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FILE

Current Events

R E V I E W

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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Discussions and Conflicts on Peace Proposals

The drafts of the peace treaties for Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland, presented by the Big Four during the Foreign Minister's Council in Paris, contain the following major disagreements:

Italian Treaty. Russia can not come into agreement with the United States, Britain, and France on the frontiers between Italy and Yugoslavia and the frontiers of each country with the proposed free territory of Trieste. Russia wants to give favorable concessions to Yugoslavia. The three democratic countries opposed Russia's proposal, and give their own counter-proposals. These counter-proposals are unacceptable to Russia.

Hungarian Treaty. In this treaty, the major conflict is on the payment of reparation. The United States has reserved the right to re-open the question of reparation at the Paris Peace Conference.

Rumanian Treaty. The most important disagreement between Russia and the Western democracies over the treaty for Rumania is on the navigation of the Danube River. The Danube is the most important of all European rivers. President Truman in his latest report on the internationalization of Europe's waterways, says that the selfish control of the Danube is a "persistent cause of wars in Europe in the last 200 years." The United States wants to give all nations equal rights in the navigation of the Danube. Russia is opposed to this plan.

The next serious disagreement over this treaty is between Russia and the United States. The United States wants Rumania to pay in full for damages to the properties of the United Nations. Russia opposes this plan because she wants Rumania to pay only one-third. She believes that Rumania ought to be given consideration because of her declaration of war against the Axis.

Bulgarian Treaty. Greece desires 6,500 square miles of territory from Bulgaria as a reward for fighting on the side of the United Nations. Bulgaria refuses this demand. With the backing of Russia, she even demands an outlet to the Aegean and Mediterranean Sea at the expense of Greek territory.

This dispute between Greece and Bulgaria remains unsettled.

Finnish Treaty. The major conflict over this treaty is the disposition of the property of the United Nations and the properties of Finland in Germany.

The Machinery Set Peacemaking

The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Big Four—the United States, Britain, Russia, and France—not only drafted the peace treaties for the enemy countries but also recommended the procedure to be followed in the discussion of the peace proposals. The drafts were submitted to the Paris Conference of 21 nations who were at war with the Axis. These nations were: China, France, Great Britain, Russia, the United States, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, and the Ukraine.

The 21 wartime Allies received all matters submitted to them by the Big Four. At the request of any member, suggestions were added to the original drafts. These drafts were referred to *treaty commissions and rules committee*. There were eight *treaty commissions*: a political group for each of the five enemies, one economic commission for Italy, one economic commission for the Danubian states, and a single military committee. The *rules committee* was composed of the chiefs of each of the 21 delegations. This committee drafted the rules of procedure for the full conference of the 21 nations.

During the discussion of the rules of procedure bitter debates took place on the *voting procedure*. The members finally agreed on a compromise *voting procedure*. The compromise allowed the full peace conference to forward recommendations to the Big Four by either two-thirds votes or simple majority.

The full conference received, and voted on, the reports of the various *treaty commissions*. The recommendations of the full conference of the 21 nations were sent to the Council of Foreign Ministers. The Big Four would consider the recommen-

ations made in the full conference, and whatever the Big Four would have decided would be finally written into final treaties by the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Highlights of the Discussions

The various discussions in the different sessions of the *treaty commissions, rules committee, and full conference* reveal many conflicts and many significant differences in ideologies.

Voting procedure. Byrnes and Molotov bitterly clashed on the voting procedure. Molotov insisted that all substantial questions in the conference committee should be decided by two-thirds vote of the committee. Byrnes called the attention of Molotov to the rules on procedure, which were drafted by the Foreign Ministers, that such questions should be decided by a simple majority. By a vote of 15 to 6 the peace conference adopted the British amendment to the voting procedure. The British amendment allows the full peace conference to forward recommendations approved by simple majority to the Big Four Foreign Ministers Council.

Italy asked for "softer peace terms." Italy appealed for "softer peace terms" through Prime Minister Alcide de Gasperi. He requested the 21 nations to defer action on the internalization of Trieste. The delegate of Yugoslavia, Eduard Kardelj, opposed Italy's proposal to postpone for a year the treaty decisions against her.

Bulgaria pleaded to keep its army. Rumania's Foreign Minister, George Tatarescu, pleaded before the 21 nations for the softening of the treaty terms for Bulgaria. Bulgaria requested for a privilege to keep her army, in return for which she pledged cooperation with the Big Four and allegiance to the principles of the United Nations.

Hungary pleaded for economic assistance. Hungary's Foreign Minister, Janos Gyoengyoessi, appealed to the 21 nations to give his country easier peace terms and economic assistance; and in return for these considerations he promised to support the United Nations.

Bulgaria asked for access to the Mediterranean. Bulgaria's Foreign Minister, George Kulishev, asked the 21 nations for the transfer of western Thrace from Greece to Bulgaria to enable his country to have an access to the Mediterranean. Dmitri Manuilsky, Ukrainian Foreign Minister, supported Bulgaria on her demand. But Constantin Tsaldaris, chief of the Greek delegation, opposed this demand and defended Greece by asserting that justice had been given to Bulgaria.

Britain and Russia clashed. The other enemy states of the United Nations were allowed to state their views on the proposed peace settlements. Austria requested for permission to state her views. Russia and Britain bitterly clashed on the request.

Britain argued that Austria should be given a chance to give her views on the peace proposals. Russia, supported by White Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia, opposed Austria's request for important reasons. The rest of the 21 nations supported Britain because they believed that failure to allow Austria to state her views would be a great discrimination.

Albania and Austria demanded South Tyrol. Albania demanded that she be admitted as the 22nd member of the peace conference. She also demanded for further reduction of the Italian military forces in order to assure peace in the Balkans. Together with Austria, she demanded the return of South Tyrol which was given by the Big Four to Italy.

Egypt demand independence for Lybia. The chief of the Egyptian delegation, Wacyf Boutros Ghali Pasha, asked the 21 nations to grant full independence to Lybia. Lybia was a former colony of Italy. It was in Lybia where the Nazis struck for Egypt. Egypt's reason for this request was to insure peace in North Africa.

Bulgaria failed. Bulgaria made a strong bid for the status of a co-belligerent country. White Russia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia supported Bulgaria in her argument that she had aided the Allies before the armistice in October, 1944, and therefore was a co-belligerent in the war against Germany. By a vote of 9 to 4 the 13-nation political commission defeated Bulgaria's bid for the status of a co-belligerent.

The "heated discussion" on reparations. There were many "heated discussions" on the question of reparations for the Axis satellites. The United States, through her delegate, Willard L. Thorpe, told the Italian economic commission that America had renounced all her reparation claims against Italy which amounted to about 20 billion dollars. Other nations, like Britain, India, Canada, Australia, and South Africa, also waived their reparation claims against Italy. These countries set an example to Russia so that Italy might be given the considerations which she earned by finally rallying to the side of the Allies.

Italy's democratic elements recognized. The Paris Peace Conference was composed of the Big Four and the "Little Nations." The "Little Nations" succeeded by a unanimous agreement in changing the wording of the preamble of the Italian peace treaty drafted by the Big Four. The recommendation adopted recognized the democratic elements in Italy who were responsible for the overthrow of Fascism.

Peace Tactics

During the peace conference Molotov stuck to his argument that unity among the four major Allies

(Continued on page 17)

Special Report on the FUTURE USE OF ATOMIC ENERGY

REPORT OF COMPTON AND JEFFERIES

On July 10, 1946, Bernard M. Baruch, the United States representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, submitted to the Commission a report prepared by Arthur H. Compton, Chancellor of Washington University, and Zay Jefferies, Vice-President of the General Electric Company. The report presents the following outstanding facts:

On the science of physics

Since physics is the basic science involved in the production of atomic energy, it should be given greater encouragement. Even up to the present time there are many unsolved problems in physics. These problems if solved would bring new forces which will be of much help to mankind. And the solutions to many of these problems are coming closer with the possibility of producing powerful rays, such as gamma rays, fast and slow neutron beams, alpha, beta, and so on. These rays will solve the problems in the structure of matter and in radiation.

