

A News Magazine Published for High School Students
Devoted to the Selection, Organization, Presentation, and Review of Current News
for Lessons in Current Events.

(Approved for general reading by the Department of Instruction)

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

The Best PORTRAITS IN COLORS ARE MADE at

881-B RIZAL AVE. MANILA

Vol. II, No. 1

In this issue: United States of Amer. Milestones in the States of Philipped Midenendence	
Milestones in the Struggle of Philippine Independence	1
naited sich La	ag
Milestones in the Struggle for Philippine Independence	-
I am a Filipino by Carlos Romulo	
Development of Filipino Nationalism	,
The Philippines as an Outpost of Democracy in the Far East	
Filipino Training in Self-Government	10
Historical Figures in the Struggles for Philippine Freedom	14
The Philippine Scene	10
The Philippines a "Pattern for Global Colonization"	19
The Great Debate Between Stalin and Churchill	20
Our Obligation in the Building of the Philippine Republic	25
Proclamation of Philippine Independence	25
Highlights from the President's Inaugural Address	24
A Dramatic Victory of the Security Council Against Russia	20
What Does Russia Want?	28
Towards World Government by Jose B. Ledesma	58
The Gifts of the Amino Acids by Fermina N. Gan	41
	10
Significant Personages in Contemporary News	18
Education in the News	31
Science Marches on	32
Significant World News Roundup	34
Economics in the News	40

621

60 centavos

A News Magazine Published for High School Students
Devoted to the Selection, Organization, Presentation, and Review of Current News
for Lessons in Current Events.

(Approved for general reading by the Department of Instruction)

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

The CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW is an indispensable monthly magazine for all students in social science in secondary schools. It meets the immediate demand for rich, complete, supplementary teaching and study materials carefully selected from authentic books, leading magazines and newspapers, documents, and reports that were unavailable since the outbreak of the War in 1941 to the early days of liberation; and, hand in hand, gives a systematic varied, and comprehensive monthly review of current events. Together with the magazine, suggestions for, guides in, and methods of, teaching the materials presented are prepared for the use of instructors.

To accomplish this tremendous task, we have selected for the editorial staff men of recognized literary abilities, with specific as well as broad educational backgrounds, and with wide and successful teaching experience;—and to make this magazine of utmost service and benefit to the instructors and students, we have made it a general policy—

1. To select materials educationally appropriate fundamentally for high school instruction and

to present them in a style most easily understood and appreciated by high school students;

- 2. To present fully and exhaustively contemporary events of national or worldwide significance;
- To give continuous and complete account of the progress and achievements in science;
- 4. To analyze and interpret national and international trends, movements, and policies towards the solution of present-day problems;
- 5. To give critical evaluation of the lives of great contemporary men who have made marked changes in world progress or who may serve as an inspiration and example to high school students;
- 6. To provide from time to time a glossary of new words and terminologies that are necessary for full understanding of modern thoughts and ways as well as for adequate and up-to-date self-expression;
- To encourage suggestions from all our readers, especially the instructors, so as to make the
 magazine responsive to the immediate and individual needs of our readers.

You want to be thorough in your school work. But you have no time to read many good magazines, newspapers —

Read only what is best for you, — as high school students. Subscribe to the CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW.

Subscription rates:

Please make all remittances payable to the

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

123-125 Reten Sampaloc, Manila

Milestones in the Struggle for Philippine Independence

April 27, 1521.—First Organized Armed

There was a rivalry between two Filipino kings in Mactan, an island near Cebu. Lapulapu, one of the kings, did not want to submit to Spanish authority. Zula, the other king, was friendly to the Spaniards. He asked Magellan for aid against Lapulapu. Magellan decided to give aid. He dispatched a messenger, demanding Lapulapu's submission to Spanish authority and the payment of tributes to Spain. Lapulapu refused the demands,

A battle was fought between the soldiers of Lapulapu and Magellan's men. In that famous battle of Mactan, Magellan was killed and the Filipinos won a significant victory. The stand taken by Lapulapu was the "first organized armed resistance against Spanish invasion."

1574.—The Revolt of Rajah Lakandula.

Rajah Lakandula, the last king of Tondo, was the uncle of Rajah Soliman. He rendered many valuable services to the Spanish government, but later rose in revolt because the Spaniards were maltreating his people. He planned a well organized armed resistance in Navotas, Malabon. This armed resistance did not, however, materialize because of the timely intervention of Father Geronimo Marin and Juan Salcedo who assured Rajah Lakandula of better treatment for his people.

1585.—First Pampanga Revolt.

Liberty is an inherent right of every people When a people find that they are denied liberty their natural reaction is to protest.

The liberty-loving people of Pampanga suffered much from the abuses of the early "encomenderos." Accordingly, they planned a revolt against Spanish authority. In this move they were able to enlist the help of the Borneans. However, their plan did not materialize because they were betrayed.

1587-1588.—An Attempt to Regain Philippine Freedom.

A plot to overthrow Spanish authority was discussed by the chiefs of Manila, Tondo. Bulacan, Laguna, Cavite, and other neighboring settlements. Its main purpose was to regain "the freedom and lordship which their father had enjoyed before them."

The plot was more serious than any which had been conceived before that time and was intended to be carried on a big scale. The Filipino chiefs thought of inviting the chiefs of Borneo. Jolo, Cuyo, and the Calamianes to make common cause with them. They even succeeded in concluding an agreement with the captain of a Japanese ship whereby the later would bring, arms and soldiers from Japan. The secret plot was carried on for fifteen months. Unfortunately it was discovered by Captain Pedro Sarmiento, who relayed the information to Governor Vera.

Among the leaders of the conspiracy were Magat Salamat, son of Rajah Lakandula; Agustin de Legaspi, nephew of Rajah Lakandula; Martin Panga, chief of Tondo; Pedro Balinguit, chief of Pandacan; Phelipe Salonga, chief of Polo; Esteban Taes, chief of Bulacan; Omagchicon, chief of Navotas; and Agustin Manuguit.

1589.—Revolts in Cagayan and Ilocos Norte in Protest Against Tributes.

Revolts occurred in Cagayan and Ilocos Norte because of the payment of tributes. The people protested against these tributes and against the abuses of the tribute collectors. These revolts failed.

1596.—Revolt in Cagayan Against Spanish Authority.

Another revolt took place in Cagayan under the leadership of Magalat. This man was not satisfied with Spanish rule and accordingly incited the people to rise against it. The revolt grew to some proportions, but eventually failed after Magalat was assassinated.

1601.—Revolt of the Igorots in Protest Against Attempts to Christianize Them.

The Igorots of northern Luzon rose in revolt against attempts to Christianize them. Father Esteban Marin tried to pacify them but he was killed. Later the revolt was suppressed by Captain Mateo de Aranda.

1621.—Revolt of the Gaddangs in Protest Against Oppression.

The Gaddangs of the Cagayan Valley rose in

(Continued on the next page)

Milestones (Continued)

revolt because they desired their liberty. leaders were Felipe Cutapay and Gabriel Dayag. They gave the curate the following statement: "The reason for our uprising is that we are weary of the oppressions of the Spaniards." However. Fray Pedro de Santo Tomas succeeded in pacifying them.

1622.—Revolt in Levte for the Restoration of the Pagan Religion.

The people of Carigara, Leyte, rose in revolt under the leadership of Bancao, the ruling chief of Limasawa. Bancao had sincerely welcomed the Spaniards in 1565. He had become a friend of Legaspi and had allowed himself to become a Christian. In this old age, however, he decided to return to his pagan religion, and incited his people to do likewise. This religious revolt was suppressed with the aid of loyal Filipinos.

1622.—the Revolt in Bohol to Throw Off Spanish Oppression.

A native priest (or babaylan) called! Tamblot had managed to convince the people of Bohol, that, with the aid of their ancestors and diwatas or gods, they could easily throw off the oppression of the They therefore rose in revolt. Me-Castillians. dina testified that the whole Visayan region sympathized with this revolt. Father Murillo Velarde on his part believed it to be an important uprising.

The revolt was suppressed with the aid of Filipino soldiers. The suppression checked the revolt in the other islands.

1625-1628.—Revolt in Cagayan to Throw Off Spanish Rule.

In 1625 the people of Cagayan rose in revolt under the leadership of Miguel Lanab and Alababan. The revolt was suppressed by Governor de Silva. A considerable quantity of silver taken by the rebels from the churches was recovered.

The people rose in revolt again in 1627, as a result of which the country was laid waste. There like the previous revolt in which the rebels were given a general pardon, the leaders of this revolt were punished.

1630.—Revolt in Caraga in Protest Against

sionary regarded this revolt as the beginning of revolt and demoralized the rebels.

a universal mutiny.

1639.—Revolt in Cagayan in Protest Against the Cruelty of an Alcaldemayor.

The people of Cagayan rose in revolt because of the ill-treatment they received from the military commander. The revolt failed.

1643.—Revolt in Bulacan to Throw Off Spanish Sovereignty.

Pedro Ladia who claimed to be a descendant of Rajah Matanda was a native of Borneo. In 1643 he went to Malolos, Bulacan, and there incited the people to throw off Spanish rule. He gained many followers. However, his plan was discovered and his dreams came to a futile end.

1649-1650.—Revolt of the Visavans in Protest of an Order of Governor Diego Fajardo.

Governor Diego Fajardo issued an order sending the Visayans to Cavite to work in the building of galleons and other vessels which were necessary for defense. The people resented the order because they would have to leave their families and homes and because of the many difficulties they knew they would meet. The Spanish friars sympathized with their cause and worked for the reconsideration of the order.

At about this time the people of Palapag. Leyte, under the leadership of Juan Ponce Sumoroy and Pedro Caamug, also rose in revolt. The revolt spread as far as northern Mindanao. Zamboanga, Cebu, Masbate, Camiguin, Albay, and Camarines, but it was eventually put down by the government with the help of friendly Filipinos.

1660-1661.—Revolt in Pampanga Primarily Due to the Love of the People for Liberty.

The people of Pampanga rose in revolt under the leadership of Francisco Maniago a native of Mexico. The remote cause of the revolt, according to Father Casimiro Diaz, was the desire of the was much destruction of life and property. Un- people to recover their liberty which they called "a gift of priceless value."

The rebels wrote to people in Pangasinan and Ilocos urging the latter to throw off the Spanish yoke. To counteract the revolt, the curates and the government exerted efforts to pacify the rebels, but failed. Governor Manrique de Lara himself had The people of Caraga, Mindanao, rose against to go to Macabebe and confer with Juan Macapagal. the government because of the abuses of the offi- chief of Arayat. At the conference Juan Maca-The revolt was suppressed and the rebels pagal promised to remain loyal to Spain. were punished Although it failed a Spanish mis- loyalty of the latter prevented the spread of the

Maniago sent Fr. Andres de Salazar to Governor Manrique de Lara. Through this emissary he voiced his intentions of laying down his arms if the government would meet his terms. The negotiations were on the whole favorable for the rebels. It was agreed that general amnesty would be granted; that the government would give P14,000 as partial payment of its acknowledged indebtedness of \$200,000; and that the people would be given time to attend to the cultivation of their fields in exchange for their cutting timber.

1660.—Revolt in Pangasinan to Throw Off 1744-1828.—Revolt in Bohol Due to Reli-Spanish Sovereignty.

The revolt in Pampanga had an important effect in Pangasinan. A leader by the name of gles of the Filipinos for freedom was the one led Andres Malong urged the people in this province to by Francisco Dagohoy in Bohol. It lasted for 84 throw off the Spanish yoke. After his initial suc- years. The immediate cause of the revolt was the cess Malong proclaimed himself king of Pangasinan. He even extended his authority outside of to give a Christian burial to a brother of Francisco the province by sending expeditions to the Ilocos and Cagayan regions under Pedro Gumapos. Pampanga, Ilocos, and Cagayan, he sent Melchor de Vera. He succeeded likewise in securing the aid of Zambales. Inspite of the wide territory it covered, the revolt was put down by the government and the leaders were punished.

1661.—Revolt of the Ilocos to Throw Off Spanish Sovereignty.

Inspired by the revolt of Malong, the people of Ilocos attempted to throw off Spanish rule. Their leaders were Pedro Almazan, Juan Magsanop, and Gaspar Cristobal. The revolt lasted for several months, but was finally put down by the government with the aid of Filipino allies.

1663.—Revolt in Panay due to Religious Reasons.

A certain fanatic known as Tapar established a new religion in Oton, Panay. The new religion was a modified form of Christianity. When the government tried to interfere with this religion, its followers rose in revolt. They were suppressed. however.

1718.—Revolt in Cagayan to Throw Off Spanish Sovereignty.

The first revolt of the Philippines in the eighteenth century took place in Cagayan in 1718. The people were led by Magtangaga and Tomas Sinaguingan. The revolt was readily put down by the government.

Realizing that his cause was lost, Francisco 1745-1746.—Revolt Near Manila in Protest Against the Usurpation of Lands.

Several revolts occurred in provinces near Manila due principally to the acquisition of Filipino lands by the religious orders. The provinces of Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, and Rizal were principally affected. Their inhabitants protested against what they thought was an unjust usurpation of their rights on their lands. The government succeeded in putting down these revolts. Agrarian conflicts, however, continued to the end of the Spanish regime.

gious Reasons.

The longest revolt in the history of the strugarbitrary act of a certain priest who had refused Dagohov.

The Filipino bishop, Lino de Espelata, tried to pacify Dagohoy, but failed because the latter would not yield. The government itself was power-The forces it sent against Dagohoy were defeated. Dagohoy became stronger for his followers increased. In time he established his own government.

The Spanish government could not, of course let matters stand as they were. During the term of Governor Mariano Ricafort two punitive expeditions were sent to Bohol. After much effort. these expeditions succeeded in smashing the rebellion. Francisco Dagohov is considered by the Filipinos as one of their great leaders.

1762-1763.—Revolt in Ilocos in Protest Against Excessive Tributes and Abuses.

The British successfully occupied Manila this This defeat of the Spaniards inspired the Filipinos to continue their fight for freedom. As a result the people of Ilocos again rose in revolt. They protested against the excessive tributes and the abuses of the alcalde-mayor. They demanded the appointment of another alcalde-mayor.

Diego Silan was the leader of the revolt. The bishop of Nueva Segovia raised an army against Silan, but this army was defeated. The government troops that came from Ilocos Norte were also defeated. As a result of these initial successes. Silan became the master of the Ilocos regions.

The British succeeded in making an alliance with Silan. Under the proposals submitted by the British. Silan would be appointed governor of Ilocos

(Continued on the next page)

Milestones (Continued)

and be given the power to choose minor officials. He was also to be supplied with arms and munitions. Soon the Spaniards became greatly alarmed at the growing power of Silan so that they effected his assasination.

The revolt was continued by his courageous wire, Maria Josefa Gabriela. She led her forces and on one ocassion won a brilliant victory against the troops of the government. After several courageous exploits she was captured by Don Manuel de Arza.

1762-1764.—Revolt in Pangasinan in Protest Against the Tributes and Abuses.

Another revolt of the Filipinos during the period of British invasion took place in Pangasinan under the leadership of Juan de la Cruz Palaris whose real name was Pantaleon Perez. The causes of this revolt were similar to those of the revolt in Ilocos under Diego Silan. The uprising started in Binalatongan and spread to Calasiao, Magaldan, Dagupan, San Jacinto, Manaoag, Santa Barbara, Malasiqui, Bayambang, and Paniqui. It gained initial success but was suppressed by the government troops under Don Manuel de Arza. The leaders of the revolt were put to death

1763.—Revolt in Cagayan to Throw Off Spanish Sovereignty.

The revolts in Pangasinan and Ilocos inspired the people of Cagayan. Under the leadership of Dabo and Juan Marayac, they proclaimed their independence on February 2, 1763. This revolt was suppressed by Don Manuel de Arza and the leaders were severely punished.

1762-1764.—Other Revolts for Freedom and Reforms.

Other revolts took place during the period of the British invasion. A Spanish historian said that these revolts reflected the spirit of the time. For one thing, they indicated the loss of Spanish prestipe.

Revolts likewise took place in Laguna, Batangas, Cavite, Camarines. Samar, Panay, Cebu, and Zamboanga.

1804.—Revolt in Nueva Vizcaya in Protest Against Abuses.

The people of Nueva Vizcaya rose against the government in protest against the abuses committed by the officials, especially in connection with the collection of tributes. The revolt was put down.

(Continued on page 42)

To The PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY IN THE FAR EAST

WE OFFER OUR FULL SUPPORT!

- FOR ACTIONS & WESTERN PICTURES!
- FOR THEATRE EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES
 - DeVRY PROJECTORS (latest model)
 - SIMPLEX STANDARD
 - HOLMES-EDUCATOR PORTABLE

MONOGRAM FILM FXCHANGE, INC.

2235 AZCARRAGA, MANILA

"I am a Filipino"

(Reprint)

By Carlos P. Romulo

I am a Filipino-inheritor of a glorious past, hold of ancient Malacañan Palace, in the symbolic hostage to the uncertain future. As such I must prove equal to a two-fold task-the task of meeting my responsibility to the past, and the task of performing my obligation to the future.

I am sprung from a hardy race, child of many generations removed of ancient Malayan pioneers. Across the centuries the memory comes rushing back to me; of brown-skinned men putting out to sea in ships that were as frail as their hearts were stout. Over the sea I saw them come, borne upon the billowing wave and the whistling wind, carried upon the mighty swell of hope-hope in the free abundance of the new land that was to be their home and their children's forever.

This is the land they sought and found. Every inch of shore that their eyes first set upon, every hill and mountain that beckoned to them with a green-and-purple invitation; every mile of rolling plain that their view encompassed, every river and lake that promised a plentiful living and the fruitfulness of commerce, is hallowed spot to me.

By the strength of their hearts and hands, by every right of law, human and divine, this land and all the appurtenances thereof-the black and fertile soil, the seas and lakes and rivers teeming with fish, the forests with their inexhaustible wealth in wild life and timber, the mountains with their bowels swollen with minerals-the whole of this rich and happy land has been, for centuries without number, the land of my fathers. This land I received in trust from them, and in trust will pass it on to my children, and so on until the world is no more.

I am a Filipino. In my blood runs the immortal seed of heroes-seed that flowered down the centuries in deeds of courage and defiance. In my veins yet pulses the same hot blood that sent Lapulapu to battle against the first invader of this land, that nerved Lakandula in the combat agains; the alien foe, that drove Diego Silang and Dagohov into rebellion against the foreign oppressor.

That seed is immortal. It is the selfsame seed that flowered in the heart of Jose Rizal that morning in Bagumbayan when a volley of shots put an end to all that was mortal of him and made his spirit deathless forever, the same that flowered in the hearts of Bonifacio in Balintawak, of Gregoric

act of possession and racial vindication.

The seed I bear within me is an immortal seed. It is the mark of my manhood, the symbol of my dignity as a human being. Like the seeds that were once buried in the tomb of Tutankhamen many thousands of years ago, it shall grow and flower and bear fruits again. It is the insignia of my race, and my generation is but a stage in the unending search of my people for freedom and happiness.

I am a Filipino, child of the marriage of the East and the West. The East, with its languor and mysticism, its passivity and endurance, was my mother, and my sire was the West that came thundering across the seas with the Cross and Sword and the Machine. I am of the East, and eager participant in its spirit, and in its struggles for liberation from the imperialist yoke. But I know also that the East must awake from its centuried sleep, shake off the lethargy that has bound its limbs, and start moving where destiny awaits.

For, I. too, am of the West, and the vigorous peoples of the West have destroyed forever the peace and quiet that once was ours. I can no longer live, a being apart from those whose world now trembles to the roar of bomb and cannon-shot. I cannot say of a matter of universal life-and-death. of freedom and slavery for all mankind, that it concerns me not. For no man and no nation is an island, but a part of the main, and there is no longer any East and West-only individuals and nations making those momentous choices which are the hinges upon which history revolves.

At the vanguard of progress in this part of the world I stand-a forlorn figure in the eyes of some. but not of one defeated and lost. For, through the thick, interlacing branches of habit and custom above me, I have seen the light of justice and equality and freedom, my heart has been lifted by the veins of vision of democracy, and I shall not rest until my land and my people shall have been blest by thee, beyond the power of any man or nation to subvert or destroy.

I am a Filipino, and this is my inheritance. What pledge shall I give that I may prove worthy of my inheritance? I shall give the pledge that has come ringing down the corridors of the centudel Pilar at Tirad Pass, of Antonio Luna at Ca- ries, and it shall be compounded of the joyous cries lumpit; that bloomed in flowers of frustration in the of my Malayan forbears when first they saw the sad heart of Emilio Aguinaldo at Palanan, and yet contours of this land loom before their eyes, of the burst forth royally again in the proud heart of Ma- batteries that have resounded in every field of nuel L. Quezon when he stood at last on the tres- combat from Mactan to Tirad Pass, of the voices

Current Events Review

for High School Students Published monthly during the school year.

> Diosdado G. Capino Editor

D. R. Manlapaz Publisher

Subscription Rates:

One	year (10	issues)	P5.00
One	semester	(5 issues)	3.00

Pavable in advance.

