

# MARCH OF EVENTS

## OFFICE OF UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

### Highlights of Mr. McNutt's Service as High Commissioner.

#### During First Term of Service 1937-1939

1. Organization of Office of High Commissioner from Staff of Governor-General.
2. Round-Robin Letter to Foreign Consuls
3. Rebuke to German Consul for activities in connection with Anschluss Plebiscite.
4. Support of congressional appropriation for construction of Residence of High Commissioner.
5. Proposal for re-examination of Philippine Independence.
6. Proposal for development of continued economic relations with Philippines on preferential basis.

#### During Second Term of Service

1. Formulation of proposal for post-independence trade relations with and advocacy of Philippine independence with free trade and post-independence aid and cooperation.
2. Direction of administration forces and successful campaign for passage of Bell Act.
3. Formulation of war damage payments proposal.
4. Direction of administration forces and successful campaign for approval of War Damage Bill by House including amendments increasing War Damages from 435,000,000 to 620,000,000.
5. Advocacy of benefits for Philippine veterans and formulation of interim emergency veterans bill known as Philippine Veterans Bill of 1946.
6. Securing administration pledge to provide additional benefits for Philippine veterans in the form of educational and employment opportunities.
7. Advocacy of settlement of emergency currency obligations and definition of obligations for guerrilla money.
8. Mission to Washington with President-elect Roxas and support of loans for Philippine Government.
9. Arrangement for establishment of Embassy in Manila.
10. Organization of Council of Federal Agencies and coordination of all Federal activities under supervision of High Commissioner.
11. Arrangements for transition of Federal agencies to new status un-

der independence.

12. Initiation of congressional mandate for holding national election in Philippines.
13. Arrangement for settlement for collaborationist question by decision to place responsibility in Philippine hands.
14. Public advocacy, by speech and statement, of the following
  - a. Elevation of status of the Tao and elimination of economic feudalism.
  - b. Industrialization of Philippine economy and diversification of agricultural enterprise.
  - c. Avoidance of super-nationalism.
  - d. Maintenance of "hands-off" policy in national election.
  - e. Maintenance of intimate Philippine-American relations after independence.
  - f. Support of American aid to repair ravages of war in Philippines.

Commonwealth of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY  
OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SUPERVISOR  
Cebu, Cebu

May 23, 1946

The Officer in Charge  
Manila  
Sir:

On May 24 and 25, 1946, there will be a Farmers National Convention in Manila as per attached copy of the letter of invitation from the Philippine Farmers Association. We have sent copies of this invitation to some prominent farmers near Cebu City, because the invitation came rather late. Inasmuch as we cannot attend the convention I wish to state here thru you and for the Farmers National Convention the points vitally important for the immediate rehabilitation of agriculture in Cebu and possibly throughout the Philippines:

1. Cheap commercial fertilizers within reach of the ordinary farmer.
2. Baby tractors with pneumatic tires to be operated by the government and to be rented to small farmers or planters at operating cost.
3. Easy long term loans to farmers.

Very respectfully,  
(Sgd.) ANTONIO DERECHO  
Act. Prov. Agric. Supervisor

## Biographical Sketch of Honorable Paul V. McNutt

Paul Vories McNutt, appointed first American Ambassador to the Philippines, celebrated in January of this year the middle mark of his career, thirteen years of which he spent as a law professor and law school dean, and thirteen years in public life.

He received his law degree from Harvard University in 1916, after completing his undergraduate studies at the University of Indiana in 1913. But even before attending Harvard, McNutt was admitted to the Indiana State bar, as a result of his having "read" law in the office of his father, a distinguished lawyer and political leader of Indiana.

Just as he was graduating from Harvard, the United States began preparing for possible eventualities arising from the conflict then raging in Europe. Young McNutt was commissioned a captain in the Field Artillery reserves.

Just before America became involved in the war, McNutt was named an assistant professor of law at Indiana University, less than a year after his graduation from Harvard. McNutt was called into active service, and rose during the war to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Field Artillery. In 1923 he was promoted, in the reserves, to the rank of Colonel.

Although active in the organization of the American Legion and in other similar activities, McNutt remained primarily a teacher. In 1925 he was named dean of the law school of the University of Indiana. At 34, he was one of the youngest law school deans in the nation.

In 1928, Dean McNutt became national commander of the American Legion, becoming overnight a national figure. In 1932, the Democratic Party, by unanimous vote, nominated him to run for Governor of Indiana. His name was placed in nomination by his own father.

Overwhelmingly elected, Governor McNutt proceeded to institute a "new deal" in his state, even before the New Deal was taking shape in Washington. He established social security, a workmen's compensation board, and converted a heavy state deficit into an unprecedented surplus by the time his term was ended in 1936. Prohibited by the state constitution from being a candidate to succeed himself, McNutt campaigned for the reelection of President Roosevelt.

Early in 1937, President Roosevelt named McNutt, who had never been

# Revolution In The Corn Belt

(Condensed from Harper's Magazine—Kurt Steel)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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