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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)

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# Results of the Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers in New York

## *Purpose of the Conference.*

The Council of Foreign Ministers established by the Potsdam Conference held three separate conferences in three different capitals to discuss the peace treaties for the five Axis satellites. The Council of Foreign Ministers, held in London from September 11 to October 2, 1945, took up exploratory work in preparation for the drafting of the peace treaties for Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, and Finland. In their Moscow conference held in December, 1945, the Big Three—The United States, Russia, and Britain—discussed the basis and the procedures to be adopted for the drafting of the peace treaties. In their two sessions in Paris held from April 15 to May 16, 1946, and from June 15 to July 12, 1946, the peace treaties for the five Axis satellites were drafted.

A 21-nation peace conference was held at Paris from July 29 to October 15, 1946, to examine the drafts of the five treaties. This peace conference made a number of recommendations and submitted them to the Council of Foreign Ministers for examination, for it is the Foreign Ministers of the Big Four that are empowered to write the peace treaties after the recommendations of the 21 nations have been examined. The Big Four met again in New York on November 4, 1946, to consider these recommendations and all unsolved problems connected with the five peace treaties.

## *Outstanding Peace Problems Unsettled by the Paris Peace Conference.*

The 21-nations Paris Peace Conference approved the draft of the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland. There were, however, many issues left unsettled by the delegates. Among recommendations submitted to the Council of Foreign Ministers were: (1) the government for the "Free Territory of Trieste," (2) the navigation of the Danube, and (3) the question of reparations.

## *Discussions of the Unsettled Problems.*

The Foreign Ministers of the Big Four discussed the final status of the "Free Territory of Trieste." The Big Four and the Paris Peace Conference had agreed on an international control of Trieste and the territorial line between Italy and Yugoslavia. The disagreement between Russia and the Western Powers was on the status of the governor of Trieste.

Russia insisted that Trieste should have a high degree of autonomy. She wanted that the governor should be given wide powers. The Western Powers insisted that there should be close supervision of the city by the United Nations. They wanted that the governor should be given *veto rights* with the full authority of proclaiming a state of siege, if necessary, either to protect Trieste's independence or to keep peace and order.

*Final agreement:* The governor of Trieste will be given the authority to appoint the provisional government which will be composed of the people of Trieste. The governor, however, will consult both Italy and Yugoslavia on the policies of the provisional government. The provisions of a permanent statute of Trieste should apply during the regime of the provisional government which will function only until elections are held. The governor will fix the date of the elections within four months after the date of his assumption of office. It is important to note that the provisional council will be given assurance to agree upon the name of a governor before the peace pact becomes final. Ninety days after the date the governor assumes office, he should announce whether or not foreign troops should remain or be withdrawn. The agreement stipulates that the troops of Britain, the United States, and Yugoslavia should be reduced in the international zone to 5,000 each as soon as the governor assumes office. All foreign troops should be placed at the disposal of the governor. When the governor finds out that foreign troops ought to be withdrawn, he must make certain that they are withdrawn simultaneously.

*Navigation of the Danube.*—Freedom of the seas is important to world peace. President Truman recommended the internationalization of Europe's water highways to promote freedom of commerce. Russia opposed Truman's plan because free navigation of the Danube would allow other Western Powers to make use of it. The Paris Peace Conference also recommended that the Danube be opened to the free navigation of all nations and that the countries along the Danube should permit international trade to all nations without discrimination.

*Final agreement:*—Russia made a big concession at the Council of Foreign Ministers when she agreed to the free navigation of the Danube within the customary commercial relations.

**Question of Reparation:** The question of reparation with the five Axis satellites has become the problem between Russia and the Western Powers. Generally, Russia wanted either to maintain or increase the amount of reparations. In the case of the reparation to be paid by Italy and Bulgaria, Russia wanted Yugoslavia to receive more than Greece. The Western Powers stood for equality of reparations.

**Final agreement:** The Council of Foreign Ministers finally agreed on the reparation question after several compromises. The amount, to be paid by each of the five Axis satellites is given under the provisions on reparation below.

### **Final Major Provisions of the Peace Treaties**

The Council of Foreign Minister after 15 months of heated discussions concluded their historic New York meeting by approving the peace treaties to be signed by the Axis satellites.

What are the major provisions of the peace treaties?

#### **REPARATIONS:**

*Italy will pay \$360,000,000.*—Yugoslavia will receive \$125,000,000; Greece, \$105,000,000; Russia, \$100,000,000; Ethiopia, \$25,000,000; and Albania, \$5,000,000.

*Bulgaria will pay \$70,000,000.*—Greece will receive \$45,000,000 and Yugoslavia will get \$25,000,000.

*Rumania will pay \$300,000,000 to Russia.*

#### **TERRITORIAL CHANGES:**

*Italian colonies—Eritrea, Somaliland, Lybia, and Trieste—will be disposed of by the Big Powers.* The Dodecanese Islands will be given to Greece. Italy must give up her special rights in China. Yugoslavia and France will receive minor areas from Italy. The city of Trieste will become an international zone under the United Nations. The independence of Albania and Ethiopia will be recognized by Italy.

*Bulgaria will retain her prewar territories as of January 1, 1941.*

*Rumania will give Bessarabia to Russia.* She will, however, retain Transylvania, which was ceded to Hungary in 1940.

*Hungary will retain her prewar territory as of January 1, 1938.* She will return Transylvania to Rumania.

*Finland will give the port and province of Petsamo to Russia.*

#### **LIMITATION OF ARMIES:**

Country	Number of men	Tanks	Anti-aircraft force
Italy	250,000	200	0
Bulgaria	55,000	0	1,800
Rumania	120,000	0	5,000
Hungary	85,000	0	0
Finland	34,000	0	0

#### **LIMITATIONS OF NAVIES:**

	of men	
Italy	22,500	67,500 (excluding battleships; 2 battleships; four cruisers; four destroyers; 20 corvettes and other minor vessels)
Bulgaria	3,500	7,250
Rumania	5,000	15,000
Hungary (no navy)		
Finland	4,500	19,000

*Prohibition to all:* No torpedo boats because they are offensive weapons.

#### **LIMITATION OF AIR FORCES:**

Country	Number of men	Planes
Italy	25,000	200 fighters, and reconnoissance, 150 non-combat types, no bombers
Bulgaria	5,200	90 including 70 combat types
Finland	3,000	60
Rumania	8,000	150 including 100 combat types
Hungary	5,000	70

#### **COMMON PROVISIONS:**

*Border fortifications* are largely limited in order to prevent frontier disturbances and maintain internal security.

*Occupation troops will be withdrawn* from Italy 90 days after the time the treaties become effective. *Russian troops will be withdrawn* under the same condition. *Russian troops may be maintained* in Rumania and Hungary as long as necessary to maintain communication with Austria.

*Free navigation of the Danube* is provided in the Balkan treaties.

*Human rights are guaranteed.* There will be no religious persecution and racial discrimination.

*Rebirth of Nazism and Fascist organizations* is prohibited.

*International trade* must be guaranteed by each of the Axis satellites. There should be equality of trade to all nations.

### **Who will Sign the Peace Treaties?**

The 21 victorious nations of World War II will sign the peace treaties. For each defeated country, however, different nations sign the treaty. The list of signatories for every corresponding treaty follows:

*Italian Treaty:* The United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., France, China, Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, White Russia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and Ukraine.

*Hungarian Treaty:* The United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., Australia, White Russia, Canada,

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# Why do the Chinese Fight Among Themselves?

## *What is the Meaning of Unity in China?*

Since the beginning of the 20th century, China has been faced with the important problem of uniting all her people. The first period of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Empire and the establishment of the Chinese Republic. The republic, however, failed to establish a parliamentary or a truly democratic government.

From 1911 to 1926, the problem of national unity was made difficult by war lords. Chinese war lords, who were generally politicians with private armies, insisted in ruling independently their own spheres of influence. Sometimes these war lords fought among themselves. Sometimes they dealt directly with foreign countries for loans and other international transactions. It is significant, according to Walter Judd in his article "Our Ally, China," that the word *unity* in China means one government and one army. There could be no unity in China if there are two governments and two armies.

