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CURRENT

Current Events
R E V I E W

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Current Events Review

A magazine published for High School Students

Published as a contribution to a common effort, — Educational Rehabilitation.

In an effort to serve the interests of its readers, the *Current Events Review* has selected, reviewed, and presented the following materials deemed to be educationally appropriate fundamentally for the teaching of current events in the high school.

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2. The United Nations Declaration—1942
3. Casablanca Conference—1943
4. Food and Agriculture Conference—1943
5. The First Quebec Conference—1943
6. The Moscow Conference—1943
7. The United Nations Relief Conference—1943
8. The Cairo Conference—1943
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17. The First Postwar Council of Foreign Ministers of the Big Five—1945
18. The First Postwar Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three—1945
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2. The Hull "Ten Points" of November 26, 1941
3. President Roosevelt's Message to Emperor Hirohito in 1941
4. The Imperial Rescript Accept-

- ing Surrender Terms
5. The Four Freedoms
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Motives and Results of the Colonial Revolts in the Orient

What is the meaning of nationalism?

Nationalism is derived from *nation*. It means a movement of a people to establish an independent country. The sentiment of nationalism is a national feeling that recognizes a common heritage, the memories of the past and hopes of the future. Nationalism has also been defined as the self-consciousness on the part of a people for the possession of a common heritage, culture, and traditions. In majority of cases, the people of a country want to be independent because they want to achieve their national aspirations. The common aspiration of all free-loving people is independence.

What are the political ideals of nationalism?

Towards the close of the Middle Ages the spirit of nationalism arose in many countries of Europe. Among the reasons for the rise of nationalism were the growth of the Third Estate, or the *bourgeoisie*, the rise of vernacular languages and literature, dangers from foreign conquest, and the increase of the powers of the king.

Nationalism springs from three important political ideals. These are: (1) each people should have a government suited to its particular traditions and needs; (2) the people should be ruled by their own native officials; and (3) it is wrong for one people to dominate or rule another.

Nationalistic movements of

Oriental countries in the past

After the Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895), China, suffering from a humiliating defeat, tried to unite the people by: (1) introducing reforms to strengthen the country; (2) recovering its "lost national rights"; and (3) establishing a strong centralized government.

During the closing years of the Tokugawa Shogunate, many Japanese discovered that the real

ruler was the emperor and not the shogun. The Japanese worked hard for the abolition of the Shogunate. Many daimyos and feudal lords voluntarily offered their lands to the emperor as a symbol of their loyalty.

The Filipinos have never ceased to fight or work for their freedom. The first period of their struggle for nationalism was characterized by armed resistance against the Spaniards and the Americans. The second period was a peaceful campaign for independence.

The Indian people have waged a long fight for self-government. When the Indian nationalists found out that the Government of India Act of 1919 was unsatisfactory, they boycotted the elections of 1920. To appease the Indian demands, Sir Stafford Cripps' mission presented in 1942 a program of self-government to India. The people were not satisfied with the offer. They demanded for absolute independence.

The people of the Dutch East Indies, the "Treasure House of Asia," have long been fighting against economic exploitation and racial prejudice. After the end of World War I, a new and stronger nationalistic movement was led by educated Indonesians. One of these is Achmed Soekarno, who was then taking up engineering in Holland. He returned to the Netherlands East Indies to join the nationalistic movement. His participation in the movement resulted in his imprisonment in 1920.

In 1926, the people of Malaya revolted against Dutch rule. They demanded for greater participation in the government. The Nationalists at Batavia tried to drive the Dutch out of Java. The revolt failed.

After the World War I, the people of French Indo-China demanded for self-government. They resented the economic exploitation

of their country. This resentment hastened the growth of Indo-Chinese nationalism. The movement was backed up by the Annamite Nationalist organization, *Viet Minh (Nam)*. This organization was founded in 1936.

The people of Korea had fought hard for the sovereignty of their country. But Korea became the prize of war between China and Japan. On August 22, 1910, a cleverly manipulated treaty was signed between Japan and Korea under which the latter country ceded her rights of sovereignty to the emperor of Japan. Korea became a part of the Japanese Empire.

The people of Siam have long been fighting for the abolition of the extra-territorial rights of foreign powers in Siam (Thai). These extra-territorial rights make the citizens of foreign countries who live in Siam subject only to the laws of their respective countries. A British citizen residing in Siam, for instance, is subject only to the courts established by Britain in Siam. The British citizen is not subject to the Siamese courts.

Effects of World War II on the nationalistic movement in the Orient

The defeat of Russia by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, inspired the people of the East to fight for their national rights and national interests. A new spirit of nationalism surged among the peoples of Asia. Japan dreamed of building a new hemisphere under her influence under the slogan "Asia for the Asiatics."

Japan continued her program of building a new hemisphere under the guise of liberating the Orientals from the imperialism of the West. She propagated the idea of building a New Order in Greater East Asia. This was known as

(Continued on the next page)

Motives and . . .

(Continued)

the Greater East Asia Co-Prospcrity Sphere. It was fundamentally based on the ideas and program set forth in the *Tanaka Memorial*.

She succeeded in conquering the Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Burma, Malaya and a large part of China. She gave puppet independence to the Philippines and Burma. The Koiso cabinet promised freedom to the people of the East Indies.

A psychological warfare between Japan and the Allies was launched. Japan's policy of giving independence to conquered territories was looked upon by the Allies as a mere gesture to secure the cooperation of the peoples of East Asia in the prosecution of the war. Japan made a wide propaganda of the evil effects of the Western imperialism on the Asiatic nations. She launched a cultural program to make the people of the East realize the wealth and strength of Oriental culture and civilization.

Motives of the present colonial revolts

World War II ended on September 2, 1945. The war ended Japanese aggression in the Orient. China was faced by another civil war, but succeeded in securing national unity. The Koreans were liberated from their Japanese masters. The "Hermit Kingdom" was promised independence by the Big Powers in the Cairo Conference in 1943.

A new surge of nationalism has swept the peoples of the East. What factors are responsible for this new nationalism? What do the people demand?

The Annamites. — The Annamites are the most intelligent of all the peoples in French Indo-China. They are politically advanced among the peoples ruled by France in the East. The Annamites started a revolt against their French masters after the surrender of the Japanese. The

Emperor of Annam, Bag Dai, abdicated. Mgyen, the chief of the nationalist party — *Viet Nam*, proclaimed a republic. The Annamites demanded a constituent assembly elected by universal suffrage. These demands were not met, and war followed.

The Indonesians. — Before the Japanese surrendered, they had granted independence to Indonesia and had installed Achmed Soekarno as "President of the Indonesian Republic." Obviously, this was calculated to make the Indonesians independence conscious as well as to sow seeds of conflict between the colony and the mother country.

The aim of the Indonesian nationalists is for complete independence. They are opposed to colonial rule. In 1942, Queen Wilhelmina offered the Indonesians "equal partnership" in the Netherlands Empire. This offer was renewed in 1945. The Indonesians strongly rejected it. In March, 1946, President Soekarno drafted a six-point program as basis for negotiations with the Dutch officials. One of the six points is the demand for the recognition of the Indonesian Republic by the mother country.

The Burmese. — The Japanese gave independence to Burma on August 1, 1943. The "grant of independence" to Burma, with Dr. Ba Maw as puppet President, was another gesture to secure the fullest cooperation of the Burmese in the prosecution of the war. This "grant of independence" had two political significance: (1) It encouraged the "Free India" movement. (2) It made the Burmese become independence conscious and made them see the desirability of foreign domination. When the British returned to Burma after the surrender of Japan, they found that the spirit of nationalism had been strongly stirred.

The Malayans.—British Malaya was conquered by the Japanese in 1942. During the Japanese occupation, resistance movement

was carried on by nationalists. The resistance movement was carried under the leadership of the Malayan People's Resistance Army. The leaders of the resistance movement are now demanding from England self-government.

The Hindus.—The people of India showed their loyalty to Great Britain in the first and second World War. In 1916, the Home Rule League was organized. Its main purpose was to demand for home rule. In recognition of the services rendered by India during the World War I, the British Parliament passed the Government of India Act of 1919, granting self-government. Under the leadership of Gandhi, the people worked for dominion government. In July, 1940, an important resolution was passed by the All-India Congress Committee. It demanded independence for India and provided for the formation of a national government responsible to a central legislature existing in India.

Great Britain wanted to solve the problem of India. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps presented a program of self-government to India. According to the program, an elected body, charged with the framing of a constitution, would be immediately set after the war. Britain would accept and implement the constitution framed by the elected body. India would become a free and equal partner of the British Commonwealth. If her Constituent Assembly chooses otherwise, she could renounce the British Commonwealth and set up an independent state. This proposal was rejected by India.

Results of the nationalistic movements in the Orient

The nationalistic movements in the Orient after the World War II have achieved certain important results. They effected modifications and changes in the colonial policies of the mother countries, have succeeded in securing grants for the establishment of self-government.

1. On March 9, 1946, the French cabinet approved the re-

Motives and . . . (Continued)

cognition of Annam State in northern Indo-China as a free state within the Indo-Chinese federation. An agreement for the grant of self-government was signed between the French government and Viet Nam, the nationalist organization. One significant point in the agreement definitely provides for the political future of three Indo-Chinese states—Annam, Cochinchina, and Tonkin. The future status of these states will be submitted to a popular referendum.

2. In 1945, the offer of self-government to the Indonesians was repeated by Queen Wilhelmina. Indonesia expected to present her case before the *Security Council* of the UNO. Direct negotiations between the Indonesian Republic and Holland are being conducted on the problem of self-government and independence.

3. Great Britain promised to grant Burma self-government as early as possible. Military rule was immediately withdrawn. The administration of Burmese civil and political affairs was placed in the hands of civil officials. Steps have already been taken to bring about the self-government of Burma and to aid Burma in her program of rehabilitation.

4. The British government is determined to carry out her plan to form a Malayan union. This plan has been proposed to meet the Nationalists demands. The British government will institute Malayan citizenship which will give equal citizenship rights to those who can claim that Malaya will be their homeland.

5. In 1942, the proposal of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission was rejected by the people of India. This offer was revived by India in 1945. In March, 1946, mutiny and riots occurred in India. Bloody civilian riots broke in several places and even in the Royal Indian Navy. The people cried "Victory for In-

The Philippines Acquired an Advanced Political Status

Under the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the Commonwealth of the Philippines will end on July 4, 1946, when the Philippines becomes an independent nation. The Japanese would have destroyed the Commonwealth Government had not President Manuel L. Quezon and his reduced cabinet evacuated Corregidor for the United States at the invitation of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Commonwealth Government functioned in the United States from May 13, 1942, to October 3, 1944.

The Philippines acquired an advanced political status during World War II. The Commonwealth Government was officially recognized by the United States as a member of the United Nations. All the members of the United Nations also recognized it. The late President Manuel L. Quezon was privileged to sign the Atlantic Charter. The Commonwealth Government adhered to the United Nations Declaration on June 10, 1942, and signed it on June 14, 1942. The membership of the Philippines in the United Nations is a recognition of her capability of assuming her international obligations. In fact, President Quezon and his cabinet were accorded the respects usually accorded to the heads of sovereign or independent nations. The Philippines was given seats in various international conferences of the United Nations. Among the

international conferences attended by the Philippines were the Conference on Food and Agriculture, the United Nations Relief Conference, the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, the United Nations Conference on International Conference at San Francisco, and the first session of the United Nations Organization in London.

President Quezon and Vice-President Osmeña also attended the meetings of the Pacific War Council, and when the Moscow Conference of Foreign Secretaries held in December, 1945, created the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for joint control of Japan, the Philippines was made a member.

