

FILE

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# Current Events

## REVIEW

A MAGAZINE FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

### In this issue

What the Commonwealth Government Accomplished during Its Mission in the United States .....	2
Far Eastern Policy of the United States .....	5
Historic Events Leading to the Surrender of Japan .....	7
Why Germany Surrendered .....	8
Foreign Policy of the United States .....	9
"The Philippine Islands provides a pattern for the future of other small nations and people of the World." .....	9
History of German Aggression .....	11
<hr/>	
Significant World News Roundup .....	4
Significant Dates for Filipino Students—1941-1945 .....	5
Secrets of the War Unfolded .....	9
Significant Names in Contemporary News .....	10
Science Marches On .....	12
<hr/>	
The Inside Story of Penicillin—F. N. Gan .....	6

United States of America

Information Library

Manila, P. I.



President Osmeña and the late President Quezon, after their arrival in the United States from Corregidor in 1932  
(Courtesy, Free Philippines)

## What the Commonwealth Government Accomplished during Its Stay in the United States

The Commonwealth Government of the Philippines was invited by the President of the United States, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, to transfer the seat of the Government of the Filipinos from Corregidor to Washington, D. C. The step taken by the Commonwealth Government was authorized by an Act of the National Assembly, the law-making body of the Philippines in 1941. Corregidor was then evacuated.

The Commonwealth Government functioned in Washington, D. C., from May 13, 1942 to October 3, 1944. It is an accepted fact that mere military occupation of a territory does not confer sovereign rights on the invading army. When the Commonwealth Government was transferred to Washington, D. C., it was officially recognized by the United States. The 42

members of the important international organization known as the United Nations also officially recognized it.

What were the objectives of the Commonwealth Government during its stay in Washington, D.C.? It worked closely with the Government of the United States. Its objectives were:

1. To maintain and keep up the interest of the American people in the redemption of the Philippines as a sacred obligation which had been assumed by the United States.

2. To speed up the preparation of the necessary men, material and plans for the reconquest of the Philippines.

3. To accelerate the advent of Philippine independence.

4. To obtain adequate guarantee for the permanence of Philippine political independence.

5. To work for economic rehabilitation and stability as the material foundation of Philippine independent structure.

Were these objectives achieved? All the above objectives were substantially achieved. The Philippines has been liberated and Japanese power has been destroyed. On December 28, 1941, while the Battle for Manila was raging, President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a promise to the gallant people of the Philippines. He said:

"I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and material of the United States stand behind that pledge."

The Commonwealth Government at the initiative of the late President Manuel L. Quezon took seven-

# Far Eastern Policy of the United States--

The United States has liberated the Philippines from Japanese tyranny. She is now directing the reconstruction of the once sacred Empire of Japan along democratic lines. It is now necessary to understand the various policies of the United States in the Far East. What are her objectives?

**Policy on Japan.**—The President of the United States approved on September 6, 1945, the general initial policy concerning Japan after her surrender. The document was prepared jointly by the Department of State and the War Department. The ultimate objectives are: (1) To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States and to the peace and security of the world. (2) To bring about the eventual establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the

ral steps to obtain congressional sanction for the pledge given by the President of the United States. S. J. Resolution No. 93 was introduced in the Congress of the United States at the request of the President and the Vice-President of the Philippines. The Joint Resolution pledged the resources of the United States both in men and materials to drive away the treacherous invading Japanese from the Philippines, restore the orderly and free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people and to speed the day of ultimate and complete independence of the Filipinos. It also provided, through the maintenance by the United States of bases in the Philippines, "for full security for the Philippines, for the mutual protection of the Islands and the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific." The legislation was approved unanimously by Congress on June 29, 1944.

Congress also approved on June 29, 1944 S. J. Resolution No. 94. It established a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission composed of nine

rights of other States and will support the objectives of the United States as reflected in the ideals and principles of the charter of the United Nations.

**Policy on Korea.**—It is expected that Korea will be separated from Japan and become an independent country. At present Korea is not yet prepared to become immediately an independent nation. It is advocated that the Koreans be prepared and guided to take over the independent administration of their country.

**Policy on South East Asia.**—The attitude of the United States toward French Indo-China is the recognition of French sovereignty in that area. The attitude toward the situation in Dutch East Indies is the same attitude as that in French Indo-China. The United States,

Americans and nine Filipinos. The Commission is now sitting in Washington. It is now investigating all matters affecting post-war economy, trade, finance, economic stability and rehabilitation of the Philippines. Economic rehabilitation covers damages to public and private property and to persons occasioned by enemy attack and occupation. The Commission will report its recommendations to the President of the United States and to Congress, and to the President and the Congress of the Philippines.

**Significance.**—The transfer of the Commonwealth Government to Washington, D. C., saved it from destruction by the Japanese and enabled it to continue functioning. The passage of Joint Resolutions No. 93 and 94 are important because Philippine independence will be granted and protected. A new era in Philippine-American relations is inaugurated because freedom and independence, and peace and security are assured the Filipino people.

however, has no intention to assist or participate in forceful measures for the imposition of control by territorial sovereigns. It is the policy of the United States to foster friendly relations with Siam and encourage the development of healthy, democratic institutions. She also advocates the "open door" policy in Siam. She expects Siam to give equal treatment to all nations and their peoples.