## *Break with the Communist Party.*

The Communist Party was organized in 1921. It was admitted into a partnership with the Kuomintang Party in order to promote the second phase of the Chinese revolution as envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic. This phase was the formation of a strong and representative government. In 1926, the Nationalists waged a campaign to unify all of China. The campaign was successful.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek feared that the United States and Great Britain might intervene in the internal affairs of China if China would establish a government with Communist or Russian influence. The left wing of the Kuomintang Party wanted to base the power of the government on the peasants and workers of China. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was not wholly in accord with this view and he thereby broke up with the left wing of the Kuomintang Party. He set up a government at Nanking in 1928 which was recognized by the European powers.

## *What does the Chinese Communist Party Stand For?*

The Chinese Communist Party has departed widely from Russia's Communist Party. "Offhand it might be said that in establishing their own regime in North China," writes Lin Yutang in *The Vigil of a Nation*, "the Chinese Communists had for their own purpose to promote the lot of the common

peasants. They had accordingly sought to introduce land and social reforms. Nevertheless, these communists were responsible for the civil war in China. The great difference between the Communist Party in China and other Communist parties was that the former did not only preach its doctrines but also execute them through action by force of arms. They went to the extent of putting up a separate regime in the rural section of North China which they controlled. They nominally recognize the rule of Chiang Kai-shek, but they refused the Central Government access to their part of the country."

The Chinese Communist Party demanded the following drastic purge of the National government: non-Kuomintang officials should be included in the government. A conference should be held on national affairs. Free speech, free press, local self-government, and free elections should be guaranteed. The National government should recognize the local self-government established under Communist guidance in former Japanese invaded territory. The government should institute widespread land ownership. The rents of the lands should be reduced.

## *What does the Kuomintang Party Stand For?*

One of the nine questions submitted to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by Henry La Cossitt, editor of *Colliers*, asked for the objective of present China. Chiang Kai-shek's reply was: "The ultimate object of the Chinese National Revolution is the establishment of a united free and independent China. At present the only obstacle to unity is the refusal of the Chinese Communist Party to obey the orders of the National Government."

The National Government stands for adequate representation of all political parties, and for the establishment of a constitutional democracy in which the government is run by political parties as expressed by the sovereign will of the people. The Kuomintang Party is determined to carry out the mandate of the Constitution of 1936 to return the sovereign power of the people. The National Government advocates introduction of scientific farming, extension of cultivation, adoption of a progressive land tax, and reduction of land rent. A planned free economy is designed by the Nationalist Government. Private and public enterprises will be carried on. There will be limitation on state monopolies, especially on postal service, telecommunications, arsenals, mines, railroads, and hydraulic power plants.

## ***First Step towards Reconciliation.***

After the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, steps were taken to make the Kuomintang and the Communist Party reconcile their differences. In October, 1945, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tze-tung, leader of the Chinese Communist Party, reached an agreement on two fundamental principles: First, the Kuomintang and the Communist Party would cooperate on an equal footing in the reconstruction of China under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Second, all political and non-political groups would confer on participation in the Central Government.

The agreement, however, failed to bring immediate truce. Undeclared civil war began between the Nationalists and the Communists. Gen. George C. Marshall was sent by President Truman as his special mediator to bring about a unified China. Negotiations were carried on between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Chou En-lai.

On January 10, 1946, 38 representatives of both the National Government and the Yen-an Government gave the order to stop immediately hostilities between their armed forces. Delegates to the Political Consultation Conference met. The 38 delegates listened to the announcement of a bill of democratic rights granting civil liberties, release of political prisoners, establishment of local self-government, and equal rights for all political parties. The delegates agreed to abolish the maintenance of private armies and to recognize the National Government.

## ***Groundwork for a Broad Democracy.***

The historic Political Consultation Conference laid down the groundwork for a broader democracy in China. The program includes: (1) democratization of politics, (2) nationalization of troops, (3) equality for all political parties, (4) full freedom for the people, (5) fair division of the powers of the government, (6) improvement of the conditions of labor, (7) economic reconstruction, (8) tax reforms, (9) fight against usury, and (10) extermination of Japanese influence.

## ***Undeclared Civil War Continues.***

Undeclared civil war again broke out between the two parties. Charges and countercharges were hurled by both parties. The Communists tell the world that the National Government failed to respect the agreement for a coalition government. The Nationalists likewise charge the Communists for breaking solemn promises to bring about a unified China. The truth of the matter is that the right wing of the Kuomintang party in March, 1946, had altered the basic terms of the agreement for a coalition government in order that the members might retain the monopoly of power in the proposed coalition government.

## ***Purpose of America's Mediation.***

Gen. Marshall had to begin over again his work

of bringing the two rival parties to compose their differences. Several conferences were held. The United States mediation is intended not only to stop the civil war but also to bring about the cooperation between the Nationalists and the Communists in a coalition government and to amalgamate both armies into an all-Chinese Army. The Communists continue to demand that they be given at least one-third representation in the coalition government. But the problem is that the Nationalists would not consent to the one-third representation of the Communists in the coalition government. If this is granted, the Communists would be willing to place their armies under the authority of the National Government. Such an offer would be the biggest concession of the Communists to the unity of China. And if the Nationalists agree on the one third representation in the National Government it would be the biggest concession of the Nationalists to the cause of Chinese unity.

## ***A New Chinese Constitution was Proclaimed.***

The National Assembly of China opened its session on November 15, 1946, to consider changes in the 1936 constitution. The sessions were held under the most inauspicious conditions because the Communists Party and the Democratic League Party refused to take their seats. This event was paralleled by a similar event in India where the delegates of the Moslem League, India's second largest party, refused to participate in the drafting of a constitution for a free India. While India is facing an impending civil war, China is actually fighting an undeclared civil war which might result into a large scale civil war.

## ***How do Writers View the Chinese Case?***

The *World Report* comments: "Civil war, left to run its own course, will continue for many years. The Nationalists will take and hold key cities along the railways. But they will be unable to conquer the countryside from which the Communists will emerge repeatedly to disrupt communications, raid supply trains and kill small detachments of Nationalist troops." Mark Gayn, an analyst of foreign news, in his article "Can China Unite?" says: "Reforms cannot be imposed on China by her foreign friends. They must come from within China, perhaps from within the Kuomintang itself. Therein lies our greatest hope for a common victory and continued friendship between America and China." The American head of the informational and cultural program of the Department of State in China, Associate Professor John K. Fairbank of Harvard University, says: "Freedom of contact, meaning reciprocal contact, is our chief hope of avoiding fatal misconceptions on our part as to Chinese realities, and of contributing some of our liberal faith and values to the revolutionary process in China."

# Significant Points from President Truman's Statement on China

President Truman's released statement on China reviews in part the work done by the United States in China and reiterates the United States policies on China.

## *On a united and democratic China.*

"We believed then and do now that a united and democratic China is of the utmost importance to world peace, that a broadening of the base of the national government to make it representative of the Chinese people will further China's progress toward this goal, and that China has a clear responsibility to the other United nations to eliminate armed conflict within its territory as constituting a threat to world stability.

## *On the task of American troops.*

"At the request of the Chinese government, we had retained a considerable number of American troops in China, and immediately after V-J Day we landed a corps of marines in North China. The principal task of these forces was to assist in the evacuation of the Japanese. Only some 200,000 had been returned to Japan by the time General Marshall arrived.

## *On the countrywide truce.*

"Events moved rapidly upon Gen. Marshall's arrival. With all parties availing themselves of his impartial advice, agreement for a countrywide truce was reached and announced on January 10, 1946. The feature of this agreement was the establishment of a unique organization, the Headquarters in Peiping. It was realized that due to poorer communications and the bitter feelings on local fronts, generalized orders to cease fire and withdraw might have little chance of being carried out unless some authoritative agency, trusted by both sides, could function in any local situation. . . . The degree of cooperation attained between the government and Communist officers in the headquarters and on the truce teams was a welcome proof that despite two decades of fighting, these two Chinese groups could work together.

## *On the political consultative conference.*

"On January 10, 1946, the political consultative conference began the sessions with representatives of the Kuomintang or Government Party, the Communist Party and several minor political parties participating. Within three weeks of direct discussion, these groups had come to a series of statesmanlike agreements on outstanding political and

military problems. The agreements provided for an interim government of a coalition type with representation of all parties, for a revision of the draft constitution along democratic lines prior to its discussion and adoption by a National Assembly, and for the reduction of the Government and Communist armies and their eventual amalgamation into a small modernized, truly national army responsible to the civilian government.