The creation of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission by the American Congress was another significant manifestation of the friendly and progressive attitude of the American people towards the Filipinos. The Commission is composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos. In appreciation for this great American generosity, Romulo wrote in his article "Partnership in the Pacific" (*Liberty*, May 22, 1945): "You can thumb your way all through the pages of history without finding another case where a sovereign nation has created a commission for the rehabilitation of a subject nation and granted equal membership to representatives of the subject peoples."

dia." The mutiny and riots ended after Prime Minister Clement Attlee had announced in March, 1946, that India would be given independence.

What is the significance of colonial revolts in the Orient?

Is the era or period of colonialism ended? This question has attracted the attention of many

writers and thinkers.

1. Barnett Nover, the well-known columnist of the *Washington Post*, wrote: "What the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and others claim for themselves they cannot in principle deny to Indians, Malaysians, Javanese, Cambodians, and Annamese."

(Continued on page 13)

Significant World News Roundup---

SPAIN

On March 5, 1946, the United States, Britain, and France called on the Spanish people to peacefully remove Generalissimo Francisco Franco from power and to establish in the meanwhile an "interim caretaker government." The United States released the text of 15 documents to show the close relationship between the government of Franco and the governments of the Axis powers during World War II. Spain must purge herself if she desires the friendship of the Allied powers.

France went even farther. She urged the United States and Britain to bring the case of the Franco government to the Security Council of UNO. She argued that the government of Franco is a threat to world peace. The proposal was turned down by the United States. Russia favored the proposal.

Generalissimo Franco issued a 26-page reply to the United States, denying that his country had ever aided the Axis. The reply of Franco pointed out the measures taken by Spain in order to avoid the repetition of Spain's historical "grave error,"—the sinking of the battleship *Maine*,—an error which caused the Spanish-American war.

JAPAN

The Japanese government announced on March 6, 1946, the adoption of the new constitution for Japan. The constitution was approved by Emperor Hirohito and Premier Kijuro Shidehara. Under the new constitution the government authority is vested in the representatives elected by the people. The Emperor remains only as the "symbol of the state and the unity of the people." He derives his position from the sovereign will of the people. The Cabinet is responsible to the Diet, not to the emperor. The constitution renounces war and includes the

"Bill of Rights," guaranteeing the individual liberties — freedom of thought, conscience, equal rights for both sexes, and freedom from bondage. It replaces the House of Peers with an elective body named the House of Councilors.

RUSSIA

Secretary James F. Byrnes warned Russia not to remove the enemy property from Manchuria as war reparations. He clearly stated that seizure of plants is a violation of the Open Door policy and a clear discrimination against Americans. On March 7, 1946, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin disclaimed knowledge of any treaty or agreement that gives Russia the right to strip Manchurian factories of machinery or equipment. On March 11, 1946, announcement was made that Britain had protested to the Russian government against the Russian removal of industrial equipment from Manchuria.

On March 12, 1946, a similar announcement was made that the United States had asked Russia for an explanation of reports on heavy southward movements of Russian troops in Iran. The British and American announcements were made in view of Russia's failure to carry out her commitment to leave Iran by March 2, 1946.

INDIA

The demand of India for independence has been squarely met by Britain. On September 19, 1945, Britain renewed her offer of self-government for India. The proposal was not satisfactory to the Indian leaders. On March 16, 1946, the British Prime Minister offered India full independence. He told the House of Commons that he hoped India would choose to remain within the British Commonwealth; but that "if she elects independence, she has the right to

do so." The next move remains with the people of India.

BRITAIN

Hearings on the British loan have started. President Harry S. Truman has urged for the approval of the loan because he considered the loan as the "cornerstone in the world's structure of peace." The loan would also benefit America because the British government has promised in return to remove or abolish the barriers that block mutual trade. United States Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson even said that its approval would be beneficial not only to America but also to the world. If the loan is refused, Britain would conduct an economic warfare. She would be forced to resort to a competitive economic bloc. This would result to the destruction of world trade and all countries would be affected.

GREECE

Greece has revealed that Russia promised to ship grain to Greece if Russia is allowed to set up a base for her merchant marine on the Dodecanese islands. These islands were Italian possessions. They had been promised to Greece and were given to her after World War II. Knowing that such a base would complete the Russian string of security and frontier bases across half of Europe, the Greek Prime Minister Sophoulis refused the demand of the Russian government.

CHINA

China has pledged amity with Russia. This is a sequel to the Sino-Russian agreement reached in 1945.

China has finally succeeded in bringing about the national unity of her long-divided people. The Central government and the Communist government decided recently to settle their differences.

(Continued on the next page)

World News . . .

(Continued)

China's present economic problem is tremendous, difficult, and pressing. According to Premier T. V. Soong, four factors are responsible for China's present economic plight: (1) exhaustion of raw materials brought about by the war and the blockade; (2) continued inflation both during and after the war; (3) transportation; and (4) much reduced productive capacity due to enemy plunder and destruction.

COCHIN-CHINA

France has moved to carry out the provisions of the Atlantic Charter which established the right of any people to choose their own form of government. The French Constituent Assembly has passed a bill conferring the status of a French department on four French colonies. The Ministry of Colonies has already announced a free constitution for Cochin-China in French Indo-China. The constitution provides that Cochin-China will have its own government, parliament, army, and finances.

AUSTRIA

Russia demanded from Austria 67,000,000 acres of agricultural land to supply the needs of the Russian occupation troops. Austria boldly insisted in giving Russia only one-third of her demand. This was unusual. Rarely has it happened that a defeated country succeeded in greatly reducing the demand of the conqueror.

ITALY

The first free election in Italy in nearly a quarter of a century was held in the second week of March, 1946. The results of the election will determine the strength of the six coalition government parties.

The secret verbal agreement reached by the Big 3—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin—at the Teheran conference on the disposition of the colonies of Italy has been announced. According to the

report, it was agreed that Italy would be stripped of all her colonies, she would be broken as a Mediterranean sea power, and the controversial Trieste would be internationalized.

KOREA

The United States and Russia have begun studying plans to implement the decision reached at the Moscow Conference of Foreign Secretaries last December. According to the Moscow conference, a provisional government would be established in Korea to give practical training to the Koreans in the art of government. This step is a part of the plan being followed in the establishment of the five-year trusteeship for Korea.

Two political parties are fighting to gain power in the future administration of the country. The Rightists under the leadership of Kim Ko are trying to show to the United States military commission that they are for democratic principles. The Leftists or Communists on the other hand are trying to convince the Russian military commission that they have a large following in the country.

Lieutenant John Hodges of the United States Army urged the removal of the boundary line dividing the Soviet and American-occupied sections of Korea. This was suggested to prevent the domination of the country by small minorities. The American and Russian commissions are conducting negotiations for this purpose.

GERMANY

The inter-Allied reparations agency met early in March to work on the division of reparations from Germany. At the Potsdam Conference, the Big 3—President Truman, Prime Minister Atlee and Premier Stalin—had agreed on principles to be followed in the allocation of German reparations.

Russia has been allocated one half of Germany's industrial and capital equipment. The other nations who have been given their allocations are: Albania, Unit-

ed States, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Netherlands, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.

TURKEY

Russia has demanded from Turkey Kars and the Ardahan regions in northeastern Turkey. The Russian government declared in her demand that these two territories formerly belonged to her. Several months ago Russia also made a demand for the regions occupied by Georgia.

It was reported that Iraq and Turkey had signed a treaty for mutual aid or defense in case of an uprising by Kurdish tribesmen who inhabit the Turko-Iraq border. The treaty was denounced by Russia as an "anti-Soviet" move.

MALAYA

The British government is determined to bring about the union of the Malay States. The Straits Settlement Bill was passed for this purpose. It provides for the regrouping of the Straits Settlements of Perang, Malacca, Singapore, and of the Malay States. Britain declares that the main purpose of this policy is to lay the foundation for self-government and that the motive behind it is not imperialistic.

GREECE

British, American, and French officers who were assigned to supervise the election in Greece have finished examining and checking the electoral registers of various towns and villages in Greece. This step was taken in order to insure a clean general election; for, in the last Big Five conference of Foreign Secretaries in London, Russia told France, the United States, Britain, and China that the government of Greece was undemocratic and, therefore, she would not discuss

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World News . . .

(Continued)

peace treaties with the government of Greece.

IRAN

Iran is on the spotlight of international news again because of Russia's refusal to withdraw her troops from Iran. According to the treaty signed by Britain, Russia, and Iran on January 29, 1942, Britain and Russia pledged to withdraw their troops from Iran on or before March 2, 1946. The United States and British armies had withdrawn before the deadline set forth in the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty, but Russia has failed to live up to her obligations. The United States and Britain have asked Russia for an explanation of her failure to remove her troops.

It is significant to know that in case Russia withdraws, the autonomous government established at Azerbaijan would lose its support or protection. Azerbaijan is in Iran and its autonomous government established as a result of a recent revolt, depends solely on Russian protection. It is also significant to know that Russia is very much interested in acquiring oil concessions in Iran.

During the first session of the UNO in London, Iran presented her complaint to the Security Council. She demanded for an investigation of Russia's interference in her internal affairs. The

Science Marches On . . .

Clothes from Milk, Crude Oil, Cotton Seeds, Wood Pulp, and Bituminous Coal

World War II has brought great progress in the manufacture of textiles. A new cloth fiber known as casein, has been produced. Casein is the protein of whole milk. It constitutes about three per cent of skim milk. Casein is chemically treated until it flows like honey, and this syrupy substance is turned into fibers. Thousands of strands of fiber are produced from casein. The new casein fiber is called Aralac.

Science has produced synthetic rubber from crude oil. This synthetic rubber is woven with nylon in the manufacture of laces. Residue from cotton seeds yields a new suede-processed nylon. From wood pulp and cotton linters come the raw materials for flannels. Bituminous coal forms the basis of new nylon.

Humanity Hopes for the Conquest of Influenza

Every year millions of people suffer from influenza. The symptoms are known to all: temperature suddenly rises; body aches; nose often runs; and coughs or sore throats may increase the discomfort.

The United States Army now uses an efficient flu vaccine which can keep epidemics under control.

Influenza is caused by the small

Security Council decided to let Moscow and Teheran settle their problem directly. On March 20, 1946, Iran presented another complaint to the Security Council. Iran charged Russia of: (1) maintaining troops on Iranian soil in violation of the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty of January 29, 1942; (2) interfering in her internal affairs; (3) violating the United Nations Charter; and (4) violating the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin declaration at Teheran in 1943.

lest living organism—the *virus*. It is so small that it could be seen only through the new electron microscope. Scientists have succeeded in capturing the virus and have made it yield its secrets. They have succeeded in growing influenza germs or viruses in the eggs of chickens. These breeding grounds are now yielding enough of the poisonous flu germs used in the manufacture of the flu vaccine. The United States Army's Commission on Influenza has found the new vaccine effective. The world hopes that this vaccine could be made more inclusive vaccine as to become a perfect lifesaver.

Technicolor Increases Safety

Why do you enjoy a technicolor moving picture show? Why do you for instance, enjoy "The Thief of Bagdad"? The answer is: It is pleasant to the eyes. The same principle has been applied by some factories. Many industrial workers are now enjoying the practical applications of technicolor. Multicolored machine tools are improving safety. It has been found that multicolored machine tools emphasize to workers the danger spots. Improved safety means increased production and better morale.