**Policy on China.**—It is the policy of the United States to encourage and assist, when she can appropriately do so, the development of a unified, strong, and cooperative nation. The policies must be based on democratic principles and popular sovereignty. It is also the policy of the United States to encourage and facilitate the re-establishment of American business in China. This policy also applies to missionaries and representatives of cultural and philanthropic organizations.

**Policy on Russia.**—It is the policy of the United States to cooperate with China and Russia to maintain stability in the Far East. The United States will not cooperate with either of them in any policy antagonistic toward the other.

**Policy on the Philippines.**—The policies of the United States on the Philippines are clearly defined in the Independence Act, S. J. Resolutions No. 93 and No. 94 which guarantee the independence and protection of Philippine independence and assistance in the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

It is important to note that the policies of the United States are based on the seventeen points outlined by the ex-Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, on March 21, 1944. These policies are based on democratic principles and the desire of the United States to keep peace in the world. The policies could only be achieved through the cooperation of China and the Soviet Union.

# Significant World News Roundup---

## Germany

After a comprehensive study by the conquerors of Germany, her war-making power was ended by a 48-point proclamation. The proclamation legalized Allied control of every phase of German life. All German land, naval and air forces, the Storm Troops and the Gestapo (secret police) were abolished. All groups which serve to keep alive the military tradition—such as the army general staff officers, military schools and veteran organizations were abolished. Racial discrimination was outlawed. The proclamation abolished the Nazi party and all secret organizations.

## Greece

The present regent of Greece is Archbishop Damaskinos. He was chosen by Winston S. Churchill and Anthony Eden to become regent. His immediate problem is to carry Greece through this winter. He must also see to it that the elections for a new government are held and that government must go through. The next important problem is to hold a plebiscite on the monarchy.

## France

France held its first general elections on October 21, 1945. The elections were the first elections held since 1936. What is the significance of the elections?

1. A glance at the election results show that the French declared itself overwhelmingly in favor of a new constitution.

2. The people had expressed its loyalty to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the first resistance leader of France.

## Russia

A new Five-Year Plan has been announced by Premier Josef Stalin. The plan is called *piatileka*. The Red Army began evacuating Manchuria in accordance with the Sino-Russian Treaty signed on August 14, 1945.

## Austria

The provisional Austrian govern-

ment of Dr. Karl Renner has been officially recognized by the four powers on the Allied Control Council for Austria. Authority of the Renner government will be extended to all Austria.

## Italy

Italy held the session of the interim consultative assembly in October. The session was Italy's first free meeting of political minds since Benito Mussolini abolished parliamentary government 20 years ago. The interim consultative assembly had no final powers. It was the first step toward a real parliament. It was also considered as the trial run in democratic representation by Premier Ferruccio Parri.

## Japan

Steps were taken by Gen. Douglas MacArthur to uproot Japanese feudalism. The United States ordered Japan to go democratic. In a directive, Gen. MacArthur demanded full civil liberty, release of political prisoners, abolishment of totalitarian powers, freedom of speech and freedom of thought.

## China

Unity in China has been achieved. The two most important fundamental principles that had been agreed upon are: (1) the Komingtang and Communist Parties would cooperate on an equal footing in the reconstruction of China under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek; and (2) all political and non-political groups would confer on participation in the Central Government. The unity achieved by China is the result of the untiring efforts of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Central Government and Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Communist Party.

Only very recently, a civil war broke out in China.

## Indonesia and Annam

The people of Indonesia and the people of French Indo-China are demanding freedom from their rulers. The Indonesian leaders un-

der Dr. I. R. Soekarno established an independent Indonesian republic. The politically-conscious Annamites are demanding freedom from their French rulers.

## Spain

Generalissimo Francisco Franco announced on October 13, 1945 the restoration of civil liberties in Spain. These were:

1. The revival of individual liberties.
2. The general amnesty for political prisoners.
3. Municipal elections will be held in March, 1946.
4. Referendum on certain national laws will be instituted.

## Burma

Great Britain is set in giving Burma self-government as early as possible. The term of office of the governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman, until May, 1947 is an indication of the continuity of the administration of Burmese civil and political affairs during Burma's transition to self-government. Among the important matters to be considered are the formation of new political parties and the organization of a regular Burmese army.

## India

On September 19, 1945 Great Britain renewed her offer of self-rule for India. She was willing to compromise with Indian nationalist leaders on the independence formula rejected by them in 1942. Prime Minister Clement A. Attlee announced:

1. Elections will be held in India.
2. The assembly elected by the Indians will be invited to draft a new constitution.
3. Conferences will be held with the different Indian leaders after the elections for further discussion of self-government.

What were the main points of the 1942 independence formula?

1. An elected body charged with  
(Continued on page 9)



# Significant Dates for Filipino Students--1941-1945

**December 7, 1941**

Japanese naval and air forces attacked Pearl Harbor, naval base in Hawaii without declaration of war.

Results: Eight battleships—almost half of the United States Navy's backbone and 10 other ships were sunk or damaged. Over 3,000 men were killed or reported missing.

**December 10, 1941**

Japanese forces landed at Vigan and Aparri on northern Luzon.