## *On the extension of credits.*

"This government had already authorized certain minor changes to the Chinese government in an effort to meet emergency rehabilitation needs as it was doing for other war devastated countries throughout the world. A total of approximately U. S. \$66,000,000 was involved in six specific projects, chiefly for the purchase of raw cotton, and for ships and railroad repair material. But these emergency measures were inadequate. . . . Following the important forward step made by the Chinese in the agreements as reported by Gen. Marshall, the Export-Import Bank earmarked a total of U. S. \$500,000,000 for possible additional credits on a project-by-project basis to the Chinese government agencies and private enterprises.

## *On surplus property*

A considerable quantity of civilian goods has been made available by our agreement with China for the disposal of surplus property which enabled us to liquidate a sizable indebtedness and to dispose of large quantities of surplus material. During the war, the Chinese government furnished Chinese currency to the United States Army for use in building its installations, feeding the troops, and other expenses. By the end of the war, this indebtedness amounted to something like 150,000,000,000 Chinese dollars.

China agreed to buy all surplus property owned by the United States in China and on 17 Pacific islands and bases with certain exceptions.

## *On the cancellation of the debt.*

"The Chinese government cancelled all but U. S. \$300,000,000 of our indebtedness for the Chinese currency, and promised to make available the equivalent of U. S. \$35,000,000 for use in paying United States governmental expenses in China and acquiring and improving buildings and properties for our diplomatic and consular establishments. An

(Continued on page 7)

## **Gen. Marshall's Report On China**

The U.S. Department of State has released the special report of Gen. George C. Marshall on China. Gen. Marshall was sent by President Truman to China on a special mission to bring about a peaceful settlement of the complicated Chinese undeclared civil war. The report is of special importance because it analyzes the obstacles to peace in China.

### ***What is the greatest obstacle to peace?***

The greatest obstacle to peace in China is the deep-seated suspicion with which the Chinese Communist party and the Kuomintang regard each other.

On the one hand, the leaders of the government are strongly opposed to a Communistic form of government. On the other, the Communists frankly state that they are marxists and that they intend to work toward gradually establishing a Communistic form of government in China by first advancing through the medium of a democratic form of government of the American or British type.

The leaders of the Kuomintang government are convinced that the Communist-expressed desire to participate in a government of the type endorsed by the Political Consultative Conference last January (1946) had for its purpose only a destructive intention. The Communists feel that the leaders of the Kuomintang government were insincere in their acceptance of the PCC resolutions for the formation of the new government and that they intended, by coercion of the military force and the secret police, to obliterate the Communist Party. Combined with this mutual deep distrust was the conspicuous indiscretion of both parties in ignoring the effect of their mutual fears and suspicions on the settlement of various matters under negotiation. Each party sought only to take counsel of its own fears. Because of their prejudiced view on the question, the negotiations of the two parties were susceptible to every evil suggestion.

### ***What are the important factors in the breakdown of negotiations?***

On the side of the national government, which is in effect the Kuomintang Party, there is a dominant group of reactionaries who have been opposed to almost every effort I have made to influence the formation of a genuine coalition government. This has usually been under cover of political or party action, but since the party was the government, this action, though subtle or indirect, has been devastating in its effect. They were quite frank in publicly stating their belief that coopera-

tion by the Chinese Communist Party in the government was inconceivable and that only a policy of force could definitely settle the issue. This group includes military as well as political leaders.

"On the side of the Chinese Communist Party there are, I believe, liberals as well as radicals, though this view is vigorously opposed by many who believe that the Chinese Communist Party discipline is too rigidly enforced to admit of such differences of viewpoint. Nevertheless, it has appeared to me that there is a definite liberal group among the Communists, especially of young men who have turned to the Communists in disgust at the corruption evident in the local governments—men who would put the interest of the Chinese people above ruthless measures to establish a Communist ideology in the immediate future. The dye-in-the-wool Communists do not hesitate at the most drastic measure to gain their end as, for instance, the destruction of communication in order to wreck the economy of China and produce a situation that would facilitate the overthrow or collapse of the government, without any regard to the immediate suffering of the people involved. They completely distrust the leaders of the Kuomintang Party and appear convinced that every government proposal is designed to crush the Chinese Communist Party."

### ***What is the attitude of reactionary groups?***

"Sincere efforts to achieve settlement have been frustrated time and again by extremist elements of both sides. The agreements reached by the Political Consultative Conference a year ago were a liberal and forward-looking charter which then offered China a basis for peace and reconstruction. However, irreconcilable groups within the Kuomintang Party, interested in the preservation of their own feudal control of China, evidently had no real intention of implementing them. Though I speak as a soldier, I must here also deplore the dominating influence of the military. Their dominance accentuates the weakness of civil government in China. At the same time in pondering the situation in China, one must have clearly in mind not the workings of small Communist groups or committees with which we are accustomed in America, but rather of millions of people and an army of more than a million men.

"I have never been in a position to be certain of the development of attitudes in the innermost Chinese Communist circles. Most certainly, the course which the Chinese Communist Party has pursued in recent months indicated an unwilling-



ness to make a fair compromise. It has been impossible even to get them to sit down at a conference table with government representatives to discuss given issues. Now the Communists have broken off negotiations by their last offer which demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly and a return to the military positions of January 13th which the government could not be expected to accept.

### ***What do the reactionary groups expect?***

Between this dominant reactionary group in the government and the irreconcilable Communists, who I must state, did not appear last February, lies the problem of how peace and well-being are to be brought to the long-suffering and presently inarticulate mass of the people of China. The reactionaries in the government have evidently counted on substantial American support regardless of their actions. The Communists, by their unwillingness to compromise in the national interest, are evidently counting on an economic collapse to bring about the fall of the government, accelerated by extensive guerrilla action against the long lines of rail communications—regardless of the cost in suffering to the Chinese people.

### ***Upon what does the salvation of China depend?***

"The salvation of the situation, as I see it, would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the government and in the minority parties, a splendid group of men, but who as yet lack the political power to exercise a controlling influence. Successful action on their part under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek should, I

believe, lead to unity through good government. In fact, the National Assembly has adopted a democratic constitution which, in all major respects, is in accordance with the principles laid down by the all-party Political Consultative Conference last January (1946). It is unfortunate that the Communist did not see fit to participate in the assembly since the constitution that has been adopted seems to include every major point that they wanted. Soon the government of China will undergo a major reorganization pending the coming into force of the constitution following elections to be completed before Christmas Day, 1947. Now that the form for a democratic China has been laid down by the newly adopted constitution, practical measures will be the test. It remains to be seen to what extent the government will give substance to the form by a genuine welcome of all groups actively to share in the responsibility of government.

"The first step will be the reorganization of the State Council and the executive branch of the government to carry on administration the enforcement of the constitution. The manner in which this is done and the amount of representation accorded to liberals and to non-Kuomintang members will be significant. It is also to be hoped that during this interim period the door will remain open for the Communists or other groups to participate if they see fit to assume their share of the responsibility for the future of China.

"It has been stated officially and categorically that the period of political tutelage under the Kuomintang is at an end. If the termination of the one-party rule is to be reality, the Kuomintang should cease to receive financial support from the government."

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## **PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S . . .**

*(Continued from page 5)*

additional sum of U. S. \$20,000,000 is also designated for the fulfilment of a cultural program.

### ***On the disappointing political negotiations.***

"A change in the course of events in the political field was equally disappointing. Negotiations between the government and the Communists have been resumed again and again, but they have as often broken down, although hope for final success has not been implemented, and the various Chinese groups have not since that time been able to achieve the degree of agreement reached at the political consultative conference."

### ***On the disarmament of Japanese units.***

"American forces helped in the disarmament of Japanese units. The executive headquarters and

its truce teams were able to make the complicated arrangements necessary to transfer the Japanese across lines and through areas involved in civil conflict on their way to ports of embarkation. American and Japanese ships under control of Gen. MacArthur in Japan transported this enormous number of persons to reception ports in Japan."

### ***On the American stand on China.***

"China is a sovereign nation. We recognize that fact and we recognize the national government of China. We continue to hope that the government will find a peaceful solution. We are pledged not to interfere in the internal affairs of China. Our position is clear, while avoiding involvement in their civil strife, we will persevere with our policy of helping the Chinese people to bring about peace and economic recovery in their country."

