

MAY 4 1951

Current Events

REVIEW

A newsmagazine published for high school students—devoted to the selection, organization, presentation, and review of current news for lessons in current events.

(Approved for general reading by the Department of Instruction)

(Recommended for use in all Catholic schools by the CEAP)

(Approved for use as Reference Material by the Office of Private Education)

FILE

Why is the European Recovery Program Significant?

* Why is the Geneva Trade Pact Significant?

* Will Russia's Plan for Europe Succeed?

* What is Happening Today Inside the Iron Curtain?

* Atomic Commission Outlines Science Problem

* Why is there No Peace in the Two Indias Today?

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

A newsmagazine that completes and makes up-to-date the study of history and other social science subjects.

DIOSDADO G. CAPINO
Editor

D. R. MANLAPAZ
Publisher

NICOLAS ONGKINGKO
Circulation Manager

POLICARPIO G. DANGALIO
DOMINGO C. SERION
Researchers

VENANCIO NEBRIDA
Circulation Representative

In this issue—

Page

Why is the European Recovery Program Significant?	257
Is the European Recovery Program a Sound Investment?	260
Why is the Geneva Trade Pact Significant?	262
Will Russia's Plan for Europe Succeed?	265
What is Happening Today Inside the Iron Curtain?	268
Atomic Commission Outlines Science Problem	271
Why is there No Peace in the Two Indias Today?	275
Significant World News Roundup	277
The Philippines and the World	282
Special Report on the Activities of the United Nations	284
Science Marches On	286

Published monthly except May and June

by

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.
123-125 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila

Subscription: P3.00 a year, P1.50 a semester, 30 centavos per copy.

When changing address give old as well as new address. Address all communications to the Current Events Review. Copyright, 1948 by D. R. Manlapaz and D. G. Capino. All rights reserved. Entered as second-class mail matter January 9, 1947 at the Manila post-office.

Why is the European Economic Recovery Program Significant?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the present conditions of Europe.
2. To appreciate the efforts exerted by the United States in helping the European countries rehabilitate their economies.

The United States Congress is now considering the European Recovery Program (ERP), commonly referred to as the Marshall Plan. The program presented by President Truman for consideration by Congress is the result of the proposals submitted by 16 European nations which had decided to accept the suggestions given by Secretary of State George C. Marshall in his speech delivered at the Harvard University on June 5, 1947.

One of the best radio addresses delivered on the significance of the European Recovery Program was delivered by William Clayton, chairman of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations conference on trade and employment at Havana and former Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs. What are the important facts given by William Clayton? Why is the ERP significant? The answers to these questions are given in the following extracts from Clayton's radio address:

Question deserving attention

"I want to talk to you very briefly this evening about the European recovery program, commonly referred to as the Marshall Plan. I realize fully that few subjects have been as widely discussed as this one. Newspapers, magazines, the radio, the Congressional Record, are lit-

rally full of the Marshall Plan. This very excess of presentation and argument has served in many cases to confuse the real issue. Doubtless many of you are honestly wondering what course the United States should follow in this matter.

"You are probably asking whether Europe really needs so much help, and if so why we should provide it in addition to the billions which we poured into Europe through lend-lease, UNRRA, the Export-Import Bank and otherwise. You may be saying that Europe should go back to work. And you may be thinking if we must help, why not give them such food and coal as we can spare and let it go at that. Finally, you may be afraid of the effects of the Marshall Plan on inflation at home. All these are perfectly natural questions, deserving very thoughtful and considerate attention.

Damage to European life

"Let me first remind you, however, that the European countries in the Marshall Plan comprise a highly industrialized area of 270,000,000 people, with a high pre-war standard of living. Before World War II, these countries operated about 2/3 of the ocean shipping of the world and did about 1/4 of the international trade of the world. They had income from foreign investments and services sufficient to pay for about 1/4 of their imports from the rest of the world. Unfortunately, these investments quickly disappeared in the last war.

"Most of this territory in Western Europe was devastated in the war. You

know about that, of course, because many of you have seen it, and all of you have read about it. But this obvious damage to European economic life was exceeded by an even greater hidden damage — invisible things — broken links between farmer and city worker, between port and inland markets, between nation and nation; and, perhaps more serious than all, loss of faith in many countries in the integrity and stability of their money.

“My observation during five months in Europe this year convinced me that the people there are still just as hard-working and serious as we are here in the United States. They will always have something to work with, and if they can get paid for their work.

Difficulties of present Europe

“If you were a farmer or a factory worker in Europe, you would probably hesitate to exchange your labor for paper money which wouldn't buy the things you needed because of shortages. You would wonder what the buying power of the paper money might be a year or two hence and would probably end up by not working quite so hard or by diverting your labor to something you could consume yourself.

“For greater food production, the European farmer needs fertilizers and agricultural implements. But for lack of food, the coal miner can't get out the necessary coal for the production of fertilizers and steel. Thus the shortage of agricultural implements is partly due to lack of steel which goes back to coal and back of that to food again. Coal is the worst of the visible bottlenecks. In recent weeks, there has been a great increase in coal output both in England and the Ruhr, which proves that it can be done. The greatest invisible bottleneck is unstable money. Europe can remove these bottlenecks only with our help.

“Europe's main problem is one of production. Increased production can break those vicious circles and force the links enabling Europeans to pull together. As you know, Western Europe is highly industrialized. Great quantities of food and raw materials must be imported principally from western hemisphere to feed the human beings and the machines in the cities. Manufactured goods are then exported to pay for these imports. But because of the dislocations of war, it has so far been impossible to get this vast complicated economic machine going again at anything like normal speed. Some day this will be done, and then Europe can stand on her own feet again without special outside assistance.

Upon what does the future of Europe depend?

“Meantime, however, Europe must continue to eat and work, if economic chaos is to be avoided. To do this, she must import food and raw materials in quantities far in excess of her ability to pay.

“It is the purpose of the Marshall Plan to supply the 16 countries and Western Germany with such essential imports until these countries can get back into production and until they can reconstruct and develop their shattered economies with the aid of credits from the International Bank and other sources.

“The future of Europe will then largely depend upon the efforts of the European peoples themselves and upon the success of efforts to expand world trade by lowering the barriers and eliminating the discriminations in such trade.

The job of economic recovery

“To supply Europe with food and coal only would be wholly inadequate. This is not a relief job. It is a job of economic recovery. There will be no re-

covery in Europe if there are no raw materials for the factories, even though the people do not starve or freeze. People out of work, walking the streets, with factories closed, cannot reconstruct their shattered economies. To do half a job here would only mean that we would lose what we put into it and when the money's all spent, we would find Europe worse off than when we started.

Why is America concerned in Europe?

"Some people seriously question our responsibility and interest in this matter; they argue that Europe's difficulties are not our making and that we should let Europe work out her troubles as best she can. This view fails to take into account the vast change which has come over our world in the last few years. Many of us can remember when there were no airplanes or radios, or even automobiles. In less than 50 years, the world has been transformed into one great big neighborhood.

"Not for long can we have a happy and prosperous America if other large and important sections of the world lie prostrate, cold, and hungry, as a result of the war. There are probably few people left who still imagine that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans can protect us from all enemies. But there are more who believe that we can build an economic wall around America and enjoy a high standard of living here, while a good part of the outside world remains in ruins, with its people half starved and in tatters.

"I sometimes wonder if we Americans realize that most of these countries in Western Europe are today struggling desperately to maintain their independence and integrity, and what that means to us? If an enemy army were pounding at their gates, we would understand perfectly well what was going on. But

that is the old-fashioned way. The new technique is to bore from within, in the hope that this will not particularly disturb the rest of the world and will not bring in powerful allies to help.

"Western Europe is made up of our kind of people. Many of our forefathers came from there. Those people hate Communism, but if they must resist it under conditions of economic frustrations, cold and hungry, they will lose the fight. Let there be no mistake about it. If we should say that we will not supply the necessary help without which there can be no European recovery within the foreseeable future, it is almost certain that every country in continental Europe would lose the battle to maintain its integrity and independence."

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is there a need for the European Economic Recovery Program?
2. What is the role of money in the stabilizing of the conditions of a country?
3. Why is production a great problem in the economic recovery of Europe?
4. Why does the future depend on the mutual efforts of all European countries?
5. Why does the ERP call for recovery and not merely for relief?
6. Why should the United States be interested in the ERP?
7. Do you agree with the Americans in their view that the Marshall Plan is an investment in peace? Why?
8. The Washington Post wrote: "The Marshall Plan may be regarded as an operation of survival for our free world." Do you agree with the Washington Post in this statement? - Why?

Is the European Recovery Program a Sound Investment?

(This section is intended to provide materials for class discussion of the opinions of contemporary writers on current international events. It is hoped that the instructor make it a point to teach the students how to evaluate these opinions. The opinions in this section are not necessarily those of the *Current Events Review*.)

Background of the news

On June 5, 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall delivered a speech at Harvard presenting a suggestion that European countries prepare a self-help plan for the economic recovery of Europe. On June 17-18, 1947, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault met in Paris to lay the groundwork for the discussion of the suggestion of Marshall. The Russian Foreign Minister Viacheslav F. Molotov was invited to attend the conference. The three leaders met in Paris. They failed to reach agreement on how the plan would be worked out.

The refusal of Molotov to accept the Marshall Plan brought about the division of the world into two rival blocs. Bevin and Bidault continued their discussion of the Marshall Plan. Fourteen European countries joined, England and France in the discussion of the plan. Nine nations of Eastern Europe rejected the invitation issued by the British and French leaders.