**December 28, 1941**

President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a historic promise on Philippine independence. He said: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge."

**January 2, 1942**

The Japanese forces occupied Manila.

**January 23, 1942**

Inauguration of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Executive Commission, with Jorge B. Vargas as Chairman.

**April 9, 1942**

Bataan fell. The Japanese captured 36,000 American and Filipino troops. Major General Edward P. King, Jr., signed the surrender instrument.

**May 6, 1942**

Corregidor surrendered after a 27-day epic stand. Lt. General Jonathan Wainwright, the "Hero of Corregidor," surrendered to Lt. Gen. Masharu Homma on May 6, 1942.

**May 13, 1942—October 3, 1944**

The Commonwealth Government functioned in Washington, D.C. It was officially recognized by the United States and the other 42 members of the important international group known as the United Nations.

**June 10, 1942 and June 14, 1942**

The Commonwealth of the Philippines in Washington, D.C. Addressed to the Declaration by the

United Nations on June 10, 1942.

On June 14, 1942, the Philippines signed the Declaration. The Philippines is also a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. The Philippines is also a member of the United Nations.

**June 29, 1944**

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed S. J. Resolutions No. 93 and 94. The first made it a declared policy of the United States Congress "that the United States shall drive the treacherous, invading Japanese from the Philippine Islands, restore as quickly as possible the orderly, free democratic processes of government to the Filipino people and thereupon establish the complete independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate self-governing nation." The second established a Filipino Rehabilitation Commission.

**October 14, 1943**

Inauguration of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic with Jose P. Laurel as President.

**September 23, 1944**

The Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic declared that a state of war existed between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America and Great Britain.

**October 20, 1944**

Gen. MacArthur's forces landed in the Philippines at Leyte. More than 600 ships steamed into Leyte Gulf Thursday and Friday, October 19 and 20, after an undetected eight day, 1,500 mile voyage from the waters of New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands. They carried four fully equipped divisions of combat troops—the first Cavalry, the 24th, the 7th and the 96th—all veterans of Pacific fighting from the snows of Attu to the jungles of New Guinea.

**October 23, 1944**

The Commonwealth Government was reestablished under President Sergio Osmeña.

**October 22-25, 1944**

Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. The Japanese lost two battle-

ships, four carriers, six heavy cruisers and three light cruisers, nine large destroyers or small cruisers. The Second Battle of the Philippine Sea was recorded as the greatest naval battle of the war and the greatest in American naval history.

**October 27, 1944**

President Osmeña and the Philippine government in Leyte reopened postoffices and issued "victory" currency based on the American dollar, worth two pesos.

**October 29, 1944**

President Osmeña and his cabinet held their first meeting on native soil.

**December 16, 1944**

U. S. troops, under Gen. MacArthur, landed without loss of a man on Mindoro Island, 155 miles south of Manila.

**January 9, 1945**

U. S. sixth Army troops landed on Lingayen Gulf. By nightfall 68 thousand troops were ashore and in control of fifteen miles of beach head six thousand yards deep.

**February 3, 1945**

First Cavalry Division entered Manila. Santo Tomas internment camp was taken.

**February 5, 1945**

The 37th Division entered Manila. Gen. MacArthur formally announced the fall of Manila at 6:30 a.m.

**February 27, 1945**

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

**March 8, 1945**

Induction of the new cabinet of President Osmeña. President Osmeña summarized in rough outline the developments of the war during the last three years as they

(Continued on the next page)

## SIGNIFICANT . . .

(Continued from page 5)

affected the functioning of the Commonwealth Government and the carrying out of the independence program as agreed upon between the United States and the Philippines. The President also laid down the basic principles that will guide the Filipinos as the Commonwealth Government is re-established. These basic principles are known as the "New Philippine Ideology."

June 9, 1945

Opening of the special session of the Congress of the Philippines. The session was the first free meeting of the bicameral legislature since its election in 1941, a month prior to the Japanese invasion.

June 28, 1945

Gen. MacArthur announced the liberation of Luzon.

July 4, 1945

Gen. MacArthur announced the end of the Philippine campaign. He announced: "the entire Philippine Islands are now liberated and the Philippine campaign can be regarded as virtually closed."

September 21, 1945

President Sergio Osmeña signed the document ratifying the adherence of the Philippines to the United Nations Charter. The President declared: "with the signing of this document, the Philippines has taken a final step toward the assumption of its responsibilities as a member of the family of free nations."

November 15, 1945

Tenth anniversary of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

"Nieto's lips are now as smooth and sweet as they were before! Not a trace of stomatitis can be found on his rosebud-lips! A miracle!" Mrs. Paz, her eyes aglow, began her explanation of the absence that had kept her from work for several days. The absence was due to the illness of her two-year-old, only child.

"How did you do it?" was the question that rose simultaneously from the group of co-researchers.

"His lips were terribly inflamed and studded with thick creamy pus just the other day. How could the change have happened in less than forty-eight hours?" I recalled, inquiring with great interest.