# Significant World News Roundup

## CHINA

### *China adopts its first "Republican Constitution."*

After working for more than 40 days, the Chinese National Assembly adopted China's first republican constitution. The new constitution follows the principles laid down by the Political Consultative Council held in 1946. The constitution was adopted with the participation of the Kuomintang Party, the Young China Party, the Social Democrats, and a majority of independents. The sessions of the National Assembly were boycotted by the Chinese Communist Party, China's second biggest party, and by the Democratic League.

The new constitution is a combination of the presidential government of America, the parliamentary system of Britain, and some Chinese innovations. The constitution is a revision of the constitution of 1936. It is unusually long containing 175 articles. It is also complicated. It contains an unusual clause because China adheres to the United Nations.

The constitution is based on democratic principles. There are three representative bodies — (1) The lawmaking body, Legislative Yuan, (2) An upper house, Control Yuan, and (3) The National Assembly. The members of the Legislative Yuan are to be elected by professionals as well as geographic units. The Legislative Yuan will exercise a limited control over the Cabinet or Executive Yuan. The members of the Control Yuan are to be elected by provincial assemblies every six years. The Control Yuan has the power to impeach officials and to make audits. The members of the National Assembly are to be elected every six years. The President and Vice President are to be elected by the National Assembly. They will not serve more than two six-year terms. The President has the following powers: (1) He appoints the head of the Executive Yuan; (2) He appoints the members of the Judicial Yuan with the consent of the Control Yuan. (3) He is commander-in-chief of all land, sea, and air forces. (4) He has the power to declare war, negotiate peace, exercise emergency powers, and declare martial law. (5) He may promulgate laws which should be countersigned by the President of the Executive Yuan.

The constitution provides for equitable distribution of land, protection and limitation of private property, management of public utilities by the government, definite provision for allocating a definite percentage of the budget for educational, scientific and cultural purposes, adoption of a national insurance system, protection of women and child labor, and employment for all able-bodied persons, a Bill of Rights and a definite quota for women members

in the National Assembly and Legislative Yuan.

*What is the significance of the news?*—The adoption of the new constitution is a step towards the broadening of the government structure which has been severely criticized for its undemocratic tendencies and one party dictatorship. The new constitution is an attempt to work out a system of government that will fit conditions in China. The *New York Times* calls the constitution a blend of Western democracy and the philosophy of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The *Miami Herald* states that "all the friends of China will hope that it works. Yet it is well to remember to bear in mind Sun Yat Sen's remark that it might take China a hundred years to establish a smoothly working political system along the lines proposed." "It is unwise to expect too much for a mere document," says the *Cincinnati Inquirer*. "Democracy must have a fertile soil and a good deal of willing effort to grow and thrive. Words on paper do not, in themselves, ordain a nation's way of life."

## INDONESIA

### *Drive for ratification of treaty.*

The Dutch-Indonesian basic treaty agreement for the establishment of the United States of Indonesia has been approved by the Dutch parliament in one of the heated deliberations of that body. Approval of the basic agreement by both Dutch and Indonesian governments is necessary for the acceptance of the treaty. Latest news stated that the Indonesian Nationalist Party has rejected the basic agreement.

Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic, initiated sweeping changes in the composition of the Indonesian control national committee, the provisional parliament. The main purpose of the sweeping changes is to secure ratification of the treaty.

*What is the significance of the news?* — Indonesian extreme nationalists are opposed to the basic agreement because they want to wipe out every vestige of Dutch imperialism. But the present Indonesian leaders have committed themselves to the acceptance of the basic agreement. In fact, steps have already been taken to implement the treaty. The sweeping changes introduced by Soekarno are intended to control the policies of the party in order that it may dominate the projected government under the United States of Indonesia.

## INDIA

### *Appeal for the acceptance of British statement.*

The Hindus and the Moslems held conferences to form a united India. The Moslems indicated their unwillingness to take part in the writing of the con-

stitution. In spite of the unwillingness of the Moslems, however, the Hindus decided to proceed with their work, preparing the necessary steps for the writing of the constitution.

On December 6, 1946, the British government issued a statement declaring that the grouping of provinces is necessary because it is included in the British plan for Indian independence. The resolution to carry out this plan was approved by the delegates to the assembly.

*What is the significance of the news?* — The approval of the resolution on the grouping of provinces was necessary in order to give justice to both Hindus and Moslems. During the discussion of the resolution, Pandit Nehru appealed for its adoption and emphasized the need for the cooperation of the Moslems in the writing of the constitution of an independent India. The big question still remains: Why does the Moslem League continue to boycott the sessions of the assembly?

## DAIREN

### *What is the cause of the delay in the reopening of Dairen?*

The sore spot in the Far East is Dairen. On August 14, 1945, the Chinese and Russian governments concluded an agreement declaring Dairen a free port, open to trade and shipping of all countries, but giving the civil administration to China. Today there are abnormal conditions in Dairen brought about by the conclusion of the war and by the repatriation of Japanese soldiers. These abnormal conditions however, should not be an excuse for the delay of the reopening of the port.

*What is the significance of the news?* The United States has delivered a note to both the Russian and Chinese governments calling the attention of both governments to the fact that the current unsatisfactory situation with regard to the status and control of the Port of Dairen should be solved. It is believed that a prompt implementation of the agreements with regard to Dairen and the Chinese-Changchun railway would constitute a major contribution to the re-establishment of normal conditions in the Far East.

## GERMANY

### *Another Soviet tactic?*

Recently, the Soviet authorities issued a series of directives intended to reform the education of the Germans in her zone of occupation. The directives restrict and prescribe the nature of the history course to be studied by the Germans in the Russian zone of occupation. The directives specifically provide that the study of history should be limited to the study of the principles taught by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

*What is the significance of the news?* The Russian directives on education will affect more than 2,000,000 young students in the Russian zone of occupation. The Russians believe that the Germans should be thoroughly acquainted with the socialistic principles enunciated by the two German authorities. American educators are opposed to the directives because such teaching will develop in the German students hostility toward democratic forms of government. The Russian directives are part of her program to make the Germans turn toward Russia for their ultimate salvation.

## JAPAN

### *Far Eastern Commission announced agreement on principles.*

Several important policy decisions have been agreed upon by the members of the Far Eastern Commission. These policies have been forwarded to Gen. MacArthur.

Japanese workers should be encouraged to form themselves into trade unions for the purpose of preserving and improving conditions of work, of participating in industrial negotiations to this end, and of assisting the legitimate trade union interests of workers. A unionized Japanese worker would help much in the building of a peaceful and democratic Japan.

The right of trade unions and their members to organize for these purposes and the freedom of workers to join trade unions should be provided for by law. All laws and regulations preventing trade unions achieving these objectives should be immediately abrogated. Employers should be forbidden to refuse employment to, or discriminate against, any worker because he is a member of a trade union.

Trade unions should have the right to free assembly, speech, and press. These rights should not interfere with the interests of the occupation. Trade unions should be allowed to take part in political activities and to support political parties. Trade unions should be encouraged to promote adult education and understanding of democratic processes and of trade union practices and aims among their members. The formation of trade unions should be a process of democratic self-expression and initiative, proceeding from the workers themselves. It should be the responsibility of the unions to ensure that all officials are democratically elected at regular stated intervals and that all their activities are democratically conducted.

*What is the significance of the news?*—The principles for Japanese trade unions are the basic principles of labor organizations in a democracy. Democracy cannot be brought overnight in Japan. It will take time before the Japanese become real democrats. The Japanese trade unions are given chance to take part in hastening the democratization

## CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

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of Japan. It is significant to note that the FEC approves the policy of abolishing government institutions and agencies—or, at least, of revoking their powers, which obstruct free labor organization and legitimate trade union. No police or other government agencies should be employed in spying on workers, breaking strikes, or suppressing legitimate union activities.

## BRITAIN

### *Supreme test of socialism.*

Socialism in Britain faces a supreme test. At the beginning of 1947, the labor government took over the ownership of the vast coal industries and world communication network. It should be remembered that the Labor Party won the election on the program of public ownership of credit (the Bank of England), coal, inland transport (railroad, civil aviation), iron and steel, electricity and gas supply, and telecommunications. The success of government operation of these enterprises in the face of grave post-war problems, especially the acute shortage of fuel, will determine the rise or fall of the labor government or of socialism.