On the use of neutrons

It has been discovered that neutrons may be produced by uranium fission. And neutrons have been found very useful. The diffraction of neutrons, for example, reveals many features of crystal structures.

On radioactive materials

Radioactive materials are bound to become less and less expensive, for they may be produced from various chemicals. Radioactive materials have many possible uses.

On radioactive tracer elements

The radioactive tracer elements will make possible the answering of many difficult questions in physics. We may be able, for instance, to know how and how fast atoms transfer from one molecule to another or from one place to another in the course of a chemical process, including such processes as *corrosion, diffusion, formation, and destruction* of colloids.

Aside from their use as a means of solving difficult problems in physics, the radio tracer elements

may have the following practical applications: (1) Radioactive tracers could be applied to reduce the wear and make easy and effective the lubrication of moving parts; (2) they could be used for tracing flows of liquid or gaseous materials; (3) radioactive materials might be employed for reducing static electricity, particularly in explosive plants and in the printing industry.

On atomic explosions

Atomic explosions are at present too uncontrollable to be of practical use in any industry. But, of course, the future is bright with great possibilities because of the discovery of this tremendous power. Even now the cost per unit of energy released in atomic chain reactions is not much greater than that of TNT. Should scientists discover a means of utilizing the atomic explosion, our industries would run at the least expense and with the highest imaginable efficiency.

On the use of atomic energy for cars

Any atomic plant must have a massive shield thick enough to prevent dangerous radiation. Such a plant or machine would weigh in tons. It is for this reason that the use of atomic energy for driving motor cars or airplanes of ordinary size is at present unimaginable.

On the advantages of atomic power

What are the advantages of atomic power? The atomic power has the following advantages: (1) the extraordinary low rate at which fuel is consumed in proportion to the energy released; (2) the consequent low first cost of fuel considering the energy available in it; (3) the wide flexibility and easy control of the rate at which power is developed; and (4) the insignificance of the weight of uranium when compared with the weight of coal or other non-atomic fuel necessary to produce an equal amount of heat energy.

On the operation of atomic power plants

The use of uranium for power is at present full of difficulties and hazards. The radiation produced by the atomic explosion is so fatal to man that

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the use of atomic power would need the care and service of experts in radiation.

On the suggestions for the use of atomic power

The following possible practical uses of atomic power have been suggested: power and heat supply for cities and large industrial plants, power plants for ships, and power plants in remote places to operate mines or to recover other natural resources. Having read the advantages of atomic power, we could readily see the great economic gain that this power would give to the world. It will bring the comfort of rich cities to the poor ones at a cost so unimagingly low.

On the use of radioactive tracers and intense radiation

Present development indicate that the greatest promise of atomic energy in biology and medicine is in the use of *radioactive tracers* and of *intense radiation*. Radioactive tracers and intense radiation can both be used as research as well as diagnostic tools. Intense radiation may greatly help the present studies in the utilization of photosynthetically produced plant food out of non-photosynthetic organisms. In diagnostic work, radioactive tracers may be used to label and trace red blood cells in shock cases, to check blood circulation time in certain cases of diabetes or in hardening of arteries, to determine the healing of bone fractures, and to measure the functioning of the thyroid glands.

On the future significance of the release of atomic energy.

The future of atomic energy may be seen in the light of the history of other great discoveries. Fifty years ago it was simply evident that X-rays could be useful for "seeing" through objects, such as the human body, which are opaque to ordinary light. It could not be predicted that X-rays would become a powerful weapon in the fight against cancer, or that researches made possible by X-rays would re-

veal the electron and with it give us the radio and a host of electronic devices. Such unforeseen developments are the result of every great discovery. It would not therefore be surprising if scientists imagine the future as the great atomic era, with machines running at tremendous speed and industries producing at unimaginable maximum efficiency. Indeed, the unpredictable potentiality of atomic power is beyond ordinary imagination.

REPORT ON THE NON-TECHNICAL FUTURE USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY BY DR. CHARLES A. THOMAS

A. THOMAS

A significant report on the future uses of atomic energy has been submitted by Bernard M. Baruch to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. This report was prepared under the direction of Dr. Charles A. Thomas, the vice-president of the Masanto Chemical Company. The following facts stand out in the report:

1. It has been estimated that it is possible to build a 75,000 kilowatt atomic-power plant for about 25 million dollars. A similar power plant using coal could be built at a cost of 10 million dollars.

2. The cost of the electric power produced in the atomic power plant would be approximately 80 cents per kilowatt hour. This is not far more costly than the cost of electricity produced by coal-produced power which is 0.65 cents per kilowatt hour.

3. It is believed that cheaper atomic-produced electricity will be possible.

4. Atomic plants could be used in certain isolated regions of the world where coal or oil is either expensive or not available, and they could also be used for industrial decentralization. Atomic plants are necessary for the production of radioactive isotopes for medical uses.

Study Helps

In a class discussion of this report, ask your teacher or instructor to explain the significance of the report and the details you cannot fully understand. (from Popular Science)

1. Learn to use the following terms correctly:
 - a. *Atom*: It is the smallest bit of matter retaining the properties of a chemical element.
 - b. *Neutron*: It is the particle in the atom core which does not carry electric charge. It is used in smashing other atom cores.
 - c. *Uranium*: It is a metallic element. It is also a parent of the radium series. U-235 releases atomic energy.
 - d. *Fission*: This is the splitting or disruption of an atom core into two or more elements.
 - d. *Radioactivity*: It is the spontaneous or artificially produced disintegration of chemical elements.
 - e. *Gamma radiation*: This term is given to highly penetrating rays. They are similar to X-rays. They have, however, shorter wave length.

Significant World News Roundup

UNITED STATES

Will the new Congress follow the people's will?

The election held on November 5, 1946, gave the Republicans a strong majority in both houses of the United States' 80th Congress. The results of the election are as follows:

Senate—51 Republicans; 45 Democrats

House of Representatives—246 Republicans;
188 Democrats

Governors—25 Republicans; 23 Democrats

What is the significance of the news? (1) The election returns put an end to the 14-year old New Deal, begun by the late President Roosevelt. (2) They confirm the swing to the right which began 8 years ago. (3) They place the responsibility on the new Republican Congress to solve the present labor dispute. (4) They make the new Republican Congress guardian of the freedom obtained by the people from various forms of government control. (5) They place the responsibility on the new Congress to reduce the government expenditures. (6) They place the responsibility on the New Congress to reassert the foreign policy of the United States.

CHINA

A new era of amity and friendship.

A new five-year "mutuality" trade treaty between the United States and China was recently concluded. It provides for equal, reciprocal, and most-favored nation treatment of the citizens, corporation, and commerce of the two countries. The citizens, business firms, and associations of one country can reside, travel, and carry on trade in all parts of the other. They will, however, be subject to existing immigration provisions. The citizens of both countries can operate commercial, manufacturing, scientific, educational, religious, and philanthropic activities in any or both of their territories. Such citizens can buy or lease buildings for these purposes. *Each country is obliged to grant to the other the same rights to explore and develop the mineral deposits to a third nation.*

What is the significance of the news?

This new treaty supersedes nine previous treaties. Most of the nine treaties were concluded with unequal treaty rights to the disadvantage of China. The new treaty establishes real friendship and amity with China. It is expected that this treaty will set the pattern for other treaties to be concluded by the United States with other countries.

INDONESIA

Recognition of a new Republic

Negotiations between the Dutch delegation and the Indonesian representatives have given rise to

another important and historical event in the Orient. This is the recognition of the Indonesian Republic headed by Achmed Soekarno. The Indonesian Republic is composed of Java, Sumatra, and Madura. According to present negotiations, the Indonesian Republic will become a part of a federated "United States of Indonesia." Other islands, like the Celebes, the Moluccas, and Lombok, will be allowed to become members of the federation should the people decide to do so.

