

Current Events R E V I E W

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

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Why did the Western Powers Refer
Russia's Action in Berlin to the
Security Council?

What Made the Historic Moscow
Negotiations on Berlin Futile?

Will Greece be Saved from Communism?

What Lesson did the Allies

Learn at the Danube Conference?

How can We Move toward
World Rule of Law?

Significant World News Roundup

The Philippines and the World

Science Marches On

Special Report on the United Nations

FILE

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

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

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Do you think Russia is guilty?

Why did the Western Powers Refer Russia's Action in Berlin to the Security Council?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand why the Western Powers sought an understanding with Russia on the Berlin Question
2. To understand the points that were agreed upon in the Moscow negotiations
3. To know why the Moscow negotiations were not implemented in Berlin
4. To find out if Russia is guilty of creating a threat to world peace

The world is closely watching developments in Berlin. Opinions are divided as to whether or not the explosive Berlin Crisis may lead to World War III. The Western Powers decided to refer the Berlin Crisis to the Security Council of the United Nations. Why did the Western Powers take such an action? Is Russia guilty of creating a threat to world peace? Why?

The following text was delivered to the Soviet government on September 26, 1948 by the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

Why did the Western Powers seek negotiations with Moscow?

"1. The governments of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, conscious of their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations

to settle disputes by peaceful means, took the initiative on July 30, 1948 in approaching the Soviet government for informal discussions in Moscow in order to explore every possibility of adjusting a dangerous situation which had arisen by reason of measures taken by the Soviet government directly challenging the rights of the other occupying powers in Berlin. These measures, persistently pursued, amounted to a blockade of land and water transport and communication between the Western zones of Germany and Berlin which not only endangered the maintenance of the forces of occupation of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom in that city but also jeopardized the discharge by those governments of their duties as occupying powers through the threat of starvation, disease, and economic ruin for the population of Berlin.

Why the Western Powers would not leave Berlin

"2. The governments of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom have explicitly maintained the position that they could accept no arrangement which would deny or impair the rights in Berlin acquired by them through the defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany and by the Four-Power agreements. They were, however, willing to work out in good faith any practical arrangements, consistent with their rights and duties, for restoring to normal the situation in Berlin,

including the problems presented by the existence of two currencies in that city.

Apparent success of the first meeting with Stalin

"3. After long and patient discussion, agreement was arrived at in Moscow on a directive to the four military governors under which the restrictive measures placed by the Soviet military government upon transport and communications between the Western zones and Berlin would be lifted simultaneously with the introduction of the German mark of the Soviet zone as the sole currency for Berlin under Four-Power control of its issue and continued use in Berlin.

What was agreed on the Currency Question?

"4. In connection with the lifting of restrictions and the maintenance of freedom of communication and the transport of persons and goods between Berlin and the Western zones, the agreed directive provided that restrictions recently imposed should be lifted. Generalissimo Stalin, during the discussions, personally confirmed that this meant the removal also of any restrictions imposed prior to June 18, 1948.

In connection with the currency situation in Berlin, the Soviet authorities insisted that the German mark of the Soviet zone be accepted as the sole currency for Berlin. The three Western occupying powers declared that they were ready to withdraw from circulation in Berlin the Western mark "B" issued in that city and to accept the German mark of the Soviet zone subject to Four-Power control over its issuance, circulation, and continued use in Berlin (i.e., in Berlin only and not

in the Soviet zone). After long discussions Generalissimo Stalin, on August 23, 1948, personally agreed to this Four-Power control and himself proposed the establishment of a Four-Power financial commission which would control the practical implementation of the financial arrangements involved in the introduction and continued circulation of a single currency in Berlin and which, Generalissimo Stalin specifically stated, would have power to control the German bank of emission of the Soviet zone in so far as its operations with respect to Berlin were concerned.

Instructions to the four military governors

"5. It was with these understandings, personally confirmed by Generalissimo Stalin, that the agreed directive was sent to the four military governors in Berlin to work out the technical arrangements necessary to put it into effect.

Why did the Soviet military governor refuse to honor Moscow understandings?

"6. Despite these clear understandings, the Soviet military governors made it plain in the discussions held by the four military governors that he was not prepared to abide by the agreed directive.

"Although the directive called for the unqualified lifting of the restrictions on transport and communications between the Western zones and Berlin, the Soviet military governor failed to comply. What is more, he demanded that restrictions should be imposed on air traffic. He endeavored to support his demand by a false interpretation of a decision of the control council of No-

ember 30, 1945. Actually, during the discussions leading up to the decision of the control council of November 19-45 to establish air corridors, the Soviet military authorities in Berlin had suggested that the traffic in the corridors should be limited to the needs of the military forces. Neither the control council, however, nor any other Four-Power body accepted this proposal and the traffic in the corridors has since been subjected only to those safety regulations which were agreed on a Four-Power basis. Other than these agreed safety regulations, no restrictions whatsoever have been or are in existence on the use by aircraft of the occupying powers of air communications in the corridors between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany.

"In regard to Four-Power control of the German mark of the Soviet zone in Berlin, the Soviet military governor refused to admit, despite the agreement in Moscow, that the financial commission should exercise control over the operations with respect to Berlin of the German bank of emission of the Soviet zone.

"Furthermore, with respect to the question of the control of the trade of Berlin, the position of the Soviet military governor amounted to a claim for exclusive Soviet authority over the trade of Berlin with the Western zones of occupation and with foreign countries. This claim was a contradiction of the clear meaning of the agreed directive to the four military governors.

Attempts, to overthrow the city government in Berlin

"7. Even while discussions were in progress, the Soviet authorities in Berlin tolerated attempts on the part of minority groups sympathetic of the city

of Berlin to upset the elected city government constituted by democratic elections held under Four-Power supervision. On August 30, 1948, the representatives of the three western occupying powers in Moscow had drawn Mr. Molotov's attention to the disturbed situation in Berlin. They suggested that instructions be sent to the four military governors that they should do all in their power to preserve a favorable atmosphere in Berlin, but Mr. Molotov claimed that such instructions to the Soviet military governor were unnecessary. Nevertheless, after that date these attempts to overthrow the city government increased in violence.

Western Powers reminded Soviet government of Sokolovsky's action

"8. On September 14, 1948, the representatives of the governments of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, acting on specific instructions, called the attention of the Soviet government to the Soviet military governor's disregard of the agreements reached during the Moscow discussions and requested that he be instructed to give effect to them.

Did Moscow disregard its commitment to lift the blockade?

"9. The Soviet government's reply of September 18, 1948, however, upheld the Soviet military governor's position. The Soviet government further confirmed its intention to disregard its commitment to lift the restrictions imposed on transport and communications by seeking to impose restrictions which had not before been in effect.

"With respect to trade, the Soviet requirement that the licensing of trade with Berlin be placed in the hands of

the Soviet military authorities made plain the Soviet government's intention to obtain exclusive control over the trade of Berlin.

"As regards the powers of the Four-Power financial commission, the Soviet reply asserted that the Western occupying powers desired to establish control over all operations of the German bank of emission. In fact the United States, the United Kingdom, and French military governors sought only to secure the Soviet military governor's acceptance of the agreed principle that the Four-Power financial commission should control the operations of the bank with respect to the financial arrangements relating to the currency change-over and to the continued provision and use of the German mark of the Soviet zone in the city of Berlin, (i.e., in Berlin only and not in the Soviet zone). In the light of Mr. Molotov's statements during the discussion of the Soviet reply, it became clear that no assurance was given that the Soviet military governor would be prepared to proceed on the previously agreed basis. Thus in this matter as in others, the intention of the Soviet government was manifestly to impose conditions nullifying the authority of the western occupying powers and to acquire complete control over the city of Berlin.

Why are further negotiations useless?

"10. For the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and France to continue discussions when fundamental agreements previously reached had been disregarded by the Soviet government would have been futile. It would have been equally fruitless to continue such discussions in the face of the unmistakable intention of the Soviet government to undermine,

and indeed to destroy, the rights of the three governments as occupying powers in Berlin as a price for lifting the blockade, illegally imposed in the first instance and still unlawfully maintained. The three governments therefore, despatched identical notes on September 22, 1948 to the Soviet government. In those notes, after restating their position on the specific points at issue, they asked the Soviet government whether it was prepared to remove the blockade measures which it had imposed and thereby to establish conditions which would permit a continuation of discussions.

Why are the Russian demands unreasonable?

"11. The reply of the Soviet government in its notes to the three governments of the 25th September, 1948 is unsatisfactory.

