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Manila, July 16, 1946.

—PUBLISHER

Our address is:

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

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Current Opinions and Discussions on the United Nations

What is Man's Universal Hope?

All people wanted security against the renewal of armed aggression. They had learned that after World War I, the nations drifted into peace when they failed to lay the firm foundations of an *enduring* peace. When they found that treaties were scrapped, the nations drifted to war. All people do not want to repeat the same experience because they realize the cost of war in terms of human lives and properties.

The extent of the sufferings, devastations, and horrors of World War II, and the staggering implications of the catastrophe that modern weapons could bring, have made every man feel the need for permanent peace at all cost. Every man now knows that should another war come, it would mean the end of civilization. Atomic bombs and rockets would wipe out nations in one sweep. Every man realizes that the next war will cost the world all that it has achieved since the beginning. All men demand that something must be done and they know it could be done if world leaders and all nations would candidly look back into the causes of the last world war and would lay the foundations of peace on sincere give-and-take formula in the interest of common world prosperity and welfare. Everyone now feels this need if we have to save this world for ourselves and civilization for our children.

What is the Promise of the United Nations?

In one of the Headline series of the Foreign Policy Association, Vera Michels Dean wrote, that peace was being hammered out in the workshops of the last world war. The Big Three—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin had decided at the Teheran Conference to work together to establish for the world an enduring peace by eliminating tyranny, slavery, intolerance, and oppression. To implement this decision the representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China drafted the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. The proposals were then submitted to the governments of the United Nations for discussion and improvement.

These proposals were then taken up at the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UNCIO) which met at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945. Representatives of 51 nations thoroughly discussed and finally agreed on the establishment of world organization now known as the United Nations.

It is important to bear in mind that the delegates of the 51 members of the U.N. met in San Francisco not to discuss peace settlements but to lay the foundation for a future world of nations that would be free from the fear of aggression, and that would be free to work together to promote the cause of human rights and human welfare.

Will the United Nations Succeed?

The birth of the U.N. was welcomed by all the "peace loving" nations of the world. It received praise from all the heads of these nations. It received unqualified endorsement from all kinds of people. Delegates to the World Trade Union Conference, representing sixty million people from every major country in the world outside Germany unanimously endorsed the historic decision to lay the foundation of the U.N.

But the people still remember the failure of the League of Nations to establish an enduring world peace. They saw the failure of "collective security" to prevent Hitler and Mussolini in starting the last world war. Because of this fact, many believe that, since the League of Nations and "collective security" failed to establish an enduring world peace, the United Nations will also fail.

1. *What is the price to be paid?*—"No one nation," says President Harry Truman, "nor regional group, can or should expect, any special privilege which harms any other nation. If any nation would keep security for itself, it must be ready and willing to share security with all. That is the price each nation will have to pay for world peace. Unless we are willing to pay that price, no organization for world peace can accomplish its purpose."

2. *Why is the principle of equality important?*—"I attach great importance to the UNO," reaffirms Marshal Stalin in an answer to a question submitted to him by the United Press, "as it is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international security. The significance of this organization consists in that it is based on the principle of equality of states. If UNO succeeds in preserving in the future this principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great and positive role in guaranteeing universal peace and security."

3. *Why should we adhere faithfully to the UNO?*—In one of the most thought provoking post-war speeches delivered by Prime Minister Churchill on world peace he said: "If we adhere faithfully to the Charter of the United Nations and walk forward in sedate and sober strength, seeking no one's land or treasure, or seeking to lay no arbitrary control on the thoughts of men... the high roads of the future will be clear, not only for us but for all, not only for our time but for a century to come."

Why has the United Nations the Best Instrumentalities for the Suppression of Aggression and Development of International Cooperation?

The United Nations has all the best chances to promote world peace. The world has a total population of 2,169,868,000. There are 51 members of the United Nations. The total population of these U.N. members is 1,705,839,615 or 78.6% of the total population of the world. If the United Nations successfully function, it could at least promote the happiness of these people. The same observation has been made by King George VI. At a state banquet given to the delegates of the U.N. in their first session at London in January, 1946. he said: "the eyes of all humanity will be upon you... It is in your hands to make or mar the happiness of millions."

The fathers of the United Nations have deemed it wise to devise six instrumentalities that will save the nations of the world from the scourge of another world war.

1. The *General Assembly* is a true world parliament. It can discuss any subject of world importance. It may discuss the maintenance of world security, the regulation of armaments, and measures to stop aggression.

2. The *Security Council* is composed of the five great powers of the world—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, and China. Its main aim is to unite the great powers into a concerted effort to prevent war. For the first time in history, a world military force has been placed at the command of the *Security Council* to stop any armed aggression that might bring about another world wide conflict.

3. The *Economic and Social Council* is a body constituted to study and suggest ways of eliminating the economic and social causes of war. It was also intended to coordinate the works of other affiliated organizations for the promotion of world peace.

4. The *International Court of Justice* decides disputes between nations brought before it. Its decisions will be enforced by the *Security Council*. With the backing of the Security Council, the International Court of Justice will play an important role in the promotion of peace.

5. The *Trusteeship Council* is intended to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of dependent territories and to help them in their progressive development toward self-government. It dedicated to the promotion of the equality of human rights.

6. The *Secretariat* is headed by a Secretary General who owes allegiance to the United Nations. Theoretically he foreswears his allegiance to his country. This should be so, because the Secretary General has the unique function and power to bring before the attention of the *Security Council* any threat to world peace.

What Acid Tests has the U.N. Passed?

Ten months after the United Nations had been established at San Francisco, it was immediately confronted by a serious international problem. Iran filed a complaint before the *Security Council* that Russia refused to remove her troops from Iran as agreed upon in the terms of the treaty signed by Russia. Russia wanted to postpone the discussion of the complaint brought by Iran. The *Security Council* voted against Russia's request for postponement. Russia refused to take part in the discussion of the Iranian-Russian dispute. Gromyko, the Russian ambassador, left the meeting.

The world began asking whether or not the United Nations was doomed to fail. The *Security Council* continued its work on the Iranian Russian dispute. It sent a letter of request asking both Russia and Iran to give an account on the progress of the settlement between them. And the *Security Council* set a time limit on which the reply must be

submitted. What would have happened had Russia refused to answer the request? That was the question uppermost among the delegates of the United Nations.

But both Russia and Iran sent their replies promptly. Russia promised that her troops would leave Iran on May 6, 1946. The *Security Council* waited and asked for a report on the confirmation of Russian withdrawal from Iran. Iran finally confirmed the withdrawal of Russian troops. The *Security Council* passed the acid test. It succeeded in forcing a major power to respect its decision. The *Security Council* gained prestige and has earned the respect of all nations.

Another serious international problem set before the *Security Council* was the Spanish question. It should be remembered, in passing, that Spain remained neutral during World War II in spite of the pressure exerted by both the Axis and the United Nations, to make Spain give up her neutrality. The Spanish question was brought to the *Security Council* by Poland. Poland charged that Spain was (1) concentrating a large number of troops near the French border, (2) harboring a large number of criminals and Nazi leaders, and

(3) promoting the researches of German scientists on atomic energy and other deadly weapons and methods of warfare.

Poland wanted the members of the *Security Council* to take immediate action against the Franco regime, because she believed that Spain was threatening world peace. The acid test was: Would the Spanish question immediately be discussed by the *Security Council* and would it be taken to a vote? It was firmly believed that if the Spanish question would pass the discussion stage, then a vote would be taken by the *Security Council*. If the majority decided against Spain, then the members of the United Nations would be instructed to break off diplomatic relations with Spain.

Various plans were prepared, studied and discussed. Finally the *Security Council* decided to appoint a five member committee to study whether or not the Franco regime is a threat to world peace. The decision gave the *Security Council* another lease on its life because it found a most diplomatic way to deal with the thorny Spanish question.