What is the significance of the news?

The agreement between the Netherlands and Indonesia ends the 350 years of colonial rule in the Dutch East Indies. The great responsibility of the Indonesian leaders now like the leaders of the new interim government of India, is to secure the unity of the people. But this may not be difficult because there are many Indonesians who do not want to see any vestige of Dutch power in the Dutch East Indies.

KOREA

News spotlight on divided Korea

The people of Korea is again in the spotlight of world news. Korea had been allowed to establish an interim legislative assembly, and an election was held for that purpose. The Korean Democratic party obtained fifteen seats and the Korean Independence Rapid Realization took fourteen seats.

What is the significance of the news?

The election shows the victory of the right wing party—the Korean Democratic party headed by Kim Sung Soo. The victory shows that the majority of the people in the American zone are in favor of democracy. The election was preceded by Communist violent propaganda and agitation calculated to make the people vote for the left wing party—the Korean Independence Rapid Realization headed by Syng Man Rhee.

JAPAN

Promulgation of the new constitution

Emperor Hirohito read an imperial rescript proclaiming a new charter for the Japanese nation before the members of the Japanese Diet on the occasion of the birthday of Emperor Meiji, the ruler of the "Enlightened Era," who gave Japan its first constitution 57 years ago. Hirohito said: "I have caused this day the constitution of Japan to be promulgated. This constitution represents complete revision of the imperial constitution. It seeks a basis for national reconstruction in the universal principles of mankind. It has been decided upon by the freely expressed will of the people. It explicitly stipulates that the people of Japan renounce war of their own accord; that they desire to see

the realization of a permanent peace founded on justice and order throughout the world, and that, having constant regard to fundamental human rights, they will conduct their national affairs on the fixed line of democracy."

What is the significance of the news?

The promulgation of the constitution by an imperial rescript starts a new political life for the Japanese people. In promulgating the constitution the Emperor has voluntarily and publicly given up his power to the will of the people.

PALESTINE

First armed clash between Arabs and Jews.

In a recent article in *The Nation*, a writer asked the question: "Will the Arabs Revolt?" Before the world could ponder on this question news came that an armed clash between Jews and Arabs had taken place in the northernmost part of Palestine. The report was that the Arabs fired upon a group of Jews who were preparing a settlement. Several Jews and Arabs were killed.

What is the significance of the news?

The report on the first armed clash indicate the seriousness of the problem of Palestine. From then on, reports of terrorism, sabotage, underground activities, and unwarranted attack on British troops have been coming in. The problem of Palestine must be solved now before the tense relations between Arabs and Jews explode anew.

GERMANY

What shall be done with Germany?

The Allies have won the war against Germany, but they have not definitely agreed on what to do with Germany. While it is true that the future of Germany was outlined in the Potsdam Declaration it is also true that the Big Four—the United States, Britain, Russia, and France—have not come to a definite program to implement the various principles enunciated at Potsdam. Today no definite agreement has been reached on the peace treaty for Germany. Various proposals, however, have been presented. Secretary James F. Byrnes has proposed a 40-year treaty to keep Germany disarmed. Russia remains non-committal. France has proposed a basis for the settlement of the frontiers of Germany. Secretary Byrnes has also proposed that the future of Silesia and the Rhur should be settled first before the status of Germany is finally set by the terms of peace treaty.

What is the significance of the news?

The Big Four are now trying to explore various proposals for the writing of the German peace treaty. The failure of the Big Four to arrive at an early solution to the problems of Allied control of Germany is primarily due to the differences in political and economic ideologies between the western powers and Russia. Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the

American deputy military governor of the American Zone, in a recent radio address, said that the absence of a "centralized German government" makes difficult the administration of the German people.

RUSSIA

Russia insists

The latest trends in world chancelleries and political bodies indicate that Russia insists on many things. In an inspiring speech before the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Molotov proposed a world disarmament. He called on all nations to start arms reduction immediately. Then he urged all UN members to outlaw the use of atomic energy for warfare. He insisted that the great powers report on the disposition of their troops in friendly countries. This demand was made after the Security Council had voted against Russia's charge that U. S. troops are interfering in the internal affairs of various countries where they are found. Molotov also insisted to keep the "veto power." He condemned the move of the "little nations" to revise the "veto" rule as a desire by them to destroy the unity of the Big Powers. Molotov also opposed the Baruch plan for the control of atomic energy. He called the plan egoistic and selfish.

What is the significance of the news?

What is behind the news? Russia has found another opportunity to air or express her opinions on many important world problems before the United Nations General Assembly. Russian foreign policy on world disarmament is accepted by all. But most nations can not find good reasons why she insists on the census of troops in friendly countries. It is generally accepted that if the maintenance of foreign troops in foreign countries interferes with the internal affairs of the country, it is the duty of the leaders or government of the said country to bring the case before the UN Security Council. The "little nations" dislike the stand of Molotov on the "veto" rule. Most of them believe that modification of the "veto" rule should be effected. Russia's opposition to the Baruch plan for the control of atomic energy is linked with the Russian foreign policy of establishing "security frontiers."

BRITAIN

Britain grants Egypt's rights

Britain's world policy to grant the rights of her subject peoples was again demonstrated in her dealing with Egypt. Egypt demanded Sudan from Britain. Sudan was once a sore spot in the Anglo-Egyptian relations. Sudan and Egypt were annexed to the British Empire in 1914 as a war measure. After the settlement of World War I, Egyptian nationalists demanded the assignment of Sudan to Egypt. The British, however, continued to exercise control over Sudan. After the end of World War II negotiations for the return of the Sudan and for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt were conducted. After many weeks of

negotiations. Premier Ismail Sidky of Egypt announced that Britain had agreed to Egypt's request to unite Sudan with Egypt and to withdraw British troops from Egypt within 26 months.

What is the significance of the news?

The announcement of the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt and the granting of Egypt's request to regain Sudan may peacefully solve the strained relation between Egypt and Britain since the end of World War II. It is to be remembered that several months ago riots took place in Egypt demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt. The decision of Britain to quit Egypt is significant in that it removes the "sore spot" in the Mediterranean.

RUMANIA

Protests and Counter-Protests

In the Moscow Conference held in December, 1945, the Big Three—the United States, Britain, and Russia agreed to broaden the government of Rumania and Bulgaria. This was a condition set by the Foreign Ministers of the Big Three prior to the recognition of the Rumanian and Bulgarian governments. According to the Moscow Conference members of the opposition parties should be included in the cabinet of the new governments. Before the election was held in Rumania, the United States and Britain had protested against the electoral laws of the country because both countries wanted to make election clean and just. The Russian member of the Allied Control Council refused to heed the protest. Both countries also protested the attempt of certain political parties in Rumania to oppress the minorities. The Rumanian considered the protests an interference in its internal affairs.

What is the significance of the news?

In the parliamentary election recently held the Communist-dominated coalition government was returned to power. The Rumanian political opposition parties considered the election void because it was not held fairly. The United States and Britain protested apparently against the undemocratic procedure of the last Rumanian election, but in reality both countries are determined to see a democratic government for Rumania. In fact both countries have made it a condition they would not sign the peace treaty with Rumania until her government earns their recognition—and that means a democratic government.

BULGARIA

Will the United States recognize the new Bulgarian regime?

Several months ago Bulgaria held a nation-wide referendum on the establishment of a republic. The

people voted for the establishment of a republic. Recently elections were held and the election returns show that the *Fatherland Front* obtained 2,980,175 votes, an overwhelming majority over the 1,230,960 votes obtained by all opposition groups. The election, as in the case of the election in Rumania, was preceded by a request of the United States that steps be taken by the Allied Control Commission to safeguard the election. The request was turned down by Russia.

What is the significance of the news?