Possibilities of New Advances in Heart and Brain Operations

In a Congress of Soviet-American Friendship, held in New York, in celebration of the 10th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, a demonstration was held on the experiments of Professor Bryukonenko of Russia. Professor Bryukonenko has achieved a remarkable result in restoring life to dead animals after 15 minutes beyond life.

The demonstration was centered on the apparatus called an autojector. This new apparatus carries the functions of the heart and lungs until those functions are re-

(Continued on the next page)

SIGNIFICANT NAMES IN THE NEWS----

Scientists who have worked on how the atom released its powers. —

The discovery of the atomic bomb is merely a consummation of the studies made by great scientists, starting with Sir Isaac Newton. These scientists, together with their contributions to the final discovery or control of the atomic power, are listed below.

Sir Isaac Newton.—Newton, an English scientist, explains the laws of motion governing the atoms. He revived the "atomic theory" which explains that all things are made of tiny particles known as atoms.

John Dalton.—Dalton, another English scientist, continued the studies on the atom and propounded the idea that the atoms have weight and that every element has a given atomic weight.

Dmitri Mendelyeev.—Mendelyeev a Russian scientist, made further studies on the atomic weight. He prepared a periodic table of 92 known chemical elements which he arranged according to their atomic weights.

Antoine Henri Becquerel.—Becquerel, a French scientist, accidentally discovered the existence of radio-activity. He also found out that uranium emits or gives off invisible radiation.

Sir Joseph Thompson.—Thompson, an English scientist, discov-

ered that atoms had a neutral charge and that these atoms contain negatively charged "corpuscles" which were later called "electrons."

Lord Ernest. Rutherford. — Rutherford, an English scientist, discovered that the atom has a nucleus. Based on this principle, he was able to change one kind of atom to another.

Pierre and Marie Curie.—These two French scientists succeeded in isolating radium. They discovered that other elements decompose when acted upon by the emitted radioactive rays.

Max Planck.—Planck, a German scientist, originated the "quantum theory." This theory explains that the energy of radiation is not continuous and that it exists in small, exact unit measures which Planck calls "quanta."

Sir James Chadwick. — Chadwick, an English scientist, discovered the existence of neutrons.

Albert Einstein.—Einstein is a German scientist. He formulated the theory that mass could be converted into energy.

Niels Bohr.—Bohr, a Dutch scientist, worked on the structure of the atom and discovered that a nucleus with electrons revolve around an orbit.

H. G. J. Moseley.—Moseley, an English scientist, used X-rays in studying the atom. He found out that every element has a definite atomic number.

Irene and Frederic Joliot. — These two French scientists discovered two important facts about the atoms: 1. artificial radio-activity, and 2. uranium fission,

(Uranium fission means the splitting of the uranium atom).

Enrico Fermi.—Fermi, an Italian scientist, succeeded in producing artificially radioactive atoms by bombarding uranium with neutrons. These radioactive atoms were the by-products of the fission or splitting of the uranium atom.

Otto Hahn.—Hahn is a German scientist. He continued the work of Enrico Fermi and discovered one new element—light. He called it barium. It is significant to note that Hahn fully knew that he had split the atom, a process which is known as fission.

Lise Meitner.—Meitner is an Austrian scientist. She conducted many experiments to split the atom. Her aim was to release energy. She made it known that U-235 is present in minute quantities in ordinary uranium.

Alfred Q. Nier.—Nier, an American scientist, succeeded in isolating a minute quantity of U-235 in 1940. The energy produced was sufficient to spring a mouse trap.

Wilhelm Kraysny-Ergen. — Kraysny-Ergen, a Swedish scientist, discovered a method of extracting U-235 from uranium eleven thousand times faster than the method known in 1940.

Ernest Orlando Lawrence. — Lawrence, an American scientist, invented a high powered machine that could split the atoms. He calls the machine cyclotron.

J. Robert Oppenheimer.—Oppenheimer, an American physicist, did the great part of the work on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He also helped in supervising many of the experimental tests of the atomic bomb.

Science Marches On . . .

(Continued)

stored on the part of the organisms. The apparatus is connected on one side to an artery of the animal, on the other side to a vein. The apparatus pumps blood and reoxygenates it.

The demonstration is significant to many biologists because it indicates the possibilities of new advances in certain types of brain and heart operations.

Why the Big 3 were United During the War

Origin of the Big 3 coalition

Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. France signed a humiliating treaty with the Axis at Compiègne on June 22, 1940. Twenty-two days before France collapsed, Italy invaded France. After the French Armistice, Britain stood alone in the fight against tyranny, enslavement, and totalitarianism. Britain put a heroic stand during the Battle of Britain. She survived the German attack because of the splendid work of the Royal Air Force. Prime Minister Churchill said: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

During the early morning of June 22, 1941, the Nazi armies invaded Russia. For once Hitler made a declaration of war—half an hour after the first exchange of shots. The invasion broke the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Treaty of August 21, 1939. It also marked the end of peaceful relations between Russia and Germany which had prevailed since 1921.

At 7:55, in the morning of December 7, 1941, Japanese planes flew over Pearl Harbor hurling bombs, bullets, and torpedoes. On December 8, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan. Germany and Italy declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941, and the United States declared war on them on the same date. The Big Three coalition emerged out of the events in 1941 when the United States joined the British and the Russians in their fight against the Axis powers.

Collaboration of the United States, Great Britain and Russia

The Atlantic Charter was subscribed to by the members of the United Nations. Through the efforts of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, the United Nations became the great-

est coalition in the history of the world.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met late in August, 1943, at Quebec to discuss some important problems in the operations of the war. After this conference Russia joined in some of the talks of the United Nations. One important announcement made after the Quebec conference was the possibility of holding a tripartite meeting with Russia.

The victory of common sense

The year 1943 was the victory of common sense for a common cause—the defeat of the Axis powers must be accomplished by the union of the Big Three. Before the Moscow Conference (October 19-30, 1943) there were suspicions and misgivings. In the United States and Britain there were openly voiced mistrusts about the Russian aim of dominating the world and spreading communism. In Russia, there was audible misgiving about the failure of the United States and Britain to open the "second front" in western Europe.

The foreign secretaries of the United States, Britain, and Russia "sat down at a table" and ironed their differences. They discussed their problems. The Russians told what they wanted. The Americans and the British did the same thing. During the long and "tough" talks the United States and Britain found out that Russia was committed to the "unconditional surrender" of Germany. This dispelled doubts in the minds of Americans and British that Russia might make a separate peace as was done by the Russians during the March Revolution of 1917.

Maurice Hindus, an American expert reporter who covered the conference, wrote an article in the *Liberty* (December 25, 1943) on the significance of the conference. In

his article "Agreement to Agree" he said: "The conference has crystallized as never before, in language as lucid as it is trenchant, the will of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union to fight side by side to complete victory, and to build with China and other freedom-loving nations a new world based on the soundest human foundations and international relationship mankind has ever known."

The triumph of the unity of the Big Three

The Moscow Conference paved the road to Allied unity. The conduct of the war called for unity of purpose and the elimination of other issues, doubts, and concerns as to the future of the world. The Big Three discussed their common problems to shorten the war.

The late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Premier Stalin met face to face and tackled the solution to the international problems of the world. The two Big Three conferences held at Teheran and at Yalta was particularly dear to the late President Roosevelt who believed that international problems could be solved only if the national leaders of the world would sit down face to face and discuss frankly their problems. At the end of the Teheran Conference an unusual declaration in international relations of the Big Three was announced: "We came here with hope and determination. We leave here friends in fact, in spirit, and in purpose." At Yalta the Big Three discussed problems that determined whether the greatest Communist power in the world and two Democratic powers could come into an agreement in restoring peace in the liberated countries of the world. In the communique issued by the Big Three, the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister

(Continued on the next page)

Economics in the News----

Values of the Trade Service Department

The Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines has created a new service department to be known as "Trade Service Department." What are the services of this new department? They are as follows:

1. It will organize an Association of Filipino retailers, manufacturers and importers in Manila and in the provinces.

2. It aims to help the importers and retailers decide to work out a feasible plan for distribution of goods.

3. It will connect buyers with sellers. It will assist in effecting actual transactions between them.

4. It will consolidate small orders from retailers and take charge of filing same through wholesale purchases.

5. It will also consolidate importation of goods.

6. It will try to solve the problems of the retailers.

7. It will help Filipino businessmen in every possible way.

Census of the World Natural Resources

A proposal was made at the Quebec Food and Agriculture Conference held at Quebec by the United Nations. The conference began on October 16, 1945. The project is one of the most important global activities of the United Nations. This will be the first attempt to obtain exact figures on the world's supply of agricultural products, forests, and fisheries. Agricultural statistics will cover such data as crops production, dairy production, and livestock. Forestry statistics will include acreage figures and classifications by type of tree, and industrial, which will be about the commercial output of lumber.

The United Nations Food and Agricultural organization will survey areas of shortage and areas of surplus. Then it will recommend measures to remedy the undersupply situations. It is believed that the world project on the census of the world's natural resources will be felt by the people in the form of (1) improved living conditions and (2) higher nutritional standards.

Application of the Philippines' International Policy on President's Veto

The Congress of the Philippines approved two bills designed to protect Filipino interests. These bills were House Bill 355 and House

Bill 308. H.B. 355 provides for the nationalization of the retail trade in the Philippines. According to the provisions of this bill, aliens not owing allegiance to the United States or to the Philippines are banned from engaging in retail business. House Bill 308 provided that 60 percent of the amount involved in payroll of a firm's employees and laborers who are citizens of the Philippines or of the United States.

The bills were vetoed by the President because it is believed that they are contrary to international policies. It is believed that there should be a stronger international unity among all nations. The charter of the United Nations Organization specifically states that there should be developed, (1) friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights of peoples, to strengthen universal peace and achievement of international cooperation in economic and social matters; (2) respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, and religion.

Ratification of the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference

The Bretton Woods Monetary agreements are now in full force. Twenty-nine nations, including the Philippines, signed the monetary agreement. Among the signatories are the United States, the United Kingdom, China, France, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, India, Netherlands, South Africa, and Egypt. Russia is the only major power that has not approved the agreement.

The Bretton Woods Monetary Conference was attended by nearly all the people of the world from July 1 to July 22, 1944. The conference approved many significant points. (1) Monetary transac-

(Continued on the next page)

Why the Big 3 . . .

(Continued)

ber Churchill, and Premier Stalin jointly said: "We reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Atlantic Charter, our pledge in the declaration of the United Nations, and our determination to build in cooperation with other peace-loving nations world order under laws, dedicated to peace, security, freedom, and general well-being of all mankind."

Postscript to Allied unity

In his recent book, the *Big Three*, published in 1945, Dr. David J. Dallin made a thorough study of the relations, objectives, and problems of the United States, Britain, and Russia. He asked the question whether the Big Three alliance born in 1941 would continue. After examining thoroughly the problems of the Big Three he concluded: "Real progress can be achieved only through abolition, down to the last vestige, of internal political suppression and subjection, of all forms of autocracy, in the soil of which warlike tendencies and lust to conquest are bound to ripen. Progress will be possible only in a world really free, and only if the Wars of Liberation are succeeded by a real Peace of Liberation."

Secrets of the War Unfolded----

WHY FRANCE COLLAPSED

What is the main purpose of the present government of France?

Charles de Gaulle, the famous wartime soldier, statesman, and resistance leader of France was elected by the Constituent Assembly of France as interim President of France until the creation of the Fourth French Republic. It is significant to note that France has been recognized as one of the Big powers of Europe. This was the same recognition given to her before the outbreak of the war in Europe on September 1, 1939.

