

W
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Journal

30 Cts.

June 15, 1947



MISS HELEN BENITEZ

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W O M A N ' S HOME JOURNAL

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THIS FORTNIGHT'S ISSUE

•
By PACIENCIA TORRE-GUZMAN

One of the rare photographs of Helen Benitez adorns our cover this fortnight. It took some chancing to obtain lease of this one remaining copy, permission to yank it off the family album having been given only after a promise on our part to guard the photograph with our life, and to return it unsmudged after the engravers are through with it.

It would not be amiss to register at this juncture our suggestion backed with a plea to the effect that our leading men and women will please keep stacks of photographs handy for the press and hence spare the rare creatures the rather difficult ritual of making promises and—keeping them.

In fairness, acknowledgement is made here that it was a privilege to go through the whole trouble over the photograph of the country's youngest educator.

It is said that a Town Hall meeting is a success when the topics discussed there are thereon discussed everywhere else. Basing our conclusion upon this, we feel safe in saying that the all-women Town Hall meetings are meeting with more success than the women anticipated. The discussions that take place there are not only continued in as many homes as there are spectators and readers, but that these deliberations permeate the heart is evidenced by the growing strong public reaction these discussions evoke.

Held at a strategic place and open to anyone, the meetings are well attended by people who pour out from offices, shopping and gadding about. It (Continued on page 32)

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What The Filipina Can Contribute

EVEN at this early stage, achievements may already be checked in favor of the all-women sessions of the Town Hall meeting of which two have been accomplished and with great success. The first was devoted to hurling verbal flagellations into the teeth of the present public corruption of our government officials. The three speakers, Congresswoman Remedios Ozamis-Fortich, social-worker Josefa Jara-Martinez and Mrs. Bienvenido Gonzales, wife of the President of the University of the Philippines, divided the topic evenly.

Our lady solon dwelt on the proven worth and influence of the Filipino women over their menfolk as borne out by history. Our Amazon of words Mrs. Martinez took the women to task for their share in the blame for the present sorry mess. Mrs. Gonzales dwelt at length on the solidity of family life as a potent factor towards peaceful, sane, wholesome living.

Mrs. Martinez' topic started a ball of fire rolling. It grew numberless other topics which set the town talking for days. One question is still many a wife's pet academic cud to chew. It is: **If my husband were a corrupt government official what would I do?** There are as many answers to this as there are wives. Mrs. Martinez gave a detailed exposition of her answers in the Evening News Saturday magazine. Briefly, she said, "Well, if my husband were a corrupt government official, I guess that makes me the wife of a crook and there is nothing much I can do except to suffer the humiliation with him and help him turn over a new leaf. I would not wait for him to be ousted. I'd take him by the collar and say 'Man, your usefulness is over. All wives of government officials should do their utmost to keep their husbands from betraying their public trust.'"

Her analysis of the women's share of the blame for much of the present government scandals is vitally worded thus: "The women have contributed to the present sorry mess. We have driven our men to be money-mad by our wrong standard of values. Wealth, luxury, lavish living, beauty of face rather than of

THE ALL-WOMEN SESSIONS OF THE TOWN HALL MEETINGS ARE BEARING FRUITS FAR BEYOND EVERYBODY'S EXPECTATIONS. "WE MUST NEVER LET THE TOWN HALL DIE" said Mrs. Josefa Jara-Martinez who has sounded the call for social action.

character... we think this is the life. Our mere approval of our husband coming with unexplained affluence—this alone is guilt..."

The second all-women session had Mrs. Trinidad Fernandez-Legarda and Miss Helen Benitez speakers. Thier topic was: "What distinctive contribution can the Filipino woman give to world affairs?" Miss Benitez brought to bear her experiences at the International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations recently as well as her contact with great women of other lands. She had quite a say. Her speech appears on the opposite page. Mrs. Legarda cites among other things the capabilities of the Filipino woman, the solidity of the Filipino home, the role she occupies in the present scheme of things, and the influence she can wield in the present day deliberations as clear indications of what the Filipina can contribute to world affairs.

Among the questions both speakers had to answer ranged from the surplus property scandals and the Huk problem to GI wives and the appointment of women to the UNO. "What should a delegate leaving for an assignment abroad take along with her?" This question evoked a ripple of mirth which broke into healthy laughter when Miss Benitez, efficient and quick, answered, "She should take her mind with her." Mrs. Legarda said this was an answer that could hardly be improved upon. But her experience taught her for one thing, she said, a delegate should know the Philippine National Anthem by heart, she should take along with her a small Filipino flag and last but not least a Filipino terno that is a Filipino terno, not one of these "newfangled" panuelo-less creations that looks more like a Marie Antoinette gown than a terno.

On the equal distribution of wealth, a question brought up by Miss Cristeta Feria, a practicing

the third all-women session of the Town Hall meeting will have taken place. The topic to be threshed out is "How Can The Women Help Bring Down The Current High Prices." The intellectual activation of the women as manifested in their zeal of attendance at the Town Hall meeting is very encouraging. Among themselves they discuss possible topics which the all-women Town Hall meeting might profitably take up. These proposed topics touch a world of ideas hitherto untapped thanks to a developing, vocal feminine public.

attorney, Mrs. Legarda mentioned "free flow of trade". This stimulation will redound to the welfare and comparative prosperity of everyone especially the masses. She also spoke of a strong middle class as necessary to this our growing Republic.

By the time this comes out,



At the second all-women session of the Town Hall Meeting, Mrs. Trinidad Fernandez-Legarda (seated) and Miss Helen Benitez (at the mike) were the speakers. Their topic was: "What distinctive contribution can the Filipina make to world affairs?"

tribute To World Affairs

I believe ALL women can and should contribute to world affairs because it is precisely her difference in make-up and outlook—

the maternal instinct in her contrasted to the possessive and subsequent protective nature of man, the greater sensitiveness to affective stimulus of women contrasted to the pure use of reason and intellect by man—that makes women's cooperation and contribution indispensable in a world being made more livable and peaceful for both man and woman and their children. It has been said "woman sees life through her feelings, and emotionally reaches many a truth to which a man, working laboriously through the medium of his reason, remains permanently blind." I suppose that is what we usually call the 'Women's intuition' at work. I would encourage women's participation for those fields they are by nature concerned and interested in. Individual women's participation may be decided by their specific field of achievement. From this point of view, Filipino women have two kinds of distinctive contribution to make. The Filipino women in general on account of certain mass traits and cultural background and the individual Filipina who by virtue

of her individual experience and achievement in some field of interest has some distinct contribution to offer to the world.

There is something about representative Filipino women, especially noticeable when they are with women of other lands, that always evokes commendation and favorable impression. I have come to the conclusion that it is not the monopoly of certain traits or experiences, for certainly, singly these same traits and experiences are possessed by other women, but it is more the happy and fortunate combination of many of these factors in the Filipino woman that gives her a distinctive and enviable position. As she is, the Filipino woman has combined the Oriental strengths of family life, stoicism and patience with the Western ideas of material progress and Occidental culture. Given this advantage of being able to choose what is good out of the two cultural impacts and at the same time understand her sisters brought up in either of the two systems, the Filipino woman was very fortunately blessed by

By HELENA Z. BENITEZ

Christianity with a soul.

It is precisely this spirituality permeating her whole way of life that strengthens her and the family and home she is responsible for. How many times have we heard wondering remarks from visitors to our shores of 'how can you all suffer through all this devastation and horror and still calmly smile? Truly, how many of us have lost all our earthly possessions and even our kin and yet submerged our grief and emerged triumphant with our Faith and a greater understanding of the Way of the Cross and Redemption. It is precisely this experience of Filipino women shown in this last war and also proved in previous wars that equips them with a distinct contribution to make to a bitter devastated world that is bravely trying to find a global way of life. To a world that is anxiously trying to get together bound by an inspiring Charter, the Filipino woman could by her very real experiences and yet admirable outlook on life strengthened by a deep spirituality be a good influence and distinctive contri-

bution.

Another distinctive contribution, I think that both the Filipino men and women may be proud of, is the esteemed position occupied by our women in the home and community. The extent to which our men have allowed our women to take charge of the household finances and even farm or business management has become a tradition in Philippine social life, and the Filipino women have for generations risen most successfully to this trust and notable example of mutual cooperation. Before a changed world that has definitely written down in its United Nations Charter as one of its purposes: "to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms all without distinction as to sex, and to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends", the Filipino women could readily be an object lesson.

I venture to make another observation and point out that one of the greatest merits of the Filipino woman in connection with the comparatively greater free-

(Continued on page 13)



A mixed crowd of men and women in all walks of life jams the main hall of the Consolidated Building in Plaza Gotti to attend the Town Hall meetings every week. Above Mrs. Legarda is shown delivering her piece before a mammoth crowd only a portion of which was caught by the camera. Among the women leaders in the front row are: Mrs. Francisca T. Benitez, President of the PWU; Mrs. Paz Cuervo, Dra. Maria Matias; Atty. Isabel Artacho-Ocampo; Mrs. Bengzon-Aquino and others.

The Hand that Rules the World

By Mario P. Chanco



The boys brought out their precious rations of chocolates, and their hearts . . . The girls and I listened, shyly at first, and then with growing confidence.

The First All-Women Town Hall Meeting Brings On An Animated Continuation In This True Story Which Happened During The Liberation

BACK of every man's success or failure, so we have been told, there is a woman involved. History tells us of empires risen or crumbled, of brave deeds performed and proud men humbled—all because somewhere, in the background or the fore-front, a woman deigned exert her influence.

Not long ago, the newspapers told how a prominent woman

leader took a feminine audience to task for what she claimed was their indirect responsibility in the breakdown of morals both in the home and in the government. Among other things, she said the

tendency of certain women to live beyond their means was driving their husbands to crime; unfulfilled wishes for mansions, automobiles and other luxuries were, so she claimed, finding an evil out-

let in the form of swindles, graft and corruption.

All these allegations were made with a directness and a liveliness of candour that was all the more surprising in view of the weight of the issues involved. Considering, however, the wave of scandals which at the time showed no signs of abatement, there was justifiable concern among those gathered when the speaker finished her tirade.

It seemed hard to believe that a little "extra" to gratify some new whim or desire was behind all the hullabaloo, the deterioration of norms of conduct once held in esteem.

To a considerable extent, the woman's views were in perfect order. But I can remember a time not long ago when a liberating army was groping its bloody way into burning Manila and there were none of the perplexing peacetime ills that beset us now. There was only a warm camaraderie and kinship of spirit that had its roots in the hearts of women—our women.

That kinship, that solidarity of purpose which few thought still existed, was actually never gone even during the war years. It had kept families and men together preserving their courage and the will to resist the invader. It owned no positive quality but it was there all the time, giving strength to all those who needed it.

I don't think that spirit is dead. That's why I am telling this little story for whatever it is worth. It might restore faith to those who have lost it.

NORTH of the Pasig river, the war seemed far away. It did not seem as though a scant hundred yards south of the historic stream, people fought and died with incredible violence. But in the district of Paco where I lived, the voice of the war was

Soliloquy

A. A. ACUNA

TIME waits where men hurry on
like grim spectres across the lawn
soundless and shadowless

where feet are mothwings beating muffled
towards the flame, dream-shackled,
fearing the dark.

Speak, therefore, break the spell
of silence: go with the chirping brooks, tell
its many moods one from the other,

play with cool night breezes as they sway
lovely blossoms of May,
let trilling words make music to the dawn

Speak, therefore, let voice rule silence
clamoring against indifference
till the last glow of ember
lives in memory of November.

clearly audible.

In the evenings, Japanese stragglers from the beleaguered Walled City crept along the mined, debris-strewn streets, trying to steal through the American lines and thence to the mountains in the outskirts of Manila.

Early one morning, I awoke to hear noises at the front gate. Fearing the worst, I picked up a piece of bamboo, shouted, "Who's there?" and waited.

There followed a breathless interval, with my heart in my mouth, and then the joyous reply: "American soldiers! Can we come in?"

I went out and unlatched the gate to three bearded, red-eyed GIs. They explained they had been given three hours' leave from the fighting front in the Walled City, and...

Here, the speech ended. It was dark still, but I could sense something not unlike embarrassment on their faces. The driver of the jeep, a tall, well-built American, prodded his companion.

"Go on, Mac," he said. "You tell him."

"Well," the one called Mac said. "Well...oh, go on. You tell him."

They argued for a short while. Then the one named Mac address-

ed me again.

"We—we'd like some girls."
"I'm sorry," I said. "You'll have to go north of the river."

I felt him wince. "No, sir. I don't mean that kind." Shyly, as though unfolding some top secret he explained to me. When he ended I began to feel like two Japanese pesos.

Close by our house there was a refugee camp packed with wounded and homeless refugees. I

sought out the matron, outlined my predicament and waited for her to laugh at me. It seemed so silly then. But the matron smiled at me.

"Call them," she said. "I'll come back soon."

Minutes later, she returned with two girls. You couldn't call them beautiful but they were charming and friendly. Introductions were made; all of us sat down on the shell-pocked lawn of the refugee house and watched the star shells playing over the Walled City. A fitting background, I thought to myself, for the little drama about to unfold.

THE boys brought out their precious rations of chocolates, and their hearts. The girls and I listened as they began to talk, shyly at first, and then with growing confidence. They talked about their homes, their families, the plans they had "after this blows over." None of us hardly opened his mouth except to nod in assent or to venture a little question.

Tommy came from a farming region whose name now escapes me. He was going in for mechanized farming when he got back home.

"Nothing like farm life," he assented expansively.

Mac was a bus driver before he went into the service. Now he fought with a flame-thrower. "I wasn't drafted," he stated matter-of-factly. "I volunteered. If

it wasn't for the killing, this wouldn't be such a bad deal." Mac wanted a drive-in and garage when it was all over.

I cannot recall the name of the third person because he hardly spoke at all. But he must have been a thinker of some kind for he said, at the end of a long pause: "Plans. They look swell till you get to them."

Overhead, shells were swishing toward enemy positions in the Walled City. It was hard to believe that more were to die before it could be finally secured—perhaps among the three young men with us. They came from a distant corner of the globe but they spoke a language which we all understood.

Time raced while we talked. Across the Pasig, the barrage grew heavier, like the beating of metal drums. The three stood up and shook hands with me, saving their last for the girls.

"Thanks," Mac said. "Thanks. It's been a long time since I spoke to a woman. I—want you to know we appreciate it very much."

I wanted to say "but they hardly talked at all," but a look at their faces showed they meant exactly what Mac said. All at once I understood.

Their jeep drove forward, paused at the corner and then disappeared toward Intramuros. The sky grew light orange toward the east.



Women of Siam

BEING a small nation of only about eighteen million people, we have a homogeneity which may not be very patent in larger nations. Still we too have the age-long divisions like classes and masses, and rural people and residents of towns. But with us these are not permanent as we have no castes based on birth or profession. Formerly our kings used to create a large number of title-holders every year and though the titles were not inherited, their constant presence in certain families threatened to leave a permanent nobility amongst us. But the creation of new title-holders was given up about ten years ago, and equality, our normal characteristic, has asserted itself once again. Again, we have even now a royal family but the distinctions of royalty too are temporary since the descendants of the king gradually lose them till at last, in the sixth generation, they automatically become commoners. So when I talk later of the classes and the masses, country people and town people, please understand that I talk only of conditions which are purely temporary and are constantly fluctuating with the education, economic position and even the change of domicile.

In Siam too the women of the masses belong to the same categories as those with which you are familiar in other countries. They are found among the toilers on land and seas in the rural districts, among domestic servants and factory hands in the towns, and among artisans and small traders in both the towns and the country. Our women of the classes too belong to types familiar all over the world—gentle folk and people who follow the learned professions. These are our main social strata. But as these are not water-tight compartments and freely pass into one another, and change with education and economic conditions, I shall say a few words on the education of our women and the means of livelihood and the careers they adopt.

