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Current Events

REVIEW

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

(Approved for general reading by the Department of Instruction)

Published as a contribution to a common effort.—educational rehabilitation.

FILE



To *Indang Wiká:*

Happy birthday to you
Happy birthday to you
Happy birthday dear partner
Happy birthday to you.



Review Tests start with this issue.

Vol. II, No. 9

March, 1947

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

December 24, 1946

Mr. D. B. Manlapaz, Publisher
Current Events Review
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Sincerely yours,

Catherine Porter

Catherine Porter
Director, USIS

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Major Accomplishments of the First Conference of UNESCO

What is the UNESCO?

The UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is called the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The idea of UNESCO took shape in the London meetings of the Allied Council of Ministers of Education during World War II. From 1942 to 1945 the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education discussed many problems relating to the educational needs of their countries. During the various meetings of the ministers, problems relating to the provisions of books, restocking of libraries and laboratories, restoration of looted works of art, and general questions of future international cooperation in educational and cultural matters were taken up.

In October, 1943, invitations were extended to the six governments who until that date had only been associated with the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education to become members of the Conference. On March 31, 1944, the United States decided to participate in the Conference.

Following the San Francisco Conference, the British Government extended on behalf of the Council of Allied Ministers of Education an invitation to all governments of the United Nations to be represented at a conference in London beginning November, 1945. The main purpose of the conference was to organize the UNESCO.

Forty-four countries sent representatives. Six observers from international organizations were present. The conference studied and discussed the constitution prepared by the Council of Allied Ministers of Education. Suggestions from other governments and from national and international bodies concerned with the promotion of education, science, and culture were also taken up. The 44 governments which participated in the London UNESCO Conference from November 1 to 16, 1945 were: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syria, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Countries which are not members of the UN can become members of UNESCO. It is provided, however, that at least twenty of the forty-one

countries which originally signed the Constitution of UNESCO must authorize the participation of a country which is not a member of the UN.

What are the purposes of UNESCO?

The United Nations seek peace not only through the cooperation of all governments but also through understanding and good will of peoples themselves. This fundamental idea supports the belief that since wars are fought by men, only men can prevent them. Men can prevent wars through the exercise of their intelligence and their attitudes. It was Britain's Prime Minister Clement Attlee who said: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defense of peace must be constructed."

The UNESCO is "contributing to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

What are the functions of UNESCO?

The duties of UNESCO are (1) to collaborate in advancing mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication, (2) to give fresh impulse to popular education and the spread of culture, and (3) to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

How will the duties of UNESCO be discharged?

The duties of UNESCO may be discharged—(1) by bringing about international agreements which would promote free flow of ideas by word and image; (2) by helping members, at their request, in the development of educational activities; (3) by instituting collaboration among nations to advance equality of educational opportunity; (4) by suggesting educational methods to prepare children for the responsibilities of freedom; (5) by assuring conservation and production of the world's inheritance of books, works of art, and monuments of history and science, and by recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions for this purpose; (6) by encouraging cooperation in all branches of intellectual activity, including international exchange

of persons active in the fields of education, science, and culture, as well as the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest, and other materials of information; and (7) by initiating methods of international cooperation to give the people of all countries access to the printed materials.

What was the spirit of the Paris plenary session of UNESCO?

The first plenary session of UNESCO was held in Paris in November and early part of December, 1946. Delegates from 43 nations numbering about 3,500 attended the conference. The delegates worked seriously in their various tasks. In general there were no fundamental disagreements between countries. The spirit of cooperation and of practical approach to the world educational problems pervaded all discussions. The delegates decided that their projects for 1947 should contribute to the promotion of peace. Moreover, it was agreed that these projects should not overtax the financial ability of smaller countries during these critical years.

The delegates were greatly encouraged by the great respect that leaders of many countries have for the UNESCO and by the great importance these statesmen and leaders attach to its work. The delegates realized that UNESCO could not achieve its ends unless the political, economic, and military problems of the world are first resolved, and that in the exchanges of scientific, educational and cultural heritage and achievements, the UNESCO could contribute mightily to the creation of a world will towards peace.

What were some of the major accomplishments of UNESCO?

During its plenary session, held at Paris, the UNESCO made many accomplishments, and it aims to accomplish the following projects for 1947:

1. *World-wide attack on illiteracy.*—UNESCO's program to reduce world illiteracy as much as possible and to establish minimum standards of education everywhere is a revolutionary undertaking. According to William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Paris meeting, the world cannot achieve peace if the simplest tool of learning is absent. "Illiterate men are pawns in a power struggle. They are also victims of an inequality so grave as to constitute a threat to peace."

What will UNESCO do? It will create a staff of its own. This will be supplemented by experts from many nations to recommend programs for combating illiteracy, to develop educational mat-

ters, and to determine how best to use books, pictures, films, and radio, as well as the school room.

2. *Study of the causes of war.*—UNESCO will undertake a study of the psychological and social tensions that lead to war, especially those that produce unrest, suspicion, and hatred among classes, races, and people. UNESCO will stimulate and coordinate researches of social scientists on these tensions.

3. *Reduction of barriers that obstruct the free flow of communications.*—The delegates all agree that the free flow of communication among peoples is necessary to world understanding. "We know from bitter experience," says Benton, "that even highly literate peoples, when they are cut off from a full, honest and continuous account of developments among other peoples, can be propagandized and bullied into aggressive belligerency." What will UNESCO do? "It will cooperate with the United Nations in a report that will survey available facilities throughout the world for the printing of news, books and periodicals, the production and distribution of films and the broadcasting and reception of radio programs."

4. *World understanding of other peoples.*—In cooperation with the UN, UNESCO will explore the possibility of creating a world-wide broadcasting network under international auspices. Such a network would bring to ordinary people everywhere, and in many languages, an account of the history, the achievements, the problems, the hopes and aspirations, the music and literature of other peoples.

5. *Study of the problems of food, diseases, and natural resources.*—The UNESCO proposes to establish an international institute of the amazon, a new scientific enterprise which will bring together scientists from many nations and from many fields of science to study the problems of food, disease, and natural resources of the tropics. For it is an undeniable fact that the tropical areas of the world suffer from malnutrition and backwardness. It is believed that an international attack upon this problem will surely bring about wholesome cooperative action. It may open new possibilities for the development of the tropics to such a degree as to reduce future international tensions.

Limitations on the work of UNESCO.

The 1947 program of UNESCO faces two great problems. The first is the budget for 1947, amounting to \$6,950,000. This includes the amount of \$950,000 that has been spent since the preparatory commission was set up in 1945. The budget for 1947 is pitifully small when compared to the \$680 billion spent by the Allies in winning World War II. The second is the general outline of the work approved for 1947.

Was Poland Betrayed by the Allies?

Poland is the most tortured country.

Poland is in eastern Europe. It has a famous and tragic history. In the middle of the tenth century, Poland was a duchy. It became a strong military state. In 1386 the ruler of Lithuania by marriage and election became king of Poland. This personal union of Lithuania and Poland ended in the merging of the two kingdoms in 1560. Because of this union, at the end of the Middle Ages, Poland expanded and became famous and powerful.

This history of Poland in the 18th century was a tragedy. Because of her strategic position and her internal weakness, she became the object of the greed of her neighbors: Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In 1772 Poland was partitioned by these three countries, each country occupying the Polish territory nearest to herself. The regions occupied by each served as protection for her territory. But this was not all. In 1793 Poland was again partitioned further. Russia and Prussia were the only countries, however, that took part in what the Polish considered as a piece of robbery. And worst of all, in 1795, the three neighbors decided to partition the entire Poland. The Poles, led by Kosciuszko, rose in revolt, but the revolt was suppressed. Poland disappeared from the map.



The Tragedy of Poland: Russia is interested in a Communist Poland because it serves as a bulwark of defense from a "future" attack from the "West."

Poland after World War I.

The Poles regained their freedom after the collapse of Austria in October, 1918. Under the leadership of Pilsudski Poland was reborn. Poland endeavored to solve her domestic and foreign problems. From 1921 to 1926, Poland had a parliamentary government. The parliamentary government negotiated for the adjustment of her boundaries and introduced land reforms to help solve Poland's post-war problems. But inflation made worse Poland's economic problems. In November, 1925, the country was in economic chaos. The critical economic condition of the country led to the overthrow of the government. A strict authoritarian government was created by Premier Pilsudski. Pilsudski was in sympathy with Nazism. In 1934, Pilsudski decided to adopt a quasi-Fascist system.

In 1935 the government was reorganized along totalitarian lines. The Liberals lost their hope of making Poland a democratic country. Adolf Hitler, meanwhile, planned to bring Poland within the Nazi orbit. He demanded the Polish corridor. Only then did the Poles realize that Germany was not their friend.

Poland suffered another torture.

Hitler's invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, started World War II. On September 17, 1939, the Russian forces also entered eastern Poland, on the excuse of insuring protection for the 10,000,000 White Russians and Ukrainians in Poland. The two totalitarian partners decided to partition Poland. Russia obtained over half of the Polish territory, but Germany obtained three fourths of the Polish national wealth.

Rival claims of two governments.

During the Second World War, two governments claimed to be the real government of Poland. One was the Polish Government-in-exile in London, headed at first by Gen. Sikorski, who died in an air accident in 1943, and then by Stanislaw Mikolajczyk from 1943 to 1944. The other government was the one set up by the

Russians in Lublin, Poland. The existence of these two governments brought about the conflict between the United States, Great Britain, and the Poles in London on the one hand and Russia on the other. The Russians denied that the government-in-exile in London was legitimate because the powers of the government had been delegated by the "Fascists" constitution of 1935. The United States, Great Britain, and the London Poles did not approve of the Lublin government because it was under the domination of Russia and that the government did not include Polish leaders who stand for democratic principles.

The Yalta Agreement.