"As regards the introduction and continued circulation and use in Berlin of the German mark of the Soviet zone, the Soviet government misrepresents the position of the three Western occupying powers. The latter have made it clear from the outset that they do not desire to exercise any control over the financial arrangement in the Soviet zone of occupation, but are insisting on those conditions only which would provide adequate Four-Power control over the financial arrangements for the introduction and continued circulation and use of the German mark of the Soviet zone as the sole currency in Berlin.

"As regards control of the trade of Berlin the Soviet government contrary to its previous attitude now states its willingness to agree to the establishment of Four-Power control over the issuance of licenses for the import and export of goods provided that agree-

ment is reached on all other questions. It is clear, after more than six weeks of discussions, from the Soviet government's persistent refusal to remove the blockade measures and its continued insistence on other conditions which would enable it to destroy the authority and rights of the United Kingdom, the United States and France as occupying powers in Berlin that this conditional concession is illusory.

"As regards air traffic between Berlin and the Western zones of occupation, the Soviet government, while neither affirming nor withdrawing the demand for the particular restrictions put forward by the Soviet military governor during the discussions in Berlin and confirmed in its reply of September 18, 1948, introduces another requirement to the effect that transport by air of commercial freight and passengers must be placed under the control of the Soviet command.

"The Soviet government's note of September 25, 1948, therefore not only ignores the request of the three governments that the blockade measures should be removed in order that conditions may be established which would permit the continuation of discussions. It also seeks to impose restrictions on transport and communications between Berlin and the Western zones which place the maintenance of the forces of occupation of the three Western occupying powers and the whole life of the Berlin population within the arbitrary power of the Soviet command, thus enabling the Soviet military authorities to re-impose the blockade at any moment in the future if they so desired.

Did the Russian government use duress?

"12. Accordingly, it is apparent that the Soviet government had no inten-

tion of carrying out the undertakings to which it had subscribed during the Moscow discussions in August, 1948. In the fact of expressed readiness of the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France to negotiate with Soviet government all outstanding questions regarding Berlin and Germany as a whole in an atmosphere free from duress, the Soviet government has, in fact, persisted in using duress. It has resorted to acts of force rather than to the processes of peaceful settlement. It has imposed and maintained illegal restrictions, amounting to a blockade of Berlin. It has failed to work out in good faith the Four Power arrangements for the control of the currency of that city. Even while the Western occupying powers were seeking agreement on measures to implement the understandings reached in Moscow, the Soviet military authorities condoned and encouraged attempts to overthrow the legally constituted municipal government of Berlin. These actions are plainly attempts to nullify unilaterally the rights of the Western occupying powers in Berlin, which are co-equal with those of the Soviet Union and like them are derived from the defeat and unconditional surrender of Germany and from Four-Power agreements to which the Soviet government is a party. Moreover, the use of coercive pressure against the Western occupying powers is a clear violation of the principles of the charter of the United Nations.

What does Russia want in Berlin?

"13. The issue between the Soviet government and the Western occupying powers is therefore not that of technical difficulties in communications nor that of reaching agreement upon the conditions for the regulation of the

(Please, turn to page 155)

What Made the Historic Moscow Negotiations on Berlin Futile?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand why the Western Powers were willing to negotiate the whole German problem
2. To get acquainted with the main issues of the Berlin negotiations
3. To understand the main reason why the Russians declared an unreasonable blockade
4. To understand what the Western Powers want in Berlin
5. To understand what Russia wants in Berlin
6. To know the lessons taught by the Moscow negotiations

The Berlin Crisis is an "explosive question". It is a question involving the *democratic prestige* of the Western Powers and *Russian determination to force* the Western Powers to leave Berlin. Why do the Western powers refuse to *appease* Russia? What are the real intentions of Russia in Berlin? What lessons are taught by the historic Moscow negotiations?

In connection with the decision made by the United States, Great Britain, and France to take the Berlin dispute to the U. N. Security Council, the U.S. State Department has made public a "White Paper" recounting the long discussions in Moscow and Berlin through which the Western powers sought a settlement.

The document published in the "White Paper", including the memoranda of conversations with Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov by representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France, reiterate two

fundamental positions of the three Western powers. These are: (1) The legal right of the three Western powers to be in Berlin under agreements for a Four-Power control of the city, and (2) refusal to recognize the Soviet blockade as a weapon to force negotiations on other matters concerning Germany.

Points at issue

The documents show that throughout the negotiations, the three Western powers insisted upon lifting the blockade to safeguard the physical wellbeing of over two million persons in the western sectors of Berlin, before discussing other problems. The Soviet government sought to force the discussion of other problems as a condition for lifting the blockade.

The "White Paper" documents show repeated willingness of the three Western powers to negotiate over the whole subject of Germany and to recount Soviet actions that served only to delay and obstruct an agreement to lift the blockade. The discussions included two meetings with Stalin at which the Soviet premier agreed to a formula for lifting the blockade. But in subsequent meetings with Molotov and between the three Western military governors and Soviet Marshal Sokolovsky in Berlin, the discussions bogged down in delays and obstructions over details.

The documents show that in the Moscow discussions, the four governments agreed upon a directive instructing the four military governors in Berlin to work out the details of lifting the block-

ade, but that the Soviet military governors failed to carry out these instructions.

Stalin's formula ignored

Under a formula advanced by Premier Stalin, the three Western powers had agreed to the use of Soviet currency throughout Berlin under Four-Power control, simultaneously with the removal of all transport restrictions. Both Molotov and Sokolovsky, however, insisted upon the sole Soviet control of currency and trade throughout Berlin in moves that would put the Four-Power city under complete Soviet control.

Russia admitted the truth

The "White Paper" recounts the Soviet measures restricting transport to the western zones of Berlin beginning on March 30 and leading to the complete blockade of the city, which the Soviets ascribed to "technical difficulties". Throughout the preliminary and later discussions, however, the Soviets acknowledged that the "technical difficulties" were in retaliation for the introduction of currency reform in Western Germany, and the decision of the three Western powers to discuss plans for a Western German government.

After the Soviet blockade had been tightened to the point where supplies could be shipped to Berlin only by plane, the United States stated its position clearly in a note to the Soviet Union published on July 6. This note stated that the blockade was "a clear violation of existing agreements concerning the administration of Berlin by the four occupying powers" and that the United States would "not be induced by threats, pressures, or other actions to abandon these rights".

The Soviet reply, published July 14, openly admitted that the blockade was in effect a retaliation, rather than due to "technical difficulties," and advanced the claim that Berlin "is a part of" the Soviet zone.

Western Powers will not abandon Berlin

In an attempt to open a basis for negotiations, the three Western powers arranged for the first of two meetings with Premier Stalin on August 2. As spokesman for the Western powers, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, W. Bedell Smith reiterated their position in an oral statement in which he said:

"The three governments must re-emphasize their rights to be in Berlin to be unquestionable and absolute. They do not intend to be coerced by any means whatsoever into abandoning this right.

"It was the feeling of our governments that if these measures arose from technical difficulties, such difficulties can be easily remedied. The three governments renew their offer of assistance to this end. If in any way related to the currency problem, such measures are obviously uncalled for since this problem could have been, and can now be, adjusted by representatives of the four powers in Berlin.

"If, on the other hand, these measures are designed to bring about negotiations among the four occupying powers, they are equally unnecessary, since the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States, and France have never, at any time, declined to meet representatives of the Soviet Union to discuss questions relating to Germany.

"However, if the purpose of these measures is to attempt to compel the

three governments to abandon their rights as occupying powers in Berlin, the Soviet government will understand from what has been stated previously that such an attempt could not be allowed to succeed.

"The Soviet government will, however, appreciate that the three governments are unable to negotiate in the situation which the Soviet government has taken the initiative in creating. Free negotiations can only take place in an atmosphere relieved of pressure. This is the issue. Present restrictions upon communications between Berlin and the Western zones offend against this principle."

Stalin defended restrictions

The White Paper notes that Stalin developed the argument that the restrictions in Berlin had been made necessary because of the decisions at London for the establishment of a new German government at Frankfurt and because of the introduction of a special Western currency in Berlin.

The Western representative explained that it had never been contemplated that the government at Frankfurt would be a central German government, and that the agency to be set up under the London decisions would in no way hamper eventual understanding on a central government for a united Germany.

What Stalin proposed

At the end of the discussion, Stalin asked if the Western representatives wished to settle the issues that night and presented the following two-point proposal:

1. There would be a simultaneous introduction in Berlin of the Soviet zone Deutsche Mark in place of the Western mark B, together with the removal of all transport restrictions.

2. He would no longer ask as a condition the deferment of the implementation of the London decisions, although he wished this to be recorded as the insistent wish of the Soviet government.