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MANILA

MANUEL L. QUEZON

By CONSUELO C. BANAG
Bureau of Education

The Philippines is now a republic. Today, more than ever, there is need of strong, upright men and women for the spiritual reconstruction and the economic rehabilitation of our country. If the late President Manuel L. Quezon had been here on the July 4th inauguration ceremonies, he would have stressed again the prime importance of high standards of character and conduct as he did at the Rizal Memorial Stadium before 40,000 students and teachers:

"Some leaders of men have advocated the strenuous life; others a life of danger and adventure; I offer to you the useful life, devoted to self-improvement and the service of the state. It must be rooted on character, self-discipline, and work. It should glorify productive enterprise, a high sense of responsibility, and the ethical virtues."

During these trying times when our newly born republic needs all the help and encouragement, it is well and fitting to recall the inspiring words of this Great Leader:

"We hope for the best. We shall promote friendly relations with other nations and be mindful of their rights. We shall endeavor to protect and defend our national integrity and independence to the limit of our means. We know not what the future has in store for us, but we have faith in a just God Who presides over the destinies of nations, and Who alone holds our fate."

The life of this great first President of the Philippines is indeed an illustrious example, and his memory, an inspiration. Born of humble parents in Baler, Tayabas, he rose to the highest position in the land and gained world wide recognition for his leadership. It is interesting to note, in passing, that Quezon's success was prophesied by the Frenchman whose life he had saved. (According to General Mascardo's account, this Frenchman was accused of being a spy and it was the young Quezon who defended him at the trial.)

"The young man who took charge of my defense is very admirable. His mind is of the sharpest and brightest kind. A glorious and brilliant career is ahead of him. You watch—that brilliant and glorious career will surely be his."

In a nutshell, President Quezon sums up the story of his life in contrast with that of a certain Mr. Ventura:

"I was born a poor man, the son of a school teacher in one of the smallest towns in the Philippines, Baler. My father had, besides his salary, a two-hectare riceland which he cultivated.

"Mr. Ventura was born rich and now he has practically nothing . . .

"There you have two men—one who made himself and the other who wasted his opportunities, the self-made and the self-unmade man."

The late illustrious leader really made use of his opportunities and created opportunities when none was in sight. This, indeed, is the keynote of his success.

After learning the rudiments of reading and writing from his aunt, his father, and the village priest, he studied in Manila at San Juan de Letran, first as a working student and, later, as a boarder. Later, he transferred to Sto. Tomas University where he studied law. In his first and second year in the University of Sto. Tomas, he studied Latin and Spanish grammar, geography, doctrine, and sacred history, and in each subject he got the grade of *sobresaliente*. In the third year, he obtained also a grade of *sobresaliente* in Greek, translation and analysis of Latin, arithmetic, algebra, Spanish, and Philippine history. In 1894 he was awarded the bachelor of arts degree, *summa cum laude*.

In 1895, he started studying law. Among his classmates were Sergio Osmeña, Vicente Madrigal, Juan Sumulong, Francisco Ortigas and Cirilo B. Santos. In the same university there were other students destined to become illustrious: Epifanio de los Santos, Cecilio Apostol, Fernando Ma. Guerrero, Rafael Palma, and Emilio Jacinto.

His studies, however, were interrupted by the outbreak of the Philippine Revolution which was precipitated by the betrayal of the Katipunan in August, 1896, made frantic by the discovery of the existence of the K.K.K. (Katataasang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan), the aim of which was to fight the oppressor and to defend the oppressed, the Spaniards retaliated by casting even innocent people into prisons and by punishing them summarily. Soon came the Cry of Balintawak on August 26, 1896. Bonifacio tore his cedula tax in defiance of Spanish sovereignty, as he shouted.

"Our secret plan has been discovered! We must fight or die in Spanish prisons! With our bolos let us fight Spanish oppression." The Philippine Revolution spread like wildfire. It was in the American-Filipino hostilities in 1899, however, that the young Manuel Luis Quezon became attached to General Mascardo's brigade in Bataan. Many a time, he showed himself a useful and daring soldier, unafraid of crossing even the American lines. During one of the hand encounters, he risked his life by braving enemy fire in order to get ammunitions; he secured in Manila 12 guns and several hundreds of rounds of ammunitions and he brought them to Pampanga in a carreta.

Quezon fought at Bacolor and Angeles against the American troops under MacArthur, the father of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. For his bravery and leadership, he was promoted major and later was made "commander of guerrilla in all Bataan."

On one occasion he hired a banca at Limay and rowed to Manila to seek medical treatment. Met by a detachment of American soldiers, Major Quezon, disguised as a civilian, in spite of his fever proceeded to the house of the Albertos in Manila in order to give medical aid to his loyal brother soldier, named Rodriguez, who had been wounded by several bullets.

It was Major Quezon who saw Aguinaldo after the latter's surrender to the American forces, and it was also the gallant Major who returned to Mascardo's camp and advised that the fight be continued. Although taken ill by about the middle of August, it was only after much persuasion by Mascardo and Lieutenant Miller, that he, at last, agreed to surrender.

After General Malvar's surrender on April 16, 1902, the young Quezon after his recuperation, resumed his law studies in the University of Sto. Tomas. It is interesting to note that Quezon clerked in the Monte de Piedad in his senior year for ₱25 a month.

In April, 1903, he obtained the degree of *legum baccalaureatum*, and in the same year he passed the examinations with very high grades.

The young lawyer easily rose to prominence. From the Ortigas law firm where he was employed at ₱150 a month and where he won every case allotted to him, including the case of the 16 captured rebels who were accused of brigandage before Judge Sweeney and that of Aurelio Tolentino who

was accused of sedition for having written "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." He opened a law office in Tayabas which became highly lucrative. This office he left at much sacrifice and accepted the fiscalship for Mindoro at ₱150 a month, for he deemed the new post a call to public service. There, he distinguished himself as a fiscal and as an "impulsive" and determined lover, resourceful and daring to the extreme, prepossessing in appearance, rich with the gusto of life, and brilliant in intellect."

After six months as fiscal of Mindoro, he was transferred to the fiscalship in Tayabas in recognition of his meritorious services. The Inspector of Fiscals, Judge Ross, considered him as one of the best fiscals of the Philippines. He proved his mettle when he won the legal royal battle against five American lawyers who defended an American newspaper owner who had robbed a number of ignorant but somewhat well-to-do Filipinos.

Later, he resigned and ran for the governorship of Tayabas. He became the first Filipino governor of his province, in February, 1906. It was the young governor who urged the planting of thousands of coconut trees in Tayabas. It was he who helped put out a fire one evening, while he was going home from a visit. This quality in Quezon won many hearts.

In 1906, during the convention of provincial governors in Manila, although Osmeña became chairman of the convention, it was Governor Quezon who was the most vocal of all the governors. He was the spokesman of Filipino support and cooperation at the banquet given by Governor General Smith. It was also in this year, 1906, when he became one of the founders of the Nacionalista party.

From then on, he rose to prominence by leaps. By his brilliance, leadership and personal magnetism, he was elected in 1907 to the Philippine Assembly and was chosen floor leader of that body. It was he who took the floor when Mr. Taft, who was expected to preside over it, did not come. Quezon rose and addressed the Assembly: "It seems to me, gentlemen of the Assembly, that the hour has come for us to begin our task. We have not opened the session until now, in the belief that the Honorable Secretary of War would come to preside over the Assembly until the Speaker shall have been duly elected, but since he has not come, I pro-

pose that in accordance with our agreement arrived at in the preliminary sessions and in conformity with the established practice in the Congress of the United States, the session should now be opened in order that we can proceed with the election of the speaker, and that the delegate from Iloilo, Senator Jalandoni, who acted as secretary in the said preliminary sessions should temporarily preside over our session." After this motion had been approved, Osmeña, nominated by Quezon, was elected speaker and Quezon became floor leader. Believing in the necessity of hard work, he then asked the delegates to report for work in the afternoon.

He also became chairman of the committee on appropriations and member of the committees on rules on elections, and on provincial and municipal governments and metropolitan relations.

From then on, his rise was meteor-like. In 1909, he became Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States. On October 16, 1917, by acclamation, he became the President of the Senate, while Osmeña was reelected Speaker. In 1918, after his quiet marriage with Aurora Aragon in Hongkong, Missioner Quezon with Palma, Sison, and Singson Encarnacion went to the United States. It was Quezon who spoke for Philippine Independence to Secretary Baker on behalf of all the missionaries.