The Big Three—President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin met at Yalta in February, 1945, to discuss important world questions. One of the questions taken up in the conference was the settlement of the rival claims of the London Polish government and the Lublin government. It was agreed that the Lublin government should become the temporary government of Poland, but the government should be reorganized to include democratic leaders from Poland itself and from London. It was also agreed that *free and unfettered elections* should be held as soon as possible and that all democratic and anti-Nazi parties should be allowed to take part.

Pre-election campaigns and their significance.

The Polish Provisional Government of National Unity began functioning after the Yalta Conference. Two democratic leaders from Poland, one democratic leader from London and Mikolajczyk, joined the government. These democratic leaders, however, were not given positions of decisive authority. The government was headed by President Boleslav Bierut, the veteran agent of the Communist International and the Polish Red Quising. The key positions in the Cabinet were all held by the Polish Workers Party. This Party is dominated by the Communists.

The Socialist Party is headed by Edward Osubka-Morawski. It stands for the breaking up of large estates into small units. This Party, however, follows the action of the Polish Workers Party along certain lines.

The Peasant Party, headed by Mikolajczyk, is the only party independent of the Communist.

The Polish election was held on January 19, 1946. Mikolajczyk had opposed the single-ticket system of general election, for this system allowed the people no choice except to approve or disapprove the candidate for each position.

During the election the Polish secret police terrorized the candidates and voters of the democratic party. The Peasant Party filed a protest. And

then, former Secretary James F. Byrnes and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin took up the issue of the Peasant Party and pointed in their protest that election was not conducted in accordance with the Yalta Agreement.

Was Poland betrayed?

The Yalta Agreement specifically provides that the Polish provisional government of national unity is pledged to hold *free and unfettered elections* as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot and to observe the right of all democratic and anti-Nazi parties to take part in the election and to put forward candidates.

The United States had asked the Soviet Union and Great Britain to call the attention of the Polish government to its obligation, under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, that is, to provide for full opportunity for all democratic and anti-Nazi parties to take part in the January 19 general elections.

The United States had also sent three notes to Poland on the necessity of assuring free and unfettered elections. Russia rejected the American request enjoining her to take proper action against the reported Polish government restriction on the pre-election activities of some Polish political parties. Russia argued that any action would constitute an interference with the internal affairs of Poland. The Polish government also rejected the United States request.

America protested the Polish elections.

The protest of the U. S. Department of State frankly stated that the Polish elections were not held freely. It presented evidence proving various forms of anomalies. True, there were many cases where people *voted openly*, but government organizers in groups of three had gone from house to house at dawn. Voters were rounded and marched to the polls under the watchful eyes of armed soldiers and "security police". Opposition candidates were barred from the election lists in certain districts, others were thrown in jail.

Senator Vanderberg, Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee implemented the State Department's protest on Polish elections.

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Report on the Activities of the United Nations--

Postal union plans merger with the UN.

A committee of world postal experts has completed a draft of an agreement making the Universal Postal Union a special agency of the United Nations. The proposed agreement, which will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council, states that the UPU will agree to cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations. Sweden strongly opposes the agreement and Australia, Russia, and Yugoslavia are non-committal.

Social Commission gives its report.

The Social Commission of the Economic and Social Commission of the UN, a body representing eighteen nations, deliberate on such world problems as housing, town-planning, crime prevention and child welfare. Its present deliberation is based on the report of the social division. Their report states that, as a result of the war, there is now a world shortage of more than 100,000,000 houses. The report considers the housing shortage the "core of the social problem" and it says that there is no problem more urgent than that of obtaining healthy and comfortable houses for homeless persons. The report points out that minimum housing standards should be fixed and that world-wide low-cost housing programs should be developed to aid in raising the standards of living. The report suggests a survey of living standards in 55 United Nations in order to determine whether such standard could be raised by technological improvements or by increase in national income.

Human rights yearbook being compiled.

In his report to the General Assembly on the work of the Secretariat, Secretary-General Trygve Lie said that there are too many cases even in some of our most highly developed countries in which elementary human rights are denied to certain sections of the population. For this reason, the Economic and Social Council of the UN has approved the compilation of a yearbook on human rights. A group of scholars, diplomats, lawyers, and journalists is now working on the yearbook. The book will contain all declarations and bills of rights throughout the world, all constitutional provisions concerning individual and social freedom, and all the recent principal laws on individual and social freedom. The yearbook will be a step toward the implementation of the international Bill of Rights.

Achievements of UNRRA.

Director-General, Fiorello H. La Guardia, has recently submitted his report to the Secretary-General of the UN. The report states that by the end of its operations, UNRRA will have delivered about 3,500,000,000 worth of supplies. This is more than three times the value of relief after World War I and includes, besides relief commodities, over \$1,000,000,000 for equipment and supplies to rehabilitate the countries economies an aspect woefully neglected after the last war. It is interesting to note in this connection that, by the middle of 1946, all countries in Europe receiving the UNRRA supplies had fairly succeeded in bringing inflation under control although the stability reached was precarious in some cases.

Creation of a United Nations Laboratories.

The Economic and Social Council of the UN has adopted a resolution, presented by the French delegation, calling for the creation of research laboratories. The Council believes that scientific research particularly on public health, would be considerably improved if undertaken on an international scale. At present the Council is surveying the possibility of creating the United Nations laboratories.

Proposal for an International Trade Organization.

The United States has drawn up a charter for the establishment of an International Trade Organization to stabilize the existing international agencies dealing with currency investment, agriculture, and civil aviation. It is believed that if these agencies could be broadened and controlled by a world-wide charter, they may greatly help raise the standard of living. The charter may stabilize world trade and remove inequalities that discourage the commerce between nations. And the stabilization of world trade would mean free flow of commodities, wider distribution of wealth, greater income for all countries, and more employment.

General MacArthur's Special Report on Japan

The recent report of Gen. MacArthur on Japan is significant for several reasons. It gives us the fundamental changes in Japanese national life, the significance of a new social revolution in Japan, and the possible direction of Allied activity in making Japan share the benefits of a democratic way of living. The New Year's message of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers pointed to the Japanese people how these revolutionary changes might bring about their salvation.

What did the Japanese believe for centuries?

"For centuries the Japanese people, unlike their neighbors in the Pacific Basin—the Chinese, the Malaysians, the Indians and the whites—have been students and idolaters of the art of war and the warrior caste. They were the natural warriors of the Pacific. Unbroken victory for the Japanese arms convinced them of their invincibility, and the keystone of the entire arch of their civilization became an almost mythological belief in the strength and wisdom of the warrior caste. It permeated and controlled not only all branches of government but all branches of life—physical, mental and spiritual. It was interwoven not only into all government processes but into all phases of daily routine.

What was the immediate effect of the occupation?

"Then they suddenly felt the concentrated shock of total defeat. Their whole world crumbled. It was not merely an overthrow of their military might—not merely a great defeat for their nation—it was the collapse of a faith; it was the disintegration of everything they had believed in and lived by and fought for. It left a complete vacuum morally, mentally and physically. And into this vacuum flowed the democratic way of life. The American combat soldier came with his fine sense of self-respect, self-confidence and self-control.

"They saw and felt his spiritual quality—a spiritual quality which truly reflected the highest training of the American homes. The falseness of their former teachings, the failure of their former leadership and the tragedy of their past faith were infallibly demonstrated in actuality and realism. A spiritual revolution ensued which almost overnight tore asunder a theory and practice of life built upon two thousand years of history and tradition and legend.

What is the significance of the spiritual revolution?

"This revolution of the spirit among the Japanese people represents no thin veneer to serve the purposes of the present. It represents an unparalleled convulsion in the social history of the world. The measure of its strength and durability lies in the fact that it represents a sound idea. Given encouragement and the opportunity to develop, it can become more deep seated and lasting than the foundations upon which their false faith was built.

"It represents above all else, the most significant gain during the past year of occupation—a gain for the forces of democracy in furtherance of a durable peace, which must be consolidated and extended if we would discharge our responsibility as victory has given us that responsibility. Its underlying concept, new to Japan but fashioned from the enlightened knowledge and experience of the free world, will remain the cornerstone to Japanese freedom unless uprooted and suppressed by the inroads of some conflicting ideology.

What is the great mission of the Allies?

"If we would in the furtherance of this task guide the Japanese people the more firmly to reshape their lives and institutions in conformity with those social precepts and political standards best calculated to raise the well-being of the individual and to foster and preserve a peaceful society, we must adhere unerringly to the course now chartered—destroying here what yet should be preserved, and erecting here what should be erected. This would require all of the patience, all of the determination, and all of the statesmanship of democratic peoples. The goal is great—for the strategic position of these Japanese islands render them either a powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war."

Important points in the October report.

1. The most important accomplishment of the 90th Diet was the passage of the new Japanese constitution.
2. The adoption of the land reform bill may be rightly called the farmers' Bill of Rights if its letter and spirit is faithfully carried out.
3. The session of the 90th Diet which were originally limited to 40 days were extended to 114 days because the members of the Diet refused

** Do you think the Koreans are justified in protesting against the trusteeship?*

to be "hurried" in their deliberations on various measures. The Diet has become an agency of popular government. The people are beginning to feel that the members of the Diet are their representatives. During the session of the Diet a total of 878 petitions were received from individual citizens.

4. There were no serious disturbances infringing on the dignity of the Diet during its extended sessions. The non-partisan nature of the office of both the speaker of the House and vice-speaker has been demonstrated when both officials resigned.

5. The month of October was marked by the "most widespread strike activity since the surrender. Unsettled economic conditions combined with the "October offensive" sponsored by the National Congress of Industrial Unions, resulted in strikes in coal mining, newspapers and radio, electrical power, municipal tramways, electrical equipment and the steel pipe industry.



How strategically important is Korea's position? For her prestige as an Asiatic power, Russia would like to gain control over Korea.

Important points in the New Year's message.