The White Paper records that Ambassador Smith then asked Stalin about the announcement of a resumption of negotiations on Berlin and holding a Four-Power meeting to consider other problems affecting Germany, and that Stalin said they should be included.

The representatives of the three Western powers left the Stalin meeting under the impression that settlement of the immediate Berlin crisis could be effected. Resumption of negotiations and a Four-Power meeting to consider other outstanding problems affecting Germany had been accepted without conditions. Details on technical matters regarding substitution of the Soviet zone mark for the Western currency were to be worked out with Molotov.

What Molotov wanted on the Berlin Question

A series of meetings with Molotov, however, reached an impasse over the wording of a draft agreement. Molotov insisted on a statement that would give the impression that the Western powers had lost their rights to be in Berlin and would be permitted to remain by "the present agreement". He also sought to delegate control over the Berlin currency and credit to a bank under an exclusive Soviet control and to entrust the conduct of the Berlin external trade entirely to a Soviet-dominated agency.

What the Western Powers wanted on the Berlin Question

The Western powers, in their discussions with Molotov, made it clear that

they could not agree to any statement that would question their right to occupy Berlin and that an acceptance of the Soviet currency in the Western zones was possible only under a Four-Power regulation.

In a statement to Molotov in behalf of the three powers, U. S. Ambassador Smith said:

"We cannot recognize Berlin as part of the Soviet zone, and it follows from this that we cannot accept the conduct of Berlin's external trade through the medium of Soviet zone trade monopolies. Our governments have a substantial interest in the city and in seeking agreement on the regulation of trade matters, we are asking for no more than assurances concerning the proper and effective use of our very extensive contributions to the economy of Berlin. The economic well-being of Berlin depends on the maximum freedom of its trade with other parts of Germany."

Second meeting with Stalin

As a result of the impasse, the representatives of the three Western powers asked for a second meeting with Stalin which was held on August 23. Molotov had insisted that the lifting of the Soviet blockade be applied only to restrictions imposed since June 18, the date on which the currency reform in the Western zones had been announced.

The White Paper quotes the following excerpt from a summary of the conversation with Stalin:

"We indicated that this was unsatisfactory. Stalin then suggested that it might be better to say 'the restrictions lately imposed' and confirmed that if there were any imposed before that date they would also be lifted."

Regarding the Four-Power control over the currency in Berlin, Ambassa-

dor Smith reported the following clarification by Stalin:

"Stalin stated that the German bank of emission controlled the flow of currency throughout the whole of the Soviet zone and it was impossible to exclude Berlin from the Soviet zone. However, if the question was asked whether it did so without being controlled itself, the answer was 'No'. Such control would be provided by the financial commission and by the four commanders in Berlin, who would work out the arrangements connected with the exchange of the currency and with the control of the provision of currency, and would supervise what the bank was doing."

Stalin suggested a reference to the London decision for a Western German government in the draft statement, but Smith pointed out that this question was not considered a condition for the lifting of the blockade.

Directive sent to four military governors

As discussions continued with Molotov to draft a communique and directive to the four military governors in Berlin, the U. S. government, in further instructions to Ambassador Smith, listed the following four basic requirements:

1. Insistence on our co-equal rights to be in Berlin;
2. No abandonment of our position with respect to Western Germany;
3. Unequivocal lifting of the blockade on communications, transport, and commerce for goods and persons; and
4. Adequate quadripartite control of the issue and continued use in Berlin of the Soviet mark.

The proposed communique to accompany the directive to the Berlin military governors was not issued because

of the insistence of Molotov on a final paragraph that would tie the hands of the Western governments with respect to the London decisions.

The proposed communique, however, after outlining the agreement for lifting the blockade, contained the following provisions for discussing questions concerning all of Germany:

"The four governments have also agreed that in addition to meetings of the four military governors, meetings among the four governments in the form of the Council of Foreign Ministers or other conferences of representatives of the four powers shall be held in the near future to discuss (1) any outstanding questions regarding Berlin, and (2) any other outstanding problems affecting Germany as a whole."

Representatives of the four powers, however, agreed upon a directive to the military governors at Berlin, to lift the blockade and to introduce the German mark of the Soviet zone as the sole currency for Berlin under details for Four-Power's control to be worked out by the four military governors. The directive was sent to the military governors on August 30, calling for a report by September 7.

Sokolovsky refused to honor Moscow understanding

In the Berlin discussions among the four military governors, the White Paper notes that "it soon became apparent that Marshal Sokolovsky was not ready to honor the understandings reached in Moscow".

"During the course of the meetings", the report related, "it was evident that he was seeking to increase, rather than to decrease, the restrictions on transport, and also to eliminate any measure of quadripartite control over the Ger-

man bank of issue for the Soviet zone with respect to Berlin, and to assert for the Soviet military authority sole jurisdiction over the trade between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany as well as third countries.

"With respect to the transport restrictions, Sokolovsky began by declaring that he would agree to the removal of only those restrictions imposed after June 18, the date of the currency reform. This position was taken in spite of Stalin's categorical statement on August 23 that under the final wording of the directive any restrictions imposed before that date would also be removed.

"Sokolovsky even endeavored to discuss the imposition of new restrictions on the existing air traffic. When the Western commanders sought to discuss freedom of passage for military trains, the condition of the railroad tracks, and the need of more paths, Sokolovsky began by declining to discuss rail traffic unless the Western commanders would agree to discuss the imposition of new restrictions on the existing air traffic.

"General Clay and his colleagues refused to do this, pointing out that the directive referred only to the removal of existing restrictions, not to the imposition of new ones."

The report stated that on the sole use of the Soviet currency in Berlin, Sokolovsky took the position, despite the clear understanding confirmed by Stalin in Moscow, that the proposed Four-Power financial commission should have no authority whatever to control the operations of the German bank of issue with respect to Berlin.

The report explained that without such authority over the issuing institution, the financial commission would
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Will Greece be Saved from Communism?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of the Truman Doctrine as applied to Greece
2. To understand how the Truman Doctrine works in Greece
3. To appreciate the results of the Truman Doctrine in Greece
4. To know if Communism would be checked in Greece

One year and six months have passed since the announcement of the Truman Doctrine on March 12, 1947, but even today statesmen are still asking if the Truman Doctrine pays. Why was the Truman Doctrine proclaimed? How does it work in Greece? Has Greece benefited from the application of the Truman Doctrine? Will Greece be saved from Communism?

The purposes of the Truman Doctrine

March 12, 1947, marks an epoch-making event in world affairs. On this day, before the 80th Congress, President Truman announced a new foreign policy, now known as the "Truman Doctrine." President Truman enunciated this new foreign policy of the United States clearly and boldly. He said:

"One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion.

"Totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of

international peace and hence the security of the United States.

"I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples, who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure.

"I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their destinies in their own way. I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes."

Why the United States is interested in Greece

The United States is interested in Greece and Turkey because of their strategic positions in the *ideological war* between the democracies and the Communists. Russia has expressed her intentions of securing bases in the Dardanelles and concessions in Iran and Turkey. The United States and Britain are opposed to Russian extension of control in the Middle East and southern Europe. Both the United States and Britain fully realize the significance of Russian control of both Greece and Turkey. The decision of the United States in responding to the appeal of President Truman for \$400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey is to "contain communism" or to check the march of Communism.

What the Americans learned from Greece

Loy W. Henderson, director of the State Department's Office of Near

Eastern and African Affairs, in his report on Greece brought out five significant findings. First, most Greeks are still liberal at heart. They are supporters of the democratic way of living. Second, it is not true that the Greeks are sharply divided into two contrasting economic groups—the very rich and the very poor. Third, it is not true that most of the working class are pro-guerrillas. Fourth, loyal and patriotic Greek trade union leaders have taken measures against the attempts of Communists to gain control of the Greek trade unions. Fifth, it is not true that all non-Communist Greek political leaders are incompetent, petty, and entirely self-seeking.

Help extended by the United States

The help being extended by the United States is primarily economic. Through the economic advisers from the United States, Greece is gradually building her economic life. Various principal gains have already been achieved. Prices have been checked. Profiteering has been checked. The government was able to cut its budget by 90%. More than \$60,000,000 worth of relief goods and surplus materials which were lying idle in warehouses for many months have been put to use for improving the economic life of the people. Food production is rising. The food production this year will be 800,000 tons, against 500,000 tons in 1947. The rise in food production means that the government has to import only about 500,000 tons. Expert farm training program given by United States economic advisers has increased the productive areas for about 250,000 acres more have been brought under cultivation. The minimum wage has been fixed by the government at

\$1.10; in addition, the laborers for the first time have been given the right to collective bargaining. Because of these reforms, for several months there have been no serious strikes to disrupt the economic development of the country.