"The Philippine Mission. Mr. Secretary, is here charged with a high and solemn obligation. It is enjoined with a noble and sacred trust. It is instructed to present the great cause so essential and necessary to the happiness and existence of the entire Filipino people. I refer to our national birth right to be free and independent. We, therefore, formally submit hereby the vital and urgent question of Philippine Independence to you, and through you to the Government of the United States, in the confident hope that it shall merit a just, righteous, and final settlement."

How many of us remembered the Great Missioner on the birth day of our republic, the Great Leader who had brought home in 1917 the memorable Jones Law that assured the grant of independence "as soon as a stable government has been formed?" How many do remember that untiring Filipino President, who, because of worry and hard work, died in the United States?

How many of us remembered him when the Filipino flag was hoisted to fly freely and alone, when the age long aspiration for freedom became ours at last?

I wonder how we can really forget a brave patriot who believed in our capacity for self-rule. "I prefer a government run like hell by Filipinos to a government run like heaven by Americans." He really cannot be forgotten as an exponent of social justice, as the foremost Filipino statesman, and as the First President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, under whose wise and capable leadership the Philippines had made untold progress in various lines of endeavor.

How his heart must have yearned for the Philippines when he was in America during the World War II! In his interview with James Wingo at Shoreham in August, 1942, he said, "We must not let the Philippines be forgotten. We must let the world know the importance of the Philippines to the rest of the world. We must make all freedom-loving people know about the long struggle the Filipinos have carried on for independence, including this war against the Japanese."

In his autobiography, "The Good Fight," our late beloved President revealed his anxiety for his people and his desire to return to Manila. First, "I wanted them to know I was not afraid," and second, "such action on my part would solidify the Filipino to any Japanese influence."

And Wingo, the newspaper correspondent, attests that President Quezon retained to the end all the qualities of great leadership—courage, fierce patriotism, dramatic flair, wisdom, vision, charming personality, and a deep sense of justice.

But, like the reformer propagandist Marcelo H. del Pilar, who died in Barcelona without seeing again the land where all his affections lay, the Great Manuel Luis Quezon, the Leader, the First President of the Commonwealth, died on August 1, 1944, mourned by his people and by all those who love social justice and freedom.

Manuel L. Quezon, the greatest Filipino statesman, has joined the immortal. He was given all the fitting honors due a hero when he was buried among the Great Americans in Arlington Cemetery, U.S.A.

His remains have just been brought back to us, the people he loved best, and they now rest in the land he dearly loved and for which he gave a life-long devotion. May we always pray for the peace of his soul and may we always cherish his memory!

★ Can you give the significance of each date?

One Hundred Days that Gave the Highlights of World War II

These One Hundred Days were selected and tabulated from the events presented in the following references or sources:

1. *History of World War II* by Francis Trevelyan Miller
2. *History of World War II* by John L. Springer
3. *They Were There: The Story of World War II and How it Came About* by America's Foremost Correspondents
4. *It Happened in 1945* by Clark Kinnaird
5. *The War in Outline: 1939-1944* prepared by the War Department
6. *Our Navy At War*, Official Report by Admiral Ernest King
7. *Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army* by Gen. George C. Marshall
8. *Time* (Issues of 1939-1945)
9. *Newsweek* (Issues of 1939-1945)
10. *The New York Times War Chronology*
11. *World War II: A Concise History* by Roger W. Shugg and H. A. DeWeerd.

N O T E

The dates given are as of local time in the area of action.

September 1, 1939.—Germany invaded Poland without a declaration of war. The act was a direct violation of the 10-year non-aggression pact between Germany and Poland.

September 3, 1939.—Britain and France declared war on Germany.

September 17, 1939.—Russia invaded the eastern frontier of Poland. She occupied certain territories which Poland had seized from Russia in 1919-1920.

September 27, 1939.—Warsaw surrendered unconditionally to Germany.

October 11, 1939.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered government organization of the atom-bomb project.

November 3, 1939.—The U. S. neutrality bill was amended to permit the shipment of arms on a "cash-and-carry basis."

November 30, 1939.—Russia invaded Finland.

April 9, 1940.—Germany invaded Norway and Denmark through lightning attacks. Denmark offered no resistance. Norway, however, fought back.

May 10, 1940.—German forces invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and the frontier of France. Winston Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain. Instead of glowing promises, he offered his countrymen "blood, toil, tears, and sweat."

"What is our aim? It is Victory... for without victory there is no survival."

May 27-June 4, 1940.—The epic evacuation of Allied armies at Dunkirk took place. More than 320,000 troops succeeded in crossing the English Channel.

May 28, 1940.—King Leopold surrendered the Belgian army to the Germans.

June 10, 1940.—Italy declared war on Britain and France, and immediately afterwards invaded the latter. The invasion was considered as a stab on the back.

June 22, 1940.—France signed a humiliating armistice with Germany at Compiègne, France, in the same railway car in which the armistice of World War I was concluded.

July 25, 1940.—President Roosevelt stopped the export of American oil and scrap iron except under a special license.

August 3-October 21 1940.—The Battle of British Somaliland.

August-October 21, 1940.—The Battle of Britain took place. An air "blitz" was launched by Germany against England as a preparation for an invasion. The air "blitz" failed, however, because of the gallant fight put up by the British Royal Air Force.

September 3, 1940.—The U.S. traded 50 over-age destroyers to Great Britain for a 99-year lease of naval bases in Newfoundland and the West Indies.

September 27, 1940.—Japan became a full-fledged member of the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo military alliance (Pact of Berlin).

October 28, 1940.—Italian troops invaded Greece.

December 12, 1940.—The greatest see-saw battle of World War II began in North Africa.

March 8, 1941.—The U. S. Senate passed the Lend-Lease bill authorizing the President to give "all-out" aid to Britain and other countries fighting the Axis.

April 13, 1941.—Russia and Japan signed a 5-year treaty of non-aggression and mutual friendship.

June 1, 1941.—The British forces abandoned Crete to the Nazis. Hitler's flag flew over an em-

pire greater than the empire of Napoleon, Cesar, and Charlemagne.

June 22, 1941—Germany invaded Russia from several points in East Prussia, Poland, and Rumania. On this day in 1812 Napoleon invaded Russia.

July 26, 1941—President Roosevelt issued an Executive Order freezing assets and halting all trade with Japan. Japan began occupying southern Indochina.

August 14, 1941—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued the famous Atlantic Charter after their secret conference on the U.S.S. August lying off the coast of Newfoundland.

October 19, 1941—A state of siege in Moscow was proclaimed by Marshal Josef Stalin. The government capital was temporarily transferred to Kuibyshev.

November 26, 1941—Peace negotiations between the U.S. and Japan became critical. Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued to the Japanese envoys a memorandum of 10-points which the Japanese considered as an "ultimatum."

December 7, 1941—Japanese planes attack Pearl Harbor. Eight of America's 17 battleships were destroyed. A total of 2,383 men were killed and 960 were missing. The Congressional Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee reported that Japanese losses were estimated at less than 100 casualties, 29 planes and five midget submarines.

December 8, 1941—The U. S. and Britain declared war on Japan. Three days later (December 11), Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. On the same day the United States declared war on Germany and Italy.

December 22, 1941. — Japanese forces, estimated at 80,000, landed in Lingayen Gulf.

January 1, 1942. — Twenty six nations signed a joint declaration at Washington. This became known as the "United Nations Declaration."

January 2, 1942. — Japanese forces entered Manila. Gen. MacArthur's forces, in turn, retired to Bataan.

February 15, 1942. — Singapore. "the Gibraltar of the East," fell to the Japanese. The fall of Singapore was the greatest blow Britain had suffered since Dunkirk.

February 27-28, 1942. — The Japanese fleet trapped the United Nations fleet in the Java Sea. The naval engagement that followed was a disaster for the Allies.

April 9, 1942. — After a heroic stand of three months, Bataan fell to the Japanese. About 36,853 Americans and Filipinos were taken prisoners.

April 18, 1942. — Several B-25 bombers un-

der Lieutenant Col. James Doolittle bombed Tokyo, Yokohama, and Nagoya for the first time. The attack was stimulating to the Allied morale, which was then at a low ebb.