The 16 countries of Western Europe met in Paris and prepared a recovery aid program. This program was presented to the United States. After the State Department had studied the European Recovery Program (ERP), the

President of the United States presented it to the United States Congress for consideration. As congressional hearings are being conducted on the ERP, most newspapers and radio commentators have expressed their opinions. Top government officials have been called to testify. What are the opinions of the press and the officials?

Shall we accept the Police States?

In his Congressional testimony, Secretary of State George C. Marshall said that to bring about durable peace in Europe, the world should help restore the vitality of Western Europe, and the foundation for this vitality is economic recovery. "This program calls for free cooperation among nations mutually respecting one another's sincerity of purpose in a common endeavor—a cooperation which we hope will long outlive the period of American assistance. . . . To be quite clear, this unprecedented endeavor of the new world to help the old world is neither new nor easy. It is a calculated risk. But there can be no doubts as to the alternatives. The way of life that we have known is literally in the balance. Our country is now faced with a momentous decision. If we decide that the United States is unable or unwilling effectively to assist the reconstruction of Western Europe, we must accept the consequences of its collapse into a dictatorship of police states."

Must Europe be abandoned to revolution?

A program of economic recovery is essential to keep a nation at peace. "We

have the choice, wrote the *New York Times*, "of investing adequate funds in a promising effort to help Western Europe get on its feet, or abandon Europe to revolution and to Russia, which would demand even greater expenditures to arm the United States for self-defense in a hostile world."

From what should the nations of Europe be saved?

There is real danger that precious time might be lost in the debate over the ERP. There is the necessity for speed. The meat of the measure is vital to save Europe's independent nations from disintegration and collapse of a kind that would "(1) force them under the dominance of Soviet Russia; (2) bring western civilization to its knees throughout the entire continent; (3) make Asia the next easy prey to the Kremlin's police-state totalitarianism; and (4) wholly apart from hitting us hard in the economic sense, leave us alone and friendless in an ideologically hostile world that our land would have to become an armed camp governed by regulations and controls doing violence to all our cherished liberties and traditions."

Which is more costly?

The figures needed for the ERP are large. The estimate of \$6.8 billion for the first year of the program is not an "asking figure" according to Marshall. "The Secretary of State," commented the *Christian Science Monitor*, "did not pretend that the ERP would be fun. He bluntly said that it meant sacrifices. He did not guarantee that it would succeed. He simply said it was a calculated risk. But he left no doubt of his conviction that the alternative—letting Europe drift into chaos and Communism—would be more costly and perilous."

Must the U.S. get ready for World War III?

The safety of the American people is at stake. The decision lies in the U.S. Congress. "Secretary Marshall," wrote the *Washington Daily News*, "said our national way of life was in the balance—that the alternative is to get ready for World War III. This is strong talk. But it is from a man in a position to know the facts, a man not given to exaggeration, who is above political partisanship.... We agree with the Secretary — 'either undertake to meet the requirements of the problems or don't undertake it at all.' The longer we wait the more will it cost."

Is the ERP an insurance against war?

The ERP does not seek to forge an iron ring around any nation, said U.S. Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal. "The cost of the program for the reconstruction of Europe will be high. It would be idle to say that it will not mean sacrifice, self-denial and hard work for all of us, but it is a sound investment in the attainment of world peace. It contributes to insurance against war, and combined with the maintenance of a substantial military power at home, will be far less expensive than standing isolated and alone in an unfriendly world."

Subscribe to ATING WIKA

a monthly magazine in the National Language for grade-school children.

(Approved by the Government for general reading for both public and private elementary schools.)

One year \$7.50

One semester 4.00

533 P. Paterno, Quiapo, Manila

Why is the Geneva Trade Pact Significant?

Specific objectives:

1. To know the reason why the Geneva Conference on world trade was called
2. To get acquainted with the work of the Geneva Conference
3. To understand the accomplishments of the Geneva Conference
4. To appreciate the significance of the Geneva Conference

On October 30, 1947, an international conference was held at Geneva, Switzerland, by representatives of 23 nations to discuss the problems of world trade and to prepare a plan for the organization of an International Trade Organization. Why was the parley on world trade held? What was the nature of the work of the Geneva parley? What were its important accomplishments?

Origin of the Geneva Conference

The Geneva Conference on world trade had an interesting beginning. On August 14, 1941, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill issued the famous "Atlantic Charter." One of the eight points of the charter is the promise to give all nations equal privileges in world trade and free access to the raw materials of the world. This provision became the basis of subsequent conferences on finding ways and means of reducing trade warfare. On May 15, 1943, the members of the United Nations met at Hot Springs, Virginia, to discuss ways of freeing humanity from want. The delegates agreed that it would be possible to have "freedom

from want" in the postwar world. From July 1 to July 22, 1944, representatives of the United Nations held a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, which is now known as the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference. The delegates agreed to establish an international monetary fund to stabilize world currencies.

In December, 1945, the United States and Britain took the initiative in proposing an international conference on trade and employment. The two countries believe that the time is ripe for promoting world peace through the reduction of the factors that bring about economic warfare. The United States issued an invitation to several nations urging them to enter into negotiations for the reduction of barriers to world trade.

In February, 1946, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the main purpose of preparing the agenda for consideration of a world conference on trade and employment under the auspices of the United Nations.

Calling of the Geneva Conference

The leaders of the various nations interested in the promotion of world peace in the light of the study of the economic phases of international life prepared the agenda on world trade conference. The Preparatory Committee held its first session in London from October 15 to November 20, 1946. A committee was appointed to prepare the draft of the problems in world trade for discussion.

This committee met in New York from January 20 to February 25, 1947. The committee accomplished much. It succeeded in outlining the main topics for discussion, and decided to hold another session in Geneva.

Work of the Geneva Conference

The Geneva Conference met from April 20, 1947, to October 30, 1947. The conference was attended by 23 countries, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Africa, United Kingdom and dependencies, and the United States.

The conference met for 203 days. During this period more than 1,000 meetings were held. The various representatives discussed the various ways of reducing barriers to trade. They studied ways to free world trade from the shackles of tariff.

What is world trade? The meaning of world trade becomes readily apparent when one realizes that no nation today could live alone. No nation today can produce all the goods it needs. It must buy some goods it needs from other countries which have an oversupply of them. And countries must sell some of their products to buy what they need from other countries. The Philippines, for instance, must sell its copra, abaca, and tobacco to the United States in order to buy the goods she needs, such as machinery and textiles. This buying and selling among nations is *trade*. Since various countries are involved in the activity of exchanging products, we call such an activity *world trade*.

At first glance it would appear that world trade is a simple thing, for it is a simple fact that every country wants to trade with other countries. It must sell to other countries its products so as to

be able to buy the products it needs. Actually, however, this practice became highly competitive. Each nation naturally wanted to outcompete the others. The result was economic warfare. Nations established rules to protect their infant industries. They passed high tariffs so as to avoid competition. Because of this condition, world trade has lagged, and the unfortunate peoples naturally could not get as much as they want.

The delegates of the 23 nations met to discuss the means of reducing tariff barriers and to prepare the draft for the International Trade Organization which met in Havana from November, 1947, to February, 1948.

Accomplishments of the Geneva Conference

The Geneva Conference prepared the tariff and trade agreements. The 23 countries which signed the 2,040-page report included most of the trading nations which share most of the 70% of the export and import trade of the world. The tariff and trade agreement covers 45,000 items. Over 100 separate negotiations were concluded. The tariff negotiations are *multilateral*. "This means that each negotiating country will be contractually entitled, in its own right and independently of the most-favored-nation clause, to enjoy each of the concessions in the schedules of the other negotiating countries." This fact is significant because no country is expected to grant concessions to other countries without receiving in return similar or the same concessions from those countries.

Let us look at the importance of the tariff agreements. The United States, for instance, agreed to cut down the duties on many commodities.

		<i>New</i>
<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Old Tariff</i>	<i>Tariff</i>
Wheat flour	\$ 1.04 (100 lbs.)	\$.21

Whisky	2.50 (gal.)	1.50
Linens	25-30%	15%
China ware	45%	25%

The United States has agreed to lower tariff on woolen, cotton yarn, leather goods, diamonds, sugar, livestock, crude rubber, news print, copper, brandy, walnuts and several hundred items.

The Geneva trade pact, however, did not simply slash tariff. It also approved several important principles which are intended to make the flow of trade easier and greater. The 23 nations agreed that all negotiators should be given equal opportunity to benefit from any tariff cuts granted by a country. This principle eliminates preferences and gives equal opportunity to all. It opens the ports of countries formerly walled by high tariff. This is especially true with the countries following the British imperial-preference tariff system. Each signatory also agreed to remove as soon as it reaches normalcy other restrictions which hinder the free flow of trade. Among such restrictions are: *import quotas*, *exchange control*, and *discriminatory taxes*.

The Geneva conference also prepared the Charter of the proposed International Trade Organization (ITO) under the United Nations. This document is now being considered by the international conference which has been going on in Havana, Cuba, since November 21, 1947. In this Charter a member nation pledges: (1) To help promote national and international action for maintaining a balanced and expanding world economy; (2) To help promote general economic development, particularly in undeveloped countries; (3) To help encourage the free flow of capital between countries for productive investment; (4) To give all countries access to its markets, products, and productive facilities which are needed for their prosperity and development; (5) To reduce its tariffs and

trade barriers; (6) To abstain from restrictive practices which would disrupt world commerce, reduce employment, or slow down economic progress; (7) To help solve international trade problems that work against employment, economic development, sound commercial policy, sound business practices, and sound commodity policy, and to promote mutual understanding, consultation, and cooperation.

What is the significance of the Geneva Trade Parley?