Specialists in public health from the United States are doing great work in improving public health in war-torn Greece. A systematic nurse-training program has been started. More than \$2,000,000 worth of United States medical aid has been received. Malaria is being combatted in more than 1,700 villages.

American engineers have pushed the program of economic reconstruction. With their help and encouragement, bridges are being rebuilt and harbors are being improved. Several hundreds of new roads are being constructed. The famous Corinth Canal destroyed by the Nazis is being reconditioned. Railway building and electric projects are receiving great attention. There is also a bigger production of steel from scrap as well as a fast improvement of the textile industry.

Why military aid is important

Military advisers are now teaching how the Greek army can put down the Greek guerrilla forces under Gen. Markos Vafiades who has established a Greek puppet government under the title "Free" Greek government. Out of \$336,000,000 committed by the United States government in Greece, \$210,000,000 will be spent for military aid. Greece expects to get an additional sum of \$180,000,000 from the United States government. The main purposes of the military program are to put down the guerrilla forces and to prevent the guerrillas from sabotaging the economic recovery program.

The Greek army is being advised by Lieut. Gen. James A. Van Fleet who commands the 350 members of the United States Military Mission to Greece. Military aid has been given in two ways: (1) training Greek troops in combat warfare, and (2) purchase of weapons, planes, and other ammunitions.

The Greek government is sending out 200,000 Greek troops to hunt for 25,000 Greek guerrillas. Since March, 1948, about 8,000 guerrillas have been killed or captured by the 1,500 government troops. The military showdown calls for a major offensive so that the guerrillas' pockets may be destroyed.

Significance of putting down the guerrillas

The Greek guerrillas are sabotaging the United States economic recovery program. Thousands of Greeks have been driven by the guerrillas into crowded towns. If the United States economic aid is to become successful, it is important for the government to put an end to the guerrilla activities.

Can Greece be saved from Communism?

The Americans who know the significance of economic stability, believe that economic democracy is important for political stability. Because of this belief, the top government officials in Washington consider it a vital economic life paramount if Communism would be held in check. As a matter of fact, the economic progress of Greece is giving the American government hope for saving Greece successfully from Communism.

One fact cannot be forgotten in the application of the Truman Doctrine in Greece. Had the United States not

stepped in Greece by extending economic aid, Greece would have fallen into the hands of the Communists. The ideal of the United States is still to keep Greece democratic. Her economic and military aid are proving beneficial to the country. If the military operations, however, fail to check the Greek guerrillas, Greece may still fall under the Communists. This would then threaten the position of the United States and Britain in the Mediterranean, Middle East, and India.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why was the Truman Doctrine announced?
2. Why is Greece important both to the Russians and the democratic powers?
3. Is the United States justified in extending economic aid to Greece? Why?
4. Is the United States justified in extending military aid to Greece? Why?
5. The frontiers of northern Greece are mountainous. How do the mountains add to the difficulties of the Greek government in putting down the guerrillas?
6. Why is the elimination of the guerrillas important?
7. Why do you think Russia is opposed to the Truman Doctrine?
8. Can you think of other conditions necessary for the success of Greek democracy?

References

1. "Greece Fights for Peace." *Current Events Review*, Vol. II, No. 8 (February, 1947,) pp. 11-12.
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What Lesson did the Allies Learn at the Danube Conference?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the significance of the Danube River in international politics
2. To know why control of the Danube is dangerous
3. To get acquainted with the results of the Danube conference
4. To understand what the Allies learned at the Danube conference

Control of the world's international waterways is essential to the peace of the world. Recently, the democratic powers participated in the Danube conference. Why was the conference held? What problems were discussed? What was the Russian plan? What was the American plan? What were the results of the conference? What did the Allies learn from the Danube conference?

Importance of the Danube

The Danube River is 1,725-miles long. It is a waterway that flows from the Black Forest in Germany to the Black Sea. There are famous cities on its banks. These are Vienna, Budapest, and Belgrade. The river touches or flows through Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Ukraine Republic.

Before World War II, the Danube was a very busy waterway. Through this river, the products of Western Europe—chemicals, heavy machinery, and metals—were carried to Eastern Europe. Likewise, the products of Eastern Europe—food and raw materials to

Western Europe were carried through this river.

Why the Danube Conference was called

After the end of World War II, Danube remained almost dead. No general trade was carried through it because the differences between the United States and Russia prevented the resumption of traffic in the Danube. One fifth of the Danube from Ulm, Germany to Mauthausen, Austria was controlled by the Americans, while the rest of the river was under the control of Russia and her satellites.

Eighteen months ago the Big Four—the United States, Britain, France, and Russia—drafted the Balkan peace treaties. One of the clauses inserted in these treaties is the free and equal navigation of the Danube. A provision was also written down in the treaties for the holding of a conference to make the necessary arrangements for the free and equal use of the Danube. The powers met on July 30, 1947, and held 17 sessions. In this conference, the powers that were represented were the Big Four and the six Danubian countries—Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Ukraine.

What was the problem of the Conference?

The main problem of the delegates, to the Conference was to draft an agreement for the international control of the river. The Western powers want-

ed to put the river under the former Danubian Commission which administered the international control of the river before World War II. In this Commission, Britain, France, and the riparian nations of the Danube were represented.

Russia, on the other hand, wanted to limit the control of the river to the six riparian or Danubian nations and Russia.

What was the Russian plan for the Danube?

Russia knew that she had complete control of seven votes—the votes of Russia and her six satellites. This was the first international conference where the Russians had the majority vote to control any favorable act for the attainment of Soviet goals. The Russian plan provided for the “free and unobstructed navigation” of the Danube. In accordance with this plan, Russia proposed an “international control commission” composed only of Russia and the Danubian nations. Austria would become a member of the commission after the signing of the peace treaty for Austria.

What was the American plan?

The American plan is more specific and detailed than the Russian plan. The plan enumerated the rights to be guaranteed in the “free and equal navigation” of the Danube. The plan called for the creation of a control composed of Russia, Britain, France, and the Danubian nations.

Result of the Conference

The Conference voted for the Russian plan as a basis of discussion of the in-

ternational control of the Danube. The Allies were out-voted, 7 to 3. During the 17 fruitless sessions, the delegates of the Eastern block refused even to change a word in the Russian-prepared plan for the control of the Danube. The Russian treaty for the Danube was approved by a vote of 7 to 3.

What did the Allies learn from the Conference?

Several interesting facts were learned by the Allies during the Danubian Conference. First, they learned the nature of Russian control on the voting power of the Eastern block. In all the votings, the Eastern block voted solidly in favor of Russia. Second, the delegates of the Eastern block showed their unwillingness to change even a word of the Russian prepared plan. Cavendish Cannon, Ambassador to Belgrade said: “I know of no previous international conference where the majority of the participants with cynical solidarity have refrained from proposing even minor changes in a text laid before them for discussion . . . There have been no negotiation, no compromises.” Third, the courteous ways of discussing international questions were lacking. Russia’s Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Vishinsky said that the Danube treaty would be written by the Eastern countries and would go into effect whether or not the Western powers signed it. He said with sarcasm: “The door was open for you to come into this conference; the door is open for you to get out.” The Western delegates, however, stayed on to the final vote, ignoring Soviet invitations to walk out. By staying, they demonstrated the futility of attempting to negotiate with a Soviet-controlled majority.

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How can We Move toward World Rule of Law?

Specific objectives:

1. To become acquainted with the progress of the United Nations
2. To understand the importance of the United Nations in a changing world.
3. To understand how the members can move toward a world rule of law

The United Nations made considerable progress from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. Secretary-General Trygve Lie has recently submitted his third annual report to the General Assembly. What progress has been made by the United Nations? How is the United Nations adapted to changing world? How can we advanced toward world rule of law?

Possession of world Law

On June 26, 1945, representatives of 50 nations signed the Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco. Poland later signed the same Charter. There are now 58 member nations.

The wartime alliance from which the United Nations was born started to fall apart too quickly, and, had the establishment of the United Nations been delayed even a few months, the Organization might never have been created. But today, the peoples of the world possess a world law — the Charter, machinery for constructive cooperation — the Organization, and a flag — the United Nations flag — under which the allied nations of the world have a good chance to maintain a lasting peace and build a world that is fit for all men to live in.

U.N. chief force holding world together

A great deal has been said to the effect that the United Nations was based

on the assumption of agreement among the great Powers, that it was not created to make peace but to keep peace after it was made, and that in general the Organization has been submitted to many strains it was not equipped to bear.

