany should pay the Allies not less than \$2,000,000 a year for reparation. Russia's demand, in the opinion of international economists would cripple German economy.

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# America's Stand on World Disarmament

## *Outstanding achievement.*

The outstanding achievement of the second half of the first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, held in 1946, was the approval of a resolution directing the Security Council to formulate plans for regulation and reduction of arms and armies. These plans would then be considered by the General Assembly in a special session. It is important to note that during the discussions and deliberation of the resolution, Russia reversed its policy on the veto. She agreed that there should be no veto in a program of world disarmament. The change of the Russian attitude is a great triumph of the forces of peace over the foreboding threats of war.

## *America's stand on world disarmament.*

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in his speech before the United Nations General Assembly expressed support of the general world disarmament plan. He outlined the stand of the United States on the plan. (USIS)

## *On the primary concern of America.*

The United States supports wholeheartedly the proposed resolution which has as its objective a general reduction of armaments with effective safeguards to insure complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

Ever since the cessation of hostilities, it has been the policy of the United States to hasten the return of the conditions of peace. We wish to enable the fighting men of the United Nations to return to their homes and to their families. We wish to give the peoples of all lands the chance to rebuild what the war has destroyed.

## *On time, patience, and goodwill.*

It will take time, patience, and goodwill to achieve really effective disarmament. The difficulties are great and the complexity many. The defense needs of the states vary greatly. The elements which make up the military strength of states likewise vary greatly and cannot readily be compared or appraised.

## *On effective disarmament.*

Effective disarmament cannot be secured by any simple mathematical rule. Demobilized divisions can be speedily recalled to the colors. But a scrapped plan or a scrapped battleship can never be recommissioned.

Disarmament to be effective must look to the future. It is easy for us now to see what folly it would have been when gunpowder was discovered, to start disarming by limiting the use of the bow and arrow.

We must see to it that disarmament starts with the major weapons of mass destruction.

We must see to it that disarmament is general and not unilateral.

We must see to it that disarmament rests not upon general promises which are kept by some states and ignored by other states.

We must see to it that disarmament is accompanied by effective safeguards by way of inspection and other means under international control which will protect complying states against the hazards of violations and evasions.

We must see to it that these safeguards are so clear and explicit that there will be no question of the right of complying states, veto or no veto, to take immediate action in defense of the rule of law.

No disarmament system which leaves law-abiding states weak and helpless in the face of aggression can contribute to world peace and security.

## *On meeting the control of atomic energy.*

In meeting the problems of disarmament the first task which must be undertaken is the control of atomic energy to ensure that it will be used only for human welfare and not for deadly warfare.

## *On the initiative of America in controlling atomic energy.*

Having the knowledge of atomic energy and possession of the atomic bomb, we did not seek to hold it and threaten the world. We did not sit back and play for time. We came forward with concrete proposals designed fairly effectively and practically to carry out the tasks assigned to the commission.

Our proposals when fully operative would leave with the state responsible for the discovery of atomic energy no rights which would not be shared with other members of the United Nations.

Our proposals outlaw the use of atomic weapons and contemplate the disposal of existing atomic weapons. They set up an international authority with power to prevent the national manufacture and use of atomic weapons for war purposes and to develop the use of atomic weapons for war purposes and to develop the use of atomic energy for human welfare.

*(Continued on page 20)*

# United States of Indonesia

## What is the Treasure House of Asia?

The Netherlands East Indies has been called the "Treasure House of Asia." The Dutch call this empire the Netherlands Indies. Its more familiar name, however, is the Dutch East Indies. The Netherlands East Indies is the largest archipelago in the world. The approximate area is 753,168 square miles. The estimated population is 72,000,000. The four major islands are Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes. There are innumerable small islands.

This archipelago is a melting pot of several races. The Malayan pre-dominates by a large majority. There are all in all sixty different languages. Fifteen of these languages are used in schools. Ninety per cent of the people adhere to the Mohammedan faith. Christians number 2,500,000.

These islands are among the richest areas in the world. Before World War II the archipelago produced 91% of the world's quinine, 86% of its pepper, 72% of its kapok, 37% of its rubber, 43% of its plant oils, 33% of its cordage fiber, 27% of its coconut, and 19% of its tea.

## Dutch Policy.

The colonial policy of the Dutch was primarily for profit. Economic exploitation and racial discrimination characterize this policy. Such policy supposes the superiority of the white race to the colored races. Because of this policy, the Dutch incurred the hatred of the natives.