*What is the significance of the news?*—Nationalizing commercial institutions and industries is a part of the labor government's economic policy. If the labor government fails to operate the coal mines successfully, then it will be repudiated by the people. But if it weathers the storm, it will push through its nationalization program with additional vigour.

## RUSSIA

### *Is Russia changing her world policy?*

There are three basic Russian policies today. First, Russia is determined to communize the world. Second, Russia is desirous of making her borders secure. Third, Russia is bent on rebuilding her economic life. The first policy is not only political but also religious. The second is mainly political because Russia fears invasion from the "capitalistic democracies." The third is imperative because the

nation must live and take its proper place in the family of nations.

During the last three months of 1946, Russia gave some indications that she has altered her policies. Russia made many good concessions in the Foreign Ministers' Council, in the United Nations Assembly, and in the Security Council, she also modified some of her policies in Europe and elsewhere. At the end of 1946, for example, Russia gave up her support of the Azerbaijan regime in Iran, agreed on the perplexing question of Trieste, and withdrew a large number of her occupying forces in many regions of Europe.

*What is the significance of the news?*—There are many reasons for certain changes in Russian policies. Russia is faced by several problems. Her desperate economic situation places the government in a difficult position. The new five-year plan of Russia could not easily be carried out. Her reparations policy on Germany has failed to a great extent. This is the reason that she is demanding a revision of the reparations agreements reached at Potsdam.

Russia expects a loan from the United States. But her actions in 1945 and in the first seven months of 1946 caused the stiffening of the American attitude towards her. Russia knows the securing of a loan from the United States depends on her actions in the conferences of the Foreign Ministers and in the sessions of the United Nations and on her activities among her satellites in Europe. Russia has learned that the United States remains firm and positive on her bi-partisan policies. Russia has also realized that the force of public opinion could not be set aside. She saw this firmness during the 21-nation peace conference at Paris and in the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly.

## UNITED STATES

### *Bi-partisan foreign policy will remain.*

The United States under the new Republican-controlled congress will likely maintain its bi-partisan foreign policies. Rep. Charles A. Eaton, new chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, has expressed 100 per cent support of the bi-partisan foreign policy of the United States. He believes that the foreign affairs committee must have no politics in it. He also believes that the United States must continue taking active interest in the affairs of Europe, Latin-America, and the Far East.

*What is the significance of the news?*—The administration of President Truman has clearly shown the practicability of two parties working together in the determination and execution of the foreign policies of the government. The speech of former Secretary James F. Byrnes at Stuttgart strongly stressed the fact that the United States would continue to take active interest in the affairs of Europe.

# Greece Fights for Peace

Our interest in Greece is reechoed in this famous line: "The glory that was Greece, the grandeur that was Rome." Greece's struggle for freedom enlists the sympathy of the world because she was the fountainhead of our civilization. Greece has an area of 50,270 square miles and a population of 7,200,000. It forms the tip of the Balkan peninsula, jutting into the Mediterranean with her islands about her. To the north and northwest stand mountain frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. On the east, she faces Turkey across a narrow arm of the Mediterranean Sea.

## Greece after World War I

Greece was a monarchy in 1917. The Allies wanted to occupy Salonika, but King Constantine opposed the move of the Allied powers. The Allies dethroned him and enthroned his son, King Alexander. In 1919, King Alexander died and a plebiscite was held to determine the form of government for Greece. Eleutherios Venizelos was defeated and King Constantine was recalled to rule the country. Because of his failure to solve the grave problems of Greece, in 1922, he was dethroned for the second time. His oldest son, George II, having been suspected of staging a coup d'etat was not allowed to succeed him. The people proclaimed a republic in March, 1924. George II went into exile. Admiral Conduroites became provisional president.

Greece became involved in several troubles with her neighbors. These troubles aggravated the problems of Greece. The new republican government failed and it was overthrown by Gen. Pangalos, who made himself dictator. The people did not enjoy peace under him. They rose in revolt in 1927 and put Pangalos in prison. A General election was held, and Venizelos became President. He guided the fate of Greece from 1927 to 1932. But from 1932 the monarchist elements gradually gained control of the country. Gen. Kondylis led a monarchist revolt. In 1935 a plebiscite was held to determine again the form of government for Greece and King

George II received 97 per cent of the votes, restoring him to the throne.

## Greece Under Dictatorship

The first election held under King George II showed that the parliament was equally divided between the supporters of Venizelos and his opponents. The Communists held the balance of power. And when Venizelos died, Gen. John Metaxas, thinking that the Communists would seize the power of the government, proclaimed a dictatorship on August 4, 1936, with the reason that the Communists were about to seize the factories, army, and police. The people accepted his dictatorial rule because they were tired of occasional changes and disorders in the country. The dictatorship lasted from 1936 to 1941.



Why Greece Fights for Peace

## **Greece Under Quisling Rules: 1941-1944**

On October 28, 1940, Greece was attacked by Mussolini's troops from Albania. For a time the Greeks fought heroically. They were about to achieve total victory over Mussolini's troops when Hitler came to the rescue of his Axis partner. Hitler attacked Yugoslavia and then proceeded to Greece. The Nazis defeated the combined British and New Zealand forces. A Quisling government was established under Gen. Tsolakoglu. The Greek government was moved to London.

### **Guerrilla Warfare**

During the German occupation Greek guerrilla fighting units sprang up. Among them were the EAM or National Liberation Movement with army called the ELAS, the EDES or Greek National Democratic League, and the Mountain Brigade which was organized by the British in Egypt in the spring of 1944 and deliberately packed with Greek royalists. It is the judgment of many intelligence Allied officers that the EAM-ELAS had conducted the most organized and most effective resistance movement. It should, however, be remembered that the EAM-ELAS was dominated by the Communist elements.

### **Civil War in Greece**

What is the tragedy of Greece?

The tragedy of Greece is the civil war that broke out after Greece was liberated in October, 1944, by the Allies. Several weeks after liberation civil war broke out between the EAM-ELAS and the Greek nationalists. The cause of the civil war was the quarrel between the leaders of the EAM-ELAS and the leaders of the Greek government and the British commander. The members of the EAM demanded that the Greek government replace the right-wing Premier with a man from the Center. The British commander, Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie, insisted that the British-organized Brigade, composed mostly of royalists, must be given special treatment above that of the resistance forces. The British commander ordered that all resistance groups be disbanded. The Leftists, headed by the EAM, protested. Six members of the Greek government who belonged to the EAM resigned. The followers of EAM held a demonstration. During the demonstration an exchange of fire took place between the government police and the followers of the EAM. Civil war broke out. It lasted for more than a month. The British troops intervened. More than 10,000 Greeks died from the unnecessary civil war. It is sad that the Greeks had to fight one another just after they had driven their Nazi conquerors. This is the tragedy of Greece, and, from this, we can partly understand the present fight of Greece for peace.

### **Why Does Greece Fight for Peace?**

Greece is still fighting for peace. The war in

Greece is mainly due to the various conflicts between the supporters of the king and those opposed to his return. Obviously, however, the leftists and the monarchists have been fighting one another for political supremacy. Several clashes took place in 1946 because the Communists were trying to prevent the holding of the national elections on March 31, 1946. The left wing elements boycotted the election. The elections showed a victory for the Royalists (Populists.) Violence increased after the election because the left wing elements knew that a plebiscite would be held for the return of King George II. This plebiscite was held in September, 1946, on the establishment of a republic. The people voted for the restoration of the monarchy.

Greece is also fighting for peace today because of border conflicts which have increased since the plebiscite on the monarchy. In September Greece was accused by Ukraine before the Security Council of fomenting border troubles. But Greece has turned that same accusation against her northern neighbors of fomenting border incidents. The Security Council decided unanimously to conduct an on-the-spot inquiry to investigate the border troubles.

### **What is the Significance of Greece's Fight for Peace?**

Let us note that Greece is the only country in the Balkans outside of Russia's "iron curtain." Stalin has admitted that Greece lies within the British sphere of influence. Greece's northern neighbors—Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia—are Communist states under the powerful hold of Russia. Russia knows that Greece is the bastion of democracy in southern Europe. The position of Greece in the Mediterranean cannot be overlooked by both Russia and Britain. If Russia dominates Greece, the British *life line* in the eastern Mediterranean will be endangered. If British influence increases in Greece, British power in the eastern Mediterranean will be increased.