The circumstances in which the masses are placed, especially in the remote parts of the country, require one to be something of a cultivator, veterinary, weaver, carpenter, teacher, doctor and priest. For, every one has to do for oneself almost everything—grow one's livestock, weave and dye one's cloth, build one's house, edu-

This memorandum was submitted to the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi, India, by the author. The author alone is responsible for statements of fact or opinion in this paper.

cate one's children, cure one's sickness and preside over one's ceremonies. So among the masses the children receive most of their education at home. But they have to attend school too in compliance with the primary Education Act. So Siam is thickly studded with primary schools. The secondary schools are fewer, being found only in towns, and our universities are all, at present, housed in the capital alone. But they are all open to girls who naturally

take what advantage they choose or can of them. A large number of girls marry but custom does not compel them to do so, and much less does it require them to marry at an early age. So our girls are left free to prosecute their studies as long as they like. The curriculum of our schools is much the same as those followed in other countries, and our universities teach most of the familiar subjects of study—languages, sciences, law, medicine,

and fine arts, and every year we sent girls to study in universities abroad.

Girls who have passed through schools and universities naturally follow the professions for which they are suited by their education. At present the majority of the professional women are teachers, doctors and nurses. Of late they have been entering government service in large numbers in the minor administrative posts. There is also a number of women engaged in journalism, literary work, law and business. A few years ago a woman's corps was added to the regular army but it has been abolished.

But in Siam, as in other countries, the professional women are quite in the minority. For, the majority of Siamese women are manual workers. I have told you already that the nature of that work differs according to their domicile—mostly labour on the land in the rural areas, and the domestic or factory work in the urban.

Thus in the rural districts the women get up while it is still dark in order to prepare themselves to go to work in the fields and gardens in time. The preparation consists of cooking food and attending to children. If there are little babies, they have to put to sleep and left in the care of their elder sisters. In the fields the women help the men in ploughing, sowing or reaping and threshing according to the season, and then hurry home before dark to prepare the last meal of the day. While the grain is ripening the farmers have not much work. Still the women go out to fish in the canals and pools, and salt the catch for future use. But the gardeners work hard all the year long, and so their women help them in digging, preparing the soil and taking care of the trees, and lastly, they have to take their products to sell at the markets too.

Work on land as well as in factory or domestic work are not liked by women. So, both in towns and villages, they prefer to sell fruits, vegetables, fish and other articles of food. Formerly women monopolized all trade, and so the common Siamese word for merchant had been 'Mae Kha' (women vendor). Later, when men came into the field, a new word 'Pho Kha' (man vendor), had to be invented for them. Thus it is with the help of the women that, everywhere, the working class families are able to make both ends meet.

But even in the case of the rural women, whom I have described in some detail, work alone does not constitute the whole life. There is play, the compliment of work, and the play is provided in Siam as elsewhere, by religion as well as customs and manners.



Not only in Siam but also in Russia and in other parts of the world women do men's work whenever their services are needed. In Russia, women help in the reconstruction of their country by working as masons and carpenters. In the above picture they are shown laying bricks expertly.

'Seems to me the Town Hall meetings really "want to make something out of it," as far as the women are concerned. The women are being challenged "to strengthen the moral fibre of the country," to point out what role they may play in this one-world idea. Noted woman leaders have come out accepting challenge, Mrs. Josefa Jara Martinez claiming that the Filipino woman, being partly responsible for the weakened moral fibre obtaining in our country, it's up to her to strengthen her own spiritual stamina before she can do any effective influencing. Mrs. Legarda would have the woman remember her role of home unifier, would remind her that she is always woman first and foremost.

Did we not know these ladies, it would seem not only to me, but to many others, that they are talking their "cool mouths off." Their opinions would go the way of all vague, hazy, impractical, unworkable opinions. Not Mrs. Martinez or Mrs. Legarda's, however, both women being doers of the 'highest calibre.

In a recent woman's meeting, Mrs. Martinez would improve the labor situation here by making the laborers help themselves in many ways. In other words, she would give them lessons in

The religion of the majority of the Siamese is Buddhism. Only small minorities of us are Christians or Moslems. Buddhism being, as you know, a religion which is more than two thousand years old, and again being based on Hinduism which is very much older, it has given rise to many observances which relieve the round of daily labour. All the year round there are pilgrimages, feasts in the temples, and rites and festivities connected with ploughing, reaping, etc. I cannot describe them with the limits of this paper. For the present it might be sufficient for me to say that these observances being picturesque and rooted in religion, give us both aesthetic and spiritual satisfaction.

As I have said already, there are no very distinct divisions of labour among the rural population, and so everyone has to be proficient, to some degree, in providing for one's own needs. But some kinds of work, like building a house or celebrating festivities on a large scale are more than what a pair of hands can cope with. So neighbors are invited to help. This provides other opportunities for social intercourse and the cultivation of brotherly feeling among the people of the same locality which is not very apparent in the towns.

'Seems To Me

By PIA MANCIA

self-help. We have deteriorated considerably during the last few years in spiritual stamina, she thought, and all we want to do is to ask, ask, ask. She would change all this by teaching the laborers to find means of adjusting themselves to circumstances, not fighting the circumstances in order that they would get what they wanted one way or another.

How would she do this? She would, in the first place, establish and recreation centers, where the laborers might read, or amuse themselves during their off-ours. Instead of spending their leisure foolishly and even viciously in the gambling dens, they might play ping-pong or some indoor game in their centers. These centers might even include reading rooms, where the laborers would have access to the daily papers or magazines. Classes in adult education might even be conducted.

In the second place, she would have lectures teach the laborers the importance of cooperation and understanding between labor and

capital, by presenting both sides to them in their honest light.

Something might really be done, 'seems to me. Something will be, if Mrs. Martinez is allowed to have a free hand in the "experiment."

Mrs. Legarda is not less certain of her ideas of improving and coordinating women's work here. In a recent meeting of the Home Service Committee of the Philippine Red Cross, she and Mrs. Laudico, Director of Home Service, contrasted the efficient way "things are done" in the United States with the haphazard way we do them here. The reasons she posed were interesting: the American woman is less touchy than the Filipino woman; she is more businesslike, less personal in her official relations, more direct in her actions. Mrs. Legarda, who would not have us imitate the Americans, would, however, have us learn from their fine points.

The question recently propounded apropos of woman's coming to the forefront is this, should

the Filipino woman take active part in politics? If she does, what should be her stand? What should be the qualifications of a woman-candidate? Characteristically Filipino woman's is the answer that financial adequacy should not be an important consideration. Mrs. Ursula U. Clemente, idealistic as the best of university deans, came out with a glow and a challenge in her eyes and voice: "Let's be different from the new. Let's not make money count at all. If a woman candidate is acceptable to the people they will elect her even if she does not spend freely." She would put the people's honesty to a test, would try them in the Emersonian way, for was it not Emerson who said: "Trust men and they will be true to you, treat them greatly and they will prove themselves great." Mrs. Clemente's candidate might lose, but she felt that the test would well worth the making.

In the meantime Dra. Maria Lanzas-Carpio is going to be in the secretariat of the United Nations. So far our choice of woman-delegates to the international bodies has been very felicitous, 'seems to me.

The Filipino woman is definitely coming to her own these days. That is, if coming to her own means being recognized and heard.

Do As I Tell You!

FRANCES FROST

You have been raised on oranges and milk
and all the vitamins the Lord provides;
your limbs are straight; your skin is soft as silk;
and you have charming curly hair, besides.

With codfish livers and with castile soap,
you have been plied until you look delightful;
you're well supplied with charity and hope;
your temper's sunny if a trifle spiteful.

And now, as you fare blithely forth to slaughter
with those dark eyes some unsuspecting male,
dissemble and be adamant, my daughter;
let no man see you tremble and grow pale.

I did not feed you prunes and carrot juice
so some braah boy could break your heart in splinters;
nor that you fall so hard, your wits jar loose,
did I preen you summers and zipper you of winters.

Your smile is gay; your nerves are B2 steady;
remember your graceful backbone's braced with cod;
remember suspense makes love extremely heady...
I leave the rest to gentlemen—and God.



He jumped to his feet, took a step toward her. "Millie," he said brokenly. "Millie."

She folded her arms. "You look okay to me," she observed. "Good suit, like you always had. New shirt, tie. Shiny shoes. You don't look so hard up to me."

His eyes searched her face a minute, then he dropped back into the chair. "I'm in a funny fix," he said pleadingly. "I had to get people to give me rides here. I wanted to see you, Millie, you and the kid."

MILDRED BURTON stood still in the doorway of her cottage. She sniffed, listened. There was the heavy sweetish smell of cigar smoke in the air, the sound of Joe's feet. But it's like I wrote you, Joe.

"Sure," said Millie. "You wanted to see me. You figure I'll come across you can talk me into it. But it's like I wrote you, Joe."

BIRTHDAY PACKAGE

By ANNE WORMSER



Jodie is a tall, charming girl, who will go to college and be somebody...

of someone moving about at the back of the house.

He's back, she thought. Sixteen years and now he's back. She moved into the living room—a small cool woman in the neat black of a salesclerk. She opened packages and another whose brown paper was crumpled from mailing. She stood erect. He's back and I'm ready. I wish it had been a different night, but I'm ready. Small shoulders squared, she went swiftly to the kitchen.

"Well, Joe," she said to the man seated at the table. "I kind of expected you."

I'm not giving you another dime."

He looked down. "I don't blame you for talking that way, Millie. I haven't been much good to you. Seems like things look good, then just don't ever work out." He leaned forward, he went on more quickly. "But this time it'll be different. I got a real job offered me. In New York. It's a swell chance."

"So you need fifty bucks, which you already probably got in your pocket, on account of me being fool enough to leave it here instead of puttin' it in the bank, like I was going to tomorrow,

after Jodie saw it."

He laughed uneasily, his eyes drifting in a telltale glance to a squat little jug over the sink. "Well—it was kind of funny of me to remember, wasn't it? Bus fare, Millie, and just enough to eat on till I get my first pay check. I'll send it back right away, and more too—every week."

She took off her hat, dropped it onto the table; she smoothed back her neat dark hair. She leaned against the sink. "Put it back, Joe," she said steadily, "or I call the police."

"Why, Millie! You wouldn't do

that!"

"I'll give you the score, Joe," she said. "Show you where you stand. You'd 'a' been gone with the money before I got home, if you hadn't been afraid I'd call in the police, not knowing it was you took it. Well, I been saving that money all summer: a dollar a week out of my pay; working extra on the books, helping evenings in the July sales; Josephine would go and stay with people's children at nights, if there was a party or something. It's for her entrance fees and her books. Josephine is going to col-

lege this year, like all the nice young folks go."

"My, my," he said. "Little Jodie a college girl."

"It's her chance," Mildred said. "She'll know the best. She's—lovely, Joe, a lovely girl. She'll be somebody. Joe, we hold our heads up around here, I can tell you. She'll graduate and be a teacher, a newspaperwoman. Something fine, Joe." She paused and then, watching him, added softly, "Like we used to plan Joe, when she was just a baby."

When he looked up again, there were tears in his eyes. It was always a cinch for him to cry, she reflected coldly—and was it the simpton to let it get me down! He said tremulously, "I always meant to send money for you and the kid, Millie. You been a wonderful mother, Millie. You're—a wonderful woman—an angel."

"My wings aren't sprouting yet," she replied. "Now you just put that money back and ket out." "You can raise it again, Millie," he urged. "You've got a job and all. I'll go away and not bother you—and I'll send it back out of my pay right after, honest I will."

The gray of her eyes lightened to steel. "You've got your choice, Joe," she said. "Put it back—or I call the police. And I'll tell Jodie the truth. She doesn't know about you, Joe. I kinda made it out that we just didn't get along—no disgrace in that. Like you were—oh, kind of a dreamer, like you wanted big things, and I was more the careful kind—"

"Why," he interrupted eagerly, "that's how it was."

"I told her," she went on, unheeding, "that you—thought a lot of her. Every year I would send a package to some post office out West—I'd find a little town on the map and write to the postmaster. And it would come back for Jodie with your name on it, like you had remembered her birthday—and she'd be happy." Two tears rolled down the man's soft cheeks. Big panty-waist, she thought coldly. "There's her birthday package out in the front room this minute, Joe. You put the money back and I give her the package. If you don't, she'll know about the time you were in jail in Phoenix; and the poor girl who wrote me about her savings, and did I know where you were? And the college kid in Oregon 'loaned' you his car, and a couple other little incidents. Because you're not going to get away with this, Joe Burton. You're off my neck for life. Jodie's old

enough to know her father's a dead beat and a crook. Put the money back, or the only person in this whole world thinks good of you—the kind of man you really are."

His face was ravaged, miserable. "My little Jodie," he moaned. "My baby."

"And if Jodie knows," she told him, "it won't bother me a bit having you in jail. It won't bother us—people respect us. It'll just be your tough luck."

He said incredulously, "I can't believe it's you, Millie, talking like that."

She sighed in irritation. "I know you can't, but it's true. I'm a good bit older than I used to be. And I've had a lot of work to do."

There was, from the front of the house, the sound of voices, a high sweet laugh.

"There she is," said Millie. "I'll go meet her. Put the money back and get out, and she gets the present like it was from you. Put the money back—and your kid still loves you and respects you." She gave one last scornful look at the figure at the table, then she turned and walked rapidly into the front room.

The door flew open, a tall, tanned, charming girl swept in, swept her mother into a bear hug. "Mom—look at the loot." She displayed her gifts. "A compact from Bob, sachets from Toots. This gorgeous hanky for my hair—that's Jill; this lipstick. Aren't they super?"

"Super," Mildred said. "Run change your dress; I want you to fix the salad."

THE girl ran to the bedroom, singing. Mildred Burton went back to the kitchen. It was empty.

And there was no money in the little jug. She went to the living room, stood by the telephone.

"Mom, darling," called Jodie from the bedroom, "did I get any more presents?"

Mildred paused. Then she went to the drawer and took out the tissue-wrapped packages, the other package. "Here," she said, as Jodie came back in her house dress.

"Stockings! You lamb. And this dreamy fountain pen!" She stole a glance at her mother, then began, rather slowly, to unwrap the third package. "Lewiston, Idaho," she murmured. A frilly dainty doll. A doll whose ruffles concealed a small bottle of expensive perfume. "La Nuit Bleu," Jodie breathed in ecstasy. "The very kind I wanted."

Mildred squared her shoulders. "You're seventeen today, Jodie," she said. "There's something I have to tell you. Your father—"

I'd rather cut my tongue out but I can't keep giving him money. And I've got to get the fifty back. She's old enough; oh, Jodie, sweetheart—She forced her eyes to the young face, the clear young eyes.

"Your father—" she began again.

"—is kind of a drip?" Jodie observed calmly. "Doesn't always behave very nice, in fact?"

"Jodie!" Her heart, that had beat so steadily all during the last hard half hour, jumped and fluttered in her breast. "You know?"

"Sure," said the girl. "I got onto it quite a while back. There was a letter I read by mistake. And once"—she broke off to



PROFESSOR Karin Kock became the first woman to hold a post in the Swedish Government when she was named Consultative Minister at a Council meeting held in the Royal Palace, Stockholm. (International)

giggle easily—"well, you're a smoothie, mom, dear, but my present from out West had been in the Bon-Ton window a couple of weeks. Mom—"

Mildred put out a cold shaking hand. "Jodie—oh, did you mind?"

Slow red crept up into the girl's face. "For a while," she said honestly. "For a while I wanted to hide. Then I got to thinking—and I figured it, after what you'd even given me a good idea of—of him—well, I figured I could be proud enough of the one real parent I had so it wouldn't matter if I lost the made-up one. And I didn't mind any more, not a bit."

Mildred turned away. Tears rolled down her cheeks, clean tears, easy healing tears. She went past the telephone—into the kitchen, where the odor of cigar smoke still lingered.

Fix it up with Old Man Stuber about working nights again, so's he'll lend me fifty dollars. A person nearly forty ought to go light on lunches. My shoes'll last another couple of months easy—nobody sees 'em while I'm behind the counter.

"You can have the fifty," she told a ghost lingering by the kitchen table. "You're poor, and you always will be, no matter how much you flimflam people out of. Me—I'm rich. I'm the richest woman in the world."

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Exhibit 'A'

The Combination Of Brains And Beauty That Miss Pacita De Los Reyes Is—That Is A Political Writer's Subjective Argument For Women's Participation In The Senate

By MELCHOR P. AQUINO

ARE THE WOMEN libertarian tramps?

Yes, they are in the sense that, after sailing the seven seas of national politics for years on end, they have not as yet made port.

No, they are not libertarian tramps, considering the fact that they have come into their own as a potent collective force in national affairs. They have given good account of their orientation and their capacity for public service.

The question is often asked these days because of the agitation for women's participation in the coming senatorial contest. That same question has been put to us subjectively. Needless to say, it must also be answered subjectively.