According to Gen. MacArthur "none will fail to concede major advances in 1946 toward the development of a social system in Japan designed along the most progressive and liberal lines and resting upon that basic concept which seeks equality of opportunity and the maximum of human freedom, while elevating the dignity and well-being and happiness of the individual."

The framework of popular government has been established in 1946. This popular government "has provided the Japanese people with the right and opportunity to live in full dignity or self-respect as free men." A great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problems. Gen. MacArthur believes that an "even great majority of Japan's people resolutely have sought to remove the causes of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully to build for Japan's happier future."

Gen. MacArthur pointed out that the "results in the year to come will have a profound bearing

upon the well-being of the people of Japan during the generations which are to follow," and that, during the coming year, under the new constitution and with the implementation of agrarian reforms the people throughout Japan will have the opportunity to select a new leadership throughout the exercise of their own free will.

"It is the task of the Japanese people," the Supreme Commander said, "to take full advantage of these reforms and freedoms or there will be only a "superficial and temporary change from that which brought only tragedy in Japan's past."

Gen. MacArthur continued that "on the people alone rests the solution to many of the pressing problems which harass Japan and will shape Japan's future.

"It is my prayer," he concluded, "and indeed my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet the challenge. Therein lies Japan's salvation, therein lies the opportunity for the future peace and happiness for Japan's people, as therein lies the hope of all the peoples of the East for a better civilization."

When Will Korea Get Her Independence?

Korea fought foreign penetration.

Korea is a peninsula jutting out from the Asiatic mainland into the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan. It has an area of 85,246 square miles and a population of 22,633,857. Korea was long known as the "Hermit Kingdom" because she shut herself from the rest of the world for more than 300 years.

Japan had invaded Korea several times. The Japanese invasion of 1592 left Korea in ruins and brought an end to her once flourishing civilization. After 1860 many foreign powers got interested in Korea. In 1876 the Japanese succeeded in forcing the Korean government to conclude a treaty of commerce. This treaty was followed by other treaties concluded with other foreign powers.

Subjugation of Korea.

Japan is interested in Korea because of the strategic position of the country. If you look at the map, you will notice that Korea looks like a dagger pointed at Japan. After other foreign countries had concluded treaties with Korea, the "Hermit Kingdom" became a field for international intrigue. Japan lost no time in bringing Korea under her sphere of influence. On November 15, 1905, Marquis Ito presented to the Korean Emperor demands which would make Korea subservient to Japan. The Korean Emperor and ministers were forced to sign the treaty, and Korea, "Land of the Morning Calm", became a protectorate of Japan. The country was renamed "Chosen". The Japanese protectorate over Korea lasted until 1910. Taking advantage of her influence, Japan, through Viscount Terauchi, War Minister since 1902, easily negotiated a treaty with the Korean government transferring the Korean sovereignty to the Japanese emperor. The formal treaty of annexation took place on August 22, 1910. Korean nationalists regard this date as their National Humiliation Day.

Koreans fought for freedom.

The Japanese flagrant disregard of the rights of Korea as an independent nation fired the patriotism of the Koreans to a point of revolt. The first insurrection took place in May, 1906. Ming Chong-silk, commander of the Righteous Army, declared that the purpose of the insurrection was the emancipation of his country from the Japanese. Even after the annexation of their country by Japan, the Koreans kept up their struggle for independence. They never lost faith in the final triumph of their cause. In 1918 a new spirit of nationalism surged in Korea because news of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" reached them. And after the death of the old Korean Emperor on January 20, 1919, a group of "33 distinguished Koreans" drafted and signed a "Proclamation of Korean Independence." The proclamation was read on March 1, 1919. More than half a million Koreans partic-

ipated in a demonstration demanding independence. The proclamation was presented to the Japanese government. The Japanese administration acted swiftly. It ruthlessly suppressed the movements and executed the "33 distinguished Koreans."

In April, 1919, a Provisional Government was formed by Korean leaders. The first elected president was Seungman Rho. The Provisional Government established its headquarters in Shanghai and maintained a Korean Commission in Washington. It promulgated a democratic constitution and kept up the fight for Korean liberty. During World War II the Korean Provisional Government, headed by Ku Kim, sat in Chungking. It organized the first Korean independence army. It declared war on Japan after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Korea won freedom.

The Korean fight for freedom from Japanese control came after the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945. Korea is now on the way to independence. President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Prime Minister Churchill, in a statement released on December 1, 1943, announcing the results of the Cairo Conference, declared that the countries represented by these three leaders are mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea and that these countries are determined that in due course Korea should become free and independent.

At the Yalta Conference, held by the Big Three in February, 1945, Russia seconded this agreement. It was agreed that Japanese troops should surrender in the north to Russia and in the south to the Americans. The 38th parallel was decided as the dividing line of occupation between the Russian and American forces.

The promise of independence.

After Japan had surrendered, Korea was occupied by the Russians and Americans. The Russians occupied the northern part and the Americans the southern part. The split was on the 38th parallel. In December, 1945, a conference was held in Moscow by the Big Three—Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin and Foreign Minister Viacheslav F. Molotov. The Three agreed that Korea would be allowed to have a provisional government under a five-year trusteeship of America and Russia.

Korean leaders object to the trusteeship because it delays their independence for five years. And worse of all, they see the fact that up to now the promised provisional government has not been established. The Koreans are now asking: When will Russia and America reach an agreement to establish the provisional government? When will independence be granted?

Special Report on Korea by Lt. Gen. Hodge

Importance of the report.

The State Department has made public the report of Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, commanding general of the U.S. forces in Korea, issued at Seoul on January 4, 1947. The report is important because it openly reveals the policies of the United States on Korea and what she has actually done in Korea under treaty commitments.

What assurance had been made by the Allies?

"In Cairo, in December, 1943, and again at Potsdam in July, 1945, the President of the United States approved for his country a formal declaration of the Allied powers that Korea should in due course become free and independent. Realizing the insecurity of Korea, a small defenseless nation in a troubled postwar world, the United States at the Moscow conference in December, 1945, bound itself in agreement with other major powers as to the general procedure by which Korean freedom and independence would be achieved. This agreement, known as the Moscow decision, provides for the development of a democratic, unified government for all Korea with initial assistance by the United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, England, and China. Through this agreement, the Allied powers assured the world that the blood, lives and resources expended by them in making possible the liberation of Korea, would bear fruit and not be wasted, and that Korea would be independent.

"The Undersecretary of State of the United States, speaking for his government, has recently publicly reaffirmed the unchanging intention of the United States in the following words:

"The (State) department and the government's policy is the same as it always has been and as I have stated several times our policy is to bring about the unification of a free and democratic Korea. We intend to stay there until we shall have been successful in doing it.

What is the purpose of the American forces in Korea?

"In order to fulfill its commitments to Korea and to the Allied powers, the United States government placed forces in Korea and has designated a commanding general of these forces to act as its agent with broad powers. Included in his directives, in addition to his responsibility for commanding the United States Armed Forces in Korea, is the requirement that he exercise executive powers for governing the American occupied zone, until a provisional government of all Korea is established. As executive head of the government within this

area, the commanding general of the United States Armed Forces in Korea has designated a principal assistant as military governor to act as his deputy in handling details of civil government. Either through lack of knowledge of the facts or through malicious intent to deceive the Korean people, certain elements are creating the impression that the United States now favors and is actively working toward a separate government in southern Korea; and that the Korean interim legislative assembly is a completely independent body designed as forerunner of that government.

Is the U.S. preparing Koreans for democracy?

"Both of the above assumptions are incorrect and dangerous conclusions, entirely without justification, and contrary to the announced basic policies of the United States and other great Allied powers who liberated Korea from the Japanese. In the furtherance of the United States policy and in order to prepare south Korea for democratic self-government, the commanding general, through his deputy for military government, has been progressively drawing Koreans into governmental activities in order that they may, to the maximum extent possible, gain experience and take over governmental responsibility as executive, or completely transfer his executive power to any other agency until the provisional government of a unified Korea is formed. At the same time it is repeatedly announced that the continuing intention of the American commander is to give to the Koreans the maximum possible freedom in the operation of agencies of the government assisted, as required, by American advisers and to further all legitimate and proper aspirations of the people of Southern Korea for independence.

How does the legislative assembly train for democratic processes?

"The legislative assembly is a body established with extensive powers under Order No. 118 designed to give Koreans greater influence and voice in the affairs of southern Korea. It is a great step forward and offers a great opportunity for the Korean people to develop their nation. It may draft legislation leading to important political, economic, and social reforms pending establishment of the provisional government. However, it must remain clear to all that the legislature is not a government within itself, nor is it the governing body of south Korea. It is exactly what its name implies; an interim legislative assembly with legislative powers to make laws and enforcement by the executive

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Comments of Writers on Oriental Affairs

Peals of freedom ring for Southeast minorities.

"Over the vast land and sea expanses of Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific liberty bells are ringing. Nation after nation is winning independence. Men and women are moving into freedom or rapidly forward it.

"As one reads the long roll call of foreign masters who have dominated the area—Indians, Arabs, Chinese, Portuguese, Spaniards, British, Dutch, French, Americans,—one finds the list at last exhausted, and a new master emerging—the people themselves.

"These people inhabit a land area half as large as the United States, consisting largely of islands scattered over a water area much larger than the United States. Filipinos, Burmese and Annamese, Cambodians, Javanese and Sumatrans are now independent or moving toward independence.

"And these are not just names of distant, incoherent masses. They are peasants tilling the land and raising rice stalk by stalk, artisans making clothes from bark and boats from logs. They are nations trying to move with dignity into the great world family."—R. H. Markham in "Peals of Freedom Ring for Long-Shackled Southeast Asia Minorities"

Study helps: 1. Is imperialism ended in Asia?

2. Is the recent upsurge of nationalism the result of the principles of the Atlantic Charter?

Democratic forces in the Orient could not be denied.