The northern neighbors of Greece are trying to incite border troubles for the purpose of overthrowing the Greek monarchy and the establishment of a Soviet government. Russia wants to get control of the Dardanelles in order that she may be able to get a foothold on the eastern Mediterranean. The present border troubles are intended, moreover, in consolidating Russia's position in the Balkans.

Greece has long recognized her obligation to Britain. In fact Greece, looks up to her for guidance and protection. But Russia also wants Greece's friendship. Because of this, comes the struggle for power between Russia and Britain. Both countries are unhappily brought face to face with each other in the Mediterranean on account of Greece. They face each other in one of the "hottest spots" or "sore spots" in Europe.

For how long will Greece fight for internal peace?

# World Leaders and Their Views on World Affairs

## ***We need a large amount of give and take in peace settlements.***

"Without asking people to blind their eyes to the very obvious fact that there are strong differences between the powers, it is legitimate to ask them to remember that such differences were inevitable in the first place and that, with the best will in the world, it would have required a great deal of time and a large amount of give and take to settle them. What the people have a right to demand, of course, is that the process of give and take shall be practised by all countries which are parties to international discussions, right up to the point at which the basic principles of international decency and order are at stake."

—From a special article of Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations

## ***Let us maintain our united front in peace as in war.***

"Let this Conference end with a message of hope—of hope and not of despair. This is what the world is waiting for. Let a clarion call go forth from this Conference to our Allied peoples which will rally them and maintain their united front in peace as they have kept it in war.

"Apart from mischievous propaganda, there is no reason for our Allied world dividing into two camps, which in the end must lead to two worlds.

"The false propaganda leads to fear, fear leads to war of nerves; and so the road is laid for much serious mischief. Let the real friendship which pervaded this Conference find public expression and pass on to our homes and people and the world."

—From the address delivered before the Paris Peace Conference by Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa

## ***We shall support a policy based on frank and absolute friendship.***

"The war has ended and we are witnessing a series of regrettable temptations. Whatever these temptations may be, no matter where they come from, they are directed toward the use of the work of the United Nations or the results of this Peace Conference to serve the exclusive interests of a group of countries. And against these temptations the Soviet Union will always protest everywhere.

"On the other hand, wherever is shown a sincere desire of collaboration between small and large countries on the basis of a frank and absolute friendship, of respect for the interests of all and of equality in the democratic sense of the world,

there will be found full support from the Soviet Union.

"That is the policy we follow. That is the only policy we judge to be good."

—From the final address delivered by Foreign Minister Molotov at the plenary session of the Paris Conference

## ***What is needed in solving the Palestine question?***

"I would urge the importance, throughout our proceedings, of recognizing that no settlement is possible in Palestine unless each community is prepared to take account of the other's interests and to make the concessions necessary for peace. You, as statesmen, know that no conference can achieve anything if those attending it have made up their minds in advance and are determined to adhere to pre-conceived opinions. In a matter of this kind, where a great clash of interests is involved, there must be give and take. It is only along the path of negotiation, where all views are respected, weighed and taken into consideration, that we can hope to emerge into the daylight.

"We must remember that the Palestine problem cannot be treated in isolation but must be regarded against the wider background of world policy. Palestine is a tiny country, but everything that happens in it has reactions in a far wider sphere. To plan for Palestine while ignoring these reactions would be to shut one's eyes to realities of the case; the structure might seem worthy but the foundations would be on sand."

—From the address delivered by Prime Minister Clement Attlee at the opening of the Palestine Conference

## **Results of the Conference . . .**

*(Continued from page 2)*

Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and Ukraine.

*Rumanian Treaty:* The United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., Australia, White Russia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and Ukraine.

*Bulgarian Treaty:* The United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., Australia, White Russia, Czechoslovakia, Greece, India, New Zealand, South Africa, Yugoslavia, and Ukraine.

*Finland Treaty:* The United States, U.S.S.R., Australia, White Russia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and Ukraine.

# The Viet Nam Republic Fights for a Cause

## France Acquired Indo-China

French Indo-China is now divided into Cochinchina, Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin, Laos, and Kwanchow. The country has about 24,000,000 people. Most numerous of them are the Tonkins and then follows the Annamese, the Cochinchinese, and the Cambodians.

France gained control of Indo-China when she declared a protectorate over Cambodia in 1873. Between this period and 1907, Cochinchina was made a French colony and the native kingdoms of Annam, Tonkin and Laos were made protectorates. The establishment of protectorates made complete the French conquest of Indo-China.

## Rise of Annamese Nationalism

The Annamese are the most intelligent group of people in Indo-China. They have given more troubles to France than any other group. From the inception of the French rule, revolutionary societies have always existed. The victory of Japan over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 inspired the Annamese nationalists to organize their nationalistic movement effectively. Annamite students were trained for revolutionary activities by Phan-boicahu, the first revolutionary leader of Annam. These students instigated revolts in Annam. The first significant revolutionary activity of this movement was the unsuccessful attempt of Phan-boicahu, in 1908, to poison the entire French garrison at Hue.

The Chinese Revolution of 1912 gave an additional impetus to the development of Annamese nationalism. The teachings of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who sought refuge in Annam in 1910, made profound impression on the young Indo-Chinese nationalists. Many of these nationalists joined the radical "Young China Clubs." In 1926, the local Communists in Indo-China helped the Annamese in their uprising against French rule.

The growth of Annamese nationalism was aided by the Annamese nationalist organization called *Viet Minh of Viet Nam*. This organization was organized in 1936 by Ho Chi-minh. This organization has many followers.

## Annamese Protested Against the Return of Their French Masters.

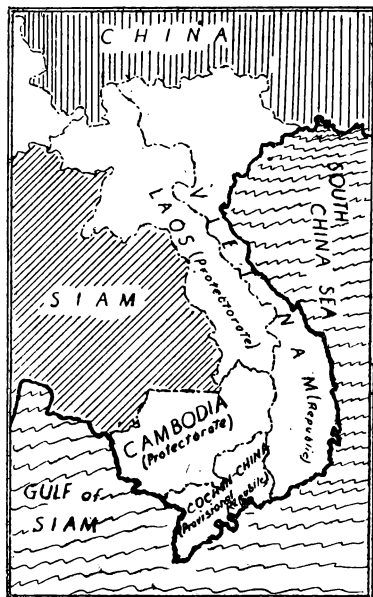
The rule of Southeast Asia by the Western Powers was made possible by making the people believe the Western Powers were invincible because of their military might. But, the conquests made

by Japan during the early stages of the Pacific War convinced the people in Southeast Asia that their western masters were not invincible. The Japanese conquerors humbled the white masters.

Japan acquired several concessions in Indo-China during the Pacific war. It was true that during the war France remained in control of Indo-China. But by 1943, the Japanese were practically masters of the country. The Japanese slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics," which was mainly intended to consolidate her position in Great East Asia, did much to arouse Annamese nationalism. In addition to this, the Japanese spread anti-French propaganda and inspired the *Viet Nam* nationalists to fight for their freedom.

After the end of World War II, the Annamese objected to the return of their French masters. They rose in revolt and established a republic.

(Continued on page 16)



INDO-CHINA: For what does VIET NAM fight?



# The United States and World Peace

## *Position of America.*

The views of the United States on peace had been restated by Secretary James F. Byrnes in his radio address in which he reviewed the results of the Paris Peace Conference. These views indicate the policies that the United States will follow and the position it would take in solving international peace problems.

## *The People Must Know the Conflict in Ideas.*

In recent weeks much has been said about acrimonious debates and the divisions in the Paris Conference. Back of those debates and divisions are real and deep differences in interest, in ideas, in experience, and even in prejudices. Those differences cannot be dispelled or reconciled by a mere gloss of polite words. And in a democratic world those differences cannot and should not be kept from the peoples concerned.

In a democratic world, statesmen must share with the people their trials as well as their triumphs.

It is better that the world should witness and learn to appraise clashes of ideas rather than clashes of arms.

If this peace is to be lasting, it must be a people's peace.

The peoples of this world who long for peace will not be able to make their influence felt if they do not know the conflicts in ideas and in interest that give rise to war and if they do not know how the statesmen and the peoples of other countries view those conflicts.