May 6, 1942. — Corregidor was surrendering after an epic stand of 27 days.

May 4-8, 1942—The Battle of the Coral Sea took place. It was the first great modern sea battle fought without the surface ships coming within given range. The carrier planes of both sides did all the fighting. The battle marked the turning of the tide in favor of the United Nations.

June 3-6, 1942. — The Battle of Midway was fought. The Japanese naval forces suffered their first decisive defeat in 350 years. It put an end to the long period of Japanese offensive action and restored the balance of power in the Pacific.

July 1, 1942. — Axis forces in North Africa under Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were stopped by the British 8th Army under Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery at El Alamein, 70 miles from Alexandria and less than 200 miles from the Suez Canal.

August 7, 1942. — U.S. marines established a foothold on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in the Solomons. This was the first major offensive of the Allies in the Pacific.

September 13, 1942 — The German reached the outskirts of Stalingrad and began the long siege of the city.

September 27, 1942. — Gen. MacArthur's forces turned back the Japanese from Moresby, the New Guinea port nearest to Australia.

October 23, 1942. — The British 8th Army under Gen. Montgomery broke the Axis line at El Alamein and commenced the longest chase in history — 1,300 miles in 13 weeks.

November 8, 1942. — The Allies invaded Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca in French North Africa. This was the first great Allied overseas invasion.

November 13-15, 1942. — The decisive naval battle of Guadalcanal was fought. This was one of the greatest surface actions since the battle of Jutland in World War I. It cost the Japanese 52,000 men killed or wounded, from 57 to 65 ships sunk, 102 ships damaged and 800 planes destroyed. American losses were 28 ships sunk and very heavy ground casualties.

January 14-January 23, 1943. — The Casablanca Conference took place between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their combined chiefs of staff. They decided on "unconditional surrender" as the objective of the United Nations.

January 18, 1943. — The Russians completely broke the 17 month siege of Leningrad.

February 2, 1943. — The German 6th Army surrendered at Stalingrad. More than 330,000 Germans were captured or destroyed.

February 10, 1943. — American occupation of Guadalcanal was completed. More than 40,000 Japanese were killed.

March 30, 1943. — The Battle of the Atlantic became less crucial for the Allies. Allied shipping losses were reduced by two-thirds.

May 12, 1943. — The Battle of North Africa ended with the capture of Gen. von Arnim, commander-in-chief of the Axis forces.

July 25, 1943. — Premier Benito Mussolini was forced to resign by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. Marshal Pietro Badoglio was appointed prime minister.

August 11-24, 1943. — The First Quebec Conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill took place at Quebec, Canada. The conferees examined the whole field of world operations.

August 15, 1943. — U. S. and Canadian troops went ashore on Kiska in the Aleutians. The Japanese withdrew 10,000 troops.

September 3, 1943. — The Allies invaded Italy by crossing the Strait of Messina and landing on the Calabrian peninsula in the southern part of the country.

September 8, 1943. — Italy surrendered unconditionally to the Allies.

September 17, 1943. — Gen. MacArthur's forces took Lae, an important Japanese base in New Guinea.

October 19-30, 1943. — The Moscow conference between the Foreign Secretaries of the United States, Britain, and Russia took place. The conference discussed many problems. It decided to continue with collaboration and cooperation in order to solve the problems of the world.

November 9, 1943. — The members of the United Nations decided to establish the UNRRA to take care of postwar problems of relief and rehabilitation.

November 20, 1943. — U. S. marines and soldiers landed at Makin and Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands in the Pacific. Tarawa was captured at a cost of 1,026 Americans killed and 2,577 wounded. Enemy resistance ended on November 24. Total number of Japanese killed was 5,000.

November 22-25, 1943. — The Cairo Conference took place. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek discussed the military operations against Japan, the unconditional surrender of Japan, and the

stripping of Japan of the territories which she had taken by violence and greed.

November 28-December 1, 1943. — The Teheran Conference was held. President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin "shaped and confirmed our common policy with determination that our nations shall work together in the war and in the peace that will follow."

February 11, 1944. — U.S. and Canadian forces won control of the Huon peninsula, New Guinea.

March 22, 1944. — Japanese forces crossed the frontier of India from central Burma.

June 4, 1944. — The Allies liberated Rome.

June 6, 1944. — The greatest amphibious invasion in history took place when Allied troops landed on Normandy, France (D-Day).

June 15, 1944. — U.S. troops landed on Saipan in the Marianas.

June 16, 1944. — B-29 bombers (Superfortresses) based on Chinese flying fields made the first major attack on Japan.

June 19-20, 1944. — The First Battle of the Philippine Sea was fought west of the Marianas. The battle broke the Japanese effort to reinforce the Marianas.

July 1-22, 1944. — Representatives of nearly all peoples held the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. They discussed monetary changes and agreed to set up an International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.

July 20, 1944. — An attempt of German generals to kill Hitler failed.

August 16, 1944. — The Japanese forces were driven from India. The Manipur campaign ended.

August 21-October 7, 1944. — Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China met at Washington. They recommended the creation of an international security organization to be known as the United Nations.

August 25, 1944. — Paris was liberated by French and U.S. forces.

September 11-18, 1945. — The Second Quebec Conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their staffs took place. The conference reached important decisions as regards the early completion of the war in Europe. It likewise mapped out a campaign for use against Japan.

October 20, 1944. — Gen. MacArthur's forces landed at Leyte. More than 600 ships steamed into Leyte Gulf, after an undetected eight-day 1,500-mile voyage from the waters of New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands. Gen. MacArthur thus fulfilled the promise he had made on March 27, 1942 in Australia: "I came through and I shall return."

(Continued on page 13)

Significant World News Roundup - - -

JAPAN

Progress made by Japan

In his latest report on Japan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur gives the following significant facts: (1) Japan has made considerable progress toward democracy; (2) various political groups have realized the need for gradual and moderate changes in the political system of the country; (3) the participation of the Japanese people in the first free election shows that the Japanese are interested in the political life of new Japan; (4) the makeup or composition of the new Diet shows that no single party has secured a working majority to form a strong cabinet; (5) the controversial woman suffrage was gladly welcomed by the people; and (6) the election was made free from intimidation or undue influences by efficient and sincere government supervision.

What is behind the news? The report of Gen. MacArthur shows that Japan's progress toward democracy will determine the nature of the Allied policies on the political life of Japan. It has been observed that the present state of political life in Japan is still in a "state of flux". The issues that will dominate the political life of the people "have not yet been clearly defined nor have the lines been finally drawn." It is significant to remember that the people's attitude toward the occupation forces was rated "good."

MANCHURIA

Official recognition of stripping

Three months ago Manchuria came into the news spotlight because of two important events. The first was the refusal of the Soviet army to leave Manchuria as agreed in a treaty that Russia signed with China. The second was the Russian systematic stripping of the industrial plants in Manchuria.

Recently several official reports have been written on the status of Manchuria's industry. According to these official reports the removal of the industrial machineries was systematic and according to plan. The industrial plants have been stripped of electrical generators and motors. Textile looms have been removed entirely.

Edwin W. Pauley, United States Reparation commissioner, estimated that about 60% of Manchuria's industrial equipments has been removed.

What is behind the news? It is significant to note that these official reports confirm the widely publicized stripping of Manchurian industries by both Russians and Chinese communists. These reports also confirm the warning once made by Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, who warned the Russian to cease removing industrial plants as reparations.

The Russians stripped Manchuria of many industrial equipments because she needs them. Russia believes, moreover, that the stripping of Manchuria is a military necessity, because a weak Manchuria would mean a safe borderline for Russia.

RUSSIA

Russia's Land Plan

Russia has submitted to the Allied Council for Japan a plan to seize large Japanese estates for the main purpose of dividing them among the peasants. The plan provides for either partial payment or free distribution of the estates. This proposal was rejected by the United States because it is in violation of the principles of the Potsdam Declaration of the Big Three and of the principles of democracy.