That the women are entitled to ampler participation in party politics, and in national affairs for that matter, cannot be gainsaid.

Not a few, however, are sceptical about the quality of the senatorial timber that the women plan to place on the block before the people next November.

Here, again, we are inclined to disagree with the sceptics.

Women who would do honor to the land's highest deliberative body are not far to seek. They are probably not as adept at the devious ways of politics as their menfolk. This would be easy to understand. It was not long ago that they were enfranchised. Still, one could be rash in this respect. For is not politics of the feminine gender? Are not the vagaries of the electorate so distinctly feminine? Anyhow, the women have one compensating trait so peculiarly their own—in intuition.

IN OUR BRIEF for giving the women participation in the senate, we present Attorney Pacita de los Reyes as Exhibit "A"

Endowed with fine qualities of mind and of heart, she has an

outlook on public affairs that is more progressive and realistic than that of most of the men on the national scene today. She combines to a rare degree an innate passion for social justice with a practical knowledge of labor-management relations.

Wealthy by birth and in her own right, she has had to concern herself with the intimate aspects of labor-management relations that are beyond the ken of the ordinary observer. A practising attorney of demonstrable legal acumen, she has been counsel and executive for different corporate entities, notably the thoroughgoing *El Ahorro Insular*, an old and respectable loan and building association. Her wide law practice has brought her in contact with the hard facts of life—destitution, suffering, want, privation, greed, and similar imperfections of the present social order. Scores of people from different walks of life, who have worked with her and for her, attest to her liberal persuasion.

When one considers the fact that progressive social legislation—particularly that which bears on labor-management relations—is today one of the pressing needs of the Philippines, one must admit Miss De los Reyes would be an asset to the senate.

IN THE VITAL task of consolidating the libertarian conquests of the women, and of furthering their freedom, Attorney De los Reyes is preeminently qualified to lead them. As a legal practitioner and former law instructor, she has acquired a broad knowledge of family relations which should prove most helpful in safeguarding and reinforcing the civil rights of her sex.

Recognition of the conjugal property rights of a married woman is still a consummation we devoutly to be wished—and yet so remote and distant.



Atty. Pacita de los Reyes

There are a number of archaic laws involving the women's civil rights that have to be refashioned along modern lines.

As freedom in our society is largely economic in character, these rights can easily determine whether or not our womankind is really free. Just as long as there are laws in our statute books that militate against the

enjoyment of her rights as a human being in a civilized society, just so long will the Filipino woman be a grotesque paradox: half-slave and half-free.

There will always be men who will champion women's rights in congress, but they could not possibly champion them with as much zeal and understanding as

(Continued on page 29)



Anthology of Filipino Poetry

Edited by Manuel A. Viray
Reviewed by Pura Santillan-Castrene

Manuel A. Viray undertook an ambitious project when he brought out this anthology. A local critic said that Mr. Viray stuck his neck out, and in a manner he was right. For an anthology is apt to be colored naturally by the editor's likes or dislikes and there could not be a safe-enough criterion which would be both comprehensive and exclusive. Mr. Viray, as fine a poet as he is, or because he is such a fine poet, could not possibly be totally objective in his judgments, sensibilities (the Filipino is sensitive to a fault) would be hurt, and the rest could be easily imagined.

But since this brave young man has so gallantly undertaken this task, let us see what he has done with it.

Heart of the Island contains much that is really fine poetry. But more than that it shows the young Filipino heart such as it has been affected by turmoils either eternal and elemental, or present and circumstantial. Here we have both the art-for-art's sake poets, the Garcia Villas who would not have the reader seek a message always in a poem; and the art-for-life's sake ones like Zulueta da Costa who would have the Filipino change his way

of living, else Rizal could never rest peacefully in his grave.

The poems vary from N. V. M. Gonzales'—depicting love of native land, to Oscar de Zúñiga's bold picturing of Jesus Christ's passion for Magdalene; from Tarrosa Subido's lovely, conventionally—architected love sonnets to Manuel A. Viray's preoccupations about death to Garcia Villa's about God and immortality.

Reading the book is like thumbing the pages of an intimate diary barring the soul of Filipino youth, showing the gripping turbulences in his heart; the problems he wants solved now, immediately, because, in his impatience, he cannot wait.

Mr. Viray was wise in not including too many poems of the experimental type which might confuse many readers with their unusual forms and their deliberate vagueness. In that respect the Anthology may be said not to be truly representative, a fact, however, which, I feel, shows good judgment in the past of the editor, who, no doubt, was considering his readers' tastes.

Whatever the faults and flaws of Heart of the Islands, and doubtless there are many, it is a book which would give pleasure to any lover of poetry. And it is a book that invites promise in our young poets.

to continue rendering a distinct contribution to the world. Our Filipino way of life which considers the family and home as the units has been our source of strength. Because of this, the Filipino woman has fortunately been spared other women's experience—the tragedy of running out of the home into other spheres of influence, clamoring for equal rights in these new fields only to discover by neglect their very own and most important sphere of influence—the home. The subsequent result of this situation is apparent in the breakdown of homes, increase in social welfare institutions, juvenile problems, etc. prevalent in other countries.

If the Filipino women are to make a distinctive contribution to world affairs, it must be precisely in the strengthening of the family and home and the successful coordination of this responsibility and field of activity with her community, her country and the United World. Her participation in international discussions

The second kind of distinctive contribution the Filipino woman can make is that of the individual Filipina. Irrespective of traits and experiences common to all our women, there are some of our midst who regardless of whether they are Filipinas or not have by their very own experience or achievement something to contribute to world affairs. These women have in the exercise of their chosen professions or experiences in their

(Continued on page 27)

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WHAT THE FILIPINA CAN CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD AFFAIRS
(Continued from page 5)

dom and authority enjoyed by her later her community. It is from is that she has retained her sense this perspective that she must re- of perspective. That is to say, gard e the now Internationally her activities have centered widened scope of her activities around the home, her family and and responsibilities if she wishes

The FILIPINA VOTERS' UNION

By PRISCILLA R. GONZALES



The founder of the FVU:
Mrs. Sulpicia Bengzon Aquino

FOR many years Mrs. Sulpicia Bengzon-Aquino had been wondering why there are only a few of our women in the government. "Why," she asked herself, "why can't we have more women in Congress, in Provincial Boards, in City and Municipal Councils? Why can't we have women mayors, judges, fiscals?"

Recently she read Mrs. Paz Policarpio Mendez' account of the more advanced position of the women in the Far East and she felt chagrined. But what broke the camel's back, so to speak, was the report in a news release that in Japan seventeen (17) women were recently elected to the Diet. And the Japanese women have

been granted suffrage only very recently. This was too' much for Mrs. Bengzon to take. "Why," she thought, "this makes us the least advanced of the women in this civilized world!" So chagrined, furious, she sat in a corner and started thinking and taking stock of the situation. She looked over the map of the Philippines, thought of the women in the provinces, cities, towns, barrios. Suddenly she jumped from her chair, walked about, muttering to herself: "That's it, Why not make all women join up together and become one big, integrated organization? Make all the women, members of this organization. Organize chapters in all cities, towns, provinces. Call on all women leaders to work together and cooperate in the undertaking. Make them conscious of the power that they can wield, the power that will elevate them to a better position, which will give them the much-desired voice

looked up women she knew would appeal to the masses. She explained to them her ideas and they all wholeheartedly agreed with her and joined in as chapter leaders.

Then Fate stepped in. One day Mrs. Aquino was in the City Hall looking up friends. A woman passed by and caught her attention. She was attracted to her, and she told herself that she must meet this woman. So she approached her, said: "I like you. You look like an organizer. Will you be one of us?"

Mrs. Mercedes R. Vda. de Gonzales looked at her, liked her too, and agreed to work with her. So two days later they went to Cavite, province of Mrs. Gonzales, and recruited chapter leaders. Prominent women there joined in, and it looks like Cavite will be the first province to be systematically organized. And in recognition of her work, Mrs. Gonzales was elected vice-president of the Union.

These two women have proved themselves to be a pair of atomic energy. They have been going around in the City and in the nearby provinces recruiting chapter leaders. Right now they have pledged in chapter leaders in Manila, Pangasinan, Cavite, Zambales, Pasay, Parañaque, Cagayan, and Bataan. They are planning to go on tour of other provinces, recruiting leaders and organizing chapters, until all women who can vote have joined the Filipina Voters' Union.

The following are the general aims of this organization:

(Continued on page 31)



Mrs. Mercedes R. Vda. de Gonzales

in the management of the government. Why, with women there, grafters and swindlers would not have any chance to do their dirty work. There wouldn't be a swindler or a grafter at all. And the government will be put in order, will be more efficient, since women have a knack for putting things in order, and for efficiency. Hasn't women been doing all right in the house? Well, here is one house that will be put in order—the government house. Yes, it is about time for women to take over and do some housecleaning!"

All through the night Mrs. Aquino thought this over. The next day she went around and

OFFICERS OF THE FILIPINA VOTERS' UNION

President: Mrs. Sulpicia Bengzon Aquino
Vice-President: Mrs. Mercedes R. Vda. de Gonzales
Executive Secretary
& Press Relation Officer: Priscilla R. Gonzales
Treasurer: Mrs. Mercedes R. Vda. de Gonzales

HEADQUARTERS

743 San Diego, Sampaloc, Manila
520 Raon, Sta. Cruz, Manila

Chapter of the Filipina Voters' Union in Pangasinan and Cavite have these prominent ladies as Assistant Organizers and Group Leaders:

PANGASINAN

Lingayen:

1. Atty. Asuncion Sison Macaraeg
2. Mrs. Lilian Castillo
3. Mrs. Emma Posadas
4. Mrs. Eslawa Baltazar
5. Mrs. Nancy Sison
6. Mrs. Consolacion Mencias
7. Mrs. Enrique Braganza
8. Mrs. Consuelo Buenaventura
9. Mrs. Nieves Bengzon Cudala
10. Miss Nieves Uson
11. Dra. Guillerma Lopez
12. Dra. Pedencia Arceue

Alcala:

1. Atty. Concepcion Bugarin Buencamino
2. Dra. Ines Villarejo

Aguilar:

1. Mrs. Lutgarda M. Abalos
2. Miss Natividad Maza

CAVITE

1. Mrs. Concepcion Trias
2. Mrs. Elpidia Bonanza
3. Atty. Gloria Bautista
4. Dra. Patrocinio Bautista
5. Dra. Rizalina P. Poblete
6. Mrs. Dorotea Miranda
7. Mrs. Rosario Cosca
8. Mrs. Ana Palaypay
9. Mrs. Soledad Fernandez
10. Mrs. Acedora Victoria
11. Mrs. Anita Monzon Arca
12. Mrs. Eduardo Gutierrez
13. Mrs. Leona Garduque
14. Mrs. Fortaleza Ramirez

American Teachers Find Recognition

At the press conference which was broadcast to mark the "One-Year-Of-Roxas" Event, President Manuel A. Roxas, answering the question propounded by Philip Buencamino III as to whether the school teacher, the lowest paid government employee, today, is due for a better deal in wages at least under the present administration, said:

"I agree that the school teacher is very poorly paid. Since my inauguration, through the direct increase in salary and the approval of a living bonus, most of the school teachers today are receiving a minimum salary that is more than twice what they received before the war. The school teacher is about the most hard-working, and about the most self-sacrificing of our public servants. They are discharging the most important responsibility of government and the future of our country depends a great deal upon them. I have a sincere sympathy for their lot.

"I intend to increase the salary of the school teachers as soon as we are financially able to do so. They deserve all these and more."

IN recent months, the average citizen of the United States has heard that his children's teachers have been underpaid, under-qualified, and overworked. Through newspapers, magazines, forums and radio programs he has learned that their average weekly wage is \$37; that one out of every seven teachers holds an emergency or sub-standard license; that in many communities the teachers' efficiency is impaired by a too-heavy classroom load plus many time-consuming extra-curricular activities.

Americans have heard all this because civic, labor and educational organizations have launched a campaign to improve the status of the 860,000 teachers in the United States so as to enable them to continue teaching, and to attract annually at least 100,000 intelligent, trained and alert young men and women to alleviate the critical teacher shortages.

Early in 1947, there were many hopeful signs of improvement underway. Thirty-two of the 48 states reported plans for immediate specific action to raise teachers' salaries. Seven bills to increase pay or provide federal

grants to equalize educational opportunities in all American communities were awaiting action in the national Congress. A number of cities and states had already made legislative provisions for salary increases during the previous year. Education agencies like the National Education Association or the American Federation of Teachers (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) had published studies and recom-

mandations on existing educational problems.

The Typical Average Teacher
THE work of Miss Winifred O'Reilly, recently portrayed in Fortune magazine, is closely representative of teachers in thousands of small American cities. For the past 29 years, Miss O'Reilly has taught in an elementary school in Waterbury, Con-

necticut, an industrial town with a population of 100,000. Miss O'Reilly's salary has reached the elementary school maximum of \$48 a week. The salary is low and Miss O'Reilly manages by living economically. She "does not own a car, spends no money on cigarettes or liquor... with her nieces' help does the cooking, cleaning, laundry and most of the painting and decorating."

But Miss O'Reilly loves to teach. She believes a pupil's shortcomings are the result of lack of

home advantages—proper clothing or food, peaceful family life, books and music.

She considers encouragement the best of all methods: "The only teaching trick I have is to praise." Her home life is fairly circumscribed by family duties and interests—the lives of brothers, sisters and nieces. She occasionally attends the theatre or the motion pictures, reads books obtained from the public library. She hopes to go on teaching for another 20 years, until she is 70.

The Minimum Essential Needs

A recent survey conducted by the New York Times showed salary as only one of a number of factors in the teaching field requiring substantial correction. The Times advocates greater general support of the public schools, with a minimum of 5 per cent (\$7,500,000,000) of the national income devoted to education, and a minimum annual salary of \$2,400 for all public school teachers. Similar minimums have been endorsed by the American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association. These and other groups support, as essential improvements, firm tenure and retirement laws, federal aid to education and especially to rural schools to supplement the existing state and community funds, better teachers training and recruitment programs, freedom of teachers from personal restrictions and general upgrading in professional standards.

Like Winifred O'Reilly, most American teachers have been slow to complain, finding compensation in their congenial and socially useful work. And for a long time the American community has taken this devotion for granted. Today, Americans are finding out that the patience and devotion have been ill-paid, and are eager to make amends. (USIS)



A typical American teacher. Winifred O'Reilly is underpaid and overworked, loves to teach, and is still single.

Women in the News

Women were very much in the news during the past three weeks. First, Town Hall Philippines started its all-women meeting last May 21 with this timely topic for discussion: What can women do to strengthen the moral fiber of our public officials? All the speakers chosen to thresh out this question were women—Mrs. Bienvenido Gonzalez, wife of the U.P. president, Congresswoman Remedios O. Fortich and Mrs. Josefa Jara Martinez, for many years executive secretary of the YWCA and an outstanding social worker in the Philippines. The panel of interrogators was composed of young women lawyers—Mrs. Corazon Julianio Agrava, Angelina Belarmino, Mrs. Virginia Oteysa de Guia, vice mayor of Baguio, and Josefina Phodaca.

Mrs. Martinez created quite a stir when she laid the blame on women for much of the corruption in our present government. She said that women, craving luxury and social approval, drive their menfolk into getting, through dubious ways, more and more mon-

ey with which to buy their expensive ternos, their cars and jewels and big houses. She urged the wives of government officials to set an example to other wom-



Persistently mentioned as candidate for senator in the November elections is the widow of the late President Quezon.

en by returning to a saner and simpler life, as this seems to her the only way to counteract the wave of corruption and moral decadence that is engulfing the country today.

Because of the success of this first all-women meeting, Town Hall Philippines again featured women as speakers and interrogators at its next meeting. The topic for discussion was What distinct contribution can the Filipino women make to world affairs? The opinions of the two speakers, NFWC president Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda and Helen Benitez, on this subject are found elsewhere in this issue.

Then the names of several nationally known women kept cropping up as probable candidates whenever the senatorial elections this November were discussed. That of Mrs. Quezon, widow of the late President Quezon, has been persistently mentioned in the newspapers as leading the lineup of senatorial candidates under consideration by majority leaders. It was even reported in some quarters that a HUK delegation went to see Mrs. Quezon and urged her to run for senator as they believe order in Central Luzon.