Both the protest and request of the United States were refused by Russia. The question that now remains is, Will the new Bulgarian government include the united opposition parties in the cabinet? If this is not done, the government will fail to get the recognition of the United States and Britain, because the Moscow Conference of the Big Three in December, 1945, provides that the Bulgarian government should be broadened.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia does not want war

What does Yugoslavia think of world affairs particularly on peace? In less than one week after the Paris Peace Conference had begun its session, Yugoslavia became a "proving ground for diplomatic relations." The United States succeeded in making Yugoslavia observe the use of normal diplomatic procedure in dealing with questions affecting two nations. The cause of the diplomatic incident was the shooting of American planes by Yugoslavs. The pressure of the United States representation was such that recently Josip Broz (Marshal Tito), was forced to announce that "Yugoslavia does not want war."

What is the significance of the news?

The world is interested in the peace of the Balkans. It is also interested to see Yugoslavia cooperate in the maintenance of peace. The tired and weary world is anxious to see Yugoslavia stop fighting for "positions" in the interests of other peoples. Her demand for Trieste, for instance, can not be looked upon as conducive to the peace of the world. It would be better for her to abide by the decision of the Big Four on the internationalization of the "Free Territory of Trieste."

SPAIN

Recognition of Allied Control Commission

For more than a year negotiations have been going on between the Spanish government and the British, French, and American governments in connection with the liquidation of German public properties in Spain. The Spanish government has agreed to recognize the Allied Control Commission in Ger-

many as the successor of the Nazi government of Hitler in Germany. This recognition paves the way for the liquidation of German properties in Spain.

What is the significance of the news?

Direct negotiations can now be conducted between Spain and Britain, France, and the United States for the disposal of German holdings in Spain. These holdings include those of the government and those of private firms. These can be taken over by the Allies and sold for reparations. German properties in Spain are estimated at \$300,000,000.

INDIA

Indian leaders move

Moslems and Hindu leaders are now working very hard to stop their followers from fighting one another. They appeal to both peoples to stop the various riots and disorders in order to give the interim government a chance to work out its program of preparing the nation for eventual independence. The British government, according to Lord Inverchapel, the British ambassador to the United States, feels that Indian unity must be preserved regardless of whether India chooses a dominion status or complete independence.

What is the significance of the news?

The offer of independence to India is now a challenge to the Indian leaders to unite their people to take the responsibilities of independent nationhood.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the interim government, must now work hard to secure the unity of the people, otherwise, India will become a "divided house."

Study Helps

Write the answers to these questions?

1. What two local problems of the American people must the new Republican Congress try to solve?
2. What has been established by the new treaty between China and the United States?
3. Why is the recognition of the "Indonesian Republic" significant?
4. Why is the new election in Korea significant?
5. Why is the promulgation of the new Japanese constitution by imperial rescript important?
6. What do the present armed clashes in Palestine indicate?
7. Why could not the Big Four agree on what to do with Germany?
8. Can you give the motive of Russia in insisting on the census of troops?
9. Is the British withdrawal from Egypt justifiable? Why?
10. Do you think the recent statement from the United States that the absence of free elections in a country is sufficient ground for refusing credits to that Country? Why?
11. Why is the preservation of Indian unity significant to the British Empire and the interim government?

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What is the Future of France?

Emergency of New France

A new France emerges from the ravages of war and the lingering influences of Nazi propaganda. France was liberated by French and U.S. troops on August 25, 1944. After her liberation, France was governed by provisional military government until the creation of a civil government now known as the Fourth Republic. The rise of France is mainly due to the view of the leaders of the Allies, such as Churchill, that a strong France is necessary for the preservation of democracy in postwar Europe.

Political Climate

On October 21, 1945, free elections were held in France. A National Constituent Assembly was elected. The three leading parties that composed the first Constituent Assembly were the Communists, Socialists, and Movement Republican Party (MRP). Ninety-six per cent of the people voted for the preparation of new French constitution to supplant the constitution of 1875. A provisional government was established to draft the constitution of the Fourth French Republic. The Communist was the largest single party in the Constituent Assembly. For several months delegates worked on the new constitution.

The French Rejected the Constitution

The constitution drafted by the first Constituent Assembly was in reality a Socialist-Communist constitution; so much so that when this Constitution was submitted to the people for adoption, the people rejected it. "The decisive factor responsible for the rejection of the constitution," says George Slocombe in his article, *Is France Swinging to the Right?* "was the uneasiness engendered by the prospect of a single legislative assembly, without democratic checks or safeguards, dominating the President of the Republic, the Premier, and the Judiciary."

The French Held the Second Free Election

Another election was held on June 2, 1946. There was a general prediction that the Communists would get the majority of the seats in the Constituent Assembly. The election returns surprised most of the French people. The results showed that the MRP obtained 166 seats, the Communist 150, and the Socialist 125. The conservative will of the people triumphed and the Christian democratic party, (MRP), became the largest single party in the Constituent Assembly. George Bidault was made President of the provisional government. A coalition

government, composing of three major parties—Socialist, Communist, and MRP, was formed to prepare another constitution for the Fourth French Republic. The election results encouraged Gen. Charles de Gaulle to stage a political comeback. He appealed to the new delegates to work for a constitution along democratic principles. He asked them to create a two-chamber legislature. Most French people began asking themselves whether the delegates would form a new constitution based on democratic principles or on totalitarian ideologies. The world also asked: "Will France swing to the Left or to the Right?" The expression "to the left" means "toward communism or totalitarianism," and "to the right" means "toward democracy."

The People Approved the New Constitution

The second Constituent Assembly drafted the new constitution, and approved it by a vote of 440 against 106. The new constitution is based on the cardinal principles of democracy. It provides for three separate departments: The Executive Department which is headed by the President and the Premier, the Parliament, which is composed of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic, and the Judiciary, which is composed of independent magistrates.

The Constitution was submitted to a national referendum held on October 13, 1946. Gen. Charles de Gaulle appealed to the people to reject the constitution in that it does not provide for a strong government to enable France to become a strong nation. The people approved the new constitution by a vote of 9,200,467 against 7,790,676. Fifty-seven per cent of the 96 departments approved the constitution. About 36 per cent of the people abstained from voting.

Results of the Election for the Delegates

On November 10, 1946, the people of France went to the polls for the fourth time in seven months. The people voted for the 169 delegates or deputies to the National Assembly of the French Fourth Republic. Election results showed that the Communists won 166 seats as against 157 for the MRP (Movement Republican Party) and 90 for the Socialists. The election was significant because the MRP was replaced by the Communist Party as the largest single party in France. The victory of the Communist Party might have been due to the fact that only 78% of the people went to the polls.

The coalition government of the three leading

What is the Crisis in India Today?

Is there an Indian nation?

The diversity of the population, languages, religions, and social groups in India makes one ask: Is there a Hindu nation? India is a country of more than 45 races, 200 languages, 2,400 castes and tribes, and 700 feudatory states. Hindustani is the most important language. Approximately two-thirds of the population embrace the Hindu faith. Islam or Mohammedanism is the second leading religion. It is embraced by more than 92,000,000 people. The other religions include Christianity, Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Buddhism, Judaism, and various tribal faiths with more than 25,400,000 followers.

The main reason for this diversity of language, religion, and social groups in India is the *caste system*. There are four principal castes, and more than 2,000 minor castes. Each caste adheres strongly to its religious beliefs and social ideas. In his recent book *The People of India*, Kumar Goshal states that the conflicts among the castes in India reflect the economic, social, and cultural differences of the different groups and levels in Indian society.

In spite of all these differences, however, there

runs a common bond of tradition and culture among all the peoples of India which identifies them as a nation. Such differences nevertheless, may be found in any nation in varying degrees. No nation is free from such differences.

Britain's responsibility in the division of India

How much is Britain responsible for the division of India?

The Portuguese were the first to establish their trading posts in India. The Portuguese explorers landed in Calicut in 1498. After the Portuguese, came the treasure-seekers from Holland, France, and England. Rivalry among these nations followed, and it became bitter in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. The rivalry between France and Britain was particularly very bitter. The defeat of France in the Battle of Plassey in 1857 finally gave Britain the control of India.