What is behind the news? The United States has also introduced land reforms in Japan. These land reforms are intended to uproot Japanese feudalism and to strengthen democracy in Japan. The United States is not in favor of not paying the owners for their lands, because such a practice would be intentional discrimination. Democracy, according to the United States, must provide safeguard to the rights of the people to acquire property. "That certain men are rich in property is not justification for depriving them of the property without just compensation."

CHINA

Mutual Distrust

The restoration of peace is still China's great problem. The delay of the final restoration of peace and order is mainly due to the mutual distrust between the Chinese Nationalist and Chinese Communists. General George C. Marshall was sent by the United States to intervene. General Marshall succeeded in making both sides agree to a 15-day truce and to discuss peacefully the settlement of the dispute. There was a deadlock. The truce was extended for further discussions. Still both parties failed to come to terms.

The cause of the deadlock was the demand of the National government to make the Communists leave or evacuate certain areas. This demand was rejected by the Communists. The Communists even refused to let *peace truce teams* enter certain sections of Manchuria. They also opposed the proposal to make the decisions of Gen. Marshall final.

What is behind the news? The current peace negotiations would fail unless both parties forget their mutual suspicions. The Communists are determined to exercise control on certain areas. The National government, on the other hand, is also determined to exercise full sovereignty over all Chinese territory.

SIAM

What is the Puzzle?

King Ananda Mahidol the 20-year old monarch of Siam, one of the three sovereign nations in East Asia, died on June 9, 1946. The young king was loved by his people because of his democratic leanings. He succeeded to the throne left vacant by the abdication of his uncle, King Prajadhipok, on March 2, 1935. The young monarch favored the introduction of democratic constitutional reforms, in his country. Last May, he signed a new constitution providing for an elected senate and house of representatives. Government authorities are now conducting a thorough investigation on the mysterious death of the king. People have been asking for the cause of the king's death.

What is behind the news? It is important to note that Siam has successfully withstood the Western imperialist infiltration in the East. Through a bloodless revolution, the country was transformed from an absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy. The world is closely following the present situation in Siam. The king's death may have serious effects on the life of the people, and such a situation may have repercussions throughout the world.

INDONESIA

Is Indonesian Proposal a Step Backward?

Several weeks ago the Netherlands outlined her recommendations for the freedom of Indonesia. She proposed that Indonesia should be a unit in the Netherlands Kingdom. The plan was not acceptable to the Indonesians. The Indonesians gave the following counter-proposals: (1) The authority and power of the Indonesian government in Java and Sumatra should be formally recognized by the Netherlands government; (2) Indonesia would conclude an alliance with the Netherlands; (3) Hostilities should cease; (4) An agreement should be entered into between the Netherlands and Indonesia—That no change should take place in the position and strength of the armed forces of both parties; (5) Special arrangement should be made for territories (outside of Java and Sumatra)

that do not like to join the Indonesian free state.

What is behind the news? The Netherlands government consider the proposals presented by Indonesian Premier Sultan Sjahrir as a step backwards. The Indonesian Republic wants its sovereignty to be formally recognized. The Netherlands government wants the establishment of a free Indonesia which would be an *autonomous unit* in the Netherlands kingdom. The Netherlands government believes that the freedom of the Dutch East Indies should be attained gradually. The Dutch liberals strongly favor this policy.

INDIA

Progress toward Freedom

India has made great progress towards attaining her freedom. The British ministerial mission that visited India and studied the problem of Indian independence has proposed the establishment of a United States of India. The British plan is acceptable to the Hindu All-India National Congress. Gandhi urges for its acceptance. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the only strong Moslem leader who could give strong opposition to Gandhi, has also finally accepted the British plan. It should be remembered, in passing, that Ali Jinnah insisted in the past for a *Pakistan*—a separate Moslem state. His proposal for a *Pakistan* was not accepted by the British ministerial mission.

What is behind the news? The acceptance of the British plan by both the Hindu All-India Congress and the Moslem League brings India nearer to freedom. The Moslems have at last realized the futility of asking for a *Pakistan* and have seen the need of cooperation in the execution of the program for an independent India.

ITALY

The Birth of a Republic

The House of Savoy came to an end as a result of the national election held on June 3, 1946. Twenty-four million men and women went to the polls to vote on whether they like to retain the monarchy or to have a republic. The result of the plebiscite showed that 12,672,000 were in favor of the republic and 10,688,000 were in favor of the retention of the monarchy.

The decision at the polls ended the 900 year old House of Savoy. For the first time since Julius Cesar crossed the Rubicon in 49 B. C., Italy has again become a republic. King Umberto II, the last Italian monarch and one of the last few kings of Europe, went into exile.

The Italian election, the first free national election in twenty five years, also showed that Italy is against Communism. Of the 559 seats in the Constituent Assembly, the Christian Democratic Party won 196 seats, the Socialists won 116 seats, and the Communists won 107 seats.

What is behind the news? The end of the Italian monarchy fulfills the hope of the United Nations for a strong Italy. The result of the election shows that the Italians have preferred democracy to communism or totalitarianism.

GREECE

The Issue is Decided

The disposition of the Dodecanese Islands, which were occupied by the Germans during the World War II and later liberated by the United Nations, became a serious threat to peace because of Russia's desire to keep these islands. During the second Paris Conference, however, Russia unconditionally agreed to return the Dodecanese Islands to Greece.

What is behind the news? During the London Conference, Russia wanted trusteeship of the Dodecanese Islands. Russia was interested in these islands because of their strategic position. During the first Paris Conference Russia expressed her desire to establish bases in the Dodecanese Islands. The United States, France, and Britain firmly opposed Russia's plan. Russia gave in. She gave back the Islands to Greece. The unconditional return of the Islands to Greece removed one of the greatest threats to peace in Europe.

BRITAIN

Nationalization Program On

The Labor government of England is vigorously pushing its nationalization program. During the last eleven months, partial success has already been achieved in carrying out the program. The people welcome the nationalization program on coal, electricity, national insurance, social medicine, iron and steel, and the bank of England. In general, there is no serious opposition to the various projects being carried on by the government.

What is behind the news? The Labor government of England is jubilantly conscious of the reasons for the success of its nationalization program. Even the Conservatives see these reasons, too, in the reaction of the people. The people know that this program is the best possible solution of their postwar problems. Obviously, England is going socialistic. Nevertheless, while England continues its march toward Socialism, it also continues to fight communism—particularly Russian communistic expansionism in Europe.

GERMANY

America Leads in the Political Administration

There are two significant experiments in government going on in the world. These experiments are the "democratization" of Japan and of Germany. During the Paris Conference of the Foreign Ministers, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes suggested a 25 year disarmament of Germany and the establishment of a federated German states.

The United States zone of occupation has already set up the pattern for such a plan in Germany. The three German states under the United States created a council. The council is an advisory, consultative, administrative, and coordinating agency. It has no executive nor legislative powers.

What is behind the news? The incomplete plan that is now being tried in the zone occupied by the United States is significant because it will have an important bearing on the form of government that will finally emerge in Western Germany. The success of the American experiment will have also an important effect on the future administration of Germany.

SPAIN

An Embarrassment?

The final disposition of the Franco regime is a thorny problem for the Security Council. The report submitted by the five member nation committee that investigated the Franco government states that the Franco regime is a "potential threat" to world peace.

The Security Council has discussed the report. On June 25, 1946, it voted to reject the proposal of Poland to make the United Nations sever diplomatic relations with Spain.

What is behind the news? Poland, Russia, France, and Mexico wanted to break off diplomatic relations with Spain. The other members of the Security Council refused to sever relations with Spain. A compromise was later drawn which gave to the General Assembly the right to find other ways, except breaking diplomatic relations, for dealing with the Spanish question. Then on June 28, 1946, the Security Council voted 9 to 2 to keep the Spanish question on the agenda. This attitude of the Security Council towards the Spanish question is labeled by the *Time* magazine as embarrassing.

How would the Spanish question then be disposed of? This is now the problem of the General Assembly that will meet in September.

Armed Clashes on the Frontiers

France is confronted by the serious border clashes between French Indo-China and Siam. The French say that the Annamites attacked certain towns in Indo-China with the aid of Siamese and Japanese troops. Because of this provocation, the French troops were forced to pursue the Annamites. The border clashes between the two countries are becoming serious. It is said that the United States has been asked to act as the mediator in the settlement of the dispute.