That she alone can effect peace and other women mentioned as probable senatorial candidates are Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda, Mrs.

Josefa Jara Martinez, Mrs. Pura V. Kalaw and Atty. Pacita de los Reyes.

Mrs. Narciso Ramos, wife of the minister counsellor of the Philippine Embassy, addressed more than one thousand Camp Fire Girls attending the annual Grand Council Fire held last month at the Sylvan Theater at the Washington Monument. Mrs. Ramos, a former Girl Scout, also assisted in the distribution of awards.

Twenty Filipino women and children have requested the commissioner of immigration to intercede for them in asking the United States Army for transportation to Japan. These Filipinos are either wives or children of Japanese nationals who should be repatriated to Japan in view of the policy of the government to repatriate all enemy nationals.

The commissioner advised these women to postpone their going to Japan due to the present food and housing shortages in that country. They were also told that many Filipino women married to Japanese who have been repatriated to Japan are anxious to return to the Philippines.

Mrs. Roberto Regala, wife of the Philippine Consul General for western section of the United States, was elected member of the board of directors of the YWCA of San Francisco. Mrs. Regala is said to be the first Filipino woman ever to gain such an honor in American YWCA circles.

Dr. Maria Lanza Carpio, associate professor in political science and acting head of the political science department of U. P., is leaving early this month for the United States where she will take up her duties as political affairs officer in the trusteeship division of the United Nations Secretariat. She is the first Filipino woman to be offered a position in the UN headquarters at Lake Success.

Dr. Lanza Carpio is the first Filipino Barbour Scholar at Ann Arbor in Michigan, where she took her Ph. D. (political science, major in colonial administration). She had always been an honor student — she was valedictorian of both the intermediate and high



Dr. Maria Lanza Carpio is the first Filipino woman to be offered a position in the United Nations Secretariat.

schools; she received her A. A. with distinction, her Ph. B. after 3 years instead of the usual 4, with honors, and her M. A., also with honors, from the U.P. where she was on an Ariston Bautista Scholarship.

Very seldom in the limelight because of her retiring nature, Dr. Carpio is considered one of the most enlightened and advanced of present day Filipino women, and has successfully combined marriage and career. She is the mother of two boys, Victor and Antonio. Her husband, Atty. Victorio Carpio, is with the People's Court.

Sonia Rodolfo, 14 years old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Agustin Rodolfo of Manila, made the front page of the local newspaper when news dispatches from abroad reported that she won the second place in a national spelling bee in which school children from all over the United States competed.

Sonya who represented the Chicago Daily News was doing fine until she came to the word "maggoty" (which she spelled with two 't's) after 33 other contestants had bogged down on the same word.

To qualify for the finals, the pretty Filipino girl had to defeat half a million pupils in the Chicago public schools. Enrolled in the 8th grade, Sonya came to the United States in 1945 with her parents. Dr. Rodolfo is a research scientist in the University of Chicago Medical School, while Mrs. Rodolfo was a newspaper woman in Manila before she came to America.

For winning second prize, Sonya received a cash award of \$300. First prize was won by Mattie Lou Pollard, also 14 years old, of Georgia.

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Greetings To The Delegates Of The International Convention Of Women, New York City, New York

Friends in America

LOOKING across the vast Pacific to that historic gathering of distinguished women leaders from all parts of the world, I cannot help but take pride that that convention is women's distinct contribution to their attempt for the furtherance of what may be a lasting peace, the alleviation of misery and the focussing of men's attention to women's cry for equality and justice.

And from this young Republic of the Philippines, which was conceived and made real by the great and magnanimous country of the United States of America, allow me the privilege to tell you in behalf of members of the Manila Woman's Club briefly the Filipino women's position in our national life.

From the Spanish regime, through the 50 years of American tutelage, to the present, education is one thing that is never denied to a Filipina. She was thus allowed to think and to make her thoughts known to others. She knows what rights and privileges are denied her, but granted and enjoyed by her brothers. Because she is vigilant and rebellious of these inequalities, she was enfranchised on November 1936. That is a landmark in our history. At present Filipino women can vote on general and special elections. Also she can be a candidate and qualify for public office in the same manner as our men. That grant was followed by progressive social legislations affecting the rights of women and placing them on almost the same level with our men.

Prior to the outbreak of the war on December 8, 1941, the standard of living of the average Filipino home was higher than in many Oriental countries in the Far East. Unfortunately it is, that the three years of Japanese occupation in the Philippines, should reduce the majority of our homes into utmost misery. You have no doubt heard, and with great truth, that during those dark years, men, women and children in this country died of hunger, of never-healing tumors, and of torture. Hard though be her life, yet the Filipino women were as brave as her men, and she was with the resistance movement from the fall of Bataan until the return of General MacArthur.

On July 4, 1946, as promised 10 years before, the United States of America gave our country, the Philippines, its liberty. Politically we are free. But the war had devastated the whole length and breadth of our land. Never before have we become more dependent and anxious of external economic assistance than at present. Very many of our people are sick and dying, because peace, with all its blessings, did not restore the good health of the masses which the war had totally consumed. It will take a long time before we can repair our shattered national economy. And during that time, we cannot help but call and plead to the peoples of the world, especially to the American people, to see and realize the present lamentable condition of the Filipinos. And to you, distinguished ladies of this great convention, I humbly solicit whatever help your countries can give to rebuild our homes. We are loyal and grateful people. The Philippines will never forget you helped her in her hour of distress.

In closing, I fervently pray and hope that your convention be a great success.

Concepcion Felix Rodriguez
President
Manila Woman's Club, Philippines

From Miss Mercedes Evangelista, whose present address is 1767 Post Street, San Francisco, California, we again received a lengthy letter about her latest activities. She is at present staying with Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Daquioag, a young Filipino couple from Laoag, Ilocos Norte. Mrs. Daquioag is the former Miss Aurora Madamba, a niece of the late Miss Enriqueta de Peralta, one of the most prominent pioneer club women in the Ilocos region.

From Miss Evangelista's letter we gathered that she is as usual very busy attending Club Meetings and organizing Filipino Women's Club. We quote hereunder part of her schedule:

April 3—This is Holy Thursday, but I have been scheduled by the California Federation to speak at a Tea Meeting of the South San Francisco Women's Club;

April 7—Dinner Meeting, Wives of Navy Officers Group, Oakland, California;

April 12—Tea in honor of Mrs. Legarda, sponsored by the Filipino Women's Club of San Francisco, California;

April 12—Farmers' Club at Stockton, California;

April 16—Dinner Meeting at San Jose, California, for election of the District Federation of

Junior Women's Club of San Francisco and County. I was with Mrs. Pender and Mrs. Newall, President of the State Federation of the Junior Women's Club of California, and President of the District and County Federation of San Francisco respectively. As a result of my speech on this occasion, I was invited to be the guest speaker of the Junior Women's Club at their annual Convention on May 10th at the Whitecomb Hotel;

April 24—I was the speaker of the St. James Mothers Guild. The St. James is a college run by the same Order running the La Salle College;

April 26—I flew to Sacramento to be the guest of honor of the Filipino Women's Club of that City;

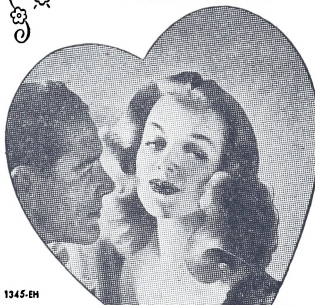
May 10—I was the speaker of the Ismael Church Group and I have been requested to talk about Filipino mothers inasmuch as it was Mother's Day. At night of the same date, I was interviewed over KPO-NBC regarding Mother's Day in the Philippines;

May 11 and 12—Another speaking engagement at Lake County. When Miss Evangelista is not on speaking schedule, she goes out to different welfare institutions for observation work.

* * *



What men like about women



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Answer To A Woman's Prayer

This pageful of the latest-latest from abroad should be very helpful and relaxing to the femmes forever in search of something nice to put on their backs

STRIPES in yellow and black for the rayon surah evening dress at right which boasts ruffled bodice and cape sleeves and piping ties for the waist. The cape sleeves may be hoisted up, if preferred, to cover the shoulders.

THE NEW LENGTH is featured in the short dance dress above right. Accordion pleats, stitched down to mould the bodice, are released into skirt fullness... a very apt treatment for a black rayon faille frock. Narrow faille strings form the shoulder straps and sash.

OFF-SHOULDER DRAPERY features the other formal at far right. It is of snowflake-white pique evening dress, camisole-topped, and belted in gold kid.

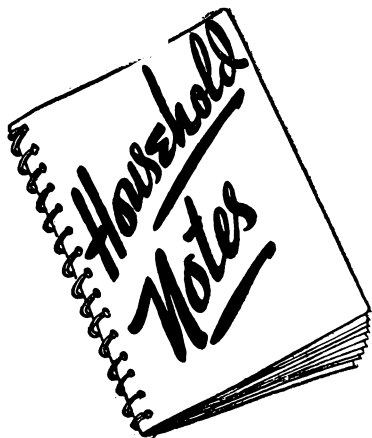
UNUSUAL PRINT of the iron balconies, ornate doorways and vine-colored trellises of New Orleans make the silk blouse, across right, worn with a violet wool suit.

THE CASUAL dress you'd love to have is perched far across at right. Scroll work of red braid in yoke effect adds fashion charm to this linen dress with Peter Pan collar. The belt is of wide red webbing.

(Courtesy USIS)







Plastics Industry In The United States Develops New Products

Plastic products are entering every phase of American living as manufacturers are converting war-developed capacities to the production of civilian goods. Homes and industries alike will be served by new developments and innovations achieved in the plastics field. Increased plant facilities and a constant stream of new discoveries in basic materials, inventions and applications are significant of the advances made by the plastics industry.

At one time considered merely as substitute materials with limited applications, the use of plastics has expanded far beyond the prewar asstrays, fountain pens and novelties. Today some of the largest and most useful applications of plastics are packaging and insulation, and in paints, varnishes and lacquers. Plastics are used in component parts in such mass-produced items as refrigerators, automobiles, radio and television sets. In the building industry, plastic purchases amount to \$75,000,000 annually. Increasingly important is the use of plastics for textile coatings.

The long range-expansion program in the manufacture of plastics materials announced in December, 1945, at a cost of \$125,000,000, is expected to be

completed by the middle of 1947. Sales of plastics products in the United States have grown from \$20,000,000 in 1936 to an estimated \$750,000,000 in 1946, and are expected to reach the \$1,000,000,000 level within two or three years as shortages in the basic materials from which plastics are manufactured and in production equipment are eliminated.

This tremendous expansion in American plastics industry has been made possible by the development of new raw materials and new uses for plastics; the improvement of established plastics; the development of new manufacturing processes; and the streamlining of production methods. Many of the new plastics were developed during the war under a cloak of secrecy which has been removed only recently. Other plastics are logical developments of previously known and available materials which have found applications in new fields.

Plastic materials, because of their usefulness and versatility, have become an important part of America's peacetime industrial program. Manufacturers find plastics advantageous because of their light weight, high resistance to corrosion, acids and solvents, exceptional insulation properties,

unlimited color range, strength and dimensional stability. Plastics can be converted into finished goods without costly intermediate operations. Intricate shapes and fine tolerances are produced by molding rather than by expensive hand-labor processes. As color is inherent in plastics, no painting or enameling is needed.

In synthetic fibers such as nylon and saran, finer and larger monofilaments with greater elasticity, tensile strength, resistance to mildew, acids and extremes of weather have been developed. Plastics have proved superior as coatings for fabrics, proofing materials against weather, fire, acids, shrinkage, creasing and loss of color and glaze.

Thermoplastics used during the war to supplement rubber used for wire insulation and raincoats

New Developments in Equipment and Processes

New developments in the fields of equipment and processes have contributed to progress in the manufacture of plastics. Larger and better injection-molding machines were produced in quantity during the war. The method of high-speed transfer-molding of thermosetting plastics was improved. Electronic sewing machines, or heat sealers, effective in joining together two pieces of thermoplastic film were developed.

In the American automotive field plastics used per car is expected to increase 300 percent as compared with prewar use. The building industry is another large potential user of plastics; some of the applications in this field include paints, varnishes, lacquers and papers. Electrical appliances, radio television and telephone equipment, packaging, insulation, toys, novelties, costume jewelry and raincoats afford a wider use of plastics.

Among the newer plastics are the resins that are impregnated into paper, wood, cloth and other fillers which can be formed into large shapes and complicated forms by the process of low-pressure molding. Caskets, small boats, baby-strollers and luggage

will continue in civilian use as they do not have rubber's limitation of color flammability or adverse reaction to weather extremes.



PLASTIC INDUSTRY.—The housewife shown here demonstrates how a plastic (vinyl butyral) covered davenport can be cleaned with a damp cloth. This invisible vinyl butyral covering is among the newest plastic developments in the United States. (USIS)

are among the products which are being successfully manufactured by low-pressure molding.

Industrial and architectural designers are finding new applications for the transparent acrylic plastics which were used during the war for cockpit enclosures, navigators domes and bomber noses. Civilian uses of this plastic include contact lenses, dentures, and specialized surgical instruments. Corrugated sheets of this plastic are used in trains and buses for baggage racks.

New Uses Found

Polyethylene, which was developed and used in large quantities during the war for coaxial cables in radar and other high-frequency electronic applications, is expected to take over a substantial portion of the flexible, thin-sheeting field in civilian use. A potentially low-cast material, with high strength, relatively high softening point and resistance to moisture, the use of polyethylene will range from wire and cable insulations to shower curtains and tableware. Tumblers, ocasters and bowls molded of polyethylene will not break if dropped nor will they chip or creak under severe strain. The bowls can be used as containers for deep-freeze storage since they do not become brittle at freezing temperatures. Tumblers made of polyethylene plastics also minimize sweating of cold drinks, tend to insulate against hot drinks, and resist alcohol and fruit acids. Soap and toothbrush boxes, cigarette cases and covered refrigerator dishes are made with polyethylene.

Hitherto unattainable strength in proportion to weight was developed by glass-reinforced low-pressure laminates. Plastics as structural materials are used in the production of streamlined chairs, lightweight luggage, prefabricated bathroom and kitchen units. A resinolite resin solved many difficulties in assembly gluing of wood veneers or resin-bonded plywood parts by curing rapidly under nearly neutral conditions. New resinous adhesives were found for binding metals to themselves and to other materials.

Use in Protective Packaging

In packaging, plastics have scarcely begun to scratch the surface. A recent test proved that fresh fish wrapped in packages lined with ploffilm will arrive at its destinations 24 hours or more distant from the point of ship-

ment in excellent condition without the use of ice or dry ice.

The United States Navy's method of moisture-proofing guns and other deck equipment on de-commissioned warships by putting them in plastic cocoons has been adapted to peacetime industrial use. Several coats of liquid plastic can be applied within a few minutes, making a tough and flexible covering which will withstand exposure to wind, rain, snow, sun, oil, water or gasoline for months. An additional coating of a Gilsonite-base roofing material guarantees protection for 50 years. Silica gel placed inside the cocoon absorbs any minute moisture. The covering does not coat the metal and can be stripped off easily by cutting with a sharp knife. Products ranging from ball bearings to locomotives, precision instruments and gauges, machine tools and oil-field equipment are being protected while in storage or in transit by this method.

The use of plastics in upholstery is not new. For 30 years or more simulated leather and rubber-coated fabrics have been used extensively, but the new vinyl upholstery has many advantages over the old forms. Because of its beauty, durability and ease of maintenance and handling, vinyl upholstery is used for domestic furniture, passenger cars, taxi and truck paneling and seats, suitcases, golf bags, footballs, camera cases, and decorative surfaces in restaurants and theaters. These materials are stain and flame proof.

Plastic materials go back to 1830 when cellulose nitrate was discovered. In 1868 the first practical celluloid was used for men's collars. The second important plastic, casein, was produced in Germany in the 1890's. In 1909 the development of bakelite, a phenol-formaldehyde resin, gave the American plastics industry its most important stimulus. Since that time some 30 basic plastics which lend themselves to hundreds of formulations have been developed. Plastics can be made from almost anything. The chief sources for the chemist come from coal, air, water, lime and vegetable by-products.

The production of plastics is actually three separate industries. One, where the chemist takes such common molecules as phenol, formaldehyde, camphor, carbon and hydrocarbon combinations, proteins, cellulose, and urea and polymerizes them. The liquids, flakes or powders so produced are changed into consumer goods by molding, extruding, casting, la-

minating or fabricating.