The Geneva Trade Parley has several significances. First, it is the most important historical conference on world trade. It is a landmark in the history of international economic relations. "Never before have so many nations," said President Truman, "combined in such a sustained effort to lower barrier to trade. Never before have nations agreed upon action on tariffs, and preferences, so extensive in its coverage and so far-reaching in its effects." Second, the Geneva conference shows that most countries of the world have confirmed the belief that an expanding *multilateral* trading system is a desirable necessity. Third, it shows that, if nations work willingly to solve their common problems, the cause of peace could be enhanced. Fourth, it shows that economic warfare and unfair competition can be eliminated through effective international arrangements. The *Washington Star* said that by widening the area of reciprocity the trade agreements "represent a development pointing the way to the elimination of the kind of tariff frictions and cutthroat competition that have helped to precipitate armed conflict in the past. In that sense, certainly, the effort to build a good peace has been advanced substantially by the work done at Geneva."

(Please turn to page 281)

What is the Russian plan for Europe?

Will Russia's Plan for Europe Succeed?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand Russia's plan for Europe
2. To know the significance of Russia's plan
3. To find out whether Russia's plan will succeed

The most vital topic of current events is the relations between the two great powers — United States and Russia. The United States and Russia face each other in almost all regions of the world. The Russian plan for Europe was first known in 1946. In 1947 Russia took concrete steps to carry out her plan. This year, 1948, will determine whether or not the Russian plan will succeed. What is the Russian plan? What is its significance? Will it succeed?

What is the Russian policy?

Russia is now the greatest power in Europe. As a result of World War II, Russia has expanded tremendously. Her acquisitions include a territory of more than 260,000 square miles with a population of 23,000,000 people. She has incorporated Eastern Poland, Eastern Finland, part of East Prussia, Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, the Carpathian Ukraine, Tannu Tuva, Southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, and the three Baltic states — Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

A recent study made by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of the Congress for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee states that the "Soviet people could not sleep quietly and the anticipated 'withering away' of the state could not take place in

Communist Russia as long as the Soviet Union was faced by countries with non-Soviet types of Society." A Soviet academician, P. F. Iudin, in a lecture said: "The state will wither away when the capitalist environment is replaced by a Socialist environment, when the danger of intervention and restoration of capitalism is finally overcome. . . . Comrade Stalin has made certain that the state will not wither away as long as socialism and communism are not victorious on an international scale."

The meaning of this statement is that Russia wants to have security from "imperialistic powers," for she believes that the democratic powers are "imperialistic." She considers nations under free enterprise or capitalism dangerous to her security. The Russians hope that capitalism,—a way of living in which the individual has freedom to engage in any business,—will sooner or later crumble. They see signs of such possibility in the present economic crisis in Britain.

What is the Russian plan for Europe?

Russia's plan for Europe is to draw Eastern European nations away from the West and gear them to her own Five-Year Plan. Russia knows that she could not dominate the whole of Europe. She knows that England, France, and Italy can recover in due time. She also knows that the traditions of democracy in these three countries are strongly entrenched against the inroad of Communism. If the countries of Eastern Europe are brought under her complete dominance or control, she would be safe in Europe. Incidentally, it is part of

Russia's plan to fill in the vacuum left by the defeat of Hitler. Immediately after the war, Russia did not lose time in consolidating her hold on the Eastern countries of Europe. The study made by the U.S. Library of Congress shows that "through a network of economic, financial and military agreement, the Soviet Government has succeeded in including neighboring states in the Soviet orbit and in synchronizing their policies and actions with those of Moscow. Soviet Russia is thought of by Communists as the political, military, economic and ideological gravitational center."

How the Russian plan works

The countries of Eastern Europe which have been brought under the "Iron Curtain" are under Russian influence. The opposition against Communism in all these countries have weakened. Powerful Communist leaders now hold key positions in the governments of these countries. These men keep the people under the grip of Communism. Through these men Russia was able to conclude trade agreements which force all countries in Eastern Europe to look toward Russia for guidance in the development of their economic life. The economy of these countries is now linked with Russia's Five-Year Plan to rebuild her economic life which was greatly destroyed during World War II. Russia hopes that this plan would raise the living standards of her people, and she promises the same hope to these countries.

The Russian plan for Europe became concrete when Russia together with nine countries of Eastern Europe rejected the Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe. Only sixteen nations of Europe agreed to receive U.S. economic aid.

Is Russia's recovery faltering?

Russia has undertaken a vast task in the reconstruction of her own economic

life. Facts gathered recently by economists show that Russia's goals based on the Five-Year Plan are far short of the expected results. Russian food production for 1947 is 21% of prewar average. Her steel production for 1947 is less than 1/4 of prewar production. Her oil production is meeting great difficulties. Russia needs pipe and drilling machines. The United States has stopped shipping these to her. Her consumer goods cannot meet the demand. She has also great housing problem. This problem drags the efficiency of Russian laborers. As a result, Russia up to now is short of textiles, shoes, and household articles.

Why does the economic recovery of Russia falter? A Russian economist, Eugene Varga, predicted the collapse of countries under the capitalistic system. He predicted that ultimately loans would be given to Russia. He reasoned out that if the capitalistic system collapses, it would be necessary for the capitalists to keep their factories going. Under such condition the capitalistic countries would be forced to give loans to the Russians. What the Russians expect, however,—the collapse of the capitalistic system—has not materialized.

Russia is unable to fill needs of Eastern Europe

In 1946, the Russians concluded several trade agreements with the countries of Eastern Europe, and in the latter part of 1947, she revised her trade agreements with several countries. The main purpose of the revision is to carry out effectively the hegemony of the countries of Eastern Europe with her. This revision was prompted by the acceptance of the Marshall Plan by 16 European countries of Western Europe.

Under her new trade web, Russia expects Czechoslovakia to furnish Eastern Europe with some of the industrial goods formerly supplied by Germany. Bulgaria will supply raw materials to Yu-

goslavia in return for some machinery. Poland will supply railway cars and machinery to Bulgaria. Hungary will send some machinery to Yugoslavia in return for raw materials. Poland will supply coal to Russia. Russia in return will supply Poland with machinery.

Russia is unable to supply the needs of the countries of Eastern Europe. Russia, for instance, is buying steel mill products, electrical machinery, power-generating apparatus, oil-field and mine equipment, machine-shop equipment, agricultural machinery, and vehicles from the United States. The industrial equipments she promised to deliver to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania are inadequate.

What do present facts show?

Present facts show that the main bulk of the trade of the countries of Eastern Europe was with the countries outside of the "Iron Curtain." Figures for the first half of 1947 show that Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, did a great bulk of their trade with the countries of Western Europe. Czechoslovakia, for instance, received only 12% of her imports from Eastern Europe and 60% from Western Europe. Her exports were 17% for Eastern Europe and 62% for Western Europe. Hungary received 44% of her imports from Eastern Europe and gave 54% of her exports to Western Europe. Bulgaria and Rumania are the only two countries in Eastern Europe closely tied in trade with Russia. Even these two countries, however, eagerly desire the markets in Western Europe.

Will Russia's plan succeed?

World Report and Business Week, two leading magazines on economic events, have recently stated that the job of Russia in trying to bring Eastern Europe's trade inside her own trade web

is a matter of simple arithmetic. "The over-all needs of Eastern Europe for heavy machinery and capital goods are reckoned at \$2,200,000,000 in 1948 and 1949. Of that amount, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary together can supply about one fourth. The remaining three-fourths must come from outside the satellite countries — either from Russia or the West."

Study Helps

1. Why is Russia interested in her security?
2. Why is the trade of the countries of Eastern Europe vital to Russian security?
3. Russia is trying to bring the countries of Eastern Europe under her firm control. But the facts of trade show that she could not deliver the goods needed by these countries. Do you think the countries of Eastern Europe could live independently of the countries of Western Europe? Why?
4. Should we sacrifice international trade for political freedom? Why?
5. Do you think that for the economic recovery of Europe it would be better for the countries in Eastern Europe to cooperate with the Marshall Plan? Why?

References

1. "Soviet Line on 'U.S. Crisis,'" *Business Week* 953 (December 6, 1947) pp. 26-32.
2. "Weak Spots in Russia's Trade Web." *World Report*, Vol. 3, No. 21 (November 18, 1947) pp. 7-9.
3. "Trends in Russian Foreign Policy," Report prepared by the Legislative Reference of the Library of Congress for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

What is Happening Today Inside the Iron Curtain?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of the Iron Curtain
2. To know why the Iron Curtain was built
3. To know what is happening today inside the Iron Curtain

The year 1947 is aptly called the Year of Decision. In this year many books on Russia and many articles discussing Russian moves in various parts of the globe were printed. The topic that has received particular attention is: "What does Russia want?" We cannot understand the answer to this question unless we know what the Iron Curtain is. What is the Iron Curtain? Why was it built? What is happening behind it?

What is the Iron Curtain?

The term Iron Curtain is an imaginary line that separates the states of Eastern Europe under Russian control from the rest of Europe. It was defined by former Prime Minister Churchill as a cloak that has descended from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic. The states that lie behind this Iron Curtain are Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Finland.

Why was the Iron Curtain built?

The Iron Curtain was built by Russia to assure her security from any

possible attack from the outside. It is only a part of her stupendous program for international security. Harold J. Laski says that international security for Russia means (1) safeguards against sudden and aggressive attack, so fatal in an age of atomic warfare, (2) the conviction that it can count on the goodwill of neighboring states in the event of war; (3) the impregnability of its frontiers against the kind of invasion Germany was able to mount in 1941; and (4) assurance that no treaty arrangements, either in the sphere of defense or of economic life, are made against Russia by other powers.

How was the Iron Curtain built?