What is behind the news? France accuses Siam for starting the border clashes. France points that these clashes are motivated by the desire of Siam to hold permanently the Indo-China territories given to Siam by Japan in 1941. United States and France firmly believe that these territories should be returned by Siam to French Indo-China.

UNITED STATES

Will Atomic Secrets be Revealed?

The United States has once more shown its willingness to continue its work to promote international peace. Through Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the United Nations Atomic Commission, the United States announced its willingness to destroy all atomic bombs as well as to stop making new ones and also its desire to give to the world the secrets of the atomic bomb under certain conditions. The United States ask nothing in return but concrete guarantees for peace from the major powers of the world.

The two important conditions announced by Baruch to hasten world peace are: (1) The United States will reveal the secrets of the atomic bomb when treaty guarantees shall have been concluded by the different nations. (2) An international atomic development authority should be established at once and its inspectors should be given free access to all atomic plants to watch out for any possible misuse of atomic energy.

What is behind the news? The Baruch plan places before the world a practical plan in the interest of world peace. It is sincerely believed that if all plants engaged in the peaceful uses of atomic energy are opened for inspection and all nations are willing to cooperate to carry out the agreements reached by them to guarantee security measures, the atomic energy may help bring about world peace by providing man with power that could produce more than what he needs.

One Hundred Days...

(Continued from page 9)

October 23-26, 1944.—The Second Battle of the Philippine Sea was fought off Leyte. The battle is recorded as the greatest naval battle of the war and the greatest in American naval history. The Japanese navy was badly crippled.

December 17-29 1944.—Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt launched Germany's last and desperate counterattack on the Belgian-Luxembourg frontier. In some places the Germans drove 50 miles into Belgium. The Battle of the "Bulge" was bitter. The Allies drove back into Germany on January 28, 1945.

January 9, 1945.—U. S. forces landed in Lingayen Gulf. By nightfall 68,000 troops were ashore and were in control of a 15 mile beachhead.

January 17, 1945.—Warsaw, capital of Poland, was liberated by the Russians after five years and four months of German occupation.

February 4-11, 1945.—The Yalta Conference was held in Crimea between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. They discussed important problems on the treatment of Germany, common policies in assisting the people of countries liberated from Nazi Germany, and plans of holding a conference of the United Nations. They reaffirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

February 7, 1945.—U. S. marines invaded Iwo Jima, 750 miles from Tokyo. It was taken at a cost of 19,938 American casualties, including 4,189 dead. Japan lost 23,244 men.

March 7, 1945.—The Allies crossed the Ludendorff bridge over the Rhine at Remagen. German leaders said that the last important mistake of Germany was letting the American First Army capture this bridge intact. The capture made Germany commit to action a mobile force that was being held for the defense of the "Rhine Line."

April 1, 1945.—American forces invaded Okinawa Island, 325 miles from the Japanese mainland. The island was captured after 12 days of severe fighting. U.S. casualties totalled more than 46,000; Japanese casualties, more than 110,000.

April 12, 1945.—President Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia.

April 25, 1945.—U. S. troops and Russian soldiers were linked at Torgau, Germany.

April 25-June 26, 1945.—The members of the United Nations met at San Francisco to establish an international organization that would preserve world peace.

(Continued on page 19)

★How will our national problems be solved?

THE STATE OF THE NATION

Significant notes from the 15,000-word message of President Manuel A. Roxas to the joint session of the Congress of the Philippines on June 3, 1946.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE NATION

Our Income

The government is without financial means to maintain its basic functions. Our national income is only 40 million pesos more or less. Our budget could not be less than 240 million pesos. We shall face a deficit of 200 million pesos.

Our Currency

Our currency is suffering from a vast over-expansion in circulation. Today there are in circulation over 800 million pesos, compared with the pre-war total circulation of only about 200 million pesos. This over-circulation is partly the reason for the lowering of the buying power of the peso.

Our National Production

Our annual export before the war was about 240 million pesos. We may be fortunate to export 30 million pesos worth of goods this year. Our imports this year will exceed 300 million pesos an amount several times that of our import before the war.

Our production facilities have been pitifully destroyed. Practically all our tractors and 60 per cent of our work animals disappeared during the war.

Our Transportation Facilities

Our transportation facilities have been completely disrupted. The United States Government, however, has given us much help in restoring our transportation facilities.

Our roads are in shambles and tend to deplete our usable motor vehicles. Our coastwise shipping is at present but a fraction of what we had before the war.

Our Communication

Our communication, particularly the radio, and the telegraph, has been completely disrupted. Business operations are seriously crippled by the lack of rapid communication facilities. Business messages cannot swiftly be sent to, nor received from, the different parts of the Islands and of the world. Our railroads are depleted with rolling stocks and the lines are in a sad state of desrepair.

Our Public Health and Sanitation

Public health and sanitation are far below the level which existed before the war. There is a con-

stant threat of epidemic. The three great pests of our land—the rat, the mosquito, and the locust—thrived on our misfortunes and threaten us with both disease and hunger.

Our Food Production

There is possibility of famine. Shortage of food is critical. In addition to the damages done by rats and locusts, food production is hampered by the lack of work animals and by the absence of law and order in some provinces. This is not all. There is world shortage of rice.

Our Housing Condition

The big cities in the Philippines have very serious housing problems, especially in Manila. Want of building materials and high cost of labor have delayed the reconstruction of thousands of houses destroyed by the war. Thousands of school children could not be accommodated; government activities are crowded in congested quarters; thousands of families live in low and uncomfortable "barong-barongs."

Our Natural Resources

The destruction of our productive industries is tragic. Sugar, hemp, copra, coconut, oil, cigar, tobacco, minerals, and lumber were once our main exports and the principal sources of our national income. These products gave us the favorable balance of trade with the United States, China, Japan and several other countries.

Today 60 percent of our sugar mills are not producing, because their machineries are either beyond repair or missing. Not a single coconut mill remains intact. Our gold mines are still flooded. Most of the sawmills were destroyed, and those that are functioning at present cannot meet even one-half of the local demand.

Our Labor Condition

Thousands of laborers have been suddenly thrown out of work because of the immediate demobilization of the U.S. Army and Navy. Unemployment will still continue to increase as the U.S. Army and Navy continue withdrawing from the Philippines. This situation may remain so for some time, because there are no productive enterprises to absorb the men discharged by U.S. Army and Navy.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO SOLVE OUR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The projected loan from the United States

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will be only of transient value. The entire budget procedure must be reviewed and that a more flexible technique, both for determining budgetary needs and for allocating our expenditures should be devised. Taxes must be raised to reasonable levels without discouraging enterprises of business expansion. Taxes should be imposed on war profits. The taxes will be based on taxable income and on the increase in capital assets from 1941 to 1945.

On the People's Confidence in Financial and Credit Institutions

The confidence of the people in financial and credit institutions must be restored, to lure savings into productive streams of industrial and commercial credits.

Banks must be fully rehabilitated and strengthened. The banking laws must be studied and modified to solve the problems of the nation.

In order to hasten our economic rehabilitation, the banks should make easy credit available to small investors, home builders, and producers. It may be necessary as well as advisable for the government to guarantee small business and farm loans

On the Problem of Inflation

The abnormality of prices as due to the scarcity of materials and the great demand of consumers. Because of this fact, we must control prices in the meantime until we shall have geared our production. The black market must be minimized, profiteering must be prevented, the suicide race between prices and wages must be obviated; for such practices will abnormally raise prices and consequently inflate the value of our peso.

On the Participation of Individuals on Business and Industry

Small enterprises are economically essential and socially desirable. Special financial and credit facilities should be extended to them. Technical advice and assistance should be provided.

On Husbanding Our Natural Resources

Our soil must be kept rich and fertile. Our mineral resources must be developed according to plan. Reforestation must keep pace with the cutting of lumber. The work of our experimental agricultural stations must be expanded and the results of their work transmitted to all.

On Labor Conflicts

Conciliation and mediation must be recognized and emphasized as a proper procedure for the settlement of labor disputes. The good offices of the government should always be made available to prevent labor disputes from reaching the stage of strikes.

