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THIS FORTNIGHT'S ISSUE

THE portrait on our cover this fortnight is that MRS. CONSUELO SALAZAR-PEREZ, wife of Speaker Eugenio Perez of the Congress of the Philippines. Before this huge piece of responsibility—that of wife of the fourth ranking man in the Philippines—fell on her she was known as a singer of note, a trained artist. Now she has her hands full of possessing, of campaign tours, of social welfare activities and charity work. She is still tops, as a singer, only protocol rings very few-and-far-between occasions fit for her singing appearances.

She is a very adept narrator especially when it comes to recounting her experiences as chairman or member of charity drives. It is not infrequent, she says, that she and Mrs. Meisencio for instance, find themselves waiting in line for the elevator that takes them to their objective only to be told to wait outside while they send in their names first. Not everyone, it seems, is up to date in current events and not even their daily, photographs in the newspapers can seem to stamp their identities in people's minds. But Mrs. Perez is very jovial and nothing can bring on the gloom.

Miss Zablan who'll make an excellent newsgal because she can catch deadlines, here writes the second of the promised series of YWCA personalities. A stickler for accuracy, she would have us rectify what we said about her last time. She was about to graduate from college when war broke out, but she got her diploma in 1942. MRS. JOSEFA JARA MARTINEZ of whom she writes is the mother of three charming and talented children, two girls and a boy. The older of her two girls, Amelita (better known as Ming) is an athlete while Erlinda, the younger, is an

(Continued on page 34)



Distinguished women personalities of many lands gathered at a UNESCO party in Paris. Dr. Alzona may be seen at the middle of second row.

MASS MEDIA AND UNESCO

By Encarnacion Alzona

An eloquent expression of man's eternal quest for peace is the new international agency, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, popularly called UNESCO. At the first general conference of this body held recently in Paris, men and women of high distinction in education, science, and culture met in utmost friendliness and goodwill to discuss a program of action for the present year 1947. It was inspiring to hear the intellectual elite of great and small powers deliberate as equals, concerned solely with what they could contribute to the reconstruction of a war-weary and an-lighentment of the masses. These men and women represented governments. At last, states have come to realize the imperative need for world, transcending national front-orchestrating all efforts toward evolving a new world founded upon mutual understanding, justice, liberty, and peace. They have come to realize in the light of history that political arrange-ments between governments are

ephemeral and cannot be depended upon to maintain world peace. Only through the diffusion of education, the lowering of the barriers of prejudice, ignorance, and bigotry can peace be secured. UNESCO is dedicated to the task of combating ignorance in the belief that ignorance is one of the fundamental causes of war. It will place emphasis on the enlightenment of the masses. Essentially a democratic movement, its plan encompass the entire world, transcending national frontiers. A world-wide educational movement has become imperative in view of the fact that more than half of the world's inhabitants at the present time still grope in total darkness, unaffected by and unaware of the technological advances that have made

life both productive and enjoyable. How to bring to the under-privileged and less fortunate peoples the light of education is an enormous task, but UNESCO will undertake it. To succeed, however, it must have the ardent support of governments, private organizations, and all individuals who subscribe to its philosophy of global humanism. In implementing its progress, UNESCO will make the greatest possible use of the media of mass communication which modern technology has placed at the disposal of man—press, film, micro-film, radio, and television. As preliminary step it will create commissions to inquire into the needs of war-devastated countries in Europe and the Far East for raw materials, equipment, and techni-

cal personnel in the fields of film, and press, including the supply of raw film stock, pulp, and paper; film cameras and projectors, radio transmitting receiving apparatus; printing machinery and type. After the conclusion of their investigation, the commission will recommend the immediate measures to correct the deficiencies that they have found. An important task of UNESCO in this field is the removal of artificial barriers to free and un-trammelled dissemination of news and information between nations. Censorship, official control of press and radio, and similar restrictions in the transmission of information across national boundaries must be abolished. The recent global war has am-ply demonstrated the efficacy of mass media in stirring to action millions of men. There is no reason why they should not be effective in peace to awaken the minds of men, stir their hearts, and enlist their wills in the cause of peace and justice.

It seems to me that the Filipino women are becoming more and more conscious of themselves, their rights and responsibilities. Their potentialities and their capabilities. Which is just as well. Let me tell why, later.

Perhaps they remember that, in the preamble of the charter of the United Nations, the representatives of the different member-nations have reaffirmed their faith in the equal rights of men and women, stating as "one of the purposes of the organization the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to sex, race, etc."

It will be recalled that as early as 1935 the League of Nations adopted a resolution to determine the scope of a proposed world-wide study on the legal status of women. The Committee was able to hold three meetings and work on the project was going on when the war broke out.

Let's go on with the story, as the United Nations' Bulletin tells it:

At the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, references to the status of women were incorporated in the Charter. The Brazilian delegation at that time recommended that the Economic and Social Council should appoint a Special commission to study the political status of women. Result: In May, 1946, in the Nuclear Commission of Human Rights, it was decided that priority of consideration should be given to the political rights of women.

Mrs. Bodil Begtrup of Denmark, Chairman of the Nuclear Sub-Commission on the status of Women, declared that the resolution to give the same political rights to women as those given to men would not only give hope that something would be done for them but also would provide moral support to governments which are anxious to improve women's status. In this respect you'll be surprised to know that many countries do not enjoy even the rights enjoyed by the Filipino women.

Two major reservations were expressed regarding the resolution. To Mrs. Roosevelt, the resolution seemed superfluous, since it merely repeated what had already been accepted by the mem-

'Seems to Me

By Pia Mancía

ber states when they signed the Charter. She made it clear, however, that she would not oppose the resolution, and that she was not proposing any amendment. To Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, the resolution was worded too restrictively. She thought it was not proper to speak of the rights of women apart from the rights of human beings as a whole. If it was necessary to single out the rights of women, all the rights should be cited. An interesting sidelight which she gave was this: Indian women already possess political rights, but do not have the right to inherit property.

Interesting too was the reaction of the delegates who supported Mrs. Pandit's view that the proposal should not be restricted to political rights. France, Panama and the U. S. S. R. all suggested that the word "political" might be removed from the resolution, because economic and social rights were also involved.

And while we are speaking of rights, what about digressing to commend Ambassador Romulo's brave stand condemning as unjust the two standards of human rights that the British and the Belgian would set in the enjoyment of the principles of freedom and equality, one for the civilized and another for backward peoples. Mr. Romulo would have only one standard.

Mr. Romulo has done such outstanding work in the UN for world peace that the World Government News gave him its first award.

Now to go back to the women and the UN's project to entrance their rights.

It will be recalled that in connection with women's rights, Mrs. Roosevelt said something which might just as well have come from the lips of a Filipino woman. She would not swap the rights women might get from a wholesale equalization of men-and-women's status with the privileges the women are enjoying at present. She was, of course, thinking of the American woman, and especially of the labor legislations favoring the fairer sex. In fact Mrs. Roosevelt came out with a recommendation that the Council should try to help those countries which had not already granted equal political status to women.

'Seems to me Mrs. Roosevelt has really a bag of surprises up her sleeve all the time. Only a few days ago she upped and declared that the Anglo-American allies should not consider Soviet Russia too tough to tackle. She would advise tact, coolness and discretion in "handling" the Russians. Just like a woman, I thought, when I read her wise counsel. As a matter of fact, there are many who feel that Russia and the Anglo-American "partnership" can really get together on the basis of understanding provided that aggressive suspicion and distrust do not cloud their relationship. Even William Benton, when he spoke recently to the 21st women's patriotic conference on national defense, representing 32 women's organizations, emphasized the necessity of mutual understanding through tolerance and receptivity. And Elliot Roosevelt, son of the late President Roosevelt, had the same piece of advice to make to his fellow-countrymen.

And so we see everywhere that women are appealed to for their support in movements, national or international. No wonder then that, as I said in the beginning, the Filipino woman should find herself with the urge to come out, even more than she had in the past, to express herself. This, in spite of male reproaches and misgivings that she has no social consciousness, no civic-mindedness,—in general. It cannot be said truthfully that there is no justice in this accusation, but, 'seems to me, the women, or at least some of them are doing their level best. But more of that later.

FORMER SOCIALITE FACES EVICTION



TIME HAS CHANGED things greatly for the widow of Superior Judge Francis J. Heney pictured looking at a picture of her late husband in Santa Monica, Calif. Mrs. Heney, 80, who has just been evicted from her home, was the center of the social and political set in California at the time of her marriage years ago. (International Soundphoto)



FOR a long minute, he stood hesitatingly at the doorway. As he met the questioning stare of those inside the room, he became aware of a feeling of embarrassment. He felt stupid, standing there, dressed in his best suit which was a sorry contrast to what these inside the room were wearing, and eyeing the happy group who did not seem to recognize him at all. He felt revoltive inside, but outwardly, he looked scared and confused. Right then he was trying hard to tell himself not to shout a curse at his classmates, slam the door behind and run away somewhere.

The world is full of strange people, he mused. There are times when those you have friends with for months—talking with them, going around with them, joking and laughing with them—do not seem to know you at all. And this starts you thinking indifferently of the world—something cruel and strange. Then you begin to realize that after all, you are alone and friendless.