"Representatives of France's old guard are trying to create by violence a situation, they hope it will be impossible to change.

"It is probable that the appeal to bloodshed will fail. Two factors are working toward this outcome. One is the process of maturing and integration in the nationalism of Indo-China. The other is the process of decay and disintegration in the form of colonial politics peculiar to the French in Indo-China.

"The thing to mark is the steadiness of the Viet Nam or Annamese nationalist movement. This is no question of coolie violence against law and order. George Sheldon in "Far Eastern Survey" states that the first Viet Nam rebellion began as early as 1940 and the Viet Min, or league for independence of Viet Nam, was in existence as early as 1942.

"Leader of this movement, Ho Chi Minh, is rapidly enlisting and organizing not only coolies and peasants but the best educated and trained men, the best minds of Indo-China. The warning is clear, not only to statesmen of France but to states-

men of all western democracies. We must, and pretty quickly, begin to offer the peoples of Asia more than formulas of democratic requirements. We must begin to offer them program of democratic action, or they will go ahead and build their own democracies, independent of us and defiant of us."

—Owen Lattimore in an article written for the *Overseas News Agency*

Study helps: 1. Should America offer to the peoples of Asia guidance in democratic living? Why?

2. If America offers a program of democratic action, what should it consist of?

Will China's new constitution succeed?

"China's new constitution is a far better document than was expected to come from deliberations of the National Assembly at Nanking. If the Chinese officials can make it function in the spirit intended by its authors, which is doubtful, it should set China on the path to democracy and honest government.

"It is paradoxical that this democratic constitution was accepted by an assembly in which there were many reactionaries and few liberals and that it was accepted at the insistence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"The most perfect constitution would not work well in China or in Japan, which also has satisfactory constitution written under American influence, unless reasonable officials had democratic ideals in their hearts as well as in their fundamental law. Democracy cannot be achieved in China or Japan or elsewhere in Asia or anywhere in the world without something beyond written words. In China, as in many other places, some of them uncomfortably close to New York, there are men who wholly disbelieve in democracy."

—From an editorial of the *New York Herald Tribune*

Study helps: 1. What condition is considered necessary by the editor for the success of the new Chinese constitution?

2. Do you think the constitution will be useful to China? Why?

What is needed in India today?

In January, 1947, the Constituent Assembly of India passed a resolution declaring India a sovereign republic. The approval of the resolution was the subject of various editorials in the United States. Some of these editorials give thought-provoking ideas for class discussion in current events:

"The Hindus obviously have a strong point. There is need to induce the Moslems to give up the idea

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What is the Significance of the Nuernberg Trial?

What are war crimes?

In order to show the world the hideousness of war crimes and to give lesson to warlike nations, the Allies indicted and tried the twenty-four top Nazi war criminals on October 18, 1945, at Nuernberg, Germany, then the seat of Nazi power and pomp. The International War Crime Commission established the definition of a war crime and classified war crimes into the following:

1. Crime against peace, i.e., planning, preparing, initiating, and waging wars of aggression.
2. Common plan of conspiracy, i.e., the planning of general criminal war pattern.
3. War crimes, i.e., the planning and carrying out of total war, including methods and practices directly conflicting with the laws and customs of war.
4. Crime against humanity, i.e., murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other acts committed against civilian population before and during the war on political, racial, or religious grounds.

Verdict on the defendants.

The trial began on November 21, 1945. On October 1, 1946, the International Military Tribunal handed down the verdict. Twelve top Nazi war criminals were sentenced to death by hanging: (1) Marshal Herman Goering, Supreme commander of the Storm Troops and commander of the *Luftwaffe* (Goering committed suicide in his cell); (2) Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's Foreign Minister who planned the systematic violation of international treaties and who was directly responsible for the foreign policies of the Nazis; (3) Marshal Wilhelm von Keitel, chief of the military high command; (4) Alfred Rosenberg, member of the Reich organization for ideology and foreign policy and editor of *Voelkische Beobachter*, the paper which desinated the technique of Nazi conspirators; (5) Dr. Ernest Kaltenbrunner, a general in the Storm Troops and police general and head of the security police in Germany and Austria; (6) Hans Frank, director of occupied Poland; (7) Julius Streicher, the editor of the anti-Semitic *Der Stuermer*, the paper which helped much in inciting the persecution and murder of Jews; (8) Wilhelm Frick, the director of the central office for Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Styria, Upper Carinthia, Norway, Alsace-Lorraine; (9) Fritz Sauckel, Robert Ley's co-organizer of foreign workers; (10) Colonel Gen. Alfred Jodl, the army chief of operation; (11) Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Reich commissar of the occupied Netherlands and

Quisling of Austria; (12) Martin Bormann, the organizer of the *Volkesturm* (Bormann was tried in *absentia*).

Three were sentenced to life imprisonment: (1) Rudolph Hess, the man who served as political and foreign-policy planner for Nazi plotters; (2) Walter Funk, the President of the Reichsbank, who shared in the planning of military and economic exploitation of occupied countries; (3) Erich Raeder, the commander-in-chief of the German navy.

Two Nazi war criminals were sentenced to 20 years: (1) Baldur von Schirach, the Reich youth leader; (2) Albert Speer, the Chairman of the Armaments Council.

One Nazi war criminal was sentenced to 15 years. He is Constantin von Neurath, the Reich protector for Bohemia and Moravia.

One was sentenced to 10 years. He is Karl Doenitz, the Commander-in-Chief of the U-boat arm.

Three were acquitted: Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank; Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Vienna and Ankara; and Hans Fritzsche, editor-in-chief of the German news agency.

What is the significance of the Nuernberg trial?

Nations have at last realized that one essential condition of world peace is the building of the customs and habits of a peaceful world. The reign of law and order must be the prime objective of every government. This objective is the keynote of the decisions of the international military tribunal. It says in part: "Crimes against international law are committed by men—not by abstract entities—and only by punishing individuals who commit such crimes can provisions of international laws be enforced. Individuals have international duties which transcend national obligations of obedience."

The Nuernberg trial was a necessity for the preservation of civilization. "If the top Nazi war criminals were not punished," writes Justice Jackson, "the host of the living victims, the relatives and friends of the slaughtered, would be left with a sense of futility, a lack of faith in the meaning of civilization."

The indictment of the top Nazi war criminals was intended to establish a precedent that would serve as warning that conspiracy to make war is a crime against humanity. And it is hoped that

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The Philippines and the World-

Our International Affairs

"When we became independent on July 4, 1946, we were in some measure already involved in world affairs. The United States Government, in its wisdom, had already introduced us to the world scene. We had long been a member of the United Nations, of the Pacific War Council, and many other bodies, long before we were an independent republic. But in spite of the recognition thus accorded us, we were still uncertain as to how we would be received when we became an independent republic. The United States invited all the countries which maintain friendly relations with her to recognize our independence. Our first international treaty, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship, was of course signed with the United States. Our second international instrument, the Executive Trade Agreement, was also signed with the United States. Our independence was simultaneously recognized by more than a score of the great and small nations of the world. To date we have been formally recognized by 49 different countries. Only one of the Great Powers has not yet officially acknowledged our independent existence.

"The last Congress authorized the creation of a Department of Foreign Affairs. To the high post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, I appointed, with the assent of the Commission on Appointments, the Honorable Elpidio Quirino, Vice-President of the Philippines. Vice-President Quirino has skillfully and creditably organized his Department, and submitted to Congress a plan for the creation of a Foreign Service. The Congress approved that plan and we have attracted many of our most brilliant young minds into that service."

Our Foreign Policy

"We have established an Embassy in Washington which will be, for the time being, our only embassy. We have opened Consulates-General in New York, San Francisco and Honolulu, and a consulate in Amoy. We propose during this year to establish legations in London and Nanking, and to increase the number of consulates.

"In the conduct of our foreign policy I have laid down the greatest emphasis on our representation in the United Nations and in other international bodies. I shall continue to do so. I named members of Congress to be delegates to some of the recent international meetings and I shall continue that practice. These members represented us most creditably and with honor to themselves and to our nation. I should like to see the foreign policy of the Philippines brought as closely home to the people as possible. I should like the world to know and to meet the members of our Congress and share the respect that I have for the high caliber

of our democratic representatives. Through the work of our international representatives and delegations, and of Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Our Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, we have gained prestige in the eyes of the World.

"Through the work of Ambassador Joaquin M. Elizalde, our ties with the United States are firmer and more friendly than ever.

"Our foreign policy has been well defined. It is non-partisan and non-political, as befits us as a nation. I have selected, as representatives to numerous international bodies, members of both political parties. I shall continue this practice. Politics must halt at the water's edge. There must be no partisan considerations in our conduct of affairs with other nations. To the world we must present a united, indivisible and determined front."

HOW WE STAND TODAY

There are two important reports recently published describing the state of our nation. One of them is the factual report of Dr. Leon Ma. Gonzales, Director of the Bureau of Census and Statistics; the other is the message delivered by President Manuel Roxas.

What are the significant facts on the state of our nation according to Dr. Gonzales?

What is the result of the war against inflation?

The war against inflation means a war against the increase in the cost of living. According to recent index figures the cost of living has reduced by 200 points. At the beginning of 1946, the cost of living index was 637.3. At the end of the year the cost of living index was 446.2 points. The figures show that further increase in food production and greater import of essential commodities would greatly help normalize the cost of living.

What activity has been shown by our commerce?

Commerce has shown the greatest activity. The total value of our foreign trade in 1946 was about 900 million. This is ₱300 million more than the total volume of our 1941 foreign trade. Our import has greatly increased. Figures show that our import has risen to ₱600 million. Our import last year consisted mostly of cotton, grains, tobacco, rayon and other synthetic textiles, dairy products, paper, beverages, chemicals, and toilet articles. Our export shows a decrease of almost ₱22 million from the highest level reached by our export trade in 1941. Our principal export arranged in the order of their importance, consisted of copra,

* From the speech delivered by President Roxas before the joint session of the second session of the first national congress.

abaca, coconut, toilet articles, shells, fruits, buntal fiber, and rattan furniture.