## *Peacemakers Must Act in Good Faith.*

Two states can quickly reach an understanding if one is willing to yield to all the demands of the other. The United States is unwilling to do that. It is equally unwilling to ask it of another state. Every understanding requires the reconciliation of differences and not a yielding by one state to the arbitrary will of the other. For, if states are to reach such agreements they must act in good faith and in the spirit of conciliation. They must not launch false and misleading propaganda against one another. They must not arbitrarily exercise their power of veto. Such an act would prevent the return to conditions of peace and would delay economic reconstruction. No state should ignore or veto the aggregate sentiments of mankind under the presumption that it has the monopoly of virtue or wisdom.

## *We Must Preserve Peace and Freedom Based on Justice.*

States must not unilaterally, by threats, by pressure, or by force, disturb the established rights of other nations. Nor must they arbitrarily refuse to consider changes in the relationships between states and peoples which justice, fair play, and the enlightened sentiments of mankind demand. All nations must cooperate to build a world order, not to sanctify the *status quo*, but to preserve peace and freedom based upon justice.

And they must be willing to cooperate with one another — veto or no veto — to defend, with force if necessary, the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

## *America Desires Peace with the Soviet Union.*

We will continue to seek friendship with the Soviet Union and all other states on the basis of justice and the right of others, as well as ourselves, to opinions and ways of life which we do not and cannot share.

But we must retain our perspective.

We must guard against the belief that deep-rooted suspicions can be dispelled and far-reaching differences can be reconciled by any single act of faith.

The temple of peace must be built solidly, stone upon stone. If the stones are loosely laid, they may topple down upon us.

## *We Must Recognize the Inevitability of Conflicts.*

War is inevitable only if states fail to tolerate and respect the rights of other states to ways of life they cannot and do not share. That is the truth we must recognize.

In spite of the fact that, in the immediate aftermath of war, our efforts to induce nations to think in terms of peace and tolerance we met with rebuff, we must not lose faith. What may be unrealizable now may be realizable after the wounds of war will have healed.

But if the temple of peace is to be built, the idea of the inevitability of conflict must not be allowed to dominate the minds of man and tear asunder a world which God made as one.

It is that idea of the inevitability of conflict that is throttling the economic recovery of Europe. It is that idea that is causing artificial tensions between states and within states.

## ***The United States Stands for Freedom and Friendship.***

The United States stands for freedom for all nations and friendships among all nations. We shall continue to reject the idea of exclusive alliances. We shall refuse to gang up against any state.

But we stand with all peace-loving, law-abiding states in defense of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Any nation that abides by those principles can count upon the friendship and cooperation of the United States, irrespective of national differences or possible conflict of interests.

No country desires unity among the principal powers more than we or has done more to achieve it. But it must be unity founded on the Charter and not unity purchased at its expense.

## ***The United States does not Dictate.***

The United States has never claimed the right to dictate to other countries how they should manage their own trade and commerce. We have simply urged in the interest of all people that no country should make trade discriminations in its relations with other countries.

On that principle the United States stands. It does not question the right of any country to debate the economic advantages or disadvantages of that principle. It does object to any government charging that the United States enriched itself during the war and desires to make "handouts" to European governments in order to enslave their peoples.

We want to assist in European reconstruction because we believe that European prosperity will contribute to world prosperity and world peace. That is not dollar democracy. That is not imperialism. That is justice and fair play.

We in America have learned that prosperity, like freedom, must be shared, not on the basis of handouts, but on the basis of the fair and honest exchange of the products of the labor of free men and free women.

America stands for social and economic democracy at home and abroad. The principles embodied in the social and economic reforms of recent years are a part of the American heritage.

## **The Viet Nam . . .**

(Continued from page 14)

## ***Recognition of the Viet Nam Republic.***

On March 9, 1946, the French Cabinet recognized the Annam State in northern Indo-China as a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation. The recognition made clear the grant of self-government to Annam. Later, however, in the conferences held between President Ho Chi-minh and Maruis Moutet, Minister of Colonies on the relationship between France and the *Viet Nam*, agreed to stay within the French Union. Under this modified French colonial scheme, constituent states will be given greater voice in the Paris government.

## ***What Caused the Latest Large Scale Fight between Viet Nam and the French Forces?***

One significant point in the agreement approved by the French cabinet on March 9, 1946, was that the political future of three Indo-Chinese states—Annam, Cochin-China, and Tonkin—would be determined by popular referendum. In the conference held between Ho Chi-minh and the French Minister of Colonies, it was agreed that *Viet Nam* would be allowed to propagandize in Cochin-China for the people to unite with *Viet Nam*. The provisional republic of Cochin-China under the leadership of the late Dr. Nguyen Van Thinh was urged on by the Annamese nationalists to join the *Viet Nam Republic*.

The French wanted the newly created Cochin-Chinese Republic to remain within the French Union. *Viet Nam* contended that this was a violation of the agreement reached in March, 1946. They argued that historically and technically Cochin-China should belong to *Viet Nam*. The French proposed a referendum to determine whether the people would join the *Viet Nam* or stay within the French Empire.

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# Philippine News in Review

## *Conclusion of the Purchase of Friar Lands.*

One of the most important economic and social achievements of the government this year, which would certainly help much in solving the tenancy problem of our tenants, is the government purchase of friar lands. Early in January, 1947, the government committee under the chairmanship of Chief Justice Roman Ozaeta succeeded in purchasing several thousands of hectares of land owned by the Roman Catholic Church. This is the second time that the government has bought friar lands. The first purchase was negotiated by Gov. Taft in 1903. Some 130,000 hectares was bought by the government.

The Roman Catholic Church, through Archbishop Michael O'Doherty, agreed to sell seven parcels of property, with an aggregate area of 43,401,068.41 square meters. The purchase price was P5,800,000 or less than 14 centavos per square meter.

The government committee visited the land to be purchased and conferred with the tenants on their wishes and their desires in connection with the purchase. The tenants endorsed the plan of the government. The lots will be sold to the tenants at cost plus ten per cent. The ten per cent surcharge will be spent for the improvement of the property; as, the building of roads or irrigation systems.

## *Manila to be an International Air Center*

The Pan-American Airways will resume its San Francisco-Manila service. Before the Pacific War, the clipper service of the Pan-American Airways did excellent work in linking the Philippines with the United States. Recently, Don King, the manager for Northwest Airlines in the Orient, announced that commercial service between Minneapolis and Manila will be inaugurated by the Northwest Airlines. The two airlines company will place Manila as the center of air travel in the Orient.

## *Housing Project*

The National Housing Commission has announced the construction of 56 houses for the higher income group on the Quezon Boulevard and Quezon City. The 56 houses are to be built for the personnel of the Philippine War Damage Commission. They will be financed by the NHC and administered as its legitimate property. The Philippine War Damage Commission will rent the houses for three years.

## *Purpose of the Joint Philippine-American Financial Commission*

A joint Philippine-American financial commission has been created for purpose of surveying the entire field of Philippine economy. The American section of the joint commission is headed by Edgar Crossman, and the Philippine section is headed by Secretary of Finance Miguel Cuaderno. According to Edgar Crossman, the main job of the commission is to explore the financial position, prospects, and capabilities of the Philippine government. The findings of the commission are expected to recommend needed reforms in the financial and monetary system of the Philippines. The findings of the joint commission will serve as basis for the American government in taking action on the request of the President of the Philippines for a loan of P400,000,000.

## *Program of Standardization*

The President of the Philippines has taken another step to solve one of the problems of Philippine agriculture. He issued a directive creating a division of standards. The main function of the division of standards is to classify all commodities for export. The reason for this classification is to enable Philippine exports to survive competition in foreign markets. The standardizing of all export commodities, according to the Director of the Bureau of Commerce, would help keep the goodwill of foreign markets.

## *The RFC Begins Its Primary Task*

The newly created Rehabilitation Finance Corporation has begun its primary task of rehabilitating the country. According to Primitivo Lovina, president and general manager of RFC, the board of governors of the RFC will give priority to loans for the rehabilitation of farms and factories, the establishment of essential industries, the rebuilding of homes and the repair and construction of government self-liquidating projects, and the increase of production. A total of P50,000,000 has been allocated to carry out the rehabilitation program. The allocations made thus far follows: P15,000,000 for industrial loans; P10,000,000 for agricultural loans; P10,000,000 for financing homebuilding; P7,000,000 for financing the acquisition of large estates for subdivision and sale to tenants; P5,000,000 for loans to provinces, cities, and municipalities; and P3,000,000 for loans to public utilities.