He had put on his best clothes that day in compliance with the teacher's order. It was Mothers' Day and the class was going to entertain the mothers during the afternoon session. His feet had outgrown the canvas shoes he had been wearing for the last two

years, but anyway, he had managed to borrow the wooden shoes of Pepe, his friend and playmate in the neighborhood. He had long counted on the promise of his uncle that he would buy him a new pair, but it had been months since that promise. He knew his uncle was a very busy man and just did not have enough time to buy shoes for a nephew who lived ten kilometers away. But if he had wanted to, he could have sent him the money for the purpose.

"Just rubber shoes—like my old pair," he had asked him beseechingly. And to this the uncle had answered, "Yes. Don't you worry, old boy."

In spite of himself, he entered the room, taking the side aisle. His classmates were talking in whispers, obviously about him, but he did not mind them. He overheard one saying "Poor fellow" and he frowned.

He shot a look at Mona who seemed to avoid him of all days. She was talking to Lita, the tom-boy, about a new dress her mother bought her. He drew his eyes back and told himself, "What is the use!"

He cast her a sweeping look this time in a vain attempt to catch her eye, but still she seemed not to notice him. He felt peeved as he remembered that rainy day when she slipped into a mud puddle. He helped her out of the dirty mess while their classmates stared, giggling foolishly.

At one corner of the room, talking with a classmate, was Nilo whitt whom he had a fight one afternoon when he caught him stealing his pencil. Nilo was a rich man's son. His father worked in the bank and owned a car. He would know Nilo hated him after that fight. He knew also that Nilo told his father about the black eye. One Sunday morning, going home from church, father nearly ran him over. He did not know the car was very

sacristan this vacation. Once he tried on the cackock and he saw in the mirror that he looked be-boy, about a new dress her mother coming in it. The thought of the prospective job thrilled him immensely and he had to control him from shouting out loud from sheer joy.

His face hardened as he saw Oscar enter the room. He was the mischief-maker who, on several occasions, had made a laughing stock out of him on account of his bristling and uncontrollable hair. He decided that one word from Oscar about his hair which he took extra pains to do for this particular day, would mean trouble. He had thought long before settling with Oscar through a fight, but he had received a warning from Miss Medina, the teacher, that if he fought Oscar, he would be suspended from school. So he had just let it go at that.

The chap sat beside Mona who had taken a seat far apart from the hub. He heard him telling her about his pending promotion to the fifth grade next month. It

POOR BOY

By Eufrasio L. Abueg

Two Against The World—
An Old Woman And A Boy

close behind him until he was tooted at with its horns, so loud that for a moment, he lost his wits and did not know what to do. Had not somebody pulled him out of the way, he might have been run over by that car. Since then, he had not thought favorably of Nilo and his kind. He had known them to be irrational in their dealings with the poor.

He thought of Father Rosales, the town priest, whom the poor elements in the community loved and adored. One of these days, he would show these hooligans what he could do. Father Rosales had promised to employ him as a

was with a gloating air that he said, "I'm going to be in the fifth grade next month, you'll see!" And he felt like shouting at Oscar's face, "You braggart!"

"How do you know you're going to be promoted?" Mona asked casually.

"I knew it," he said beaming proudly. "My grades are all 100 in the examinations. Don't you know I'm Miss Medina's favorite?"

He noticed Oscar looking at him, whereupon, he pouted his lips and glared at him in return.

The bell in the corridor rang announcing the start of the afternoon classes. Simultaneously, Miss

Medina entered the room followed by the other pupils. In a minute the class was seated and the teacher announced that the visitors had arrived.

Among the guests was a modestly dressed woman who bore the weight of her old age with a cane. She displayed an air of uneasiness as she looked at the faces of the well-dressed ladies, who were all beaming with pride and happiness. She looked around for a seat and finally located one at the opposite corner.

Despite the overwhelming feeling of self-consciousness that assailed her, the old woman feigned a smile and walk slowly towards the empty seat, her cane knocking on the wooden floor. Halfway, she was halted by a frail bare-footed boy, who slung her left hand on his shoulder, and with his right hand firmly holding her by the waist, led her to

an empty seat beside his, in the back row.

"Oh, it's you!" said the old woman to the boy, her eyes peering closely at him.

"Yes, mother," the boy said.

"I thought, you said you're not coming to school because you have no shoes." Her voice trembled.

"I came, anyway," the boy said curtly. "It's not the shoes, mother. I can also come to school without them—and live." His voice was hard and echoed in the room.

"I came to ask your teacher to excuse you, because you have no shoes, you know," said the old woman, raising her eyes to the teacher who was standing by, listening tensely to the conversation between the old woman and her grandson.

"I guess, mother, I'd better take you home now," he said.

Down The Hill Together

By KINGSLEY TUFTS

Let's run down the hill together,
Fly like flags in windy weather!
There's a spring will quench our thirst—
Race, to see who gets there first!

Breathless, down the sun-swept hill,
Breathing deep, we'll drink our fill
Kneeling in a shady place,
Dripping, laughing, face to face.

Lovely weather, lovely wind!
Coats unbuttoned, hair unpinioned!
Downhill to the spring we fly,
Heart to heart, my love and I.



By Pura Santillan-Castrencia

SCIENCE, LIBERTY AND PEACE

By Aldous Huxley

Published by Harper and Brothers
Publishers, New York and
London, 1946.

Distributed in the Philippines by
the Philippine Education Co.

This is Aldous Huxley, the essayist, at his convincing best. Slowly, methodically, almost professorially he deprecates the system of government in which science and technology have become the masters and how they, naturally and logically, have brought about the centralization of political and economic power. He accuses progressive science as one of the chief factors for the centralization of power in the hands either of the capitalists or the

government. At present, he explains, Western society is at the mercy of progressive technology, so much so that "man as a moral, social and political being is sacrificed to homo faber, or man the smith, the inventor and forger of new gadgets."

It is well that such a reminder should be made at a time when the eyes of the world seem to turn instinctively again to science to cure its difficulties. And there seems to impend in the minds of men the idea of the possibility of a third war to end all wars. Why not, says Aldous Huxley, the idea of peace to end all wars all time?

His solution to the problem presented by modern conditions of science and politics is that of de-centralization, for, in his opinion, which is that of all the Decentralists "so long as the results of

pure science are applied for the purpose of making our system of mass-producing and mass-distributing industry more expensively elaborate and more highly specialized, there can be nothing but ever greater centralization of power hands." And since, as a complement to this centralization is the loss by the masses of their liberty and since, with the present use made of science such a centralization is inevitable, one way to solve the problem presented is to deviate altogether the chan-

nels up to now taken by progressive science and technology. For after all "the sabbath was made for man, not man for the sabbath; and the same is true of applied science." Science need not be harnessed to power; more humanely it may be harnessed to the production of the greatest good by helping furnish man's physical and psychological needs. Human beings require nourishment, clothing, houses; they need the chance to exploit all their latent possi-

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CONTENTS 50g

HOUSING DREAM THAT CANNOT COME TRUE

THE Philippines is now facing a tremendous housing shortage with the destruction of more than 300,000 private structures all over the Islands. In Manila alone, 33,000 houses were destroyed, leaving 24,000 families and 135,000 persons homeless.

The word "homeless" readily strikes a sympathetic chord in our heart, for we are one of these 135,000 whose homes were razed to the ground during the what-is-now-known-as-the Liberation Fire. We know how difficult it is to live as "guests" in friends' houses no matter how welcome they made us feel, to move three times in three months, to be asked by the landlord to leave at the end of the month "because my relatives are arriving from the province and they need the place." In desperation, we built at considerable expense a temporary, sub-standard house, a little better than a barong-barong because it has running water and bathroom with toilet. We are lucky that most fire victims for we still had our land on which we could build and from where no one can drive us away. And we don't have to pay exorbitant rent now.

We are not concerned here with the rich and the well-to-do fire victims who comprise just a small percentage of the 135,000. They

have built new homes or can well afford to pay high rent. We are concerned with the poor who have built temporary shelters called barong-barong on whatever vacant spaces they could find. These squatters are constantly facing ejection unless they pay the high rent (especially in the business sections of the city) which the property owners are asking for. Not a few of these owners have taken the matter to court, but even the law can't throw these squatters out for they have no where to go, they say. Most of them really cannot afford even minimum rent. In the meantime, they continue to live in their temporary shelters devoid of any sanitary facility, and thus create bigger and more slums in the city.

Many families who did not have a place to go to on the night of the Liberation Fire took shelter in public school buildings and continued to occupy these buildings until schools re-opened. Those who could not find accom-

modations or could not afford to pay even nominal rent, were given tents and money and permission to erect their tents (or whatever construction they could afford later) on a site donated by the city government. This refugee center is now known as Barrio Fugoso, named after its sponsor the city mayor. About one thousand families have set up their dwellings in this barrio which is provided with lights, water and toilet facilities. There is a plan to enlarge this refugee center in order to accommodate the war widows and orphans.