The present government has the solemn duty to restore the spirit and ways of democracy and to establish a republican form of government. The First French Republic was established on Sept-

ember 22, 1792. The National Convention declared the abolition of the monarchy. The Second French Republic was proclaimed in 1848; the Third French Republic, on September 4, 1870.

Was France quickly defeated?

In the early days of April, 1940, the military situation in France was critical. Neville Chamberlain was replaced by Winston Churchill as British Prime Minister on May 10, 1940. Churchill rallied his countrymen to fight for victory. He said, "What is our aim? It is Victory... for without victory, there is no survival." On May 13, 1940, Reynaud, the Frenchman who believed in the offensive, replaced Daladier as Premier of France. Five days later General Weygand replaced General Gamelin, the champion of the defensive.

The change in the government and in the army did not stop the German advance. On June 14, 1940, Paris was abandoned to the Germans. Marshal Pétain became Premier on June 16, 1940. A humiliating armistice was signed at Compiègne on June 22, 1940.

Was France betrayed?

It is the opinion of a noted journalist that France was betrayed. Waverly Root believes that there should have been at least three great battles at three *natural lines* of defense at the Somme, the Seine, and the Loire. There was little fighting along the Somme. Along Seine and the Loire no battle was fought because Paris surrendered a few days after the government had officially declared that Paris would be defended to the end.

On June 12, 1940, the French government met at the Chateau de Cagé, outside of Tours. There were two opposing opinions. General Charles de Gaulle wanted to establish the government in Brit-

tany. In case of reverses, the French government would be able to move to England or North Africa. Marshal Pétain insisted that the war was lost and that France should ask for an armistice.

Several interesting incidents happened.

1. Churchill and Reynaud decided to send an appeal for help to the United States. This was intended to secure help for the French government. But Roosevelt had no "authority to engage the United States to declare war."

2. Churchill left France after he had secretly gone to Tours. The French cabinet met again. In the early meetings of the cabinet, General Weygand was not present. When he attended the meeting of the cabinet, he said: "I am a vanquished soldier, and there is nothing left to do but to lay down our arms."

3. The cabinet did not accept the idea of surrender. It was greatly surprised to hear Weygand announce that he had given the order to declare Paris an open city twelve hours earlier.

4. The French government moved to Bordeaux on the day the German army marched to Paris on June 14, 1940. The meeting of the cabinet continued. Pétain and Weygand were strongly for surrender.

5. Pierre Laval heard of the impending armistice. He believed that his skill might be useful to Pétain. The Mayor of Bordeaux tried to find out from Pétain whether Laval could come to Bordeaux. Laval came to Bordeaux.

6. Pierre Laval, later called the "evil genius," held a sort of cabinet meeting of his own. The meeting paralleled the official cabinet meeting that was going on.

7. Waverly Root, the distinguished author of *The Secret History of the War* declared that Pétain told the ministers that he be-

(Continued on the next page)

Economics in the . . .

(Continued)

tions are international: The nations must agree on the basic rules which govern the exchanges. (2) The nations should consult and agree on international monetary changes which affect each other. (3) They should outlaw practices which are agreed to be harmful to world prosperity and should assist each other to overcome short term exchange difficulties. (4) The conference agreed that expanded international investment is essential to provide a portion of the capital needed to establish the Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bank should assist in providing capital through normal channels at reasonable rates of interest and for long periods for projects which will raise the productivity of the borrowing country.

The Bretton Woods monetary agreements provides for an \$8,800,000,000 international currency stabilization fund and a \$9,100,000,000 reconstruction and rehabilitation loan bank.

Different Phases of the Pacific War----

STAGES OF THE WAR

In the first Official Report submitted by Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations to the Secretary of the Navy, the various phases and stages of the Pacific War were described. The report entitled *Our Navy at War* covers the combat operations from the start of the Pacific War in December, 1941, up to March 1, 1944.

The four stages of the Pacific War were:

1. **The defensive.**—The United States was engaged almost exclusively in protecting her shores and her lines of communication from encroachments of the enemy.

2. **The defensive-offensive.**—During this stage the operations of the American Navy were chiefly defensive. The American Navy however, was able to take certain

offensive measures.

3. **The offensive-defensive.**—This stage covers the period immediately following the seizure of the initiative by the American Navy. During this period, however, the American Navy had to use a large part of her forces to defend her recent gains.

4. **The offensive.**—This stage began when the advance bases were no longer seriously threatened and the American Navy was able to attack the enemy at places chosen by the United States.

THE DEFENSIVE PHASE IN THE PACIFIC

Chart I of Admiral Ernest King's *Official Report* gives the following detailed activities of the American Navy.

1. **Battle of Makassar Strait,**

January 24, 1942: Japanese forces moving southward were attacked by destroyers of the United States.

2. **Raid on the Marshall and Gilbert, February 1, 1942:** U. S. carriers and cruisers attacked enemy bases.

3. **Bandoeng Strait, February 19-20, 1942:** Combined forces under Rear Admiral Doorman engaged Japanese forces on Bali.

4. **Action off Rabaul, February 20, 1942:** Aerial engagement near the enemy's major base in New Britain took place.

5. **Raid on Wake Island, February 24, 1942:** A U.S. Task Force bombarded a former American outpost.

6. **Java Sea Action, February 27, 1942:** Combined Allied Naval forces attempted to intercept Japanese convoys. This marked the end of organized Allied naval resistance in this phase of the war.

7. **Houston and Perth Lost, March 1, 1942:** The surviving cruisers of the combined Allied naval forces were lost in action near Soenda Strait.

8. **Raid on Salamua and Lae, March 10, 1942:** Carriers attacked enemy ships in recently Japanese occupied New Guinea bases.

9. **Raid on Tulagi, May 4, 1942:** The opening blow of the Coral Sea actions began. U.S. carrier-based aircraft attacked Japanese ships in the newly Japanese occupied Solomons.

10. **Battle of the Coral Sea, May 7-8, 1942:** Carriers of both sides exchanged blows. Severe damage was inflicted on the Japanese carrier force. LEXINGTON was lost, but the advance of the Japanese was checked.

(Continued on the next page)

Secrets of the War . . . (Continued)

lieved that Germany would grant lenient armistice terms. "In less troubled times, such an admission would have caused a commander to be court-martialled, for it indicated that without authorization, Pétain had already communicated with the enemy concerning the possibility of surrender."

8. Just after the votes were taken, Gen. Charles de Gaulle arrived by plane from London. He wanted to find out whether something could still be done. He was told that the armistice was voted. He returned by plane to England and drafted the famous proclamation to the French people: "France has lost a battle; she has not lost the war." The Free French movement was founded and Charles de Gaulle became its spirit and leader.

Why did France collapse?

Marshal Henri Pétain laid down the causes for the collapse of France. These were: (1) too few

children, (2) too few arms, (3) the people did not work hard, and (4) the people lacked the spirit of sacrifice.

Other writers explain that there were many French leaders who undermined the foundation of the Republic. They secretly worked for the collapse of the Republic, so that they might come to power. Among them were the "Cagoulauds." There were also leaders who were not willing to fight for the welfare of the country. Henry Hauck, Labor Attaché of the Ministry of Information, said: "There were in France certain people afraid of the working class movement, and prepared to accept any form of dictatorship." Pierre Laval, the "evil genius," was the most influential of such group. Through guile, he was able to convince President Lebrun and the leaders of the French army that surrender was the most acceptable position because the continuance of the war would mean internal disension and civil war.



Current Topics for Class Discussion

REDEMPTION OF AMERICA'S PROMISES

President Franklin D. Roosevelt made a historic promise to the Filipinos on December 28, 1941. He said: "I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected. The entire resources in men and materials of the United States stand behind that pledge." On August 13, 1943, the late President reiterated his promise. He said: "We shall keep this promise just as we have kept every promise which America has made to the Filipino people."

The Philippines has been liberated. A broad program of rehabilitation is under consideration by the Congress of the United States. Practical measures are being taken by the United States to assist the Philippines.

Two important American officials have analyzed the Philippine problem in the light of recent dev-

elopments. They have given their views on the meaning of the redemption of America's promises.

The Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, in a signed article, "Can the Philippines stand alone?" stated two important reasons why the Philippines must have a stable economy. One of these reasons is: "The prestige of the United States in the Pacific and the Far East depends not only upon the presence in that area of our armed forces, but also upon successful operation of the independence which we propose to grant. An independence which resulted in decay of the islands' economy, a lowered standard of living, and increased unemployment would seriously impair the standing of the United States in that area."

The second opinion on the redemption of America's promises was given by U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt. He said: "In this is our obligation to the

Philippines—our war debt, if we will. We promised through the war they would secure both political independence and economic assistance.

If we fail, we will be in default not only in the eyes of the Filipinos but in the eyes of the world. The rest of the world is watching the Philippines. Russia to be sure. And also Britain, Holland, and China.

In an Orient seething with unrest and demands for self-rule, the Philippines are the one stable element, comparatively speaking.

From the Philippines the ideals of democracy are being broadcasted. The great powers and all colonial peoples of the Orient will see in our treatment of the Philippines a major test, not only of our colonial policy but of our stature as a world power, our international sense of responsibility and our readiness to honor obligations—our war debt."

Different Phases of . . . (Continued)

THE OFFENSIVE-DEFENSIVE PHASE IN THE PACIFIC

Chart II of the Official Report gives the following detailed information:

1. **U.S. Landing on Guadalcanal, August 7, 1942:** U.S. marines established foothold on Guadalcanal and Tulagi in their first major Allied offensive in the Pacific War.

2. **Battle of Savo Island, August 9, 1942:** Japanese forces launched a night attack on naval force protecting the American landing. One Australian and three U.S. Army heavy cruisers were lost. Other units were damaged.

3. **Battle of the Eastern Solomons, August 23-25, 1942:** A powerful Japanese naval force was intercepted by U.S. carrier-borne

aircraft. The enemy broke off action after the loss of carrier support.

4. **Battle of Cape Esperance, October 11-12, 1942:** U.S. cruisers and destroyers in a surprise night attack engaged a sizeable enemy force near Guadalcanal.

5. **Battle of Santa Cruz Islands, October 26, 1942:** Blows were exchanged by U.S. carriers and Japanese carriers protecting a powerful enemy force intended to support the enemy land operations at Guadalcanal. Two enemy carriers were put out of action and four enemy air groups were decimated.

6. **Battle of Guadalcanal, November 13-14-15, 1942:** Enemy concentrated invasion force at Rabaul. U.S. naval forces covering reinforcement for troops on Guadalcanal met and decisively defeated this enemy force in a series of violent engagements in which heavy losses were sustained by

both sides.

7. **Battle of Tassafaronga, November 30, 1942:** A Japanese attempt to reinforce her troops was defeated at heavy cost. NORTHAMPTON was lost. Three U. S. heavy cruisers were severely damaged. The Japanese completely withdrew on February 7-8, 1943.

8. **First Battle of Kula Gulf, July 6, 1943:** U.S. cruisers and destroyers intercepted the "Tokyo Express." HELENA was lost.

9. **Second Battle of Kula Gulf, July 13, 1943:** The circumstances of the engagement of July 6th were repeated. Three Allied cruisers were severely damaged by torpedoes.

10. **Battle of Vella Gulf, August 6, 1943:** Japanese destroyers escorting reinforcements were intercepted by American forces. Several enemy destroyers were damaged and sunk.

(Continued on the next page)

Different Phases . . .

(Continued)

THE TIDE OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC

Chart III of the Official Report gives the following detailed naval operations up to February 23, 1944.

1. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.
2. Philippine Islands†
First attack, December 8, 1941.
Bataan surrendered, April 9, 1942.
Corregidor surrendered, May 6, 1942.
3. Java Sea Action, January-February, 1942.
4. U.S. raids on enemy positions:
Marshall and Gilbert Islands, February 1, 1942.
Wake Island, February 24, 1942.
Marcus Island, March 4, 1942.
Salamau and Lae, March 10, 1942.
Tokyo, April 18, 1942.
5. Battle of Coral Sea, May 7-8, 1942.
6. Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942.
7. North Pacific:
Attu and Kiska occupied by the Japanese, June, 1942.
Engagement off Komandorski Is., March 26, 1943.
Attu retaken by U.S., May 11-31, 1943.
Kiska reoccupied by U.S. August 15, 1943.
8. Solomon Islands Campaign, August 7, 1942. The Japanese evacuated Guadalcanal, February 7-8, 1943.
9. Capture of Gilbert Islands, November 21-24, 1943.
10. Attacks on Marshall Islands, February 1-23, 1944.
11. U.S. raid on Truk, February 17-18, 1944.
12. U.S. raid on Saipan, Tinian, Guam, February 23, 1944.

SWORN STATEMENT

(Required by Act No. 2580)

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

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My commission expires December 31, 1947

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OUR OBLIGATION

We in America can never again turn our backs upon the world. For we are not only a part of it — we are one of its most important parts. If we do not assume our new responsibilities willingly, then we shall be compelled to assume them by the brutal necessities of self-preservation. There is no possibility of retreat.

Let us, instead, with God's help, march forward in the cause of peace, with a greatness worthy of our heritage and of the men who gave lives on distant battlegrounds.

—Edward R. Stettinius Jr.

Motives and . . .

(Continued from page 3)

2. The liberal *New York Post* opposed the attempts of European powers to maintain the pre-war status of their possession in the East. It argued that "Colonialism keeps these native lands (possessions in the East) hundreds of years behind the Industrial Revolution and makes them economic wastelands incapable of producing even a fraction of the real wealth they could turn out and incapable of buying but a fraction of the world's produce they could otherwise purchase."

3. Writers have been inspired by the third principle of the Atlantic Charter which states that the United Nations respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. This principle means the end of colonialism. Brigadier Gen. Carlos P. Romulo once said in one of his speeches that the eastern peoples are now fired with the same ideals of freedom and democracy for which western peoples had so valiantly fought and died. They want to be full partners with the west in the building of a better world.

DDT--A KILL ALL, CURE ALL

by FERMINA N. GAN
Research and Curriculum Division
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The early morning air filled the spacious bedroom with invigorating freshness from the garden. Birds were chirping cheerily as sunbeams, thinly pouring through the softly fluttering leaves of a spreading mango tree richly laden with fruit, danced into the room.

Propped up on pillows after a refreshing sponge bath, Tio Tinoy, well on the road to recovery was dreamily communing with nature. As I stepped in to put some flowers in a vase, I caught his face with a lingering smile of contentment as he watched two yellow butterflies chasing each other.

"Ne," he half-whispered, "What a lovely morning!" Then his eyes wandered in search for something. "Oh," he exclaimed pointing to a fly, "it must die!"

"Decision unalterable?" I jokingly inquired as I got a fly swatter.

"Final. Know you not that that unmeaning disease-carrier is deadlier than great armies of men? We human beings are only fairly good at killing. A few million men wipe out another few millions in wars, only now and then. We lack persistence, whereas the fly picks up germs in his daily browsing for food and starts an epidemic without much ado."

I almost slipped in my fourth attempt to swat the fly.

"There you are," he said with a smile of victory. "See what I mean?"

"You are partly right, Tio Tinoy, while I'm using the hardest and oldest method of killing a fly,—but not when I employ DDT." With ferocious tenacity I aimed at the fly, swang the fly swatter and the death blow was consummated.

"Fine! That's good work!"

"The words should have been 'amazing,' 'dramatic,' 'remarkable,' or 'extraordinary,' had you observed DDT at work," I assured

him as I left the room for his medicine.

"Ne, where is the dead fly?" he inquired upon my return.

After giving him a dose of the medicine, I looked for the fly in vain.

"Incomplete service to humanity," he challengingly remarked.

"Please forget about the fly, Tio Tinoy. Let DDT serve humanity with 'excellent' for service."

"What is this DDT you rave so much about? Where is your DDT? Isn't the story about it fantastic? Why are there disappointments concerning its use? Will nature still be beautiful and fruitful when a large-scale use of DDT is made? A barrage of questions came from Tio Tinoy. Not that he doubts the value of DDT, but because he wants me to acquire self-reliance in supporting my statements and discover by myself my rightness or wrongness on my stand.

Assuming the air of a lecturer, I therefore began: "DDT is a nickname for a mouth-filling, jaw-breaking, scientific-chemical term '*dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane*.' It is practically colorless, odorless crystalline substance. It is not soluble in water but can be dissolved in kerosene or oil. It may be used as dust, or as a spray. It acts both as a contact and stomach poison. First it paralyzes the insect's hind legs, then it gives the insect a violent attack of the jitters and finally it brings about a complete paralysis and death.

"Like penicillin, DDT was known long before its usefulness was appreciated. It took World War II to make the world realize its importance in helping the war and in improving the country's post-war health.

"DDT is fairly old. It was first synthesized (formed by the combination of separate elements) in 1874 by a young German student,

named Othman Zeidler. He had no idea of its value as an insecticide. Later, Paul Muller, a Swiss chemist of Geigy Co. in Switzerland, rediscovered it and noted its insect-killing qualities. Its first test came during a plague of potato beetles in Switzerland in 1939. DDT stopped the beetles dead.

In 1942, the U.S. Department of Agriculture began to experiment with DDT. Sensational results led to a full scale investigation uncovering DDT's immense military possibilities. The problem then was finding an easy process of producing DDT in large scale quantities. Dr. Oskar Frey, a Swiss-born chemist of the Cincinnati Chemical Works, solved the problem. The company still supplies 60% of the DDT supply."

"And now where is your DDT?" broke in Tio Tinoy.

"It would not be very long before DDT invades this house," I prophesied "Seven U. S. laboratories and hundreds of bio-chemists are engaged in its production."

"Pretty soon the Philippines will have—

Healthier homes and happier places,
Happier homes and smiling faces,"

interposed Tio Tinoy.

To justify the adjectives used to describe DDT I shall just mention three cases. First, DDT stopped a typhus epidemic in Naples late in 1943. The vital port city was teeming with more than a million people living in unclean homes and lice-infested air-raid shelter. Typhus struck in October. From an average of 25 deaths daily in October, it rose to 60 cases a day in January. People were dying in the streets. In January, DDT was given its big chance. GI's worked overtime, dusting 1,300,000 people with the

(Continued on the next page)

DDT . . .

(Continued)

powder at 43 delousing stations. By mid-February, the epidemic was under control. The second case is the most dramatic demonstration of DDT's power on Saipan. Swarms of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects were waiting to cause the invading troops suffering and illness. Low-flying planes sprayed DDT over the island, and the result was almost complete extermination of the bugs. The third case involves a triangular area in the Central and South Pacific from Hawaii to New Caledonia and to Guam. Mosquitoes and flies² exacted a heavier toll than Jap bullets. At first GI's relied on individual sprayers and aerosol bombs (small, sturdy metal cylinder, some five by three inches in size which releases a fine mist or fog when the nozzle at one end is opened) to kill the pests. But this³ could not cope with the billions that infest the islands. The planes were used again. And wasn't the effect on the bugs deadly when the airplane was engaged to spray the mangrove swamps!⁴

"Frightening! Amazing!" agreed my only audience.

"Tio Tinoy, I do not blame the public for expecting DDT as a kill-all, cure-all. Its records on the battlefronts are excellent. DDT simply is not suited to all. DDT will be effective only if used properly. The best way to do is to learn to use the right preparation in the right way."

"You should be a Field Service Representative for the DDT laboratories," Tio Tinoy remarked complimentarily.

"More than that, if you please... Here are tested facts the public may swallow without asking any questions:

1. DDT is a great delousing agent against typhus.

2. It has staying power, which means economy.

a. Sprayed on a wall, it kills any fly that touches the wall for as long as three months after-

HOPE FOR PEACE

The day will come when the joybells will ring again throughout Europe, and when victorious nations, masters not only of their foes but of themselves, will plan and build justice, in tradition, and in freedom a house of many mansions where there will be room for all.

—Winston Churchill

LIVING TOGETHER IN PEACE

We must, once and for all, reverse the order, and prove by our acts conclusively, that right has might.

If we do not want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace.

—President Harry S. Truman

RECIPROCAL CONFIDENCE

Our faith must rest, not on the great or the small nations, but upon the common man of all nations. All peoples, large and small, fully know that the world cannot bear the terrible stress of another total war without turning back to the dark ages. There is, therefore, a pre-emptory necessity to live in peace. Let us have a reciprocal confidence, let us have the full measure of our goodwill.

—Ezequiel Padilla

PEACE AND HUMAN UNDERSTANDING

Technicalities can be ironed out. The wise and the shrewd of all lands can come to an understanding. Business and commerce can agree, or let us say that they can be made to agree, but the human pattern cannot be forced, and its settlement cannot be delayed. For it must be determined or another war will wipe us and our bickerings and our misunderstandings from the face of the earth. Unless we can agree, we will return to the dust, for we have failed as men.

—Carlos P. Romulo

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Today the United Nations are the mightiest coalition in history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt

wards.

b. A bed sprayed with DDT remains deadly to bugs for 300 days.

c. Clothing dusted with it is safe from lice for a month even after 8 launderings.

3. A few ounces dropped in a swamp kills all mosquito larvae.

4. It is deadly to household pests as moths, cockroaches, termites and fleas.

5. As a crop protector, it is deadlier and lasts longer than any other insecticide. DDT is effective against potato beetles, cabbage worms, aphids, Japanese beetles, fruit worms, and corn borers.

"Tio Tinoy, what else would you ask DDT to do?

"Nothing more than the accomplishments of the powers accredited to it. I hope, however, that such a protecting power may increase nature's gifts of flowers and fruits and rich greenness without subtracting what make a beautiful morning like this."

"Oh, yes, here is something I forgot. I have some clippings about that. We need not fear upsetting the balance of nature. Experiments in South Africa revealed that DDT has no effect upon bees, butterflies, and some types of ants and moths."

"Everyday brings a new discovery," said he. "Science marches on!"

The Rise and Fall of Hitler's Nazi Germany

The story of the rise and fall of Nazi Germany is the story of the growth of "totalitarianism," a way of living in which human liberties and freedom are sacrificed for the sake of the state. Hitlerism was a form of dictatorship, or an autocratic national regime that controlled all political, social, and economic enterprises and activities.

1919.—Germany was faced by various problems after World War I. The Versailles Treaty imposed harsh terms. The people were discontented with the printing of paper money. The Germans shouldered the payment of reparations. Many industrialists believed that the people were not ready to exercise their democratic rights, when the Weimar Assembly adopted a republican constitution on July 31, 1919. They strongly opposed the new government.

1919-1923.—Captain Ernst Rohm started Adolf Hitler on the path to power. He bought Hitler a membership in a tiny political club of Munich called the German Workers' Party. Rohm worked hard for the building of the strength of this party. He always reminded his co-members that the day would come "when the banner of our movement will fly over the Reichstag, over the castle in Berlin, yes, over every German house."

Hitler was elected president of the party in 1921. He reorganized the party, recruited members, raised money, and nominated candidates for the parliament.