"Penicillin the wonder drug did it. The doctor gave Nieto four injections of it at two-hour intervals. Like chalk marks that were erased, the pus formation disappeared totally." Mrs. Paz enthusiastically explained. Concluding she said, "Now, he can eat as much as he wants, open his mouth as wide as he can—painlessly, effortlessly, and without any bleeding whatsoever. Thank God and Sir Alexander Fleming for the immediate relief and early termination of Nieto's sufferings."

That was enough motivation for a research on Penicillin, the spectacular microbe conqueror, for the benefit and welfare of all high school students, in general; of my nieces and nephews, of my former pupils and their friends; in particular. A letter to a niece is herewith published for it embodies the most important, interesting, and recent facts about the study made on Penicillin.

November 2, 1945

My dear Luisa,

Writing these days with the aid of a kerosene lamp is an ordeal but writing for you under the same condition is a pleasure. Do you know why? You are such a zealous student, that a person who understands will not leave anything possible under the sun to help you. I wonder if the following answers to your questions could satisfy your young inquisitive mind.

What is penicillin?

Penicillin is not a chemical like other drugs but a living yellow mold of brush-like appearance belonging to the Penicillium family of fungi which actually destroy "gram-positive bacteria" responsible for such diseases as: blood-poisoning, pneumonia.

How was it discovered?

The story of penicillin starts blindly but beautifully coupled with heartening luck due to keen observation. Here follows the short narrative of that wonderful magic mold.

Way back in 1929, Sir Alexander Fleming's sharp eye detected a fleck of green mold on a culture plate milky with millions of bacteria. Around the fleck of green mold was a halo of clear fluid. Something from the air was destroying the bacteria!

Fleming then fished out the mold that was causing the death of bacteria. However, research on it stood for ten years. There was little interest in chemotherapy—the cure of disease with chemicals. Then came the sulfa drugs. With it was a reawakening of interest on something better to fight ghastly wound infections occasioned by war. Because of this need, Dr. Howard Florey of Oxford remembered Fleming's work.

A green mold was poison to bacteria. "Might it not also work

# OF PENICILLIN

A. N. GAN  
Microbiology Division  
Instruction

## Historic Events Leading to the Surrender of Japan

The most fateful days in the Greater East Asia War that led to the capitulation of the Japanese Empire are:

July 26, 1945 — The United States, Great Britain, and Russia, after a conference at Potsdam, issued an ultimatum to Japan to surrender unconditionally.

July 27, 1945—Japanese broadcast indicated the government had decided to ignore the unconditional surrender demand, their efforts to obtain a negotiated peace two weeks earlier having failed.

August 6, 1945—President Harry S. Truman announced that a new and terrifying total death-weapon—the atomic bomb—had been used on Hiroshima. Virtually 60% of the city had been wiped out.

August 7, 1945—The Japanese government ignored a second ultimatum for unconditional surrender and admitted the total destruction caused by the atomic bomb. President Harry S. Truman warned them their cities will be "atomized" out of existence one by one.

August 8, 1945—Russia declared war on Japan "at the request" of the United States, Great Britain and China.

August 9, 1945—Nagasaki, Japan's eleventh largest city, received the second atomic bomb, an "improved type." Unlike the Hiroshima atomic bomb, it dug a huge crater, destroying a square mile—30% of the city.

August 10, 1945—The Japanese News Agency broadcast that the Japanese government had decided to accept the Allied demand for unconditional surrender provided the Emperor can remain as the Sovereign Ruler.

August 14, 1945—The Japanese government accepted surrender according to the Potsdam terms.

in the bodies of men?" This question set Florey and his colleagues to investigate. Growing the mold, then eliminating its elements of no antibacterial effect, leaving a yellow-brown powdery stuff led to a staggering fact—here was a bacteria murderer thousands of times as potent as the sulfas drugs!

"Might the stuff also poison men?" *Streptococcus pyogenes*, a common-wound infector was then injected into 50 mice. Then the mice were divided into two groups of 25 each. A group would get no further attention, the other would get penicillin. After 17 hours all the unprotected mice died. The others continued to scamper about. Days passed into weeks, the casualty was just one. Similarly favorable results on hundreds of trials on mice followed. At last, in 1941, Florey carried his experiments from mice to men. Here was the decisive trial for penicillin.

Hopeless victims of diseases who could not be cured by anything else were selected. Three patients as good as dead with blood poisoning and a two-months old baby with staphylococcus infection (caused by pus formers) of the vertebrae, bones of fingers, neck, and legs were the test cases. The yellow magic was dissolved in water and shot into the patients' blood streams. They should have died but remained alive—thanks to penicillin! From thence, Luisa, begins the heroic deeds of lifesaving by penicillin.

Your third question comes next. *Why is it a wonder drug?*

1. It is a living mold, but thousands of times more deadly than the sulfas.

2. It has no toxic effect on body cells: its superiority over the sulfas. Bacteria cannot build resistance against it nor continue their reproduction.

3. It works wonders on people who are good as dead. Patients feel better quickly. Appetites are revived. New life and vigor returns to voices that had tapered to a whisper.

4. It does its bang-up job after 12 to 48 hours on hopeless cases of osteomyelitis (bone-crippling disease), pneumonia, meningitis.

5. It is the newest, safest, miracle drug against boils, carbuncles, abscesses, eye infection.

6. It has a bright future against bacterial endocarditis.

7. It has a strong possibility against some forms of human cancer. It has saved tremendous losses of nurseries and fruit to farmers due to plant cancer.