Although the residents in this barrio are very grateful to the city government for all the assistance given to them, still they are not contented with their lot. First, the tents that were given to them were far from new and soon developed holes and tears. Secondly, the sum of one hundred pesos given to each family was not sufficient for the construction of even the smallest, the simplest temporary structure that would take the place of the more temporary tent. Many residents fear that when the baguio season starts, the flimsy shelters they have built will be blown away or fall down because the barrio is very near the sea. Those who work in the business center of the city complain of the distance they have to cover twice each day. The womenfolk who used to earn good pin money through washing and other means have lost all opportunity of supplementing their husbands' meager incomes because they are now far from their former customers.

Barrio Fugoso is frankly temporary and created to give immediate refuge to those who were dislodged from the different public school buildings in the city. It is, therefore, unfair to expect much from it in the way of better planning. The donation of the land, free of rent, to the refugees is already a great help, in our opinion. The city government wants to improve this barrio but it lacks funds and is depending on private donations for its enlargement in order to accommodate more families.

Even before the war the government had already plans to provide decent housing to those who may be unable to otherwise provide themselves with and thus eradicate slums in populous cities and towns in the Philippines. Thus an act (No. 648) was approved creating the National Housing Commission in June, 1941. Before this body could be organized, war broke out and it was not until September 1945, that the Governing Council was appointed. Since then the Commission has been busy blue-printing a dream that may not be realized in the near future because of lack of funds and building materials.

Just what is a "decent" home from the viewpoint of the National Housing Commission?

According to its minimum physical standards and criteria for the planning and design of urban low-cost housing, "the type shall be well suited to the general economic level, customs and needs of the prospective tenant; the house should be 15 meters from the front or rear, and 3 meters from the side, of its neighbors; must have at least two exposures; the construction method and materials selected must be of such nature as to insure minimum costs of maintenance and repair, and discourage termites, insect pests, rodents, bats, etc."

Each dwelling unit must contain the following: living room and kitchen with dining space in the kitchen, electric lighting. The bathroom should be accessible from the living room and from each bedroom without passing through another room, and its facilities should include water closet, faucet and shower.

In other words—a dream of a house, such as a low-salaried man dreams of owning or renting but finds impossible because it is not within his means.

Picture orderly rows of these houses, in a site "free from smoke noise," fumes, odors and other nuisances, also from periodic floods, swamps or stagnant water, erosion or other physical hazards, well related to transportation lines, public schools and markets, recreation areas and other amenities to promote health and wholesome living." We can actually see young children playing in the small parks or on the cement driveways and walks leading to their respective homes, even in

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Two types of dwellings in Barrio Fugoso.

Another view of Barrio Fugoso showing its layout.

WHY NOT

According to C. M. Lorenzo, Secretary, National Housing Commission.

"The government serves best which seeks to do the greatest good for the greatest number." To aptly apply this democratic political philosophy to a housing program is to give every Filipino child a chance to be reared and nurtured in safe, decent, moral and healthful surroundings so that he may grow to live a useful and peace-loving citizen of our country.

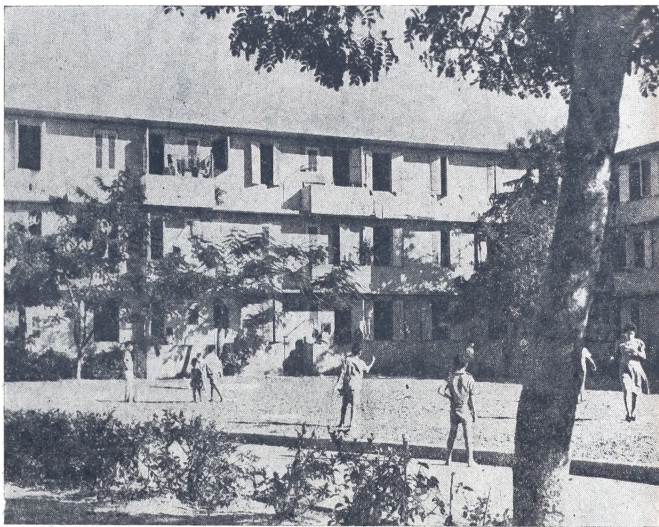
Towards the realization of such an aim, the government, created in June, 1941, a public corporation known as the National Housing Commission. The purposes for which this Commission was created are the following:

"1. The acquisition, development, construction, leasing and selling of lands and buildings or any interest therein in the cities and populous towns of the Philippines, with the object of providing decent housing for those who may be found unable otherwise to provide themselves therewith;

"2. The promotion of the physical, social, and economic betterment of the inhabitants of the cities and populous towns of the Philippines by eliminating therefrom slums and dwelling places which are unhygienic or unsanitary and by providing homes at low cost to replace those which may be so eliminated; and

"3. The provision of community and institutional housing for destitute individuals and families and for paupers."

Let us examine the housing problem in Manila before the war. The majority of the houses were dilapidated, worn out, unsafe, unhealthy, overcrowded, in short, the majority of the homes of Manila residents were of bad housing. Was this kind of housing increasing or decreasing? The yearly average increase in the number of families was 3,400 while the pre-war residential building construction was only about 2,400 dwelling units a year. What of the housing of the difference of 1,000 families who could not be provided with decent, safe and healthy dwellings? These families were absorbed in



Does this look like a view of the Manila Hotel? Actually, it is one of the three-story modern apartment buildings to house families of employees of a Brazilian factory.

A City Built From Scratch

By Robert M. Hallett

(From THE CHRISTIAN SINCERE MONITOR)

IN a small but modernistic office in a New York City skyscraper, blue-prints have been drawn that may have a major influence on the future development of Brazil, 4,000 miles to the south.

Under commission from the Brazilian Government, Paul Lester Wiener and Jose Luis Sert, New York architects and planners, have designed a complete modern industrial community to accommodate nearly 25,000 population to be located 25 miles from Rio de Janeiro. This "city of the future" will be built literally from the ground up in an area that was covered with swamps and jungle only five years ago.

Today the jungle is cleared, the swamp drained, and an airplane factory is in operation, while in outlying areas a large modern poultry farm, piggeries and cattle ranches have already been set up

to help feed the future population of "Cidade Dos Motores" (the City of Motors) as it will be called.

"Cidade Dos Motores" will take 10 years for complete transformation from blueprint in New York City to actuality in the Brazilian valley, although work has already begun. Its designers say it will be the most complete city in the world planned in accordance with modern scientific, sociological and industrial principles.

The new municipality will be built around two factories, a tractor plant in addition to the present airplane factory, and will play an important part in the industrialization of Brazil. The factories will help meet Brazil's two prime needs—airplanes for transportation and agricultural equipment for production of food.

The plans of the New York architects have been accepted by

the Brazilian Government and ground broken for construction of the first unit of the town—a residential section to house some 6,000 persons in modern apartment buildings ranged around a central recreation area.

Although called "the City of Motors," the project has been drafted in terms of the individual with respect to the accessibility and usability of city facilities and provisions for his social welfare. Mr. Wiener told me, Population density will be about 100 persons to an acre, a figure arrived at after careful consideration of climate, walking distances and maintenance problems, he said.

Planning, therefore, has been kept within the scope of the pedestrian, with average walking distances to the civic center less than a quarter of a mile. Peripheral roads will give automobiles access to all neighborhoods, but inside the neighborhood units all traffic will be by foot or bicycle paths under covered traffic ways

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(Continued on page 31)

Flower Story



Mrs. Mona Lisa Lindenberg-Steiner is here shown communing with her well-known friends, orchids and every green thing growing. The outhouse is a beehive of activity. Three, four men are busy daily preparing huge quantities of orchids for shipment to foreign lands.

Back in 1938 this professional botanist little dreamed that a huge orchid project was to be her happy life career.

THIS flower story has, of all things, Hitler in it. For all this seeming incongruity, the story remains a flower story, beautiful and rare as only orchids can be.

In justice, it must be mentioned at this early stage that had Hitler not come to Vienna and ordered that life must cease, Mona Lisa Lindenberg (now Mrs. Steiner) might not have come to Manila and this particular orchid story would not have been possible.

The story of Mrs. Steiner's coming to Manila is a classic. She wrote it in a few hundred words and sent it to the *Atlantic Monthly* in the United States which not only printed it in full but also awarded it a prize. The letter is reproduced somewhere in this article. It is run word for word to give the reader a chance to appreciate the gem of a story as told by one who hurdled a problem which included, among other things, language difficulty.

To go back to the orchid story: There are orchids and orchids, and that's beautiful but not necessarily startling news. But when orchids fly for parts unknown to scatter themselves and make a try at living with orchids of other

species in a new habitat somewhere else in this universe—that's something else.

With Hawaii, Havana, California and other points as destination, some sixty of our classified Luzonian species of orchids have for their starting point the Botanical Gardens of Mona Lisa Steiner, located in the depths of Park Avenue, out on Taft Extension, Manila. The place is not so easy to locate especially if the directions given you are to stop where Taft meets Park. But the expense and the effort are worth the taking because the moment you get a glimpse of the gardens you know that you have not come for nothing.