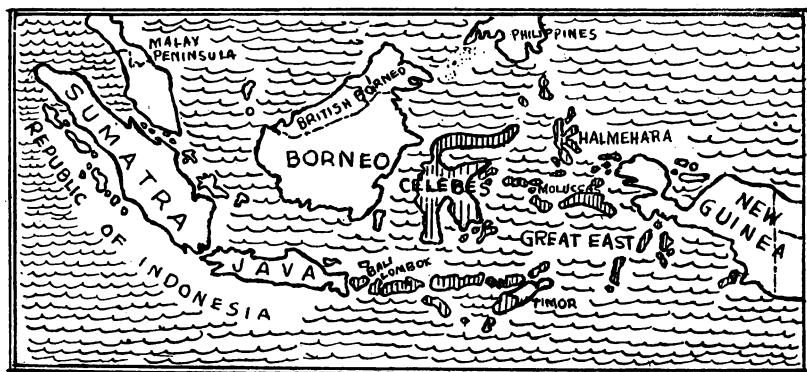
Later, however, the Dutch rulers realized that the success of the economic exploitation of their colonies is proportional to the improvement of the economic life of the inhabitants. Accordingly they

took steps to improve the general welfare of the natives. The Dutch improved agriculture to insure adequate supply of food and provided all kinds of encouragement to make the natives work consistently and diligently. The Dutch also realized that they needed the cooperation of the natives. To secure this cooperation, they gradually extended autonomy. The administration of local affairs which was then directly under the Dutch rule were later placed in the hands of village headmen. In many localities native princes were allowed to rule under the supervision, however, of Dutch "residents." In many large administrative divisions, the natives were given representation. In 1916 a Legislative Council (*Volksraad*) was created. This Legislative Council gave the natives voice in the administration of the central government. Twenty-four of the members of the Council were elected and the other twenty-four were appointed.

## The Struggle for Independence.

The nationalist movement really began in 1908 with the formation of the all-Indonesian Boedi Oetomo society which was followed, in 1911, by the formation of the Mohammedan organization Sarekat Islam, the Indische Partij in 1912, the Social Democratic Party in 1914, and the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) in 1920.

After World War I, a new nationalist movement started in the East Indies. The movement was mainly the work of educated Indonesians. Among the student leaders was Achmed Soekarno who had taken up engineering in Holland. Upon his return to the East Indies, Soekarno joined the nationalistic movement. His participation in the nationalistic movement resulted in his imprisonment in 1920.



As a result of the Nationalist movement, in 1926 the Malays on the island of Sumatra revolted against Dutch rule. They demanded a share in the government. Unfortunately, the revolt failed. At another time the nationalists in Java tried to drive the Dutch out of the island. The revolt nearly succeeded.

### **The Japanese Established the Indonesian Republic.**

During the Japanese occupation of the East Indies, the spirit of nationalism was greatly stirred by the Japanese slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics." The people saw the Japanese conquerors humble the white rulers. The Japanese for selfish motives intentionally aroused the spirit of nationalism in the countries they had conquered in Great East Asia.

Achmed Soekarno collaborated with the Japanese in the pursuance of his objective—the independence of Indonesia and the end of Dutch rule. In his testimony before the international military tribunal in Japan, Major Klass A. DeWeerd, a reserve officer in the Royal Netherlands Indies army who was interned in Java during World War II, testified that the Indonesian Republic headed by Soekarno was created by the Japanese army. It was proclaimed after Hirohito had capitulated. This was made possible by the fact that the news of the unconditional surrender could not reach the people. Outside information was totally withheld from the natives and ordinary soldiers.

### **The Indonesian Republic Resisted.**

The proclamation of the Indonesian Republic inspired the Indonesians to defend their rights. The Japanese saw in the proclamation of the Republic an opportunity to embarrass the Allies. Several weeks had passed after the Japanese surrender before the Allies were able to send troops to disarm the Japanese. By that time Soekarno had won many followers and the Indonesians joined him in fighting the returning British and Dutch. Bloody clashes took place between the Allies and the Dutch for more than a year.

### **Dutch and Indonesian Negotiations.**

The Dutch government initiated several negotiations with the Indonesian Republic for the purpose of meeting half-way the demands of Indonesia. Queen Wilhelmina reiterated her determination of solving peacefully the Indonesian question. In the first negotiation held in April, 1946, the Indonesians refused to accept Queen Wilhelmina's offer of self-government, because they wanted complete independence. The Netherlands government recommended the establishment of a free Indonesia which would be an *autonomous unit* in the Netherlands kingdom. The Netherlands government presented

the idea that the freedom of the Dutch East Indies should be attained gradually. Because of the unyielding demand of the Indonesians, the negotiation failed. Being determined to settle the question, the Dutch government continued the negotiation.