From the second or tributary industry come the plastic filaments finer than a spider's webbing, bristles stiffer than a hog's bristles, rubber and elastic substitutes, bearings for rolling out steel, substitutes for glass and bonding material for abrasive. These plastics are sold to manufacturers in tankers, on spools, by the bottle, in chunks, rods and tubes, and by the freightload.

Part three is the manufacture of useful articles from raw plastic materials. Plastic application is responsible for the luxurious decor in trains, automobiles, ocean liners,

airplanes, restaurants and theaters. Plastics are used for machine parts; abrasive, electrical, mechanical and chemical equipment; protection coatings; mechanical housing; radio and television parts; automotive and refrigerator parts; substitute gears, cams, handles, knobs. The householder finds window screens, fluorescent ornaments, high strength fish lines, phonograph records, nylon golf clubs, unbreakable tableware, raincoats, shoes, wallpaper, curtains and furniture upholstery, luggage, and unbreakable tables and chairs among the new uses of plastics.

* * *

For DISTINGUISHED HANDS wear

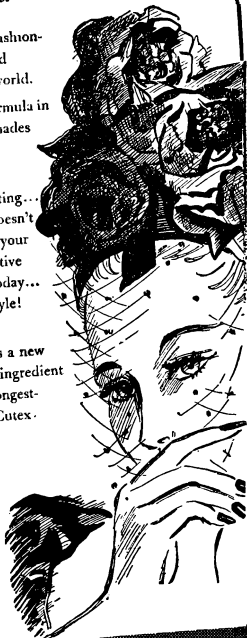
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FOR LOVELIER NAILS

COOKING



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MAYONNAISE

Take one strictly fresh egg and separate the yolk from the white. Place the yolk in a bowl (preferably one with a narrow bottom) and beat it. Add a few drops of olive oil and using a spoon, mix with a rotary motion. Do not add more oil until the first few drops of oil have been completely absorbed by the yolk. Repeat this operation until you have added from two to three tablespoons of oil. Play safe all the time before this—add just a few drops of oil at a time. Now you may add as much as 1 tablespoon of oil at a time, mixing egg yolk and oil with a rotary motion. Should the mixture curdle, that is, the yolk and the oil separate; this is the only known remedy; take another egg yolk and add a little of the curdled mixture to this new yolk and beat. In other words, you

you want a thin one or vice versa.

THIN WHITE SAUCE

1 tablespoon butter or lard
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup milk or liquid
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter or margarine or lard, blend in the flour, and gradually add the liquid. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until thick. Season to taste. Cook for 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Makes 1 cup.

When you want thin sauce, remember that for every cup of liquid you use 1 tablespoon of flour and 1 tablespoon of lard or butter. A smooth creamy texture should be your aim when making a sauce, and this is accomplished by thorough blending of fat and flour and gradually adding the liquid with constant stirring. If the pan is removed from the heat while the cold liquid is added, the risk of lumping is lessened. How-

Salt and pepper to taste

Heat butter or drippings in a heavy skillet, add onion, bay leaf and cloves. Simmer over a low heat until browned. Add the flour, stirring until well blended. Cook, stirring constantly, over a low heat until the flour browns. Remove from heat. Gradually stir in the stock. Season to taste and return to heat. Cook until thick and smooth, stirring constantly. Strain before serving.

Here is a good tomato sauce, sometimes also called Spanish Sauce; good for macaroni, fish (sarciado) or spaghetti:

SPANISH SAUCE

2 tablespoons butter or bacon fat
2/3 cup finely chopped onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1/2 clove garlic
2-1/2 cups tomatoes, fresh stewed and skinned or canned
1/4 cup chopped stuffed olives
Small piece of bay leaf
6 whole cloves
1 tablespoon sugar
Salt and pepper to taste

Melt fat in a heavy skillet, add onion, green pepper and garlic. Simmer for 5 minutes and then remove garlic. Add the remaining ingredients and simmer over low heat for 30 minutes. Makes about 2 cups.

FRITTER LATTER

(Thin coating for larger pieces of food to be fried individually)

1 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon fine salt
1 tablespoon sugar (for fruit fritters only)
1 egg slightly beaten
1 cup milk
1 tablespoon shortening (butter or margarine)

Sift flour, measure, and add salt and sugar; sift again. Combine egg, milk and shortening. Pour into flour mixture and stir until smooth. Dip sea food, slices of fish, vegetable or fruit in the batter, and drop into deep, hot fat. Fry until well browned on all sides, turning the fritters as they rise to the surface. They may also be fried in a small quantity of fat in a skillet. Drain on absorbent paper.

ever, when lumps do form, strain the sauce and force the lumps through the strainer, and return to the fire to continue cooking, stirring all the time.

MEDIUM WHITE SAUCE

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Prepare as directed for thin white sauce above.

THICK WHITE SAUCE

3 to 4 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons butter
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Prepare as directed for the two sauces above.

Thick White Sauce is usually used for making croquettes and other dishes whose ingredients they need "binding" together so that they can be formed into the desired shapes.

BROWN SAUCE

1/4 cup butter, margarine or drippings
2 tablespoons grated onion
Small piece of bay leaf
4 whole cloves
4 1/2 tablespoons flour
2 cups meat stock or consomme

There are certain recipes that every cook should master, that is, be able to prepare them without referring to a cookbook. Among these we think are the following: French Dressing, Mayonnaise, the three basic sauces—thin, medium and thick, a good tomato sauce, cocoa or chocolate, and fritter batter (that can be used either for fruits, vegetables, meat, or fish).

Genue olive oil is now available in most grocery stores. A friend of ours buys it from her drug store for she wants to be sure that what she gets is not a substitute, like peanut or soy oil. This is the basic recipe for French Dressing:

FRENCH DRESSING

1/2 cup olive oil
1 teaspoon fine salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
1/4 teaspoon sugar
1/4 cup vinegar (red wine vinegar, cider, lemon juice, or half vinegar and half lemon juice)

Place all ingredients in small, covered bottle or glass jar with a tight cover and chill thoroughly. Just before serving, shake vigorously for 1 or 2 minutes. If you have a refrigerator, you can make up a large amount and keep it on hand to use on salads (especially the green, leafy ones), as a seasoning, or for marinating meats and vegetables. To vary: shake a cut garlic clove with the dressing but remove it before serving, or season with garlic salt or powdered garlic. Or add a few drops of onion juice or 1 teaspoon finely chopped shallot.

It is not difficult to memorize this recipe. Just remember that you use 1/2 as much acid (vinegar or lemon juice) as oil, and seasonings to your taste.

Mayonnaise is more difficult to make but you do not need any re-

start at the very beginning of the process, only you use the curdled mixture instead of the curdled mixture at a time. Do not hurry—the secret of a smooth mayonnaise is to incorporate all the oil first before adding more.

After you have added all the oil (perhaps a cup) and the mayonnaise (if you have been lucky so far) is already very thick, you can add a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice to thin it out and impart a sour taste to it, and the seasonings—salt, sugar, pepper. For fruit salads, you use more sugar, of course.

Sounds simple, and it is, unless your mayonnaise curdles and you have to start all over again. But you know what to do in case this should happen. No bottled or commercial salad dressing can take the place of home-made, real mayonnaise, especially on chicken salad.

Until you have mastered the three recipes for thin, medium and thick white sauce, clip the following and paste them on your kitchen wall for ready reference. Making sauces by guess work is a waste of energy, for some time you get a very thick sauce when

MASTER THESE

melted shortening and pour into flour mixture, beating until smooth; beat whites until stiff but not dry and fold into batter.

FRITTER BATTER

(For binding together chopped food or small pieces of food like

corn and peas)
 1-3/4 cups of flour
 3 teaspoons baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1 tablespoon sugar (for fruit fritters only)
 1 egg, slightly beaten

1 cup milk
 1 tablespoon shortening
 Sift flour, measure, and sift again with baking powder, salt and sugar. Combine beaten egg, milk and melted shortening. Pour into flour mixture and stir until just smooth. Add about 2 cups chopped vegetables, cooked or canned, or chopped fruit, well-drained, or 1-1/2 cups chopped cooked ham. Drop by spoonfuls into deep, hot fat and fry 3 to 5 minutes or until well browned on all sides.

Foils Bank Bandit



BECOMING suspicious when a male passenger, who had gone into a Beatrice, Nebraska, bank to "cash a check," ordered her to drive him from town, Minnie Johnson, taxi driver, stopped her car and pulled her cab keys. Then she ran and so did the man who, when caught by town police gave the name of William Emberton. He had \$1,500 on him and was held on a charge of robbing the bank. (International)

Prepare for Second Helpings With These Fritter Recipes

By BETSY NEWMAN

DOES anyone make fritters now for home consumption? Fat is not as scarce as it was, so I think we'll just serve fritters with our chops in today's menu.

I'll give you a basic Fritter Batter recipe, and then give you some variations in fillings. Almost any fruit may be used in a fritter, apples, peaches, bananas, raspberries, in season, etc., cooked, cooled apricots drained of juice.

Today's Menu

Pork Chops
 Fluffy Mashed Potatoes
 Apple or Banana Fritters
 Green Salad with One, Two, Three Salad Dressing
 Sliced Oranges
 Graham Crackers
 Coffee or Tea

Fritter Batter

1 1/2 c. flour
 1/4 tsp. salt
 2 tsp. baking powder
 1 egg
 Sift dry ingredients, add egg, well beaten, and milk. This batter should be just thick enough to coat the article it is intended to cover. If it is too thin add more flour; if too thick, thin with a little more liquid.

Apple Fritters

1 c. milk
 2 eggs
 1 tsp. baking powder

1 tsp. sugar
 1/4 tsp. salt
 Apples
 2 c. flour

Add well-beaten egg yolks to the milk, add sugar, then the flour mixed and sifted with baking powder and salt. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites. Add sliced sour apples, being careful to cover them with the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat (360-370 F.) and fry 2 to 3 minutes. Serve plain with the pork chops, or with powdered sugar, if you like. Serves 6.

Banana Fritters

6 bananas
 2 tps. sugar
 3 tps. orange juice
 as per recipe

Peel bananas, cut each in two and split each half. Place pieces in a bowl with sugar and orange juice, and let them stand for 1 hour. Drain the bananas, dip in batter, and fry in deep fat (360-370 F.) from 2 to 3 minutes. Serve plain or with powdered sugar. Serves 6.

One, Two, Three Salad Dressing

1 tall can evaporated milk
 2 tsp. vinegar or lemon juice
 1 tsp. sugar
 1 tsp. prepared mustard

Mix sugar, mustard and vinegar or lemon juice together, add milk gradually until well blended. Let stand until thickened.

PHILADELPHIA—A newly-discovered method of influencing heredity by irradiation with ultraviolet rays has possibilities of changing the characteristics of animals and human beings, according to research specialists meeting here for the 47th general meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists. They pointed out that irradiating cultures, or food, on which bacteria are fed can indirectly cause genetic or hereditary mutations in bacteria affecting genes. They announced that experiments carried on at the University of Texas with staphylococcus (characteristic bacteria taken from boils and skin infections) showed that both chemicals in which germs were grown were changed by irradiation with ultra-violet rays.

Left-Over Lamb in a Hash

By BETSY NEWMAN

AT long last bananas are plentiful again. Baby can have his and not deprive the rest of the family of their share, for there are generally enough for all.

In the following menu, I'm supposing you had roast lamb for last night's dinner and giving you a recipe to take care of what is left over. Also I'm suggesting a new Betty dessert.

Today's Menu

Syrian Hash
 Fluffy Mashed Potatoes
 Avocado and Orange Salad
 Banana Rhubarb Betty
 Coffee

Syrian Hash

2 c. chopped cooked lamb
 2 1/2 c. cooked diced carrots
 2 tsp. minced onion
 1/4 tsp. salt
 Dash of paprika
 1/2 c. condensed tomato soup
 2 tsp. salad oil

Combine lamb, carrots, onion, salt, paprika and tomato soup; mix well. Heat oil in a skillet, spread hash evenly in pan and cook slowly until well browned. Slide onto a hot plate and serve with hot French Salad Dressing. Serves 4.

Avocado and Orange Salad
 1 avocado
 2 medium-sized oranges
 Lettuce
 other salad
 green
 Mayonnaise

Peel, take out stone and dice or slice the avocado. Peel and dice or slice oranges. Blend the two and pile on individual salad plates on beds of greens; add a spoonful of mayonnaise to each plate. Serves 4.

Banana Rhubarb Betty

2 firm ripe bananas
 1 1/2 c. cut fresh rhubarb or 1 pkg. frozen cut rhubarb
 1/4 c. finely cut dates
 1 1/2 tps. grated orange rind
 1/2 c. firmly packed brown sugar
 2 tsp. hot water
 2 c. soft bread crumbs
 3 tps. melted butter or margarine
 1/4 tsp. salt

Peel bananas and cut into 1/4-inch slices. Combine bananas, rhubarb, dates, orange rind, sugar, salt and water. Mix together crumbs and melted butter and place alternate layers of battered crumbs and fruit mixture into a well-buttered 1 1/2 quart baking dish, using crumbs for bottom and top layers. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (375 F.) about 40 min., or until rhubarb is tender. (Uncover and continue baking about 5 min. to brown the crumbs. Serves 6.

A Meal for Family or Guests

By BETSY NEWMAN

"IT isn't the work, it's the worry about what to serve that makes the average housewife weary," says an article I read recently. From the family meals to the dinner we're planning to give some very special guests, we wonder what is best to serve—what will be enjoyed, what, if we're contemplating guests, they like and have no allergies or dislikes for.

I'm going to suggest a menu that should have few dissenters among either the family or visiting friends.

Today's Menu

Breaded Veal Baked Potatoes
 Frozen Green Peas
 Perfection Salad
 Hot Rolls or Muffins

Lemon Cake Pie

2 lbs. veal steak
 Salt
 1 egg
 1/2 c. sugar
 1 lemon, juice and grated rind
 2 egg whites
 2 tsp. flour

Mix sugar and flour together, add well beaten egg yolks and gradually add the milk and melted butter; next add lemon juice and grated rind. Cut and fold in the egg whites beaten until stiff. Pour into an unbaked pie shell and bake 15 min. at 450 F., then reduce the heat to 324 F. and bake another 30 min.

In milk mixture, then back in crumbs, and saute a nice brown in hot fat. Add a little water to the pan, cover and let simmer either on top of stove or in the oven, until tender, about 1 hour. Serves 4 to 6.

Baked Potatoes

Scrub potatoes well and remove bad spots. Dry and rub each potato with bacon fat, then bake as usual. The bacon fat gives the potato a nice flavor as well as a crispy crust, so that the skin may be eaten, and valuable minerals preserved.

Lemon Cake Pie

1/2 c. sugar
 1 lemon, juice and grated rind
 2 egg yolks
 1 c. milk
 2 egg whites
 2 tsp. flour

Mix sugar and flour together, add well beaten egg yolks and gradually add the milk and melted butter; next add lemon juice and grated rind. Cut and fold in the egg whites beaten until stiff. Pour into an unbaked pie shell and bake 15 min. at 450 F., then reduce the heat to 324 F. and bake another 30 min.

CHILD CARE



We are going to change the unusual procedure and give mothers a list of foods that young children should not eat, for, being fewer, they may be easier to remember, perhaps, than a long list of the right foods.

Experiments conducted by Dr. Clara Davis who wanted to find out what children would eat if left to their own desires, with a variety of wholesome foods to choose from, showed that every baby, over a period of time, choose what any scientist would agree was a well-balanced diet. In other words, a mother can trust her child's appetite (if it has not been spoiled by prejudices) to choose a wholesome diet if she serves him a reasonable variety and balance of those natural, unrefined foods which he himself enjoys eating.

A mother, therefore, need not worry about her child's diet, provided she does not give him foods that are definitely bad for him. Fortunately, these are few and easy to remember. Here they are:

- Cookies
- Cakes
- Rich Crackers
- Pastries (pies, etc.)

The main objection to these foods is that they are largely composed of refined starch, sugar, and fat. Being rich in calories, they quickly satisfy a child's appetite, but give him practically no salts, vitamins, roughage, or protein. In other words, they cheat him by making him feel well fed when he is being partly starved, and by spoiling his appetite for better foods. You don't have to be suspicious of rich, refined foods that you stop your child from eating cake at a birthday party. It's the steady diet of such foods that deprives him of nutrition. But there's no sense starting them at home when there is no need.