You don't get to the orchids right away. It's a rose-strewn path you must tread first, banked on either side with green things growing—plants, big and small growing for all they're worth. There is not an inch of ground left unplanted, never a bare nook. Empty milk tin cans, coconut shells, coconut husks, earthen pots, bamboo tubes and even the maid's baquia hanging on its heels—all hold a bit of earth on which grows some kind of plant.

The plants are not of the costly variety. They are plants that grow and grow once you give them the chance. They love to climb into people's houses, adorn doorsteps, grow in window boxes with little care. Mrs. Steiner grows them, adding from day to day whatever species of plant life can be had including wild ones. That homemakers derive inspiration from this venture which costs next to nothing is one of the axes Mrs. Steiner hopes to grind, along with her orchid project.

The outhouse hard by is a beehive of activity. On the walls are bamboo and rattanraft all designed to hold ornate plant life. Three, four men are busy working on tampipis conditioning them into fit temporary habitations for the orchid plants which are about to fly to foreign lands. The tampipis are slit at the sides so the plants—dry and nicely packed inside—can breathe. They go via the Pan American Airways. They travel in grand style paying \$1.40 for every pound they weigh.

The biggest shipments so far have gone to Hawaii, noted as the most orchid-conscious country. Hawaii, according to Mrs. Steiner,

has only about three indigenous species of known orchids, hence this great demand for our varieties. Our orchids that go to Hawaii, as with the orchids that go elsewhere, are not only for ornamental purposes. They are primarily for hybridizing. Countries abroad have their Orchid Societies and it was through these agencies that Mrs. Steiner, a little over two months ago made her contacts. She needed literature on orchids from fellow botanists abroad, she wanted to talk orchids with congenial minds and this is what started this exportation of orchid plants which threatens to grow into a big scale venture.

WITH DR. QUISUMBING (who is still abroad) Mrs. Steiner has plans for organizing an Orchid Society right here in Manila. Its avowed aim will be to make the Filipinos conscious of their great wealth in orchids alone. The Philippines, as against Havana which has only around 400 known species, has close to a thousand known species. If for no other reason, she claims,

(Continued on page 28)

Planning With The

PEOPLE

IN GREAT CITIES today — all the world over, man is a victim of urban chaos. His health, his well-being, his happiness — even his sanity — are menaced in cities where the odor of noxious establishments, the smoke of factories, and the noise and dangers of traffic are a constant threat to good living.

But in spite of all of these, people continue flocking to the cities. And the worst part of it is that there seems to be a wide spread attitude of resignation to the chaotic and disorganized city life. People seem to believe that cities must necessarily continue to be what they are because they think that they are powerless and impotent to change them.

To correct this attitude of the cynic towards city planning is one of the most immediate functions of the National Urban Planning Commission, which entity is entrusted with the task of rebuilding and reconstructing our devastated urban areas by means of sane, workable planning.

In line with the concept of planning for and with the people, the government in organizing the National Urban Planning Commission provided for in Section 5, of Executive Order No. 98, which created this entity and defined its powers and duties, that before adopting or amending any resolution, or general plan, the Commission shall hold a public hearing after giving public notice of the time, place and nature thereof in the manner that the Commission shall deem adequate.

One such hearing on the preliminary plans for Downtown Manila was held recently at the City Hall. It was attended by many property owners and presided over by Don Ramon J. Fernandez, Chairman of the Commission. The following based on stenographic notes, is the principal discussion that took place during the meeting.

The Chairman opens the hearing with a brief talk. the order of the day is about Downtown Manila. Mr. Planner, before proceeding with the general discussions, will you please explain briefly the proposals for Downtown Manila?

PLANNER: Gladly, Mr. Chairman. Gentlemen, the replanning of Downtown Manila was more than merely the replanning of its streets. And the work involved more than merely that of drawing the plan on paper.

Our objectives are manifold. We want to make Downtown Manila a convenient and safe place in which to shop—accessible from all parts of the City and free from through traffic that produces congestion; to prevent overcrowding or population; to use the land to the best of advantage and bring order and reason of the present undesirable mixture of homes, stores, and factories; to solve the lack of open spaces; to protect and promote healthy property values; to create pleasant living areas within easy reach from the downtown district, and last but not least, to fit the area into the general pattern for an organic and functional Metropolitan Manila.

Let us begin with Escolta. The Escolta plan is the result of joint efforts of the National Urban Planning Commission, City Engineer's Office, City Traffic Division, and other agencies.

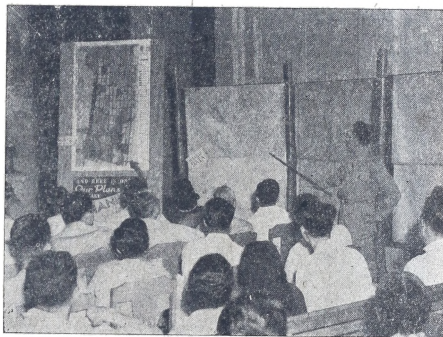
At present, Escolta is not uniform in width. At its narrowest section, two cars could hardly pass each other if there is a car parked on each side. Existing sidewalks, if they can be called such, could hardly accommodate three pedestrians walking abreast.

It is proposed to make Escolta uniform in width, enough for two cars to pass each other even if a car has stopped on each side. Longtime parking along Escolta will be prohibited.

Instead of the present narrow sidewalks, we propose wide arcaded sidewalks which will be incorporated in the existing buildings without affecting their structural stability. The proprietor will not be forced to provide these arcades if he is not rebuilding. It is only when and if the proprietor does some major reconstruction work

Man's health and well-being—even his sanity—are being menaced in cities today. What shall we do about it? Planning seems to be the only sensible solution to our urban ills.

By Conrado V. Pedroche



The Planners welcome discussions with the public. Above is a typical meeting.

that he is required to provide the arcades. The convenience of shoppers will increase the volume of sales.

CHAIRMAN: Just a moment, Mr. Planner. Some one wants to say something. Yes?

PROPERTY: Mr. Chairman, I own a property on Escolta. By widening Escolta you will invite traffic there. This traffic will kill my business. And besides, your proposed arcades will darken our show windows and will take our valuable store space

CHAIRMAN: What would you say to that, Mr. Planner?

PLANNER: The Escolta will take a smooth turn into improved Nueva Street in order to route the traffic to Dasmarinas. This will prevent traffic from crossing Rosario at a point too dangerous-

ly near the heavily traveled north approach of Jones bridge. This bending of Escolta will discourage troublesome traffic that used to take a shortcut from Plaza Goiti to Plaza Cervantes via Escolta. In the plan, this traffic will have to take Dasmarinas instead. In other words, if a car takes Escolta, it has business there, otherwise it won't be there.

Altho there is an apparent widening of the Escolta, this widening is only on the ground floors. The upper floors above the arcades will still be used by the owners.

Businessmen must realize that the spaces being set aside for arcades will not be used by the government, but by pedestrians who will be their potential customers.

(Continued on page 27)

COURAGE FOR MARRIAGE

By William F. McDermott

It was the day when fall court season opened. Veteran courtroom attendants had never seen anything like it—six hundred lawyers jam-packed into four Chicago courtrooms, trying to file more than a thousand new divorce suits in the face of a docket already congested with 13,102 cases.

In one of the courts sat 70-year-old Joseph Sabath, world's most famous divorce judge. He knew that while this opening day was a tidal wave, the storm would not end when the initial inundation subsided. He knew that a still greater domestic catastrophe threatens American homes, born of the countless war-hastened weddings now being put to critical test by the return of millions of servicemen. Yet he also knew that the vast majority of modern marriages can be salvaged if the

married life since 1888 makes him an optimist about marriage, in spite of having heard 100 thousand divorce cases. He has been a judge now for nearly forty years. He helped to establish the Court of Domestic Relations, founded the Divorce Court, launched an Alimony Bureau which has collected more than two million dollars for the support of children without cost to mothers, and has brought 65 hundred reconciliations where divorce proceedings had started.

While many marriages fail, Sabath asserts that divorce as a panacea is more often a flop—a vast number of those who are divorced live to regret it. He believes that probably sixty thousand of the cases he has tried could have been prevented by early "cauterizing" of the infections of misunderstanding and ill-will. As evidence, he recalls that seventy per cent of the courtroom reconciliations he has effected between couples—at least those with children—have endured.

Neither youth nor lack of financial security need be a barrier to marriage, Sabath holds. "Boys and girls who marry when young are better able to adapt themselves to a new mode of life. They respond more readily to change and to new habits. As far as postponing marriage until economic security is guaranteed, that is not wise. There isn't any such thing as complete economic security."

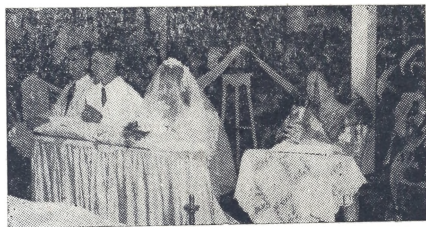
Millions have died in plagues, the white-haired judge explains.

But no one ever dreams of giving up the struggle for improved living. The same application to the social ills of society, including the cancer of divorce, will eventually produce the same results.