8. Of all drugs, it can be injected intramuscularly, intravenously, or locally at 2 or 3-hour intervals within a period of 12 hours. It can be taken orally in the form of quick-dissolving gelatin capsules.

It is indeed a wonder drug!

And now your fourth question: *How does it stand as a new discovery in medical science?*

The discovery of penicillin marks one of the greatest medical advances of the 20th century. Thousands of soldiers and civilians owe life and health to Sir Alexander Fleming, a quiet British scientist. Providence has been kind to us in letting us have this wonderful mold, the most powerful agent against septic infections just when it was wanted to combat the high death rate from wound infections when mankind plunged into the bloody World War II.

(Continued on the next page)

# Why Germany Surrendered-----

The war ended in Europe on Monday, May 7, 1945 at 2:41, A.M. Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939 without a declaration of war, just as Japan invaded Manchuria on September 18, 1931. When Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, it was exactly 2,076 days of war. The German army surrendered piecemeal. In the beginning when there was no more hope of winning the war, the Germans surrendered by the thousands as disorganized regiments and divisions gave up. Then they surrendered by the hundreds of thousands as the armies in Italy and Austria and in North Germany collapsed.

British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery received the German delegation headed by Admiral General von Hans von Friedeberg on May 3, 1945. The delegation offered on behalf of Field Marshal Busch to surrender three German armies in front of the Russians. Montgomery refused and asked the delegation to surrender the German forces on his northern and western flanks. On May 4, 1945

the German surrender delegation headed by Admiral General Hans von Friedeberg signed the surrender instrument at Luneberg.

The German surrender delegation headed by Colonel Alfred Jodl, last chief of staff of the defeated German army and General Admiral Hans von Friedeberg signed the unconditional surrender instrument at Rheims on May 7, 1945. Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Bedell Smith, signed for General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Major General Ivan Susloparoff signed for the Red High Command. General Francois Sevez signed for the commander of the French Expeditionary Forces. It is important to note that the peace terms dictated by Eisenhower at Rheims were acceptable to the Russians. The Russians, however, thought that the final surrender should be made to them. On May 8, 1945, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, titular head of the German army, signed at Berlin. Marshal Georgi Zhukov signed for Stalin.

What were the greatest mistakes of the German Army?

Three high ranking German war leaders, Col. Gen. Jodl, Chief of Staff, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, head of the German High Command, and Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, Western commander gave the following great mistakes of the Wehrmacht:

1. Failure to invade England. The German General Staff was unprepared for the invasion of England. It was believed that after the surrender of France, England would have capitulated.
2. The German High Command did not plan for a winter campaign when the Soviet Union was invaded in 1941. The terrific snowstorm and the strong Red Army defense precipitated the strategic defeat of the German Armed forces.
3. The Stalingrad campaign was disastrous to Germany. The German High Command was overruled by Adolf Hitler.
4. The Allies were allowed to make landings in North Africa. The Germans thought that landing ships entering the Mediterranean were going to land in Rommel's rear in Lybia.
5. The Nazis misjudged the Normandy landings on June 6, 1944. They believed that the landings would be followed by landings in the Pas de Calais. So Rundstedt held fourteen divisions there.
6. The Nazis failed in their counterattack in the Mortain-Avranches area on August, 1944. It was intended to smash Patton's thrust eastward.
7. The Nazis failed to inflict great damage on the Allies in their Ardennes offensive on December, 1944. The fresh armored divisions of the Sixth Panzer Army, the principal reserve, was damaged. The failure of the Ardennes offensive convinced the German High Command that the war was lost.
8. The last important mistake was letting the American First Army capture the Remagen bridge intact, which made Germany commit to action a mobile force that was being held for the defense of the "Rhine Line."

PENICILLIN . . .

(Continued from page 7)

In recognition for a most meritorious service to humanity, the 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine has been awarded to Sir Alexander Fleming of London University, discoverer of penicillin, and two of his co-workers—Dr. Ernest Boris Chain, professor of chemical pathology at the William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford and Sir Howard Walter Florey, an Oxford pathology professor.

In Sir Alexander Fleming's laboratory, the birthplace of penicillin, two new medical theories were advanced, namely: (1) That bacteria can cure as well as kill, and (2) that a substance thriving upon decay can cure advanced septic conditions. Luisa, in the future you may contribute new discoveries in line with these theories, ahem, when you are a full-pledged doctor.

I must hurry writing my last will and testament on Mighty Penicillin.

Please do me the favor of crossing the street and obtain Penicillin from Metro Drug Store for your first case—staphylococccid Puppy. Record case, procedure, and results. Finally, do not forget to submit findings to the "Researcher."

Do you know that physicians are now worried because of the possible availability of penicillin in popular products like: pills, lozenges, chewing gum, dental pastes, face creams, shaving pastes, and ice cream? That the laymen may use it indiscriminately and develop a sense of false security? May I hear from you?

Good night.

Your aunty,  
"Mine"



# Foreign Policy of the United States

President Harry S. Truman proclaimed to the whole world on October 27, 1945, Navy Day, a 12-point foreign policy based on the use of military power to preserve peace while planning to outlaw the atomic bomb.