From 1660 to 1858, Britain's trade in India was handled by the English East India Company. The Company acquired lands for business either by treaty or by purchase. Later, the interest of the Company came into clash with those of the natives. The friction resulted in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. To avoid further bloodshed, the English crown took the control of the government from the English East India Company. Britain negotiated treaties with the

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF . . .

(Continued)

parties—the Communist Party, the MRP, and the Socialist Party — is faced with a great problem. Although the Communist Party is the largest single party, it will not be able to control the National Assembly. This is the reason that it has been forced to form a coalition government with the other parties. And two big questions come up: Will the Communists which constitute the largest single party demand a Communist premier? How will France fare during the early stages of the Fourth French Republic?

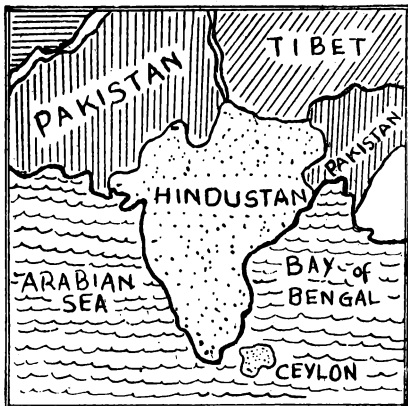
Study Helps

1. Study the answers to the following questions and discuss them with your classmates:

- Why does Europe need a strong France?
- Was the rejection of the first constitution justified?
- If the people approved the second democratic constitution, why, do you think, did the majority of the seats in the National Assembly go to the Communist Party?

2. Hold an open forum on these topics:

- Since the Communists won a majority of the seats in the new National Assembly, France should be allowed to have a Communist premier.
- A coalition government is the best form of government for France.



Will India become a divided house?

natives and promised them protection. And then Britain divided India into two: (1) British India which was immediately under the rule of the Crown and (2) the "independent states" under the rule of native rajahs who owed allegiance to the British King. There are 562 "independent states," peopled by one-fourth of the total population of India.

Because of the size of India and its great population, Britain adopted the policy of "divide and rule." This means that Britain made the independent states check one another. Being independent of one another, these states vied for favors from the British crown. Whenever a rebellion arose, Britain used the friendly states in suppressing it. While this policy enabled Britain, with hardly eighty million population, to control India which has over three hundred million population, it also kept India divided. To some extent, therefore, the British policy of "divide and rule" is responsible for the want of unity among the Hindus.

How did Indian nationalism arise?

Nationalism, in general, means a move of a people to establish an independent country. The sentiment of nationality is the national feeling that recognizes a common heritage, common tradition, and common aspiration. Generally, the people of a country want to be independent, because only under such condition could they find the freest expression of their native characteristics and the freest and fullest promotion of their common welfare. How such spirit gradually rose in India is clearly stated by a noted political analyst, R. Palme Dutt, in his latest book *The Problem of India*. He says: "The Indian national movement arose from social conditions, from the conditions of imperialism and its system of exploitation, and from the social and economic forces generated within Indian society under conditions of that exploitation." This means that the British exploitation of India and the British racial discrimination against the Hindus made the Hindus conscious of their common cause. Such a realization is the very spirit of nationalism.

Ideals of the Indian National Congress

The leading organization in the struggle for Indian nationalism is the Indian National Congress founded in 1885 by outstanding Indian leaders. For twenty years the ideal of the Indian National Congress was for a greater degree of Indian representation within the British system of rule. In 1905, however it adopted a new program. The program demanded from the British the *Swaraj* or a colonial self-government within the British Empire. This change aroused further the people's spirit of Nationalism. And in its annual session in 1920, the Indian National Congress adopted a still more ambitious program. The Congress demanded a dominion status. This demand fired the nationalism of the Hindus. In 1929, the demand for dominion status was changed to complete independence.

Ideals of the Moslem League

The second great organization in the fight for Indian nationalism is the Moslem League, founded in 1906. In the 1920's, however, the Moslem League nearly died out. But in the thirties it was revived. Mohammed Ali Jinnah reorganized the Moslem League and became its outstanding leader. Ali Jinnah was formerly a member of the Indian National Congress. He left the Congress in 1920 in order to revive the Moslem League. He is now fighting against the unity of the Moslems and the Hindus. He has consistently aimed to unite all Moslems against the Hindus and to make the Moslems independent of the Hindus.

Differences between the Hindus and the Moslems

What are the differences between the Hindus and the Moslems? The Indian National Congress Party is an organization of both Hindus and Moslems of India. It appeals to the whole country to achieve Indian independence. It stands for unity. It is opposed to any move that would divide the people. It teaches that the rights of the rajahs of the "independent states" must not be made an obstacle to the attainment of Indian independence.

The Moslem League insists that it speaks for 90,000,000 Moslems. But the fact remains that many Moslem organizations today cooperate with the Indian National Congress Party. The Moslem League makes the charge that the Indian National Congress Party is purely a Hindu organization and that the Congress has failed to and does not, work for the interests of the Moslems. Because of this fact, the Moslem League appeals to all Moslems to unite in self-defense against the Hindus. It insists on the creation of *Pakistan*. *Pakistan* means an independent Moslem state, which, according to Ali Jinnah should constitute three provinces in the Northeast and three provinces in the Northwest.

The British rejects Pakistan and the Hindu plan

To solve the Indian problem, Sir Stafford Cripps proposed the "creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion, associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to themselves in every right, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic or external affairs." Cripps held several conferences with the representatives of the Congress, Moslem League, Hindu Mahasabha, Sikhs, Liberals, Untouchables, and Princes. The Cripps proposal was rejected by the first four groups.

In June, 1945, the "Wavell Plan" was indorsed by the British government. It recommended that, in the meantime that the Indian leaders were working for an agreement on the future of their country, the Viceroy's Executive Council would be reconsti-

tuted to include representatives of the leading Indian groups, and that the Indian leaders should recommend to the Viceroy a number of their chosen members from whom the Viceroy would select the Indian representatives to the new Executive Council. Late in June of the same year, a conference was held in Simla to discuss the Indian problem. The Simla Conference failed, because Mohammed Ali Jinnah insisted on the creation of *Pakistan*. The British Ministerial Mission to India rejected both Jinnah's proposal and the Hindu proposal for a strong central government.

The British offered independence to India

When the new British Labor Government opened its first session, King George proclaimed: "In accordance with the promise already made to my Indian people, my Government will do its utmost to promote, in cooperation with the leaders of Indian opinions, the early realization of full-self government in India." Following his proclamation, on March 6, 1946, Prime Minister Clement Attlee offered India full independence.

Will the Hindus and Moslems cooperate?

In order to prepare the Indian people for their ultimate freedom, an interim government was formed. Viceroy Wavell held several conferences with the Indian leaders on the formation of a Cabinet (Executive Council) composed entirely of Indians. The conferences were obstructed by the differences in purpose between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the leaders of the Hindus and Moslems, respectively. The Moslem League at the outset refused to cooperate with the Indian National Congress. At the interposition of the Viceroy, however, the Moslem League promised to cooperate with the Hindus. But this promise was followed by riots and disorders between Moslems and Hindus. As a result, the Moslem League withdrew its promise of cooperation. The Hindus, nevertheless, proceeded with the establishment of the interim government. Again, riots and disorders followed the inauguration of the interim government on August 26, 1946. The Viceroy was determined to make the Moslem League join the interim government. Several weeks after the inauguration of the interim government, through good offices of the Viceroy, the Moslem League joined the interim government. And now a great question faces India: Will the cooperation between the Moslems and the Hindus bring about the drafting of the constitution for an independent India?

WASHINGTON (USIS)—Discussing the Indian situation, the *Dallas News* said: "During one month's freedom, 'more Indian blood has been shed, runs the comment of a native of India, 'than in the 200 years of British rule.' The observation merits thoughtful consideration of all critics of imperialism everywhere.