"The secret lies in preventive medicine," judge Sabath continues. "Trying to treat domestic discord after it has reached open court is like treating a wound after infection has advanced too far. That is why the first year of marriage, when the pattern of living is being set, is crucial. Courtesy and courtship practiced after marriage as zealously as before, guarantee a lifelong honeymoon."

In one moderate-sized room Judge Sabath has reconciled 65 hundred jangling, discordant couples. In his chambers back of the courtroom he sometimes hears as many as fifty divorce cases in a day. It is here, after he has declared a temporary recess, that he journeys from the bench, followed

(Continued on page 28)



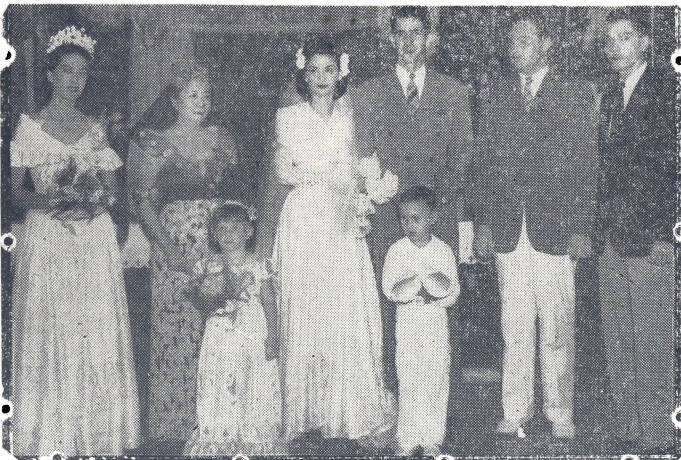
Miss Ester Mapua was married to Manuel Gonzalez, son of U.P. President and Mrs. Bienvenido Gonzalez. The ceremony took place at the chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows in Passay.

young people themselves, who rushed into matrimony under high emotional stress, will earnestly and honestly follow a few simple rules that spell success in marital partnership.

"Young people won the war," Judge Sabath said as court opened. "Now they can win the marriage."

He spoke with more authority than that of an arbiter of divorce, for he went through a "marriage mill" himself as a youth. Just 57 years ago last August, Sabath staged an elopement that had all the earmarks of a war wedding—without the war. Two almost-penniless youngsters ran away to a Gretna Green, fibbed about their ages, and were married by a justice of the peace. Today, Judge and Mrs. Sabath are called Chicago's "ideal married couple."

The jurist asserts that a hap-



Newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Willis H. Rohling are pictured above with their wedding ensemble. Left to right: Miss Purita Bayot, Mrs. Aurora A. Quezon, the couple, William C. Bellinger and Ira Davis. Foreground are Ronnie and Mary Davis.



The subject of this write-up is one of the pioneer social workers in the Philippines.

JOSEFA JARA MARTINEZ BUILDER

WHEN the Young Women's Christian Association announced the resignation of Josefa Jara Martinez from her position as Executive Secretary of the Association in January this year—a position which she held for twelve eventful years—almost everybody wondered what the story was behind it all.

"The Y.W.C.A. is Mrs. Martinez. Why should she leave it?"

"The Y.W.C.A. will not be the same without her. I wonder why she is leaving."

"What could be behind this! What is the story?"

Here is the story.

It is the story of a woman, first of all. Of a woman such as you and I are who would look at a dress or a house and say, "A touch of this or that, here and there would do the trick—make it look just right." Or, looking at a child would say, "She will be a grand girl some day. Just you wait and see!" It is also the story of one who would sit in a chair with a book in hand, or stand on a hill in silent contemplation of the plains below, or drive around the city and the countryside and see not letters in the book but a picture of loveliness and beauty, not the barrenness of the plains but a progressive hamlet, not the dirt nor squalor of the city but a neat row

of cottages, tall, well appointed office buildings and straight, clean roads, and see not a carabao wallowing in the mud but green pastures, a neat little farmhouse merry with the sound of cackling chicken, squealing pigs, and the laughter of children... the story of a dreamer. And lastly, it is the story of a builder.

For Josefa Jara Martinez does not stop at being a woman feminine and motherly, nor at dreaming. She would go out and build. She would put this touch on that dress and make it look just right; she would get that child in hand, find out her possibilities and potentialities and put her on the road to being a truly grand girl; and she would go to the city mayor, the town mayor, the farmers and their wives and make them see what a spade and a shovel and a little imagination could do to relieve the barrenness, to clean out the dirt and the squalor, and to turn the mudhole into a green pasture.

It was the woman, the dream-

er, the builder, who came to the Y.W.C.A. that day twelve years ago to become its first Executive Secretary.

Before she came into the Association as a staff member, she worked first as one of its volunteer workers, serving in different capacities as president of the first Board of Directors and as chairman and member of various committees.

During those eight years as a volunteer, she found out for herself just what the Young Women's Christian Association was and what it could mean to the Philippines and its people. She had been a teacher in the Bureau of Education, an Executive of the Associated Charities and, at the inception of the Y.W.C.A. movement in the Philippines in 1926, was Chief of the Depen-

about her task. In the Y.W.C.A. she was these. So, in 1944, she resigned her position in the government to join the Y.W.C.A. staff. And in much the same way that friends now could not see why she should leave the Y. W. C. A., then they could not understand why she—the highest paid woman in the service—gave up her post to join the Y.W.O.A. and a lesser salary.

Then, too, as now she did not heed talks. She knew what she wanted to do and she did it.

"To prepare young women to face the problems of their day with intelligence and to find permanent values of life; to awaken in them a social consciousness that will result in a concern for the betterment of their community; to develop in them an appreciation and understanding of other races, nationalities, creeds and social groups as well as a desire to work toward the ideal of Christian fellowship." This was the purpose of the Y.W.C.A. as she and the other organizers of the association had set it down and to the working realization of this end, she continually strove to come.

She and the Y.W.C.A. were admirably suited to each other. She with her dreams and her eagerness to transform those dreams into realities, the Y.W.C.A. with its willingness to experiment, to open up new avenues of social service. Within a short

(Continued on page 32)

ESSENCES OF AGES IN perfection!

PREMIERE NUIT

PRODUCTS OF
PARFUMS LISSAR
MANILA, P. I.

By **AURORA ZABLAN**
YWCA Staff Member

The last mail brought letters from Mrs. Paz M. Catalico whose present address is 2278 Makani Drive, Honolulu. It will be remembered that she sailed not long ago for Honolulu to bring the ties between the Women's Clubs of Hawaii and Women's Club of the Philippines closer. She will also solicit the aid of the Filipinos in Hawaii for the Josefa Escoda Memorial Fund.

Here is her letter to Mrs. Henares:

Dear Mrs. Henares:

The President Pierce docked at Honolulu last Tuesday, January

FRIENDS IN AMERICA

28th at 3:00 P.M. The Maria Clara girls headed by Mrs. Avevilla, adviser, and Mrs. Ceferina Palaroan, president, were at the pier to meet me. So were Ligaya V. Reyes and her casera to whom a friend of mine highly recommended me. It was indeed a warm reception with the traditional Hawaiian Lei.

The very night I arrived I was fortunate to meet some prominent businessmen of Honolulu, Hilo, Manai, etc. and some representatives of the laboring class. Mrs. Avevilla and I started giving them ideas about my mission here. They all pledged their full hearted cooperation with strings attached. I must have to go to their respective Islands. Well, It's really my plan to visit those islands as they are quite near.

Consul Farolan and Mrs. Farolan gave us a swell luncheon at a Chinese restaurant yesterday noon. This was a welcome luncheon for the Filipino passengers on board the Pres. Pierce who were no others than Mrs. Doreen Gamboa and children and Miss Luahati Aldaba of the P. W. U. In the morning I paid my respects to the Consul and presented at the same time your letter. He promised to help me in my mission and that was one good start. It's the key to success. I'm writing this letter in the office of the Avevilla's but here come visitors...

Yes, I've just met some civic spirited Filipinos of Hawaii and can you imagine what happened in the few minutes I dropped my pen? Well, a certain Mr. Gorospe, a prominent leader of Manai and Molokai after hearing the object of my mission here without going any further and without my launching the campaign, handed me a \$40.00 donation for Mrs. Escoda's Memorial. He met Mrs. Escoda way back in 1939. It was a "buena mano" and spontaneous at that so some Filipino newspapermen sent for their photographers and made several shots. I can feel and have high hopes that I'll make good.

As I see it the appeal must be

thru Mrs. Escoda's Memory and the principles for which she has given up her life. It's a good thing Pepa came and visited several islands of Hawaii before she died and was very much liked by the Ilocanos here which comprise 95% of the pinos here. And they read about her activities during occupation.

I am surprised that the people here know many, many things and happenings in the P.I., very much more than I expected. Mrs. Avevilla and the other women leaders know you very well as the former Conception Maramba.

At the Lauriat of Consul Farolan, I extended your regards to Mrs. Barza and with the additional touch that if I hope to succeed in my mission here I have to count also on her cooperation. Well, she is helping in the "Around the world YWCA Drive" but I requested her to share us a bit of her help. The women leaders here are more concerned with my drive as it is for the perpetuation of a Filipina heroine so they assure me — We will take care of you.