Please make all remittance payable to the

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW 123-125 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila

I am a Filipino..... (Continued)

of my people when they sing:

Land of the morning,

Child of the sun returning . .

Ne'er shall invaders

Trample thy sacred shore.

Out of the lush and green of these seven thousand isles, out of the heartstrings of sixteen million people all vibrating to one song, I shall weave the mighty fabric of my pledge. Out of the songs of the farmers at sunrise when they go to labor in the fields, out of the sweat of the hard-bitten pioneers in Mal-lig and Koronodal, out of the silent endurance of stevedores at the piers and the ominous grumbling of peasants in Pampanga, out of the first cries of babies newly born and the luliabies that mothers sing, out of the crunch of gears and the whine of turbines in the factories, out of the crunch of bloughshares upturning the earth, cut of the tramp of soldiers marching. I shall make the nattern of my pledge:

"I am a Filipino born of freedom, and I shall not rest until freedom shall have been added unto my inheritance-for myself and my children and my children's children forever."

> -From The Philippine Yearbook, Vol. 7, 1941-1942.

Established 1925

The Educational Distributors

IMPORTERS—MANUFACTURERS

DEALERS:

CABLE ADDRESS:

School & Office Supplies

"Rotacude"

Athletic Goods

RRANCHES:

Oneida & Tudor Tablewares Sets

Iba. Zambales

Dinner Sets

Iloilo, Iloilo

Model Kits

1876 Pedro Guevara

Manila P. I.

Development of Filipino Nationalism

What is the meaning of nationalism?

Nationalism is derived from nation. It means a move of a people to establish an independent country. The sentiment of nationality 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 to possess a common heritage, culture, and traditions. In the 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 factors for the formation of nationalism?

There are various factors responsible for the growth of nationalism. Some of these factors, however, are not indispensable. At the close of the Middle Ages, nationalism developed in many Euro pean countries because of the development of vernacular languages and literature and the growth of the middle class. In his essay on "The Glorification of a Common Inheritance," former Justice Jose P. Laurel, wrote that geographical unity, racial homogeneity, linguistic unity, religious uniformity, and community of economic interest are not indispensable to the formation of a vigorous and enduring nationality. According to Dr. Laurel the most potent factor in the formation of nationalism is "the possession of a common imperishable tradition."

What were the factors that helped in the formation of Filipino nationalism?

Before the conquest of the Philippines by the Spaniards the Filipinos were not consciously united. The country was divided into several distinct barangays. Each barangay had its own ruler, government, and laws. No bond of unity existed among them.

The conquest of the Philippines greatly hastened the growth of nationalism. The country was given one central government. One set of laws was used. Christianity was introduced. Leandro H. Fernandez, a noted Filipino historian, observed that a complete personality, that owed allegiance to one government and recognized one flag and the same body of laws, began to develop. This became the foundation-stone of Filipino nationalism.

1. Common grievances.—Our common grievances against Spain helped in the formation of the consciousness of oneness. Among the causes of these grievances were the collection of tribute, the forced labor, the agrarian question, and race prejudice.

The tribute was a certain sum of money paid by the Filipinos. Sometimes the tribute was paid its equivalent in kind. Children who were below 16 years of age and adults who were above 60 years old were exempted from the payment of the tribute. In the beginning the tribute was eight reales. The equivalent was one silver peso. The amount was later increased to ten reales and then to twelve reales,

The Filipinos resented the abuses connected in the collection of the tribute. Among the common abuses were the unlawful increase of the tribute and the increase of the tributantes—persons who were asked to pay the tribute. In many cases the children and the old people who should be exempted were required to pay.

In 1589 several revolts took place in Cagayan and Ilocos Norte because the people protested against the abuses on the collection of the tributes. During the British occupation several revolts took place in Ilocos and Pangasinan in protest of excessive tributes.

2. Forced labor.—Personal services or forced labor were imposed on the Filipinos. These personal services were known as polo. Among the personal services required of them were the building of ships, the cutting of timber, the trade of making the rigging of galleons, the work in the artillery foundry, the service in the royal magazines, the repair of roads, bridges, and public buildings, and services in military expeditions.

The Filipinos hated the forced labor because of the abuses connected with it. It is true that royal decrees were issued to protect the welfare of the people in connection with the personal services, but many of them were not carried by many A Spanish bishop pointed out some officials. abuses to the king. He reported that the people were obliged to act as oarsmen whenever the alcaldes-mayor wished. Sometimes they were not paid or given their ration. In many cases the people were asked to leave their families and work in distant provinces. Governor Niño de Tavora said: "I found them greatly oppressed and harassed by the many burdens, assessments, and services that were imposed on them for the service of your Majesty and the support of the government employees and justices."

Several revolts took place as armed protests against the abuses in connection with forced labor. The Visayan revolt of 1649-1650 was mainly due to the order issued by Governor Diego Fajardo to the alcaldes of Leyte and other provinces to send men to work in Cavite. The Pampanga re-

(Continued on the next page)

JULY, 1946 * 7

Development of Filipino.....

volt of 1660-1661 was also due to the abuses of forced labor. Father Casimiro Diaz wrote: "This people (the Pampangos) were harassed by repeated requisitions for cutting timber, for the continuous building of galleons, and they received no satisfaction for many purchases of rice for which the money was due them."

- 3. Agrarian question,—Another cause of griev ances against Spain was the uncertainty of land ownership. The ownership of land during the Spanish regime was a cause of many conflicts. Land-registration was not well planned out. There was difficulty in determining the owners of lands because of the absence of perfect land titles. Several revolts occured due to this agrarian question. Agrarian uprisings took place in Manila, Bulacan, Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, and Rizal between 1745 and 1746.
- 4. Racial prejudice.—When one looks down upon another because of the color of his skin, such an attitude would be resented by the individual because it is against self-respect and self-dignity. The Filipinos were greatly opposed to racial prejudice because it is against a great principle of the democratic ways of living.

The common grievances of the Filipinos helped them realize that they belonged to one race. Leandro H. Fernandez observed that "they serve to infiltrate in the minds of the Filipinos the idea of common interests as against individual grievances. to teach the unlearned lesson that after all they belonged to one race which was quite different and distinct from the ruling people, and to influence them consciously or unconsciously, to take the first step toward the widening of the racial gap."

5. Europe's liberalism.—Five great revolutions between 1750 and 1850 changed the world and laid the foundations of present-day civilization. The American Revolution (1775-1783) set up a federal republic for the thirteen colonies. The Intellectual Revolution was characterized by progress in science, religion, politics, education, and business. The French Revolution (1789-1815) was a protest against aristocracy and autocracy. It carried into effect many ideas of the Intellectual Revolution. The Latin-American Revolutions (1800-1825) freed nearly all the colonies of Spain and Portugal in the Americas. The Industrial Revolution (1750-1850) brought material progress.

The intellectual reforms toward the close of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth century brought progress in many spheres of human activities. There were new ideas in government, education, economics, and politics. These liberal ideas of the Western world reached the Philippines and a gradual progress in the education of the country took place. The establishment of schools and colleges helped in the destruction of sectionalism among the Filipino. The coming of liberals from Europe influenced tne Filipinos to ask for reforms. They developed a common interest in the welfare of their country. The Propaganda Movement was launched. The Filipinos became conscious of their rights. They fought for a liberal church policy in connection with the secularization of the curacies. It is significant to note that the movement to secularize the curacies hastened the development of Filipino nationalism. The rising tide of Filipino nationalism. The rising tide of Filipino nationalism was stimulated by the Cavite Revolt of 1872.

- 6. Philippine Revolution .- The Philippine Revolution was the grandest achievement in the history of the Filipino people. The Revolution was not merely a sectional protest against Spanish and the American sovereignties. It was supported by the majority of Filipino people. It was guided by one national aspiration—the freedom and independence of the Philippines. President Roque Lopez of the Federated Government of the Visayas aptly expressed this ideal when he answered President McKinley's message of December 28, 1898, instructing the American officials in the Islands to enforce American sovereignty in the following words: "The supposed authority of the United States began with the Treaty of Paris, on the tenth of December, 1898. The authority of the Central Government of Malolos is founded on the sacred bonds of blood, language, uses, customs, ideas, sacrifices."
- 7. Underground Resistance.—The armed resistance against Spain and America united the Filipino people | We'fought for one national aspiration. We were guided by one government. We subscribed to one constitution. We revered one flag and were thrilled by one national anthem. In 1941, the sacred fire of Filipino nationalism was kindled anew. We fought against the Japanese because we love our freedom. Underground resistance was carried on in the cities, towns, hills and mountains after our epic stand at Bataan and Corregidor. We never believed in the independence granted by Japan on October 14, 1943.
 - Typewriters
- Filing Cabinets
- Calculators
- Adding Machines
 Duplicating Machines
 - Calculators • Check Writers
- Steel-SafesOffice supplies

UNITED OFFICE EOUIPMENT

40 Legarda St., Manila

(In Front of Tanduay Fire Station)

The Philippines as an Outpost of Democracy in the Far East

What is the significance of the Philippine experiment?

The grant of independence to the Philippines by the United States is significant not only to the Filipinos but also to the one billion Orientals as well. It is significant to the Filipinos because it marks the culminaton of their long struggles for human liberty and freedom. It is likewise meaningful to the people of the Orient because the great experiment of the Philippines in the principles of American democracy may serve as a pattern for their future political history. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt has aptly said: "I like to think that the history of the Philippine Islands in the last forty-four years provides, in every sense, a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future-a pattern of global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race." The same hope was expressed by President Harry S. Truman in his latest annual message to the Congress of the United States when he said: "Perhaps no event in the long centuries of colonialism gives more hope for a pattern of the future than the independence of the Philippines."

The Philippine Experiment

America took over the Philippines from Spain as a result of the Treaty of Paris concluded between the two countries on December 10, 1898. There were two conflicting policies before the American officials. The imperialists believed that the Philippines was justly acquired. They favored permanent retention of the country. The anti-imperialists on the other hand believed that the Philippines should be left to the Filininos. groups were eager to leave the Philippines. cording to former Justice George A. Malcom, the middle course between these two policies was approved. The Philippines was not to be considered as either a foreign territory or a colony, but was to be a dependency, temporarily held by the United States.

The decision of the United States to govern the Philippines began her greatest experiment in the Far East. This was the training of the Filipinos in the art of self-government with the ultimate objective of giving them complete freedom. The United States at the beginning of this experiment had no pattern to follow. She formulated her own policies in governing the country. These policies were followed and modified to make them responsive to the needs of the Filipinos.

Under the guidance of the United States, the Philippines was given a chance to try out the institutions of democracy. Representative institutions were gradually tried out. Municipal governments; for instance, were organized to give the Filipinos a chance to participate in the affairs of the government. The civil service, another great democratic institution, was introduced. The recognition of the civil liberties like free speech, free press, and freedom of worship led to the introduction of the corresponding institutions that would guarantee and protect them.

The Filipinos Learn Democracy

What were the results of the Philippine Experiment on democracy? America has developed a pattern which may be followed by other nations administering colonies. The charter of the United Nations Organization (UNO) proposes the establishment of trusteeship for dependent peoples. America's experiences in the political tutelage of the Filipinos would prove valuable to the proposal. There are nations now that are demanding autonomy, self-government, and independence, point to the experiment of America in the Philippines. Dr. Mohamet Hatta, vice-president of the Indonesian republic, reminded the Dutch and the Allies of the forthcoming freedom of the Philippines. The results of America's experiment in the Philippines have become the inspiration of many nationalists in the Orient.

One tangible result of Philippine-American collaboration in the preparation of the Filipinos for independent nationhood was the education of the Filipinos in the democratic ways of living. They have come to understand the meaning and essentials of democracy. They have come to realize that democracy is the expression of popular will. They have come to appreciate that sovereignty resides in the people. They have learned to value individual civil liberties.

The New Role of the Philippines

The invasion of the Philippines by Japan did not destroy the beliefs of the Filipinos in the ways of democracy. In fact the Japanese occupation of the country enabled the Filipinos to get a clear contrast between the democratic ways of living and the totalitarian or dictatorial concept of the so-called "New Order" in East Asia. The Filipinos have developed a better appreciation of what it means to live in a free country. Their love of democracy was the inspiraton of their prayers for their early liberation.

(Continued on page 13)

JULY, 1946

Filipino Training in Self-Government

Foundation

Liberty is a sacred gift. Man fights for it because he wants to be given a chance to enjoy it. The desire to enjoy freedom is the foundationstone of self-determination. Apolinario Mabini, the "Sublime Paralytic." has voiced this in his "True Decalogue." when he wrote: "Thou shalt not recognize in thy country the authority of any person who has not been elected by thee and by thy countrymen; for authority emanates from God, and as God speaks in the conscience of every man, the person designated and proclaimed by the conscience of a whole people is the only one who can use true authority."

The conquest of the Philippines by Spain brought about political unification of the country. This was a great factor in the development of Filipino nationalism. During the last century of the Spanish regime, the Filipinos received some form of training in the art of self-government. Philippine representation in the Spanish Cortes in 1810-1813. 1820-1823, and 1834-1837 gave the Filipino delegates an idea of representative government. When the representation ceased, the Filipinos demanded its restoration. This became one of the patriotic aims of the Propaganda Movement.

Certain laws likewise served to promote Filipino nationalism. The promulgation of the Becerra Law in 1889, for instance, extended local autonomy to some towns in the Philippines. Ayuntamientos were established in such towns as Albay, Batangas, Iloilo, and Jaro. The Maura Law of 1893 established a municipal tribunal or council for each town containing at least a thousand cedula taxpayers. The council was given power to legislate on purely local matters. The Maura law also extended autonomy to the provinces and enabled the Filipinos to occupy some government positions. All this training that the Filipinos received inspired them to seek better reforms in the government.

What was the Significance of the Spanish Tutelage Received by the Filipinos?

Conscientious students of Philippine government have found it difficult to understand how anyone who has observed the operation of government in other Eastern countries can doubt for a moment that the long Spanish tutelage in the philosophy and procedures of the West which the Filippinos received has been of inestimable advantage to them. For one thing, it has enabled them to adapt the modern Occidental political institutions to their own use. Joseph Ralston Hayden. Vice-Governor of the Philippines in 1933-1935, was among

those who have made this observation. In his admirable book The Philippines: A Study in National Development. Mr. Hayden said that "Americans are too prone to forget that it is only through the cooperation of the Spanish-trained Filipino leaders that, with diminishing American supervision, the government of the Philippines has been carried on for the past forty years. Doubtless these men have fallen short of American ideals; being human they have not lived completely up to their own. But the fact remains that they carried on their municipal, provincial, and insular governments in general accordance with American principles."

What is the Significance of the Philippine Revolution?

The armed struggles of the Filipinos against Spain and, for some time, against America were protests against foreign domination. The Revolution was not a sectional uprising. It was one phase—the crowning one—of the struggle of the Filipino people for freedom. It was guided by leaders who believed in the principle of self-determination for the whole nation. It was launched because the Filipinos wanted to do away once and for all with the abuses under which they had been groaning and because they felt that they had the capacity to govern themselves. Well did they know that its success would demonstrate their capacity to translate into action the ideas they had long nourished and cherished.

The Revolution was based on lofty ideals. "It was not a struggle of men or of races." says the late Teodoro M. Kalaw in his essay on The Political Ideas of the Philippine Revolution "but of principles and of institutions. The leaders could during the war, have made themselves arbiters of the situation. This chance they did not take. Never did they seek to trample on the law. Instead, they tried to implant the ideas of democracy wherever their sphere of action reached, and saw to it that all authority originated in the people. While they were undertaking apparently the destructive work of the Huns of Attila, they nevertheless offered to their brethern, until then subjected, the Decalogue of the Free Citizen."

The Philippine Republic Demonstrated the Political Ideals of the Filipinos

On June 23, 1893 Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo changed the dictatorial government into the Revolutionary Government. The principal motive for the change was to continue the strucgle for independence until the Philippines was recognized by the free nations of the earth. As President Gen. Agui-

naldo wanted to make the Central Government representative, and to attract to it the undivided support of the better educated class. To this end ne convened a congress of Filipino leaders,

The Malolos Congress met in the Church of Barasoain. Malolos, Bulacan, on September 15, 1898. John R. Taylor, an American writer, wrote in Philinnine Insurgent Records that those who composed the Congress were among the abjest natives of the archipelago. Among its members were lawyers, physicians, pharmacists, engineers, merchants, farmers, and priests. It was a truly representative body. What were the achievements of the Malolos Congress? (1) It ratified the Declaration of Independence on June 12, 1898. (2) It approved public loans. (3) It drafted the budget for the Philippine Republic. (4) It authorized the Philippine Republic to issue paper money of forced circulation to the value of \$3,000,000 to be redeemed in three years. (5) It passed an act to regulate universities, high schools, and elementary schools. (6) It drafted and approved the Constitution of the Philippine Republic.

The Malolos Constitution, according to former Justice George A. Malcolm, faithfully portrays the aspirations and political ideals of the Filipinos. Joseph Ralston Hayden said that, as a whole. "it showed the results of a wide knowledge of modern democratic political institutions and the thoughtful adaptation of them to meet the ideals of the dominant Filipinos of the time." Other writers have similarly praised this document.

Former Director Teodoro M. Kalaw, in his The Philippine Revolution, enumerates the following characteristics of the Malolos Constitution: "ministerial responsibility to parliament; the unicameral system (of legislature); sovereignty residing in the whole nation; the subordination of the president of the republic to the National Legislature; a lengthy enumeration of the rights and liberties of individuals; a permanent legislative committee to act in the name of Congress during the period of recess; parliamentary immunity; the penal responsibility of high ranking officials for crimes committed against the safety of the State: the Council of State composed of the President and his secretaries; a local and departmental autonomy; and designation of extraordinary representatives who, together with the regular members, would form the Constituent Assembly."

Early Recognition of the Capacity of the Filipinos for Self-Government

A policy of benevolent assimilation was announced by President William McKinley on December 21, 1898 when he issued a proclamation on the aims of military administration in the Philippines.

The proclamation stated that "it should be the carnest wish and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring them in every possible way of that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free people and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule."

The Filipinos opposed the military administration. They protested against the policy of President McKinley, however benevolent it appeared, because they sincerely believed that they should besovereign in their own country.

The opposition of the Filipinos did not, however, deter President McKinley from carrying out the objectives of America in the Philippines. The Schurman Commission appointed by the President to make a study of the form of government suitable to the needs of the Filipinos recommended the establishment in the Philippines of an autonomous government with an elective lower house and upper house that was to be and partially appointive. This recommendation was a signal recognition of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.

Secretary John Hay, in a set of instructions, authorized the Schurman Commission to offer autonomy to the Filipinos. "The President," the instruction runs, "earnestly desires the cessation of bloodshed, and that the people of the Philippine Islands at an early date shall have the largest measure of local-government consistent with peace and good order."

Concrete steps were subsequently taken to give the Filipinos a large degree of political autonomy. Municipal as well as provincial governments were organized. The officials were Filipinos elected by the Filipinos themselves. Courts of first instance and the municipal courts were established. The Supreme Court was created. As its head was appointed Cayetano S. Arellano, who thereby became the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American regime.

Progress in Self-Government

The Filipinos continued to be given participation in the government. On July 4, 1901 the civil government was inaugurated with William H. Taft as the first Civil Governor. Gov. Taft was greatly responsible for the policy, "The Philippines for the Filipinos" which has since then been observed by America in the Philippines. Former Justice George A. Malcolm has aptly described this policy in his book The Commonwealth of the Philippines. He said: "American policy was begun as a noble experiment in altruism. It was to be 'the Philippines for

(Continued on the next page)

Filipino Training in

(Continued)

the Filipinos,' the Americans acting as 'truste.s' for the benefit of the Filipino people, and a gradual development of self-government step by step which would culminate in Philippine independence.'

What were the various steps taken by the United States to grant the Filipinos participation in the government?

- Three prominent Filipinos were appointed to the Philippine Commission. They were Trinidal H. Pardo de Tavera, Benito Legarda, and Jose Luzuriaga.
- 2. The first civil service law was adopted with the passage of Act No. 5 in 1900. This marked the real beginning of Filipino participation in the government of their country because as has been said, the civil service law "is the bulwark of honesty and efficiency in government." It is important to remember what Joseph Ralston Hayden said in this connection: "The civil service record of the Commonwealth is one which should be carefully considered in any appraisal of the political institutions that have been developed in the Philippines during the past forty years. These are a few more reliable indices to the soundness of a modern government than are to be found in its civil service. In no field of governmental activity have the Filipinos more energetically and wisely exercised their newly acquired autonomy than in this one."
- Changes were introduced in the provincial and municipal governments designed to establisha form of government with the greatest possible degree of autonomy.
- 4. The creation of the Philippine Assembly was another significant step. The Filipinos were allowed by law to elect 80 delegates to this Assembly. The Assembly was inaugurated on October 16, 1907 at the Grand Opera House, Manila. Sergio Osmeña, the delegate from Cebu, was chosen as its Speaker. Manuel L. Quezon, the delegate from Tavabas, was chosen as majority floor leader.