Historical events during World War II and immediately after the surrender of Germany show that Russia built the Iron Curtain according to plan. After declaring war on Poland, Russia immediately annexed the three independent republics of the Baltic States—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On September 28, 1939, Ribbentrop and Molotov signed a secret treaty of amity and agreement on the border of Poland. In this treaty Polish White Russia was incorporated with the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. This secret agreement between Germany and Russia was discovered by the British authorities in the captured archives of the German Foreign Office. The discovery of this treaty confirms the suspicion that the two countries cold-bloodedly partitioned Eastern Europe.

The states in Eastern Europe liberated by the Russian forces in World War II were either directly or indirectly brought under the control of Russia. The Baltic States were directly annexed. Indirect pressure was exerted on the other Russian-liberated countries of Eastern Europe through the Communist "advisers" appointed by Russia to guide non-Communist heads of government. Sometimes these "advisers" occupied key positions in the government. As soon as the opposition parties "softened", the Communist "advisers" took over the government.

Elimination of opposition

There are many significant things happening today inside the Iron Curtain. One of them is the elimination of the opposition. The elimination of opposition means the elimination of those individuals who fight for the principles of democracy against the ruthless practice of stamping out the rights of man. This is how Premier Ferenc Nagy, leader of the opposition in Hungary, was forced to resign when the Communists staged a coup. Immediately after Nagy's resignation, Matyas Rakosi, a Communist-trained "adviser", took over the reins of the government. Likewise, in Bulgaria the Communist "Boss", Georgi Dimitrov, suddenly "discovered" a "plot" to overthrow the legitimate government. As a result, Nikola Petkov, leader of the Agrarian Party, was sentenced to death. Before he died, Petkov said, "This is nothing but a prolongation of what has already happened in Hungary." Communist-trained Josip Broz, popularly known as Marshal Tito, jailed the only real opposition leader in Yugoslavia, the scholarly Dragolyub Yovanovich. On October 29, 1947, the Communist-led government of Rumania under Dr. Petry Groza sentenced to life imprisonment Dr. Juliu Maniu, leader of the National Peasant Party, for "high treason" (giving information

to the United States). Similarly, King Michael was forced to resign because he could no longer endure the pressure exerted by the Communist-trained "adviser", Anna Pauker, the only woman Communist-trained leader. In Poland, too, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Peasant Party, was forced to leave his country. Czechoslovakia was recently brought under the Iron Curtain.

Economic penetration

There is growing evidence that Russia is trying to acquire complete control of the economic life of the people of Eastern Europe. William Henry Chamberlain, author of the famous book *The European Cockpit*, published in 1947, says that economic exploitation goes hand in hand with political domination in the East European countries. It takes a variety of form: (1) downright looting, (2) exaction of heavy reparations, and (3) the imposition of one-sided commercial treaties. Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania are shouldering the burdens of heavy reparations. Russia has forced these countries to sign commercial treaties in which Russia has acquired decided advantages in the control of river and air transportation and of oil, timber and chemical industries. Commercial treaties signed with Poland and Yugoslavia are one-sided. In accordance with this treaty, the Russians have the preference to buy goods from these countries at a much lower price, even if American companies offer high prices for them. One clear objective of Russia in Rumania and Hungary is to get the largest possible amount of machinery, goods and materials at the fastest possible rate. "The Russians," wrote Leland Stowe in "What Iron—Whose Curtain?" "have drained many hundreds of millions of dollars worth of national wealth out of both Hungary and Rumania. That, in turn, has seriously weakened the economies of these countries."

Economic orientation towards Russia

The countries in the Iron Curtain are being orientated towards Russia. The Marshall Plan for the economic recovery of Europe has made clear what Russia wants of the countries of Eastern Europe. Through the influence of the powerful men of the Politburo (political information bureau of Russia) all the countries of Eastern Europe have been coerced to reject the Marshall Plan. One fact, however, stands clear: the countries of Eastern Europe have much more to gain from the Marshall Plan than from the Russian Plan. Records of trade before World War II show that these countries enjoyed a high degree of prosperity on account of their trade with the countries of Western Europe. Russia succeeded in implementing the Molotov Plan. In accordance with the plan, the East European countries signed treaties among themselves and with Russia, the provisions of which make these countries look towards Russia. The question is: Can Russia supply the needs of Eastern Europe? The answer is of course in the negative.

Sovietization of Eastern Europe

Another significant thing happening inside the Iron Curtain is the Sovietization of the countries included in the curtain. Russia believes that her security lies in the establishment of friendly neighboring states on her borders. And friendship to Russia means not merely political friendship but also cultural, social, and educational kinship with her neighbors. Russia knows that if she wants a permanent domination of Eastern Europe, she must do something to change the philosophy of the various peoples living behind the Iron Curtain.

Russia's job of Sovietization is not difficult because there is real lack of

strong individuality among the peoples of Eastern Europe. Russia, however, has to fight three factors to carry out her program on Sovietization. She has to fight the Church, the liberal-minded middle class, and the opposition party. The presence of the middle-class does not offer serious obstacle. The Church and the opposition party are the ones that really offer serious obstacle. The Church has its uncompromising stand against Communism. The opposition, although weakened, continues to fight for its right. Russia must reckon that her grip on some countries of Eastern Europe is not permanent.

Because of the presence of Red troops in the occupied zones, it is difficult to tell the exact hold of Russia on the occupied zones. Most competent authors of Europe believe that an upheaval might arise in some countries of Eastern Europe, the moment Russia loosens her control of some zones with the removal of the Red occupation forces. "Should the Soviet Union," wrote William Henry Chamberlain, "suffer a severe foreign reverse or undergo a serious internal crisis, there is plenty of combustible material in its vassal states which could burst out in local flare-ups or even in a general conflagration."

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Is the building of the Iron Curtain justified? Why?
 2. Sumner Welles in his recent book: *Where Are We Heading?* said, "Had the peace settlements throughout Europe been agreed before the end of the war, the incentive for Soviet expansion would have been far less." Is this statement true?
 3. Why was the employment of Communist "advisers" felt necessary by Moscow?
 4. Why was the elimination of the
- (Please turn to page 272)*

Atomic Commission Outlines Science Problem

Achievements of the Commission

A broad program for the use of atomic energy in science and medicine, as developed during the past year, was outlined by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in its third semi-annual report to Congress. The report made special mention of the inauguration of a \$90,000,000 project for new research facilities, which would work in cooperation with 200 organizations.

The report surveyed the first year of activities of the Commission since the transfer of the atomic energy program from military to civilian management. The commission is composed of David E. Lilienthal, chairman, Robert Bacher, Summer Pike, Lewis Strauss, and William Wymack, members.

The achievements of the commission during the first year include the setting up of a medical board of review and an advisory committee for biology and medicine, the bringing about of the maximum development and distribution in the United States and abroad of isotopes for medical and biological investigations, and for cancer research, and the carrying out of a scholarship program for the study of the application of atomic energy in medical and biological fields.

Atomic energy and defense

The commission pointed out that the paramount objective of "assuring the common defense and security," as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, requires a major program of development to be conducted in the Los Alamos scientific laboratory, where the atomic weapons plants are at present

concentrated. The report said that during the year, an overall plan for the improvement of weapon components, development of new designs, and stabilization of production operations had been completed.

The report also recalled plans, announced by President Truman last September, to share radioisotopes for research with other nations; and it revealed that at the end of 1947, shipments were made to users in Argentina, Australia, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

"To date, as a result of requests received," the report continued, "the commission has approved future distribution to Belgium, Canada, Cuba, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Sweden and the Union of South Africa."

President Truman, in making the announcement last September 3, to the fourth cancer research congress meeting in St. Louis, termed the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission to share the isotopes "an important forward step toward greater international cooperation in the field of medical and biological research."

Production of fissionable materials

The report said that the production of fissionable materials was maintained throughout the year and a general program for the expansion of capacity to produce them was started along four main lines: the development of new sources of raw materials, the improvement of processes of the reduction of ores, the renovation and expansion of facilities for the production of fission-

able materials, and the development of the nuclear reactor for the more efficient utilization of available fissionable materials.

Aids to science

On the aid given by the commission to science, the report said:

"The continued production of radioisotopes at the Clinton National laboratory made possible a nationwide program of tracer research in medicine, agriculture, biology, metallurgy and industrial processing. The commission does not report on work done by the many agencies using this important research tool.

"These agencies are required to publish the results of this work and some of the most significant advances in human welfare may result from the work done in nearly 200 public and private institutions which last year received over 1,800 shipments of radioisotopes.

"The commission established a division of biology and medicine to direct work done in commission facilities in this field and to effect proper coordination with the work of other agencies. By year's end, the division had completed an industrial hygiene survey and laid plans for still further improvement in health protective department.

"It had developed a program for the training of scientists and technicians in medical, biological and health physical fields, arranged for the operation of two medical and biological training centers, and completed plans for the commission's support of cancer research."

(Special Release of the USIS)

Study Helps

1. What is the value of the report?
2. Why is the distribution of radioisotopes important?

Inside the Iron Curtain . . .

(Continued from page 270)

opposition considered an important part of the Russian plan to build the Iron Curtain?

5. What is the main purpose of Russia's plan of economic penetration in Eastern Europe? Is it connected with her program of reconstruction?

6. Can you explain the relation between economic exploitation and political domination?

7. What is meant by orientation towards Russia?

8. What is the purpose behind the Sovietization of Eastern Europe?

9. Is there any hope for Eastern Europe to live a normal political life in which the people could choose the form of government under which they like to live? Why?