I'll meet the Maria Clara club next Sunday and there we will discuss how we shall proceed with the campaign. Later on I'll meet all the woman organizations and make final plans. I'm very busy now studying the ways and means which are more adaptable to the idiosyncracies of the people here. From tips at the Consulate and tips from here and there I think I know how — will write you later.

I've been very lucky to have met already several Filipino leaders. Thanks to the Avevillas and they have enthusiastically pledged their support. So I'll have to go from one island to another after I make the preliminaries in Honolulu.

Please extend my affectionate regards to the members of the Board and to Club Women who drop at the office now and then but keep the most for you and your family.

Mrs. Catalico likewise wrote to Mrs. Laudico the following letter:

Dear Ner:

It was so good of you and Miss Rey to send those letters in time for me to receive when I arrived and may I say again "thank you for everything?"

The adviser and president, Mrs. Angeles Avevilla and Mrs. Ceferina Palaroan respectively of the Maria Clara Club and some members were at the pier to meet me with the traditional Hawaiian lei. I am living with the Avevillas and they are very nice and hospitable. Mrs. Avevilla was the hostess of our late Pepa and she was the one that accompanied her to some neighboring islands of Hawaii.

Many prominent Filipino residents know Pepa very well and they have heard of her activities but not her most daring ones. Yes, they love Pepa here and the Filipinos that stood for democracy. A prominent Filipino resident here when she heard me relate the trials of the Escodas, spontaneously extracted two twenty dollar bills and gave them as donation to the Josefa Escoda Memorial Hall. According to the Philippine Consulate, 95% of the Pinos here are Ilocanos and after exchanging short conversations with some Filipinos I found out that the best appeal for financial aid is Mrs. Escoda's name and the principles for which she has given up her life. I have high hopes that I'll make good.

I am busy now making plans for a successful campaign. The morning following my arrival, the first thing I did was to pay my respects to Consul Farolan and at the same time presented the letter of Mrs. Henares. He promised to help me as soon as I finish contacting the women leaders here. I'll present my plans to Consul Farolan and whatever he says then, we will launch the Campaign. That donation of Mr. L. Gorospe was spontaneous without me asking for it.

Some of the girls who went to the Philippines to attend our convention way back in June 1941 still remember you. They are very anxious to see the Philippines again. One bad news is that the president of the M.C.C., Mrs. Ceferina Palaroan left for Guam two days after I arrived. She has one year contract with the U.S. Army.

Ligaya Victorio Reyes was at the pier too to welcome me. She knew I was coming from her landlady who is a member of the Maria Clara Club. Consul Farolan gave us, Mrs. Gamboa, Miss Aldaba and me a welcome luncheon at one of the popular Chinese restaurants at Waikiki beach.

FOR A BETTER SMOKE EVERYDAY



THE BLENDING OF THE BEST TOBACCO IN THE WORLD, MAKES CHELSEA MILD YOUR FAVORITE CIGARETTE, SMOKE A STICK A PACKAGE OR MORE; YOUR THROAT WILL ALWAYS ASK FOR THE BEST CHELSEA.

SMOKE CHELSEA AND SEE IF YOU WILL GO BACK AGAIN TO OTHER BRAND.

★

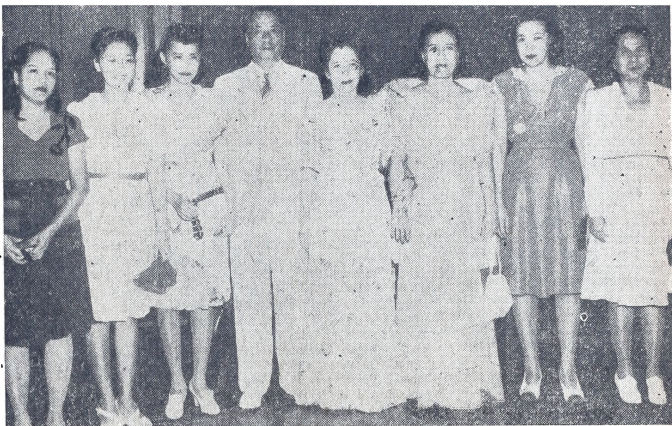
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THE call to organize and band together to produce force to push a worthy cause descended upon the women lawyers sometime in 1940, when a group of them initiated the movement to unify the women lawyers of the Philippines into one single body. Their express aim was to promote a more sincere understanding of and fulfill better the ideals of the legal profession for the benefit of women in particular and of human society in general. Thus was born The Women Lawyers' Association of the Philippines. To lead and direct the association, the members elected Tecla San Andres-Ziga as its first President.

The Constitution of the Association provides that one of the activities of the latter shall be to give free legal aid to destitute women and children. Ways and means by which this particular activity could be carried out were



Shown above are some of the members of the Women Lawyers Association photographed with President and Mrs. Roxas on the occasion of the inauguration of their association.

FREE LEGAL AID CLINIC

By CECILIA MUÑOS-PALMA
President, Women Lawyers' Association

thought of, devised and planned. But just when everything was in readiness for execution, war broke out. Activities were abruptly disrupted, the members were dispersed through no whim of their own, and the Association entered into an enforced inactivity.

However, after the passing of the dark era, and with the coming once more of light, freedom and peace, we, the women lawyers crept out of our places of seclusion, joined hands together—once more determined to serve our wounded and bleeding country and people and help in however small measure towards their speedy recovery and rehabilitation.

A field of service was opened to the Association when the Philippine Red Cross, seeing its hands

full with cases of destitute widows and orphans of the USAFFE men clamoring for assistance in the preparation of papers in relation to their claims against the United States Army and the Philippine Army and there being no legal section or chapter in said organization to handle the mountain pile of cases, turned for help to the women lawyers, first through Attorney Josefina Phodaca who in turn referred the matter to the Association.

Immediately, the Association, through its Vice-President, Mrs. Nieves Baens-del Rosario of the Department of Labor, entered into an agreement with the Philippine Red Cross that the former shall render legal service and assistance gratuitously to all indi-

gent persons and destitutes in the preparation and filing of claims for whatever benefits they may be entitled to from the United States and the Philippine Governments by reason of the death of their deceased USAFFE relatives. Because of the importance of the work facing the Association, it was deemed necessary to re-organize the same and put into final execution an early dream and ambition of the Women Lawyers' Association—the Legal Aid Clinic.

Our Legal Aid Clinic consists only of one "tangible" table and two chairs placed in a corner of one of the rooms of the Bureau of Public Welfare Building at San Rafael. The table and the chairs have been offered for use to the Clinic by Mrs. Gertrudes R. Cabangon of the Child Welfare and Probation Section. This one-table Clinic, however, in the two months of its existence has proved to be a confessional, a consultation room, and even a dissecting and operating table where hearts and egos get the treatment they deserve. Every day of the week excepting Sundays, the Clinic is open from 8:00 to 12:00 o'clock in the morning. Members of the Association who are not in the government service are all available for duty at the Legal Aid Clinic. Two or three members are

assigned for duty at the Clinic for a particular day of the week and this assignment is good for one month. The lawyer assigned for the day acts as attorney, typist, filer, all in one. Members who are in the government service help too in the work of the Clinic. For instance, if we get a case where study and research is needed, we refer it to our members working at the Department of Justice; if we need information or action on claims of war widows and orphans we secure the aid of our members working at the U. S. Veteran's Administration or at the Recovered Personnel Division of AFWESPAC. In other words, every member of the Association in whatever branch of service she may be will surely be needed to help carry out the work and activities of our Legal Aid Clinic.

In the Clinic our work is not limited to giving free legal aid and assistance to war widows and orphans and other indigent claimants of benefits from the United States and the Philippine Governments. The bulk of our cases relate to family troubles and the consequent heartaches and legal complications. We have many cases of abandonment by the father of his wife and children, the latter usually numbering eight or more, in which cases our usual

(Continued on page 26)

Club Woman's Bulletin Board

In accordance with Proclamation No. 20 of the President of the Philippines, the National Clean-Up-Week has been set for February 16 to February 22. In the proclamation committees were created and in all Chartered City Committees and Municipal Committees, the president of the Woman's Club has been designated member. A circular was sent by Mrs. Henares to all club presidents requesting them to participate in this movement. It is obviously important. And it is to "imbue the people of the Philippines with the importance of cleanliness and so that public health and sanitation may be placed at a higher level." The benefit of keeping homes, parks, and communities clean has always been close to the hearts of all clubwomen since they started their club work. A tentative program for Clean-Up-Week has been sent

to chairmen of committees and we are looking forward with interest to the reports of different clubs regarding their participation.

Another club from Leyte that has lately made a report is the Tacloban Woman's Club. The officers are: Mrs. Eulalia B. Benitez, president; Mrs. Eulogia B. Bañez, vice-president; Mrs. Paz Abasolo, secretary; Miss Encarnacion Octairan, treasurer; Mrs. Mariquita Quintano, auditor.