However true this may be, I believe it is time to think of the United Nations in other terms than as an infant which must be protected from the harsh realities of world political. It is time to stop justifying the setbacks experienced in the work of the United Nations. I believe that we should start by recognizing that the United Nations has become the chief force that holds the world together against all the conflicting strains and stresses that are pulling it apart.

The United Nations has upheld law and human decency and used the processes of conciliation and cooperation among the peoples of the world. It has outlawed the naked, lawless use of power. The United Nations has continued to stand for brotherhood in the midst of all voices that talk of national policy in terms of military strategy and tactics — as if the building of peace were a matter of offensive and counter-offensives, of break-throughs and infiltrations, of blockades and ideological Maginot Lines.

Indeed, the organs of the United Nations are now virtually the only places where regular contact and discussion have been maintained on a continuous basis between the Western Powers and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Council of Foreign Ministers has not met since December, 1947, and a negotiations for a peace treaty with Ger-

many have been in a state of suspense since then. The conflict between East and West has been the cause, direct or indirect, of many setbacks and disappointments in the work of the United Nations during the past year; yet it is equally true, though far less often admitted, that the United Nations in its turn has acted as a restraining and conciliating influence upon the parties to this conflict. Before the General Assembly and the Councils of the United Nations, every nation must justify its policies in the light of the Charter and subject these policies to the judgement and opinion of the whole world. Around the tables of council chambers and committee rooms, the pressure has always been in the direction of agreement and the peaceful processes of settlements, even when no agreement has been reached. The United Nations does not provide a favorable atmosphere for ultimatums or conspiracies. Its growing influence is unceasingly in the direction of peace and away from war.

World is in the midst of profound social and political change

Many things have happened both inside and outside the United Nations during the past year that should remind us not to over-simplify the world picture. The present tension between the two mightiest nations — the United States and Russia — is not the only factor likely to have a powerful influence on history.

The position of the other three permanent members of the Security Council, which, under the Charter, are on a basis of equality with the United States and Russia symbolizes some of the other forces at work.

When the United Nations Charter was signed, China was the only fully independent nation of Eastern Asia among the signatories. Within three years Burma, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines

have become fully independent and all are now members of the United Nations, India and the Philippines being original members. Siam has also been admitted and Ceylon, too, has applied for membership. The emerging United States of Indonesia is also a potential applicant for membership. Further north in Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic has sent in its application.

In the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) representatives of Cambodia, Ceylon, Hongkong, Laos, and the group territories comprising the Malayan Union, Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak sit as associate members. Of the countries of Western Asia, Afghanistan and Yemen are already members of the United Nations, and Transjordan has applied for membership.

Thus, in three years some twelve or more of the rising nations in Asia, which all together have a population greater than that of Europe and the Western Hemisphere combined, have in varying degrees begun to make their influence felt in the work of the United Nations.

The peoples of Africa are but inadequately represented in the United Nations. Many of these peoples have a long road to travel in the development of the great natural resources of their continent and toward political and economic independence. In these regions, the provisions of the Charter, relating to non-self-governing peoples and to the trusteeship system have potentially their greatest significance. Through this machinery the people of Africa can bring their case to the attention of the world with better hopes of help and justice and genuine respect for their equal rights as human beings than ever before. During the past year, for example, the Trusteeship Council heard the petition of representatives of the Ewe people of West Africa for the unification of their land, now divided among the British

Gold Coast Colony and the British and French Trust Territories.

The U.N. is adapted to a changing world

It is for this new world that is gradually rising from the ruins and bitter memories of the war that the United Nations was conceived. The United Nations has been constructed to embrace the whole world because anything less would destroy the hope of preventing war by dividing the world into rival alliances. Because the United Nations embrace the whole world — a world of nations differing profoundly in culture and interests, each sensitive of its sovereignty — the possibilities of action of the United Nations have been subjected to important limitations. Two of these limitations are the unanimity rule for the permanent members of the Security Council and the binding provision that decisions of the General Assembly are in the form of recommendations only.

The world has been made physically one by modern technology but its peoples must be given time and freedom to search out the common ground afforded to them by the loosely-knit United Nations of today in order to develop the stronger unity that the United Nations of tomorrow can achieve.

Finally, the United Nations has been designed above all for a changing world. It has been so framed and so constructed that change can be brought about peacefully instead of by force of arms. It has been so built that the old nationalisms of the western world and the rising nationalisms of Asia and the Far East can adjust themselves peacefully to one another.

How can we move toward world rule of law?

In the face of the continuing political tensions between the East and the West,

the first concern of all the members states of the United Nations at this time should be to find ways and means by which the United Nations can continue to gather strength during the coming months and be able to exert that strength with greater authority on the side of peace.

I would urge a resumption of negotiations between the United States, Britain, France, and Russia on the future of Germany. Nothing would contribute more to the effectiveness of the United Nations than a settlement of this problem.

I would urge upon the members fuller use of the existing power of the Security Council for the settlement of international disputes and for the preservation of peace. Much has been said about the alleged helplessness of the United Nations, and particularly of the Security Council. I respectfully submit, however, that the powers contained in the Charter would have been more than sufficient to deal with every situation which has come before the Security Council to date, had they been invoked.

Finally, I would urge once again upon member governments the importance to the future of the United Nations and to the more rapid development of world law, and respect for law, of giving all possible weight and support to the decisions of the General Assembly and of the Councils, even though they be in the form of recommendations to the member states.

The growth in the effectiveness of the Organization will be measured by the extent to which it draws upon and adapts to new uses the rich reservoir of historical experience in parliamentary institutions and the other institutions of democratic government. It is necessary that the practice of observing the will of the General Assembly should be extended and more firmly established year by

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Significant World News Roundup

BULGARIA

Not qualified

One of the nations applying for membership in the United Nations is Bulgaria. Recently, the Minister for Foreign Affairs told an audience that Bulgaria has been faithful in fulfilling its obligations under the peace treaty. The same spokesman attributed to the United States the rejection of Bulgaria's application for membership in the United Nations.

What is the significance of the news?

Bulgaria has shown by its repeated disregard for international obligations and its ruthless suppression of human rights that it is not qualified for membership in the United Nations under the provisions of the Charter, the U. S. government has told the Balkan nation in a memorandum delivered to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Vasil Petkov in Sofia.

Why is Bulgaria not qualified? First, the Bulgarian government has prosecuted a systematic and ruthless campaign to obliterate democratic opposition, in disregard of the fundamental principles of freedom. Second, through the abuse of the instrumentalities of police power and subversion of the judicial process, the Bulgarian government has subjected a large number of innocent Bulgarian people to involuntary servitude, banishment, concentration camps, imprisonment, torture, and execution. These people have no crime except their belief in democracy. Third, it has obliterated the opposition press;

by means of terror, it has killed free expression. Fourth, Bulgaria has supported on its territory guerrilla activities directed against Greece.

JAPAN

UNESCO's work lauded

Dr. Kuo Uy-Show, Huxley's adviser on Far Eastern affairs, praised the work being undertaken by the UNESCO in Japan. During his stay in Japan, the Chinese scholar held several informal meetings with SCAP officials. He visited all types of Japanese educational institutions and met with leaders in science and cultural affairs. According to Kuo Uy Show, Japanese education has made remarkable strides by adopting compulsory education through the ninth grade, starting a school lunch program, organizing an advanced social studies curriculum comparable to that in Western countries, and maintaining an impressive quality and quantity of teaching materials such as maps and charts in the classroom.

What is the significance of the news?

Dr. Kuo praised the "excellent start" UNESCO has made in Japan. The enthusiasm for the UNESCO ideal in Japan, expressed through scores of UNESCO study organizations, is the greatest shown of any non-member country. Japan is not a member of the UNESCO because the peace treaty with Japan has not yet been concluded.

Japan will be benefited greatly by the UNESCO program. The five-point

program for UNESCO in Japan calls for: (1) dissemination in Japan of information about UNESCO; (2) facilitating exchange of Japanese publication with those of other countries; (3) exchange of information about objective criteria for world-wide revision of textbooks; (4) sponsoring exchange of scholars; (5) invitation to SCAP to send allied observers, accompanied by Japanese experts to UNESCO'S international meetings.

CHINA

Is Red leadership strong?

The Reds are winning in certain parts of China. Questions have been raised as to the ability of the present National government to administer the country in view of the important successes of the Chinese Communists. What is the real situation?

What is the significance of the news?