References

1. Welles, Sumner. — *Where Are We Heading?* New York's Harper & Brothers, 1947, pp. 114-181.

2. Chamberlain, William Henry. — *The European Cockpit*, New York: The Macmillan Co., 1947, pp. 199-224.

3. Laski, Harold. — "Why Does Russia Act That Way?" *The Nation*, Vol. 164, No. 9 (March 1, 1947) pp. 239-242.

4. Matthews, Herbert L. — "What Russia Really Wants," *Collier's* Vol. 116, No. 21 (November 24, 1945) pp. 20-21.

5. Bess, Demaree. — "Look What" (Please turn to page 276)

3. What is the relation of defense to atomic energy?

4. How does the Commission aid science?

5. Can you think of other possible fields of work in which the Commission may be of help?

Will peace ever come?

Why is there No Peace in the Two Indias Today?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the present problems that the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan have to solve
2. To know the causes of the present strife between the two dominions
3. To appreciate the significance of the present troubles in India

One is forced to ask: Why is there no complete peace in India today now that it is free? Why is there civil strife between the two Dominions today? What are the causes of this civil strife? Why is the solution of this strife important to the world?

Creation of an independent India

August 15, 1947, is a very important date in the history of the world. On this day Britain ushered the birth of two nations in the world. On this day Britain ended her 200-year rule of India. This day is India's day of destiny. On this day the star-shaped India divided itself into two independent states—the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan.

The Dominion of India includes the provinces of Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Orissa, Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, the newly created provinces of West Bengal, East Punjab, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the princely states which have joined the dominion. The Dominion of India has a total population of 298,900,000 people: Hindus—257,000,000; Moslems—38,000,000; Sikhs—3,900,000. The Dominion of India is under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The present capital is New Delhi. The official flag has three horizontal stripes—saffron, white and green, with dark blue wheel on the middle stripe. The wheel represents the wheel of Asoka, or the Golden Age of Hindu India.

The Dominion of Pakistan includes the former provinces of Sind, British Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, West Punjab, East Bengal, the Sylhet District of Assam and the princely states which may wish to join the dominion. The Dominion of Pakistan has a total population of 70,600,000 people: Moslems—50,000,000; Hindus—19,000,000; Sikhs—1,600,000. The Dominion of Pakistan is under the leadership of Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Its present capital is Karachi. The official flag of Pakistan is composed of two green and white vertical bars, with a white star and a white crescent superimposed on the green bar.

What are the economic resources of each Dominion?

The economic resources of each Dominion may be seen from the following figures:

DOMINION OF INDIA

Size	1,200,000 sq. mi.
Population	298,900,000
Rice	17,229,000 acres
Wheat	4,200 acres
Sugar	2,631 acres
Cotton	13,770 acres
Jute	984 acres
Tea	641 acres
Cotton mills	380
Jute mills	108

Sugar mills	156
Iron and Steel works	18
Paper mills	16
Glassworks	77
Railroad mileage . .	25,970
Highway mileage . .	246,605

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

Size	300,000 sq. mi.
Population	70,600,000
Rice	5,376,000 acres
Wheat	2,785 acres
Sugar	517 acres
Cotton	1,630 acres
Jute	1,404 acres
Tea	97 acres
Cotton mills	9
Jute mills	0
Sugar mills	10
Iron and Steel works	0
Paper mills	0
Glassworks	2
Railroad mileage . .	15,542
Highway mileage . .	49,863

The above figures show that the Dominion of Pakistan is chiefly an agricultural region. She has plenty of staple food which the Dominion of India needs, and she produces practically all the jute, which is a cash crop. But the Dominion of Pakistan has no jute mill. The Dominion of India, on the other hand, is mainly an industrial country. She has all the industrial advantages and the natural resources necessary for production. She must, however, import the food she needs.

What are the present problems of the two Dominions?

There are several problems which the two governments must settle. First, India's assets must be equitably divided. Second, the two governments must decide whether each will have its own customs system. Third, both governments must decide whether they would keep the present communication system between them or adopt a new one. Fourth, they

should decide whether each should have its own currency. Fifth, both governments must find a workable solution whereby each country shares the benefits enjoyed by the other. This is specially true with regard to the economic resources of both countries. Sixth, they must settle their boundaries. The British Independence Act for India provides that the boundaries between the two countries must be decided by a commission. The princely states, however, may join either the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan. Recently, the powerful princely states of Hyderabad and Travancore decided to join Hindu India. The decision of Hyderabad and Travancore have greatly influenced other princely states. There are about 500 princely states in India.

Roots of communal disturbances

The Hindus' way of life is different from that of the Moslems. The Hindus constitute the largest religious group. It is estimated that there are about 255 million Hindus. The Hindus believe in many gods. They refuse to kill animals or eat meat. They are divided into castes, which do not intermix. Each caste has its own practices and taboos. The Moslems are the next largest religious group. There are about 92 million Moslems. They believe in one god, Allah. They eat most kinds of meat, except pork.

These differences are the main cause of the division of India into two. The Hindus could not accept nor tolerate the practices and taboos of the Moslems, and vice versa. Because of these differences they distrust each other. Often, these differences cause communal disturbances.

"The Hindus," wrote Robert. Aura Smith, "have not forgotten that they were several times overrun by Moslem invaders and that they were forced, over a long period, to act as the hewers

of wood and the drawers of water for the conquerors. Conversely, the Moslems remember that there was a time when they governed India and when the Hindus were subservient."

Civil strife continues to endanger peace

Civil strife continues between the two Dominions, with no possible immediate solution. It is significant to note that even before the grant of independence on August 15, 1947, the casualties resulting from the Hindu-Moslem riots were great. Former Prime Minister Churchill in 1946 said that the total number of Indians killed in these riots exceeded the number of Indians killed during the entire British occupation of India for 200 years.

The communal strife between Moslems and Hindus has caused the death of about 200,000 to 300,000 Indians. The strife in India has several causes. First, there is the political conflict over certain princely states. One of these princely states, Punjab, has become the scene of "butchery, massacre, looting, burning of villages, and flight of refugees." This is so, because Punjab divides Western Pakistan from the Dominion of India. There are 57 per cent Moslems in Punjab. The Dominion of Pakistan wants to get Punjab because it is a rich food producing region, but the one million and a half Sikhs and Hindus in Punjab would like to join India. Although the Hindus constitute only 30 per cent of the population, they dominate the industry, commerce, and business of Punjab. The Hindus fear that if Pakistan gets the Punjab area, discriminatory legislations might be passed to oust them from the province.

The rioting in Punjab brought about the death of many innocent men, women, and children. It was mass slaughter. The news of exaggerated killing on both sides has inflamed both the Hindus

and Moslems. Thousands of refugees fled in disorder and confusion.

Second, it is difficult for a princely state to join either side because of the make-up of the population. A prince, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh in Western India, for example, who rules a state populated by a majority of Hindus is a Moslem. Naturally, the prince decided to join Pakistan. But a subject of Nawab Saheb applied for admission to India. Troubles arose. More than 60,000 Hindus fled to India.

Third, each dominion exerts pressure to make the princely states join its government, and as a result both dominions often come into conflict. A good example of this conflict is the conflict over Kashmir, the second largest princely state. Kashmir was invaded by tribesmen from the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan. The invasion was met by the troops of the Hindu maharajah. Later, India sent troops to restore order. Sir Hari Singh, the maharajah, wants Kashmir to join India. But the majority of the people are Moslems who fear their Hindu maharajah. Unless the status of Kashmir is settled by plebiscite, Kashmir will continue to endanger peace in India.

Fourth, the minority groups in either dominion are continually persecuted, and naturally they become apprehensive of their status. The Hindu minorities in Pakistan, for example, believe that they could not find peace under a Moslem ruler. The same attitude is held by the Moslem minorities under a Hindu ruler. This fear of persecution has caused colossal migration unparalleled in modern history. In less than four months since August 15, 1947, more than 8,000,000 refugees have crossed the Pakistan-India frontiers.

India needs peace

The civil strife in both Pakistan and India must be solved in the interest of

both dominions. When independence was granted on August 15, 1947, the question paramount among leaders was: Would the Moslems and Hindus work together? This question was not answered and could not be answered at the time of the ceremonies marking the end of British rule. Today, the question still remains unanswered. The present civil strife endangers the peace in India. The leaders of both dominions must strive hard to solve these problems if they want to make their newly acquired independence a success. They must show that independence is a uniting force in the history of nations. Gandhi's recent "fast unto death" appeal forcibly had brought once more the Indian leaders together to work out a solution to their common problems. But Gandhi was recently assassinated. The new responsibilities of independent India now rest heavily on the shoulders of its leaders and on more than 400,000,000 people.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why did Gandhi oppose the division of India into two nations?
2. Is the division of India into two nations wise? Why?
3. What are the causes of the civil strife in India? Are they unavoidable?
4. Can you show how the two dominions might cooperate with each other?
5. A commentator once said: "Economic living will make both leaders of Pakistan and India work together." Do you agree with the commentator? Why?
6. Is it possible for the Moslems and Hindus to live side by side? Why?
7. Do you favor the mass exchange of population between Hindus and Moslems? Do you think the exchange is practical considering the fact that there are 20,000,000 Hindus in Pakistan and 30,000,000 Moslems in Hindustan?
8. Robert Aura Smith, author of one

Inside the Iron Curtain . . .

(Continued from page 272)

Russia's Doing Now," *The Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 219, No. 7 (August 17, 1946) pp. 11; 92-98.

6. Bess, Demaree. — "Our Agents Behind the Iron Curtain," *The Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 219, No. 8 (August 24, 1946) pp. 18-20; 117-118.

7. Gervasi, Frank. — "What's Russia Up To?" *Collier's* Vol. 117, No. 25 (June 22, 1946) pp. 12-14; 52-54.

8. Hauser, Ernest O. — "The True Meaning of the Iron Curtain." *The Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 219, No. 50 (June 14, 1947) pp. 23; 155-158.