Board of directors: Mrs. Jesusa Brillo, Mrs. Simeona K. Price, Mrs. Aurora Montilla, Mrs. Severina Quintano, Mrs. Juanita Gatchalian, and Mrs. Pacita de Vega.

All the Women's Club have been reporting regarding their assistance to the Philippine Red Cross during its fund campaign. Mrs. Henares has expressed her gratitude to these clubs for the coope-

ration they are giving to the Red Cross. The Leyte Woman's Club is not an exception. The latest report of Mrs. Benitez who was in Manila sometime last month started with the aid their club gave to the Red Cross. She was appointed chairman of the Advance Gift Division and they more than covered their quota.

We quote part of her letter:

The Red Cross and the Woman's Club work side by side. Those who are recommended by the Red Cross for aid we do our best to help. For stranded persons we gave clothing, canned foods and some cash for transportation. We have distributed clothing to the indigents and dried milk which was given by the Bureau of Health under the Puericulture Center and Maternity Hospital. We helped distribute the relief in the form of clothing during the early part of the liberation and recently the municipal council gave us six boxes of relief goods for distribution to the poor.

As to the planting of trees the club has not undertaken this activity. However, with the help of the Rotary Club of the locality who promised to help us in recommending and making parks for grounds for our children, we can start planting memorial trees.

The latest activity we had was the celebration of Parents' Day. In the morning we had a Baby Contest of three groups—first division comprising of babies from 1 month to 1 year; second group—one to two years and the third group—from two to three years. Winning babies, Baby Price, Baby Batallones, Baby Mate and five others whom I can not mention because the record is in the Center. In the afternoon, we had a parade in which the schools, private and public were represented followed by a program which was composed of the winning compositions which the Club sponsored. The winning essay, poem in English and another poem in Tagalog were recited by a student in St. Paul's College. Winner in Essay was won by a student and the two winning poems first and second prizes went to Holy Infant Academy girls. At the program the winning outstanding mothers were presented by the mayor. Outstanding young mother was won

by Mrs. A. Montilla and the one below forty years was won by Mrs. P. Redona. We had another mother—an ideal mother won by Mrs. Jesusa Brillo. After the program we had a little refreshment.

Mrs. Benitez while in Manila took the opportunity of planting a tree at the Quezon Groove and she was assisted by Mrs. Cuercopuz, Mrs. Alafritz, and Mrs. Bautista.

Mrs. Rosario R. Navera, president of the Guinobatan Woman's Club, sent the following report regarding the achievements of the club during the past year:

1. The Guinobatan Women's Club held its election on Jan. 16, 1946. A week after the election, the new officers took their oaths and held a party on this occasion. New members were invited to acquaint them with the work of the club.
2. The outgoing president read her annual report in this particular date to inform the rest of the work accomplished during her incumbency.
3. At present we hold meetings and during these meetings we have demonstrations on: cooking, sewing, and hair dressing. We elect among the members one who is well versed in the line to do the demonstration. We accomplish this by contributing little sums of money to buy the ingredients. When cooked it will be divided among the members. For sewing, one offers the materials for demonstration. When finished she gets it, while the rest gets the patterns for the article demonstrated.
4. We joined the Food Production Campaign. We have a lot (Government's Land) planted with colored camotes, gabi and some beans. Every after meeting the members clean their own assignments. Now they are ready for harvest.
5. During the first harvest of our camotes which will be on the first week of January, demonstrations on the good recipes of camotes will be done.
6. At present the fund of the club is being turned into a revolving fund. This means that

(Continued on page 32)



Mrs. Amparo Francisco, President of the Morong Woman's Club has turned in the biggest number of subscription to the Woman's Home Journal. Her campaign for more subscriptions is still going strong.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

In this issue, Mr. Edward E. Wilcox, Assistant Director of Information of the Commission, is going to answer some questions on the subject of claims for damage done to public property and public services. In the last issue which preceded this one, the matter of private claims, that is, claims for war damage to property owned by individuals, corporations, and associations was discussed in some detail. It is entirely understandable that private citizens are interested primarily in damage which has occurred to their own homes and personal property. But citizens also have an interest in the things which are owned by their Government, which is, after all, the property of all the citizens together.

Question: Just who is qualified to recover under the procedure for

receiving public claims?

Answer: Under Title III, Section 304, of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act, the Philippine War Damage Commission will receive claims to compensate the Republic of the Philippines, the provincial governments, the chartered cities, municipalities, and also corporations wholly owned by the Republic of the Philippines, for loss or damage to property occurring after December 7, 1941 and before October 1, 1945.

Q: Is there a special claim form for the use of public claimants?

A: Yes, there is. The Commission has prepared two special forms, which are known as Form 200, and Form 200-A.

Q: Where may these forms be obtained?

A: The forms were prepared and

printed here in the Philippines, and are to be distributed to the provincial governments, the chartered cities, and the municipalities by the Philippine Government.

Q: How much money is available to pay public claims?

A: The Philippine Rehabilitation Act authorizes the appropriation of 240,000,000 pesos for the restoration of public property and public services, but not all of this money has been actually appropriated.

Q: Will all of it eventually appropriated to the Philippine War Damage Commission?

A: No, not all of it goes to the Commission. For instance, the United States Congress has appropriated a total of 66,000,000 pesos for the current fiscal year. Of this amount, the Philippines

War Damage Commission was allotted 22,428,000 pesos. The remainder of the total appropriation is allocated to projects being pursued by other agencies of the United States.

Q: What are these other projects?

A: There are at present projects under way in the field of public health, conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service. The U.S. Public Roads Administration is at work on road and bridge construction and repair. The Corps of Engineers of the United States Army is to assist the Philippine Government and cooperate with it in the restoration and improvement of port and harbor facilities.

Q: Were all of these projects provided for in the Philippine Rehabilitation Act?

(Continued on page 21)



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What's



"What's new?" is a common enough question, but it is an important question when the answer is what you see in these pages. Above, Jesusa Bautista show two coifs, otherwise hard to carry. A lone roll rises smoothly into a glistening tiara. Next is the coif that keeps your hair off your back without undergoing the rigors of the severe upswept. Note soft treatment.

Photographs by Bob's

New

Tessie Revilla here shows front and back views of a very inspired panuelo-less creation. A sweetheart neckline claims a trimming of sequins which is repeated on camisa sleeves. A two-layered apron tunic is caught at back and flounced into a bustle. Back view reveals that

the neckline ends into a deep V at back, which is likewise scintillating with sequins. The tunic takes on added glamour as it sweeps up to enhance hip interest. Glitter has not been spared. Hair ornaments rhyme with dress decor.



RIGHT on the cooking page you will find a suggestion that we are repeating here for fear that you might miss it. To prevent ham slice or pork chops or beef steaks from curling and forming into cup-like shapes that refuse to brown around the edges, cut the edges at several places. The slices will then lay obediently flat throughout the cooking.

The outer, greener leaves of cabbage and lettuce contains more vitamins than the whiter inside leaves, we learned from a magazine from abroad. So don't throw them away.

During the difficult days of the Japanese occupation we learned not only to cook but also to utilize every bit of food—to the disadvantage of the pig we were raising (he was burned in the liberation fire). We used to buy bones (supposed to be those of a cow) and put them to boil with plenty of water. Since this soup was supposed to last and keep for days (and it did), we would pour off what we needed at a time into another saucepan and boil in it odds and ends of vegetables—the tough stems and roots, yes, roots, thoroughly cleaned, of spinach, left-over radish or tomatoes, kangkang stems, etc., etc. Every evening, before we went to bed, we added two cups of water to the bones and boiled them hard.

This is still a good practice and we still follow it—sometimes, after you get real soup bones from your dishes, tableware, pots and a genuine cow. If your family pans, and put it out in the sun is of the kind that cannot eat to dry. This way it will last without "sabao," this practice of longer and be more sanitary.

always having a big pot of soup

from bones on hand is the solution to your problem of providing liquid in meals.

If you are fortunate to have a mattress for your bed but you lack sheets (they are still too expensive), buy two pieces of those Army surplus rain-proof, rubber-like squares we don't know what for, and use them to cover your mattress. You use a mat on top. These "sheets" will not need any washing—simply wipe off the dust with a rag.

Do not leave your mattress uncovered. It will get dirty and cleaning it will involve too much trouble. We speak from experience, so heed our advice.

Do not throw away or pour down the sink the water in which rice has been washed. Pour it into a large can or basin and use it to water your potted plants. Our ferns thrive on this water, it seems to us. If this rice water is good for pigs it should be good for plants, too. Maybe it contains tiki-tiki.

Whenever we see somebody soaping dishes with a greasy, greasy rag, we shudder. As far as we know, this rag is never washed and put out in the sun to dry. We always wonder how many germs live on it.

Imported dish rags are back again. Buy two of them so that you can alternate them. Or, if one is too large for your convenience, cut into halves. And—be sure to always wash this rag we use after you are through washing your dishes, tableware, pots and a genuine cow. If your family pans, and put it out in the sun is of the kind that cannot eat to dry. This way it will last without "sabao," this practice of longer and be more sanitary.

If these imported dish rags



are not available in your locality, pillow slips, we bought the use a face towel, or an old towel, cut into small squares, their edges hemmed.