### **Formation of a United States of Indonesia.**

Negotiations between the Dutch and the Indonesians continued through the mediation of British diplomat Lord Killearn. The Indonesian nationalists were headed by Soekarno and Premier Sjahrir. After many weeks of difficult give-and-take negotiations an agreement was reached.

What are the provisions of the historic agreement?

1. The Netherlands East Indies will be divided into three divisions: (a) the Indonesian Republic, (b) Borneo, and (c) the Great East. The Indonesian Republic comprises the island of Java, Sumatra, and Madura. Dutch Borneo comprises the whole territory under the Dutch. The Great East is made up of Bali, the Celebes, Lombok, the Moluccas, Dutch New Guinea, and the lesser Sunda Islands.

2. These three autonomous states would be linked as equal partners in the United States of Indonesia.

3. The Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic shall endeavor to establish the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands Union on or before January 1, 1949.

4. The United States of Indonesia may make special arrangement concerning the *territory of their capital*.

5. The constitution of the United States of Indonesia shall be determined by a constituent assembly of democratically nominated representatives of the republic and other two states of the United States of Indonesia.

### **Proclamation.**

What steps have been taken to hasten the formation of the United States of Indonesia? The first step in the formation of a United States of Indonesia was taken at Cheribon when an agreement was signed recognizing the Indonesian Republic in Java, Sumatra, and Madura. The second step was taken in the last week of December, 1946, when the provisional state of East Indonesia was proclaimed in the name of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. The proclamation was made by acting Governor General Hubertus Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies. A provisional parliament was formed with Rajah Sukawati as the first president. A third step is expected to be taken at a conference to be held at Pontiak. In that conference Borneo will be formally proclaimed an autonomous state.

# Science Marches On—

## ***New Medical Operation.***

Martha Strayer's article in the *Washington Daily News* describes a surgical operation which has recently been developed at a local hospital and which has become the subject of a recent article in *Modern Medicine* magazine.

The object of the operation is to tie off deep blood vessels of patients suffering from blood clots in order to prevent the clots from moving to the heart and lungs; for such blood clots upon reaching either the heart or lung may cause death due to embolism. Only a few United States surgeons are using this new method to save the lives of patients, who are usually elderly people, threatened with sudden death from embolism or floating blood clot.

The vein-tying operation has not been 100% successful. Thirteen of thirty-six operations ended in death. Most of the fatalities, however, occurred in cases where patients were in very poor condition.

The article in *Modern Medicine* concludes: "Patients in good general condition are soon able to walk after the operation, which takes ten to fifteen minutes. Shock is at minimum and loss is comparable to that of a simple appendectomy. Mortality usually result from the disease not from operation."

## ***Plastic Film to Wrap Fresh Vegetables.***

A United States Corporation is trebling its production of *lumarith* (cellulose acetate) film for wrapping fresh vegetables. Cellulose acetate being porous allows vegetables to "breathe" and is therefore considered superior to viscose film as wrapper of fresh vegetables.

Experiments conducted in conjunction with farmers and in agricultural colleges indicate that wrapping reduces spoilage from shipping and handling by as much as 40 per cent. This method of wrapping will enable farmers to ship their products without waste bulk, such as extra leaves and husks.

## ***Chicken Heart Tissues can Live for Six Weeks.***

Doctor Philip R. White of the Institute of Cancer Research of Philadelphia has succeeded in keeping alive and pulsating fragments of embryo chicken heart tissue for as much as six weeks in a solution of an exactly known chemical composition. Until now such tissues could be kept alive only in fluids taken from animal bodies. The nutrient medium used by Doctor White contained dextrose, several mineral salts, 11 vitamins, and 12 amino acids (protein building blocks).

The significance of Doctor White's discovery is

that it promises to open the way for the study of the basic differences between normal and cancerous tissue, through observation of what the tissues do with the same food materials. The method may also lead to the finding of means for growing human tissues, such as spleen, extracts of which have shown therapeutic promise.

## ***New Approach to Leprosy Advocated.***

A new approach to the problem of leprosy, with emphasis upon attacking the disease from the *public health* rather than the *individual segregation* and *institutional care* standpoint has been recommended by a national advisory committee on leprosy in Washington.

The committee said that with the new approach, stress would be placed on case-finding, out-patient treatment if possible (with segregation as a last resort), follow-up of discharged persons to include periodic examinations, and a program of education for diseased persons, their families and the general public.

It was reported that the sulfa drug *promin* had been used so successfully at national leproserium at Carville, Louisiana, that of 137 patients treated with it over two years, "38 per cent showed a reversal positive to negative in bacteriological tests." The other sulfa drugs, *diasone* and *promizole* have shown enough promise to warrant further study." *Streptomycin* also is being used in experiments at Carville.