The government of China is showing renewed vigor in attacking corruption in high places. The administration of China under the National government is much better than the administration of China under the Communists. The Communists in China have fewer able administrators than the National government, and as they have won control of larger areas, this lack has grown more apparent. In parts of the regions they control, Communists have modified their land program. They have turned away from extremist methods of redistributing land as they did during the war with Japan, to such moderate methods as reduction of rents and interest rates.

What is the main cause of the change in the land program of the Chinese Communists? The *New York Herald Tribune* said that the Chinese

peasant is essentially conservative. He is not attracted by radical ideas except when his situation is desperate. As a matter of fact, the Chinese peasants, as a whole, seek and expect fair play.

ITALO-GREEK FRIENDSHIP

A link in the over-all coalition

Announcements have been issued regarding the conclusion of a bilateral treaty between Greece and Italy. The treaty has no military commitment because Italy under the terms of the peace treaty signed by her is demilitarized. Greece is weak militarily. The treaty is more of a real treaty of friendship rather than a military pact.

What is the significance of the news?

The treaty symbolizes the end of an antagonism between Italy and Greece. During the regime of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Greece was endangered on several occasions. Both countries were keen competitors in the Eastern Mediterranean Basin. Greece did not like Mussolini's occupation of the Greek-inhabited Dodecanese Archipelago.

The decision to forget past conflicts is a sign of real friendship. The *Washington Star* said that the treaty speaks volumes of the Far-sighted common sense of Greek leadership. It is a significant treaty because it is an acknowledgment of the common interests which now bind the two nations faced by mutual difficulties and dangers. Both countries today are threatened by totalitarian Communism combined with the even older urge of Pan-Slavism. This danger is trying to enter Greece and Italy from the Eastern Mediterranean. The understanding between Greece and Italy constitutes a further link in the over-all coalition of free Europe under the aegis

of the Marshall Plan. Another bulwark against the aggressive policy of the Soviet bloc is thus being constructed.

RECOVERY PROGRAM

What are the responsibilities of the ECA?

Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), the United States Agency in charge of the United States foreign aid programs for Western Europe and China, has listed what he considers the 13 principal responsibilities or duties of the ECA in connection with the European Recovery Program. These duties are: (1) To promote agricultural production in each of the European countries participating in the Marshall Plan. (2) To promote industrial production. (3) To assist in the restoration and maintenance of sound currencies and budgets and finances. (4) To facilitate and stimulate trade within Europe and by Europe with the rest of the world. (5) To encourage American investments in Europe through guarantees of convertibility of local currencies into dollars. (6) With the advice of the National Advisory Council, to determine whether assistance is to be in the form of loans or grants. (7) To negotiate for the retention in Germany of certain plants scheduled for removal as reparation. (8) To see that assets and earnings belonging to citizens of participating countries, but situated in United States territory, are so far as possible located by the participating country, and put to appropriate use in furtherance of the European Recovery Program. (9) To encourage the largest possible arrangements with the International Refugee Organization. (10) To see that American commodities are exported

first to participating countries, in preference to non-participating countries, wholly or partially in Europe. (11) With the advice of the National Advisory Council and the Public Advisory Board and by agreement with participating countries, to develop programs by which counterpart funds are used to promote recovery in the countries which receive aid in the form of grants. When a country receives a grant rather than a loan, it must deposit local currency, equivalent in value to the grant, in a fund to be used for recovery purpose. (12) To establish a mission in each of the participating countries to aid in developing plans for recovery and to follow through on the end-use of goods received through the ECA. (13) To make available to European countries American technical experiences and advice in management and production—in other words, to export "knowhow" as well as commodities.

What is the significance of the news?

The objectives of the ECA are praiseworthy. The United States has learned from various economic projects in aiding foreign countries the usefulness of a sound program. The objectives set forth are a challenge to the Russian plan for aiding Eastern Europe. One tangible result of the European Recovery Program to date is the revival going on in many countries participating in the Marshall Plan. Time is now on the side of the Western Powers.

POLAND

Greatest Russian worry

Recent news from Poland were disturbing to Russia. The Polish Communist Party under the leadership of Vice Premier Wladyslaw proposed a more nationalistic and independent

action. He suggested that the Poles stop submitting to their Russian masters. He suggested several steps to make Poland economically independent of Russia.

What is the significance of the news?

The action of Vice Premier Wladyslaw aroused Premier Josef Stalin because it was more serious than Marshal Tito's denunciation of the Cominform. Tito does not believe in "democracy", but he is still pro-Russian. Although he suggested separation from the Cominform, he still professed loyalty to Russia. In the case of Poland, it is different. The Poles who had been subjugated by Russia are bitter against Russia. The danger raised by the action of Vice Premier Wladyslaw could be more appreciated if we realize that Poland is very near the Russian border. Russia could not afford to have a very "hostile" neighbor. Two divisions of MVD police troops were sent to Poland to "restore" order and remove Vice Premier Wladyslaw.

BURMA

Anxiety over Communist activities

Latest information from Rangoon shows that the activities of the Communist are increasing. It reveals that rebel groups composed of Communists are undermining the army, military police, and police reserves. Government forces are doing their best to suppress the rebellion dominated by a group of Communists.

What is the significance of the news?

What is happening in Burma is being watched with anxiety by the London government. England is chiefly

interested in the possible effect of the activities of the Communists in Burma. These activities may bring about a civil war in Burma or a seizure of the government by the Communists. Either of these results will affect not only the Burmese government but all of South Asia. A year ago, negotiations for the independence of Burma were made between the British government and the late U Aung San, head of the Anti-Fascist League. The British government warned the late Burmese leader of the possibility of civil war if independence is granted. The Burmese, however, assured the British government that the possibility of a civil war is remote. Since the assassination of U Aung San, conditions in Burma show that the possibility of a civil war is not remote.

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico-United States farm agreement

New agreements for contracting agricultural workers from Mexico to meet the farm labor shortages in the United States have been made between the governments of Mexico and the United States. Under the new agreements, Mexican workers are guaranteed wages, living accommodations, medical care, and opportunities for higher-paid jobs equal to those prevailing in the United States. An interesting feature of the agreements is the provision for a saving fund. Ten per cent of the worker's salary is withheld. When the worker returns to Mexico, a check for all deductions in his salary is given.

Practical steps in encouraging technical education in Venezuela

The government of Venezuela has
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The Philippines and the World

Philippine peso accepted

China is now trying its best to rehabilitate its currency. Recently, the Chinese government has issued a new currency to revive the people's confidence in the national solvency of the country. Notes for the new currency to be called Gold Yuan will not exceed GY \$2,000,000,000. This amount will be backed 100 per cent by US \$500,000,000. The exchange rate between the new currency and U.S. dollars is exactly four Gold Yuan to one American dollar. The Central Bank of China has announced that holders of Philippine pesos marked with the word "Victory" can exchange them at the rate of 1.95 gold yuan to one peso.

Philippine citizenship and aliens

A constructive suggestion to protect the welfare of our country came from Mayor Manuel de la Fuente of Manila. He suggested a nation-wide probe of the various activities of the local civil registry and provinces to find out illegal entry or registrations of Filipino citizenship by aliens. The main purpose of the suggested probe is to eliminate aliens who have elected Filipino citizenship illegally. This is for the good of the country; therefore, the suggestion should receive the whole-hearted support of the nation.

Fisheries pensionados take specialized courses

In accordance with the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service is

authorized to provide for one year training of 125 Filipinos in the methods of deep-sea fishing and in other techniques necessary to the development of fisheries in the Philippines. Since the start of the program in May, 1947, 62 Filipino pensionados have been sent to the United States.

The most recent Filipino pensionados of the Bureau of Fisheries and the Philippine Fishery Program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been recently reassigned to various schools and fishery establishments. They will specialize in the technical and scientific phases of the fishing industry.

Philippines recipient of port rehabilitation project

The Philippine government became the recipient of another port rehabilitation project by the Manila District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers when the newly completed re-inforced concrete scalehouse building in the Port Area was turned over by the U. S. government to the Philippine Republic. The 50,000-peso one story scalehouse was constructed by the Gonzales and Robles Co., Lt. under a MANED contract. Other major port rehabilitation projects turned over recently to the Philippine government, in accordance with Section 303 of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, were the North and South Harbor street paving projects.

More Filipinos to train as merchant marine cadets

Twenty more Filipinos will undergo training as cadet-midshipmen under the

auspices of the United States Maritime Commission beginning March, 1949, in accordance with Section 306 of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946. The trainees will pursue a four-year course in which one year will be spent in training as Fourth Classmen at the Academy at Kings Point, another year as Third Classmen in merchant or training vessels, and two years as Second and First Classmen in merchant Marine Academy again at Kings Point.