Why was the Philippine Assembly significant in the history of Philippine autonomy?

The establishment of the Philippine Assembly was a unique concession of the Americans to the Filipinos. It was a milestone in the growth of Pfilippine autonomy because it recognized the capacity of the Filipino people to govern themselves. Of it Governor-General James F. Smith said: "Whether this great experiment, the greatest that the world has ever seen, will succeed or fail, depends in a large measure upon the Filipino people. In th's experiment there is involved the prestige of eighty millions of Americans. In this experiment are involved the future, the hope, and the ideals of seven

millions of the Filipino people."

The unique experiment had succeeled. The Filipinos had thereby disproved the general ieeli. g of the Americans who were then in the Philippines that the experiment would fail. They had demonstrated their capacity and fitness for self-government. They had lived up to the expectations of the Secretary of War, Willian H. Taft, when he declared that "the organization of the assembly is one of the great steps in the education of Filipin o people for complete self-government." With the Philippine Assembly." wrote the editor of The Philippines Herald on August 29, 1939. "the Filipinos made the first big thrust that eventually led to their complete control of their government."

5. Taft's policy of "The Philippines for the Filipinos" was reaffirmed in the message of President Woodrow Wilson to the Filipino people in 1913. "We regard ourselves as trustees acting n t for the advantage of the United States," declared President Wilson. "but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as a preparation for that independence. We hope to move toward that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the Islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next."

True to his words President Wilson soon took a definite step to grant additional concession to the Filipinos. He gave them a majority in the Philipine Commission, by appointing thereto five Filipinos and only four Americans. In his message to Congress on December 2, 1913, he said: "I belie e that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow."

- 6. The administration of Francis Burton Harrison, who became Governor-General of the Philippines from 1913 to 1921, was a significant period in the progress of Philippine autonomy. By 'naugurating an era of rapid "Filipinization" in the government, he put into actual practice the pol'evenunciated by William H. Taft. He appointed Filipinos to new government offices. He filled with Filipinos the positions that had been held by Americans who retired from the public service. This so-called Filipinization program was another recognition of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government.
- 7. Another milestone in the growth of Philippine autonomy was the enactment of the Jones Law on August 29, 1916. The Jones Law promised the grant of full independence as soon as a stable government has been established. For the first time the

legislative department of the government of the The Philippines as an Outpost Philippines was to be composed of Filipinos. The appointive Philippine Commission was abolished. In its place was substituted an elective Senate. House of Representatives took the place of the Philippine Assembly.

The Jones Law gave the Filipinos all the opportunities to establish a stable government. They had full control of both houses of the Philippine Legislature. They were in a better position than theretofore make laws that would promote the welfare of the Filipinos. They received additional chances to demonstrate their fitness for self-government.

The record of the Filipinos from the enactment of the Jones Law in 1916 to the enactment of the Tydings McDuffie Law in 1934 proves that their second great experiment in self-government was a great success. "It was the success of the Jones Law experiment that logically led to the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. It was the vision of four men-Woodrow Wilson, William Atkinson Jones, Francis Burton Harrison, and Manuel L. Quezon - that guided Philippine political development during this period.

8. The last and greatest experiment of the Philippines in the art of self-government came when the Philippine Commonwealth Government was inaugurated on November 15, 1935. It may be truly said that the creation of the Philippine Assembly was the barometer that tested whether or not the Filipinos could be entrusted with responsibility of governing themselves. It was a unique experiment in the history of colonial dependencies. The creation of the Commonwealth of the Philippines was also unique because it was something new in the constitutional, not to say colonial, experience of Ameri. ca. If the passage of the Tydings-McDuffie Act proved the political idealism and unselfishness of the American people, then its acceptance by the Filipinos demonstrated the faith of the latter in their capacity to govern themselves. The Filipinos could not feel otherwise but confident that their training in the art of self-government under the tutelage of America had prepared them for their new responsibilities in building a nation. This was what Governor-General Frank Murphy had in mind when he said in his last message to the Philippine Legislature: "With full warning, however, and understanding of the inconvenience and risk and hardship that may be entailed by their separation from the United States, the Filipino people have definitely and gladly assumed the conditions and responsibilities and have adhered to the course that leads ultimately to full sovereignty and independence."

(Continued from page 9)

Japan made many tempting offers to make the Philippines a worthy and cooperative member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Burmese, for instance, was given "puppet" independence a year ahead of a similar grant to the Filipinos. The grant of this "puppet" independence was not based on the advanced political training of the Burmese for self-government. Premier Tozyo made a solemn promise that if the Filipinos would sincerely cooperate with Japan in the establishment of the "New Order" in Asia, independence with honor would be given to her. Filipinos in general refused to exchange democracy for totalitarianism.

What is the new role of the Philippines in the East? The answer to this question has been given by an outstanding Filipino writer and a "The Oriental of well-known American lawyer. the Far East," writes Carlos P. Romulo in his Mother America, "dares to dream of freedom because he has seen it in action-he knows of the democratic example set by America in the Philippines." United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in making a plea for the redemption of America's pledge to the Philippines said: "From the Philippines the ideals of democracy are being broadcast. 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 standing as a world power, our international sense of responsibility and our readiness to honor obligations-our war debt."

An editorial of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch said that the forthcoming Philippine Republic would be "a new light in the East, a fresh inspiration to the exploited man of the Orient. . . The West has been challenged to implement the principle of liberation and democracy which it proclaimed in fighting World War II."

SAN SEBASTIAN COLLEGE

Offering:

- 1. Intermediate
- 2. High School
- 3. Liberal Arts

Plaza del Carmen

Manila

Historical Figures in the Struggles for Philippine Freedom

"It was night in the woods. The moon gleamed majestically in the sky, the wandering breezes sighed, and down in the grass the crickets chirped. The night of light and joy for so many children, who in the warm bosom of the family celebrate this feast of sweetest memories—the feast which commemorates the first look of love that Heaven sent to earth—this night when in all Christmas families they eat, drink, dance, sing, laugh, play, caress, and kiss one another—this night, which in cold countries holds such magic for childhood with its traditional pine-tree covered with lights, dolls, candies, and tinsel, whereon gaze the round, staring eyes in which innocence alone is reflected—this night brought to Basilio only orphanhood."

His mother, Sisa, was dead. He wept over here for a long time. When he raised his head he was surprised to see an unknown man who spoke to him in a weak voice:

"Listen! I, too, shall be dead before the day comes. Twenty paces from here, on the other side of the brook, there is a big pile of firewood. Bring it here, made a pyre, put our bodies upon it, cover them over, and set fire to the whole pyre, until we are reduced to ashes!"

As Basilio moved away, the unknown man turned his face toward the east and murmured, as though praying:

"I die without seeing the dawn brighten over my native land! You. who have it to see, welcome it—and forget not those who have fallen during the night."

-JOSE RIZAL

Countless lives have been given voluntarily in defense of Philippine freedom. Among those who died in the fight for human freedom and liberty were:

- King Lapulapu.—He was a Filipino king who led the first organized armed resistance against foreign sovereingty.
- 2. Rajah Soliman.—He was one of the early rulers of Manila. On June 6, 1570 he resisted by force the attempt of the Spaniards to impose their sovereignty over his people. The Filipino spirit of opposition agianst foreign domination was shown by Rajah Soliman and his followers.
- 3. Magat Salamat, Agustin de Legaspi, Martin Panga, Pedro Balinguit, Phelipe Salonga, Esteban Taes. Omaghicon, Geronimo Bassi, and Agustin Manuguit.—They were chiefs of Manila and neighboring settlements who fought to regain the freedom and lordship which their fathers had enjoyed before them.
 - 4. Magalat.-He led the revolt in Cagayan in

protest of Spanish sovereignty.

- 5. Felipe Cutapay and Gabriel Dayag.—They were the leaders of the revolt of the Gaddangs who protested against the oppressions of the Spaniards.
- 6. Bancao.—He was the ruling chief of Limasawa. He was a leader of a religious revolt.
- 7. Tamblot.—He was a native priest who led the people of Bohol in their revolt.
- Pedro Ladia.—He was a Bornean pretender who aroused the people of Bulacan to rise against the Spaniards.
- Juan Ponce Sumoroy and Pedro Caamug.— They were the leaders of the revolt in the Visayas in 1649-1650.
- 10. Francisco Maniago.—He was a native of Mexico. He was the leader of the Pampanga revolt in 1660-1661 primarily due to the desire of the people to gain their liberty.
- 11. Andres Malong.—He was the leader of the revolt in Pangasinan in 1660-1661. He proclaimed himself king of Pangasinan.
- 12. Pedro Almazan, Juan Magsanop, and Gaspar Cristobal.—They were the leaders of the revolt in the Ilocos Regions who were inspired by the revolt of Andres Malong in Pangasinan.
- 13. Magtangaga and Tomas Sinaguingan.—They led the revolt in Cagayan in 1718 in protest of Spanish sovereignty.
- 14. Francisco Dagohoy.—He was the leader of the longest revolt in the history of the Filipinos in their fight for freedom.
- 15. Diego Silan.—He was the leader of the revolt in Ilocos during the British invasion of the Philippines.
- 16. Juan de la Cruz Palaris.—He was the leader of the revolt in Pangasinan. The cause of the revolt was similar to the cause of the revolt in Ilocos under Diego Silan.
- 17. Dabo and Juan Marayac.—They were the leaders of the revolt in Cagayan during the British occupation of Manila.
- 18. Apolinario de la Cruz.—He was the first Tagalog religious martyr.
- 19. Fr. Jose Apolonio Burgos, Fr. Jacinto Zamora, and Fr. Mariano Gomez.—They were three famous priests who were executed in connection with the Cavite revolt of 1872. Their execution stimulated the rising tide of Philippine nationalism.
- 20. Jose M. Jugo.—He was a champion of Filipino representation in the Spanish Cortes.
- 21. Ventura de los Reyes, Francisco Bringas Taranco, Vicente Posadas and Manuel Saenz de Vizmanos.—They were the Philippine delegates to

the Spanish Cortes. Representation in the Spanish Cortes was significant because it gave the Filipinos experience in representative government.

22. Graciano Lopez Jaena.—He was a member of the Propaganda Movement. He was its greatest orator. He founded the famous organ of the Propaganda Movement. the La Solidaridad.

23. Marcelo H. del Pilar.—He was a journalist and an active member of the Propaganda Movement. He worked hard to improve the welfare of his country. He also took charge of the La Solidaridad. He was the greatest propagandist.

24. Jose Maria Pañganiban.—He was a writer who identified himself with the Propaganda Movement.

- 25. Mariano Ponce.—He was a Filipino patriot who took part in the Propaganda Movement.
- 26. Antonio Ma. Regidor.—He was an active leader for civil reforms in the Philippines.
- 27. Jose Rizal.—He is the greatest Filipino hero whose political principles has continued to guide the Filipinos then and now.
- 28. Emilio Jacinto.—He was the directing head of the Katipunan. "His greatest contribution, however. to the success of the revolutionary movement was his having defined with the zeal of an apostate, the articles of the Katipunan."
- 29. Andres Bonifacio.—He was the founder of the Katipunan. He is considered as the Father of Philippine democracy.
- 30. Apolinario Mabini.—He is popularly known as the "Sublime Paralytic." He was the political adviser of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo during the Philippine Revolution.
- 31. Emilio Aguinaldo.—He was the President of the short-lived Philippine Republic.
- 32. Antonio Luna.—He was one of the great generals of the revolution. He took an active part in the Propaganda Movement.
- 33. Gregorio del Pilar.—He was the youngest and bravest general of the revolution. He is remembered for the defense of Tirad Pass.
- 34. Edilberto Evangelista.—He was a general and an engineer who rendered valuable services in the construction of fortifications.
- 35. Revolutionary leaders.—Among the revolutionary leaders who rendered valuable services to their country were: General Candido Tirona, General Jose Torres Bugallon, General Flaviano Yengko, General Miguel Malvar, General Mamerto Natividad. General Maximo Hizon, General Crispulo Aguinaldo. General Trias, General Noriel, General Paciano Rizal, General Cailles, General Tomas Madcardo. General Pantaleon Garcia, General Teodoro Sandiko. General Licerio Geronimo, General Vicente Lukban. General Francisco Flordelis, General Francisco Makabulos. General Mariano San Gabriel, and General Martin Delgado.

ANYTHING IN
ELECTRICAL WORKS
ACETELYNE WELDING
JOBS

see

T-ST

A-B-C REPAIR SUPER WELDING AUTO SHOP

We accept jobs in and outside Manila. Works guaranteed and prices reasonable,

754 Quezon Boulevard, Manila

36. Contemporary Filipino leaders.—President Manuel L. Quezon, President Sergio Osmeña and President Manuel A. Roxas.

JULY, 1946

The Philippine Scene

Tydings War Damage Act Important Highlights

The Tydings War Damage Act (S-1610) was signed by President Truman on April 30, 1946. On this important document President Truman said: "In S-1610 we are making provision for war damage payments to those who suffered war losses in the Philippines, and for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of public property. We are also undertaking to rehabilitate and develop those technical skills and services which will be essential for the survival and growth of the Philippines as an independent nation."

According to information released by the American High Commissioner's office, the Tydings War Damaged Act provides for the rehabilitation of the Philippines by: (1) Compensation for war damages to private property; (2) authorization of various agencies of the United States to carry on programs for the restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services; and (3) the transfer of surplus property of the United States to the Commonwealth of the Philippines and other Philippine governmental subdivisions.

The funds planned to be appropriated by the Act are as follows: (1) \$400,000,000 for payments of compensation for war damage to private property; (2) \$120,000,000 to be allocated from time to time by the President of the United States, as a "manifestation of good will to the Filipino people," for the repair and rebuilding of public buildings, public roads, port and harbor facilities, and public health services: (3) a maximum of \$100,000,000 in fair value of surplus property to be transferred to the Philippine government and other governmental units; and (4) \$5,000,000 for the restoration and repair of United States government buildings and structures in the Philippines, including the residence and office of the United States High Commissioner, which will become the embassy and chancellry of the United States in the Philippines.

On Curbing Graft

President Roxas issued an administrative order which requires members of the cabinet, undersecretaries, directors, and assistant directors of bureaus and all other officials of similar rank both in the national government and in government-owned or controlled corporations "to subscribe to a sworn declaration of their financial assets and liabilities" every six months. This administrative order is designed to promote honesty in the government and to curb graft.

Campaign for Cultural Rehabilitation

A concrete step will be taken to rehabilitate cultural institutions in the Philippines. The plan will be under the direction of the Philippine Foundation of America Incorporated. The campaign is expected to raise \$10.000,000. The fund may be used for the restoration of libraries, museums art centers, and other cultural institutions.

Report on the Mission to Washington

The important points in the joint statement of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and President Manuel A. Roxas on the accomplishment of the mission to Washington are as follows:

- Tentative arrangements will be made for the printing of a new currency issue for the independent Philippine Republic by the United States Printing and Engraving Bureau.
- 2. Tentative arrangements were made for the post-independence relationship between the peso and the dollar.
- 3. Arrangements were made for the introduction in Congress of a bill (already introduced) for the refunding to the Philippine Government of \$6.500,000 deposited in 1941 with the War Department as a bond guaranteeing the return of arms and supplies issued by the U. S. Army to the Philippine Army. These arms were lost in this war against Japan.
- Arrangements were made for the settlement of fiscal balances held by the U. S. Treasury on the account of the Philippine Government.
- Preliminary discussions were held as to the form and content of the Executive Agreement called for under the terms of the Philippine Trade Rehabilitation Act.
- 6. Preliminary discussions were held as to the form and content of the following treaties which must be negotiated between two governments: (a) a treaty of Commerce and Friendship; (b) a treaty regarding military bases sites and military cooperation between the United States and the Philippines for their mutual defense and protection; (c) another treaty recognizing the independence of the Philippines.
- 7. Tentative arrangements were made for invitations to be sent by the United States Government to all foreign countries inviting them to acknowledge and recognize the independent Philippine Government and to enter into diplomatic arrangements with them.
- 8. Tentative arrangements were discussed for the establishment of embassies in Manila and

- 9. Discussions were had with President Truman, the Interior Department and the War Assets Administration regarding the acquisition by the Philippines of surplus property now held in the United States. A personal representative of the President-elect was designated to keep in touch with surplus property declarations and especially to make efforts to obtain rolling stock for railways here.
- 10. Discussions were held with President Truman and with departmental agencies regarding the implementation of the War Damage Act through prompt establishment of the Commission; prompt action was requested and assured on the appropriation of \$520,000.000 for war damages,
- 11. Discussions were held with departmental agencies regarding the training programs for engineers, meteorologists, merchant marine officers, fishing experts and others in the United States under the terms of the War Damage Act.
- 12. Tentative arrangements were made for representations of Philippine interests abroad by U. S. diplomatic and consular establishments after July 4 pending permanent establishment of diplomatic and consular establishments by the Philippine Government.
- 13. Tentative arrangements were made for the extension of the privilege of U. S. passports held by Filipino citizens abroad beyond July 4 pending the issuance of Philippine passports.
- 14. Arrangements were completed for the transfer of the late President Quezon's remains from Arlington National Cemetery to the Philippines to be enshrined here with a suitable ceremony on the anniversary of President Quezon's death on August 1; these arrangements were made with President Truman who has undertaken to provide for the transportation of the remains of the great Filipino leader.
- 15. A formal invitation was extended to President Truman to be present in Manila on July 4 and to proclaim in person the independence of the Philippines.
- 16. Discussion was held on arrangements for July 4 ceremony including joint invitations with the United States to be represented at the ceremonies. Arrangements were made for the designation of a State Department protool officers to assist in ceremonial planning.
- 17. Negotiations were conducted for a government loan of approximately \$400,000.000 on a five installment basis to meet governmental expenses over the five-year period to be accomplished by congressional action; discussions were held with President Truman, Secretary of the Treasury Fred Vinson, Acting Secretary of State Acheson and con-

- gressional leaders. A bill is expected to be drafted after further consultations between Manila and Washington.
- 18. Negotiations were informally undertaken with the Export-Import Bank for a rehabilitation loan. A favorable reaction was received, but no definite figure was set, nor a definite time for the final negotiations.
- 19. Discussions were held with former President Herbert Hoover, with UNRRA Director Fiorello LaGuardia, with Agriculture Department officials and with State Department leaders regarding food and rice situation especially with regard to proposed exchange of trucks for rice with Siam; no definite conclusions were reached, but the subject is still under active discussion.
- Pressed UNRRA for favorable action on Philippine Government request for \$100,000,000 UNRRA aid; Director LaGuardia promised "sympathetic consideration."
- 21. Discussions of rehabilitation of hemp and abaca lands were held with officials of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, U. S. Commercial Company, and Alien Property Custodian; no definite decisions were set down and no commitments made.
- 22. Urgent representations were made on behalf of a higher price for abaca; no decisions were reached, but favorable consideration was assured.
- 23. Recommendation was made by the High Commissioner and supported by the President-elect for Philippine representation in Combined Food Board and in other international bodies.
- 24. A decision was announced by the President-elect to establish a consulate in Hawaii after July 4.
- 25. Discussions were held on the advisability of sending by the U. S. Government of agricultural and other missions to study technical phases of the rehabilitation program.
- 26. Discussions were held with shipping officials regarding the restoration of inter-island traffic and the establishment of increased trans-Pacific service; a request was made for the transfer of surplus ships to Philippine lines.
- 27. A formal request was made to the State Department for the assignment to the Philippine Government of an adviser on the organization of a Department of State in the Philippine Government.
- 28. Discussions were held with U. S. officials and with U. S. Filipino leaders on the status of Filipinos in the United States after independence.
- 29. Congressional leaders were asked to expedite action on legislation granting an immigra-

(Continued on page 46)

Significant Personages in Contemporary News

I. Results of Philippine elections:

President: Manuel A. Roxas

Vice-President: Elpidio Quirino

Senators: (1) Vicente Francisco (L), (2)
Vicente Sotto (L), (3) Jose Avelino (L),
(4) Melecio Arranz (L), (5) Ramon Torres (L). (6) Tomas Confessor (N), (7)
Mariano J. Cuenco (L), (8) Carlos P.
Garcia (N). (9) Olegario Clarin (L), (10)
Alejo Mabanag (N), (11) Enrique Magalona (L) (12) Tomas (13) Cabili (N)
Jose O. Vera (N), (14) Ramon Diokno (N), (15) Jose Romero (N), (16) Salipada Pendatun (L).