## ***Ship Converted into Floating Fish Factory.***

The Wall Street Journal featured an unusual seafood factory, the s.s. *Pacific Explorer*, a floating fish cannery. It is an 8,800-ton World War I freighter rebuilt by the government into a de luxe tailor-made plant. The ship is equipped with devices for detecting, catching, freezing and reducing waste Pacific fish, chiefly tuna, crab, and bottom-fish.

The *Explorer* is equipped with radar for navigation. It will carry an amphibious plane to scout for running fish. Twelve trawlers, including four 100-foot steel boats, will be connected to the ship by radio-telephone. Both the cannery vessel and the trawlers are equipped with quick-freeze units, and the *Explorer* has a storage capacity of 3,800 tons.

## ***Television Advances.***

Latest techniques in the booming television industry were demonstrated at Passaic, New Jersey, for the benefit of officials and experts of the Federal Communication Commission and newspapermen. Included in the demonstration were the new means of electronic color television and a new "black and

## United States Stand on . . .

(Continued from page 16)

Our proposals also provide effective and practical safeguards against violations and evasions. They enable states that keep their pledges to take prompt and collective action against those who violate their pledges.

If we are really interested in effective disarmament, and not merely in talking about it, we should instruct our representatives on the Atomic Energy Commission to press forward with its concrete constructive proposals. They have been at work six months. They can file an interim report next week. I do not want the work of the commission to be distracted or sabotaged.

### On aggressor nations.

Aggressor nations do not go to war because they are armed, but because they want to get from their enemies things which other nations will not freely accord them.

Aggressor nations attack not only because they are armed but because they believe others have not the armed strength to resist them.

### On the need of understanding.

Sovereignty can be destroyed not only by armies but by a war of nerves and by organized political penetration.

## United States of Europe . . .

(Continued from page 7)

recreation of the European family must be a partnership between France and Germany. In this way only can France recover the moral and cultural leadership of Europe. There can be no revival of Europe without a spiritually great France and a spiritually great Germany."

What is the place of small European nations?—"What is to happen to the larger number of small nations whose rights and interests must be safeguarded? The structure of the United States of Europe, if well and truly built, will be such as to make the material strength of a single state less important. Small nations will count as much as large ones and gain their honor by their contributions to the common cause. The ancient states and principalities of Germany, newly joined together into a federated system, might take their individual place among the United States of Europe."

Why is there an immediate necessity of a United States of Europe?—"If we are to form a United States of Europe, or whatever name it may take, we must begin now. In these present days we dwell strangely and precariously under the shield, and I will even say protection, of the atomic bomb. The atomic bomb is still only in the hands of a state and nation which we know will never use it except in the cause of right and freedom, but it may very well be that in a few years this awful agency of destruction

World peace depends upon what is in our hearts more than upon what is in our treaties.

Great states must strive for understanding which will protect not only their own legitimate security requirements but the political independence and integrity of the smaller states. It is not in the interest of peace and security that the basic power relationship among great states should depend upon which political party comes to power in Iran, Greece, or China.

Great states must not permit differences among themselves to tear asunder the political unity of smaller states. Smaller states must recognize that the true collective security requires their cooperation just as much as that of the larger states. Without the cooperation of large states and small states, our disarmament plans are doomed to failure.

### What does the United States want?

A race for armaments, a race for power is not in the interest of any country or any people. We want to stop the race for armaments and we want to stop the race for power.

We want to be partner with all nations, not to make war, but to keep the peace. We want to uphold the rule of law among nations. We want to promote the freedom and well-being of all nations. We want to promote the freedom and well-being of people in a civilized world.

## Science Marches On . . .

(Continued)

white" television tube, both of which represented notable advance over previous devices.

The latest method of transmitting color pictures was described by the *New York Times* as providing a "far more brilliant scene" than another known system. The new black and white television made possible the reception of ordinary video images outdoors in full sunlight and registered a brilliance fully 30 to 50 times as great as that of the average motion picture.

Also displayed was a table-model home television set having a screen about 10 inches square which is expected to be ready for the public early in 1947 at a cost "within the reach of most anyone."

\* From special releases of the USIS.

will be widespread and the catastrophe following from its use by several warring nations will not only bring to an end all that we call civilization but may possibly disintegrate the globe itself."

### Churchill begins campaign.

On January 17, 1947 former Prime Minister Winston Churchill launched a campaign for a United States of Europe. He announced the formation of a British provisional committee of 23 prominent Britons. Churchill said that the committee subscribe to the doctrine that if Europe is to survive, it must unite.

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January 25, 1947

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