1923-1925.—On the night of November 8, 1923, Hitler together with Ludendorff tried to seize the Bavarian government. The incident took place in one of the beer halls. He planned with Ludendorff a *putsch* on Berlin. He was arrested and jailed in the Landsberg prison.

During his stay in prison, he wrote the *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*). Rudolf Hess helped him

write the book. He set forth his plans for the Third Reich that would dominate the world.

1925-1929.—After his release from prison, Hitler reorganized the National Socialist German Workers' Party. This party was later known as the Nazi party. Hitler's *Mein Kampf* gives the following objectives of the Nazi party: (1) a Greater Germany, (2) anti-Semitism, (3) the restoration of colonies, (4) Nordicism, (5) the abrogation of the Treaty of Versailles, (6) the revocation of the German war guilt, (7) equality in armaments, (8) social legislations, (9) better working conditions, (10) nationalization of the trusts, (11) land reforms, and (12) the abolition of unearned profits.

The Nazi party fought German Communism. In the election of 1928, the Nazi won twelve seats in the Reichstag.

1929-1931.—Hitler carried on his program making the Nazi party the biggest and the strongest in Germany. He divided the whole country into districts. Each district had an organized group to take charge of the Nazi party. Two armies were organized to support the program of the Nazis: (1) Storm Troops and the (2) Protective Guards. The Nazi party adopted a national emblem—the Swastika flag. They conducted an aggressive nation-wide propaganda. They distributed literature, held public meetings, parades, demonstrations, contests, and rallies. The Germans were trained to shout "Heil Hitler," or "Heil der Führer."

1932-1934.—In the election of 1932, Hitler proclaimed himself the candidate of the workers and the masses against Hindenburg. The people refused to give power to Hitler. Hindenburg was elected. But the Nazis polled more than 13,000,000 votes of the 37,100,000 votes cast. That was a high-water mark in the rise of Nazi power. It was the strength of these votes that made Hindenburg

appoint Hitler Chancellor on January 30, 1933.

How did Hitler establish Nazi dictatorship?

Hitler waged war against the Masons, the Jews, the labor unions, liberals, Socialists, and all political parties that opposed him. He outlawed Communism. He dissolved the Social-Democrats and the Nationalists. He centralized the federal, state, and local governments. He coordinated labor organizations. He united all youth organizations. He strengthened the Nazi Storm Troops. The new unified German Evangelical Church was placed under the control of the State. All liberties were suppressed. Later, a systematic campaign was waged against all religions.

In June, 1934, Hitler carried through the Blood Purge. He became absolute *Führer* of the Nazi Party. In August, he became absolute dictator.

In July, 1934, he tried to annex Austria. The intervention of Benito Mussolini prevented his plan.

1935-1939.—In 1935, Hitler took the following steps to make Germany strong and powerful. He ordered the building of submarines, reestablished military conscription, and took control of all German civil air fleet. On March 7, 1936, he denounced the Versailles Treaty and sent his armies to reoccupy the Rhineland. On October 24, 1936, the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis was announced. In 1936, Hitler intervened in the Spanish civil war. He gave official recognition to Italy's seizure of Ethiopia. He inaugurated the "Four Year Plan" to make Germany industrially strong. Heavy industries were expanded. New military roads were built.

On February 20, 1938, the Austrian Anschluss (union of Austria and Germany) became a fact. Hitler succeeded in securing this union. He told the world that in these two regions over 10,000,000

(Continued on the next page)

Common and Current Abbreviations in the News

AFWESPAC.—American Forces in the Western Pacific.

SCAP.—Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

G. I.—Government Issue.

G. I., Joe.—The common name given to an American soldier.

G. I. Bill of Rights.—A law enacted by the Congress of the United States. The major features of which include: (1) Pension and compensation for soldiers discharged because of physical disability; (2) unemployment compensation; (3) vocational training and rehabilitation; (4) loans extended to soldiers honorably discharged from the service who may wish to buy a farm or invest in any business.

UNRRA.—United Nations Relief Rehabilitation Administration.

PRRA.—Philippine Relief Rehabilitation Administration.

WAC.—Women's Auxiliary

Corps.

CIC.—Counter Intelligence

Corps.

FBI.—Federal Bureau of Investigation.

PA.—Philippine Army.

MP.—Military Police.

UNO.—United Nations Organization.

F.E.C.—Far Eastern Commission.

FEAC.—Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

Big 3.—Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

Big 5.—Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France, and China.

USSR.—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia).

NEI.—Netherlands East Indies.

US.—United States.

PI.—Philippines.

USIS.—United States Information Service.

OWI.—Office of War Information.

PHIBSEC.—Philippine Base Section.

CONCOR.—Construction Corps of the Philippines.

PCAU.—Philippine Civil Affairs Unit.

ECA.—Emergency Control Administration.

A-Bomb.—Atomic Bomb.

TNT.—Trinitrotoluene (a powerful explosive).

DDT.—Dichloro - diphenyl-trichloroethane (the wonderful insecticide)

Sulfas.—The common term used for sulphaguanidine (sulfaguandine), sulphanilamide (sulfanilamide), sulphapyridine (sulfapyridine), and sulphathiazole (sulfathiazole).

NISEI.—An American-born Japanese.

FLO.—Foreign Liquidation Office.

FEA.—Foreign Economic Administration.

POW.—Prisoner of War.

USHC.—United States High Commissioner (to the Philippines).

AHC.—American High Commissioner.

ATC.—Air Transport Command.

PC.—Philippine Constabulary; People's Court.

PEA.—Philippine Economic Association.

Hukbalahap.—Hukbong Bayang laban sa Hapon (The People's Army against the Japanese).

UNESCO.—United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

D-Day.—Day of landing; Day of Days.

A-Day.—Day of assault.

A-Hour.—Hour of assault.

M-Day.—Mobilization at the outbreak of the war.

The Rise and Fall of . . . (Continued)

Germans live and it was the duty of Nazi Germany to protect them. On September 29, 1938, Hitler succeeded in bringing together Mussolini, Chamberlain, and Daladier in Munich to discuss the question over Sudeten Germans who were "being tortured by the Czechs." The Munich Conference won for Hitler the Sudetenland.

1939-1945.—After the solution of the Sudeten Crisis, Hitler promised to keep peace in Europe: "We have but one wish—to make contribution to the general peace of the world." But the promise was not kept. In March, 1939, Czechoslovakia was made a Nazi "protectorate." The world was shocked. The world became suspicious of the Gestapo and the Gauleiters (Nazi political chiefs).

On August 23, 1939, Russia and Germany concluded a ten-year Non-Aggression Treaty, two days after Britain and Poland had signed a defensive military alliance.

On September 4, 1939, France and Poland became military allies. The Democracies abandoned "appeasement."

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland without a declaration of war. This act of aggression was similar to the invasion of Manchuria by Japan in 1931 and the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy in 1935.

Nazi Germany, nearly became the Master Race of Europe. The conquests of Hitler were compared to those of Napoleon Bonaparte, the little corporal. The fall of Nazi Germany began when the Allies succeeded in landing on the beaches of Germany on D-day, June 6, 1944. The Allies made the most coordinated assault on the fortress of Europe. After 11 months of continuous assaults, Nazi Germany surrendered. The Third Reich which Hitler had tried to build in order to dominate the world and to introduce a "New Order" came to an end at 2:41 a.m. on May 7, 1945, in a little hour at Rheims.

A REVIEW TEST IN CURRENT EVENTS

Prepared by
DOMINGO C. SERION
National University

Explanation.—

The purpose of this test is to help CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW readers check on their knowledge of current affairs. In recording answers make no marks at all opposite questions. Use one of the answer sheets printed with the test. After taking the test you can check your replies against the correct answers printed on page of this issue, entering the number of your right answers as your score on your answer sheet.

Directions.—

For each of the questions five possible answers are given. You are to select the best answer, and put its number on the answer sheet next to the number of the question.

Example: O. The President of the Philippines is (1. Osmeña, 2. Rodriguez, 3. Sumulong, 4. Quirino, 5, Confessor.)

Osmeña is the correct answer. Since this question is number O, the number 1—standing for Osmeña—has been placed at the right of O on the answer sheet.

1. The first landing in the Philippines by Gen. MacArthur's forces as an initial step for the liberation of the Philippines was on:
 - (1) October 14, 1943.
 - (2) September 21, 1944.
 - (3) October 20, 1944.
 - (4) December 16, 1944.
 - (5) February 3, 1945.
2. The Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic with Jose P. Laurel as President was inaugurated on:
 - (1) October 15, 1942.
 - (2) October 14, 1942.
 - (3) October 15, 1941.
 - (4) October 15, 1943.
 - (5) October 14, 1943.
3. The Japanese forces occupied

Manila on:

- (1) January 1, 1941.
 - (2) January 2, 1941.
 - (3) January 1, 1942.
 - (4) January 2, 1942.
 - (5) January 3, 1942.
4. The greatest need of the Filipinos today is:
 - (1) power.
 - (2) politics.
 - (3) unity.
 - (4) wealth.
 - (5) food.
 5. The First Cavalry Division entered Manila on:
 - (1) February 2, 1945.
 - (2) February 3, 1945.
 - (3) February 4, 1945.
 - (4) February 5, 1945.
 - (5) February 6, 1945.
 6. Who signed the surrender instrument when Bataan fell?
 - (1) Lt. Gen. Wainwright
 - (2) Gen. Lim
 - (3) Major King
 - (4) Gen. MacArthur
 - (5) Gen. Sharp
 7. Who was the chairman of the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Executive Commission?
 - (1) Benigno Aquino
 - (2) Jorge Vargas
 - (3) Jose P. Laurel
 - (4) Claro M. Recto
 - (5) Pio Duran
 8. The Allied Supreme Commander of Southeast Asia is:
 - (1) Gen. Eisenhower
 - (2) Gen. MacArthur
 - (3) Adm. Lord Mountbatten
 - (4) Gen. Stilwell
 - (5) Admiral Nimitz
 9. The first decisive defeat suffered by the Japanese Navy in 350 years was in the Battle of:
 - (1) Saipan.
 - (2) Leyte.
 - (3) Philippine Sea.
 - (4) Midway.
 - (5) Corregidor.
 10. The term applied to all guerrilla activities in the enemy

occupied territories was:

- (1) revolutionary movement.
 - (2) collaboration activities.
 - (3) civil war.
 - (4) uprising.
 - (5) underground movement.
11. The two principal parties in China are:
 - (1) Kuomintang and Communists.
 - (2) Communists and Revolutionists.
 - (3) Communists and Democrats.
 - (4) Kuomintang and Nationalists.
 - (5) Republican and Kuomintang.
 12. The United States high command succeeded in making a machine that automatically intercepted the messages sent by the Japanese. This machine is called:
 - (1) Spy.
 - (2) Magic.
 - (3) Secret.
 - (4) Surprise.
 - (5) Faithful.
 13. According to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan lost the war when the Americans captured:
 - (1) Leyte.
 - (2) Saipan.
 - (3) Corregidor.
 - (4) Manila.
 - (5) Okinawa.
 14. The greatest problem in China is:
 - (1) national unity.
 - (2) colonial uprisings.
 - (3) food.
 - (4) lack of territorial possession.
 - (5) disloyalty.
 15. The project boards of Burma will help:
 - (1) in the political life of the country.
 - (2) in the supervision of the