# Should the Veto be Abolished?

## *What is the Veto?*

The veto is a special right of the Big Five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, giving anyone member power to veto any resolution passed by the Council. It is a part of the voting procedure prescribed by the Charter of the United Nations that provides that *in all matters of substance the concurrent vote of the five permanent members — the United States, Britain, Russia, France, and China — is necessary to carry a resolution.*

## ***“The veto should not be abolished because of the Principle of Unanimity.”***

*Oscar Lange, Polish delegate to the UN*

The effectiveness of the UN organization depends mainly upon the cooperation of the big powers. This is true because these states alone have the means of guaranteeing the execution of the decisions of the United Nations. But in order to assure the success of the United Nations the five permanent members of the Security Council must agree among themselves. No big power can be expected to act upon a decision which it does not itself approve. The unity of these powers, therefore, becomes the foundation on which a successful international organization must rest.

This unity would be endangered if the machinery of the United Nations could be used by some of the great powers to form a coalition against another great power. But with the veto, the formation of such coalition is discouraged or can be undone by the great power against which the coalition may be directed. This right of veto is an assurance that the United Nations will not deviate from its original

objective. To amend the right of veto now would open possibility for such coalition which would certainly undermine the very purposes and existence of the UN.

This same principle of unanimity also serves as a means of educating the great powers to the urgent need for cooperation among themselves. Since each of the permanent members of the Security Council knows that no decision of substance can be made without the agreement of the other four, every member would be forced to secure the cooperation of the others. Such procedure would compel all the great powers to reach mutual understanding, and thereby preserve the unanimity of the Security Council.

## ***“The veto should be abolished because it is inconsistent with the Principle of Sovereign Equality.”***

*Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine delegate to the UN*

The main argument against the veto privilege of the big powers is that it is inconsistent with the principle of sovereign equality. It is “undemocratic” to the extent that it permits one of these powers to outvote the 10 other members of the Security Council on substantive matters, except in matters where it is itself party to a dispute. It is obvious that this privilege may be abused. It can be employed in the stubborn defense of one-sided policies, thus preventing constructive action on urgent matters falling exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Security Council. Moreover, such practice enables one of the big powers to block the ratification of an amendment to the Charter duly adopted by the Assembly.

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# Science in 1946 Reviewed

Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor of *The New York Times* recently reviewed the notable achievements during 1946 in the fields of astronomy, geology, and chemistry. Kaempffert's dispatch said in part:

## **On radar signal to the moon.**

The sending of a radar signal to the moon and back was a spectacular event that thrilled both astronomers and radio engineers. Astronomers believe radar may yet be used in exploring interplanetary space. Radar also played its part in the study of the striking power of meteors which occurred on October 9, 1946, when the earth plowed through the debris of the Giacobini-Zinner comet. . . . Six more stars have been added to the eighteen already known to be so dense that one cubic of their matter weighs one ton by earthly standards.

## **On the new method of exploring the sea.**

A scientist in Columbia University reported that he had transmitted sound in the ocean depth to a distance of about one mile. This discovery gives scientists a new method of exploring the depths of the sea. Because of this, it is now possible to discover hidden shoals, underwater prominences and the geological nature of the bottom of the sea. A number of scientists, working for the navy, discovered, in the ocean, a layer of suspended material denser than the water immediately above it. The layer is three hundred miles wide, at a depth of 1,000 to 15,000 feet. It rises several hundred feet above water in the evening and sinks in the morning.

## **On a new and grandiose period of Antarctic exploration.**

The departure of ships of the United States Navy with 4,000 men under Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd ushered in a new and grandiose period of Antarctic exploration. Other nations are also interested in consolidating what claims they have on south polar regions. Ostensibly, the Byrd expedition is scientific in character, and there is no doubt that it will make geographical, meteorological, oceanographic, geologic, and mineralogic studies of the highest importance.

## **On the cause of the "tidal waves."**

Two so-called 'tidal waves' caused considerable damage during the year. One originated on April 1 in the Aleutians and the other on December 22, in Japan. Both were caused by submarine earthquake. Both quakes set up trains of waves which did much damage and caused heavy loss of life, and both were detected by seismographs thousands of miles away from epicenters.

## **On synthetic penicillin.**

By far the most important announcement in chemistry came from Cornell. There a team of researchers succeeded in synthesizing penicillin G, the most effective of half a dozen of penicillins. It cost five years in time and \$3,000,000 in money to score this triumph. It now looks as if it would be possible to produce synthetic variations of penicillin for treatment of specific infections.

## **On three vitamins that made history.**

Three new vitamins made history. One in *foliac acid*; the second is provisionally identified as the 'anti-stiffness factor'; the third is a still unnamed member of the B complex. The anti-stiffness vitamin and unnamed 'B' are known only so far as their effects on chickens and guinea pigs are concerned. Guinea pigs that received no anti-stiffness factor in their food showed abnormal calcification of bones and tissues; chickens that did not get unnamed 'B' did not grow and were laid low with anemia.

## **On what controls our growth.**

In the University of California, a group of biochemists purified a growth hormone of the pituitary gland, tested on animals and showed beyond doubt that pituitary and only pituitary control growth.

## **On vitamin A.**

Vitamin A, hitherto obtained from fish-liver oils, was synthesized during the war, but kept secret until early in 1946.

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# Report on the Activities of the United Nations

## **Historic Decision.**

The United Nations Security Council set up in December, 1946, a commission to make an on-the-spot investigation of the border disputes between Greece and her northern neighbors. Greece formally filed charges against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania for fomenting troubles. This decision of the Security Council is important for two reasons: (1) The decision to make an on-the-spot-inquiry on the border dispute in the Balkans carries out the provisions of the UN's Charter on the peaceful settlement of disputes. Article 34 of the Charter states that the Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security. (2) The decision made Russia realize the need for finding the truth. The history of this decision runs thus: In September, 1946, Greece was accused by Ukraine of fomenting troubles on the Albanian border. The United States proposed the establishment of a subcommittee to investigate trouble on the Greek-Albanian border. This American proposal was *vetoed* by Russia. In November, 1946, Greece filed a counter complaint for the same border troubles. The Security Council, with Russia voting, agreed to conduct an inquiry. This was another victory for the Security Council. Its influence as a peace-maker was felt even by such power as Russia.

## **Atomic Energy Commission Approves Interim Report.**

After more than six months of conscientious work, the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations approved by a vote of 10 against 0 (Poland and Russia abstained from voting) to submit an interim report to the Security Council on the control of atomic energy. It may be noted that abstention has become a common practice of some dissenting countries in the United Nations voting procedure.

The interim report calls for four important principles. First, it calls for an international authority to control the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Second, the international agency to be created will have the power to make inspection to detect and prevent the illicit use of atomic energy. Third, after tight controls are set up, the present stockpile of atomic bombs will be destroyed. Fourth, no nation has the right to use the veto to nullify punishments for a violation of the agreement once the international treaty on the control of atomic energy had become effective.

## **Why is There a Need for a Food and Agriculture Organization?**

Members of the UN believe that provision of adequate food would have a more profound beneficial effect on world health than any other single reform. World-wide adoption of carefully studied nutritional standards would have a highly favorable effect on world agriculture and on the relations between nations.

The FAO was organized by the delegates of 30 nations and its constitution was signed at the opening session of the conference at Quebec.

What are the primary functions of the FAO? The FAO will collect, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information on nutrition, food, and agriculture the world over; it will promote research and spread education on the conservation of natural resources, on the improvement in agricultural production, in processing, in marketing, and in the distribution of food and agricultural products; it will evolve necessary national and international credit policies for effectuating its plans; and it will furnish such technical assistance to member governments as they may need and request.

In its latest meeting, the Conference agreed to establish the World Food Board. The World Food Board is designed to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities on world markets, to create world food reserves adequate to meet emergencies, to provide funds for disposal of surplus agricultural products on special terms to countries in dire need, and to cooperate with other appropriate organizations to achieve these ends.

## **Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.**

There are now nine specialized agencies that are affiliated with the United Nations by special arrangement. These agencies deal with specific international problems. In doing so, they advance the cause of the UN in promoting international understanding and cooperation. These agencies include: (1) The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO); (2) the International Labor Organization (ILO); (3) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); (4) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; (5) International Monetary Fund; (6) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); (7) World Health Organization (WHO); (8) International Refugee Organization (IRO); and (9) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The UNRRA will soon have served its purpose.

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