1. No territorial expansion, no plans for aggression, no objective "which need clash with the peaceful aims of any other nation."

2. Eventual return of sovereign rights and self-government to all peoples who have been deprived of them by force.

3. No territorial changes involving friendly peoples except in accordance with their "freely expressed wishes."

4. Self-government for all peoples prepared for it without interference from any foreign source.

5. Cooperation with the Allies to help defeated enemy states "establish peaceful democratic governments of their own free choice" and a world "in which Nazism, fascism and military aggression cannot exist."

6. No recognition for any government imposed on any nation by force of any foreign power and prevention where possible of forceful imposition of such government.

7. Freedom of the seas for all nations and "equal rights to the navigation of boundary rivers and waterways and of rivers and waterways which pass through more than one country."

8. Access on equal terms to the trade and the raw materials of the world.

9. The right of the "sovereign states of the Western hemisphere, without interference from outside the Western hemisphere," to work together as good neighbors in the solution of their common problems.

10. Economic collaboration among all nations for improved living conditions and "establishment of freedom from fear and freedom from want."

11. Freedom of expression and freedom of religion "throughout the peace loving areas of the world."

12. Preservation of peace through the United Nations "composed of all the peace-loving nations of the world who are willing jointly to use force if necessary to insure peace."

"The Philippine Islands provides a pattern for the future of other small nations and the people of the world."

"The brave peoples of the Philippines—their Army and their civilians—stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds—resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Richly do they deserve that liberty!

"I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides in a very real sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future—a pattern of global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

"President Quezon—on this auspicious anniversary — I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence."

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Radio address on the Seventh Anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth, Nov. 15, 1942.

## WORLD NEWS . . .

(Continued from page 4)

the task of forming a new constitution shall be set up in India.

2. The British government undertakes to accept and implement the constitution framed by that body subject to the right of any province of British India not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present position.

3. Signing of a treaty to be negotiated between the British government and India.

4. Complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands.

### Siam

The United States and Great Britain had taken steps to reconcile their extremely different policies toward Siam. What are their divergent policies on Siam?

United States: The United States had never declared war on Siam. She recently made public that Siam was a secret supporter of the United Nations. The United States also believes in the eventual freedom for all dependent peoples.

Great Britain: Britain considers Siam an enemy nation against whom had been at war. Siam

should then be considered as an enemy.

### Malaya

The new labor government of Britain announced on October 10, 1945 her intention of establishing self-government in Malaya within the British Commonwealth. Singapore will be constituted as a separate city. The plans of the government were disclosed by George Hall, colonial secretary. The points disclosed in the House of Commons were:

1. The government's policy calls for a constitutional reunion of Malaya.

2. It will institute Malayan citizenship which will give equal citizenship rights to those who can claim Malaya to be their homeland.

3. Fresh agreements must be arranged with Malaya state rulers.

4. Fresh constitutional measures should be taken for the Strait Settlements.

### Argentina

Recent events in Argentina are interesting to observe. To Filipino high school students accustomed to the workings of democracy, the events that took place in Ar-

(Continued on next page)

# Significant Names in Contemporary News--

**Franklin D. Roosevelt**—He was the 32nd President of the United States. He was the President that broke the third term tradition. He was also the President elected four times by the American people. "In the minds of millions of people everywhere over the globe Franklin was the greatest world citizen of their time." (Life, April 23, 1945) "No man of his time was more beloved. No man since Abraham Lincoln endured more calumnies. He dedicated himself to politics — the life blood of a Republican democracy - and weathered, sometimes lightheartedly and sometimes in anger — and praises and abuses that his profession made inevitable. He led the nation through its worst depression, sometimes holding fast to the Constitution, sometimes waving it aside. No President ever made more use of the powers of his office than Roose-

velt did in peacetime. In wartime he was—by deed as well as by title — Commander-in-Chief." (Newsweek, April 23, 1945). "History will honor this man for many things, however wide the disagreement of many of his countrymen with some of his policies and actions. It will honor him above all else because he had the vision to see clearly through the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet that crisis boldly." (The New York Times)

**Benito Mussolini**—He was a member of the Axis Triumvirate—Adolf Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo. He became Italy's Dictator on October 30, 1922. He obtained power with the aid of his "Black Shirts." He abolished democracy in Italy and he became Il Duce, "the leader." He was the first modern dictator to die. When Italian Partisans found him in a hill cottage near Dongo, he cried: "Let me save

my life and I'll give you an empire." He was tried and afterwards executed in a square not far from Milan's Center, where 22 years ago Editor Benito Mussolini launched the Black Shirt march on Rome. His body was in public display on April 29, 1945. He died with his mistress, Clara Petacci.

**Adolf Hitler**—Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of the German State on January 30, 1933. He became dictator of Nazi Germany. He plunged the world into World War II. He boasted that the Third Reich (Germany) will last a thousand years. He has been reported dead. According to witnesses, Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun, his mistress, shot themselves at about 2:50 on April 30, 1945. ("Last Days of Berlin" by Jack Fleischer and Seymour Freidin in Collier's, August 25 and September 1, 1945.)