President of the Senate: Jose Avelino

Speaker of the House: Eugenio Perez

The new Cabinet:

Secretary of the Interior—Jose Zulueta Secretary of Finance—Roman Ozaeta Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce— Mariano Garchitorena

Secretary of Public Works and Communication—Ricardo Nepomuceno

Secretary of Public Instruction—Manuel Gallego

Secretary of Health and Welfare— Antonio Villarama

Secretary of Labor—Pedro Magsalin Secretary of National Defense—Ruperto Kangleon

Chief of the Executive Office— Emilio Abello

II. Japanese War Criminals:

On April 27, 1946 the Allied nation charged former Premier Hideki Tojo and other Japanese of "crimes against peace, conventional war crimes, and crimes against humanity." Those indicted, according to Russell Brines are:

- General Hideki Tojo, Japanese premier during the Pearl Harbor attack.
- General Akira Muto, chief of Staff under Gen. Yamashita in the Philippines.
 - 3. General Sadao Araki, former war minister.
- General Kenji Doihara, fomentor of the Manchurian Incident—invasion of Manchuria on Sept. 18, 1931.
- Admiral Osami Nagano, chief of naval staff who ordered the attack on Pearl Harbor.
 - 6. General Shunroku Hata, former commander-

in-chief of Japanese forces in China.

- Shume Okama, civilian official of the South Manchurian Railway He was an active propagandist for the expulsion of the white races in Asia.
- 8. Taichi Suzuki, a former general and member of the planning board of Tojo's cabinet.
- 9. Shigenori Togo, foreign minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.
- 10. General Iwane Matsui, responsible for the "Rape of Nanking."
- 11. General Kingoro Nashimoto, perpetrator of the sinking of Panay in 1937.
- 12. Kenryo Sato, former lieutenant-general and chief of the military affairs bureau of the war ministry from 1942 to 1944.
- 13. Mamoru Shigemitsu, former foreign minister, and one of the signers of the surrender terms on Sept. 2, 1945.
- 14. General Hiroshi Oshima, wartime ambassador to Germany.
- 15. Toshio Shiratori, wartime ambassador to Italy.
 - 16. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former premier.
- 17. Kunikai Koiso, premier who succeeded Tojo in 1944.
- 18. General Yoshijiro Umezu, chief of the general staff and a co-signer of the surrender terms on Sept. 2, 1945.
- 19. Takasumi Oka, one time vice admiral, directing the general and military affairs bureau of the navy.
 - 20. Koki Hirota, former premier.
- 21. Heitaro Kimura, former chief of staff of the Kwangtung army and vice-minister of war under Tojo and Prince Konoye.
- 22. General Shishiro Itagaki, former chief of staff of the Kwangtung army.
- 23. Nabuo Hoshino, former president of the cabinet planning board under Tojo.
- 24. Yosuke Matusoka, former foreign minister who engineered the Berlin-Tokyo-Rome axis.
 - 25. Shigetaru Shimada formerly Tojos minister.

BUYING

LAW BOOKS

and

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

ORIENTAL BOOK STORE

1873 Azcarraga, Manila

The Philippines a "Pattern for Global Colonization"

President Franklin D Roosevelt

"Though the alien flag of a treacherous aggressor flies temporarily over the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is with supreme confidence in ultimate victory that the United Nations commemorate this birthday of its youngest member.

It was just seven years ago that this Commonwealth was established. By that time the United States had sovereignty of the Philippine Islands for almost forty years. But as I said in 1935 when the present Commonwealth was inaugurated, "The acceptance of sovereignty was but an obligation to serve the people of the Philippines until the day they might themselves be independent and take their own place among the nations of the world."

Let me go back to the days when Admiral Dewey won the battle of Manila Bay, and American sovereignty was established over the Islands. To a very large number of the American people, it seemed incongruous and unwise that the United States should continue a colonial status over many millions of human beings who had already shown a desire for independence.

However, the United States and the leaders of the Filipino people soon undertook a long-time process of providing facilities in the islands for education, health, commerce, and transportation, with definite thought that the day would come when the people would be able to stand on their own feet. At the same time, we granted them a greater and greater degree of local self-government.

By the year 1934 symphathetic conferences between Philippine and American leaders reached the conclusion that the time for complete independence could be definitely set—to follow a ten-year period of complete local autonomy under a commonwealth form of government with its own constitution.

This status was duly set up in 1935 under the presidency of my old friend, Manuel Quezon. It succeeded so well that by December 7, 1941 we were jointly at work preparing for the consummation of complete independence in 1946. Both nations and people had kept faith with each other during all these years. Confidence in each other's good faith was firmly established—and it was comented into place during the bitter months of ordeal which followed the treachery of Japan.

The brave people of the Philippines—their Army and their civilians—stood shoulder to shoulder with the Americans in the fight against overwhelming odds—resolute to shed their blood in defense of their liberty. Rightfully do they deserve that liberty!

I like to think that the history of the Philippines in the last forty-four years provides in a

very sense a pattern for the future of other small nations and peoples of the world. It is a pattern of what men of good will look forward to in the future—a pattern of global civilization which recognizes no limitations of religion or of creed or of race.

But we must remember that such a pattern is based on two important factors. The first is that there be a period of preparation, through the dissemination of education and the recognition and fulfillment of physical and social and economic needs. The second is that there be a period of training for ultimate independent sovereignty, through the practice of more and more self-government, beginning with local government and passing on through the various steps to complete statehood.

Even we in the United States did not arrive at full national independence until we had gone through the preliminary stages. The town meetings in the New England colonies, and the similar local organizations in other colonies, gradually led to the county govenment and then to state government. That whole process of political training and development preceded the final formation of the permanent federal government in 1789.

Such training for independence is essential to the stability of independence in almost every part of the world. Some people need more intensive training and longer years; others require far less training and a shorter period of time.

The recent history of the Philippines has been one of national cooperation and adjustment and development. We are sure now if ever we doubted, that our Government chose the right course.

The pattern which was followed there is essentially a parcel of the philosophy and the ideals of the United Nations. The doctrine which controls the ambitions and directs the ruthlessness of our enemies—that there is one master folk destined to rule all other people—is a doctrine now on its way to destruction for all time to come.

The United States and the Philippines are already engaged in examining the practical economic problems of the future—when President Quezon and his government are reestablished in the capital of Manila. He and I, in conference last week, agreed to set up a Joint Commission of our two countries. to study the economic situation which will face the nation which is soon to be and to work out means of preserving its stability and security.

This typifies the highest form of good faith, which now exists between our two governments.

It is more than that. It is a realistic symbol of our grim determination and of our supreme (Continued on page 39)

* What is the international significance of the debate between Stalin and Churchill?

The Great Debate Between Stalin and Churchill

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill opened the debate with his speech on March 5, 1946, at Westminister College, Fulton, Missouri, Marshal Josef Stalin answered the speech in a prepared interview in *Pravda* on March 15, 1946. Additional information were given by Churchill in his speech in New York, and by Stalin in an answer to three questions submitted to him by the Associated Press.

Stalin's and Churchill's views on questions oresented to them

Stalin

Does Russia want war?—"I am convinced neither nation nor their respective armies are seeking another war... This means the 'current fear of war' is not being caused by this side. I think the 'present fear of war' is being brought about by actions of certain political groups engaged in the propaganda of a new war and by these means are sowing the seeds of discord and uncertainty."

Churchill

What does Russia desire?—"I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What she desires is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of her power and doctrines."

Stalin

Does Churchill stand for war?—"Hitler started the work of war-mongering by proclaiming the racial theory. He declared that only people speaking the German language constituted a real nation. Churchill also started his campaign of war-mongering with the racial theory asserting that the English-speaking nations are the only nations of full value, and must rule over the remaining nations of the world."

Churchill

Is war inevitable?—"I repulse the idea that a new war is inevitable; more still that it is imminent. It is because I am sure that our fortunes are in our own hands. We hold the power to save the future and I feel it is my duty to speak out now that I have an occasion to do so."

Stalin

Is there a new slavery?—"Churchill affirms that Warsaw. Berlin. Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade. Sofia—all these famous cities and towns—are in the Soviet sphere, and that all are not only in one way or another under the Soviet influence but are also subject, to a considerable extent,

to the increased control of Moscow. Churchill qualifies all as blindles expansion tendencies of the Soviet Union; It does not require much effort to show that Churchill is rudely and recklessly slandering both Moscow and the above mentioned neighboring states of the USSR."

Churchill

Is there real freedom?—A shadow has fallen upon the scenes so recently lighted by the Allied victory. Nobody knows what Soviet Russia and its Communist International organization intend to do in the immediate future, of what are the limits if any to their expansive and proselytizing tendencies...

"From Stettin in the Baltic to Triest in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw. Berlin. Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in the Soviet sphere and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence, but to a very high and increasing measure of control from Moscow."

Stalin

Does Russia believe in the UNO?—"I attach great importance to the UNO, as it is an august body instrumental in the preservation of peace and international security. The strength of this organization consists in that it is based on the principle of equality of states and not on the principle of domination of one state over others. If the UNO succeeds in preserving in the future this principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great and positive role in guaranteeing universal peace and security."

Churchill

What is the basis of the UNO's success?—"If the Western democracies stand together in strict adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter, their influence for furthering those principles will be immense and no one is likely to molest them. If, however, they become divided or they falter in their duty, and if these all-important years are allowed to slip away, then indeed catastrophe may overwhelm us all."

Stalin

What is behind the union of English-speaking peoples?—"I do not know whether Churchill and his friends will succeed in organizing after the second war a new military campaign against Eastern Europe. It is therefore possible that nations speaking the English language and representing at the same time an overwhelming majority of the world population would not consent to enter into a new slavery. Plainly speaking, Churchill and his friends in Britain and in the United States are in fact issuing to all non-English-speaking nations something in the nature of an ultimatum."

Churchill

What is the real purpose of the "fraternal association?"—"I have never asked for an Anglo-American military alliance or a treaty. I asked for something different and in a sense for something more. I asked for fraternal association. .. The only question which in my opinion is open is whether the necessary harmony of thought and action between the American and British peoples will be reached in a sufficiently plain and clear manner and in due time to prevent all chance of a new world struggle, or whether that will only come about, as it has been before, after that struggle has begun... The progress and freedom of all the peoples of the world.. will not come to pass... without the persistent, faithful, and above all the fcarless exertions of

the British and American systems of society... In their harmonious companionship lies the main hope of a world instrument for maintaining peace on earth and good will toward men."

Stalin

What should be done to preserve world peace?—
"It is necessary for public opinion and the ruling citizens of all states to organize a wide counterpropaganda against these advocates of a new war, and make peace secure so that not a single action on the part of advocates of new wars passes unobjected: to expose war-mongers without loss of time and give them no opportunity to abuse freedom of speech against the interest of peace."

Churchill

A formula to maintain universal peace.—"If we adhere faithfully to the Charter of the United Nations and walk forward in sedate and sober strength, seeking no one's land or treasure, or seeking to lay no arbitrary control of the thoughts of men, if all British moral and material forces and convictions are joined with our own in fraternal association, the highroads of the future will be clear, not only for us but for all, not only for our time but for a century to come."

Enroll at

F. D. ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COLLEGE

"A Non-Sectarian Institution Devoted to the Education of the Filiping Youth"

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE and BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

ORAL and DENTAL SURGERY LIBERAL ARTS and SCIENCES (General * Pre-Law * Pre-Medic)

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

1. General 2. Commercial 3. Vocational

VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

- Secretarial
- 4. Typewriting
- 2. Accounting
- 5. Stenography
- 3. Bookkeeping
- 6. Spanish, etc.

Morning. afternoon & evening classes Regular classes begin July 1, 1946 For Particulars see or write to the Registrar for 1946-47 Prospectus ALDECOA Bldg. 1740-1744 Rizal Avenue In front of San Lazaro Hospital Tel. 2-61-52

PETNOL'S

- BEST SELLERS
- TEXTBOOKS
 - MAGAZINES
 - EDUCATIONAL GAMES
 - STATIONERY

1019 Rizal Avenue.

Manila

Our Obligation in the Building of the Philippine Republic

July 4, 1946 is a very memorable, happy, and auspicious historical event in the history of the Filpino people. It marks the culmination of our long, patient, and heroic struggle for freedom. It marks' the beginning of a new national life in the family of nations. In our rejoicing let us not forget our debt the countless men and women who have labored, fought, and died for Philippne freedom. Let us recall our debt to them to inspire us in our new task of building a respected, dignified, and honored republic.

Are We Proving Equal to the Times?

"Our heroes proved equal to the exigencies of their times; they have bravely fought and gave their all for the service of their country. Are we proving equal to the times? National Heroes' Day should afford for us an occasion for a thoughtful and sincere self-examination of our conscience in the light of present-day national problems and demands. Are we meeting the present situation in the manner that it should be met?"

—President Rafael Palma The Philippines Herald Mid-Week Magazine, August 23, 1933.

The Triumph of the Sovereign Will

"Our heroes and martyrs, their deeds and their achievements shall ever be examples for our boys subjects of our painters, models for our sculptors, inspiration for our poets, muse for our musicians, theme for our orators, statesmen and men of letters. They will always stand as symbol of a people who prefer liberty to a void life; who cheerfully contributed their share to the noble cause of human freedom. What Lexington is to the American history, and the fall of Bastille is for the French, the rally of Balintawak is to Philippine history. Here and then was the crystallization of Philippine nationalism, the triumph of the sovereign will of the people that tyranny and injustice shall reign no more."

—Assistant Director Eulogio B. Rodriguez "The Vision of a People." From an oration delivered at the foot of the Bonifacio monument on November 30, 1936.

Why Should We Keep Faith with Our Heroes?

"Our heroes suffered and died because of their intense love of country. True patriotism, then, is their most sacred legacy to us. They taught us, in letters written in blood, that patriotism, if it

is ever to be fruitful of results, must be cultivated and elevated to the mysticism of a religious creed; that like religion, whose subtle force always provides materialistic with spiritual sustenance to describe spiritual unity with the sublime purposes of the Creator, leve of country must be exalted to that degree which considers no sacrifice too great for the welfare and happiness of the motherland; it must be perpetually woven into the fabric of our national life... If we are to survive as a nation, we have to imbibe the intense patriotism of all those whose lives were sacrificed at the altar of freedom."

—Dr. Jose P. Laurel From an oration delivered at the birth place of Dr. Jose Rizal on Nov. 30, 1987.

Why Shall We Forge Ahead in the Building of the Philippine Republic?

"Our heroes reveal the potentialities of the Filipinos. A people that has produced Rizal, who combined the richest talent with the most sublime patriotism; such brave fighters as Bonifacio. Antonio Luna, and Gregorio del Pilar; such political thinkers as Mabini and Felipe Calderon; such jurists as Arellano, Villamor, and Ortigas; such scientists as del Rosario and Leon Ma. Guerrero: such philosophers as Burgos and Benedicto Luna; and such poets as Apostol, Jose Palma and Fernando Ma. Guerrero-such a people has in its make-up all the capacities and all the possibilities that any people can have. These figures raise the nation's faith and pride. Interpreting Filipino life at its best and fullest, they hearten the youth of the land. If we did not have these and other national heroes, we of this day and generation would be assailed by grave doubts as to how far the nation may ascend the hill of achievement."

> —President Jorge C. Bocobo "What our Heroes Mean to Us," The Philippine Collegian, November 30, 1938,

What is the Richest Legacy of the Nation's Heroes?

"The heroes to whose memory a nation pays homage are the men and women whose lives and actions set a course for the nation to follow.

"But more than that they are those who by an act of sacrifice sealed their covenant with their people—a covenant by which they, for their part, pledged their service to the ideal for which they made their sacrifice.

PROCLAMATION

Of Philippine Independence

WHEREAS the United States of America by the Treaty of Peace with Spain of December 10, 1898, commonly known as the Treaty of Paris, and by the Treaty with Spain of November 7, 1900, did acquire sovereignty over the Philippines and by the Convention of January 2, 1930, with Great Britain did delimit the boundary between the Philippine archipelago and the State of North Bo.neo, and whereas the United States of America has consistently and faithfully during the past forty-eight years exercised jurisdiction and control over the Philippines and its people, and

WHEREAS it has been the repeated declaration of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of the United States of America that full independence would be granted the Philippines as soon as the people of the Philippines were prepared to assume this obligation, and

WHEREAS the people of the Philippines have clearly demonstrated their capacity for self government, and

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, known as the Philippine Independence Act directed that on the 4th day of July immediately following a ten year transitional period leading to the independence of the Philippines the President of the United States of America should by proclamate in withdraw and surrender all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control of sovereignty of the United States of America in and over the territory and people of the Philippines except certain reservations therein and thereafter authorized to

be made and on behalf of the United States of America should recognize the independence of the Philippines, now therefore, I. Harry S. Truman. President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do proclaim that, in accord with and subject to the reservations provided for in the pertinent provisions of the existing acts of Congress, the United States of America hereby withdraws and surrenders all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States of America in and over the territory and people of the Philippines and on behalf of the United States of America I do hereby recognize the independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the Government instituted by the people thereof under the constitution now in force. In withness whereof I have hereunto set by hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventyfirst.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President
Dean Acheson
Acting Secretary of State

"That ideal, and their devotion to it—a devotion which lives on after they have passed and which is the dominant factor of all those which imbue the spirit of the people—constitute at the same time their richest legacy to the nation and the strongest bond that knits their memory to the consciousness of the nation.

"Rebels once, in insurrection against injustice, they are heroes today because of their rebellion. They can be saluted by adulation. They can be honored only by working for the ideal which they had the vision to see by striving for the goal which they had set."

-From an editorial. The Tribune, November 30, 1937.

A Memory and a Challenge

"Our nation has been great because of what our heroes, Jose Rizal, foremost among them, dreamt that it might someday become. Our nation shall become greater still because of what our generation is doing right now to make it worthy of the ideals of our fathers. Our history is glorious because of what the past has been; our history shall become more glorious still because of what our future is going to be. On this generation now falls the task to mould the national destiny so that the generations coming after shall have cause only to bless our memory as we now bless the memory of those that went before us.

"We must prepare ourselves for the tasks that await us. We must fortify ourselves against the storms of the future. We must build ourselves from within. Then let us pledge ourselves, even as Jose Rizal pledged himself upon this hallowed field. to be worthy of the destiny of our people till the end, without counting the cost."

—Carlos P. Romulo From a speech delivered on the Luneta on December 30, 1938.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRES

TEN MAJOR POINTS EMPHASIZED

I

On Supreme Faith in the People

"I would not have the hope to discnarge the duties assigned me if I were not confident that my countrymen are ready and capable of sharing in full measure the work and sacrifices which lies ahead. Certainly no people in recent history have been called upon to surmount the obstacles which confront us today. But I have supreme faith in the ability of our people to reach the goals we seek. I ask the nation for the full and undivided support of heart, mind and energy for the necessary tasks which await us."

T

On False Illusion of National Prosperity

"The coincidence of easy money and high prices gives to some of our people the false illusion of national prosperity and the mad notion that we have time to dally and debate. Prosperity money and prices is a hallucination, a nightmarish dream resulting from the scarcity of commodities and the influx of half a billion dollars of troop money. Soon, very soon, we must awake from that dream."

111

On Rebuilding the Nation's Economy

"Meanwhile, with the tools which have been provided us, we must move forward, without pause, to bind up this nation's wounds, to toil, to make, and to build. We have, and will have, a market for our produce. We must concentrate on production-on an ever-increasing production. This nation must produce in order to live. We must have income from abroad-income from exports. We must have that income so that we may buy the machines, hire the technical skills, and for a time, buy the food which we need to sustain our strength with and impart vigor and health to our young. The time for action has come. The national energy, in all its parts, must be focused on a single purpose, on the rehabilitation of our destroyed and ravaged economic enterprises-on rice, on sugar, on coconuts, on abaca, on coconut oil, on cigars, and tobaccoon gold and chrome, and manganese and lumber. We must foster the enterprises which will raise the national income and bring in financial returns from abroad."

IV

On the National Structure

"The national structure must be sufficient to house the energies of the whole people. For the Philippines to fit into the pattern of the 20th cen-

tury, to take its place as an equal among the nations of the earth, we must industrialize; we must make as well as grow. Only in this way can we raise to substantial and permanently high levels the living standards of our people. To support this kind of economy, the producers must become consumers and purchasers. They must have the income with which to buy the products of their toil. Higher wages. accompanied by efficient and increased production, are the true road to full employment. Increased wages and income in pesos must represent increased purchasing power. Prices must be kept under control until production and importation reach saturation levels. We must avoid a price structure based on scarcity. We must avoid a wage structure based on inflated prices. Meanwhile we must encourage the production of things we ourselves will consume. The encouragement of production for consumption and the increase in the purchasing power of the masses are parallel paths which we must travel."

v

On Foreign Capital

"Capital will be required. The savings of our own people will be called for, but they are inadequate. We must invite foreign capital, American capital. investment capital."

VI

On the Restoration of Law and Order

"In some few provinces of our land the rule of law and order has yield to the rule of force and terror. Using economic injustice as a rallying cry, demagogues have destroyed the precious fabric of public faith in democratic procedure. The faith of the people in government and in law must be restored. I pledge myself to rectify injustice, but I likewise pledge myself to restore the role of law and government as the arbiter of right among the people... This Government is pledged with all its strength and all its vigor to maintain the rights of the under-priviledged. It will see justice done to the poor, the lowly and the disinherited. But it will not sanction, it will not permit, it will oppose with every force at its command, if necessary the imposition of extra-legal rule, over any section of this country by any group of self-anointed leaders or individuals."