In 1946 there were 808 corporations with a paid-up capital of more than ₱21 million and 447 partnerships with a paid-up capital of ₱24 million. The average monthly investment was almost 332% of that of the prewar. Three-fourths of the stock corporations are Filipino-controlled. The partnerships are however, dominated by the Chinese. There were also 371 cooperatives with a total paid-up capital of almost ₱1 million.

What progress have we made in agriculture?

The progress made in agriculture in 1946 was not so great as that made in commerce. There is, however, an indication that we are forging ahead. The area planted to rice during the first six months of 1946 was over a million and half hectares. This represents only about four-fifths of our prewar average tillage. The total yield for the same length of time was 37 million cavans. This yield was short of 14 million cavans of our ordinary prewar production. The yield for corn was 40 % short of our normal prewar production.

How are our industries?

Our industries direly need rehabilitation. A good start has already been made. In building construction we have made great stride. It estimated that in 1946 about ₱50 million worth of buildings was constructed. This amount is ₱35 million more than that spent in 1945. The rehabilitation of the cigar and cigarette industry has been very slow. The output for 1946 is not even equal to the average monthly production before the war. The output of the textile industry for the first 8 months of 1946 is only about one-fourth of that of prewar for the same period. The production of cement for the same year is only about 30% of our prewar production. Our shoe industry has suffered the most discouraging setback.

What is the condition of our communication and transportation?

We have added several hundred kilometers of roads. Railway operations, however, are still below normal. Railroad tracks need repair and locomotives await replacement. Great strides have been made in the aviation industry. During the first 9 months of 1946 local airlines carried over 182,000 passengers and almost 12 million pounds of freight as compared with the 11,000 passengers and 72,000 pounds of freight before the war.

How much is our monetary circulation?

In the early part of 1946, we had a total circulation of almost a billion pesos. After 11 months the circulation dropped to less than ₱800 million. This is three times our prewar circulation. The

presence of the U.S. Army accounts for this great increase. Our total reserve in November, 1946, was ₱664 million. The presence of the U.S. Army has offset our lack of export commodities.

How much is our public debt?

Our public debt at the end of June, 1946, was over ₱133 million. Our sinking fund was ₱63 million. The per capita debt of every woman, man, and child based on an estimated population of 18 million was ₱3.85. Our public debt as of December 31, 1940, was over ₱148 million.

How are our banking transactions?

At the end of 1946 there were 11 commercial banks operating in Manila. The total combined resources was ₱846 million. The combined resources of the banks before the war was ₱353 million.

Bank deposits last year amounted to more than half a billion pesos. The bank deposits in 1941 was less than 200 million pesos.

What is the employment situation?

The U.S. Army is still the greatest employer of labor in our country. The unemployment is acute. Over 50,000 persons were seeking jobs as registered in the Department of Labor from August to October, 1946.

In 1946 there was a rise in wages for both skilled and unskilled labor. Skilled laborers received wages nearly three times as high as the prewar rates, and unskilled laborers, four times. The purchasing power of the peso in 1946 was hardly over that of 20 centavos before the war. A laborer, therefore, who was receiving ₱4.21 today was actually receiving only 78 centavos. Much of the laborer's earning, however, went to food. This fact was mainly due to the disturbance or even cessation of our production and partly due to want of transportation facilities to distribute commodities from centers of production.

What has been done for the peasants?

The government has enacted a new Tenancy Act which provides for a 70-30 percent division of the crops in favor of the tenant if the tenant defray all the expenses. The government has also created the Agrarian Commission to make a study of the conditions in the agrarian areas and to make recommendations for the proper solution of the Agrarian problems.

WHAT ARE OUR NATIONAL PROBLEMS?

In his speech delivered before the opening of the second session of our first national congress, President Roxas enumerated our National problems.

What are these problems?

1. The vast majority of our people are inadequately housed. The congestion and squalor in our cities is intense, threatening us with disease

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Significant World News Roundup—

JAPAN

Major reforms in Japanese education.

Two major reforms will be introduced into the Japanese school system when the new term starts in April: (1) the adoption of three years' additional compulsory education for every Japanese child and (2) the use of the Roman alphabets in the reading and writing of the Japanese language. The three years' additional compulsory education will increase compulsory education to nine years for every child, and about 19,000,000 children will be affected. The new curriculum will include vocational courses as well regular scholastic subjects. Under the new educational system, boys and girls are treated equally and both sexes take part in student-government organizations within the schools.

The second major reform is the teaching of the Japanese language in the Roman alphabet, the lessons will be given in accordance with the principles laid down by the Education Ministry.

What is the significance of the news?

The first major reform is intended to make the school system more free and flexible and to increase the period of compulsory education. In recommending the substitution of Roman alphabet for the traditional Japanese ideographs, the U.S. education mission which visited Japan stated that the Japanese ideographs are a "formidable obstacle to learning" and that if "people are to be informed and fully articulate in foreign affairs, they must be given a more simple medium of reading and writing." This system aims to give the Japanese children training in the reading and writing of Romanized Japanese language, which will be sufficient for effective use after they leave school.

INDIA

India declared as a sovereign state.

India's constituent assembly reconvened on January 20, 1947. This assembly adjourned on December 20, 1946, after it had approved a resolution which was considered by Viceroy Lord Wavell as an acceptance of the British interpretation of the independence plan for India. On January 20, 1947, the constituent assembly passed another resolution declaring India's sovereignty and independence. The resolution was prepared by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, head of India's interim government.

What is the significance of the news?

The declaration of India as a sovereign and independent republic is in accordance with the Brit-

ish offer of full independence to India. But India is still ununited. The Moslem delegates to the constituent assembly numbering 75 have not yet taken their seats. A way should be paved to make the Moslem League take part in the drafting of the constitution of an independent India if unity is to be achieved. And will the Moslems cooperate? This is the significant question that holds the attention of the world at present.

CHINA

Will China be able to set its economic house in order?

China is now facing a great economic problem. She may lose the loan earmarked for her by the United States government. The Export-Import Bank has set aside the amount of \$500,000,000 as loan to China. This sum was urged by Gen. George C. Marshall in 1946 in order to induce the Nationalists and Communists to compose their differences. But China has not yet fully complied with the requisites for the securing of the loan.

What is the significance of the news?

The Chinese national government knows that the sum of \$500,000,000 will expire on June 30, 1947, unless it submits the plan on how the money will be utilized. China must now act to set her economic house in order to get the loan, for China greatly needs for economic reconstruction. As it now appears, the possibility of political unity seem far more remote than when Gen. George C. Marshall acted as mediator between the Chinese National government and Yenan government.

Will China allow to slip the opportunity offered to her for economic reconstruction?

ITALY

Another political crisis?

Italy is facing another political crisis. Premier Alcide De Gasperi resigned as Premier a week after he had secured United States aid for Italy. Italy was promised a loan of \$100,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank, increased allotment of grain, privilege to buy liberty ships, waiving of American claim to payment of relief supplies given to Italy before UNRRA was set up, and preparation of negotiations for a new commercial treaty with the United States. Because of certain political reasons, De Gasperi resigned. President Enrico De Nicola however, reappointed De Gasperi.

Socialist Pietro Nenni, Italy's Foreign Minister also resigned because he believed that he could not sign the peace treaty for Italy.

What is the significance of the news?

After his return from the United States Premier De Gasperi clarified the position of Italy in her relations with the world, particularly with the United States. He resigned because he wanted to secure better cooperation from his old cabinet which was composed mostly of Communists and Socialists. He wanted to secure real cooperation from the Communists members of the old cabinet before they are readmitted to the new cabinet. The Socialists, under the leadership of Giuseppe Saragat, were emboldened by the refusal of the Communists to cooperate with the reappointed Premier. Instead of complying with the demand of De Gasperi for cooperation, the Socialists also presented a series of demands on De Gasperi. The problem now facing Italy is, Will the Communist-Socialists combination cooperate with De Gasperi of the Christian Democratic Party?

GREECE

Solution to another political crisis.

Another European country that faces a political crisis is Greece. After ruling the country for eight months, Prime Minister Constantin Tsaldaris resigned because he had lost the support of Deputy Stylianos Gonotas, head of the National Liberal Party. This crisis was immediately followed by guerrilla uprising in the northern borders. To solve the crisis and to stop further bloodshed the various political parties formed a coalition government. Benterios Maximos was appointed Prime Minister, and Constantin Tsaldaris was appointed Foreign Minister.

What is the significance of the news?

The formation of the coalition government was very badly needed by Greece because she faces grave economic and political problems. Greece up to now has not maintained complete peace and order. Now and then armed clashes occur on her northern borders. An 11-man commission of the Security Council is now making an on-the-spot investigation of the alleged Greek complaint that her northern neighbors are fomenting these troubles.

FRANCE

The Fourth French Republic is born.

The Fourth French Republic was born on January 16, 1947, with Vincent Auriol, Socialist leader and previously, Speaker of the National Assembly, as President. President Auriol was elected by the French Parliament with a majority vote—452 out of 883. His opponents in the election were Auguste Champetier de Rebes of the MRP who got 242 votes and Jules Gasser of the Left Republican Union who obtained 122 votes. Edouard Herriot,

Radical Socialist leader, was elected President of the French National Assembly. Paul Ramadier, another Socialist leader, was named Premier.

What is the significance of the news?

The birth of the Fourth French Republic has given France a new hope to secure stability. This stability, however, will depend on how well the new broad coalition would serve France. The formation of the broad coalition cabinet has been called a "masterpiece of negotiations" because the five large parties in France and the independent republicans have been given fair representation. The five large parties represented in the coalition cabinet are the Communist, Socialist, MRP (Popular Republican Movement), Radical-Socialist, and Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance. The world is eagerly watching the workings of the coalition cabinet.