The academic course which is scheduled to begin on March 1, 1949 and end on February 1, 1953 will include the study of such subjects as marine engineering, navigation, electricity, ship construction, naval science, and tactics, as well as economics, business administration, language, history, science, and other subjects of a cultural nature.

Philippines in international exposition

The Philippines is one of the 46 nations that have signified their willingness to participate in the international exposition of arts and industries in New York City to be held from November 1 to 7, 1948. Exhibits representing the industrial, commercial, social, and cultural life of the Philippines have been sent to New York by the PRATRA. The Philippines has accepted to join the international exposition for two reasons: (1) to acquaint the peoples of the world with the culture of the Philippines, and (2) to expand and create markets for Philippine products.

Philippines is best market for U. S. films

The Philippines, according to S. N. Burger, foreign manager of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, is the best market for U. S. films. The manager recently

visited the Philippines and made the conclusion that the Philippines is the only country in the world that starts showing pictures at 7:30 in the morning. According to him, more Filipinos go to the movies than to the theaters.

Protecting the morals of the people

The government through Cornelio Balmaceda, new secretary of Commerce and Industry, has reemphasized the need of protecting the morals of the people. The new secretary called on all radio broadcasting stations to comply with the provisions of the law that nothing subversive and immoral be given on the air. The need for more educational entertainment has been stressed at the conference called by the secretary.

Coconut oil to benefit from SCAP's program

The SCAP recently made an important decision which will benefit the coconut industry in the Philippines. It has decided to purchase 8,000 tons of Philippine coconut oil. The decision will encourage local coconut oil producers and invite outside capital to engage in the coconut oil industry.

Philippine foreign trade

The appointment of Cornelio Balmaceda as Secretary of Commerce and Industry promises to increase the foreign trade of the Philippines. The new secretary has a pet project of promoting our foreign trade. He believes in an extensive advertising to sell Philippine goods abroad. The sending of overseas floating expedition is one of his concrete proposals for promoting Philippine foreign trade. The establishment
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Science Marches On

Keeping eggs fresh

Estimating that about 5% of the total eggs produced in the United States are lost every year due to improper collecting or storage of freshly laid eggs, the United States Department of Agriculture specialists are aiding American poultry breeders against three chief enemies of fresh eggs—high temperature, insufficient moisture, and strong odors.

The first two enemies cause evaporation of some of the water in the eggs, the thinning of egg whites, the weakening and enlargement of the yolks, and the enlargement of the air cells. Strong odors such as those of onions and kerosene are quickly absorbed by the eggs.

The tests have shown that freshly laid eggs held at 90 degrees Fahrenheit (32 degrees Centigrade) lose their quality about three times faster than the eggs held at 70 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees Centigrade) and 24 times faster than the eggs held at 50 degrees Fahrenheit (10 degrees Centigrade). The Department specialists, therefore, recommend that eggs be stored in rooms with a temperature of between 32 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit (zero and about 15 degrees Centigrade) and with a humidity of 85 to 90 per cent.

Farmers are also urged to collect eggs from the nests at least three times each day during hot weather and to make such collections in wire baskets, which permit free circulation of air around every egg, rather than in pails, boxes, or woven baskets.

Bone strength

Scientists from the United States are testing the strength and elasticity of human bones in a research project designed to develop safety devices for those traveling in high-speed aircraft. Recent increases in speed of planes, mainly through jet propulsion, has exposed the problem of human protection against shocks and impacts in ordinary flight as well as against those shocks encountered in accidents.

Preliminary tests in the United States National Bureau of Standards indicate that long range bones show an average ultimate compressive strength of about 25,000 pounds per square inch (about, 1,756 kilograms per square centimeter). This is about one-fourth of the compressive strength of cast iron and more than twice that of hickory wood. Bone elasticity is approximately one-tenth that of steel.

The bones tests are being made preparatory to designing mechanical models of the human frame for better safety devices.

Cheaper sugar

The cost of refining sugar as pure as that presently sold has been discovered in the United States, according to a report by Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the department of chemical engineering in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York. The further advantage of saving health-giving vitamins, largely wasted by present refining methods, is also claimed for the new process.

Othmer says, "A very light yellow sugar as pure as that presently sold has been manufactured on an experimental scale by the new technique, in which contaminants are washed from sugar with wood alcohol." This he says, "represents one of the few major new methods for refining sugar since bone char and other chars were developed 100 years ago. The expensive melting of the (raw) sugar, purification over char produced from animal bones, evaporation, recrystallization, and many other steps are all eliminated in this simple process which will operate at a fraction of the cost of present huge plants."

Music typewriter

Commercial publishers of music traditionally use a laborious pen-and-ink hand method to write the scores preparatory to their actual reproduction by engraving and printing. An acoustic engineer in the United States has invented a music typewriter that is said to make the writing easier and quicker and to give more uniform results.

Before designing the typewriter, Dr. Floyd Firestone of Washington, D. C., worked out a new way of writing music. He eliminated the key signature by translating all sharps into flats, and identifying all flats individually by writing them as triangular-shaped notes. The inventor claims this makes music easier to read as well as simpler to write.

The typewriter itself is a standard electrical machine with special keyboard and type bars to make the notes and symbols. The typist inserts ruled paper and works down the columns. A fine horizontal adjustment helps to center the notes on or between lines of the staff. A prism magnifier, booted to the typewriter, aids the typist in ad-

justing the carriage for the careful spacing required in writing music.

Sawdust feed

A new livestock and poultry feed derived from chemically-treated wood waste is being developed in the United States. It is a form of molasses which contains about 50% sugar. It is produced by acid treatment of sawdust and other wood waste. Experts at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, at Madison, Wisconsin, estimate that an industrial plant could turn out "sawdust" molasses at a saving of from 50% to 70% from the cost of grain feed.

At a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society at Portland, Oregon, it was reported that tests conducted at the Washington and Oregon State Colleges had shown that meat from animals fed with the wood molasses was normal in flavor.

Used as a substitute for such cereals as corn and wheat in feeding poultry, a small amount of soybean oil meal was added to provide the protein not contained in the wood molasses. The method of producing molasses from the cellulose of wood has been known for years, but this is the first time the product has been tried in the United States as a livestock and poultry feed.

Body chemistry

Scientists in the United States are gaining added knowledge of the key chemical substances of the human body. These substances are vitamins, hormones, and enzymes which maintain the delicate balance of physical health. Progress in this field of research was reported recently at the 114th national meeting of the American Chemical Society
(Please turn to page 159)

Why Did The . . .

(Continued from page 133)

currency for Berlin. The issue is that the Soviet government has clearly shown by its actions that it is attempting by illegal and coercive measures in disregard of its obligations to secure political objectives to which it is not entitled and which it could not achieve by peaceful means. It has resorted to blockade measures; it has threatened the Berlin population with starvation, disease, and economic ruin; it has tolerated disorders and attempted to overthrow the duly elected municipal government of Berlin. The attitude and conduct of the Soviet government reveal sharply its purpose to continue its illegal and coercive blockade and its unlawful actions designed to reduce the status of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France as occupying powers in Berlin to one of complete subordination to Soviet rule, and thus to obtain absolute authority over the economic, political, and social life of the people of Berlin, and to incorporate the city in the Soviet zone.

Is Russia guilty before the world?

"14. The Soviet government has thereby taken upon itself sole responsibility for creating a situation in which further recourse to the means of settlement prescribed in Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations is not, in existing circumstances, possible, and which constitutes a threat to international peace and security. In order that international peace and security may not be further endangered the governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France, therefore, while reserving to themselves full rights to take such measures as may be necessary to maintain in these circumstances their position in Berlin, find themselves obliged to refer the ac-

Will Greece Be . . .

(Continued from page 141)

3. "Captain of the Crag," *Time*, Vol. II, No. 14 (April 5, 1948), pp. 14-15.

4. Hauser, Ernest O. "Something Rotten in Greece," *The Saturday Evening Post*, Vol. 219, No. 40 (April 5, 1947) pp. 26-27; 129.

tion of the Soviet government to the Security Council of the United Nations".

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why did the Western Powers seek negotiations with Moscow?

2. What is the main reason why the Western Powers would not leave Berlin?

3. What agreements were reached in Berlin?

4. Why were the Moscow understandings not implemented by the Soviet military governor in Berlin?

5. Why were Russia's demands unreasonable?

6. Did the Russian government use duress in the Moscow negotiations? Why?

7. What does Russia want in Berlin?

8. Is Russia guilty of creating a dangerous situation for the peace of the world? Why?

9. Were the Western Powers right in referring the Berlin crisis to the Security Council? Why?

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Significant World . . .