9. Stowe, Leland. — "What Iron — Whose Curtain?" *Liberty*, Vol. 24, No. 9 (April 12, 1947) pp. 15-17; 80-82.

interesting book on modern India, believes that the Moslem-Hindu conflict may be solved only "in the slow growth of the rights, privileges and obligations of the individual." Is the statement true? Why?

References

1. Smith, Robert Aura, "Why India Fights India." *The Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 220, No. 23 (September 6, 1947) pp. 24-25; 149-155.
2. McGinty, Alice B. "India: House Divided," *Current History*, Vol. 13, No. 75 (November, 1947) pp. 288-291.
3. "India Reaches Its Day of Destiny," *News Review*, Vol. 24, No. 7 (August 14, 1947) pp. 12-16.
4. Roth, Andrew. "On the Sikh-Moslem Frontier." *The Nation*, Vol. 165, No. 12 (September 20, 1947) pp. 280-283.
5. Trumbull, Robert. "Bands Organize Massacres in India," *The New York Times*, September 14, 1947, p. E5.

Significant World News Roundup

MALAYA

Advances towards freedom

Another Asiatic country has advanced toward the goal of freedom. The British government has reestablished self-government for the Malay States. On January 21, 1948, Britain and the rulers of the Malay states signed agreements establishing the Federation of Malaya. The Federation was formally set up on February 1, 1948. Under the terms of agreement, Britain gives up local jurisdiction, but retains, however, the control of the foreign affairs and defense of the Malay States.

What is the significance of the news?

The step taken by Britain enhances the progress of the Malays towards ultimate independence. "In taking the step," wrote the *New York Times*, "we believe history will record that Britain has gained more than she had lost, as she did in freeing India and Burma." It is obvious that Britain does not plan to give immediate independence to the people of the Malay states. One reason for this is that the various rulers of the Malay states must first reconcile their individual and political ambition with the common goal of independence. They must first attack their internal problems and prove that they are ready for ultimate independence.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

What is the U.S. responsibility?

The United States has recently made definite her policies toward the trust territory of the Pacific Islands. The

following responsibilities voluntarily taken by the United States have been made public by Admiral Louis E. Denfeld, U.S. chief of naval operations: (1) the early establishment of self-governing communities; (2) the institution and maintenance of an adequate program for public health and sanitation; (3) the establishment of a general system of elementary education adapted to local environments and designed to assist in the early achievement of the objectives enumerated herein and in the facilitation of vocational and higher education, including training on the professional levels; (4) the protection of the local inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources and the institution of a sound program of economic development of trade, industry and agriculture along lines which will ensure that the profits and benefits thereof accrue to the inhabitants and which will assist in achieving the highest possible level of economic independence; and (5) the physical restoration of damaged property and facilities.

What is the significance of the news?

The objectives enumerated by Admiral Denfeld are in consonance with the objectives of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. These objectives are very significant because they give hope to people who, in the past, would have been left to the mercy of governing nations. The United Nations specifically states that the progressive development of all trust territories should be a main goal of nations assigned to administer trust territories.

Truman outlines international expenditures

President Truman has outlined the overseas expenditures of the United States for 1948 and 1949. In his message to Congress, President Truman estimated that U.S. expenditures abroad would be \$5.5 billion for the present fiscal year, 1948, and \$7 billion for the next year. The largest international expenditures in 1949 will be under the European Recovery Program (ERP). "International affairs and finance, amounting to \$7 billion, accounts for 18 per cent of budget expenditures in 1949 as compared with 15 per cent in 1948. The cost of the new aid program will be largely counterbalanced by completion or sharp reduction of expenditures for the British loan, UNRRA, post-UNRRA relief, and certain other programs."

What is the significance of the news?

The message outlining in part the overseas expenditures of the U.S. is a proof to the world that the United States has its own stake in international affairs. It is a proof that the U.S. has certain definite responsibilities towards world peace. "The new international program," according to President Truman, "is our answer to an unprecedented challenge. ... Should failure of the program result in a further extension of totalitarian rule, we would have to reexamine our security position and take whatever steps might be necessary under the circumstance. The costs of added military strength, if Europe should succumb to totalitarian rule, would far exceed the costs of the program of economic aid now before the Congress."

Is there a "Cominform" for Asia or China?

Recent events in China show two important historical facts. One is the news that Chiang Kai-shek is purging the government party, the Kuomintang, of undesirable leaders. The other is the announcement that the Chinese Communist Party is related to the Russian Communist Party. Chiang Kai-shek has made the charge that the Chinese Communists are actively being aided by Moscow and are working for Soviet ends.

What is the significance of the news?

The announcement that the Nationalists will try to annihilate the Chinese Communists in 1948 is a threat, and is real news. This is especially true if it could be accomplished. On the other hand, the announcement of Mao Tse-tung, head of the Chinese Communist Party, that there is a purge also going on in the Chinese Communist Party is bad news because of the determination of the Chinese Communists to continue the fight for supremacy.

The determination between two Chinese factions to fight out the fate of China is bad enough, but much worse is the announcement that a "Cominform" for Asia would be established because it shows that the Chinese Communists are trying to implement the Soviet announcement that world communism must spread. The significance of a possible "Cominform" in the Far East complicates peace in the Far East. "Qualified observers of Far Eastern affairs," wrote the *Washington Star*, "have judged for some time past that a major Communist offensive in Eastern Asia was in the making. If this now materializes, we may expect intensified trouble, not only in China but al-

so in Korea, countries of Southeast Asia."

BRITAIN

Overseas claims?

British capitalists have completed their plan to make overseas investment, particularly in Australia, popularly known in British circles as the "Land of Promise." The plan envisages the transfer of certain types of industries to Australia. Two industries that have bright prospects are the steel and coal industries. According to recent statistics, more than 20 British companies have now established themselves in Australia. It has been roughly estimated that there is a need for 23,000,000 additional workers in Australia.

What is the significance of the news?

The prospects of British capital in Australia has a great significance to the British. With the loss of a great part of her colonies, Britain must have a place, like Australia, to improve her economic life which has greatly been weakened by war and by serious post war problems. The British must live, and Australia is their hope.

RUSSIA

Is Russia getting tough?

Recent events show that Russia is getting tough not only in Europe but also in Japan. In Germany, for instance, the Russian military governor for the Russian-occupied zone, Sokolsky, insisted that representatives of Britain, France, and the United States have no right to attend meetings whose purpose is to discuss the interests of political parties in the Russian zone. In Japan, too, the Russian representative in the Far Eastern Commission has objected to several policy rules for the administration of Japan. The Russian repre-

sentative thinks that United States economic policies in Japan are too "soft" to be a punishment.

What is the significance of the news?

Events of the last few weeks show that the Russians are becoming more tough in their dealing with their wartime Allies. The U.S., through the American military governor, insists that she has as much right as the Russians in the administration of Berlin. In Japan, the United States economic policy makers believe that too much decentralization might finally bring the economic collapse of the new Japan. The United States believe that the economics of decentralization is not a simple matter. Consideration must be given to the fact that if too many industries are not allowed to function, Japan might not be able to pay for the cost of occupation. It is a fact that the American people are sharing too much of the cost of the American occupation. The American people pay for much of the imported foods vital to the existence of the Japanese themselves.

FRANCE

Another Communist offensive?

The Communists in France have launched a new offensive calculated to make trouble that would discredit the government. This time the offensive is to get the middle class to support the cause of the Communists. Jacques Duclos, one of the leading Communist leaders in France, has been trying to woo the alliance of the French middle class. The new Communist offensive became apparent in the deliberation on the economic plan presented by Rene Meyer, French Finance Minister. This plan is intended to implement the Marshall Plan. Meyer proposed a measure to fight inflation by levying higher taxes on business and industry. Duclos ar-

gued that the Meyer plan would drive the small businessmen out of job. The operation of the Marshall Plan will throw the small French businessmen at the mercy of the big businessmen who will be benefited by the Marshall Plan. Duclos pointed that the Meyer and Marshall plans are the death knell of small French business.

What is the significance of the news?

The new offensive is an attempt to gain additional support for the Communist party in France. It is important to remember that the Communist Party in France failed in its last attempt to embarrass the French government last December with the Communist-inspired strikes. The Communist Party is determined to wreck the Marshall Plan. The recent move of Duclos clearly shows that the French Communists have close alliance with Moscow. The only way to show the French people that the Marshall Plan is for peace is to make the Meyer Plan work for the good of all French businessmen, big or small.

ITALY

Union of the Communists and Socialists

Recent events in Italy show that the Communist Party and the Socialist Party have united. The Communists suffered a setback last December in their scheme to embarrass the government with widespread strikes. Since the defeat of their attempt last December, the Communists have been trying hard to consolidate their hold on the Italian workers. Overtures have been made to make the Socialists join the ranks of the Communists. In the recent National Congress of Italian Socialist Party, a bold decision was taken. It was decided to unite the Socialist Party with the Communist Party.

What is the significance of the news?

The decision is important for two reasons. First, it strengthens the voting power of both the Communists and Socialists in the Italian elections next April. Second, the strength of both the Communists and Socialists might become strong enough to embarrass the government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi. The Italian national elections in April will finally decide whether or not Italy will fall under the control of the Communist-Socialist Party. The most serious task of the present government is the solving of the threatening economic problem of the country. The possible early operation of the Marshall Plan appears the only great hope for the survival of the government of Premier Alcide de Gasperi.

LATIN AMERICA

Suffrage for Colombian women?