"Liberty is the goal of mankind and ought to be. But it will not do to adopt the blind belief that liberty can be imposed—that freedom is an unearned donation. A people that would be free must prove its worthiness, its sturdiness and its integrity."

The *Kansas City Times* said: "Unless a Hindu-Moslem formula is found, the British apparently will be confronted with the choice between quitting India in the knowledge that civil war would almost surely ensue or backing out on their commitment to retire from the scene as soon as a constitution has been adopted.

"A civil war in India, on top of the civil war in China, might destroy all hope of a stable, democratic and prosperous Asia in the years ahead. That is a prospect which we Americans and the rest of the world cannot view with complacency."

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* declared that despite the abstention of the Moslems, the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi is proceeding by and that "its work remains largely one of the devising protections for racial and religious minorities." The editorial asserted that "it is peculiarly significant the President of the assembly devoted much time at the opening meeting to an argument for a close study of the American constitution. It is certainly the most successfully written constitution in the world. And it lends itself to the governance of a large and heterogeneous people.

"India is not a nation in the usual sense, but an aggregation of races and creeds. Only a federal constitution leaving extensive powers in provinces and states could possibly be made to serve so divergent a cluster of political units.

"It is by no means certain that India will be able to draft a constitution satisfactory to enough of its people to be adopted. The constitution-making process is going to be one of more than passing interest to Americans who can see repeated in the heart of Asia in 1946 the very procedure of compromise which led our own founding fathers to adopt the principle of the federal union."

STUDY HELPS

Topics for class discussion:

1. India will never become a united nation.
2. The division of India was partly due to the "divide-and-rule policy" of Britain.
3. British racial discrimination contributed to the rise of Indian nationalism.
4. The ideals of the Indian National Congress Party are better than those of the Moslem League. *What is the answer to each of these questions?*
 1. What is the root of the differences between the Moslems and Hindus?
 2. What is the aim of *Pakistan*?
 3. Why do the Hindus oppose *Pakistan*?
 4. Why did the British government oppose *Pakistan*?
 5. Will the Hindus and Moslems cooperate?

Report on the United Nations Activities

Andrei Gromyko, Russian representative to the Security Council of the UN, formally presented charges that the United States Marines in China, Iceland, and Latin America were interfering in the internal affairs of these countries. He argued that the presence of American troops in these countries endangers the peace of the world. He called the attention of the Security Council that protests had been heard from these countries. He proposed for an investigation of Allied troops abroad. The Chinese delegate, C. L. Hsia, defended the presence of United States troops in China. E. N. Van Keffen of the Netherlands, said that the countries concerned have the right to bring such question before the Security Council if foreign troops are interfering in the affairs of their country. The Russian proposal was put to a vote. Russia was defeated by vote of 7 to 2. Only Poland supported her. The other members of the Security Council, with the exception of France and Egypt who abstained from voting, supported the United States.

Census of Global Resources

President Truman asked the United Nations to call a scientific conference for the main purpose of studying the resources of the world. The proposal was submitted to the Economic and Social Council of the UN. It also suggested that steps should be taken to discuss the possible peaceful uses of atomic energy in the next few decades.

Outline of Atom Safeguards

The 12 nations that compose the UN's Atomic Energy Commission have unanimously approved the first international report on atomic energy. The international report does not outline any plan for the control of the atom. It, however, outlines the processes of atomic energy. It discusses how atomic power may be devoted to military uses. It outlines various scientific safeguards. It also gives the world a discussion of raw materials for atomic fission.

Who is Sabotaging the United Nations?

Two of the Big Four Powers clashed on several occasions not only during the Paris Peace Conference and the Council of Foreign Ministers at Paris but also during the session of the Security Council on the question of peace. Both countries have also charged each other of sabotaging the United Nations. Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's representative to the Security Council, charged Russia of

failure to keep international peace. He deplored Russia's accusation that British and Greek policies in the Balkans endanger world peace. Russia denied the charge and accused the Western Powers of sabotaging the UN. The charges and counter-charges make the UN a platform for airing differences of opinions. At least the Security Council and the General Assembly are becoming the *Parliament of Man* where nations may air their opinions instead of settling disputes by armed threats.

World Freedom of Information

The Security Council of the UN has received a special report outlining the proposal to establish world freedom of information and of the press. The program states that nations must recognize that free exchange of information is the fundamental basis of friendship among nations; the recognition of any government of private monopoly of the media of information is inimical to public interests; and the right of government or person to infringe upon, discriminate against, or censor, information in time of peace should be refused.

The End of an Accusation in the Security Council

After eleven sessions, characterized by bristling debates, the Security Council rejected several proposals of Ukraine for the solution of the frontier troubles between Greece and Albania. Ukraine charged Greece with the responsibility of menacing the peace along the Albanian frontier. Russia proposed a resolution which would make Greece stop alleged provocations on the Albanian frontier and terminate the persecution of national minorities. The United States proposed that the frontier troubles between Albania and Greece be kept under surveillance. Russia exercised the "veto" on the United States proposal for an "on the spot investigation." The "veto" ended the accusation of Ukraine against Greece.

Blueprint for European Economy

The UN has received the blueprint for a new European economy. The temporary sub-commission on the reconstruction of devastated areas in Europe presented the plan to the UN's Economic and Social Council. What are the important recommendations? (1) A permanent international housing agency should be created to map out the housing and reconstruction program of damaged areas. (2) An agency whose main purpose is to coordinate the

World Leaders and Their Views on World Affairs--

National Ambition Must Be Sacrificed

Trieste must not become another Danzig. It must be free from intrigue and conspiracy. World peace is more important than a few miles of territory or world pride.

—*Senator Tom Connally in a speech in the Italian Political Commission during the Paris Peace Conference*

What is the Remedy for the Continual Fragedy of Europe?

The sovereign remedy is to recreate the European family, or as much of it as we can, and to provide it with a structure under which it can dwell in peace, in safety, and in freedom. We must build a kind of United States of Europe.

"In order that this may be accomplished, there must be an act of faith in which millions of families speaking many languages must consciously take part."

—*Winston Churchill in his speech at Zurich*

Mutual Understanding is Necessary

"It is one of the tragedies of the world situation that the Soviet government appears deliberately to prevent intercourse between the Russian people and the rest of the world. They are not allowed to know what is being done or thought by their fellows in other parts of the world... A wall of ignorance and suspicion is built up between the nations."

—*Prime Minister Attlee in a speech before a trade annual conference*

What is the Real Purpose of the Peace Conference?

"The Peace Conference must exclusively serve the interest of peace, not of something else. We

must strive that the interest of peace is based on the strengthening now possible of unity among the Allies and have an earnest desire to be in the same democratic camp in peace. The interests of peace must dictate to us all decisions on questions of importance, in particular on the question of the voting principle of the Conference."

—*Molotov in answering Byrnes on the ticklish question of the voting procedure of the Paris Peace Conference*

Let Us Give Them Peace

"I appeal to the Conference to get on with its work. The world is crying for peace. The people do not want armies of occupation continued indefinitely in countries which are trying to reconstruct their national life on democratic lines. The people want our fighting men returned to their homes and their families. The people want us to get on with the peace. We should not disappoint them."

—*Byrnes' reply to Molotov during a debate on the voting procedure of the Paris Peace Conference*

What is the Real Basis of Peace?

"A peace worthy of the name can only be a peace built and consolidated in sincerity and loyalty, in justice and reality; a peace of resolute force to overcome or preclude those economic and social conditions which might, as they did in the past, lead to new conflicts; a peace that can be approved by all right-minded men of every people and every nation; a peace which future generation will gratefully regard as the happy outcome of a fearsome period; a peace that will restore human dignity and liberty."

—*Cardinal Francis J. Spellman on the opinions of Pope Pius XII on peace*

UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES . . .

(Continued)

post-war resources of Europe should be created and should be united into a single continent-wide process system. It should also plan numerous projects similar to the U. S. Tennessee Valley Authority. (3) An expedient means should be sought to accelerate the financing of urgent export-import program which is vital to reconstruction work planned by the European governments in 1947. (4) A plan should be adopted to hasten food collection and payment to food producers. (5) Man-power should be allocated in order to regulate the supply of labor. The extra man-power in Greece and Yugoslavia, for instance, may be moved to France. (6) European coal production should be stepped up because it is the center of industrial reconstruction problem.

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The Veto Power is Under Attack

What is the Veto?

One of the important questions under discussion by world leaders, political writers, radio commentators, and delegates to the United Nations is the "veto" in the United Nations Security Council. What is the "veto"? It is a voting procedure or formula granted to the Big Five powers or permanent members of the Security Council. The Charter of the UN provides that in deciding major problems in the Security Council, the Big Five must agree. If one of curity Council, the Big Five must agree. If one of the Big Five votes "No" on a major question, aside from routine procedure, no action can be taken, even if all the other 50 members favor an action on such a question.

History of the Veto

The "veto" power in the Charter of the UN was originally proposed by the late President Roosevelt in 1943. It was presented to Britain, Russia, China at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944. Britain, Russia, and China had submitted similar proposals on the "veto" during the Dumbarton Oaks Conference from August 21 to October 7, 1944. When the "veto" power was discussed, the right of the present members of the Security Council was not questioned. Russia, however, wanted to enlarge the interpretation of the "veto" so as to include the discussion as to what disputes could be brought before the Security Council. The delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference failed to reach an agreement. The delegates later met at the Yalta from February 4 to February 11, 1945. A compromise was reached.

The "Veto" Power Attacked at San Francisco

The "veto" power was attacked during the United Nations Conference On International Organization at San Francisco, California, from April 25 to June 26, 1945. The "Little 45" nations realized their part in the preservation of world peace. They spent much time analyzing and discussing the Big Five "veto" power. Under the agreed interpretation, the Big Five keep the right to veto any active formal investigation of an international dispute by the new world organization's Security Council. But no one member can veto simple discussion of an issue. Russia wanted to change this interpretation. She wanted that freedom of discussion be subject to veto by any Big-Power member. After several days of hectic discussion she gave up her demand because she believes that in the formation of the new international organization there must be give and take.

The Exercise of the Veto Power

How was the "veto" power used since the inauguration of the United Nations? Since the inauguration

of the UN, the "veto" power was used 10 times by Russia. During the discussions of the proposals for the solution of the peace problem of Syria and Lebanon, Russia exercised the veto. During the discussion of the Franco regime, Andrei Gromyko vetoed the United States compromise resolution on Franco's Spain. In each case, Russia exercised the veto against a heavy majority.

Reaction to the Use of the Veto

The members of the UN have expressed their opinion on the use of the "veto" power. Col. W. R. Hodgson of Australia once said during the Paris Peace Conference that the Security Council had been discredited in the eyes of the world because the "veto" had been irresponsibly used by Russia. Prime Minister Clement Attlee condemned the frequent use of the "veto" in the Security Council. He said: "We never conceive of the veto as a decree to be used whenever a particular power is not in full agreement with the other, yet that is what happened recently." Winston Churchill spoke in the House of Commons and declared that the idea of the veto power was that it should be reserved as a last assurance that the great power would not be voted down on a matter on which it was prepared to fight. Molotov in defense of his frequent use of "veto" said that there must be unanimity among the Big Powers in order to make the peace of the world secure. He attacked the proposal of Australia for its abolition.

Why is the Veto Important?

The Big Five believe that the "veto" is the cornerstone of the UN. They believe that it provides the UN an element of strength and permanence which is essential in the solving of world problems. It provides a legal means of preventing action that otherwise might force one of the Big Powers to defy and break away from the world organization. Many of the "Little Nations" wanted to abolish or overhaul it. None of the Big Five is willing to give it up. A resolution passed by the General Assembly in its last session for 1946 calls on the Big Five powers to use restraint on the use of the "veto".

Study Helps

Hold an open forum on these topics:

1. The use of the "veto" power should be limited.
2. The "veto" is essential to the unanimity of the Big Powers.
3. The "veto" should be abolished.

Use these terms correctly: "veto power," compromise, interpretation, unanimity, abolition.

Equality of Opportunity

On the occasion of his acceptance of the position of an honorary president of the Boys Scouts, President Manuel A. Roxas expressed his desire to bring about reforms and policies that would eventually give equal educational opportunity to all. He said: "It is my purpose and it is the purpose of your government to work toward the day when every boy and every girl has every chance that he needs to make the most of the talents which the Lord has given him. The poor man's son must have the same chance to go through college as the son of the rich."

Plan is Ready for the Training of Filipinos in the United States

The Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, passed by the 79th Congress of the United States provides that 850 Filipino citizens will be given training by the United States. Eight agencies in the United States will cooperate in the training program. Technical training will be given to Filipino engineers, public health service men, personnel to take care of merchant marine activities, personnel to take care of civil aeronautics administration, personnel to be in charge of meteorological duties, personnel to take charge of advanced methods of deep sea fishing, and personnel to take care of survey work. Plans to implement this provision of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act have already been completed, and anytime from now qualified personnel will be sent to the United States at the expense of Uncle Sam.

Abrogation of Copra Pact

At the request of the Philippine government the United States has agreed to terminate the copra agreement entered into by the Philippines and the United States. The copra agreement gave the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation purchase monopoly on Philippine copra and coconut oil. The request was made following the lifting of the ceiling prices on copra and oil in the United States. The abrogation of the copra agreement will be beneficial to the Philippines because it will enable the copra industry to take advantage of the best price in the world's markets. The Philippines, however, will continue to observe the allocations made by the International Emergency Food Council.

Abrogation of the Abaca Agreement

The abaca agreement entered into by the Philippines and the United States last August has also

been terminated. Abaca will now be free from price or export and import control. The Philippines will complete the full payment of the loan of P4,000,000 advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation.

Know Your Rights under the War Damage Act

Efforts are being exerted by the War Damage Commission to enlighten the people on the provisions of the War Damage Act, or the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, and to secure just methods of knowing the claims to be presented to the Commission. According to the members of the War Damage Commission (1) all claims up to P1,000 will be paid first; (2) claims exceeding P1,000 will have to wait for the approval of the "parity proposal" which will be voted upon by the people next March; (3) all claims cannot be paid in full; (4) it will take a considerable time before all claims can be satisfied; (5) the commission will expedite the payments of claims as justly and as equitably as possible.

Industrialization Program

A group of American experts headed by Henry E. Beyster has submitted to President Roxas a broad program for the industrialization of the Philippines. The main purposes of the program are to make the Philippines self-sufficient and to capture a great part of Japan's prewar overseas trade.

What does the program call for? It calls for the establishment of new industries designed to meet consumption needs. It envisions the development and expansion of textile, lumber and fishing industries; the establishment of fertilizer plants, factories for building materials, and factories for the manufacture of soap, hand tools, and paint.

Beyster has suggested that the machineries necessary to carry out this program may be partly secured from Japan as reparations and the rest will be bought from the United States. He stresses, however, there is a need for immediate training of technicians to run those machineries, and he strongly recommend the establishment of a National Enterprise Corporation with the President as the head. This corporation is intended to correlate, supervise, and control the different government projects.

What About Our Stateless Citizens?

In a recent ruling handed down by the judge advocate general of the Philippine Army, Filipinos enlisting in any foreign army lose their Filipino citizenship. This ruling automatically makes not less than 40,000 Filipinos who are enlisted in the Philippine Scouts and in the U.S. Navy stateless citizens. Under the present law these Filipinos are neither Filipino citizens nor American citizens. Official circles have expressed the desire to amend the law on Filipino citizenship in order to make these 40,000 stateless citizens retain their Filipino citizenship.