## WORLD NEWS...

Argentina are baffling. What are these events?

1. Col. Juan D. Peron came into power in 1943 through the work of a clique of colonels.

2. The democratic Argentines demanded his resignation because they want the full restoration of constitutional government.

3. On October 16, 1945 Col. Juan D. Peron resigned as Vice-President, Minister of War, and Secretary of Labor.

4. After the resignation of Peron, President Edelmiro Farrell formed a triumvirate government with Col. Filomeno Velasco as Vice-President to succeed Peron and Admiral Hector Vernengo Lima as minister of the navy.

5. Eight days after his resignation, Peron was restored to power. He was rescued by his supporters from a warship. President Edelmiro Farrell threw Alvarez and his cabinet out. The favorites of Peron were returned to power.

6. The first official pronouncement of Peron on his return to power was to call for a 24-hour general strike to celebrate "this day of glory."

## Venezuela

Significant developments have recently taken place in Venezuela, the country that sells more oil than any other country except the United States. What are these developments:

1. On October 18, 1935 a revolt was started by the rank and file of the army led by young officers.

2. The revolt was staged because of opposition to the administration of President Isaias Medina Angarita. The revolt was primarily directed against the Andinos, the traditional rulers of the country. The revolt aimed to eliminate the Andean dynasty of military presidents.

3. The revolt left 100 persons dead and 300 wounded. The new regime set up a provisional junta.

4. Romulo Betancourt, lawyer and writer on economics, set up a seven-man junta to govern the country until elections could be held. The presidential election is scheduled for April, 1946.

5. The new government announced:

a. It would protect foreign oil interests.

b. It would follow a pro-democratic policy.

c. It decided to reject any plan for a general election by direct secret vote.

## Brazil

Brazil decided to give the people a constitutional government and free election. President Getulio D. Vargas issued a presidential decree. It (1) advanced the date of state elections to coincide with the presidential elections on December 2, 1945, and (2) required state governors to resign and stand for election if they want to succeed themselves.

## (1) Why did Germany fail to invade England?

Blitzkrieg in Europe lasted from September 1, 1939 to June 24, 1940. Germany waged ten months of "Blitz." She waged three victorious campaigns: In three months of actual warfare, she defeated six countries. On June 10, 1940, Italy declared war against France. She invaded France from the south. After forty five days of the initial German invasion, France signed the surrender terms at Compiegne on June 24, 1940.

Adolf Hitler had outlined in his *Mein Kampf* the conquest of England. The Battle of Britain began in August, 1940 and lasted through October of the same year. The Luftwaffe staged unprecedented mass aerial attacks against the coast of England and London. The main objective was to soften up England for the planned invasion. Adolf Hitler estimated that the RAF (Royal Air Force) would be wiped out by September 1, 1940 and then the invasion could be launched.

Pierre Huss, noted war correspondent, reported one of the few statements worth remembering about the questionable record of Hitler's boasts and prophecies. On the high shore of Cape Griz Nez near Calais, Adolf Hitler boasted: "Gentlemen," he told the Wehrmacht officers and Nazi party minions crowding around him, "over there lies our fate and the decision in this war. Politically or militarily, there is only one shortcut to the end of this war. That is England. No matter what happens or where the battles lead to, we must never lose sight of the fact that it is England we are fighting. It is England we must bring to her knees, by force or persuasion. The rest of the war will take care of itself. We will do it!"

The excellent British defense foiled the plan of the Luftwaffe to destroy the Royal Air Force. Goering promised swift results to the Germans. He tried for a month to destroy Britain's air arm, using

World War II was a war between nations. It was a war between ideologies or philosophies. It was also a war between two ways of living—the democratic way of living against the totalitarian way of living. The United Nations War Crimes Commission believes that World War II is also a war between good and evil. The people of the victorious nations demand that those responsible for aggression be punished.

On October 19, 1945, the International War Crimes Tribunal in Berlin issued a 30,000-word indictment charging 24 German leaders individually and as members of six German organizations with responsibilities for conspiracy and crimes of war that brought destruction to Germany and devastation to her neighbors.

The charges were drawn up by Robert H. Jackson representing the United States, Francois Menthon representing the French Republic, Hartley Shawcross representing Great Britain, and R. A. Rudenko representing the Soviet Union. The indictment contains four counts that constitute the history of German aggression. What are these accusations?

1. Common plan of conspiracy—planning of the entire criminal war pattern.

great daylight attacks. By the third week of September, 1940 the daylight attacks of the Luftwaffe ceased. The Nazi airforce suffered so much damage that late in September the pilots were ordered to return to different fields.

William L. Shirer, author of the famous "Berlin Diary" stated, that the Germans were confused because the British would not admit defeat or that they were licked. Waverly Root, the distinguished author of "The Secret History of the War," reported that Hitler decided to postpone invasion of Britain. Goering opposed violently the plan of Hitler to invade Russia. He believed that the invasion of England would be safer than

2. Crimes against peace—planning, preparing, initiating, and waging wars of aggression in violation of international treaties, agreements, and assurances.

3. War crimes—practice of total war, including methods and practices directly conflicting with the laws and customs of war.