- Candy
- Sodas
- Ice Cream and Sundaes
- Jellies
- Jams

Canned Fruits in Heavy Syrup
Highly sweetened foods are undesirable in the diet. They quickly satisfy appetite, take it away for better foods. They are also believed to favor decay of the teeth. If a child likes his cereal and fruits without extra sugar by all means leave it off. If a thin sprinkling of sugar, preferably brown, or a few drops of honey or molasses make a big difference, let him have it without an argument. But be cheerfully firm

about not letting him pour it on thick. Jellies, jams, canned fruits, contain excessive amounts of sugar and it is best not to get into the habit of serving them to a child. If the child enjoys his bread and butter only when there is jam on it, put on just enough to flavor it. If occasionally it is convenient to give him canned peaches because the rest of the family is having them, pour off the syrup.

It is better to avoid sweets between meals as much as possible, and to avoid candy regularly, even at the end of meals. Candy, particularly, is suspected of favoring tooth decay because it keeps the mouth syrup for some time.

It is easy enough to keep young children from the candy habit by not having it around the house, and to avoid sodas and candies by not buying them. It is more difficult in the case of the school-age child who has found out all about these delights.

The craving for sweets is often caused by parents. Children like sweets for one reason because their hungry, growing bodies recognize the extra calories in them. But it is not certain that unspoiled children want a lot of them. A few small children actually dislike all sweet foods. Dr. Davis' experiments showed that in the long run children wanted only a reasonable amount of the sweeter foods.

Dr. Spock thinks that much of the exaggerated craving for sweets is caused unwittingly by parents. A mother, trying to get her child to finish his vegetable, will say, "You can't have your ice cream until you have finished your spinach," or "If you eat up all your cereal, I'll give you a piece of candy." When you hold back on food (or a prize of any kind), it whets the desire. This has exactly the opposite effect from what the mother wants: the child gets to despise spinach and cereal, and to want ice cream and candy more and more. I'd say jokingly that the only safe way to bribe a child about food would

- Corn
- Polished or white rice
- Refined wheat

Corn and rice are relatively low in vitamins and valuable proteins (even before they are refined), when compared to oats, rye, and whole wheat. And when any grain is refined, much of its vitamins, minerals, and roughage are removed in the process. Therefore, the foods to serve less frequently are: refined (white) wheat cereals, white bread that is not enriched, macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers (aside from whole wheat and graham crackers), rice, corn meal, corn cereals, hominy. Then there are the desserts made from these grains: cornstarch, rice, tapioca puddings. When rice is used as a substitute for potato, it is better to use the unpolished brown rice.

Coffee and tea are not good drinks for children, because they take the place of milk and because they contain the stimulant caffeine. Most children are stimulated enough already. Flavoring a child's milk with a tablespoon of coffee or tea may be justified if he only likes it in that pretend grown-up way. But in the case of most children, it's easier and safer not to get started with these beverages.

What Young Children Should NOT Eat

to say, "You can't have your spinach until you've had your ice cream." Seriously, though, never hold back on food until another is eaten. Let your child go on thinking that his plain foods are just as good as his sweet ones.

FEEDING BETWEEN MEALS

Most young children, and plenty of older ones, too, need a snack between meals. If it's the right kind of food, given at a sensible hour, presented in the right way, it shouldn't interfere with meals or lead to feeding problems.

Fruit juice, fruit, plain crackers, or bread work best in most cases. They are easily and quickly digested. Foods that contain considerable fat, such as chocolate, rich cake and cookies, milk, stay in the stomach longer and are therefore more apt to take away appetite for the next meal. Occasionally, though, you see a child who never can eat very much at one meal and gets excessively hungry and tired before the next; he may thrive when given milk between meals. Its slow digestibility is what keeps him going, and he has a better appetite for the next meal because he's not exhausted.

For most children the snack is best given midway between meals, or not closer than 1-1/2 hours before the next one. Even here there are exceptions. There are children who receive juice in the middle of the morning but still get so hungry and cross before lunch is ready that they pick fights and refuse to eat. Getting a glass of orange or tomato juice the minute they get home, even though it is 20 minutes before lunch, improves their dispositions and their appetites. So you see that what and when to feed between meals is a matter of common sense and doing what suits the individual child. A few children do best with nothing at all.

—Dr. Benjamin Spock

DISTAFF SIDE DISPUTE IN CHICAGO STRIKE



BATTLING FURIOUSLY, two women roll on the ground outside the American Automatic Devices Company plant in Chicago as police and onlookers move in to break it up. The fray was one of a number of fights that started when some employees tried to go to work and strikers attempted to stop them. (International Soundphoto)

EDUCATION NOTES

(USIS)

NEW YORK—United States teachers' colleges and schools are devoting more time to the study of international affairs in an attempt to train future teachers to understand the problems of world peace. A survey conducted by the American Association of Teachers' Colleges reported by the New York Times showed that virtually all institutions now conduct courses on some phase of international understanding. The survey also found colleges have introduced special forums and assemblies covering international education. The exchange of students and professors with other lands has also been increased.

NEW YORK—New York City teachers have embarked on a program to determine the most effective ways to utilize newspapers and magazines in the study of world affairs and current events. In the belief that it is important to understand vital current issues, several hundred teachers and school administrators met in the first of a series of discussions to prepare a master

plan to serve as guide for the entire New York school system.

CHICAGO—Doctor James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, has called for America to improve educational facilities of "its greatest source of wealth"—the young people of the

nation.

Doctor Conant called for federal aid to United States public schools, declaring that such aid can be provided schools and colleges without violating the principle of state and local control of public education. He urged that the education of American pro-

fessional men be made a matter of national concern. Doctor Conant called for a national professional scholarship and fellowship program for higher education and said it is important to keep colleges open to outstanding talents from all economic levels. He also proposed the establishment of a national science foundation to help support research in universities.

NEW YORK—The first two adult training centers in New York have proven so successful that plans are underway to open a third this fall. The adult training centers, operated by the board of education, hold night classes in 27 subjects. The first adult center, opened in the east New York last year, has a registration of 1,600. The second center, opened last February in Queens, New York, has a registration of 2,160. The students' ages range from 18 to 78 years. The subjects include language classes, instruction on current events with discussion groups, manual arts, painting, dressmaking and printing.

The popularity of the first two projects has led to a plan for a new center to be opened in the Bronx, New York, in the fall. Ultimately, it is hoped, centers will be opened in all New York areas.

NEW YORK—Nearly 700 veteran students began work this week in one of the nation's most unusual schools, operated by the American theater wing. The school has been planned so students can take jobs while they study. These jobs range from entertaining in night clubs to membership in the New York City opera company. The instructors are professional entertainers, actors, musicians and vocalists of considerable repute, who teach in addition to regular jobs. Some teachers, discovering talent in their students, have given them jobs in stage or musical productions. All students hope to achieve a rank in the entertainment world.

BALTIMORE—Marked success in the use of a new drug, known commercially as fibromosalicylaldehyde, in the treatment of chronic infections of the ear, has been reported here by research biologists. An important feature of the new drug is that it attacks fungus infections frequently associated with such cases.

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- Nausea
- Loss of appetite
- Sour Stomach

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Student-Teacher Exchange Between US and EUROPE

WASHINGTON — The first large-scale exchange of students and teachers between the United States and Europe since the war began on June 6 with the sailing of the first of two ships especially allocated for this purpose. The exchange was arranged by the State Department's division of international exchange of persons.

The two vessels, the *Marine Juniper* and the *Marine Tiger*, each capable of carrying 925 passengers, will make four round trips this summer, taking about 7,000 students and teachers to Europe and bringing back European students and teachers who wish to study in the United

States. A Department spokesman noted that approximately three or four thousand U. S. citizens have already signed up for priority on the two ships. He added the largest group has asked to attend the University of Oslo, Norway, while others plan to visit France and England.

The groups sailing will include students and teachers sponsored by the American Friends Service,

TO STRIKE OR NOT TO STRIKE



THAT IS THE QUESTION, to strike or not to strike for higher pay. Detroit teachers, members of the AFL Federation of Teachers, cast their ballots to reach the decision so vital to them. A member of the staff at Northwestern High School, Katherine Doherty puts her ballot in the box and John Otten is shown standing by. (International Soundphoto)

HOLLYWOOD BEAUTY SECRETS

By MAX FACTOR, JR.

(Famous Make-up Advisor to the The Screen Stars)

DON'T WORRY YOUR BEAUTY AWAY

Steady worrying will bring signs of haggardness to a woman's face, and make her look older than she actually is.

The writer does not mean to suggest, with any forced aura of cheerfulness, that worrying can be quickly and surely done away with merely by saying "I will not worry," or anything of that sort. Worry is a stubborn ailment, and it is difficult to get out of the habit of doing it once it has become established.

WORTH TRYING

But, purely for the sake of your good looks, overcoming the worry habit is definitely worth attempting, and in most cases it can be finally achieved if the problem is approached intelligently and sincerely.

First of all, you should consider the fact that worry has no constructive value whatsoever. It alone can never remedy the condition which causes it. It is a pointless waste of time.

The habit of worrying can frequently be overcome by doing nothing more than carefully analyzing and evaluating the subject which inspires anxiety. Ask yourself if your worried-about problem is actually important enough to warrant the risking of health and good looks. Calmly, rather than hysterically, judge what the chances are of there being nothing to worry about, after all. Many subjects of deep worry finally do dissolve into nothing, as most of us have at some time noticed and experienced. So before wasting your nervous energy worrying about something, try figuring out whether or not the problem warrants such anxiety.

BE BUSY

Psychologists point out that those who spend a great deal of time worrying are very frequently persons who have an insufficient number of interests in life. Doing nothing and being interested in nothing, these experts declare, leave one with so much spare time that worry is almost inevitably taken up as a time killer. Active, busy people are seldom worriers.

With women being as appearance and glamour conscious as they generally are, it may sensibly be suggested that a thorough consideration of all of their many practices of beautification offers an admirable means of distracting themselves from sources of pointless worry. Even those women who are not inclined toward hobbies or widespread social activities can usually manage to become absorbingly interested in the perfecting of their appearances.

HOW ABOUT YOU?

Some women may be inclined to discount this suggestion on the grounds that they are already fully cognizant of all the beautifying practices, together with the importance of these as they relate to our present day standards of living, and that they consequently feel that there is no need for any increase of interest or activity along these lines.

Such an attitude as this may in very many cases be justified to a considerable degree. It is true that the feminine grooming practices, as generally to be seen today, are much less in need of constructive attention than ever before. But, if they examine themselves with critical eyes, most women can find some procedure of grooming which can be brought to new heights of glamour.

the World Conference of Christian Youth, the Girl Scouts, the World Federation of Education Associations, the University of Minnesota Summer Project, the Harvard University Student Council, the Fontainebleau School and the Yale Department of Education. A number of international scientific conferences will be made possible as a result of this project, among them the International Congress of Microbiologists, and the Fifth International Congress of Pediatrics.

European students and teachers will be selected by U. S. missions and embassies. Under the program, about 450 teachers of the World Federation of Education Associations will attend seminars in England, France, Denmark and Switzerland. . . . Later sailings will carry a delegation to the World Conference of Christian Youth in Oslo, students of the University of Minnesota for field studies in four European countries, and a delegation from the student council of Harvard University to attend the first post-war summer seminars at Salzburg, Austria. These groups will include a large number of former members of the U. S. armed service who are studying under the provisions of a special veteran's legislation.

The *Marine Juniper* will leave New York on June 6 and June 30, July 30 and August 26, and the *Marine Tiger* will leave on June 21, July 18, August 15 and September 12 (USIS)

field of activity contributed directly to the community and would very well be contributors to a larger sphere. We have noteworthy women doctors, scientists, educators, artists, and other professionals contributing to national progress daily. Women volunteer workers who decidedly outnumber the men volunteers are incessantly contributing to the welfare of the community and the nation. Such international volunteer organizations as the Red Cross, Girl Scouts, church groups, etc. generally foster international meetings and exchanges of cooperation. Professional societies also have organized international headquarters and clearing houses. In these, individual Filipina delegates have made definite contributions.

With the advent however of the UN, international participation has been elevated from merely individual or associational patronage and sponsorship to official government responsibility. Thus by the will of 55 countries, including the Philippines, international cooperation and world projects have become the commitment and duty of the government of these states. Also, following Article I in the Charter, the UN last Nov. 11 unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that all Member states that had not already done so grant to women "equal political rights with men." This attitude and policy prevailing at the UN has been very visibly reflected in the number of women participating—the only woman chairman of a delegation is Mme. Pandit of India; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt needs no introduction and her work as chairman of the Human Rights Commission is a distinct contribution to the world; Mrs. Aase Lionaes, member of the Norwegian delegation and rapporteur of the Third Committee (Social & Humanitarian) very ably reported on the recommendation for UNRRA's advisory social welfare function to be continued by the UN, and the General Assembly unanimously agreed to and allocated \$870,000 for 1947 activities. Besides this, Mrs. Lionaes who at forty had already served her country in various capacities in connection with the Norwegian Labor Party's Women's movement, also worked hard for the final establishment by the UN of the International Emergency Children's Fund. Attached to the UN are great numbers of women observers from

WHAT THE FILIPINA CAN CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 13)

various governments and organizations, not to mention the women in the secretariat staffs.

Women in general will find in this hopeful tentative world government set-up under the UN various fields of activities specifically suitable to their experiences and interest. Outside of the official committees and advisory commissions of the UN, the General Assembly at the end of its first session last Dec. 15 had extended the scope of its work to include close cooperation with four specialized agencies—UNESCO, ILO (Int. Labor Org.), FAO (Food & Agricultural Org.), and the ICAO (Int. Civil Aviation Org.); and the organization of the World Health Organization, WHO, the IRO (Int. Refugee Org.) and IECF (Int. Emergency Children's Fund). Also discussed by the General Assembly was the acceptance of non-political functions of the former League of Nations and its Secretariat. Of the thirteen activities included, the following would be of particular interest to women: Health Committee, Advisory Committee of the Eastern Bureau of the Health Organization, Advisory Committee on Traffic on Opium and Dangerous Drugs, Advisory Committee on Social Questions, Advisory Committee and Experts on Slavery, and the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. Of the 25 publications to be continued by the UN the following would be of interest to women: Survey of National Nutrition Policies, Bulletin of Health Organizations, Chronicle of the Health Organizations, Summary of Annual Reports on Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, Summary of Annual Reports on Traffic in Women and Children, and Annual Report on Child Welfare.

In conclusion, therefore, the distinctive contribution of Filipino women to world affairs would be in the conservation and rejuvenation of our home and family life as the unit of the nation and the expansion and increase of individual contributions from Filipino women in other fields of interests, especially those closely allied to women's natural in-

terests. However, the Filipino woman can not achieve as much success in other fields of interests unless our men and our government afford her the same cooperation and delegation of responsibility as has been so successfully worked out in Filipino homes. That same trust and spirit of partnership that has distinctively characterized our Filipino family needs to be extended by our men to the women if the nation wants to get the same satisfactory results in the wider spheres of national and international life.

Before Filipino women can ably contribute to world affairs, they must be given ample and sincere opportunities to work with their men in problems of their own communities and country. Judging from the traditional position and place of responsibility occupied by the women in the Filipino family, any prejudice against the Filipino woman's participation and cooperation in community and national problems can not logically be native in origin. The prejudice may have had its roots from the excesses and extremes of women's emancipation movements in other lands. The Filipino woman has happily always retained her perspective and womanliness. Even the suffrage movement in the Philippines was not accompanied by the feminine extremist in mannish clothes and closely cropped tresses. Our first leaders for suffrage are still among the most conservative and feminine looking women at gatherings today. The Filipino women merely requested for an extension of that consideration and mutuality she has always enjoyed in her own home—this time a partnership in the election of her country's leaders. Clearly, the way must be paved for the Philippines to continue that milestone in social progress it has achieved in a contradictory Oriental setting, that of the high esteem and partnership enjoyed by Filipino women in their homes. Viewed in terms of the aims of the UN, the Philippines is a leader of the world. In conjunction with such a signal distinction and so fortunate a le-

corresponding responsibilities and traditions to uphold. They have their successful participation in the management of the home to their credit. And they should not allow themselves to be found wanting when it comes to a partnership in national and international building.—#

NEW YORK—The resin department of a chemical company here has announced the development of a new resin-treated papermakers' felt which is expected to increase the production of newspaper, paper and paperboard. By processing felts with a malamine compound of resin, the normal life of the papermakers' felts has been substantially increased, ending the need for shutting down machines as often as formerly for the replacement of worn-out felts.