VII

On Economic Security

"We will move with maximum speed to cure the ills which beset the landless and the tenants, the hungry, and the unemployed. Only unavoidable lack of means can delay the full execution

SIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

of this policy. A new tenancy law, granting a greater share of the produce of the land to those who till the soil will be recommended; usury will be stamped out: lands will be purchased by government and resold to tenants: new agricultural areas will be opened to settlement; new methods of agriculture will be taught, and farm machinery will be made available for purchase. It is my aim to raise the status of the farm worker, to increase his earnings, to spread wide the benefits of modern technology.

Labor must be given the full fruits of its toil. Its right of organization must be protected. The dignity of work, and the worker's equity in the product of his labor must be assured by the government. We will endeavor to assure economic security for all our people."

VIII

On Our National Heritage

...we have today in our own land a few among us who would have us believe that we are in danger of animperialist invasion from the very nation which is granting us our sovereignty. They would have us believe that the American Republic. resplendent in her power and prestige as the leader of democracy and as the spokesman for freedom, would lend herself to a theft of our national heritage for the sake of thimble-full of profits. . . The nation which spent three hundred billion dollars to arm the hosts of freedom, the nation which has spent and is spending so much of its substance not only to free but also to feed the hungry peoples of the earth will not do that ... I will not place my government in the position of accusing the United States Congress of willingly conspiring to cheat us of our birthright. I admit the possibility of error in the United States Congress as in any other constitutional body. But I have faith that justice will be done us by a country which has been

our mother our protector, our liberator, and now our benefactor. In this world, the balances of justice move only on great momentums. I am firmly convinced that when the scales point unmistakably to injustice being rendered us, the United States Congress will grant us redress in full and generous measure."

īΧ

On Our International Obligations

"We will be as wholehearted as any nation in our devotion to the ideals of an indivisible peace and an indivisible world. We will maintain with all our strength and all our power our obligations to the United Nations, and to the causes set forth in the United Nations charter to which we are a signatory. In the same way we will maintain friendly and honorable relations with all our neighbors and look forward to the day when peace and security will be maintained by mutual consent and by the collective conscience of mankind."

Our Obligations

"We cannot afford to cherish old feuds or old divisions. For the many tasks of national reconstruction, we need the thousand talents of our people ... The great test of war and sacrifice through which we have passed with such hardship will have failed in one of its few benefits if it has not taught us that only in unity can there be power; that only in singleness of national purpose can we achieve national salvation.

I have faith in the wisdom of our people. I have trust in the goodness of God. Let us together maintain our faith in each other, in liberty and in the ways of democracy, and give strength to one another as we advance in our search for the evergreen pastures of peace and well-being for all. With the help of God. let us build in this, our land, a monument to freedom and to justice, a beacon to all mankind."

Now on display-

SCHOOL SUPPLIES:

- NOTE BOOKS
- GRADED PADS

- CRAYONS CHALKS
- PENCILS, INK, RULERS
- AND MANY OTHERS.

VASQUEZ BROS. & COMPANY Importers * Wholesalers * Retailers

740-742 R. HIDALGO

Quiapo, Manila

JULY, 1946 25

A Dramatic Victory of the Security Council Against Russia

Background of Conflict

The first session of the United Nations (UN) Security Council ended in February, 1946. It discussed and solved many difficult problems facing the world but its greatest accomplishment from the point of view of relations among the lig powers was that it avoided a split among the Big Three—the United States, Britain, and Russia. Iran and Greece, two small nations, became the issue between two of the big powers of the post war world. Iran charged Russia of interfering in her internal affairs. Russia charged Britain of endangering peace and security in Greece, and blocking the national aspiration of Indonesia for freedom.

The Security Council adjourned in February and decided to hold its second session on March 25, 1946 in New York. During the off session of the Security Council two important events took place which finally became the issues brought before the Security Council. These were: (1) the refusal of Russia to withdraw her troops from Iran, and (2) the Franco regime in Spain.

Russian troop movements in North Iran aroused protests from the Iranian government. Britain and the United States intervened by sending diplomatic notes to Russia asking her for an explanation of her failure to remove her troops from Iran by March 2. 1946 as previously agreed upon. Both countries believed that Russia should carry out the provisions of the Soviet-Anglo-Iranian Treaty of January 29, 1942 which provided for the withdrawal of British, American and Russian troops from Iran by March 2, 1946,

The United States kept watch on the attitude of Iran toward Russia's maintenance of troops in her country. She bluntly told the Iranian government that if she fails to bring the case before the Security Council, the United States would take the initiative of bringing before the Security Council Russia's refusal to remove her troops from Iran. The United States maintained that treaties should be respected.

The World Awaited the Answer

The United States sent a note to Moscow for an explanation of her southward push in Iran. Foreign officials in Iran were greatly disturbed over the reasons of Soviet troop movements in the direction of the Iraq and Turkish frontiers. It was generally believed among diplomats that these current movements were intended to press Iran into giving Russia certain oil concessions in order

to put off the action by the Security Council which was scheduled to meet on March 25, 1946.

On March 14, 1946. Russia sent her reply to the United States denying American reports of Soviet troop movements in Iran. On March 16, Churchill in his speech in New York called on the Security Council to find out the reasons for the failure of the Soviets to evacuate troops from Iran. On the same day Iran informed the United States that the Iranian government will ask the UN's Security Council to reopen the Russo-Iranian question in its New York meeting on March 25. Russia asked for the the postponement of the meeting until April 10, 1946, but President Truman officially announced that the United States flatly opposed the postponement.

Russia Suffers First Defeat

The second session of the Security Council opened as scheduled. An eleventh hour statement was issued by Moscow that Soviet troops were leaving Iran. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes in welcoming the delegates to the opening session of the powerful UN Security Council said that "if the United Nations is to endure, there must be no excuse for the need of any nation to take the law into its own hands."

Dr. Quo Tai-chi presided over the meeting. Russian Ambassador Andrei Gromyko requested the body that the meeting of the Security Council be postponed to April 10. 1946. Russia's request was discussed, and put to a vote. She was supported by Polish delegate Oscar Lange. The result of the vote was 9 to 2 against the postponement. Gromyko fought hard but lost.

Why was the vote significant?

- It was significant because Russia's defeat in her request for postponement enabled the Security Council to hear Iran's complaint.
- The right of small nations to appeal against the might and strength of powerful nations was established. Iran's right to appeal against Russia was sustained.

The Russian delegation to the Security Council staged a walk out of the council chamber after the group, defying Soviet boycott ultimatum, defeated 9 to 2 the Russian demand for postponement of the meeting.

The Security Council continued with the session. It heard Iranian Ambassador Hussein Ala who insisted that the Russo-Iranian question be solved immediately. He revealed the fact that negotiations between Iran and Russia were deadlocked for

sixteen days of discussion beginning February 19, 1946. The demand of Russia to have Iran recognize the autonomous government of the province of Azarbaijan was rejected by the Iranian government because it violated Iranian sovereignty.

The Security Council unanimously decided to ask Moscow and Teheran direct information on the Russo—Iranian dispute. The deadline for submission of the required information was April 3. On this day both governments sent their replies to the Security Council. Russia promised that her troops will be out of Iran early in May. Iran offered to withdraw her charges if Russia promises "unconditional withdrawal" of all Soviet troops from Iranian territory by May 6.

Meaning of the News .- When Gromyko left the session of the Security Council, the members were caught by surprise. They were reminded of a similar action when Japanese delegates left the League of Nations. Just as is the case with this august body many people thought that the United Nations Organization would not be able to survive. But in spite of all vicissitudes in its course, the Security Council proceeded with its meeting. heard Ala and requested Moscow and Teheran to send information on the status of the Russo-Iranian dispute by April 3, 1946. The world was kept in suspense. If Russia refuses to send her reply to the Security Council, what would happen to the Security Council? This was the question uppermost in the minds of many leaders. Luckily Russia and Iran sent their replies. The Security Council survived a crisis with "heightened prestige." It proved that this body can withstand a boycott of one of its major members. The weight of world opinion pressing down heavily on her shoulders forced Russia to "backdown" or retreat.

The Security Council Takes a Firm Hand

The Security Council won a signal victory over adamant Russia even if she boycotted its session. It upheld to keep the Russo-Iranian dispute on its agenda until May 6, the date on which Russia promised to have all her troops out of Iran "unconditionally."

Gromyko returned to attend the following session of the Security Council only to fight another losing battle to remove the Russo-Iranian dispute from its agenda. In his letter to the Security Council dated April 6 he maintained that it is "not right; is therefore illegal; and is contrary to the charter of the United Nations Organization" for the issue to be on the agenda. Iran surprised the world when it sent a letter to the Security Council asking for the retention of the Russo-Iranian question on the agenda.

The Security Council listened to Gromyko's arguments to remove the question on the agenda.

On April 16, Iran announced to withdraw her case against Russia because she has complete confidence that Russia would withdraw her troops by May 6 as she was told to do. The Security Council recorded another diplomatic victory on Russia when it refused to remove the Russo-Iranian question on the agenda. The vote on the resolution sponsored by France to drop the question was 8 to 3 against the resolution. Only Russia, Poland, and France voted for the resolution. Then Gromyko announced that he would boycott for the second time the discussion of the Russo-Iranian question.

The Security Council took a firm stand on the question thereby gaining power and prestige. When it met on May 6, 1946, it decided to give Iran only until May 20 to give a report on the evacuation of Russian troops. Gromyko boycotted the meeting. This unethical display was severely denounced by several delegates. On May 23, the Security Council refused to drop the Iranian case, in spite of the report of the Iranian ambassador to the United States that Soviet troops left Iran by May 6 because the Security Council considered the report incomplete.

Meaning of the news.—The stand taken by the Security Council to get a complete report is just and fair. It asserted its power to be informed on negotiations in order that it could take a fair and just decision involving controversies among nations.

CURA'S TAILORING

J. D. CURA Master-Tailor

* * *

CURA'S TRANSIT

We accept Passengers and Cargos from Manila to Dagupan every other day.

Time Departure:

Manila 9:00 A.M.

Arriving Dagupan
3:00 P.M.

For reservations see....

J. D. CURA (Prop.)

2214 Rizal Ave., Manila

JULY, 1946 * 27

What does Russia Want?

War Jitters

In March, 1946 a series of events which created jitters took place. Russian troops moved into Iran causing much concern among all nations. The Iranians considered the stay of Russian troops on their soil a violation of the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty of January 29, 1942 which provided for the withdrawal of British. American, and Soviet troops from Iran by March 2, 1946. Basing on the strength of this agreement, United States and Britain asked Russia to explain why she had failed to remove her troops from Iran. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes announced to the world that the United States intends to use force in order to prevent aggression, and through his suggestion the United States warned Russia to ston removing industrial plants from Manchuria. Britain made the same protest. Chinese held a demonstration petitioning "Russia Must Quit Manchuria!" After all these demonstrations of great powerful nations. Soviet Marshall Rodin Malinovsky, commarfder-in-chief of Soviet troops in Manchuria, informed the United States that Russia would not tolerate the United States interference with Russia's friendship with China.

Russia demanded of Austria 67,000 acres of land to help her supply fresh vegetables and milk to Soviet occupation troops. The Greeks were also alarmed and as a result Foreign Minister John Rendis called on the major world powers to aid her in protecting the Greek frontier against the encroachment of neighboring countries possibly Turkey announced her grim determination to defend her country from any foreign aggression presumably referring to Russia also. Because of Turkey's decision some American newspaper commentators predict the possible outbreak of World War III.

Again Russia's espionage activities came up in the papers. The Canadian government released in March its report on Russian espionage activities. The investigations revealed that Russia's military attache in Canada received instructions from Moscow to obtain data on the atomic bomb material, the radar, the American electronic shells, and the movements of American troops. John S. Wood, chairman of the United States House Un-American Activities committee, announced that proofs have been established that "foreign" agents were trying to steal United States atom bomb secrets. Such actions of Russia toward an aiding nation is inimical and is most tabooed.

ston Churchill delivered a speech at Fulton, Mis-He gave his views on certain post-war developments in Europe among which was Russia's expansion tendencies. Fearing Russia's indefinite intentions, he suggested the formation of a strong Anglo-American "fraternal association". A few days later Marshal Josef Stalin answered Prime Minister Churchill's speech and called him a warmonger.

The United States again refused Russia's request for the postponement of the opening of the second session of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization. Writers then began to ask themselves: Will the UNO succeed in the establishment of an enduring international peace? In answer to this query Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg suggested that "the United States should match Russian vigor. Russia must quit posing for the members of other nations. The continual question still remains: "What is Russia up to now?"

Does Russia Want War?

Russian radio commentators expressed the view that Russia does not want war. Marshal Josef Stalin assured the world, during the ten days of March, that Russia does not want war. In one of the questions submitted to him by Edy Gilmore of the Associated Press, Marshal Stalin gave his opinion on the cause of the current fear of war the world over. He renounced war and reaffirmed his faith in the UNO. "I attach" said Marshal Stalin, "great importance to the UNO as it is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international security. The strength of this organization consists in that it is based on the principle of equality of states and not on the prindomination of one state over others. the UNO succeeds in preserving in the future this principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great and positive role in safekeeping universal peace and security."

Does Russia Want the Domination of the World?

Russia does not want war. But does she seek domination of the world? Oscar Tarle, a conscientious student of contemporary events, declared that Russia does not seek to dominate the world. an article written in Izvestia, he wrote that Russia is not driving for "world dominion." She is trying to carry out her objectives of making all her frontiers secure.

Linetsky, a Moscow radio commentator, made On March 5, 1946, former Prime Minister Win- the declaration that Russia has no intentions of

seizing foreign territory. In strengthening its defense capacity, the Soviet Union is thinking not of seizing foreign territory, nor of enslaving others but of consolidating peace and security, of creating conditions which will obviate the ressurection of aggressive forces."

Russia's Motives and Moves During the War

An examination of Russia's motives and moves during the war will give us an understanding of her policies. During the last days of Hitler's peaceful penetration in Poland. Russia concluded a 10-year non-aggression pact with Germany. Her primary objective was to secure the safety of Russia from any possible aggression.

September 17, 1939, Russia's second move was to invade Poland's eastern frontier and occupy a territory the greater part of which Poland had seized from Russia in 1919-1920. Her invasion of Poland she asserted was a part of her program of security.

After her military success in Poland, Russia launched diplomatic pressures in the Baltic States. She succeeded in gaining desired naval and air bases from Estonia and Latvia. Lithuania was forced to grant certain concessions. These three Baltic States were later incorporated into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.

Then Russia invaded Finland on November 30, 1939, after the country refused to grant her demands for territory and privileges which would endanger the independence of Finland. Finland was forced to sign a humiliating peace treaty in which Russia obtained more than 12.000 square miles of Finnish territory on the Karelian Isthmus and in the north, Rybachi Peninsula, and an important naval and air base at Hangoe.

During the later part of the war, the countries of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary were liberated by Russia from their Nazi masters. In order that these countries will provide security for her frontiers, she was instrumental in organizing the government of each country. "It is generally agreed." wrote Richard C. Hottelet in Collier's, "that Moscow will guarantee the establishment of a left-wing democratic government it feels it can trust. It will, however, ensure that no government comes to power which would become pro-Fascist or anti-Russian in its domestic and foreign policy. Thus, by direct intervention, if necessary, no nation behind the high-water mark of the Red Army's westward advance will be allowed to become a threat to the Soviet Union.

Russia's Motives and Moves in International Conferences

The Yalta (Crimea) Conference was held at Crimea from February 4 to 11, 1945. President Roosevelt. Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin met and discussed problems of international importance. Among these were: (1) the final offensive against Germany; (2) common policies and plans for the occupation of Germany; (3) agreement on the policies to be observed among the liberated countries of Europe; and (4) the settlement of conflicting interests in the government of Poland and Yugoslavia.

Certain delicate secret deals in the Yalta Conference were not announced to the public when the communique was issued. Some of these secrets have by now been revealed and they have thus given us further understanding of Russia's policies. At the Yalta Conference. Russia made known the following: (1) She secured an understanding for Polish boundaries and a Polish government agree able to Russia. (2) Russia made it known to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill that her acquisition of Kuriles and the southern half of Sakhalin would be a part of the price that should be paid to her for the part she played in the war against Japan. (3) The control of Port Arthur and Dairen and the Manchurian railways were also discussed in the light of Russian interests and influence in Asia. (4) The Yalta secret deals also gave Russia three votes in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

What were the other significant moves of Russia in the other international conferences?

- 1. In the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, Russia insisted on her interpretation of the "Veto" power as discussed at Yalta. She insisted that the "Veto" power should be exercised also on freedom of discussion by any big-power member of the Security Council. Her main aim in insisting on her interpretation of the "Veto" power was to check even the simplest discussion of an issue. Unluckily the delegates to the UNCIO defeated Russia's suggestion. The detrimental result that would have resulted had Russia succeeded in her move wi'l be that, the rights of small nations would not be respected and their individual problems not heeded. It is most probable that the Iranian question would never have been brought to the UNO for discussion by Iranian delegates.
- 2. During the First Big Five Council of Foreign Ministers held in London in 1945. Russia clashed with the other foreign ministers on vital questions affecting the Balkans. She insisted, for instance, that the government of Bulgaria, Rumania, and Hungary were democratic and representative.
- 3. During the first session of the Security Council of the UNO in London in January and (Continued on the next page)

JULY, 1946 * 29

What Does Russia Want...

(Continued)

February, 1946, Iran charged Russia of interfering in her internal affairs. During the second session of the Security Council, Iran charged Russia for the second time of her tailure to remove her croops in Iran as agreed upon in the Anglo-Soviet-Ir.n Treaty of January 29, 1942.

 In the Paris Conference among the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four. Russia again clashed with the other ministers on questions of her personal security.

What Does Russia then Want?

The tense international situation in March, 1946, has led several commentators, political writers, diplomatic leaders. and authors to analyze and discuss what Russia really wants. Summing up the various discussions amounted to this: Russia wants power, prestige, and security. She needs power and prestige to make herself as respectable as other nations.

Admiral William H. Stanley. retired and former United Ambassador to Russia, stated on May 25, 1946, that "as the Russians are a proud and vain people, it is only but natural that they should attempt to hide anything they consider to be detrimental to their national prominence in the world of nations." She needs security because she fears the Western democracies

- 1. The Russian political objective, many people fear, is the spread of Communism throughout the world. This objective of course is an old one, but former Prime Minister Churchill fearlessly voiced this fear in his Fullon speech when he said: "Except in the British Commonwealth and in the United States, where Communism is in its infancy, the Communist parties, or fifth column, constitute a growing challenge and peril to Christian civilization."
- 2. "Self-interest," writes The United States News, "is the underlying guide to Russia's attitudes, just as it is a guide to the attitude of the United States in seeking naval bases in the Pacific. or of Great Britain in opposing Russian movement toward the Mediterranean. Russian leaders are reported to weight each situation coldly, calculating the risks and advantages and then taking the line that seemed most definitely in favor of Russian interest."
- 3. "Security" is a dominant Russian motive in most of her recent campaigns. She wants "friendly" countries and governments near her. "More important than territories, population, or natural resources. from Russia's point of view," wrote Vera Michels Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, in "Russia and Her Neighbors in Europe." "are the strategic considerations affecting her security in this region (Eastern Europe and the Balkans), one of the great battles of history." The same opinion is shared by John Fischer.

an editor of Harper's Magazine who wrote in "Our Answer to Russia: Global Revolution, Yankee Style,": "The Russians are even more afraid of the Western Democracies than we are of them. They still think of themselves—as Stalin emphasized in his February 9 election speech—as encircled by hostile capitalist powers, which already have invaded the Soviet Union twice and probably will try it again. Therefore they are determined to build up a protecting belt of satellite states and outlying bases, stretching from Finland around to the Kuriles."

4. "Territorial expansion" is Russia's idea of security. Russia has won certain concessions in Manchuria as a result of the Sino-Russian Treaty of 1945. The provisions of the treaty as agreed upon are: (1) Port Arthur will be used jointly by Russia and China but it was agreed that Russia will defend the naval base at Port Arthur. (2) Dairen will become a free port open to the trade and shipping of all countries. (3) China and Russia will jointly own the principal Manchurian railways.

Russia has become a sea power through her possession of the Kuriles Islands. She has gained complete possession of Sakhalin Island which serves as a screen to the seacoast of the Russian Maritime Provinces.

Reynolds Packard of the *United Press* reported on March 6, 1946, that Russia does not want a powerful Manchuria because it will become a menace to Siberia. It is also significant to remember that Outer Mongolia has completely fallen into Soviet power.

5. Russia is not well secure in her southern frontiers from the Dardanelles to the Caspian Sea, and she is determined to establish this security. This constitutes the real reason for her recent moves in Turkey and Iran. She has recently asked for the revision of Turkish control of the region around the Dardanelles. A Washington dispatch to The New York Times on March 9, 1946, said that Russia demands the return to her of Kars and the Ardahan regions in northeastern Turkey. Similar demands were made on regions around Trebizond and Turkish Armenia.