Study Helps

Topics for class discussion:

1. What is meant by equality of educational opportunity? Why is it important in a democracy?
2. How will the program of training Filipinos aid in the rehabilitation of our country?
3. Why is the abrogation of the copra and abaca pact beneficial to the Philippines?
4. How will the payment of war damage claims enhance the rehabilitation of the country?
5. Are the objectives of our industrialization program justified? Why?
6. Why should we amend our citizenship law?

DISCUSSIONS AND CONFLICTS . . .

(Continued from page 2)

is essential to the peace of the world. He bitterly opposed the *simple majority vote*, because he feared that such procedure would enable the members unsympathetic to Russia to defeat many of Russia's suggestions on the peace proposals. The United States on the other hand supported the "Little Nations" in their demand for the right to give their recommendations.

Pravda, "the voice" of Russia, accused the formation of the "Anglo-American" bloc in the Paris Peace Conference. It made the charge that the western democracies were being supported by other democracies to facilitate the victory of the American dollar.

Russia knew the peace tactics of a vote of two-thirds. She could easily defeat any measure which she might disapprove. The Australian Foreign Minister, Herbert Evatt, argued that the adoption of the two-thirds vote is a deterrent to peace, because under such condition "nothing contrary to Soviet desires could be adopted." Molotov retorted that the "simple majority vote constitutes a very simple means of securing the adoption of all amendments directed against the Soviet Union."

Australia openly made the statement that the Big Four should not *dictate* the terms of the peace conference. Andrei Vishinsky made the charge that some countries had helped Australia in making amendments to the peace treaties for the advantage

of the democratic bloc. Speaking of the peace conference tactics, Freda Kirchwey, in a recent article in *The Nation*, said: "Just as certainly as the war would have been lost had the leading Allies fallen apart, so the peace will be lost if they do not assume full and united responsibility for defending it."

Study Helps

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer:

1. The counter-proposals of the western powers on Trieste are _____ to Russia.
2. The _____ of the Danube River is important for the _____ of the world.
3. Russia wants Rumania to be given consideration in the payment of _____.
4. Bulgaria wants an _____ to the _____ and _____.
5. The machinery set for peacemaking consisted of the _____, _____ and _____.
6. The final peace treaties will be written by the _____.
7. An important question that aroused heated debate was on the _____ procedure.
8. Italy appealed for _____.
9. South Tyrol is now owned by _____.
10. Bulgaria failed in her bid to become a _____.
11. America _____ her _____ against _____.
12. The "Little Nations" have the right to make their _____.
13. The Big Four, according to Molotov needs _____.

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Will Trieste Become Another Danzig?

What about Trieste?

The world is now asking whether or not Trieste will become another Danzig? Danzig was the worst sore spot that finally brought about World War II when Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939. Today the little city of Trieste is the bitter source of conflict not only between Italians and Yugoslavs but also between the Soviet bloc and the western democracies.

Before World War I, Trieste was an important seaport of the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Italians were then shouting as loudly as the Yugoslavs are shouting today against its inclusion within Italian territory. The peacemakers at Versailles after World War I gave Trieste to Italy as a reward for her participation in the war against Germany.

Why Trieste is Important Today

Trieste is important today for Italy, Yugoslavia, the western democracies, and Russia. All Italians are united in their desire to keep Trieste. They know the importance of Trieste as a seaport in the

Adriatic Sea. They present a strong argument for the return of Trieste. They point to the contribution of the Italian Partisans in saving much of the country's industries from the Germans. Yugoslavia wants Trieste for economic reasons. Trieste is a great sea harbor and Yugoslavia needs it. Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) has said: "Yugoslavia needs it, but only so much as it needs Yugoslavia. It is linked with Yugoslavia by commercial ties." Russia and the western democracies are interested in Trieste. Russia is interested in it because she realizes the value of the city in her fight for the strengthening of the Russian sphere in the Balkans. The western democracies needs a free Trieste to stop Russian expansion towards the Mediterranean.

Why Italy and Yugoslavia Fight for Trieste

The population of Trieste is overwhelmingly Italian. Out of the city's population of 300,000 seventy per cent are Italians. All Italian parties claim that this is a sufficient reason why Trieste

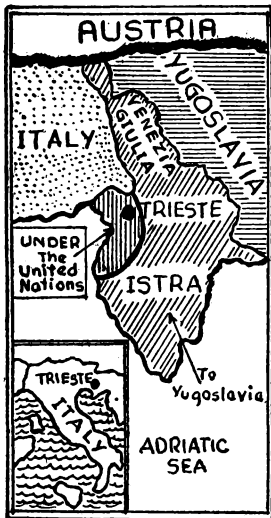
should be given to Italy. The people of Italy, however, are not opposed to the internationalization of Trieste. But they are ready to fight for it if Trieste is given to Yugoslavia.

There is an important fact to remember about the city of Trieste. The city is overwhelmingly populated by Italians. But the surrounding territory of the city is overwhelmingly populated by Slavs. This condition is the strong reason advanced by Yugoslavia why the city should be given to her. It is the opinion of most peacemakers that it would be dangerous to the peace of the world to give Trieste either to Italy or to Yugoslavia. Arthur Gaeth in his article "Trieste: A Battleground for Peace" says: "A partial decision either way for or against Italy or Yugoslavia certainly means trouble between the two countries, now or later."

Struggle for Power

The status of Trieste has been discussed in the various meetings of the Foreign Ministers. In the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in London, the Big Powers failed to arrive at any conclusion. The status of the city was again taken up in the Paris meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers. They proposed and approved a statute governing Trieste and submitted it to the Paris Peace Conference.

How is the status of Trieste related to the policy of the Big Powers in the Mediterranean? Yugoslavia is a Communist country. It is under the influence of Russia. Possession of Trieste by Yugoslavia would give Russia a commanding position in the Mediterranean. It is important to note that, on the one hand, Russia's command of a certain portion of the Mediterranean would endanger the British "life line," but, on the other the United States and Britain desire a strong and democratic Italy to serve as a bulwark against the spread of Communist power in southern Europe.



New Battle-Ground for Peace

Proposals and Counter-Proposals

During the Paris Peace Conference Trieste became the subject of heated discussions. Originally the Big Four proposed the creation of a "Free Territory of Trieste." During the conference Czechoslovakia led the campaign of the Slav bloc to help secure for Yugoslavia a dominant position in Trieste. She opposed the suggestion of the Big Four that Trieste be placed under the supervision of the United Nations. She wanted to have Trieste joined with Yugoslavia. Premier Eduard Kardelj of Yugoslavia made the charge that the western democracies were trying to build an "iron curtain" around the Mediterranean. Molotov also attacked the suggestion of Britain describing the status of the governor of the internationalized city of Trieste. Molotov argued that under such description the city would have the status of a British colony. He charged the United States and Britain of trying to build military bases in Trieste. Molotov offered the following recommendations of the status of Trieste: (1) Trieste should be made neutral and demilitarized. (2) Allied troops should be withdrawn from Trieste (3) The port should be opened to all nations. (4) A provisional government should be formed, by an inter-Allied Commission composed of the United States, Russia, Britain, and France. (5) The provisional government should conduct the holding of a popular assembly by universal suffrage. The duties of the governor of Trieste should be limited by the statute.

The United States through Senator Tom Conally denied the Russian charge that the United States was trying to build military bases in the Mediterranean. He clearly expressed the American view that Trieste should be made free, neutral and demilitarized. He said: "The peace of the world is more important than a few miles of territory. . . . We must not create another Danzig but a free territory without conspiracy or intrigue."

Study Helps

What is the answer to each of these questions?

1. Why is Trieste a battleground for peace?
2. Shall we give Trieste either to Italy or Yugoslavia?
3. Why is Russia interested in Trieste?
4. Why are the western powers interested in Trieste?
5. Is the proposal for the demilitarization and neutralization of Trieste important?
6. Do you think Trieste will become another Danzig? Why?

Use these terms correctly to increase your reading power: battleground for peace, neutralization, demilitarization, internationalization, bulwark, provisional.

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