Tests have shown that the new felts, in many cases, had double the normal life of felt, with the increase in productivity running as high as 15 per cent. Felts have been tested in a wide variety of paper mills including fine paper plants.

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The League of Women VOTERS

WOMAN LEADER

When Election Day arrives early in November every year, candidates for election and re-election know that their careers and records as public servants have had widespread publicity and that this may determine their political success or failure. Although presidential elections, which occur every four years, evoke the greatest excitement, U. S. citizens go to the polls every year—to elect governors, senators, representatives, state and local legislators, mayors and other public officials. There are some candidates who are confident of election; others spend uneasy pre-election weeks because among other things they are aware that the League of Women Voters have let their constituents know how they have voted on big issues.

From local officers to presidential possibilities, candidates pay plenty of heed to what the League says about their political ambitions.

The average League woman is youthful to middle-aged, well-read, not in the least "public-spirited" looking. The president, Anna Strauss herself is typical: a slender, 46-year-old, prematurely gray woman with an outdoors look.

Except on one count, Miss Strauss is indeed the prototype of a League leader. Most of her colleagues are college graduates, but she is not—and her total lack of intellectualism is a point people chalk up in her favor. She is the friendly leader of a group which generates power far out of proportion to its membership of 62,000.

This power stems from the fact that League members are well-informed, purposely individuals and when they take a stand they take it because they are supported by facts, not for reasons of partisanship. The League was founded by Suffrage Leader Carrie Chapman Catt and her co-workers in 1920 to help women equip themselves to use their newly won vote effectively.

The League represents no political party; it is unaffiliated with any political organization. It represents the citizenry and is, in purpose, an education body.

The League never endorses or opposes any aspirant to public office. But its factual reports on

voting records, together with candidates' biographies and answers to questionnaires (available to anyone), have swept some men into seats in Congress, and ended the political careers of others.

Sometimes, the League cannot exercise as much influence as it ordinarily does in the cases of questionable candidates. This happens when officeholders keep their mouths shut on matters of League concern or when they come from one of the 11 states where there are no local Leagues. Nonetheless, while the League grinds in a limited groove, it grinds thoroughly—and any candidate who tangles with it on issues such as decent local government or rent control, stands a good chance of defeat.

Known and respected in political circles, the woman who guides the impersonal pressure group has managed to remain almost anonymous everywhere else.

She first became a national figure at the 1944 League convention when, during a stormy battle over nominations, she was suddenly drafted as a candidate for the League's Presidency. She won the post—but along with it, bitter opposition. Among other things, the National Headquarters staff resigned in protest. When Miss Strauss got to Washington, she found herself alone in the city—alone in the office, alone in a new job whose magnitude was staggering. She worked 16 hours a day, gradually acquired a devoted staff. Today, the Washington office is efficient and closely knit.

She lives in a two-room apartment not far from her unadorned, bookish office near the White House. She is hardly ever seen save on a lecture platform or at a Congressional hearing. The League, like any organization whose effectiveness is growing, has noisy opposition. Miss Strauss has been questioned unmercifully at hearings, but has never once lost her temper.

There is no doubt that Miss Strauss has vastly increased the number of informed voters. Contributions have doubled since her election in 1944, publications have tripled. Membership is up 25 per cent and discussion groups, which

By DONITA FERGUSON

have completely replaced the old cloistered study groups are gaining in effectiveness all over the country. Many thousands more women and their husbands, who may be associate members without voting privileges, have joined the ranks of the League.

Through its publications, the National League informs members and their neighbors on Congressional doings. Broadside are distributed door-to-door, at meetings

To feminine leaders of many countries, Josephine Schulin represents the typical American woman—enthusiastic, energetic, and above all, a tireless fighter for democracy and humanity.

Miss Schulin became the first woman to represent the United States at a conference of the United Nations, when she was appointed a delegate to the Food and Agriculture Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May, 1943. She also attended the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco in 1945 as an associate consultant representing the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Until recently Miss Schulin was International Relations chairman for the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and attended the meetings of the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York City as an accredited observer. She is a popular lecturer on international affairs and has spoken before women's clubs and civic organizations in all parts of the United States.

A dynamic woman, tall and handsome and with dark brows that present a striking contrast to her silvery white hair, Miss Schulin has spent more than 30 years working through various organizations for women's suffrage, disarmament, permanent peace, and international organization.

Her concern with international affairs dates back to grade school and her interest carried on through college when she obtained a Master's degree in international law at the University of Minnesota. In the summer of 1929 Miss Schulin attended the Institute of International Relations at Geneva, and in 1937 she was awarded the degree of Doctor of Law by Smith College in recognition of her work in the field of international affairs.

Miss Schulin's interest in international problems is, however, by no means purely academic. While she was in college she lived at a Minneapolis settlement house, and later did settlement work for 14 years among the trans-planted nationalities of New York City's lower East Side district. Here she became convinced that it is possible to give people of different nationalities to work together. She has given practical application to her convictions through her multifarious activities as a member of international organizations and as a delegate to international conferences in all parts of the world.

In 1936 Miss Schulin represented the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in a deputation of women from many countries, attending the London Naval Conference, and served as an international delegate at Geneva for the purpose of making the committee's recommendations. The committee was made up of representatives from 11 of the largest and most outstanding women's organizations in the United States and included the National Young Women's Christian Association, the American Association of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the Women's Trade Union League, and the League of Women Voters.

In 1932 Miss Schulin was one of two American women attending an international conference at Geneva for the purpose of organizing the Peace and Disarmament Committee of the Women's International Organizations. In 1930 she attended the American conference at Buenos Aires, and the following year she participated in the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference which was held at Vancouver, British Columbia.

CAMPAINED FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Miss Schulin's interest in women's suffrage dates back to 1915 when she went to New York City as a representative of the Minneapolis group at a national suffrage conference. In 1919 she campaigned for passage of the 19th Amendment which provided that no citizen should be denied the privilege of suffrage on the grounds of sex. This amendment was ratified in 1920 and became a part of the United States Constitution. In 1923 she became a member of the board of the International Alliance of Women's Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, and in 1940 was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Women's Centennial Congress held in New York City to celebrate the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage in the United States.

Between attending conferences, giving lectures, and working up series of outlines and bibliographies on the international question for the independent members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Schulin has travelled extensively. She has made nine trips to Europe, two to the Near East, and one to South and Central America. Her friends include leaders in women's organizations throughout the world.

or along with League grocery and department store window displays. There are simple, realistic, objective, short summaries.

About 60,000 people saw the League's background study of the Bretton Woods proposals, yet this pamphlet was inserted in the Congressional Record as an example of how to educate the public on something as involved as a monetary issue.

The secret of the League's publishing success is that its experts are within arm's reach. National Headquarters has only to run through its membership list to find a suitable specialist for almost any publication. It has judges, newspaper women, lawyers, educators, and legislators.

When the League goes in for direct action, it sends groups of representatives to legislative centers. Lawmakers in City Halls, State Capitals and Congress generally agree that its technique are as realistic and formidable as most of them would care to come up against. The League's full membership work for their convictions, not for a pay check.

Their method of operation is determined by the personalities of individual lawmakers. One Congressman reads all his mail and that therefore any letter gets his attention. Another Congressman is susceptible of long-distance phone calls from influential friends. Telegrams and form letters leave a certain New York Representative cold—but if his constituents convince him they want something, he will support them, however he may feel personally. He wrote the New York City League that although he was against the British loan, he was going to vote for it because he had received a flood of thoughtful pro-loan letters, stimulated by the League, from a vast cross-section of his constituency.

Most of the issues calling for program in the 1946-47 League program are international in scope. Among them are reciprocal trade, atomic-energy control, and famine relief—far cries from the weak and immature League efforts 25 years ago to sponsor the League of Nations.

The League gets its inspiration from its Chief's unflinching, selfless way of life. Despite her preoccupation with women's affairs, she gets along well with men. Last autumn she wrote from Quebec of a dinner given by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson during the United Nations Food and Agriculture Conference (which she



Taken at the Lawyers' Convention, Miss Pacita de los Reyes, Mrs. L. Fuentes and Mrs. Corazon Juliano-Abrera, president of the WILOCI. This organization of women lawyers has pledged its support for Miss de los Reyes whether she desires it or not.

EXHIBIT "A"

(Continued from page 12)

a woman. Especially a woman of the calibre of Miss De los Reyes.

MISS DE LOS REYES is old enough to interpret the past and young enough to connect it with

the future. This, to our mind, is an important consideration. There is absolutely no point to agitating for a new order when the men

attended as a member of the U.S. delegation), "There were present thirty men and myself."

The Women's Bureau has estimated that there are 15,000,000 potential new voters among women. Of them one organizer says, "The job is not so much to get women to vote a particular way, but simply to get them to vote at all. If any group could do that, it would tap the major reservoirs of political power in the U.S."

Miss Strauss phrases it differently:

"We have paid only lip service to the importance of the citizen. Our problem is how to reach ef-

Queen Mary, Dowager Queen of England, celebrated her 80th birthday very quietly at Buckingham Palace last May 27. At her own request, no general official observance was arranged for the day because of the recent death of her son-in-law, the Earl of Harewood. The Duke of Windsor visited his mother the day before but he and his American-born duchess, Wallis Simpson, who has never been received by Queen Mary, were not luncheon guests at the Palace.

and women whom we have in mind for positions of leadership and responsibility in such an order are anything but new. Any seat the women may win in congress will be empty indeed if it will be occupied by one who is too old to give that body a new breath of life.

A former Miss Philippines, a bar topnotch, possessed of unusual warmth and charm, and endowed with varied talents, she should have the political glamour of a Claire Booth-Luce.

Such a rare combination of brains and pulchritude should be most helpful in reviving the lost lure of public service. However much we may avoid it, glamour is a "best-seller." The fact that such a combination catches the popular imagination is borne out by the fact that Pacita de los Reyes is easily the most interesting and glamorous woman of this generation.

Those who know that there is a widespread disaffection with congress, supposedly one of the three coordinate branches of the government, should welcome her entry into the senate. Her rare gifts would help in bringing congress back to the people.

Now, whether she will run for the senate is another question. Its answer lies in her own judgment—and, probably, in the success of the valiant efforts of the WILOCI in laying the groundwork for her candidacy.

Club Woman's Bulletinboard



Members of the Bautista Woman's Club.

From Mrs. Beatriz G. Buyag, president of the Balbalan Woman's Club, Kalinga, Mt. Province we received the information that among the activities the club is undertaking are the giving of lessons on first aid to members who are illiterates, assisting in the treatment of patients that cannot go to the far-away hospital, discussion among the members of the proper care of children, giving aid and all other needed cooperation to the local Parent-Teacher Association.

Early this year, the Mangaldan Woman's Club, Pangasinan elected their new officers. They are as follows:

Mrs. Teodorica S. Vergara — President; Mrs. Magdalena Surro — Vice-President; Miss Isidora B. de Vera — Secretary; Miss Aurora Cera — Sub-Secretary; Miss Catalina Biala — Treasurer; Miss Maria Vergara — Sub-Treasurer; Mrs. Soledad Condena — Business Manager; Miss Agueda de Guzman — Asst. Business Manager; Mrs. Felicitas F. Serafica — Adviser.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mrs. Amelia Ocampo, Mrs. Amparo de Guzman; Mrs. Remedios Visperas, Mrs. Filomena Ventura, Mrs. Loreto Ferrer, Mrs. Estrella Biagtan, Mrs. Condena, Mrs. Mauricia Gomez, Mrs. Librada Ballesteros, Miss Romana Velasco and Miss Filomena Tamandong.

The officers of the club were installed on Valentine's Day when they also had a Valentine party. They are soon planning to have a benefit in order to augment the funds of the club.

The new officers of the Davao City Woman's Club are:

Mrs. Natividad I. Oboza — President; Mrs. Milagros M. Garcia — Vice-President; Miss Sofia Hizon — Secretary; Mrs. Violeta A. Abella — Asst. Secretary; Mrs. Cristina J. Soberano — Treasurer; Mrs. Anita F. Lagrosa — Asst. Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Mrs. Odette Borgaily, Mrs. Remedios S. Pamintuan, Mrs. Gloria Guerrero, Mrs. Rosario P. Lanzas, Mrs. Patrocinio V. Quitain and Mrs. E. M. Valdez.

The Tolosa Junior Woman's Club, Tolosa, Leyte reported that the officers of the club are:

Miss Filotea T. Palana — President; Miss Ricarda V. Suyom — Vice-President; Miss Candida P. Raz — Secretary; Miss Remedios L. Pundavela — Treasurer; and Miss Soledad P. Tangpuz — Auditor.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Miss Porferia Perez, Miss Coleta Tiogon, Miss Primitiva Gabel, Miss Sotera Zabala, Miss Isabel L. Palana, Miss Fidela Remandaban, Miss Leonarda Remandaban, Miss Bonifacia Abarca and Miss Remedios Pepito.

The Singalong San Andres Sub-division Woman's Club honored Mrs. Legarda with a welcome party held at 1220 Gregorio del Pilar street. The officers of this club are:

Mrs. Rosario Roxas — President; Mrs. Felicidad Lopez — Vice-President; Mrs. Fely Tanco — Secretary; Mrs. M. Zablan — Asst. Secretary; Mrs. Sofia Semilla — Treasurer; Mrs. Teresa Salazar — Asst. Treasurer.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

Miss Felicidad Meneses, Mrs. Margarita Amante, Mrs. Trinidad Caro, Miss Nieves Mayuga, Miss Carmen Teodoro, Dr. Cecilia Abe-

to, Mrs. Nati Layos and Miss Julia Dalupan.

We are herewith reprinting a letter sent by Miss Katherine Bompas, Secretary of the International Alliance of Women to Mrs. Lim whom she knew as the president of the NFWC:

"I have been meaning to write you in the hope that something might reach you, for a very long time. But this summer our Alliance held its first Congress since the end of the War, in Interlaken, Switzerland, and that entailed so much hard work both before and after that I have hardly been able to get through.

The last letter I had from you was in 1940, and how much and what dreadful events have happened since then. It would be very great personal pleasure to hear from you and to know that you are safe and well. I wonder if your Federation has survived and is now in full activity again? And have you been able to publish your paper? I used to enjoy reading it so much.

ONE of the resolutions adopted by the USAFFE Veterans of the Philippines at its first national convention held in Manila on 20 April 1947, is a resolution expressing gratitude to the National Federation of Women's Clubs for services rendered to USAFFE Veterans. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, cognizant of its responsibilities during the last crucial period of our country's history, unflinchingly met the cruel realities of the



Officers, members of the board of directors and members of the Tolosa (Leyte) Woman's Club.

war;

WHEREAS, the National Federation of Women's Clubs, undaunted by Japanese brutalities towards Filipino and American prisoners of war, persistently gave aid in more ways than one to the USAFFE officers and men;

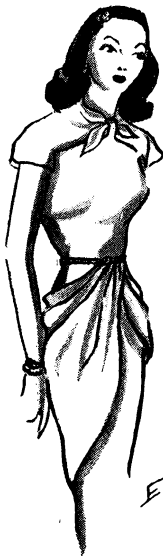
WHEREAS, this shining example of sacrifice and patriotism of our women served as our people's hope to survive, resist and expel the enemy from these shores, and

WHEREAS, the USAFFE Veterans, although knowing that the services rendered to them by the National Federation of Women's Clubs were devoid of selfishness, should nevertheless, acknowledge publicly their debt of gratitude; Now, therefore, be it Resolved, as it is hereby resolved, by the USAFFE Veterans of the Philippines in National Convention assembled:

To extend their gratitude to the members of the National Federation of Women's Clubs for the meritorious aid, humanitarian work and exemplary service they rendered to the USAFFE Veterans;

Resolved further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Headquarters of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, Manila.