Russia wants a "friendly" government in north Iran. She has been charged of supporting the autonomous government of Azerbaijan in north Iran. She asserts that her recent moves in Iran are primarily connected with the establishment of her security in said region. The conclusion of a recent agreement between Moscow and Teheran on the establishment of an oil concession in Iran has now enabled Russia to secure great influence in northern Iran. The concession recently granted to her extends over to all northern Iran to within forty-six miles of Teheran. Because of all these recent happenings the Soviets will not hesitate in strengthening their political influence.

Education in the News __ _

Education Can End War

The fear of an atomic war in this atomic age can be dispelled if people could only master the science of human relations. People should learn how to live peacefully with their neighbors. This would require understanding and tolerance.

President Truman in his broadcast addressed to Fordham University Centennial Celebration declared that education can end war. "Ignorance and its handmaidens, prejudice, intolerance and suspicion of our fellowmen, breed dictators. They breed wars. . . So we must look up to education in the long run to wipe ignorance which threatens catastrophe."

Adoption of Roman Alphabet

When the Japanese began teaching Nippongo to the Filipinos, a question has been raised by many educated Filipinos on the possibility of Romanizing the Japanese katakana. It was then believed by teachers studying at the San Andres Normal Institute and at the Semmon Gakko that much could be learned by them if the Japanese adopt the Roman alphabet.

Recently Dr. George Stoddard, one of the outstanding educators of the United States, has recommended the adoption of the Roman alphabet by the Japanese. The United States educational commission to Japan under the chairmanship of Dr. Stoddard believes that Japanese children will learn easier and quicker if their textbooks were written Roman characters. Incidentally Japanese children will easily learn much from the knowledge of the outside world. Japan's relations with her Asiatic neighbors will be more meaningful because the adoption of the Roman alphabet would facilitate understanding. Japan once dreamt of making Nippongo the language of East Asia. It is, perhaps, high time to give consideration to the recommendation of the Educational Commission.

Rehabilitation of Education in China

The United States is playing a great part in the educational rehabilitation of China. Recent reports indicate that America has a hand in educating at least 1 out of every 10 students in Chinese colleges and universities. There are educational institutions that are partly supported by American funds and staffed by American teachers.

GREETINGS TO

THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

For you next suits see

DE LOS REYES TAILORING

The Home of Smart Models and Latest Designs

BONIFACIO DE LOS REYES

(Prop. & Cutter)

DEALERS -

IN MEN'S APPARELS AND DRY GOODS

GOOD SERVICE AND REASONABLE PRICES 2226 RIZAL AVE. MANILA

JULY, 1946 * 31

Science Marches on ____

Advances Made in the Fight against Germs

Definite progress has been made in germ-fighting. Among the important advances that have been reported by Science News Letter are:

- Dicumerol is an anti-blood clotting substance. It has been found to posses anti-germ activity also.
- 2. TB germs in test tubes are cheked by a material obtained from a strain of the fungus Aspergillus fumigatus.
- 3. Typhoid and dysentery germs are overcome by a mold obtained from human hair.
- 4. The chemical composition of streptomycin has been completely worked out.
- 5. "Puchin," is a new antibiotic substance. Its action is similar to that of penicillin. It is found in Chinese water-chestnuts.
 - 6. Buttercup juice yields anti-germ activity.
- A chemical from pine trees may prove useful as an antiseptic.
- 8. "Bacitracin," a germ-checking substance of the penicillin type, may be isolated from bacteria found in wounds.
- 9. "Gramicidin," is very potent against bacteria. It has been made less poisonous to animals.
- 10. The fungus that causes athlete's foot yields an anti?germ substance

A New Hope for T. B. Patients

Dr. Anthony J. Salle of the University of California has announced from his laboratory a new cure for tuberculosis. The new cure is named subtulin, a derivative from bacteria found in hay. Experiments have proved that it is deadly to tuberculosis germs nurtured in test tubes. Experiments on human beings are being conducted and scientists are hopeful that the results would prove beneficial to mankind. Lets wait and hope.

How Fast does the "Shooting Star" Shoot?

The world's fastest fighter plane, the jet-propelled P-80 or 'Shooting Star.' streaks through the air as fast as the speed of sound going over 550 miles per hour cruising 45,000 feet. The plane is now in mass production.

Alcohol from Sawdust

The Timber Engineering Co. and the U. S. Forest products Laboratory has adopted the process of changing sawdust into alcohol. Ethyl alcohol from sawdust and wood waste is now a new field in the American lumber industry.

Will the Blind Be Able to See?

A French professor, M. Paul de Saint Quentin, has a new device which may enable the blind to "Read." The invention is called "speaker spelling machine." How does the device work? The machine consists of optical apparatus which travels auto-

matically over the page. The letters are projected on a revolving cylinder. This glass cylinder is marked out with the alphabet in transparent white letters on a black back ground. "As each letter, projected on the cylinder from the transparent topped table above coincides with the corresponding letter on the cylinder, it blocks the light passing through the letter to a photo-electric cell inside and so produces an impulse which is transmitted to the photo-electric cell of the second cylinder revolving on the same axis." When the impulse is received, the second cylinder "spells" the letter by means of a loud speaker. The words are spelled out to the blind at least as fast as he can read braille.

Death to Air-borne Bacteria

The New York Times has reported that a new device has been invented to kill air-borne bacteria. The device is about the size of a small radio table which releases into the air a Non-toxic quantity of triethylene glycol. An invisible fog is produced which kills air-borne bacteria along its path.

New Practical Uses of Beef Tendons

Perhaps you have never realized that someday beef tendons would yield new products useful to mankind. The University of Illinois has announced that from beef tendons a new type of plastic has been produced. Tendons are shredded and then tossed into glue vats. The tissue is broken up by acid and the unwanted parts are removed by chemicals. A cloudy, gelatinous liquid is thus left. This is then processed and tanned. The new plastic is useful in surgical operation. It can also be used in making threads, shoe soles, or waterproof coating.

What is the New Wonder Metal?

Suppose you lose one of your ears, won't you by all means care to have it replaced? Do you think those whose bones were shattered during the war are all hopeless cases?

Miriam Zeller writing in the Hygeia has described the uses of a new metal called tantalum. It can be made into wire plates, or foil. If you have lost an ear. tantalum may be used to replace it. Shattered bones may also be replaced by tantalum. Surgeons are now making use of tantalum wire and tantalum foil in plastic surgery.

What is the Future of Cosmic Rays?

Dr. Piarra Singh Gill is conducting a research on cosmic rays. He declares that cosmic rays possess great energy. They generate energy one hundred thousand times higher than can be produced with the help of a modern plant. The main problem of cosmic rays at present is that some method must be found to harness them. If the methods can be found, it is predicted that the cosmic ray are will undoubtedly replace the atomic age.

TOWARDS WORLD GOVERNMENT

By Jose B. Ledesma Bureau of Education

World Government has been put forward as the answer to the problem of attaining world peace. It is claimed to be the logical outcome of the contraction of distances brought about by rapid transportation and rapid communication. The airplane. it is said, has brought France so close to China. and Russia to Argentina, that it is necessary to regulate their affairs by means of one agency as it is necessary to regulate the affairs of New York and California by means of the Federal government. The questions that arise in one's mind "Is it practicable to have one government for the whole world?" "What are the obstacles to world government?" To answer these questions it would be enlightening to look back upon man's political history.

Man has always striven for unity. In religion, he has progressed from belief in numberless gods to the worship of one God. In politics, as we learned in the grades, individuals clung together to form families; families united to form clans. which in turn formed tribes.

In feudal times, the lords held the allegiance of their subjects, and they in turn owed allegiance to a prince or a king. During this period there came into existence the beginnings of a world government-that of the church of Rome.

Kings and emperors in varying measure recognized the sovereignty of the Pope-political as well as religious sovereignty. The Church-State had her officials throughout Christendom exercising compulsory authority over the people. levied taxes, administered justice in church-courts, and controlled education as well as religion. feature of this world government was the use of Latin as an international language. This was not the Latin we know today, involved in grammar and buried in stiff idioms. Then it was a much simpler language, used by educated people every where, in conversation as well as in writing. For these people it was the language of everyday intercourse as well as the language of diplomacy. used by people under a world government.

But this promise of peace and concord was cut short by the Protestant Schism. The "ifs" at this point will never be answered to everybody's satisfaction. Suffice it to say that the weakening, and eventually, the withdrawal of the power of the church strengthened the hand of each king and emperor, who lost no time in consolidating his of his neighbor.

Till Nationalism gained hold at this point.

then there was no such concept as patriotism, which is a modern idea. Educated people speaking the same language, Latin, and professing the same religion, naturally could not feel that they were fundamentally different from one another. Added to this was the fact that various ethnic groups were often under the sway of the same monarch. But in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, there came to be more and more religious divisions, and people living under certain rulers came to be more and more homogeneous. And the rulers, to gain the support of their subjects, played upon loyalty to the nation and thus brought nationalism about.

These centuries saw the rise and also the decline of many nations-Norway. Sweden, Russia, France, England, Spain, Holland, Italy, etc. This period was the period of nationalistic wars: Russia against Poland and other neighbors, Spain against England, France against Prussia and eventually against most of Europe. etc.

Throughout the nineteenth century and on into the twentieth, diplomacy centered mainly preserving territorial gains and acquiring more. And all this while patriotism was the rallying cry that set people to killing one another in the various wars, which were climaxed by the First World War.

That war proved to many people that some world agency for peace was necsesary if civilization was not to be destroyed in a series of great wars. The League of Nations was the result of such a belief. But this instrument upon which so many hopes had been pinned started with two principal handicaps. It lacked the adherence of the United States and it lacked the power to enforce its decisions. We have witnessed how Germany, Italy, and Japan flouted and blocked the League. The League, it was hoped, would be some sort of World government, but the Second World War blasted that hope if it had not been blasted long before.

After the First World War, internationalism Latin, indeed, bade fair to become a world language spread to the extent of becoming a respectable movement, but it was not expressly a movement toward a world government. Its objects were friendship and understanding among people. movement for a single world government did not become vocal until just before the Second World

One proposal for some sort of federation was labelled Union Now. It advocated union only of power, and wherever possible, grabbing the territory the English-speaking world. Then there were proposals for a United States of Europe.

(Continued on page 39)

* Intelligent Reading Means Understanding the Significance of News

Significant World News Roundup _ _ _

Glimpses Here and There **JAPAN**

First free elections

For the first time since 1932, the Japanese nation held its first free election on April 10, 1946. The significance of the election was threefold. namely: (1) for the first time Japanese women took part in the election, (2) the Communist party legally took part in the elections, and (3) freedom of expression in the election was assured.

There were 2,781 candidates representing 257 political parties and contesting for 466 parliamentary seats. The major political parties are the Liberals, Progressives, Social Democrats, Cooperatives, and Communists. Among the candidates were 27 Japanese who were graduates of American universities or schools of lower grades. There were also two graduates of Oxford and a graduate of Cambridge. Eighty-two of the candidates were women.

The Liberal and Progressive parties believed in the continuance of the emperor system. These two parties with the Independents upheld also free enterprise. The Independents also advocated the continuation of the empire system.

On election day about three-fourths of the registered voters (36 millions) marched to the polls. The prediction of political dopesters that women would boycott the election did not come out true. The women marched to the polls and cast their votes.

The results of the election show a swing to the The Liberals obtained 141 seats, the Proright. gressives 91 seats, and the Independents 82. There were 38 minor party representatives and 10 representatives of the Cooperatives. The votes for the left were won by 92 representatives of the Social Democrats and 5 of the Communists.

The following interesting details were recorded in the election returns:

- 1. There were 33 members of the 1942 Tojo Diet and 40 other members were returned to the House of Representatives.
- 2. The election of 38 women was another surprise of the election. Several of the women candidates were elected inspite of the disqualification of their husbands for running in the election.
- 3. Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the Liberal part was elected with 106,000 votes. Hatoyama is the author of Face of the Earth, a book written in 1938 praising Nazism, Fascism, and Japanese territori 1 expansion in China. By order of Gen. MacArthur. Hatoyama was debarred from active participation in the Diet.

KOREA

Division continues

Korea remains to be divided into the Russian and American zone after the joint American and Russian commission failed to agree on the establishment of a provisional government. The joint commission met for seven weeks discussion of the plan to establish a provisional government as provided for by the Big Three conference in Moscow last December, 1945.

The meeting failed to remove the 38th parallel division set up for purposes of military occupation. The proposal came from the Americans who occupied the southern division of Korea. The Russians did not even consider the proposal. The suggestion was given by the Americans because they believe Korea will be reunited.

Significance of the news .- The failure of the joint Anglo-Soviet Commission delays the establishment of the provisional government for Korea. Differences on both Russian and American opinions could be settled in the interest of the Koreans. The failure of both nations to remove the 38th parallel military division would work against the best interest of the Koreans especially along economic lines.

MANCHURIA

Why is there a race for Manchuria?

Manchuria became a test in diplomatic relations. The United States government warned Russia from removing industrial plants in Manchuria. Russia defended her actions by stating that what has been removed from the Russian occupied zone should be considered as "war booty." Mukden has become the most looted city in Manchuria. Russia failed to withdraw from Manchuria. The Chinese protested her failure. Demonstrations were held by the Chinese with the slogan "Quit Manchuria." Then the Russian government suddenly announced that the Red Army would be withdrawn sooner than the Americans would be withdrawn from China. Russia hastily withdrew. The last units of the Red Army left March 12, 1946.

Significance of the news .- What is behind the continued occupation of Manchuria? The removal of industrial plants took more time as expected. Chinese sources sad that the removal of Manchurian industries and mines were considered by Russia as reparation for war losses. An American correspondent has observed that the stripping of the Manchurian industrial plants would make Manchuria weak and thus prevent it from menacing Siberia for several years.

CHINA

Chinese armies continue to fight

Gen. George C. Marshall, President Truman's special envoy to help unify China, is now back again, to China after several weeks of absence. The world thought that China has secured complete unity when an agreement was signed on February 25, 1946 providing for the integration of the Communist forces into the National Army over a period of 18 months. Civil war broke again during the absence of Gen. Marshall. Fighting for the contrôl of Manchuria became the center of the recent civil war.

Gen. Marshall continued to confer with representatives of political parties and other concerned with the restoration of peace and order in Manchuria. His general purpose in current negotiations is the restoration of peace and order to unify the Chinese.

The Communists have made four demands. These are: (1) unconditional cessation of the civil war. (2) protection of fundamental rights of citizens and the release of political prisoners, (3) immediate drafting of a democratic constitution, and (4) swift reorganization of the present government to include communists and other parties. Lo Lunchi, head of the pinko Democratic League was asked by Gen. Marshall a specific demand which would be satisfactory to the Communists Lo told Chou En-lai. Communist negotiator, that the Communists wanted to revise the ratio of the incorporation of Communist forces into the National Army as agreed last February. He wanted to revise upward the 1-to-5 ratio of Red troops to Government troops in Manchuria.

Changchun, the capital of Manchuria, has fallen to the Nationalist troops. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has flown to Manchuria. Gen Marshall is exerting great efforts to bring both Chinese armies to halt the civil war. It is now generally believed that the current civil war will soon end. In fact, it has been predicted that the battle for Changchun may be the last battle in China's civil war.

Significance of the news.—What is behind the news? Manchuria is a precious territory for both the Communists and Nationalists. When the Russians evacuated Manchuria, a race for its control started. The National government has every right to occupy the territory. But the Communists wanted to gain control of the territory for certain unknown reasons. If the National government would succeed in gaining control of Manchuria, it is likely that the cause of national unity would be tremendously solved.

INDONESIA

Is Freedom at hand?

After several weeks of serious negotiations between the Dutch and Indonesian leaders, a plan has been worked out for the welfare of the Indonesians. The negotiations between Holland and Indonesia were carried on under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British mediator. What are the terms of the pending Dutch-British agreement?

- 1. A Republic of Java or a Republic of Indonesia is to be immediately established as an autonomous unit in Indonesia.
- Indonesia in turn is to be a unit in the Netherlands Kingdom. The kingdom includes the Netherlands itself, Surinam and Curacao in the Netherlands West Indies.
- 3. Plebiscites will be held to let the people of some other islands express their wish.
- Dutch business and property in the islands are to be respected. Order be maintained by Dutch troops.
- The Japanese troops will be disarmed by the Indonesian troops.

Significance of the news.—What is behind this new pledge for Indonesian freedom? Queen Wilhelmina has offered liberal concessions to the people of Indonesia in the past. Immediately after the war, she has renewed her offer for self-government. But the Indonesians demanded complete independence. War took place. The question of Indonesian aspiration was brought before the Security Council during its first session in London when Russia asked for an investigation of the presence of British troops in Indonesia. The negotiations recently conducted and the tentative agreements reached may perhaps satisfy Indonesian aspirations for freedom.

INDIA

Will the United States of India be accepted?

The Birtish government was desirous of helping solve the problem of Indian freedom. In March, 1946, Prime Minister Clement Atlee offered to the people of India an immediate choice between dominion status and full independence. A three-man British ministerial mission was sent to India to confer with Indian leaders on the problem of independence. The mission was composed of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Pethick-Lawrence, and A. V. Alexander. They conferred with the leaders of the All-India Congress and the Moslem League. The mission failed because the Hindu leaders could not agree on fundamental problems. The Moslem I eague President. Mohammed Ali Jinnah insisted on the establishment of "Pakistan"-an autonomous Moslem state.

The British ministerial mission returned to Britain and made their proposals for the solution of the Indian problem. The plan covers the following important points:

- 1. A United States of India is proposed.
- 2. A union of all India will have a central government and an all-Indian cabinet.

(Continued on the next page)

World News Roundup

(Continued)

- 3. The central government will have control of defense, foreign affairs, and communications. It is also given power to raise revenues for those purposes.
- 4. The British commander-in-chief would be invited to serve under the Indian defense minister, They will both have joint responsibility to the Indian and British government.
- 5. It has also been proposed that regional governments may be set up.
- 6. An interim government will be set up. Delegates will be sent by both the provincial assemblies and princes' states to prepare the constitution for an independent India.

Significance of the news .- What is behind the news? The proposals submitted by the British ministerial mission aim to solve the problem of Indian independence, inasmuch as the Indian leaders themselves could not work out a satisfactory solution to their own problem. Mohandas K. Gandhi, an outstanding leader of the All-India Congress has expressed approval of the proposals. "The British cabinet mission," according to him, "has every reason to be proud of its proposals which recommended a plan for the federation of Indian states under a single national government." Will the League accept the proposals?

CEYLON

Self-government?

Cevlon is an island separated from southern India by the Gulf of Manar and Palk Strait. has an area of 25,332 square miles. It has been a crown colony since 1802. On May 17, 1946, Colonial Secretary George Hall announced that Ceylon has a new constitution. The main purpose of the new constitution is to give the country a large amount of self-government. A parliament and a cabinet of ministers are to be established. The parliament is given full power to make and administer laws. The British government will be represented by a governor. He would have to approve measures on foreign affairs and defense.

Significance of the news.-What is behind the grant of the new constitution? The present British government is committed to the task of granting to most of the crown colonies a large measure of self-government. It is believed that the present step taken in Ceylon will prepare the country for dominion status.

RUSSIA

Is Iran now under Soviet Sphere of Influence?

On April 5, 1946, an "agreement" was signed between Iran and Russia, while the Russo-Iranian question was still in the agenda of the Security the Axis powers and the United Nations. She was

Council of the United Nations. Premier Ahmad Ghavam of Iran revealed the important points of the "agreement," they are: (1) the formation of a Russo-Iranian oil company in Iran. (2) The oil company would last 50 years, (3) The Soviets would have 51% control of the oil company during the first 25 years. The Iranian government would have 49% of the shares. In the next twenty years the two countries would have equal control. The "agreement" also laid the basis for the settlement of the Azerbaijan question. The province of Azerbaijan is in Iran. It has revolted against the central government at Teheran and established an autonomous government.

Significance of the News .- What is really behind this "agreement"? The agreement is the safest road for Russia to take in the pending problem brought by Iran to the Security Council of the United Nations. Iran has complained to the Security Council of the refusal of Russia to remove her troops from Iran according to the Anglo-Soviet-Iranian Treaty. The presence of Russian troops in Iran may be looked upon as a means of exerting pressure on the Teheran government to grant Russia certain concessions. If the "agreement" has not been concluded, it would be difficult for Russia to obtain the concessions she had acquired. Security Council might conduct an investigation on the continued presence of her troops. It is important to bear in mind what an American correspondent has recently written about the recent negotiations between the two countries. Louis Fischer argued that Russia is not interested in oil but in establishing her security. The oil concession is merely an excuse for the Russian to develop the regions that would protect her weak southern fron-

TURKEY

Decision to fight aggression

Turkey has announced its decision to fight aggression from any source. The decision has been prompted by the demands made by Russia on Turkey for the cession of certain regions in northeastern Turkey. Turkish Premier Sukru Sracoglu made the announcement.