- rehabilitation program.
- (3) in the military training of the Burmese youths.
- (4) in the dealings of the country with the outside world.
- (5) in the restoration of peace and order.
16. The newly established Republic of Indonesia demands recognition from:
- (1) Russia.
- (2) Spain.
- (3) the Netherlands.
- (4) England.
- (5) United States.
17. Through the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee the UNO was able to act promptly on the problems of:
- (1) disarmament.
- (2) European refugees.
- (3) the atomic bomb.
- (4) collaboration.
- (5) territorial division.
18. The Charter of the UNO obliges all the members of the organization:
- (1) to guard all the small nations of the world.
- (2) to guard against one another's faults.
- (3) to preserve and promote international peace and security.
- (4) to preserve and increase the wealth of their dependencies.
- (5) to complete disarmament.
19. Who was elected Chairman of the Security Council?
- (1) Norman John Dowa'd Makin
- (2) Paul Henri Spaak
- (3) Harry Truman
- (4) Edward R. Stettinius Jr.
- (5) Trygve Lie
20. The particle in the core of an atom which carries no electric charge is the:
- (1) micron
- (2) neutron
- (3) proton
- (4) electron
- (5) cyclotron
21. The United States Congress on March 11, 1941 passed a bill which provided for a ma-
- terial aid to Britain and China and expressed a clear-cut acknowledgment that China and Britain were part of the Democratic Front. This is known as:
- (1) The Tydings Rehabilitation Act.
- (2) The Lend-Lease Act.
- (3) Trade Relations Act.
- (4) The Sherman Act.
- (5) The Bell Bill.
22. The five principal Allied powers are:
- (1) U.S., England, Russia, Canada, Australia.
- (2) U.S., England, Russia, France, Switzerland.
- (3) U.S., England, Australia, China, Canada.
- (4) U.S., England, Canada, China, Belgium.
- (5) U.S., England, Russia, China, France.
23. The world organization designed to give help to nations who need relief is known as the:
- (1) UNO.
- (2) UNCIO.
- (3) UNRRA.
- (4) PRRA.
- (5) USSR.
24. What is the nickname given to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe?
- (1) Ickes
- (2) Ike
- (3) Bull
- (4) Bell
- (5) Bill
25. The pseudo-science which pretumes to be able to tell the character traits of a person by his handwriting is called:
- (1) palmistry.
- (2) astrology.
- (3) phrenology.
- (4) calligraphy.
- (5) physiognomy.
26. The scene of trials in Germany which was once the seat of Nazi pomp and glory is:
- (1) Berlin
- (2) Leipzig
- (3) Hannover
- (4) Nueinberg
- (5) Frankfurt
27. The UNO voted unanimously to reject until she evolves an acceptable change in the form of her government the admission of:
- (1) Albania.
- (2) Venezuela.
- (3) Union of South Africa.
- (4) Spain.
- (5) Syria.
28. Who is known as China's Man of Eight Years?
- (1) Cho En Lai
- (2) Chiang Kai-Shek
- (3) Mao Tze-tung
- (4) Wang Shih-chieh
- (5) Wu Lien
29. Who plunged the world into World War II?
- (1) Roosevelt
- (2) Tojo
- (3) Mussolini
- (4) Hitler
- (5) Hirohito
30. During the year 1945, the world witnessed the birth of:
- (1) totalitarianism.
- (2) socialism.
- (3) atomic age.
- (4) global discord.
- (5) communism.
31. The Axis' Triumvirate was composed of:
- (1) Hitler, Mussolini, and Hirohito.
- (2) Goering, Mussolini, and Tojo.
- (3) Hitler, Mussolini, and Tojo.
- (4) Hitler, Mussolini, and Yamashita.
- (5) Molotov, Hitler, and Mussolini.
32. The leader of the Communist Party in China is:
- (1) Mao-Tze-tung
- (2) Lin Yutang
- (3) Lao Tze
- (4) Henry Pu-yi
- (5) Ling Tan
33. A form of surrender in which the vanquished accepts all the terms and conditions demanded by the conqueror is called:
- (1) conditional surrender.
- (2) precemeal surrender.

(Continued on the next page)

A Review Test . . .

(Continued)

- (8) unconditional surrender.
(4) total surrender.
(5) signal surrender.
34. Aspergillin is a new drug developed by:
(1) Sir Alexander Fleming
(2) Nikilai Krassilnikov
(3) Dr. Selman A. Waksman
(4) Dr. Albert Schatz
(5) Alexis L. Romanoff
35. The American-born lady known as Tokyo Rose and accused of broadcasting propaganda from Tokyo to U. S. armed forces is:
(1) Eva Braun
(2) Iva Toguri
(3) Clara Petacci
(4) Irma Gresse
(5) Rita Louisa Zucca
36. The term which means in economics as any group or groups of persons who carry on transactions in any commodity above the ceiling prices set by the government is:
(1) black market.
(2) retailers.
(3) wholesalers.
(4) merchandisers.
(5) indent business.
37. The magnetic ray gun that is effective for killing cancer cells is called:
(1) Cyclotron.
(2) Dicumrol.
(3) Agaraine.
(4) Tryptophane.
(5) Streptomycin.
38. Which of the five powers used her veto right on the request of Syria and Lebanon for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in both countries?
(1) Russia
(2) France
(3) United States
(4) England
(5) China
39. When we speak of the Third Reich we refer to:
(1) England
(2) Italy.
(3) Germany.
(4) France.
- (5) Japan.
40. The water-proof match which lights when wet discovered by Raymond Davis Cady is called:
(1) water match.
(2) Cady match.
(3) Raymond match.
(4) amphibious match.
(5) water-shedding match.
41. The United Nations provides for the establishment of an:
(1) International Court of Relations.
(2) International Security Council.
(3) International Court of Justice.
(4) Independent Social Court.
(5) International Economic Society.
42. Japan accepted the terms of unconditional surrender in accordance with the:
(1) USSR ultimatum.
(2) MacArthur's terms.
(3) Truman's directives.
(4) Potsdam ultimatum.
(5) Eisenhower's terms.
43. President Franklin D. Roosevelt died of:
(1) infantile paralysis.
(2) tuberculosis of the brain.
(3) cerebral hemorrhage.
(4) double pneumonia.
(5) malaria.
44. On September 19, 1945, Great Britain renewed her offer to India of:
(1) colonization.
(2) self-rule.
(3) commonwealth status.
(4) independence.
(5) dominion status.
45. After the termination of World War I what was established in 1920 to preserve peace?
(1) the Dumbarton Oaks.
(2) the Atlantic Charter.
(3) the League of Nations.
(4) the United Nations Organization.
(5) the Allied Powers.
46. Nations made treaties with other nations in order to maintain:
(1) balance of power.
(2) colonies.
- (3) existence.
(4) national integrity.
(5) independence.
47. Prof. F. M. Tiller and Wilfred Turbeville have developed a new process of dehydrating:
(1) fruits.
(2) eggs.
(3) vegetables.
(4) milk.
(5) chickens.
48. The World Economic and Social Council is composed of how many members elected by the General Assembly?
(1) 50 members.
(2) 18 members.
(3) 6 members.
(4) 20 members.
(5) 5 members.
49. The apparatus used in bombarding atoms is:
(1) plutonium.
(2) cyclotron.
(3) fission.
(4) nucleus.
(5) uranium.
50. The new great rat killer that has just been discovered is called:
(1) eryptophane
(2) "1080"
(3) "1170"
(4) dicumarol
(5) agaraine
51. The new President of the Second Austrian Republic is:
(1) Themistokles Sophoulis
(2) Ferruccio Parri
(3) Alcide de Gasperi
(4) Luang Dithakor
(5) Karl Renner
52. Dimitri Manuilsk, head of the Ukrainian delegations to the UNO demanded that the UNO should send a commission to Indonesia:
(1) to give aid to the Indonesians.
(2) to investigate the economic conditions of Indonesia.
(3) to probe the British intervention in Indonesia.
(4) to hasten the rehabilitation of the country.
(5) to foster democratic principles in Indonesia.

53. The resignation of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as president of the French government was prompted by:
- (1) a mandate of the UNO.
 - (2) the coming bankruptcy of the country.
 - (3) his disagreement with the Communist party.
 - (4) his failure to solve the problems of his country.
 - (5) his failure to prevent inflation.
54. In the Moscow Conference in December, 1945, the Big 3 agreed to establish a five-year trusteeship for:
- (1) Sakhalin
 - (2) Cambodia
 - (3) Iran
 - (4) Korea
 - (5) the Kuriles
55. For the discovery of penicillin the gratitude of the world should go to:
- (1) Sir Alexander Fleming.
 - (2) Dr. Alexius Carrel.
 - (3) Dr. Edward Jenner.
 - (4) Dr. Otto Stern.
 - (5) Dr. Selman A. Waksman.
56. The war ended in Europe on:
- (1) February 3, 1945.
 - (2) May 7, 1945.
 - (3) September 2, 1945.
 - (4) October 21, 1945.
 - (5) December 2, 1945.
57. The wonder medicine, penicillin, is prepared out of:
- (1) living mold or fungi.
 - (2) chemical drugs.
 - (3) dehydrated vegetables.
 - (4) active red corpuscles.
 - (5) rich chromosomes.
58. The new Five Year Plan of Russia is known as:
- (1) piatileka.
 - (2) vodka.
 - (3) piestra.
 - (4) litharge.
 - (5) Fakker.
59. A medicine which is more effective against diseases on which penicillin has no power is the:
- (1) streptomycin.
 - (2) sulfanilamide.
 - (3) fibrinogen.
 - (4) sulfathiazole.
 - (5) sulfadiazine.
60. The honor for being the top man in business for 1945 in America was accorded to:
- (1) Erie A. Johnson.
 - (2) Henry Ford II.
 - (3) John Marsman.
 - (4) James W. Huffman.
 - (5) Walter R. Birnson.
61. One of the important achievements of the exiled Commonwealth Government was the:
- (1) speeding up of the preparation of the necessary men, material, and plans for the reconquest of the Philippines.
 - (2) payment of all public debts of the government incurred up to 1941.
 - (3) unification of all Chinese and Filipinos in America.
 - (4) borrowing of \$1,000,000 for its expenses.
 - (5) granting of the independence of the Philippines.
62. The Hero of Corregidor was:
- (1) Gen. Douglas McArthur
 - (2) Lt. Gen. Jonathan Wainright.
 - (3) Maj. Gen. Edward P. King.
 - (4) Lt. Gen. James Doolittle.
 - (5) Adj. Gen. Carl D. Seals.
63. The Gestapo was the secret police of:
- (1) Russia.
 - (2) Japan.
 - (3) France.
 - (4) Germany.
 - (5) Italy.
64. The greatest weapon against malaria is known as:
- (1) DDT
 - (2) Atabrine
 - (3) gas spray
 - (4) mosquito repellent
 - (5) quinine
65. From May 13, 1942 to October 3, 1944, the seat of the exiled Commonwealth Government of the Philippines was in:
- (1) San Francisco.
 - (2) Washington, D. C.
 - (3) Iloilo
 - (4) Davao
 - (5) Melbourne
66. A new and terrifying total death-weapon invented by the U.S. and used for the first time in Japan was the:
- (1) garand gun.
 - (2) atomic bomb.
 - (3) flame thrower.
 - (4) Sherman tank.
 - (5) rocket bomb.
67. "Tiger of Malaya", "Gopher of Luzon", "Butcher of Bataan", "Beast of Bataan" are the names given to:
- (1) Gen. Tumoyuki Yamashita.
 - (2) Gen. Masaharo Homma
 - (3) Sgt. Major Hindekitsu Tanakadate.
 - (4) Maj. Gen. Masataka Kaboragi.
 - (5) Marshall Shuroku Hata.
68. The new drug that is producing remarkable results in the treatment of heart diseases is:
- (1) Dicumarol.
 - (2) Fission.
 - (3) Marihuana
 - (4) Cocaine
 - (5) Tryptophane
69. The vote for the outstanding personality in literature for 1945 went to:
- (1) Ernest Hemingway
 - (2) Ernie Pyle
 - (3) John Steinbeck
 - (4) W. Somerset Maugham
 - (5) John Galsworthy
70. The present President of the Republic of France is:
- (1) Charles de Gaulle
 - (2) Gen. Francois Sevez
 - (3) Judge Henri Donnedieu de Vabres
 - (4) Daphne du Maurier
 - (5) Honore de Bolzac
71. The choice for the woman of 1945 fell on:
- (1) Eleanor Roosevelt
 - (2) Madame Curie
 - (3) Lise Meitner
 - (4) Mrs. Harry S. Truman
 - (5) Pearl S. Buck
72. The "Architect of Victory" was:
- (1) Winston Churchill
 - (2) Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - (3) Franklin D. Roosevelt

(Continued on the next page)

A Review Test . . .