On Law and Order

The establishment of the State Police is important. The police force must be a civilian body although its members will be selected largely from our defense forces. The Division of Investigation in the Department of Justice must be strengthened to apprehend violators of national laws and to guard against bribery, corruption, and graft in the government.

There must be an increase in the penalty for the illegal possession of firearms, especially automatic rifles, machine guns, hand grenades, bombs and heavier armament. It has been proposed that the assembly of three or more men carrying illegal firearms shall constitute presumption of conspiracy to commit acts of banditry.

On Our Food Problem

Food production must be intensified. New commodity crops must be developed such as ramie, peanuts, soya beans, and cotton. To increase further our food supply, we must stimulate the fishing industry.

RADAR MAKES A BOW

By FERMINA N. GAN
Department of Instruction
Bureau of Education, Instruction Division

Radar? What is radar?

Oh, it's one of the biggest war secrets that finally came through the veil of military security. And how significant and surprising! The armed services decided to take the wraps off radar the same week that the atomic bomb was revealed.

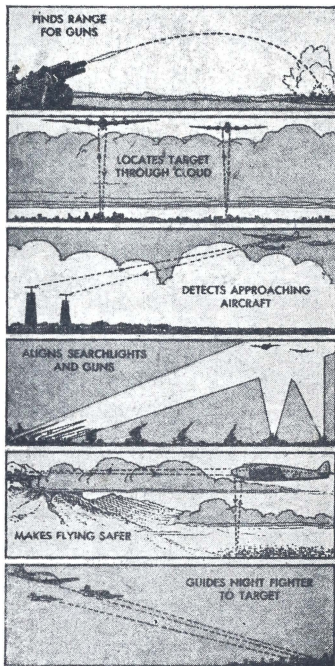
Have you ever thought that human vision could be extended through the use of radio waves? Did you know that even without the atomic bomb Japan was doomed? Well, both are true because of the "all seeing eye." What is this eye with a supervision, "a traffic cop of the skies" that sees the unseen? It is *radar*.

The word *radar* is coined from the words "radio dictation and ranging." The invention of radar belongs to no one man or nation. As early as the 1930s, the United States, Britain, France and Germany were working independently on radio detection devices. The experiments made on these devices were based on Heinrich Hertz's discovery (1886) that radio waves are reflected from solid objects. Upon this basic principle, the structure of radar was developed.

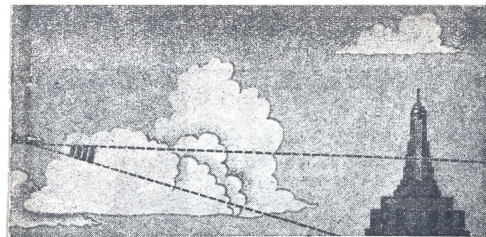
The radar beams forth a *burst of energy*, called a *pulse*, in all directions. When the pulse hits something in its path—be it land, water, factory, city, ship, or plane—the pulse bounces back. Then, since the pulse travels at the speed of light (186,000 miles a second), it is possible to tell the direction and distance of the target by the lapse of time between the pulse and echo or rebound. The echoes, as shown on the cathode tube, appear on the radar scope or viewing screen, as spots of light, or "pips" of varying intensity: water is dark, land is light, and ships, planes, submarines, and cities are bright. The images may indicate even the direction, distance and height of the object that sends back the echo or rebound.

The following pictures illustrate some of the varied uses of the radar: (*Popular Mechanics*, October, 1945)

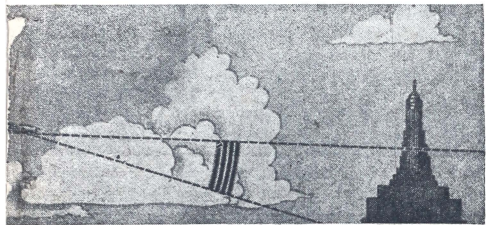
The radar is the only top-secret weapon of



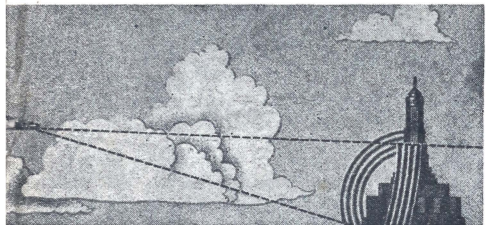
war that will have a sure and invaluable peacetime use. Its applications will bring about a safer peace: (1) A network of radar stations would permit faster and more accurate weather forecasting; (2) Radar could safely navigate ships and planes through darkness and bad weather. It would prevent the recurrence of accidents like that of the B-25 which crashed into the Empire State Building of New York. How accidents can be prevented through pulses and echoes is shown by the following pictures taken from *Life*, August 20, 1945.



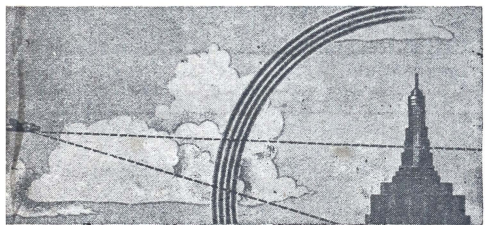
PLANE NEARS EMPIRE STATE BUILDING IN CLOUDS, SENDS OUT PULSE



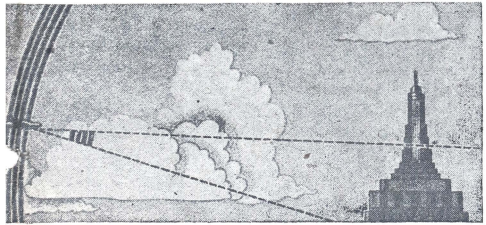
PULSE TRAVELS AHEAD OF PLANE WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT



ECHO STRIKES BUILDING AND ECHO STARTS BACK TOWARD PLANE



ECHO SPREADS OUT IN ALL DIRECTIONS FROM POINT OF ORIGIN



PLANE NEARS BUILDING BY ECHO PLANE SENDS OUT SECOND PULSE

Is radar of real importance? The following questions will help you find out:

1. What has been the revolutionary weapon since the beginning of war? *Radar.*
2. What is the "all seeing eye" that can see at night through fog, clouds, and smoke? *Radar.*
3. What enabled the Allied ships, through directed gunfire, to sink enemy vessels they could not see? *Radar.*
4. What enabled carrier planes at night to return safely to their ships which were but tiny dots in a vast ocean in spite of bad weather? *Radar.*
5. What was used by the British to warn their force of fighter planes when German bombers approached in the Battle of Britain? *Radar.*
6. What enabled Joseph L. Lockard to give the unheeded report that unidentified planes were flying toward the Pearl Harbor naval base? *Radar.*
7. What powerful weapon did the Germans and the Japanese use and did feverishly try to develop in order to win the war, but failed to perfect it? *Radar.*
8. What weapon smashed the Axis U-Boat campaign to break the Allies' supply lines? *Radar.*
9. What made possible the wrong-weather invasion of the European continent? *Radar.*
10. What enabled the Allied air forces to bomb accurately German cities and factories until the enemy collapsed? *Radar.*

What, then, was the superior weapon that won the war for the Allies? RADAR.

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SCIENCE MARCHES ON - - -

Electronic Microscope

Science has again made a great stride with the invention of the electronic microscope. The electronic microscope enlarges or magnifies an object 100,000 times. It exposes objects ranging from 10 to 200 millimicrom. A millimicrom is a millionth of a millimeter. The power of this microscope lies in the use of electrons for light. The electromagnets focus on the object and direct a stream of these electrons to it. The super-brightness of the electrons makes visible the objects that with ordinary light are invisible.

The electronic microscope has enabled scientists to get a clear picture of the once invisible influenza virus. With the aid of this microscope, it will be possible to eliminate influenza, man's deadliest enemy.

Liquid Insulation

What happens to an automobile when it passes on a flooded road? Have you seen how automobiles are oftentimes stalled because of the flood?