Certain leaders of Kirkurk have suggested an appeal to the United Nations to go to their country and investigate the real situation. They firmly state that there is an attempt to suppress their national aspiration to self-government. They pointed out that negotiations of the Turkish-Iraj treaty were done without consulting the people.

Significance of the News -What is behind Turkey's decision to fight aggression from any source? During the last war Turkey has become one of the "battlegrounds for propaganda" for both able to remain neutral for sometime. She broke of relations with Germany on August 2, 1944 and de lared war on Germany and Japan on February 23, 1945. Recent moves of Russia to establish her security were disturbing to Turkey. Her decision was a warning that she would not give up parts of her territory to Russia.

GERMANY

Is the Russian Zone to become a Soviet Sphere of Influence?

According to the Potsdam Conference, Germany is to be under a four-zone control. The zones are the Russian zone, the British zone, the United States zone, and the French zone. Three have been reports of difficulties of the Allied Control Council. Recently Russia has refused an inspection of her zone. There were charges that Russia has stripped her zone of Germany's industrial plants.

The hope of the United States. Britian, and France in seeing a new Germany freed from totalitarianism has already failed with the active "communizing" of the Russian zone of occupation. The membership of the Communist Party has increased during the last eight months of Russian occupation. In August, 1946, there were 32,000 members. At present there are 75.000 members. A recess meeting of Communist and Socialist delegates has agreed on the merger of the two parties into a new Social Unity.

Significance of the News.—What is behind the fusion of the German Reds and the Socialists? The political future of Germany is uncertain. The three democracies—the United States, Britain, and France are carrying on a program of re-educating the Germans in their zones. Steps have been taken to reintroduce the use of books used in Germany before the rise of Adolf Hitler. Steps have also been taken to teach the ABC of democracy. But the Russians have also introduced a program of re-educating the Germans. From Hitlerism there is a concerted move to Communism. What will be the political ideals of the Germans in the near future? Did World War II remove Hitlerism and supplant it with Communism?

FRANCE

Will France reject Communism?

Former Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his Fulton speech said: "The future of France hangs in the balance. Again, one cannot imagine a regenerated Europe without a strong France and I will never lost faith in her destiny. even m the darkest hours." Churchill's faith was strengthened by the results of the nation-wide referendum on the

new constitution of France

On May 5, 1946, some 20,000.000 French went to the polls to vote "Yes" or "No" on the constitution of the Fourth French Republic. The National Constituent Assembly elected last October drafted a constitution. The Communists and the Socialists worked very hard for the approval of the constitution in the National Constituent Assembly. The constitution in general was characterized by a swing to the left or Communism. It provided for a unicameral legislature. The legislature would become supreme. Edouard Herriot a leader of the Radical-Socialist party claimed that the legislature will also dominate the judicial department.

The constitution was submitted to the people. It was rejected by a majority of more than 1,000,000 votes. More than 10.000,000 voted against the Communist-Socialist constitution and more than 9.000.000 voted in favor of it.

Significance of the News.—What is behind the rejection of the constitution? France won a signal victory. This victory was called the Revolution of 1945 by Newsweek. The French rejected a proposed government that would eventually establish dictatorship. They refused to exchange democracy for totalitarianism.

The defeat of the Communists and the Socialists and the rejection of the Constitution meant that the French would elect new delegates to a New Assembly for the purpose of framing another constitution. The French went to the polls on June 2, 1946 to elect the new delegates. The result of the election showed that the Communists were ousted as the largest single party by the Moderate Popular Republican Party (MRP.)

GREECE

Victory for the Royalists

Greek election was held peacefully. British. American, and French officers helped supervise the election. The conservative Populist Party won in the election. The results showed that more than half of the electorate was in favor of the royalists. The successful holding of the election was a victory for the French, British, and Americans who insisted on the holding of the election as scheduled against Russian insistence for postponement.

Significance of the News. — What is behind the results of the election? The election paves the way for the possible return of the monarchy. The United States and Britain are in favor of the holding of the plebiscite on the return of King George II who is in exile in London.

(Continued on the next page)

JULY, 1946 * 37

World News Roundup....

AUSTRIA

What is the reason for the change in Policy?

A change in two important Russian policies on Austria were recently made by the Russian government. In the first place Russia has decreased its demand for lands in Austria. Originally she had asked for about 125,000-acres of farm lands to feed the Russian occupation troops. The demand was decreased to 50,000 acres. In the second place Russia has returned some of the former Jewishowned properties which were seized by the Germans when Austria was included in the Third Reich of Hitler. The Russians had formerly claimed these properties as reparations.

Significance of the News. — What is behind the change in Russia's policies? One important reason for the change was the strong stand taken by Austria in refusing the demand of Russia for 125,000 acres of farm lands. Austria was greatly influenced in her attitude by the United States and Britain.

BRITAIN

Decision to quit

The present Labor government of England has taken two important steps in connection with the British Empire. These are the decision to quit Egypt and India, Negotiations are presently going on for the revision of the treaty with Egypt. The independence of India was offered by Prime Minister Attlee. John Parris, an Associated Press correspondent, gave two important reasons for these decisions. One of them is Britain's dire need for postwar trade with Egypt. Failure to recognize the national aspiration of the Egyptians might lead to an economic boycott of British goods. It is presently believed that a new trade pact would produce better results than continued occupation of Egypt. The development of the Indian trade is needed also by Britain. This trade has a good chance to prosper, if India left alone to govern herself. The second reason is the development of atomic power. It has been argued that the maintenance of a large army in Egypt and India is no longer necessary. Britain can still control the Middle East by control of strategic bases in Palestine and Transjordan.

Significance of the News.—What is behind the decision to quit Egypt and India? The steps taken by the Labor government are answers to demand

of the people of Egypt and India for self-government. The steps were opposed by the Conservatives on the ground that the British Empire is being weakened. Russia is delighted on these decisions because she knows of their effects on Britain's life-line.

SPAIN

Is the Franco Regime a threat to World Peace?

One of the important questions brought before the Security Council of the United Nations was the position of the Franco regime towards world peace. The United States. Britain, and France had issued a three-power statement urging the Spanish people to peacefully remove the government of Franco. Generalissimo Franco answered the three-power statement that Spain is not threatening world peace.

On April 11. 1946 it was announced that Poland through Ambassador Oscar Lange has filed with the Security Council a motion that the United Nations sever diplomatic relations with Spain on the ground that the Franco regime is threatening world peace, and is a heaven for Nazis who are working on atomic weapons. The resolution filed by the Polish delegate was supported by Russia, France, and Mexico who were in favor of breaking diplomatic relations. The Netherlands. Britain, Brazil, and the United States were opposed.

On April 29, 1946 The Security Council voted 10 to 0 to investigate charges that the Franco regime menaced world peace. A five-man sub-committee was appointed to make preliminary investigations. The sub-committee was asked to submit its report to the Security Council on May 31, 1946. The report of the sub-committee was submittel as scheduled. It was signed by Dr. Herbert Evatt. chairman of the five-man sub-committee. The report declars that the Franco regime "is a potential menace to international peace and early maintenance of international peace within the meaning of Article 34 of the United Nations Charter."

Significance of the News. — What is behind the report? The findings of the committee are subject to further discussions and approval of the Security Council. The transfer of Spain's case to the General Assembly has been recommended. It is also significant to note that Poland took exception that the Franco regime was not at present threatening world peace.

Towards World Government.....

(Continued from page 33)

Lippmann has proposed system of nuclear alliances within the limitations of international order, in which disputes are to be taken to a world court. Finally there is the United Nations organization. But the UNO is not a world government in the sense that the word government is usually understood. It does not hold absolute sovereignty over the signatory nations. It is just another agency for peace similar in nature to the League of Nations. over which it has two advantages. UNO has the full backing of the United States and eventually will have standing armies and navies. It is yet too early to tell if this organization can maintain world peace.

At any rate, all these developments point toward eventual world government, which is a definite possibility. It is in the nature of man.

What are the obstacles to be overcome before world government can be established?

First is distrust. At the present state of affairs every country is suspicious of the motives of the other. Many factors have caused this suspicious attitude, but most of them can be dispelled by elucation and more contact between peoples. Second of these obstacles is the unequal distribution of the world's resources which is the cause of trouble between the "haves" and the "have nots". Then there are the tariff barriers and the barriers caused by creed and color.

All these can be overcome, but first must come the conviction that a world government is possible and that it is necessary. The more people there are who are converted to such a belief the nearer world government is.

Compliments of

W. RANCAP LAGUMBAY

Certified Public Accountant

2235 Azcarraga, Manila

The Philippines

(Continued from page 19)

confidence that we shall drive the Japanese Army out of the Philippines—to the last man.

President Quezon on this auspicious anniversary, I salute, through you, the people of the Philippine Islands. I salute their courage. I salute their independence.

—Radio address on the seventh anniversary of the Philippine Commonwealth, November 15, 1942 (The War Messages of Franklin D. Roosevelt, supplement: November 7, 1942 to July 30, 1943.)

Compliments to the

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

For a better and Life-Like portrait drop at...

NOLI ART STUDIO

(Established since 1930)

TAKING PICTURES

DAY AND NIGHT

VICENTE ESPIRITU (Prop.)

2242 Rizal Ave. (Near Cine Noli)

Compliments of

IACOBO Z. GONZALES

Attorney-at-Law

2235 Azcarraga, Manila

JULY, 1946 * 39

International Food Conference

"Freedom from want" is one of the four essential human freedoms enunciated by the late President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 1. 1942. This freedom means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—every where in the world. There can be no real democracy in a hungry world. It is most likely to happen that people would stick to any form of government so long as that government could give them food.

The world faces global food shortage in 1946. Authorities have examined and studied the food situation of the world during the last five months. They have come to the conclusion that a food crisis threatens one quarter of the people of the globe. Herbert Hoover, special envoy of President Truman, has just finished a tour of the world for famine relief. He has made a report on the regions that are either starving or threatened with famine.

On May 20, 1946, an international food conference was called by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. It began discussing important problems in connection with the food problem of the world. The conference centered its main objective on a plan on how to bring the major food producing nations of the world to come to an agreement on the growing and distribution of food on a permanent basis. It is sincerely believed that a program of food allocation will help a great deal in the alleviation of the coming food crisis which is expected to become critical in the remaining weeks before the 1946 grain harvest.

Search for Anti-Strike Formula

Since the end of the war in Japan on V-J Day (September 2, 1945), the United States has been beset by big strikes. The autoworkers' strike against General Motors lasted 113 days. The C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organization) United Electrical Workers declared a strike against Westinghouse Electric Corp. It lasted 115 days. The strikers lost \$75.830,000 in wages during the strike. The nation was also faced by a serious coal strike. During the coal strike, the American people was surprised by the strength of one man. John L. Lewis ordered the 400,000 idle members of his United Mine Workers to go back to the pits for a two-week truce. During this time further negotiations would be conducted to end the six-week-old coal strike.

Congress has studied various proposals to solve strikes. One of them is the Case bill. It proposes the creation of a labor-management mediation board, made up of representatives of the public, industry, and labor. It would have jurisdiction over strikes affecting public interest. It would attempt to settle strikes by mediation and voluntary arbitration. The American people hopes to succeed in this newest formula for the final solution of strikes.

Aid to P. I. Agricultural Program

The United States has once more shown its readiness to help the Philippines in the solution of its problems. An agricultural mission will be sent to the Philippines by the United States. Its main purpose will be to give aid in the framing of recommendations for a national agricultural program. The mission will work with the cooperation of Philippine scientists, educators, and administrators. The formulation of this program will also be supplemented by a recommendation for the functional organization to carry out the program. The farm mission will also work out a practical program of collaboration between the Philippines and the United States. It will likewise suggest immediate measures on emergency problems intended to restore war-damaged Philippine agricultural economy.

Will the Philippines Become An Airline Center of World Trade?

Steps were announced to make the Philippines an airline center of world trade. The civil aeronautics administration of the United States government has received the report of the technical men sent to the Philippines last December to make recommendations on the establishment of an internitional airport in the Philippines. Recently the United States government has announced that it will spend P13.000.000 for the equipment of the Manila international airport. The international airport will be used by international airlines which will operate in the Philippines.

Vital Economic Data on Rehabilitation

Reports were received from J. Bartlett Richards, American Consul in Manila, by the office of international trade, U. S. Department of Commerce. The reports deal with important data on the recovery and rehabilitation in the Philippines. Among the significant facts in the report are:

 Rehabilitation and recovery has proceeded slowly.

(Continued on page 46)

THE GIFTS OF AMINO ACIDS

Fermina N. Gan
Curriculum and Research Division
Department of Instruction

Never heard of amino acids or protein starvation? Really? Oh, Mameng, you need not lose weight before and after your third operation. May the amino acids come on time to your rescue! Yes, dear, I am sure if and when... Please forget the ordeals you have undergone—starvation diets, feeling of extreme weakness and tiredness, and too much loss of weight.

Wait. Mams, please wait! Before I answer your countless questions, may I ask you a few? Very well.

Have you actually seen living skeletons of men, women, and children with nothing to cover their bare bones but skin? Have you ever thought of the possibility of padding out their ribs or putting on flesh on their bare bones? D.d you know that millions of these people who were literally "too starved" to eat were saved from the clutches of slow death and were made to pick up weight rapicly?

"How?" Oh! oh! oh! That is an all—consuming question. To answer it satisfactorily requires a complete answer to each of your "what's" and "why's." Relax, Mameng, be sure you pull up a chair. Encyclopedic, my answer shall be.

What's that? Hello, hello, hello..... Line is busy.....

Mameng, Me-eng. I thought I frightened you to death. Never? Then, listen, to my kilometric speech.

Amino acids, like you, have many pet names ... "predigested proteins," "protein digests," "protein hydrolyzates," "chemically broken—down proteins," "meat in molecular portions," "molecular common denominations," "molecular building blocks." "molecular meat." So what?—Oh, I see! Your nicknames are as many as the stars!

Very easy! Amino acids are chemically brokendown proteins acceptable by the blood as nourishment and proper building materials for manufacturing our own human varieties of protein. They are shipped as a clear amber solution or in the form of a white, yellowish or brown powder. For oral or tube feeding, the powder is mixed with water to form paste or thick cream....... "Odor and taste?" You hit the most obvious objections to the amino-acid preparations when taken orally. One must have a strong stomach to be able to take it without much difficulty. Oh, yes, Mamsy, there have been efforts to mask the taste with tomato juice, fruit juice or chocolate, but—only moderately successful. The best way, so far, is

to by-pass the taste buds by means of a tube inserted through the nasal passages and down into the stomach or small intestine. Uncomfortable, of course, but many patients prefer it to swallowing the stuff. Very well you can have it injected intravenously. Even by this method, the earlier protein preparations presented problems such as: tingling in the bridge of the nose and around the eyes. a tightening sensation over the cheek bones and a flushing of the face. In some cases, nausea and vomiting also occurred. When pour: directly into the digestive tract, amino acids usually caused diarrhea. University doctors overcame this objection by mixing the protein with starch.

It's a long story, Mameng,

Line is busy.....

However, many groups. including doctors and manufacturers have been working to improve the preparations. It took a University of Pennsylvania physician to lick the problem by mixing the amino acids with gelatin. This made the administration of the "molecular meat" safer and larger protein rations possible without fear of reactions.

Ah, yes, the preparation is very important. First, it has proven that starvation diets of fruit juices, broths, and milk are no longer necessary and reasonable for surgical cases. The use of amino acids prevent postoperative starvation by preoperative fattening up. Hence, no more complaints from surgical patients that the hospital is starving them and no more postoperation feeling of extreme weakness and tiredness which authorities now believe is due to protein starvation ... That's right-protein starvation is the result of diets lacking in protein. Individuals suffering from the insufficiency of protein supply become weak, lose in weight, and appear tired. Their bodily resistance is lowered. Studies have shown that on a protein-deficient diet there is produced only a third to a fifth the normal amount of disease-fighting antibodies in the blood. However, a rapid pickup is noticeable as soon as the individuals are given the amount of protein needed by their bodies,

The second importance? Amino acids worked wonders on those who were literally "too starved" to eat—the living skeletons of bare bones, those whose weakened digestive apparatuses could not handle the food if they could swallow it. Ordinary food could not pad out the ribs of these men. wonen, and children. Amino acids did. They saved millions of these individuals from slow death. The ravaged bodies were rebuilt—amino acids put flesh on the bare bones

(Continued on page 46)

Milestones

(Continued from page 4)

1807.—Revolt in the Ilocos in Protest Against Abuses.

The people of Ilocos rose against the government because of the abuses committed with the tobacco and wine monopolies. The revolt was successful at the beginning. The defeat of the government troops encouraged the people to attack Vigan and even come to Manila. The revolt was put down with the aid of Filipinos loyal to the government.

1811.—Revolt in the Ilocos Norte Due to Religious Motive.

The primary cause of this revolt was the desire of Lungao to drive the friars and establish a new religion. The revolt was suppressed.

1814.—Revolt in the Ilocos to Throw Off Spanish Sovereignty.

The people protested against the oppression of government officials. They rose in revolt, but failed.

1840-1841.—Revolt in Tayabas Due to Religious Motive.

Apolinario de la Cruz, a native of Lucban, Tayabas, was the founder of a religious society or brotherhood known as *Cofradia de San Jose*, meaning the Brotherhood of St. Joseph. It gained many followers in Tayabas, Laguna, and Batangas.

When de la Cruz asked the government permission to hold religious services, the government suspected that this brotherhood had seditious motives. Accordingly, he was persecuted, so he left Tayabas and went to Laguna. From there he came to Manila. When better times came he returned to Tayabas. The members of his brotherhood hailed him as "King of the Tagalogs."

The government suppressed the religious uprising and Apolinario de la Cruz, popularly known as "Hermano Puli" to death.

1872.—The Cavite Revolt that Stimulated the Rise of Filipino Nationalism.

One of the significant struggles of the Filipinos for freedom was the so-called Cavite Mutiny of 1872. The immediate cause of the mutiny was the abolition of the exemption from the payment of tributes on the part of the laborers at the Cavite arsenal. When these laborers received their pay on January 20, 1872, they found out that a deduction had been made. They felt aggrieved because they believed they should not have been required to pay the tribute on account of their services.

Accordingly they instituted a mutiny. They were led by a Filipino seargeant, La Madrid. The mutiny spread to the fort of San Felipe at Cavite. After two days, however, the government troops quelled the munity. The leaders were arrested and punished. Prominent Filipino priests and liberals were likewise arrested because of suspicions that they were connected with the mutiny. Among the prominent Filipinos arrested and executed wer: Fr. Jose Apolonio Burgos, Fr. Mariano Gomez and Fr. Jacinto Zamora.

Why was the Cavite Revolt significant? It stimulated the rising tide of a great feeling—Filipino reform propaganda.

1872-1892.—Campaign for Intense Filipino Nationalism.

An outstanding period in the struggle of the Filipinos for nationalism was the Propaganda Movement. The movement covered the period from 1872 to 1892.

The Propaganda Movement was a campaign for reforms. It was brought about by various causes, among which were: (1) the British occupation of Manila; (2) the opening of the ports; (3) the commercial and economic progress of the Philippines; (4) the rise of a middle-class; (5) the representation of the Philippines in the Spanish Cortex; (6) the opening of the Suez Canal; (7) the struggle between liberalism and conservatism in Spain and in the Philippines; (8) the growth of education; (9) the improvement of communication; and (10) the execution of Fr. Jose Apolonio Burgos. Fr. Mariano Gomez. and Fr. Jacinto Zamora.

What were the specific aims of the Propaganda Movement? They were: (1) to make the Philippines a regular province of Spain; (2) to secure equality between Spaniards and Filipinos before the law; (3) to restore Philippine representation in the Spanish Cortes; (4) to secure the Filipinization or secularization of the parishes in the Philippines; (5) to secure the grant of greater individual liberties, such as freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and the right to meet and petition for redress of grievances.

The Propaganda Movement was carried both in the Philippines and abroad. Among the Filipino leaders who took active part in the movement were Jose Rizal. Marcelo H. del Pilar. Graciano Lopez Jaena, Mariano Ponce, Juan Luna, Dr. Pedro A. Paterno, Antonio Luna, Jose Maria Panganiban, Dr. Dominador Gomez. Pedro Serrano Laktaw. Andres Bonifacio, and Emilio Jacinto.

The leaders of the Propaganda Movement made use of different organs or devices, such as the press, books, secret societies, and political meetings. Among the books that promoted this movement were the Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo by Dr. Jose Rizal. Among the important newspapers were the Diarong Tagalog and La Solidaridad. Two of the important nationalistic societies were the Liga Filipina and the Katipunan.

What were accomplished by the Propaganda Movement? Through this movement the Filipinos succeeded in securing reforms. Among these reforms were: (1) the abolition of the tobacco monopoly; (2) the tax reform of 1884 which abolished the hated tribute; (3) the establishment of the justice of the peace courts; (4) creation of the office of civil governor and reduction in the power of the alcaldes-mayores; (5) extension of the Spanish Penal Code to the Philippines: (6) application of the Spanish Civil Code and Code of Commerce to the Philippines; (7) application of the Beccera Law which established municipal governments in Cebu, Iloilo, Jaro, Batangas, Albay, Nueva Caceres, and Vigan; and (8) the Maura Law which introduced reforms in the municipal governments.