4. Crimes against humanity—murder and persecution of all who were suspected of being hostile to the Nazi Party and the aim of the party to rule the world. This includes the plan to exterminate the Jews, the Poles, and the gypsies.

The indictment accuses 24 top Nazis of the following crimes in general:

1. Starting World War II.
2. Murdering more than 10,000,000 innocent civilians, including 5,700,000 Jews, though systematic extermination outside regular military operations.
3. Looting and destroying nearly 160-billion-dollars worth of property in France, Russia, and Czechoslovakia alone.

Who are among the 24 top Nazis indicted?

1. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, successor designate to Adolf Hitler.
2. Rudolph Hess, Hitler's deputy.

*(Continued on the next page)*

the attack on Russia. Hitler answered: "This invasion of Great Britain is no longer necessary, for we will be in India in three months. Moreover, submarine warfare will be intensified in July and August to such an extent that by September, England will have to choose between getting American planes or food. She will not be able to have both for we shall have sunk too many of her ships. We are sure that the English will prefer food. They will give up American planes to keep from starving to death. Churchill will be thrown out by the people, and we will at last be able to get the compromise peace we want, which will leave us the undisputed masters of Europe."

# Science Marches On--

The wonderful insecticide, DDT (dichloro - diphenyl - trichloroethane), was hailed in 1944 as one of the greatest contributions to world health. It is important in helping win the war and in improving the country's health. Army experience shows that DDT checks a louseborne typhus epidemic when dusted as a powder in mass-delousing of civilians and aids in controlling malaria when used as an anti-mosquito spray.

1. It repels mosquitoes for about four hours.
2. DDT is effective as a mosquito larvicide.
3. It is the greatest weapon in the fight against malaria.
4. It is useful against many biting insects, including lice, mosquitoes, flies, and bedbugs, and chiggers.
5. It has many agricultural uses.

**Further investigations:** Investigations are being conducted to discover new uses of DDT and the harm it produces on agriculture.

A soviet scientist successfully transplanted the hearts of frogs. Some of the animals lived for four

months with new hearts completely replacing their own.

Chemical treatments were developed in 1944 to make stockings, trousers, and dresses that will not wrinkle.

From the negatives three black-and-white prints were made, and each was placed on a cylinder representing one of the three basic colors—red, blue, and yellow. Within a few minutes the picture from Potsdam arrived in Washington—by radio. The picture is called **teletochrome**.

In the field of biological sciences a report had been submitted about a mold that lives in the soil catches and devours insect prey.

On the third week of April, 1945, military censors lifted censorship on the "amphibious match." Science has produced water-proof match which lights when wet. Chemist Raymond Davis Cady of Diamond Match Co. discovered the match. It looks like an ordinary kitchen match, but is coated with a chemical (formula: still secret) which sheds water.

The 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine was awarded to Sir Alexander Fleming of London

University, discovered of penicillin, and two of his co-workers. His co-workers are Dr. Ernest Boris Chain, professor of chemical pathology at the William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford, and Sir Howard Walter Florey, an Oxford pathology professor.

The laboratory of Sir A. Fleming is the birthplace of penicillin. In this laboratory two new medical theories were advanced: (1) bacteria can cure as well as kill; and (2) a substance thriving upon decay can cure advanced septic conditions.

Dr. Otto Stern of the Carnegie Institute of Technology received the 1943 Nobel prize in physics for his studies of the structure of the atom by means of the "molecular beam" method.

Dr. Isidor I. Rabi of Columbia University received the 1944 Nobel award in physics for investigating magnetic and electric properties of the atomic nucleus by means of the "magnetic resonance method."

A process for transmitting color by wire or wireless in the form of three-color separation films ready for the usual photographic processing.

## GERMAN AGGRESSION...

3. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
4. Robert Ley, Nazi Labor Party leader.
5. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command.
6. Ernest Kaltenbrunner, Chief of the Security Police.
7. Alfred Rosenberg, head of the Foreign Political Office of the Nazi party.
8. Hans Frank, Commissioner of Justice.
9. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior.
10. Julius Streicher, Gauleiter of Franconia.
11. Walter Funk, press chief of the Reich Government.
12. Hjalmar Schacht, Minister of Economics.
13. Gustave Krupp von Bohlen

- und Haldach, German industrialist.
14. Baldur von Schirach, Reich Youth Leader.
15. Fritz Sauckel, Gauleiter of Thuringia.
16. Alfred Jodl, Army Chief of Staff.
17. Martin Bormann, Nazi Party Secretary.
18. Franz von Papen, former Reich Chancellor.
19. Artur Seyss, Minister for Armament and Munitions.
20. Gostantin von Neurath, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
21. Hans Fritzsche, Goebbels' deputy and editor of the Official German News Agency.

The six organizations named in the indictment were:

1. Die Reichregierung (Reich

- Cabinet).
2. Das Korps Per Politischen Leiter der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei (Leadership Corps of the Nazi Party).
3. Die Schutzstaffeln der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei. (Commonly known as the "SS" and including Die Sicherheitsdienst, the "SD.")
4. Die Geheime Staatspolizei (Secret Police known as "Gestapo").
5. Die Sturmabteilungen der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Arbeiterpartei. (Commonly known as the "SA.")
6. The General Staff and High Command of the German Armed Forces.