(Continued from page 150)

taken the first step in encouraging technical education. A commission for the development of technical, commercial, and industrial studies was recently established. Immediately eight schools for training mechanics were established. These schools are now efficiently functioning. The way for technical education has thus been laid.

Cooperation to promote scientific work

Six countries bordering on the Amazon Basin recently met to discuss a cooperative project for research on the Basin. These countries are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. France, Britain, and the Netherlands also attended the conference. The agreement to conduct a cooperative project will yield valuable data on the "scientific mysteries" of one of the least known regions of the world—the Amazon Basin.

Cultural education

A nation's culture is enriched by the intelligent adaptation of the elements in the culture of other nations. Recently, South American countries showed great interest on American orchestral music. Musical depositories were established in South America. American folk music, music for band concerts, vocal scores, and chamber music have been made available to the people of South America.

On the papers

An examination of the newspapers from Latin America shows many interesting news items. Uruguay has published a new literary magazine for the purpose of developing greater interest in the culture of the country. The new

How Can We . . .

(Continued from page 146)

year. Only in this way can we move toward world rule of law, which is the ultimate objective of us all.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. In what sense does the world possess world law?
2. Name some progress made by the United Nations.
3. How is the United Nations holding the world together?
4. Why are the nations of the world using the United Nations in the settlement of their problems?
5. Cite specific examples in which the United Nations was able to make warring factions heed the counsel of the U.N. in the settlement of their problems.
6. Why do you think the United Nations is going to bring about profound political changes?
7. How is the United Nations adapted to a changing world?
8. What may be done to strengthen the United Nations?

magazine is entitled *Escritura*.

The fifth international leprosy congress was recently held in Havana. Many important papers on the treatment of leprosy were discussed. The University of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro has opened a new course in journalism to encourage writing for the sake of the nation. The United States has presented to the Mexican government a set of microfilms that traces the relation between Mexico and the United States. The gift is very valuable in the promotion of close ties between the two governments. Argentina has launched a large scale program to develop its petroleum and natural output in order to make Argentine independent of its fuel supply. Venezuela has launched an agricultural program to develop *sisal*. Fiber industry in this country is important because of the shortage of hair fibers in the world's market.

What Made The . . .

(Continued from page 138)

have been quite incapable of discharging the function assigned to it in the directive.

With respect to trade arrangements between Berlin and the Western zones of Germany and third countries, the report noted that Sokolovsky asserted for the Soviet authorities the exclusive right to control such trade. This claim, the report explained, obviously contradicted the clear meaning of the agreed directive and in no way constituted a reasonable approach to the problem of working out a mutually satisfactory basis for the trade of Berlin.

Why the Berlin negotiations failed

In summing up the Berlin conversations, the White Paper said:

"Marshal Sokolovsky in Berlin thus took a position contrary to the explicit assurances given by Stalin in Moscow, with respect to transport restrictions, currency, and trade. Moreover, he manifested increasingly an attitude of indifference about the progress or failure of the negotiations.

"The week of technical discussion in Berlin thus proved even more futile and frustrating than the month of negotiations in Moscow. The military governors were unable to submit an agreed report. Marshal Sokolovsky remarked that there was nothing to report."

"The three Western governments then delivered an aide-memoire to Stalin and Molotov asking the Soviet government to affirm the previous understandings and to issue the necessary instructions to the Soviet military governor to carry out the directive. Molotov replied on September 18 in an aide memoire suggesting "more de-

tailed instructions" to the military governors. The three Western governments then dispatched the notes of September 22, asking that a date be set for the lifting of the blockade to create conditions that would permit a continuance of discussions.—Text released by USIS.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. What was Stalin's formula for the solution of the Berlin question?
2. Why do you think Stalin presented his formula?
3. Why is the blockade unreasonable?
4. Why is negotiation possible only in an atmosphere relieved of pressure?
5. Why do you think Stalin defended the restrictions on transport?
6. What is the currency question?
7. Why is a solution to the currency question difficult?
8. What is the relation of the solution of the currency question to the control of Germany?
9. Why did Sokolovsky refuse to implement the Moscow negotiations?
10. Enumerate the lessons taught by the Moscow negotiations.

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What Lesson Did . . .

(Continued from page 143)

What did Russia's satellites learn from the Allies?

The Danubian Conference failed. It resulted in the creation of Two Danubuses. The Americans would continue control of the Danube from Ulm, Germany to Mauthausen, Austria, a distance of 350 miles. Russia would control 4/5's of the river.

Did the Russian satellites learn anything from the Soviet Danube treaty?

In a speech delivered by Walter A. RADIUS, deputy chairman of the American delegation of the Danubian Conference, several points were mentioned as object lessons for the Russian satellites. He said among other things:

1. The Soviet draft convention recently signed by the Soviet Union and her satellites fail to recognize the "interest of the rest of Europe and the world in the Danube commerce, and even the interests of Danube countries in trade with other regime."

2. The record of the Belgrade Conference shows that those important phrases "freedom of navigation" and "non-discriminatory treatment" have different meanings depending upon those who use them. While giving nominal, but limited, recognition to those basic principles, the Soviet draft provided no assurance of performance.

3. The American delegation was able to bring to the attention of the delegation of the Russian satellites the soundness of the American position and the interests of the American people on the economic welfare and political independence of the satellites themselves. Strong arguments were used to show why the Soviet draft was very disadvantageous to them.

4. "The policies and actions of the Soviet Union in the Danube region were challenged directly in an international meeting where, at least in the conference hall, no censorship prevailed." Russia's satellites heard directly from the American delegation why Russian policies are not conducive to world peace.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Do you think the control of international waterways is related to world peace? Why? Cite an example to support your answer.

2. Why is the control of the Danube important to Europe?

3. Can you explain why the Russians want to exclude the Western powers from the Control Commission?

4. Why do you think the American plan calls for the pre-war control of the Danube?

5. Explain the lessons learned by the Allies at the Conference.

6. Explain the lessons learned by Russia's satellites.

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The Philippine . . .

(Continued from page 152)

of trade and publicity offices abroad are also being considered.

Philippine exports

Three Philippine products have been recently boosted abroad. Allied headquarters in Japan has approved the exportation of iron ore to Japan. The Economic Cooperation Administration administering the European Recovery Program has authorized the purchase of \$220,000 worth of Manila hemp and \$1,380,000 worth of copra for France. It has also authorized the purchase of \$187,000 of Manila hemp for Norway.

Spreading medical knowledge

Under the auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO), a medical mission has arrived in Manila. The medical mission is similar to medical missions sent abroad by WHO for the purpose of spreading medical knowledge. The medical mission is interested in spreading knowledge of new drugs and medical techniques developed during World War II.

The Philippines and the United Nations

The members of the Philippine delegation are playing active role in the present session of the General Assembly. Through a motion filed by the Philippine delegation, discussion on the convention outlawing *genocide*, mass extinction of people, was begun.

The Philippine delegation has supported a proposal of the delegate from India that the General Assembly authorizes the holding of two sessions of the ECAFE next year.

Science Marches . . .

(Continued from page 154)

ciety, an organization composed of 58,000 members who carry on research in the chemistry of medicine, food and agriculture, gas and fuels, industrial plastics, and other broad fields.

Important among the research projects described in the several hundred papers read before the Society were those attacking the problem of widespread vitamin deficiencies which retard growth and lower the body's efficiency and resistance to disease. The reports revealed that scientists are finding less costly methods of producing vitamins needed the world over, as well as better ways of utilizing them.

For example, a way has been discovered to make vitamins soluble in water and thus more readily absorbed by the body. Vitamins such as A for growth, D for bones, and E, the anti-sterility factor, are utilized by the body from 5 to 20 times more rapidly from aqueous mixtures than from those traditionally used—alcohol, and fish and vegetable oils. An added advantage is that the water solutions can be given by intramuscular injections, an aid to those who are unable to absorb vitamins in capsule form.

Experiments have shown that breast-fed babies obtain up to 800% more vitamin A when their mothers take the vitamin in water rather than in oil solution, according to the reports of the scientists. In the past, they noted, there were instances of babies dying from vitamin A deficiencies in breast milk.

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* The book presents generally helpful pictures, maps, cartoons, charts, and tables. Pictorial illustrations are given with elucidating captions.

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* All units are brought up-to-date with the addition of new problems designed to complete understanding of the unit.

* A new unit (UNIT VII—How the Far East was Involved in World War II and Post-War Developments in the Orient) has been included in the book. Materials as of Sept. 30, 1948 have been incorporated.

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