1896 .- "Long Live the Philippine Republic."

On July 3, 1892, the Liga Filipina, a nationalistic society ,was organized in Tondo. Manila. Its constitution was drafted by no less a man than Dr. Jose Rizal. The aim of the organization were: (1) to unite the whole archipelago into one compact, vigorous, and homogenous body; (2) to provide mutual protection in every want and necessity; (3) to provide defense against all violence and injustice; (4) to encourage instruction, agriculture, and commerce; and (5) to provide means of study and application of reforms.

The organization was not able to carry on its proposed activities because Dr. Jose Rizal was arrested and banished to Dapitan on July 7, 1892.

On this same day Andres Bonifacio, Deodato Arellano, and Ladislao Diwa founded the Katipunan. This revolutionary society had two important aims, namely. (1) to arouse and unite the people into one common cause, and (2) to secure independence from Spain. The society held secret meetings. Among its members were prominent men and women.

The existence of the Katipunan was soon discovered by the authorities. Andres Bonifacio had to flee to Balintawak and on August 26, 1896, he and his followers tore their cedulas, renounced Spanish rule, and proclaimed the independence of the Philippines.

1896-1898.—The Philippine Revolution was a Fight for Freedom.

The Philippine Revolution is a memorable event in the history of the struggles of the Filipinos for freedom. In his article "The Political Ideas of the

Philippine Revolution." the late Teodoro M. Kalaw stated that the Philippine Revolution was not, as it had been said. "a racial war, a licentious outburst of violent passions, but a war pledged to, and determined by, the ideals of liberty, democracy, and constitutionalism."

The Filipinos who led in this revolution were conscious of the doctrines of popular sovereignty. They knew the meaning of individual rights and political democracy. They realized the immutable value of human freedom. Writing in The Tribune of November 30, 1933, Eulogio B. Rodriguez, former director of the National Library, said that the Philippine Revolution marked the first step in the march of the Filipinos toward self-government. The Revolution was a bloody war, an unequal war, but it showed how much faith could do for a people who, conscious of the justice of their cause fought their way to moral-though not necessarily physically-triumph. The same historian wrote that this Revolution proved that the Filipinos could contribute to the history of human rights.

November 1, 1897.—Establishment of the Biak-na-Bato Republic.

When the Spanish forces had captured Cavite and other provinces, Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and other revolutionary leaders decided to establish a Republic at Biak-na-Bato, in Bulacan. A constitution was accordingly adopted. The Constitution of Biak-na-Bato, prepared in the main by Isabelo Artache and Felix Ferrer, declared the aim of the Revolution to be "the separation of the Philippines from the Spanish monarchy and their formation into an independent state with its own government called the Philippine Republic." The Republic was established on November 1, 1897 with Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo as president.

June 12, 1898.—Proclamation of Philippine Independence at Kawit, Cavite.

The war betweeen Spain and the Philippines ceased temporarily because of the signing of the "Pact of Biak-na-Bato." the Revolutionary Government continued, however, to function in Hongkong. It is significant to note that the opposition of the Filipinos to Spanish rule was not completely stopped by the conclusion of the "Pact of Biak-na-Bato".

On April 25, 1898 American declared war on Spain. On this account Aguinaldo then returned to the Philippines. He urged the Filipinos to fight for their freedom. On July 12, 1898, in the impressive ceremonies at Kawit, Cavite. the Filipino leaders declared the independence of the Philippines. The "Act of Declaration of Independence" read in part: "Summoning as witness of the rectitude of our intentions, the Supreme Judge of the Universe, and under the protection of the Mighty and Humane

(Continued on the next page)

Milestones

(Continued)

North American Nation, we proclaim and solemnly declare, in the name and by the authority of the inhabitants of all these Philippine Islands, that they are and have the right to be free and independent; that they are released from all obedience to the crown of Spain: that every political tie between the two must be completely severed and annuled; and that like all free and independent states, they have complete authority to make war, conclude peace, establish treaties of commerce, enter into alliances, regulate commerce, and execute all other acts and things that Independent States have the right to do. Reposing firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge for the support of this declaration our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred possession, which is our honor."

June 23, 1898.—Establishment of the Revolutionary Government.

Through the advices of Apolinario Mabin', otherwise known as the Sublime Paralytic." the dictatorial government of Gen. Aguinaldo was changed into the Revolutionary Government. The main object of the Revolutionary Government was to "struggle for the Independence of the Philippines until she is recognized by the free nation of the earth."

January 23, 1899-March, 1901.—The First Philippine Republic.

The Revolutionary Congress, often referred to as the Malolos Congress, met at Parasoam furch in Malolos, Bulacan on September 15, 1898. On of the first acts of this Congress was the ratification on September 29, 1898. of the Delaration of Independence made in Kawit on June 12, 1898. The Congress likewise drafted the famous Malolos Constitution, which President Emilio Aguinaldo approved and promulgated on January 21, 1899.

The Malolos Constitution has been well commended by various authorities. Former Justice George A. Malcolm once remarked that this Constitution "faithfully portrays the aspirations and political ideals of the people." In his book The Philippines: a Study in National Development, published in 1942, Former Vice-Governor General of the Philippines, Joseph Ralston Hayden stated that the Malolos Constitution "rested upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty and contained broad and detailed provisions for the protection of the rights of the individual and the nation. Its bill of rights for instance, compared favorably with that found in any American constitution. The document as a whole showed the results of a wide knowledge of modern democratic political institutions and the thoughtful adaptation of them to meet the ideals of the dominant Filipinos of the time."

The First Philippine Republic was inaugurated at Malolos on January 23, 1899 and was recognized by practically every Christian portion of the archi-A Filipino historian, Leandro Fernandez, wrote in his The Philippine Republic: January, 1899, certainly before the outbreak of hostilities with the United States in February, the territory occupied by it stretched, roughly speak. ing, from northern Luzon to northern Mindanao." On his part, George A. Malcolm, in his The Commonwealth of the Philippines said: "the Philippin: Republic during the short time it e is el g v indications of an earnest desire to furnish a gover 1ment for the people fitted to their needs and progressively beneficial. The Philippine Republic has been too long dead to be resuscitated. It now serves simply as a lesson in Philippine patriotism."

Under the Treaty of Paris signed on December 10, 1898, the Philippines was ceded by Spain to the United States. Notwithstanding this treaty, the Filipinos decided to continue their armed resistance against the Americans. The Filipino-American war began on February 4, 18:9 when a Filipino soldier, who had refused to halt upon the order of an American sentinel at the San Juan Bridge was fired at and killed. Not long after the war spread to central and northern Luzon, the Visayas, and other parts of the archipelign. For many months the war continued and did not come to an end until the capture of Gen. Emil'o Aguinaldo in March, 1902.

1901-1918.—Independence Continues to be the Ideal of the Filipinos.

The establishment of American sovereignty in the Philippines did not damp n, much less kill, F.lipino nationalism. The Filipinos continued to dream of an independent Philippines and never wavered in their their faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause. Their faith strengthened by the altruistic policy of the United States as announced by President McKinley thus: "These Philippine Islands are ours not to subjugate, but to emancipate; not to rul: in the power of might, but to take to those distant people the principles of liberty, of freedom of conscience, and of opportunity that are enjoyed by the people of the United States." President Woolrow Wilson went further. In his "Message to the Filipino People," he gave a direct promise of ultimat? independence. He said: "We regard ourselves as trustees acting not for the advantage of the United States, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands. Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as preparation for that independence. And we hope to move towards that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interest of the Islands will permit. After each step is taken experience will guide us to the next."

The goal of the Filipinos was immediate inde pendence. In 1905, during the visit of the Congressional party headed by Secretary of War Will.am H. Taft, they presented the American congressman with numerous petitions and memorials asking for immediate independence. Various political parties organized with the same aim in view. Among these parties were the Nationalist Parcy (Partido Nacionalista) organized by Pascual H. Poblete in 1901: the Independist Party (Partido Independista) organized by Pedro A. Paterno in 1902; the Lemo:ratic Party (Partido Democrata) organized by a group of nationalists is 1902; the Imme_iate In dependist Party (Partido Independista Immediata) organized in 1906: and the National Union (Union Nacional).

Other political parties similarly advocated independence. The Nationalist Party (Partido Nacionalista) for instance was organized in preparation for the elections to the Philippine Assembly in 1907. The same may be said of the National Democratic Party (Partido Democrata National) which was organized by some members of the Nacionalista Party.

The election of the 80 members of the first Philippine Assembly was held on July 30, 1907. The most important issue in this election was im mediate independence. The Nationalista Party, with its platform of "immediate, absolute, and complete independence," won the election. The attitude of the Filipinos towards independence was succintly defined by Sergio Osme a who became Speaker of the Philippine Assembly.

"He said: "Allow me, gentlemen of the House, following the dictates of my conscience as a delagate, as a representative of the country, under my responsibility as Speaker of the House, to declare solemnly as I do now before God and before the world, that we believe that our people aspire for their independence, that our people consider themselves capable of leading an orderly life, efficient for themselves and for others, in the concert of free and civilized nations, and that we believe that if the people of the United States were to decide at this moment the Philippine cause in favor of the Filipinos the latter could, in assuming the consequent responsibility, comply with their duties to themselves and to others, without detriment to liberty, to justice, and to right."

After this speech a resolution was adopted by the Philippine Assembly, embodying the statements of the Speaker, Independence resolutions were passed regularly by the Philippine Assembly and later by the Philippine Legislature and were sent to the Congress of the United States. Manuel L. Quezon, perhaps more than any other man made known to the Congress of the United States the aspirations of the Filipinos for independence.

1919-1934.—Resumption of Campaigns for Independence.

The Jones Law, which was signed by Presiden: Woodrow Wilson on August 29, 1916, was a significant result of our campaign for independence. This law states in its preamble that "it is, as it has always been the purpose of the United States to withdraw her sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

In 1919 the Filipino poeple sent the first Philipine parliamentary mission to the United States to ask the American government for the independence promised in the Jones Law. Mainly because of the labors of this mission and in view of the establishment in the Philippines of a stable government, President Woodrow Wilson recommended the granting of independence to this country. The recommendation was not however, acted upon.

The Republican Party came into power in 1920. Not long after that the Filipino people sent another mission to renew independence negotiations. Other missions followed with the same end in view. The last of these missions (the twelfth since the first one left on February 23, 1919) was sent in November. 1933.

Another feature of the campaign for independence was the Independence Congress held in Manila from February 22 to 26, 1930. Some two thousand delegates representing the different elements of the population in the Philippines attended this congress and discussed numerous problems in relation to independence. The Congress believed that the establishment of the Philippine Republic would be logical since it would be the culmination of the long and reliant struggles of the Filipinos for freedom.

The final reward of the peaceful struggles of the Filipinos for independence during the American regime was the enactment of the Tydings McDuffie Law by the U. S. Congress on March 24, 1934. The law established the Commonwealth of the Philippines for a period of 10 years and authorized the granting of Philippine independence on July 4, 1946.

In accordance with this law, a convention was elected to draft the Constitution of the Philippines. There were in this Constitutional Convention 202 members representing the different parts of the Philippines. The Convention began its work on July 30. 1934 and completed it on February 8, 1935. The Constitution was officially signed on February 19, 1935. approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelth on March 23. 1935, and submitted to the Filipino people in a nation-wide plebiscite on May 14.

(Continued on the next page)

The Philippine Scene....

(Continued from page 17)

tion quota to the Philippines and providing for naturalization rights in the United States for Filipi-Legislation was requested to continue civil service status for Filipino employees of the U. S. Government.

30. A request was made to the War and Navy Department officials for the transfer of the Philippine Government of equipment for the Philippine Army and for a Coast Guard; a request was also made for the assignment of supplies and subsistence for these forces for a temporary period; we solicit the support of Gen. MacArthur for these reque ts to be granted.

- 31. Discussions were held with regard to the acceleration of reparation deliveries of machinery and industrial equipment from Japan.
- 32. Arrangements were made for continued training of Filipinos for the consular and diplomatic services.

Economics in . . .

(Continued from page 40)

- 2. Philippine production of suffar, copra, and and abaca has been hampered by various causes.
- 3. High cost of living is being reduced by import of consumer's goods. By the second month of this year, it was slightly more than three and a half times the pre-war scale.
- 4. Retardation of unleading and distribution of supplies is due primarily to lack of port facilities.
- 5. Negligible Philippine exports to the United States has been noticed. Total value was Pre-war exports to the United States averaged \$92,000,000 during 1938-1940.
- 6. Better showing of Philippine imports from the United States has also been noticed. By the end of 1945, imports to the Philippines from the United States amounted to \$40,800,000 in value.
- 7. Scarcity of lumber is mainly due to wholesale destruction of sawmills.
- 8. Losses from war damage in Manila were estimated at 55 per cent of the appraised value.
- 9. Shortage of inter-island shipping is an impediment to Philippine recovery.
- 10. Absence of regularly scheduled shipping was noticed.

Animo Acids

(Continued from page 41)

No. Mameng, the usefulness of this new medical weapon is not limited to surgical patients and to the victims of war starvation. Child specialists have reported successful treatments of certain kidney diseases by means of high protein diets. Scandalizing the old theory that kidney patients should refrain from meat, doesn't it? And listen to this Mameng, the pregnant woman needs 50% more protein than the average adult, per pound of body weight to insure the health of both mother and child. Amino acids would reduce pre-mature deaths and births, and lower infant mortality, Finally, a most recent study has revealed that amigen, a form of amino acid, can easly neal ulcers in the stomach. Mmm

Oh, the cost? Nothing in comparison with its Whereas sufficient meat to provide the worth. tremendous protein intake of a patient would have cost him about thirty pesos a day-assuring that that amount of meat is obtainable and the patient could eat it, amino acid preparation would cost him only six pesos a day.

Take amino acids daily instead of drinking milk and protein foods? Economical indeed, but healthy bodies can best be nourished by proteins in the form of ordinary food which also contains the needed carbohydrates and fats.

Ah, certainly, you need them before and after operation. This should be the resulting equation. Mameng minus (internal disturbance plus unnecessary weakness) plus (increased beauty plus strength) times (health plus happiness).

Oh, hello, hello, what? You heard everything for Mameng's sake! Naughty Joe! pl-e-a-s-e, one by one. Mameng?

Milestones

(Continued)

1935. The plebiscite showed that 1, 213,046 voted for the Constitution as compared to 44.963 who voted against.

The first national election for the Commonwealth of the Philippines was held on September 17. 1935. In this election Manuel L. Quezon was elected President and Sergio Osmeña Vice-President. The Commonwealth of the Philippines was formally inaugurated on November 15, 1935.

Price List of Publications

FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL

	Unit Price		Unit
Biology-San Juan		English Composition-Navarro	4.50
Vol. I-(1st Semester)	₱5.00		
Vol. II—(2nd Semester)	5.00	General Science, Laboratory Manual	4.50
Available also by units.		Physics	
Laboratory Manual for Biologe, San Juan	5.00	Workbook	4.00
Oriental History—Capino		Laboratory Manual	4.00
Complete	5.00	Wastong Pananagalog—Dangalio-Serion Available also by units.	3.00
Philippine History-Alip	8.00	Current Events Review (Magazine)	
Philippine Social Life—Capino		Vol. I (Nos. 1-6)	3.00
Vol I	4.00	By subscription: One year (10 issues)	5.00
Vol. II	5.00	One semester (5 issues)	3.00
Available also by units.		Single copies: price as issued.	
Philippine Social Life—Alip & Capino	8.00	Inang Wika (Magazine)	
World Wintern Comb.		No. 1 and 2—50 centavos each.	
World History-Capino	5.00	By subscription: same as Current Events Review.	
Vol. I	5.00	Review.	
Available also by units.	5.00	Leaflets:	
rivaliable also by units.		English Composition I	.50
Economics for Philippine High Schools—		English Composition II	.50
Celeste, et al		English Composition III	.50
Available by pamphlets, per pamphlet	1.50	Practice Leaves in English Fundamentals	.50
By subscription, complete	12.00	* Also classroom-achievement tests in all	hiah
Review Arithmetic—Singson Art Appreciation I	4.00 2.50	school subjects. (Prices by arrangement.)	g
FOR NORMAL COLLEGE	S AN	D COLLEGES OF EDUCATION	
Review Arithmetic, Singson Arithmetic Methods—Estacio (In press) Arithmetic Methods—de Guzman (In press)	P4.50	Philippine Government—De Ramos & Alip Reading Methods. Estacio (In press) Easy Methods of Learning Spanish—Jocson	6.00
Laboratory Experiments in Physics-		Vol. I (Elementary)	P5.00
Manlapaz	8.00	Vol. II (Intermediate)	5.00
Art Appreciation I	2.50	Reading Methods, Gomez—Vol. I	1.50
Child Study, Kirkpatrick (Outline by		Vol. II	1.50
Ordoñez)	1.50	Reading Methods, Soriano-Vol. II	2.00
Essentials of Good English and Literary Mod	els,	Wastong Pananagalog, Danglio-Serion	3.00
Bugante (Printed, paper bound)		Current Events Review (Magazine)	
Vol. I, Essentials of Good English (For		Vol. I (Nos. 1-6)	3.00
English V or 1)	7.00	By subscription: One year (10 issues)	5.00
Vol. II, Literary Models (For English VI or 2)	8.00	One semester (5 issues)	3.00
Language Methods, Estacio (In press)	0.00	Inang Wika (Magazine)	
Political and Cultural History of the Philip-		Nos. 1 & 2—P.50 each. By subscription: (Same as Current Events	
pines—Alip	10.00	Review	

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

123-125 Reten Sampaloc, Manila



a school magazine in the National Language published specially for students and teachers.

Published as a contribution to a national effort.

Special features —

- For non-Tagalogs: Easy and instructive lessons for beginners in the National Language.
- For Tagalogs: Lessons and exercises prepared and arranged in clear, concise and methodical way;—a modern grammar presented according to a unit plan.
- 3) Correct usage and idioms.
- Interesting materials for literature classes; conversational as well as dramatic methods of presentation utilized.
- 5) Adequate vocabulary and glossary as an aid to comprehension.
- 6) Varied materials for elementary school teachers.

Every item published in each issue is complete and ready for use by both students and teachers.

Subscription rates:

One year (10 issues) \$5.00
One semester (5 issues) 3.00

Reservations accepted.

Please send your orders and subscriptions to

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

123-125 Reten

Sampaloc, Manila, Philippines

Greetings to the Repu

to the Republic of the Philippines

MANILA City Press

SPECIALISTS in JOB PRINTING STATIONERY • POSTERS

319 R. HIDALGO Quiapo, Manila

Compliments of

V. CRUDAN CO., INC.

Importers * Exporters * Dealers in Army Supplies

202 Samanillo Bldg.

Escolta, Manila

Hitch your wagon

to the STAR Reporter!

This is not just us telling this. Almost everybody who's somebody is doing so. Even President Roxas himself. Proof: the office of the President subscribed for three solid years, just to insure the arrival of the most fearless newspaper of the Philippines every night at Malacañan.

How can you afford to miss a paper that even the President of the Philippines would not like to miss every evening, because of its unique, dramatized presentation of the news; its uncompromising editorials; its outspoken and unbeatable columns; its matchless features; and its reliable advertisers?

Better subscribe now—before it's too late. The trend is tremendously in favor of the STAR REPORTER, and very soon, its full press capacity will be reached. Then it would be just too bad —you'd have to wait until the new press facilities arrive six months from now!

- EDITORIAL BOARD -

B. T. Olivera, L. M. de Leon, C. Peralta, V. L. del Fierro, O. O. Sta. Romana, J. T. Runes, M. N. Querol, C. T. Halili, C. T. Castafieda.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

P10 three months; P20 six months;

₱40 a year

Editorial and Business Offices

The STAR REPORTER
878 Rizal Ave., Manila

GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE

(Established 1912)

Authorized by the Government

Since 1912, the GREEG BUSI-NESS INSTITUTE, the oldest. the biggest and the foremost of its kind in the Philippines, has been rendering educational service to the different Nationalities, especially to the Filipino Youths up to the present with unselfish devotion, hence a repository of public confidence, and is now offering:

COMPLETE GENERAL AND VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL COURSES, MEN'S TAILORING, DRESSMAKING. EMBROIDERY, BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING, SECRETARIAL.

GREGG BUSINESS INSTITUTE

VICTOR R. MEDINA
Director

FREE PRESS BUILDING

678 RIZAL AVENUE, MANILA

ATTENTION: GREGG IS CENTRALLY LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY. WITH SPACIOUS, WELL VENTILATED ROOMS.

For neat, accurate jobs-

- * Circular Letters

 * Busines Forms
- * Lecture Notes
- * Textbooks & Outlines
- * Posters
- * Classrom Tests
- * Campaign Write-ups * Programs

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

Editors—Mimeographers—Bookbinders— Artists—Designers—Illustrators 123-125 Retan, Sampaloc, Manila