In an impressive ceremony presided over by WILOCI President Corazon Juliano Agrava and before an audience of brilliant and outstanding women leaders, Congresswoman Remedios Ozamis Fortich was formally inducted into the U. P. WOMEN LAWYERS' CIRCLE as an adopted sister last May 11 at the residence of Wiloci Pacita de los Reyes. The resolution unanimous-



E. V. 221



SHARP DETAILS in these three sketches are worth storing in mind for future use: At left a clinging sheath and moulded

bodice and inspired neckline. Above is skirt drapery fashioned by high style sense, and a compliment of a neckline that ties into a bow. At right: The plepluntunic that is hitched to one side to cascade into a giant bow that accents a nipped-in waist. De-

collete neckline but tight short sleeves.

ly adopting the woman solon was read by Wiloci Remedios Acosta Azurin, chairman, Membership Committee. After Mrs. Agrava

had fastened on Mrs. Fortich her WILOCI pin, Mrs. Paz Legaspi Bautista, Ninang of the Membership Committee, swore in the newly-adopted sister WILOCI.

Surprise of the afternoon was the impromptu, informal discussion which ensued the induction ceremony and resulting into an agreement among the women leaders to consider putting up more women in Congress and boosting the appointment of more women in the various government departments. Mrs. Beatriz P. Ronquillo, President of the Women's International League, started the ball rolling by suggesting Miss Pacita de los Reyes as candidate for the Senate in the coming elections. Other laudable candidates suggested were: Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, Mrs. Asuncion Perez, Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez, Judge Natividad A. Lopez, and Mrs. Pura V. Kalaw. Acting with great enthusiasm and marked

spontaneity, the gathering unanimously elected Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez as head of a committee to make an intensive study and final recommendations on the matter. Miss Manuela Gay, National President of the Catholic Women's League, volunteered to make arrangements to have Mrs. J. J. Martinez speak before the National Council of Women on behalf of the women leaders present at the WILOCI gathering.

Among the distinguished guests of the WILOCI were: Miss Manuela Gay, Doña Julia Vda. de Ortigas, Judge Natividad A. Lopez, Mesdames Salud F. Unson, Asuncion A. Perez, Mercedes de Joya, Josefa J. Martinez, Ursula U. Clemente, Filomena A. Barcelona, Paz Cuerpo-Cruz, Luisa R. Lorenzo, Pura V. Kalaw, Beatriz P. Ronquillo, Magdalena U. de los Santos, Feiisa L. Limjoco, Carmen Vda. de Borja, Remedios O. Fortich, Margarita G.

FILIPINA VOTERS UNION

(Continued from page 14)

1. To support the candidacy of deserving women candidates irrespective of party affiliations.
2. To encourage women to exercise their right of suffrage.
3. To otherwise actively participate in elections and in any other proceedings requiring the choice of the people through the ballot.
4. To work for the appointment of more women in the government.
5. To work for the passage of laws beneficial to women.
6. To actively participate in the

discussion and consideration of local and national problems and to suggest solution of the same.

7. To help in the forming of a strong militant and effective public opinion.

Mrs. Aquino hopes to organize all women before this November so that, at least, they will go to the polls and exercise their right of suffrage at the next elections. Mrs. Aquino realizes that the majority of our women voters need to be reminded, if not prodded, to vote, when election time comes.

Bulahan, Aurea J. del Carmen, Paciencia Torre-Guzman, Lulu Conde Rice, Herminia C. Claudio, G. Albert, C. A. Bartlett, Pacita de los Santos, and the Misses Esperanza Poblete, Baby Labrador, Leonor E. Pablo, Felina Reyes, Yolanda L. Limjoco, Remedios L. Limjoco, Aida R. Fausto, Fe R. Fausto, Dr. Rosario Agcaolli, and Augusta Roberts.

THIS FORTNIGHT'S ISSUE

(Continued from page 3)

is not just plain curiosity that impels them either. They go to the meetings to hear what captivated people have to say on a given subject, to compare notes with others, to profit from learned minds and to be part of an alive, active, kicking citizenry. This is what we read in the faces of those we meet every Town Hall meeting.

It is imperative that the public be informed that the Town Hall meetings are functioning practically on scratch. The space, the facilities the Town Hall uses for its meetings are all donations. Lorenzo Bautista does all the foot-work gratis et amore.

Paul Anderson of the UNESCO secretariat now in Manila surveying local mass media of education and information suggests how to remedy the "precarious set-up" under which Town Hall Philippines is presently conducting its meetings in Manila and in the provinces. He says that there should be a public corporation guided by a board of citizens. This corporation should operate under a government charter similar to that granted by the British Broadcasting Corporation by the English government.

Melchor P. Aquino, columnist-editor of the Evening News is the first man to overcome the dictates of an alter ego and openly come out, for sweet politics' sake, in favor of women and their rightful claim to a place in the deliberative body of the government. His analytical article which he calls a subjective answer to a subjective question, is the product of meticulous observation, wide range of contact with people that matter, a grasp of the political situation and an unselfishness of a calibre quite alien in the male of the species who by hook or by crook must be lord of all he surveys.



Agaya beans boiled without ceremony is daily attracting food lovers to the Manila Hotel. The dish was introduced recently by Col. Manuel Nieto, manager of the

Manila Hotel, to a group of gourmets who declared the dish fit for a king. To cook the beans: Wash "agaya" beans in several changes of water. Drain, cover with fresh water and set to boil in a deep pan. Meanwhile, fry lightly in shortening pork chops, "tocino" and "chorizo." Add meat to beans, cover tightly, and cook over moderate fire. Make sure there is enough water in the bean pot to avoid scorching. Cook till done. If you like a touch of garlic, saute the boiled beans with crushed garlic in lard. A few minutes before serving, toss in some young spinach leaves. Season to taste. Variations may consist of boiling dried beef or pork "tapa" with the beans and using young camote shoots or "alibabag" instead of spinach. The Manila Hotel version uses slivers of hard boiled egg, slices of chorizo, pork chops, pimiento for garnish.

THINGS TO KNOW

(From Good Housekeeping Bureau)

Does Garlic have any food value? When dehydrated, does it have medicinal value?

Because garlic is a strong flavoring and little is used, it adds little or no nutritive value. We know of no scientific basis for medicinal claims for garlic, garlic tablets of dehydrated garlic.

Does toasting bread destroy its calories?

No. A slice of toast bread supplies just as many calories and has the same effect on weight as a slice of untoasted bread. The advantages of toast bread in a reducing diet is that it takes longer to chew and is more flavorful and can be eaten without a spread.

Does constant craving for raw

onions indicate that my system lacks something onions supply?

No. The body does not indicate need for certain foods by a pronounced craving. Undoubtedly you have developed so strong a liking for the flavor and texture of raw onions that food does not seem satisfying without them. This is a food habit you can break. Onions are valuable mainly because of the special flavor and interest they add to foods. A medium-size onion supplies about 30 calories and small amounts of vitamins and minerals.

Bananas should not be kept in the refrigerator. Why?

Nothing harmful to health occurs when bananas are kept in the refrigerator. They should be kept in a warm room because

bananas are tropical fruit and do not ripen satisfactorily in a refrigerator. For full flavor and sweetness, they should be kept in a warm place until golden yellow and then, if you like them cold, placed in the refrigerator only long enough to chill.

What is the correct way of reheating rolls?

Place rolls in a paper bag. Sprinkle bag with water then heat in moderately hot oven about 10 minutes. Or reheat rolls on top of double boiler for 15 minutes.

Why should not the skin of sausages be pricked for cooking purposes?

Never prick skin of sausages when broiling, sauteing or baking. If you do some of the juices are lost.

Mario P. Chanco stopped writing for well nigh six months just to prove to himself at least that he is a writer. Writers, it is said, hate to write. Chanco just about made up his mind to hate writing when the first all-women Town Hall meeting jerked him to his feet. Result: The Hand That Rules The World on page 6.

Atty. Priscila Gonzales impres-

ses us as the active little woman who can sway votes by reason of her earnestness once she has arrived at a conviction. Mrs. Bengzon-Aquino of whom she speaks in her article is a familiar figure in women gatherings. She is the sister-in-law of Fiscal Bengzon of Manila. The last time we met her at a Town Hall meeting she could not stop talking of the impressive

lineup of women whom we could boost for deserved places in the government.

Our fashion double spread is a gift from the USIS. They seem to know just what we want and in appreciation, we made haste to run the fashion news first thing. The clothes presented, the women will agree, are an answer to a woman's fashion prayer.

Tuberculosis Vaccine



the vaccine.

Decisive support for the Georgia tests came from a recent conference on the BCG vaccine, conducted by the Tuberculosis Control Division of the United States Public Health Service at Bethesda, Maryland, near Washington, D. C.

Leading authorities on tuberculosis vaccination had recommended that the Tuberculosis Control Division set up a controlled study in a community with a population of 100,000 or more, "to determine the immediate and long-range results" of the BCG vaccination.

Doctor Herman E. Hilleboe, representing the United States Public Health Service, reviewed past experience with the vaccination. The development of a particular strain of bovine tubercle bacilli which had lost its virulence was announced in 1908 by Calmette and Guerin in Paris; 12 years later, they reported that this BCG (Bacillus of Calmette and Guerin) culture was harmless to man. Since the work of Calmette and Guerin, considerable interest has been shown throughout the world in the use of artificial immunization for protection against tuberculosis.

Several million vaccinations have been performed since the first work with human beings was done by Calmette and Guerin in 1921, according to Doctor Hilleboe. Although extensive vaccinations have been carried out in Europe and South America, and careful studies undertaken in the United States, BCG vaccination has not been widely accepted in the United States. Doctor Joseph B. Aronson, of Philadelphia, reported to the conference on the BCG studies of the American Indian. He said that, at the age of 20, 100 per cent of the Indian population has tuberculosis, in contrast to a lower per cent in colored and much lower per cent in white population groups. He told of a study begun in 1935 of 3,000 persons, ages from one to 20 years, who were selected from a larger group on the basis of negative tuberculin reaction. These persons were given annual tuberculin tests and chest X-ray examinations for six years and the results indicated that BCG vac-

cine reduced tuberculosis.

This evidence, however, was not considered sufficient to recommend general vaccination by all physicians in the country. The Public Health Service in its report of the conference said:

"After a detailed review of the literature and the presentation of papers by members of the conference, it was concluded that BCG vaccination appears to confer increased resistance to tuberculosis for the period covered in the studies. At present, however, information is incomplete as to the amount of this resistance or its duration. Furthermore, these studies as yet do not answer the question of the long-time effect of BCG vaccination on aging

members of the population."

The conference concluded, however, that "there have been no proven cases of progressive disease from BCG vaccination in human beings." Therefore, continued study by means of larger control groups was recommended.

Also, it was recommended that conferences be held with representatives of European, South American, and Asian countries in order to work out plans for uniform methods of producing BCG vaccine, and to make comparison of the vaccine strains used in various countries of the world. "Cooperative planning of studies should also be undertaken," the conference concluded.

WASHINGTON — Tuberculosis vaccination, the effectiveness of which has long been in doubt, is now being tested in a long-range, controlled program by the United States Public Health Service at Columbus, Georgia. Public health service physicians operating in teams have tested for tuberculosis some 16,000 children in the 47 schools of Muscogee County, where Columbus is located.

Those children who showed no immunity to the disease were vaccinated. After about six months, the health service physicians will return and repeat the tests. Those who again show no immunity will be vaccinated once more and the process will be repeated until immunity has been established. Then, for several years, these children will be watched and tested and precise statistics will be collected.

Over a long period of years, the United States Public Health Service hopes to measure the variation of reaction to tuberculosis vaccine among people of varying races and ages. It hopes to fix the size of the dose of the vaccine which should be given and hopes to establish the length of immunity obtained from the vaccination. Also of extreme importance is the establishment of dependable standards for the manufacture of



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Role of Philippines in Rotary International Told

The Good Housekeeper Spends Minimum of Time at Chores

By ELEANOR ROSS

THE days of peace find many women continuing their voluntary work with various organizations both neighborhood and national.

We usually discover that the women who can give a few hours daily or weekly to such important duties are generally the women with well-run households. For usually the woman who knows how to run her house and family sensibly and smartly is the type of person who has learned how to budget her time and who tackles every task with a scientific approach. She makes use of the most efficient tools and equipment and has worked out all sorts of clever short-cuts to housekeeping. She manages to do at least one important household chore each week so that she never has to catch up on a job with a frantic rush.

Storing Winter Woollens

When it is time to put away winter woollens and such, out go the pieces on the line in the sunshine, after a thorough brushing and de-spotting. The items that are due to go to the dry-cleaner are ready for his call. With a good moly spray used in the vacuum spray attachment of her electric cleaner the woollens are well sprinkled, and then stored in sealed chests or bags. If the items are to be stored in a special storage closet, she seals the doors, tacking a felt strip around the door and plugging up the keyhole.

There are no frayed rugs or carpets in her house. Carpet edges are protected from fraying by that sewing on new binding tape or ap-

plying it with a hot iron. Small scatter rugs are placed at doorways, before sofas and favorite chairs to protect expensive wall-to-wall carpeting.

Children's Rooms

Her children are taught to care for their rooms and their possessions. Oil-cloth borders are tacked on or cemented on at crayon-scribbling height in rooms dedicated to the small fry. When painted walls become dingy they get a good washing but since the good housekeeper dusts them frequently with vacuum cleaner attachment or with a broom covered with a soft cloth, they stay clean for quite a long time.

Papered walls are kept immaculate by constant vigilance and prompt handling of spots and marks. A paste of Fuller's Earth and carbon tetrachloride spread over the offending spot with a spatula is mighty effective. It is left on until dry and then brushed off with a soft brush. Fresh grease spots may be quickly removed by covering with a clean white blotter and applying a warm iron. If wall-paper is washable, try a small corner first, then use a mild lukewarm suds and dry immediately, so as not to soak the paper. Coating the paper with a special lacquer will help to keep it clean longer.

Our busy friend collects and files away data that helps her to be a better and more efficient housekeeper. And she makes use of such information, keeping it where it is readily available, rather than spending time thumbing through magazines or newspapers for that special article or recipe.

SAN FRANCISCO—Nearly 60 nations will be represented by over 12,000 delegates when Rotary International meets in San Francisco on June 8. The four-day convention is expected to be the largest ever held by Rotary. The theme of the meeting will be "living together in friendship and understanding."

Rotary International, a service organization of business and professional men, had 318 Rotary clubs in nations other than the United States before the war. During the war 270 were terminated, but of this number 177 have been reactivated including the Rotary organization in the Philippine Republic. The monthly Rotary magazine has related the story of how 30 Rotarians met in Manila for their first postwar meeting "while smoke still hovered over the city."

The Christian Science Monitor reviewed the purposes of Rotary International calling attention to the Rotary motto, "Service above self. He profits most who serves best." As examples of Rotarian service, the Monitor said: "To Rotarians in India, for instance, service may mean adopting an underprivileged village and showing it how to reconstruct itself

into a better place for homes. Rotarians in a Canadian town have set up youth centers . . . Community service to Rotarians in one Wisconsin town has meant the promoting of fire prevention. Service to many Rotary clubs also means student loans and relief and reconstruction work in war-devastated lands."

Rotary has no restrictions as to membership, except that clubs are limited to one representative of each business or profession. At Rotary International conventions, the Christian Science Monitor said, "These members of one vocation have a chance to talk shop together—a lawyer from Hongkong with lawyers from Rio de Janeiro, perhaps, Chicago and Timbuctoo. So with rice growers from Manila, Louisiana and California. . . . Prejudices melt with acquaintance and understanding."

At the international convention, the third to be held in San Francisco, the meetings will range from an international round table discussion to group assemblies discussing the individual aspects of Rotary work such as youth service and community planning. Delegates from individual countries will meet to discuss problems peculiar to their own locals.

The convention will have even greater international flavor than usual, since the end of the war has revived interest in Rotary throughout the world. So many new clubs are being formed and so many old ones reactivated that Rotary headquarters in Chicago has to keep daily check to be sure its record is up to date. Practically all clubs that existed before the war have now been reformed, with the exception of clubs in Japan and Germany. The international view of Rotarians is also shown by the fact that 20 Rotarians were delegates to the United Nations General Assembly, including Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippine Republic. In the United States, 17 governors and 616 state legislators are Rotarians. Several members of the President's cabinet are Rotarians. President Truman himself is an honorary member. (USIS)

* * *



"SOMEONE'S MISSING"—If someone can only find Muffins, Mitzi might live, according to her mistress, Mrs. Callie Schroeder of Culver City, Cal. For Mitzi, shown above, ignores all food and water, so broken-hearted is she over the loss of her daughter.

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