During the war, Army engineers tried to solve this problem. They investigated how Army jeeps, weapon carriers, personnel carriers, and other Army vehicles could be made serviceable in flooded areas. After numerous experiments an *insulatory liquid* was developed. This liquid waterproofs the ignition systems, and thereby keeps the engine going. This discovery has made the landing of troops easier and faster, because trucks, tanks and jeeps don't have to be carried to the dry land anymore.

War Wonders for Civilians

While the last war is the costliest, biggest, and ugliest war in history, it has also brought about many useful scientific discoveries and inventions.

1. The Army jeeps for example have been adapted to a variety of peacetime uses. They could be used for pulling plows, for running generators, and pumps, and for hauling logs.

2. Air-filled rubber boats which were designed by the Army and Navy for inland waters can be used for duck hunting or boating.

3. Quonset huts may be used for summer cottages.

4. Waterproof matches have solved the problems of fishermen, hunters, and farmers.

5. Army soap has been found good not only for shaving but also for various washing purposes.

6. Canned ham and eggs.

7. The Army super-raincoats have been found 100 times resistant to water than pre-war raincoats.

8. The Army germicidal rinse has proved to be the most economical for the kitchen and restaurants. A few ounces will make a 25-gallon can of water into disinfectant.

9. DDT, the wonderful insecticide, is now used by farmers and housekeepers.

10. The mechanism of the famous landing ships is now being adapted by merchant marines to facilitate unloading.

11. Portable stoves developed by the Army for uses in combat areas are ideal for outdoor cooking.

12. The square candle invented by the Army can be used as a substitute for small stove fire.

13. "Five harness sateen" developed by the Army for special war purposes, is the toughest cloth ever woven. It will be very useful for work clothes and childrens play clothes.

14. The walkie-talkie radio may now be used for home-office or field-home communication.

15. The Army shoe soles developed for war services have the distinction of outlasting five times the ordinary sole of prewar shoes.

16. The nylon material discovered only during this war has been found to have various practical uses, such as nylon stockings, shoe strings, ropes, etc.

17. Plastic materials have been found to be good materials for manufacturing buttons, dishes, and even musical instruments.

18. Dehydrating processes developed during the war have great commercial possibilities.

19. Mosquito-proof tents are ideal for camping and other allied purposes.

20. One pound stoves are ideal for picnics and campings.

21. Floating match boxes.

22. Candid X-ray camera has been greatly developed to get pictures of moving objects under unfavorable circumstances.

23. Non-breakable milk bottles will minimize waste and will make the delivery of milk surer.

24. Combination foods with meat were successfully developed during the war. They may now be useful for everyday purposes.

25. Halazone tablets rendered valuable services during the war by purifying river and creek water for the soldiers. These tablets will enable communities without water systems to have safe drinking water.

26. The new type of sleeping bags intended for jungle fighting are handy and safe for hunting and camping.

The Potsdam Declaration Outlining the Terms for Japanese Capitulation

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

The Potsdam Declaration Outlining the Terms for Japanese Capitulation

The future of Japan was first broadly outlined in the Cairo Conference by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. But the detailed conditions for the capitulation of Japan were set down during the Potsdam Conference. The terms set down in the Potsdam Conference are as follows:

On the Authority and Influence of Persons Responsible for the War

"There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world."

"Until such a new order is established and unless there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in the Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are setting forth."

On the Terms of the Cairo Declaration.

"The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor islands as we determine."

On Democracy.

"We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech and religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established."

On Japanese Economy.

"Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparation in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted."

On the length of Allied Occupation.

"The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible Government."

On Unconditional Surrender.

"We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction."

The Allied Terms in Action

1. Do you think the Allied terms constitute a "soft peace"? Why? What is the purpose of limiting Japanese sovereignty to four main islands?

2. What prompted the Allies to make the declaration that the Japanese shall not be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation? What did Filipinos in general want to do with the Japanese on the eve of the surrender of Japan?

3. Why should Japan be permitted to participate in world trade relations?

4. Recently, Secretary James F. Byrnes proposed a 25-year treaty for the disarmament of Japan. Do you agree with Byrnes's proposal? Why?

5. Explain these terms: sovereignty; human rights; economy; unconditional surrender.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS . . .

(Continued from page 13)

May 1, 1945.—The Nazis announced the death of Adolf Hitler.

May 2, 1945.—Berlin fell to the Russians after 12 days of severe fighting. The German army in Italy surrendered to the Allies.

May 7, 1945.—Germany surrendered "unconditionally" to the Allies after 5 years, 8 months and 6 days of war. (V.E Day).

July 5, 1945.—Gen. MacArthur announced the end of the Philippine campaign.

July 17, 1945.—The Big Three—the United States, Great Britain, and Russia—held the Potsdam Conference in Germany. Among the important problems . . .

(Continued on page 20)

★Were the Axis blunders costly? Why?

What were The Axis Blunders in World War II?

The national leaders of both Germany and Japan finally revealed the reasons or causes for the defeat of the Axis powers in World War II. These reasons were summarized in the previous issues of the Current Events Review.

Now, we ask the question: What did the leaders of the United Nations think were the blunders of the Axis in World War II?

Want of Over-All Strategic Plan

According to Gen. George C. Marshall the high German command had no over-all strategic plan. There were concrete cases in which the policies of Hitler were opposed by ranking generals of Germany. The invasion of Russia, for instance, was opposed by some of Hitler's great generals. In almost the same way Japan blundered. Japan started the war well. During the first six months of the Pacific war, she gained more than she had expected. But, after that, Japan failed to exploit her initial victories, because she did not have a definite over-all plan.

Wrong Objective

Germany and Japan made a common blunder in their main objective. Both countries were interested in a war of territorial expansion and economic resources rather than in a decisive military victory. Hitler decided to attack Russia because he was interested in the food of the Ukraine, slave labor of Russia and the oilfields of Baku. Ranking German generals, however, believed that Hitler should have forced a military decision by conquering England. In similar manner, Premier Hideki Tojo ordered the attack on the United States because Japan needed the economic resources of the Southern regions. Many ranking military experts believe that Japan should have finished the conquest of China before attacking the United States.

Overextension of Operations

Germany and Japan had no definite plan after both nations had successfully started the blitz. Mussolini's invasion of Egypt and Greece forced the extension of the German armies to unnecessary places. The Japanese forces advanced on a large space. The space of their advance became the main trap of the Japanese forces. A San Francisco commentator once said during the war: "The longer the Japanese forces advance, the longer will they retreat."

The Split of Military Leaders

One important blunder of the Axis war leaders was the split among them. Hitler and most

members of his staff could not arrive at some important military decisions. Hitler ruled out many of the wise advice of the best German generals. This split among the German high command was made worse by the conflict between the radicals and the moderates. Japan, too, had a divided high command. The political leaders were divided and the Army and Navy were unreasonably jealous of each other.

Lack of Coordination

German and Japanese propaganda during the war boasted that Germany and Japan could crush the United Nations because they had a superior and coordinated plan of attack. The *Nippon Times* and *Osaka Mainichi*, for instance, widely circulated this propaganda in Manila to convince the Filipinos that Germany and Japan would meet somewhere in India. They pointed the German drive toward the Baku oil fields and the Suez Canal and the Japanese drive toward India from the direction of Imphal in central Burma.

Official investigations ordered by Gen. George C. Marshall on the war plans of both Germany and Japan fail to show any evidence of close coordination between the two countries in the prosecution of the war.

ONE HUNDRED DAYS. . .

(Continued from page 19)

lems taken up were the occupation and disarmament of Germany; the conclusion of peace treaties with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, and Rumania; the punishment of war criminals, and the sending of an ultimatum to Japan.

July 26, 1945.—The Potsdam Ultimatum was issued. It called for the unconditional surrender of Japan.

August 5, 1945.—The first atomic bomb was dropped at Hiroshima, an important army base of Japan.

August 8, 1945.—Russia declared war on Japan.

August 14, 1945.—The Japanese government announced that it would accept the Allied surrender terms.

August 28, 1945.—The occupation of Japan was begun. Air-force technicians landed at Atsugi air-drome as United States naval forces entered Tokyo Bay.

September 2, 1945.—Japan signed the surrender instrument on board the U.S.S. *Missouri*.

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