BRITAIN

Is Britain facing an economic dilemma?

The British Labor government is facing a great problem. This problem is the conflict between the demand of workers for greater pay and shorter working-hours and the demand of the government for more production at the least expenses. A brief review of the economic position of the government was revealed in the White Paper issued by the Labor government. The government asserts that its economic position is extremely serious because British exports are far below her imports. This unfavorable balance of British trade is mainly due to the shortage of manpower. England must have manpower to produce more. The government believes that production could be increased without unduly increasing wages.

What is the significance of the news?

The British Labor government was put into power by the votes of the laborers. It won the election on a promise that it would give the people better economic conditions than what its predecessor did. To bring about such conditions, the government enunciated the theory that *maximum employment is the keystone to maximum production*. True to its promise, the government has succeeded in giving employment to all able-bodied Englishman, but it has failed to secure full production. What is, then, the cause of the failure of the Labor government to bring about full production. The leaders of the Labor government say that it is the insufficiency of manpower; but the people hardly believe it. Because of this failure, the British Labor government now realizes that it has more troubles at home than abroad.

Will the Labor government be able to fulfil its promises?

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The Philippines and . . .

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and epidemic. (2) Our ruined sanitation and sewerage system in the cities and centers of population are a menace to public health. We have inadequate hospital and medical facilities. (3) The majority of our public buildings are in ruins, not only in Manila but in the majority of our provinces and municipalities. (4) Our public utilities, telephone lines, radio facilities, railroad, electrical power and light companies and waterworks are in urgent need of additional rehabilitation, expansion, repair and replacement. (5) Many of our roads are in a pitiful state of disrepair. Some of our bridges are still down. (6) Our school facilities as a whole are still sadly inadequate because of destroyed school buildings, overcrowding, and the shortage of trained teachers. We are conducting most of our classes in shift, one group in the morning, another in the afternoon. (7) Our government revenues are one-third of our authorized expenditures. (8) Speedy rehabilitation is

World News Roundup . . .

(Continued)

UNITED STATES

U. S. relief abroad will remain high.

Charles P. Taft, chairman of the State Department's advisory committee on voluntary foreign aid, declares that private relief agencies in the United States will be probably called upon to continue their present high rate of aid to European's needs for at least five years. He reveals that governmental and inter-governmental plans for overseas relief involve more than \$450,000,000 under which the United States will provide 65% of the food and fuel exports to needy countries throughout the world.

"When you realize," Taft says, "that we used to ship about 50,000 tons a month as now, you can see what we are doing."

He says that "despite the U.S. government's plan to ship 400,000,000 bushels of cereal grains to nations suffering from food deficits within the 12 months ending July 1, 1947, the demands that starving people in those countries will make upon private agencies engaged in overseas relief and rehabilitation activities this year will be greater than ever in history."

What is the significance of the news?

The work being done by private relief agencies in the United States is to ameliorate the plight of the needy peoples in Europe. The work of these agencies is a clear example of how *rich nations* might do their share in partly accomplishing one of the human freedoms enunciated by the late President Roosevelt—freedom from want. It is important to remember that the elemental human right—the right to live—should be placed above differences in political ideologies.

necessary for our sugar, lumber, coconut oil, tobacco, cigar, and mining industries. (9) Our economy is too much dependent on expenditures here of the United States, chiefly by the U. S. Army and Navy. (10) Our agricultural methods, still largely dependent on the hand-plow and the carabao, must be modernized. Many of our farmers are without work animals. (11) Our livestock industry requires rehabilitation. (12) Too many of our farmers till small plots of land in congested areas while too few are settled in vast areas. Too many farmers are tenants rather than owners of the land they till. Too many of our citizens do not own the houses and homes in which they live. (13) The cost of living is still too high. (14) The present degree of inflation is still excessive and abnormal. (15) Too much of the energy of our business men are going into the buy-and-sell, and not enough into production. (16) Too large a proportion of business and retail trade is in alien hands. Filipinos have not yet succeeded in obtaining their proper participation in these pursuits. (17) We have vast resources, but they are undeveloped. We lack the capital and technical skills to keep pace with the 20th century. (18) Our water power potentialities are practically untouched. Most of the cheap power and conveniences made available by modern science are still denied to a great majority of our people. (19) Our veterans need speedy assistance to take their proper places in society. (20) Thievery, looting, and banditry persist in some areas. (21) Small bands of lawless elements still roam restricted areas of our land, engaging in acts of terror, intimidation and gangsterism. (22) A great number of firearms are still illegally held by unauthorized persons. (23) Our courts are clogged with cases due to the great accumulation of cases during the war, a shortage of judges, and the destruction of records and of facilities. (24) Our national economy is still too limited in scope to support the needs of an independent Republic and the legitimate requirements of our population.

What is the Significance . . .

(Continued from page 12)

"no longer can a government launch an aggressive war or outrage common decency under the protection of the immunity previously claimed for a foreign state. What Nuernberg achieved was to put all governments on notice that they are responsible to the common conscience of humanity as well as to the narrow national interest of a given state or the directives of their own legislature or the orders of some temporary dictator. As a result of the rights of minorities, the dignity of human personality and the inviolability of religion have been vindicated by judicial action, and crimes against these bulwarks of freedom have been punished by concrete penalties in the name and by the authority of twenty-one nations."

World Leaders and Their Views on World Affairs—

What is the high road of the future?

"There is no reason why all questions between state socialism and individual enterprise should not be settled gradually and peacefully by the normal workings of democratic and parliamentary machinery. The pyramid of society may become more solid and stable when its top is melted down to broaden its base. If during the next five years we can build a world structure of irresistible force and inviolable authority for the purpose of ensuring peace, there are no limits to the blessings which all men may enjoy and share. For this purpose few things are more important and potentially decisive than that Europe should cease to be a volcano of hatred and strife, and should instead become one of those broad upland regions upon which the joy, the peace and glory of millions may repose."

—From Winston Churchill's article on
"The High Road of the Future"

We shall support the UN with all our resources.

"The use of force or the threat of force anywhere in the world to break the peace is of direct concern to the American people. The course of history has made us one of the stronger nations in the world. It has therefore placed upon us special responsibilities to conserve our strength and to use it rightly in a world so interdependent as is our world today.

"The American people recognize these responsibilities. We shall do our best to meet them, both in the making of the peace settlements and in the fulfillment of the long-range tasks of the United Nations.

"The American people look upon the United Nations not as a temporary expedient but as a permanent partnership; a partnership among the peoples of the world for their common peace and common well-being.

"The United States will support the United Nations with all the resources that we possess."

—From President Truman's speech
before the UN General Assembly

The United States must remain strong.

"In the meantime, the United States must remain strong. It is our obligation to do so. Once, before, we thought we could gain peace for ourselves by disarming unilaterally. We must never do that again. We need to remain strong in order that the United Nations may be strong enough to fulfill

its promise. We need to remain strong to fulfill our own obligations under the charter."

—From a recent address delivered by
Warren R. Austin, U.S. representative
to the Atomic Energy Commission

Let us now agree on an effective system of control for atomic energy.

"It is in the interest of our own security, to let inspectors go behind the high walls now so that we may know what is going on now, before it becomes possible for us to be shocked into awareness by the sudden explosion of an atomic bomb in our midst.

"Today we have no knowledge of what other countries are doing about atomic weapons or how they have advanced. But this much we do know. Other nations are working night and day on the problem. So long as we do not have knowledge, we become susceptible to fear and suspicion.

"Until we have international control coupled with an effective inspection system, we will never know who is producing atomic bombs or at what moment, or at what target, they may choose to launch them. Until we have such control, we will never dare release atomic energy for the peaceful uses which might raise the standards of living among the peoples of the world."

—From a speech delivered by Senator
Brian McMahon, member of the Joint
Congressional Atomic Energy Committee

Let us remove the defeatist tensions in international relations.

"Just as lasting peace at home cannot thrive in a climate of social tensions, so can there be no lasting peace in the world if our relations with foreign countries are founded on prejudice, ignorance, and suspicion. There can be no question as to the necessity of full participation with the United Nations in helping other countries help themselves toward better living standards, for I believe that this good neighborliness spreads benefits both ways. And I want here to emphasize the necessity of avoiding and removing the defeatist tensions in international relations that are caused by constantly expecting the other fellow to take a poke at us."

—From former Secretary Henry Wallace's pamphlet, "The Fight for Peace"

Science Marches On—

Electronic "Super-Eye" Powerful

The electronic "super-eye" being used in Hoboken, New Jersey, in food research is said to be nearly 100 times more powerful than the most efficient microscope that has ever been used in such work. This electron microscope enables food scientists to study cellular structure step by step in food processing, since most food cells become visible under it. What happens to food as it is processed and packaged is "the most important thing for food technologists to know." The use of the electronic eye is expected to result in the improved taste, texture, and appearance of packaged foods.

Bacteria Aid in Oil Production

A report issued by the University of California stated that microscopic ocean bacteria may be a means of expanding the world's oil supply. The experiments of Dr. Claude Zobell of this University indicate that bacteria, injected into the underground strata, can make new pools of oil available in several ways: (1) By hastening the natural transformation of prehistoric organic materials into oil; (2) By modifying the chemical composition of imprisoned oil deposits; (3) By physically crowding diffused oil into pools from which it may be pumped.

One of the important actions of bacteria is in producing carbon dioxide, which can have chemical and physical effects, such as dissolving limestone materials that imprison oil chemically and increasing porosity of the soil. Through bacteria, it is believed that exhausted wells may be made to produce 40% again of their original yields and marginal oil lands may be made economically workable.