One of the countries in the world which have not yet granted the right of suffrage to women is Colombia. Lately, however, the political and social leaders have come to realize that the right of suffrage ought to be granted to the women. Dr. Mariano Ospina Perez, President of Colombia, declared that the time is now ripe for the nation to let women take an active part in the affairs of the community. He announced that a bill would be introduced to amend the constitution so as to allow the women to vote.

Economic pacts between Chile, Brazil and Argentina

Economic pacts between Chile and Brazil and between Chile and Argentina have been concluded. It has been agreed by Chile and Brazil to fill the export requirements of each with the exportable surpluses of the other. Chile

and Argentina agreed to supply each other's export needs in the production of nitrate.

Door opened to immigrants by Bolivia

The government of Bolivia has decided to open its doors to desirable immigrants who were victims of World War II. Present plan of the Bolivian government allows 100 European refugees. The refugee families will first work in the projects of the Bolivian Development Corporation. After two years work, the families will be allowed to acquire land of their own on long-term installment plan. The contract on the permanent acquisition of the land requires that each family should build a house on the land, and should get at least 6 acres and 200 fruit trees under cultivation.

Educational improvement for Quechua Indians

The Peruvian government has undertaken a new project in the education of Quechua Indians in the province of Cuzco. The Peruvian government is working out the most effective ways of educating the Indians. The educational program includes the teaching of Spanish, health instruction, adult education, practical lessons in agriculture, and home industries. The aim of the Peruvian government is to increase the standard of living of the Indians.

Improvement of radio communications

Venezuela has taken steps to streamline her radio communications. The Venezuelan government has authorized the Venezuelan Radio Aeronautics Company to centralize its radio communications. This was done to render better service. Incidentally, Venezuela becomes the third country of the world to

Why is the Geneva . . . (Continued from page 264)

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is there a need for world trade?
2. Why is there a need for mutual reduction of the restrictions on trade?
3. Why is there a necessity for the establishment of some code of common national practices on exports and imports?
4. What causes brought about the economic warfare in the past?
5. Why is a bilateral agreement less desirable than a multilateral trade agreement?
6. Explain in your own words each of the significances of the Geneva Parley.
7. What is the significance of the agreement among nations to work together to bring about the free flow of trade?

References

1. "The Restoration of International Trade." *International Conciliation*, No. 434 (October, 1947) pp. 524-538.
2. "Text of Geneva Draft Charter for an International Trade Organization," *International Conciliation*, No. 434 (October, 1947) pp. 538-665.
3. "Majority of U. S. Newspapers See the Geneva Pacts as Aiding World-Wide Economic Recovery," Special Release No. 684 (November 6, 1947), United States Information Service.
4. Waldron, Gloria and Buchanan, Norman S.—*America's Stake in World Trade*, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 130, pp. 1-31.
5. "Importance of the Tariff Negotiations at Geneva," *United Nations: Weekly Bulletin*, Vol. III, No. 12 (September 16, 1947) p. 372.

centralize radio communications. The two other countries are the United States and Mexico.

The Philippines and the World

Responsibilities of the Filipino youth

Emmet O'Neal, American Ambassador to the Philippines in a speech described the role of the Filipino youth in the promotion of world peace. He said that he expects the Philippines to continue its influence in the solution of world problems. "This will happen more surely if in the youth of the Philippine Republic there is awakened a growing consciousness of their place in the world scheme. To the present youth of the world we must look for the peace of tomorrow. If young men and women come to full adulthood without a complete recognition of their individual responsibility to world peace and maintenance of government by the will of the majority, which we call democracy, then there is little hope for the future.

"It is particularly important that the youth of the Philippines realize their responsibilities. They have a two-fold task to foster the principles of democracy in their own nation, and to maintain leadership in world affairs. To perform this task, Filipino youth must dedicate themselves to the ideals of freedom and the rights of the individual. They must learn to look beyond the smoke screens of propaganda in order to see the truth."

Philippines is spot for investment

A group of tourists who visited the Philippines recently remarked that the Philippines is an ideal spot for investment. The tourists saw industrial possibilities in our country. One of the tourists, a banker and business magnate of Montana, promised that he would in-

vest in the Philippines. The others declared there is less risk in investing in the Philippines than in Europe or South America.

Philippines to settle indebtedness

The President of the Philippines has taken steps to make full settlement of the bonded indebtedness of the Philippines to the United States. Negotiations have been concluded with the United States government on the full payment of this debt, amounting to P62,964,649.98, not later than January 1, 1952. The President explained that the failure of the Philippines to settle the bonded indebtedness on the bonds sold in 1934 was due to the insufficiency of our national income at the time of the grant of Philippine independence on July 4, 1946.

The Philippines contributes to formulation of the World Bill of Rights

The Philippine delegation to the Geneva conference on the formulation of an international bill of human rights has done its share in the drafting of the declaration. The delegation headed by Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo submitted a number of proposals several of which have been embodied in the declaration. The proposals included are: everyone has the right to receive pay commensurate with his ability and skill; women shall work with the same advantages as men and receive pay for equal work; everyone has the right to social security; everyone has the right to education; everyone has the right to rest and leisure; everyone has the right to participate in the cultural life of the

community, to enjoy the arts; everyone has the right to share the benefits that result from scientific discoveries.

The best customer of the Philippines

According to official records, the best customer of the Philippines in 1947 was the SCAP's headquarters in Tokyo. During 1947 the total purchase of SCAP's headquarters amounted to P34,297,149.40. The most important articles purchased were copra, abaca, flour; rice, and molasses. The same headquarters has expressed the intention to purchase 150,000 tons of Philippine coal payable with cement made in Japan.

Philippines receives lands

The Philippine government recently received from the United States government 61 parcels of agricultural land located in the provinces of Zamboanga, Davao, Albay, and Cotabato. The total area of these parcels is 6,000,000 square meters. The transfer was made by James McInnes Henderson, Philippine alien property administrator of the United States.

Philippines foreign relations

In his speech opening the present session of the Congress of the Philippines, President Manuel A. Roxas, gave the public a clear picture of our foreign relations.

The text of the President's speech may be summarized as follows:

1. The Philippines now counts upon the actual or implied recognition of 50 nations. We enjoy the friendship of all these nations.

2. The Philippines has concluded treaties of amity with the United States, China, France, Italy, and Spain. The Philippines has also signed 27 other treaties and agreements with different countries, and is at present discussing

commercial treaties with several countries.

3. The Philippines maintains friendly relations with all other countries. She is also fulfilling all her international obligations. Her prestige and credit abroad is growing every day.

4. The Philippines is now a member of the Trusteeship Council, the UNESCO, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Committee on Non-self-Governing Territories, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the International Trade Organization, the Korean and Palestine Commission.

5. Baguio is gaining favor as the seat of international conferences. This is indicative of the world-wide interest in Philippine affairs and the friendliness of other nations toward our people.

The Philippines follows progressive ideas

January 28, 1947, will go down in the history of our country as an important historical date. On this date, President Manuel A. Roxas issued a proclamation granting amnesty to all Filipino citizens accused of treason for alleged political and economic collaboration. The proclamation was issued to erase the last vestige of conflicts among our people arising from the last war and to strengthen national unity. In granting amnesty, the President would like us to feel that the Philippines is following progressive ideas. According to the President, public opinion has crystallized. Collaboration is no longer a political issue as it was in 1945. The President also said that progressive countries like England, Italy, and Siam have granted amnesty to collaborators for the sake of national unity. The amnesty proclamation has been approved by both houses of the Congress of the Philippines.

Special Report on the Activities of the United Nations

Creation of the International Law Commission

An International Law Commission was recently created by the United Nations. The main objective of the Commission is to redraft the new principles of international law which were laid down for the first time in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal. It should be recalled that several top German Nazis were tried for, and convicted of war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal. The Commission would also draw up a general classification of offenses against the peace and security of mankind. The Commission would consider various ways and means to make international law easily available. To carry out this project, the Commission would consult with various international or national organizations.

Study Helps

1. Why is the work of the Commission significant?
2. Recall the principles laid down by the Nuremberg Tribunal. (War crimes: (a) Crime against peace, or planning, preparing, initiating, and waging wars of aggression; (b) Common plan of conspiracy or the planning of general criminal war pattern; (c) war crimes or the planning and carrying out of total war, including methods and practices directly conflicting with the laws and customs of war; (d) crime against humanity or murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other acts committed against civilian population

before and during the war on political, racial, or religious grounds.)

3. What is the importance of the incorporation of these principles in a code of international law?

For better utilization of the International Court

The General Assembly has passed three resolutions intended to encourage the use of the international Court of Justice of the United Nations, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. One resolution urges that all organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations make use of the opportunities offered by the International Court of Justice. The resolution is the outgrowth of the observation that in the functioning of the various organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations questions involving principles of law have arisen. It is important that these principles be settled by the International Court of Justice. The second resolution authorizes the Trusteeship Council to request advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising from the Council's activities. The third resolution provides that states should submit their legal disputes to the International Court of Justice.

Study Helps

1. Why is it important for the various organs of the United Nations to seek the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice?

2. Why should the interpretation of the principles involving disputes between the organs of the United Nations be left to the International Court of Justice?

Immediate support needed for ICEF

The International Children's Emergency Fund, created on December 11, 1946, needs immediate support. It has been noted that the help given for the ICEF had been "pitifully small." Records show that so far only the following member states have made, or pledged contributions: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, and the United States. The slogan adopted for the ICEF is to **Give One Day's** pay for the cause of helping the children of the world.

Study Helps

1. The ICEF was created to help the unfortunate children which were victims of World War II. In Europe alone there are 63 million sick, hungry, and cold children. Why should every nation help raise the necessary funds to help these children?