(Continued)

- (4) Douglas MacArthur
(5) Chiang Kai-Shek
73. Germany is now under the supervision of the Allied Control Council while Japan is under the:
- (1) AFWESPAC
 - (2) SCAP
 - (3) Southwest Pacific Command
 - (4) The Council of Foreign Ministers
 - (5) Maritime Commission
74. The Man of 1945 is:
- (1) President Harry S. Truman
 - (2) Gen. George C. Marshall
 - (3) Chiang Kai-Shek
 - (4) Winston Churchill
 - (5) Joseph Stalin
75. The U.S. general known to his men as the "Old Blood and Guts", commander of the famous Third Army was:
- (1) General George S. Patton.
 - (2) General Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - (3) Gen. Douglas MacArthur
 - (4) General Robert Montgomery
 - (5) Gen. George C. Marshall
78. Tooth paste and chewing gum containing *tryptophane* prevents:
- (1) indigestion
 - (2) tooth decay
 - (3) scurvy and rickets
 - (4) mouth bleeding
 - (5) lockjaw
79. The man who has guided Mexico through many progressive reforms is:
- (1) Juarez.
 - (2) De Silva.
 - (3) Camacho.
 - (4) Villa.
 - (5) Bautista.
80. Japan's foreign trade is mainly dependent on her:
- (1) textile industries.
 - (2) fishing industries.
 - (3) agricultural products.
 - (4) natural resources.
 - (5) manufactured products.
81. Iran is the official name for:
- (1) Yugoslavia
 - (2) Java
 - (3) Siam
 - (4) Indonesia
 - (5) Persia
82. In the Moscow Conference the Big 3 agreed to establish a:
- (1) National Security Council
 - (2) World Labor Organization
 - (3) Far Eastern Commission
 - (4) Charter for the United Nations
 - (5) Monetary Commission
83. The final offensive against Germany was agreed upon by the Allied powers in the:
- (1) Dumbarton Oaks Conference.
 - (2) Yalta Conference.
 - (3) Bretton Woods Conference.
 - (4) Potsdam Conference.
 - (5) Teheran Conference.
84. The first concrete step taken by the Allied Military Government for the re-education of Germany was the:
- (1) importation of American books.
 - (2) opening of schools.
 - (3) reprinting of pre-Nazi school books.
 - (4) burning of all German textbooks
 - (5) writing of new books.
85. General Electric has developed the "electronic navigator" which is the first practical commercial use of the:
- (1) atomic bomb.
 - (2) radar.
 - (3) nuclear energy.
 - (4) trans-uranium chemical element.
 - (5) proximity fuse.
86. On January 10, 1946, the radar of the U.S. Army Signal Corps at Belmar, N. J. sent broadcast impulses to:
- (1) Mars.
 - (2) the North Pole.
 - (3) the South Pole.
 - (4) the moon.
 - (5) Venus.
87. For the present, atomic energy is mainly available for:
- (1) blasting mountains.
 - (2) airplane operation.
 - (3) supplementing power that comes from coal, oil, and falling water.
 - (4) the furtherance of jet propulsion and rocket power.
 - (5) weapons of war.
88. The Big Four agreed to reduce Germany to:
- (1) a manufacturing country.
 - (2) a colony.
 - (3) an agricultural country.
 - (4) a military base.
 - (5) an industrial country.
89. The United States and Great Britain declared in the Atlantic Charter that they aim to keep the freedom of the high seas and oceans,
- (1) to give the products of these two nations an easy highway to the different countries of the world.
 - (2) to make the easy sending to and fro of troops.
 - (3) to foster the commerce of the world.
 - (5) to prevent aggression.
90. President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met on the deck of the Augusta to discuss and formulate:
- (1) the Atlantic Charter.
 - (2) the Casablanca Conference.
 - (3) the Augusta Conference.
 - (4) the Moscow Conference.
 - (5) the Dumbarton Oaks Conference.
91. The shifting of the armed forces from the theater of operation to the home country is known as:
- (1) reconversion.
 - (2) rehabilitation.
 - (3) redeployment.
 - (4) inflation.
 - (5) deflation.
92. The first resistance leader of France is:
- (1) Petain.
 - (2) Laval.
 - (3) Offenhauser.
 - (4) Bidault.
 - (5) De Gaulle.
93. Who was known as Lord Haw Haw?
- (1) Henri Petain.
 - (2) Vidkun Quisling.
 - (3) William Joyce.

- (4) Pierre Laval.
(5) Charles de Gaulle.
94. What was recorded as the greatest naval battle of World War II and the greatest in American naval history?
(1) The First Battle of the Philippine Sea.
(2) The Second Battle of the Philippine Sea.
(3) The Battle of Saipan.
(4) The Battle of Midway.
(5) The Battle of Lihgayen Gulf.
95. The first important step in the program of reviving democratic processes in Germany is the decision of the American authorities to:
(1) evacuate their troops.
(2) give an all-out aid to the Germans for rehabilitation.
(3) let the people elect their president.
(4) form a German Republic.
96. Who was known as the "Beast of Belsen"?
(1) Henri Petain.
(2) Pierre Laval.
(3) Josef Krammer.
(4) Herman Goering.
(5) Rudolf Hess.
97. Russia, through Andrei Gromyko, made the charge that the peace and unity of the world are endangered by the presence in Greece of:
(1) Chinese troops.
(2) British troops.
(3) American troops.
(4) French troops.
(5) Siamese troops.
98. The name given to Hitler's plan of new way of living for the people of Europe is:
(1) Mein Kampf
(2) Co-Prosperity Sphere
(3) New Order
(4) Totalitarianism
(5) Evil Genius
99. The plan for Hitler's New Order is contained in the:
(1) Imperial Rescript
(2) Mein Kampf
(3) Atlantic Charter
(4) Potsdam terms
(5) surrender instrument
100. A recently discovered aid to navigation based on time radio signals is the:
(1) Loran
(2) Bal
(3) Antu
(4) Radar
(5) Atomic bomb
101. Who has perfected a device that would take pictures of the ocean floor?
(1) Dr. Russell H. Morgan.
(2) Dr. Maurice Ewing.
(3) Dr. U. V. Portman.
(4) Ernest M. Stoddard.
(5) Sir Samuel Hoare.
102. In recognition for a most meritorious service to humanity, the 1945 Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine has been awarded to:
(1) Dr. I. Rabi.
(2) Col. Iwing S. Wright.
(3) Sir Alexander Fleming.
(4) Prof. F. M. Tiller.
(5) Prof. Wilfred Turbeville.
103. For giving a new interpretation to labor capital relationship the title of Laborman of 1945 went to:
(1) John L. Lewis.
(2) Eric A. Johnston.
(3) Geoffrey Laurence.
(4) Walter L. Reuther.
(5) Henry Donnedieu.
104. The Nobel Prize in letters for 1945 went to:
(1) Gabriela Mistral.
(2) Pearl S. Buck.
(3) Lise Meitner.
(4) Eleanor Roosevelt.
(5) Fannie Hurst
105. In the French elections on October 21, 1945, the people expressed its loyalty to:
(1) Gen. Eisenhower.
(2) Gen. Franco.
(3) Gen. De Gaulle.
(4) Gen. Bidault.
(5) Gen. Patton.
106. The Man of 1938 is:
(1) Mussolini.
(2) Roosevelt.
(3) Hitler.
(4) Hirohito.
(5) Truman.
107. The attorney-general of the United States is:
(1) Joseph C. O'Mahoney.
(2) Ernest Bevin.
(3) Hugh Baile.
- (4) Tom Clark.
(5) Carl Hayden.
108. Major General Claire Lee Chennault, the genius of U.S. air power in China, is known among the Chinese as:
(1) Old Leather Face.
(2) Big Bull.
(3) Strong Man.
(4) Old Cop.
(5) Fair Face.
109. The nickname given to Admiral William Frederick Halsey, the commander of the famed U.S. Third Fleet that did a very nice job in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea is:
(1) Nick
(2) Bill
(3) Bull
(4) Ike
(5) Ickes
110. The present regent of Greece is:
(1) Damoskinos.
(2) Molotoff.
(3) Salazar.
(4) Soekarno.
(5) Voulgaris.
111. The man Hitler hated most is:
(1) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
(2) Count Von Rundt.
(3) Harry S. Truman.
(4) Winston Churchill.
(5) Charles de Gaulle.
112. What was Japan's most important export which constituted 70% of the world's supply?
(1) Raw silk.
(2) Linen.
(3) toys.
(4) Iron.
(5) Timber.
113. Who is the so-called Father of the Japanese Navy?
(1) Hideyoshi.
(2) Tojo.
(3) Togo.
(4) Homma.
(5) Yamashita.
114. The "Father of the United Nations" was:
(1) Cordell Hull.
(2) Franklin D. Roosevelt.
(3) Edward R. Stettinius.
(4) Harry S. Truman.
(5) Winston Churchill.

(Answers on the next page)

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A Review Test . . .

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ANSWER KEY

1—(3)	41—(3)	81—(5)
2—(5)	42—(4)	82—(3)
3—(4)	43—(3)	83—(2)
4—(3)	44—(2)	84—(3)
5—(2)	45—(3)	85—(2)
6—(3)	46—(1)	86—(4)
7. (2)	47—(3)	87—(5)
8—(3)	48—(2)	88—(3)
9—(4)	49—(2)	89—(3)
10—(5)	50—(2)	90—(1)
11—(1)	51—(5)	91—(3)
12—(2)	52—(3)	92—(5)
13—(2)	53—(3)	93—(3)
14—(1)	54—(4)	94—(2)
15—(2)	55—(1)	95—(3)
16—(3)	56—(2)	96—(3)
17—(2)	56—(1)	97—(2)
18—(3)	58—(1)	98—(3)
19—(1)	59—(1)	99—(2)
20—(2)	60—(1)	100—(1)
21—(2)	61—(1)	101—(2)
22—(5)	62—(2)	102—(3)
23—(3)	63—(4)	103—(4)
24—(2)	64—(1)	104—(1)
25—(4)	65—(2)	105—(3)
26—(4)	66—(2)	106—(3)
27—(4)	67—(2)	107—(4)
28—(2)	68—(1)	108—(1)
29—(4)	69—(2)	109—(3)
30—(3)	70—(1)	110—(1)
31—(3)	71—(3)	111—(4)
32—(1)	72—(1)	112—(1)
33—(3)	73—(2)	113—(1)
34—(2)	74—(1)	114—(1)
35—(2)	75—(1)	
36—(1)	76—(2)	
37—(1)	77—(3)	
38—(1)	78—(2)	
39—(3)	79—(3)	
40—(4)	80—(1)	

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