Aerial Device Used to Detect Ore

The Herald-Tribune reports that the United States Navy's Antarctic expedition uses an aerial divining rod for the detection of oil and mineral deposits locked below the earth's surface. This device is the improved "aerial doodlebug" which was used during the war in anti-submarine warfare. This device enables the observer to make preliminary reconnaissance in geophysical exploration 200 times faster than the old ground search methods. The aerial magnetometer of this device identifies readily mineral or petroleum deposits and provides a quick method for blocking off specific areas for more elaborate investigations on fact.

Commercial Uses of Helicopters

The Business Week features the different uses of the helicopter. The helicopter is good for local air-mail delivery, commercial delivery, geophysical prospecting, and for agricultural purposes,—such as in crop dusting, spraying, seeding, cattle round-up, cattle dusting, and pest control.

Airmail delivery by means of the helicopter is now done in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. Helicopters meet ocean ships five hours before they dock, pick up mail sacks and deliver them to airports for sorting. After the sorting, the mail is again flown to its destination.

All over the U.S., many companies have sprung up with helicopter service as their business. A Los Angeles company, for example does advertising jobs for the movie industry with two machines. A company in Arizona transports personnel and materials for small mines and also takes care of the United States forest service. There are still a thousand other jobs a helicopter could do. It could be used for geological surveys, emergency rescue work, and checking weeds in the canals of irrigation projects.

"Flying Jeep"

The New York Herald Tribune features the army's new liaison plane known as the "flying jeep." The plane can take off and clear a 52-foot-high obstacle in a space of 600 feet. It is powered by a 125 horse power engine, has a wingspan of 40 feet, and can stay in the air two and one half hours at the normal cruising speed of 100 miles an hour. The craft was designed for liaison work but it may be used for observation, communication, and photographic duty.

New Long-Range Search Radar

A new, long-range search radar apparatus capable of detecting aircraft 75 miles away will be set up near La Guardia Field, New York's principal airport. "Search" radar, one of the Allied military secrets, will be commercially used for the first time on April 1, 1947, at La Guardia Field. The new equipment enables traffic control personnel to "see" any flying aircraft within a radius of about 70 miles and to determine the exact altitude of aircraft within that range. Using "search" radar, ground operators can help pilots flying blind to maneuver with maximum safety, especially in crowded air sectors. (Releases of USIS)

A Review Test on Current Events

— PART I —

Prepared by
POLICARPIO G. DANGALIO
San Beda College

This Review Test is published for two-fold purposes. The History instructors who have been regularly using the Current Events Review as materials for lessons in current events may feel like testing knowledge of their students. Teachers and government employees as well as others who desire to take civil service examinations will like to have a means of checking how well they are prepared on "General Information." It is for them that this test has been prepared.

I. PHILIPPINE NEWS

A. DIRECTION: Tell whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. If the statement is true, encircle T and if it is false encircle F.

- T — F 1. The President of the U. S. has the right to terminate the executive agreement entered into with the President of the Philippines if the citizens of the U. S. are being discriminated.
- T — F 2. Through the *Pravda*, a communist newspaper, Russia has officially signified her recognition of the Republic of the Philippines.
- T — F 3. The conquest of the Philippines by Spain has greatly hastened the rise or growth of Filipino nationalism.
- T — F 4. The easy flow of money and the prevailing high cost of commodities are indices of a state of national prosperity.
- T — F 5. The Commonwealth Government was officially recognized as a member of the UNO by the U. S. and by its members.
- T — F 6. The independence given by Japan to the Philippines was granted in good faith.
- T — F 7. The Bell Act provides that the Philippines can have absolute control over her currency.
- T — F 8. The granting of Philippine independence is a major test on the colonial policy of the U. S. and on her international sense of responsibility.
- T — F 9. The Bell Act governs the trade relations between the U. S. and the Philippines from Jan. 1, 1946 to July 3, 1974.
- T — F 10. The President of the U. S. and the President of the Philippines are given the authority to fix the quota for any article found later to be competing with the same article of both countries.

- T — F 11. The occupation of the Philippines by Japan gave the Filipinos a clear contrast between the democratic ways of living and the totalitarian concept of government.
- T — F 12. The Philippine Revolution was a sectional protest against the Spanish and American sovereignties.
- T — F 13. The Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 provides that a specific number of Filipinos will be given training in the U. S. at the expense of Uncle Sam.
- T — F 14. The U. S., through the International Emergency Food Council, has a monopoly of Philippine copra and coconut oil.
- T — F 15. Unless the law on Philippine citizenship is amended, the Filipinos who are enlisted in the Philippine Scouts and in the U.S. Navy may become citizens of no country.
- T — F 16. The act passed by the Congress of the Philippines which gives preference to the Filipinos in the lease of city market stalls is discriminatory and specifically directed against the Chinese.
- T — F 17. The Government of the Philippines by its exercise of the power of eminent domain will secure the church's big estates for the emancipation of Filipino peasantry.
- T — F 18. According to the survey made by the Philippine-American Agricultural Mission, the most promising source of Philippine revenue are four major industries—sugar, abaca, tobacco and copra.
- T — F 19. The abundance of various sources of fuel in the Philippines and the topography of the country are both favorable to the rapid mechanization of our farms.
- T — F 20. The immediate cause of the revolt in Bohol under the leadership of Francisco Dagohoy was religious in nature.

B. DIRECTION: In each of the following sentences, select the best answer. Write only the letter of the best answer in the blank provided for before the number.

- 1. "The Philippines are ours not to subjugate, but to emancipate, not to rule in the power of might but to take to those distant peoples the principles of liberty, of freedom . . ." This was the policy proclaimed by (a. Woodrow Wilson, b. President Mc-

Kinley, c. Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy).

- 2. The longest revolt in the history of the struggles of the Filipinos for freedom was led by (a. Andres Malong, b. Diego Silan, c. Francisco Dagohoy).
- 3. Governor General (a. William H. Taft, b. Francis B. Harrison, c. James F. Smith) inaugurated an era of rapid Filipinization in our government.
- 4. The (a. Berceira Law, b. Maura Law, c. Moret Decrees of 1870) extended autonomy not only to Philippine towns but also to the provinces during the Spanish regime.
- 5. On July 4, 1901, the (a. Military Government, b. Biaknabato Republic, c. Civil Government) was inaugurated.
- 6. After the capture of Diego Silan, the Ilocos revolt was continued by (a. Melchora Aquino, b. Maria Josefa Gabriela, c. Teodora Alonzo).
- 7. The stand taken by (a. Lapulapu, b. Lakanbula, c. Soliman) was the first organized arm resistance against the Spanish sovereignty.
- 8. The (a. Tydings-McDuffie Act, b. Jones Law, c. Bell Act) reorganized the legislative branch of our government and created the elective Senate and House of Representatives.
- 9. The constitution of the Philippine Commonwealth was signed by President Roosevelt on (a. Feb. 8, 1935, b. March 23, 1945, c. Feb. 19, 1935).
- 10. The consciousness on the part of a people to possess a common heritage, culture and tradition is known as (a. imperialism, b. communism, c. nationalism).
- 11. The revolts in the Philippines during the British invasion were due to the (a. democratic policy of the British, b. loss of Spanish prestige, c. Spanish Revolution).
- 12. The passage of Act No. 5 in 1900 led to the adoption of (a. an autonomous government, b. benevolent policy, c. the first civil service law).
- 13. The (a. Malolos Congress, b. Dictatorial Government, c. Katipunan Government) met in the Church of Barasoain, on September 15, 1898.
- 14. (a. August 29, 1916, b. November 15, 1935, c. July 4, 1946) marks the culmination of the Filipino patient and heroic struggle for freedom.
- 15. The Filipino member of the War Damage Commission is (a. Vicente Villamin, b. Joaquin F. Elizalde, c. Francisco Delgado).
- 16. The Treaty of Paris ceding the Philippines to the U. S. was signed on (a. Dec. 21, 1898, b. Dec. 10, 1898, c. April 19, 1901).

- 17. To make a study of the form of government suitable to the needs of the Filipinos, President McKinley created the (a. Taft Commission, b. Schurman Commission, c. Philippine Commission).
- 18. The last Governor General and the first American High Commissioner to the Philippines is (a. Frank Murphy, b. Paul V. McNutt, c. Francis B. Sayre).
- 19. The first attack of the Philippines by Japan was on (a. Dec. 8, 1941, b. Dec. 7, 1941, c. April 9, 1942).
- 20. The proclamation of Philippine independence at Kawit, Cavite was held on (a. Nov. 1, 1897, b. June 12, 1898, c. September 29, 1898).

C. DIRECTION: Identify the following. Write the names of the persons in the blanks opposite the numbers.

- 1. The first Tagalog religious martyr.
- 2. A Filipino general and an engineer who rendered valuable services in the construction of fortifications during the Philippine Revolution.
- 3. The ruling chief of Limasawa. He was a leader of a religious revolt.
- 4. He was the directing head of the Katipunan, hence he is known as the "Brain of the Katipunan."
- 5. He was the political adviser of Gen. Aguinaldo, and is therefore referred to as the "Brain of the Revolution".
- 6. He was a member of the Propaganda Movement and the founder of the La Solidaridad.
- 7. He is considered as the "great plebian" and the "Father of Philippine Democracy".
- 8. The youngest and bravest of the general of the revolution. He is remembered as the "hero of Tirad Pass".
- 9. The first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines under the American Regime.
- 10. The last President of the Commonwealth and the first President of the Republic of the Philippines.

D. DIRECTION: Supply the correct answers to the following:

- 1. Some of the important provisions of the Tydings War Damaged Act for the rehabilitation of the Philippines are:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
- 2. According to Dr. Jose P. Laurel, some of the factors that are responsible for the growth of Filipino nationalism are:
 - a.
 - b.