2. "To Give One Day" pay to these children is to give life to a great number of children; to give ourselves peace and peace of mind; to give the new generation its chance to build a better world. Do you believe in this slogan? Why?

Accomplishments of the 1947 UNESCO Conference

The second international session of UNESCO was held at Mexico City in November and December, 1947. The conference ended on December 4, 1947. It was attended by representatives of 40 state members. What were accomplished by the 1947 conference?

1. It was agreed that the 40 state members would contribute to the 1948 budget in the same way as they contribute to the budget of the United Nations.

2. It was decided to hold six international study seminars. These seminars would be on teaching problems, childhood education, education through youth-serving agencies, the teaching of ideals and functions of the United Nations and education for working librarians.

3. It was also agreed to make preparations for an International Teachers Charter. The charter would embody the principles of equality of race, color, sex, and religion.

4. It was also agreed to send educational missions to member states. The main purpose of these educational missions is conduct on-the-spot surveys of educational practices and standards, particularly relating to the improvement of teaching for mutual understanding among peoples.

Study Helps

1. Do you consider an international conference on the promotion of international education useful? Why?

2. The UNESCO approved a resolution providing for education on the structure, principles, and activities of the United Nations. Is this resolution laudable? Why?

People asked for unification

The Trusteeship Council of the United Nations recently received a petition from the representatives of Eweland, a community in West Africa, just above the Gulf of Guinea. Eweland is inhabited by about 1,000,000 people. Eweland was first partitioned at the end of the 19th century by France, Great Britain, and Germany. The people of Eweland believe that the partition of their country is unjust. Their representatives who paid a call on the Trusteeship

(Please turn to page 287)

Science Marches On

Trivision Photography

A trivision photography or a three-dimensional photography is a recent discovery. How does this new process called "trivision," work? This process is done with a 10-inch lens and with a specially treated "ordinary photographic film." The treatment embosses every inch of the film surface with 300 tiny "lenses." The image that the camera records is a composite of the glimpses caught by each of these lenses. Each lens has the ability "to look partly around the object." This setup accounts for the three-dimensional effect. In the same manner, the unusually wide camera lens provides a similar "wide range of viewpoint."

World's Largest Calculator

Harvard University has built the world's largest calculating machine. The machine covers 3,000 square feet of floor space and stands ten feet high, and is capable of turning out in a matter of minutes solutions to problems that would take years to calculate by hand. A few similar machines working around the clock for one year could solve all mathematical problems that have arisen in recorded history. The machine has 200 miles of wiring and thousands of relay switches, electrical contacts and similar equipment. To use the machine, the operator reduces the problem to a code and punches it on the tape. The tape feeds into the machine, and in a short time, depending on the complexity of the problem, answers are typed out on long sheets of paper by an automatic printer. The machine can handle numbers ranging from astronomical size to inter-atomic minuteness. According to the builder, one man will be able to

solve in one second a multiplication problem running into billions. Addition of numbers into billions can be done in less than one-fifth of a second.

Windblast at Supersonic Speed

In discussing supersonic speeds, Brigadier General M. C. Grow recently predicted that it would probably be necessary to refrigerate cockpits because the heat generated by friction of a plane at a speed of over 750 miles an hour is more than enough to boil water. Considering the matter of escaping from a plane in case of emergency, the General stated that the maximum naked windblast that man can withstand is about 500 miles an hour, and this speed can easily be exceeded now. Unless a whole person therefore, is encased in a capsule, airblast at supersonic speeds would burst the lungs, cut and distort the face, and possibly break the arms and the legs.

Sound Beam Box Aids Blind

Three City College students developed a sound beam device which enables blind persons to detect obstacles. This device will facilitate the movements of blind persons. The "sound beam box" is the result of an experiment started two years ago at the City College to determine the special abilities of the blind to orient themselves with the use of sound waves. The young college scientists tell us, however, that the mechanism of the device is still in the experimental state. In using this device, the blind person presses a button as he walks along and the device sends out high frequency sound beams. If his way is clear, no

sound is reflected; but if the sound beam strikes an obstacle, the sound is reflected instantaneously. The reflected sound warns the blind.

New Devices may Lessen Drudgery of Housekeeping

New devices have been recently designed to ease the drudgery of housekeeping. These devices, although not in production at present, have been perfected and are only awaiting completion of reconversion operations and receipt by the manufacturers of materials with which to make them.

One of these devices is an "elevator" type kitchen cabinet which enables one to use the upper shelves as easily as the lower ones. This device eliminates the use of chairs or ladder. The cabinet is hydraulically operated, the power coming from water in kitchen pipes. All that the housewife has to do to bring the shelves down to arm level is to press a button. Another button sends the shelves back to their original position.

A dish washer that does just about everything but take dishes off the table is Westinghouse Electric's contribution to the postwar kitchen. With the push of a button, the machine fills with water, washes and rinses the dishes, drains dirty water out of the machine, and then shuts itself off.

A new electric clothes drier has been perfected to ease the housewives' chores. The drying is done by constant movement of warm air through the cabinet. The machine damp-dries the clothes in about sixty minutes and completely dries them in ninety minutes.

Electronic Bursts Preserve Food

A new radiation metal has been developed which preserves foods "in their fresh, raw state" in one-millionth of a second exposure to high bursts of electrons beamed from a "capacitron." Ap-

United Nations . . .

(Continued from page 285)

Council petitioned the unification of the country.

Study Helps

1. The representatives in their petition said that they are alarmed by the right assumed by European powers in partitioning countries without considering the wishes of the people. Do you agree with the petitioners in their view?

2. Do you sympathize with the petition of the people of Eweland for the unification of their country? Why?

parently, such bursts purify fluid milk, steaks, eggs, and sea foods. This kind of sterilization enables one to keep food for several days at room temperature or higher.

New Treatment for Peptic Ulcer Found

Three doctors at the Temple University school of medicine have announced a new laboratory approach to the problem of peptic ulcers an approach which may lead eventually to the effective cure of this affliction. Research thus far has been confined to dogs. The treatment is primarily based on the use of a drug known as sodium dodecyl sulfate which inhibits histamine, a powerful stimulant of gastric secretion normally found in the body.

Tuberculosis Vaccine may Soon be Available

The New York state health department has revealed that an anti-tuberculosis vaccine called BCG (bacillus-calmette-guerin) would soon be available for selected groups in New York state on a voluntary basis. The vaccine is merely preventive, not a cure. The BCG vaccine is administered through the small punctures of the skin made in twenty to forty places. In one administration, about 98 percent usually becomes successful.

Order now

BABASAHING PAMPAARALAN
(Unang Aklát)
—P. Agullár

A First Reader in the Filipino National Language suitable for use in Grade II or III or in advanced classes in Grade I.

One peso per copy

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

123-125 Reten
Sampaloc, Manila

533 P. Paterno
Quiapo, Manila

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF POSTS
MANILA

SWORN STATEMENT

(Required by Act No. 2580)

The undersigned, Delfin R. Manlapaz, publisher of **Current Events Review**, published monthly in English at Manila, after having been duly sworn in accordance with law, hereby submits the following statement of ownership, management, circulation, etc., which is required by Act No. 2580, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 201:

Editor—Diosdado G. Capino	123-125 Reten, Manila
Owners—Capino & Manlapaz	” ”
Publisher—D. R. Manlapaz	” ”
Printer—National Printing Co.	Lepanto, Manila
Office of Publication	123-125 Reten, Manila

Bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders owning one per cent or more of total amount of security: None.

In case of publication other than daily, total number of copies printed and circulated of the last issue, dated February, 1948:

1. Sent to paid subscribers	5650
2. Sent to others than paid subscribers	850
Total	6500

(Sgd.) **D. R. MANLAPAZ**
Publisher

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of March, 1948 at Manila Philippines, the affiant exhibiting his Residence Certificate No. A-160306 issued at Manila on Feb. 12, 1948.

(Sgd.) **SIMEON S. ALVAREZ**
Post Office Inspector

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
Education
DEPARTMENT OF ~~EDUCATION~~
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
BUREAU OF ~~EDUCATION~~
MANILA

November 14, 1947

20902
The Publisher
Ating Wika
433 P. Paterno, Quiapo
Manila

Dear Sir:

I wish to inform you that the magazine Ating Wika has been approved for general reading in the elementary grades of the public schools. Attention is invited to a 1st indorsement, herein inclosed, of the Institute of National Language dated November 1, 1947.

Very respectfully,


ESTEBAN R. ABADA
Director of Public Schools

Incl.: As stated

D18011

REASONS why **ATING WIKA** should be in the hands of every Teacher and Pupil in the Elementary Grades:

—For easy and permanent teaching and learning, we have provided the following:

- * A Picture Dictionary psychologically adapted to beginners
- * National language primer
- Special guide and methods for non-Tagalog teachers
- Abundant and self-teaching exercises and seatwork activities for the development of the beginners' reading ability

—For phonetically correct and natural conversational language, we have supplied the following:

- Simple and easy-to-read poems, stories, and dialogues for oral reading exercises
- Phonetic symbols and suggestions for correct accentuation and intonation

—For spontaneous appreciation of literature, we have made a critical presentation of the popular Filipino **AWITS** — such as **Ibong Adarna** — by way of illustrations and stimulation of the children's simple imaginative experiences.

Whether now or later, you will have to learn the national language. Send your subscription now to ATING WIKA and you will find it easier and more economical.

ATING WIKA is best for all Filipino children and the most effective material for elementary school teachers in the national language.

Subscription rates: One year ₱7.50
 One semester 4.00

Ating Wiká

Approved for use in the elementary grades of the public
as well as private schools

533 P. Paterno, Quiapo, Manila