- c.
3. The Propaganda Movement which covered the period from 1872 to 1892 was brought about by the following conditions:
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
4. Among the proposals submitted by President Roxas for the abolition of the old and feudalistic tenancy in the Philippines are:
- a.
- b.
- c.
5. Some of the advantages of the Trade Act of 1946 otherwise known as the Bell Act are:
- a.
- b.
- c.
6. Among the chief limitations of the Bell Act are:
- a.
- b.
- c.
7. The most outstanding achievements of the Malolos Congress were:
- a.
- b.
- c.
8. From the inaugural address of President Roxas, the following are what he pledged his administration will endeavor to accomplish:
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
9. The various steps taken by the United States to grant the Filipinos greater participation in the government are:
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
10. The United States has demonstrated its desire to help the Philippines start a new life as an independent nation through the following acts of Congress:
- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

II. ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RESEARCHES

A. DIRECTION: Select the best answers. Write the letters of the best answers in the blanks opposite the numbers.

1. A new cloth fiber known as casein has been produced from (a. crude oil, b. milk, c. bituminous coal).
2. The success of the scientists in capturing the virus led to the preparation of a vaccine effective in the control of (a. malaria, b. leprosy, c. influenza).
3. (a. Enrico Fermi, b. Irene and Frederic Joliet, c. Pierre and Marie Curie) are two French scientists who succeeded in isolating radium.
4. (a. Dr. Oscar Frey, b. Othman Zeidler, c. Paul Muller), a Swiss-born chemist, solved the problem of producing DDT, an insecticide in a large scale.
5. The new cure for tuberculosis as announced by Dr. Anthony J. Salle of the University of California is (a. bacitracin, b. subtilin, c. gramicidin).
6. A new metal has been found to be useful in plastic surgery and in replacing lost ear and shattered bones. It is called (a. tantalum, b. dicumarol, c. puchin).
7. The (a. electronic microscope, b. candid X-ray camera, c. radar) will permit faster and more accurate forecasting of the weather.
8. Professor Harold Faistrick discovered a new and effective medicine for a common cold. He called it (a. patulin, b. tomatin, c. puchin).
9. A new effective medicine for the protection of children against measles is (a. bacitracin, b. gamma globulin, c. amino acids).
10. The Timber Engineering Co. and the U. S. Product Laboratory has adapted a process of changing sawdust into (a. paper, b. fertilizer, c. alcohol).
- B. DIRECTION: Fill the blanks.
1. DDT is an efficient agent against _____ epidemic.
2. Communities without water systems can have safe drinking water by using _____ tablets.
3. _____ a form of amino acids can easily heal ulcers in the stomach.
4. _____, a new antibiotic found in tomatoes, has been shown to be effective in killing the fungi that cause diseases in plants and animals.
5. _____ is a metallic element which releases atomic energy.
6. _____ claim that it can help reduce premature deaths and births and thus lower infant mortality.
7. _____, a sulfa drug, has been used successfully as a cure for leprosy at leprosarium at Carville, Louisiana.
8. _____ is a protein in red cells. This is

the substance injected for cases of severe anemia.

9. _____ is a more sensitive detector which can detect the presence of radioactive rays produced by the explosion of the atomic bomb.

10. A new instrument which may enable meteorologists to predict the weather more accurately and to forecast it in seven or eight days ahead is the _____.

III. ON ECONOMICS AND EDUCATION IN THE NEWS

A. DIRECTION: Select the best answers. Write the letters of these answers in the blanks provided for.

- 1. The (a. Trade Service Department, b. Wood Monetary Conference, c. United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization) through its activities of survey and recommendations will result in improved living conditions and higher nutritional standards.
- 2. According to President Truman, (a. armament, b. disarmament, c. education) will in the long run help to diminish the catastrophe from war.
- 3. Japan's relations with her Asiatic neighbors will be enhanced by her adoption of the (a. English language, b. Roman alphabet, c. constitution).
- 4. Freedom (a. from fear, b. from want, c. of speech) means economic understanding which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.
- 5. A law which guarantees the right of the Japanese laborers to join labor unions, to bargain collectively and to declare strikes has been passed to protect them from economic exploitation of the (a. government, b. warlords, c. communists).

ANSWER KEY

I. ON PHILIPPINE NEWS REVIEW

A.—TRUE or FALSE

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. T | 6. F | 11. T | 16. F |
| 2. F | 7. F | 12. F | 17. F |
| 3. T | 8. T | 13. T | 18. T |
| 4. F | 9. T | 14. F | 19. F |
| 5. T | 10. F | 15. T | 20. T |

B.—SELECTING THE BEST ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 6. a | 11. b | 16. b |
| 2. c | 7. c | 12. c | 17. b |
| 3. c | 8. a | 13. a | 18. a |
| 4. a | 9. b | 14. c | 19. a |
| 5. b | 10. c | 15. c | 20. b |

C.—IDENTIFYING PERSONS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Apolinario de la Cruz | 6. Graciano Lopez Jaena |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. Edilberto Evangelista | 7. Andres Bonifacio |
| 3. Bancao | 8. Gregorio del Pilar |
| 4. Emilio Jacinto | 9. Cayetano Arellano |
| 5. Apolinario Mabini | 10. Manuel A. Roxas |

D.—COMPLETION

1. —
 - a. compensation for war damages to private property
 - b. the restoration and improvement of public property and essential public services
 - c. the transfer of the surplus property of the U. S.
2. —
 - a. geographical unity
 - b. racial homogeneity
 - c. linguistic unity
 - d. religious unity
 - e. community of economic interest
3. —
 - a. the British occupation of Manila
 - b. the opening of the ports
 - c. the commercial and economic progress of the Philippines
 - d. the rise of a middle class
 - e. Philippine representation in the Cortes
 - f. the opening of the Suez Canal
 - g. liberalism versus conservatism in Spain and in the Philippines
 - h. the improvement of communication
 - i. martyrdom of Burgos, Gomez and Zamora
4. —
 - a. establishment of the fairest possible contractual basis between the tenant and landowner
 - b. replacing the system of tenancy with a system of fixed land rental
 - c. acquisition of large estates for the purpose of subdividing them for sale at cost to the tenants
 - d. to open up large areas of public land for development and distribution to the farmers
5. —
 - a. It provides for trade reciprocity
 - b. It provides for the rehabilitation and development of the productive capacity of the Philippines
 - c. It provides stability to the future commerce between the Philippines and the United States
6. —
 - a. The Philippines has no absolute control on her currency system
 - b. The value of Philippine currency in relation to the United States dollar cannot be suspended
 - c. The right to fix undetermined quota of American articles which will compete with Philippine articles is not given to the President of the Philippines.

- 7.
- It ratified the Declaration of Independence on June 12, 1898.
 - It approved public loans.
 - It drafted the budget for the Philippine Republic.
 - It authorized the Republic to issue paper money to the value of \$3,000,000 to be redeemed in three years.
 - It passed an act to regulate universities, high schools and elementary schools.
 - It drafted and approved the Constitution of the Philippine Republic.
8. —
- It will foster the enterprises which will raise the national income and bring in financial returns from abroad
 - It will invite foreign capital, American capital, investment capital
 - It will revise the tenancy law as to give a greater share to those who till the soil.
 - It will establish more agricultural settlements
 - It will restore law and order, etc.
9. —
- appointment of three Filipinos to the Philippine Commission
 - adoption of the first civil service law
 - introduction of changes in the municipal and

- provincial governments resulting in greater autonomy
- the creation of the Philippine Assembly, etc.
10. —
- through the naturalization act the Filipinos can naturalize as American citizens
 - the release of the sugar and coconut oil excise taxes
 - extension of the operation in the Philippines of the Export and Import Bank
 - The War Damaged Act
 - The Philippine Trade Act, etc.

II. ON SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS AND RESEARCHES

A.—SELECTING THE BEST ANSWERS

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 4. a | 7. c | 10. c |
| 2. c | 5. b | 8. a | |
| 3. c | 6. a | 9. b | |

B.—COMPLETION TYPE

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. typhus | 6. amino acids |
| 2. Halazone | 7. promin |
| 3. amigen | 8. haemoglobin |
| 4. tomatin | 9. Geiger Counter |
| 5. uranium | 10. weather rockets |

III. ON ECONOMICS AND EDUCATION

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 4. b |
| 2. c | 5. b |
| 3. b | |

Comments of Writers

(Continued from page 11)

of a separate Moslem nation. They will never abandon the idea unless major concessions are made to their point of view. Surely, those concessions are worth making to avoid a religious war and make possible the creation of a self-governing India.

"Even an agreement between the Congress party and the Moslem League, clearly enough, would not be more than a small beginning of what is needed in India. But it is a minimum need of the moment and is the least that can be expected of India's leaders if they have any affection for the people of their distressed country."

—From the *New York Herald Tribune*

"Apparently before India can function as an independent and sovereign republic the Congress party will have to make more concessions to self-government by the minorities than it is thus far inclined to do. It may be too that before India divorces herself completely from the British Commonwealth she will find it to her advantage to retain some of the links which other members have found so beneficial. At the moment the trend is all the other way. But as separation nears, the difficulties which confront a new nation rising from its cradle to walk alone may be more dearly seen."

—From the *New York Times*

Special Report . . .

(Continued from page 10)

branch of the government and to assist the executive branch in carrying out the government of south Korea according to the will of the Korean people pending the establishment of a Korean provisional government under the Moscow decisions.

What is the obligation of the Koreans?

"As previously stated, I and my assistants, in accordance with the policy of the United States government, will continue to work for a united Korea, governed by a democratic provisional government created in accordance with recognized international agreements and with the expressed will of the Korean people which will lead to the independence of Korea as a nation united—north and south into one. The desire of the Korean people to achieve unity, independence and democracy can best be realized by full knowledge of and adherence to the foreign policies. Efforts to understand or oppose these policies for selfish political or personal gains can only bring harmful results, and delay the progress of your nation. The Korean people must know and recognize the facts as they exist and should not follow the will-of-the-wisp of purely wishful thinking. Those who support and aid in the development of the Korean government within the framework of these policies will make the greatest possible contribution to the cause of early Korean independence."

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