If you use any old rag you don't have any incentive to wash and dry it, for you reason out—it can be thrown away and be replaced by another piece of old rag any day without any expense.

Do you hesitate to buy brown-shelled eggs thinking that they may be inferior in quality? The color of the shells does not make any difference in the quality or food value of eggs.

Some eggs have stronger flavor or odor than others. If these are less expensive, use them in omelets with plenty of onion or with a little chopped kinchay or celery to neutralize their somewhat fishy odor. Use the more expensive eggs for frying or scrambles.

Washing the eggs removes the coating of a gum-like substance that preserves them. If you have a refrigerator, store your eggs in it, in a covered box or pan so that they will not absorb the odor of other foods. During the Japanese occupation when we used to buy eggs by the hundred, we kept them in shoe boxes.

We don't know the reason for it but white bleached muslin (coro) is more expensive than some of the printed fabrics. And unbleached muslin (coco crudo) if it is very wide, costs even more. When we needed a few

pillow slips, we bought the cheapest printed cotton we could find (and the lowest price was one peso per yard). For the pillows of the menfolk, we put a border to the slips, using muslin in a blue color to match the prints. The slips when finished did not look so "sissy" after all.

EDUCATION NOTES

BERLIN, Ohio—A faculty committee has been appointed at Berlin College to work with a student committee in a joint study of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The study will emphasize the ways in which the work of UNESCO may be furthered by educational institutions.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Brown University's Pembroke College has established a United Nations council, the first in the state. Its purpose is to make students "U. N. conscious" and to discuss issues facing the world organization. There are now 87 such organizations on college campuses throughout the United States.

NEW YORK—For the first time since 1939, British universities this year will hold summer sessions for American students. Oxford, Birmingham, Aberdeen, London and Liverpool have made plans to accommodate nearly 400 American graduates.

INDIGESTION

... and its resultant pains are more often than not just a case of too much acid in the stomach. Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes these acids, soothes the stomach, restores proper digestion, tones up the intestinal tract. Take Phillips' and your pains will disappear almost instantly. You'll feel like a new person.

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A: Yes, the scope of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act is such that there is almost no phase of Philippine life which is not taken into consideration. The Philippine War Damage Commission is a segment of this broad comprehensive undertaking. Our duty is the payment of public property claims in addition to private claims for damage caused directly or indirectly by the war.

Q: How did the Philippine War Damage Commission work out its plan for the receiving, processing, and paying of public claims?

A: From our preliminary observations and the observations of others, we knew that there had been widespread damage to public property and widespread disruption and destruction of public services in the Philippines. We discussed the entire matter with officials of the Philippine Government, who added greatly to our fund of general knowledge of the situation. As the result of these discussions, we concluded that the best way in which to handle public claims was in close cooperation with the Government of the Republic. The Philippine Government is going to distribute the forms on which public claims must be filed, and all public claims will be filed through the Government.

Q: Then the Philippine Government will be the authority with which provincial, chartered city, and municipal governments will deposit their completed claim forms?

A: Yes, provincial and local governments will get their claim forms through the Government of the Republic, and will return them to the properly designated official of the Government.

Q: Who is that official?

A: President Roxas will designate the official who will take over this task. This official will not only issue the public claim forms, but will also issue the necessary instructions as to how the completed forms will be received.

Q: Will this official then turn the completed forms over to the Philippine War Damage Commission?

A: Yes, but not until that office has given the public claims a preliminary screening.

Q: What is the purpose of this screening?

A: I think the distinguished Filipino member of our Commis-

PI-US WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

(Continued from page 17)

sion, Justice Francisco A. Delgado, gave the answer to that far better than I could. He said that it was a matter of seeing that first things were given first priority. Continuing, Justice Delgado pointed out that the Philippine Government has the intimate knowledge of local conditions in all parts of the Republic which we could hardly hope to match.

Q: Will the Philippine Government make recommendations regarding each public claim?

A: Yes, the Government will suggest a priority rating for each public claim. It is anxious, and we are, to see projects of first importance given first consideration.

Q: The Government will forward a recommendation with each public claim?

A: Yes, and after we have received these public claims, the Public Claims Division in the Office of our Chief Examiner will investigate each one, as required by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act. These findings, together with the recommendations of the Philippine Government, will be sent to the Commission, which, of course makes the final decision in all cases, whether public or private.

Q: Can you tell us more about these forms for public claims?

A: Well, each separate public claim has to be made on Form 200-A. This is the form on which, for instance, damage to each publicly owned building is to be filed. Space is provided for a complete description of the building or property for which the claim is made. The date of construction or manufacture must also be given. Information as to the original cost is required, together with the cost of any alterations or improvements, which may have been made to the building or property. The extent to which any rebuilding or replacement has been undertaken is also to be described, and information must be given as to whether any surplus property of the United States Government has been used in such repair or replacement.

Q: Must a separate Form 200-A be filed out for each item of

property for which claim is being made?

A: Yes, if only one item is being claimed by a government entity such as a provincial government, or the government of a chartered city or municipality, a Form 200-A must be filed, and also a Form 200. This is a short form in which the total of claims being made by a government entity must be recapitulated. However, suppose a city presented a claim for the destruction of six school houses, the municipal building, and a hospital, or a total of eight buildings. A separate Form 200-A must be made out for each of the eight buildings, but only one Form 200 is required to be submitted. On this Form 200, the total of the damage to the eight buildings is summarized. Incidentally, public claims must be filed in duplicate, just as claims for damage to private property have to be filed in duplicate.

Q: How will public claims be

paid?

A: The Philippine Rehabilitation Act requires that the Philippine War Damage assure itself, to the fullest extent practicable, that lost or damaged property for which it decides to make compensation is replaced, rebuilt, or repaired before payment of any money is made. The Commission also is empowered to make partial payments as the work of rebuilding, repairing, or replacement progresses.

Q: Can the Commission make any payments for land purchases?

A: No, the Commission is prohibited from making any payment for land, easements or rights-of-way necessary for public projects. In addition, the Commission cannot make payment for property transferred or work done, by any other agency of the United States Government, unless the work was done by that agency at the express request of the Philippine War Damage Commission.

Q: You mentioned a while ago that the Philippine Government and the Philippine War Damage Commission wanted to do the most important public projects first. What do you consider these most important projects

(Continued on page 26)



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COOKING



BECAUSE the supply of food-stuffs is not yet stable, some products suddenly flood the market and as suddenly disappear. Take the case of tomato sauce—it is back after an absence of more than two months, and during the time when tomatoes were scarce and very expensive. So our advice is: make the most of whatever product is plentiful and therefore cheap by serving it often. Or, if it is not perishable, stock up on it by buying one or two extra cans at a time for your emergency shelf. The food situation during the Japanese occupation should have taught you a lesson or two. Stock up on essentials but do not hoard.

Here is a recipe that you should master, against that time when unexpected visitors drop in on you and stay for lunch or supper. The

makings are available in all grocery stores (or you should have them on your emergency shelf) and the dish is something that you will not be ashamed to serve

to guests.

MACARONI WITH CHEESE. TOMATO SAUCE

- 1 package macaroni (elbow, quick-cooking preferred)
- 1 or 2 onions, chopped
- 1 small can of Tomato Sauce
- 1 cup grated cheese
- Butter, if available

Boil the macaroni according to directions on the package. Drain thoroughly and set aside. Make a sauce by sauteing the onion in a little lard, then adding the tomato

and string beans. Serve with beef steak.

Because we are a lazy person, one-dish-meals have become our specialty. Try this one, which you serve right in the skillet in which it has cooked (nice if you have one of those Pyrex pans with removable handles):

SKILLET EGG SUPPER

- 1 cup chopped onion
- 2 cups cooked, chopped potatoes
- 3 tablespoons lard
- 1-1/2 cups stewed tomatoes

MAKE THE MOST OF THEM

sauce. The cheese, grated with a fork or cut up into small pieces, may be added at this time. Add the boiled macaroni to the sauce and gently mix until coated. If desired, more cheese may be added at this time. Also butter, if available. Serve white hot.

To serve: Pile the macaroni on a platter. Garnish the top with more grated cheese or with slices of Spam or with Vienna Sausage. This is also a good Sunday dish for family lunch or dinner. Nice to go with it are string beans in vinegar or made into a salad with onion rings and quartered tomatoes.

Bell peppers are plentiful here in Manila and maybe also in the provinces. Add them to your achara (native pickles) or to coleslaw (raw cabbage and carrot salad). Or stuff them with ground pork in the usual way. But try canned spaghetti with ground beef as stuffing. Inexpensive and delicious.

HOT SALAD DRESSING

- 4 slices of bacon
- 1/4 cup vinegar
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- Dash of pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon mustard

Cut up and fry the bacon till crisp. Add the rest of the ingredients, mix well and bring to a boil. Pour over salad greens like cabbage, spinach, mustard leaves, even pechay, and toss with a fork over the fire until the greens are wilted.

This is also nice poured over cooked and cubed potatoes or can-

Salt and pepper to taste
1/2 cup or more finely chopped cheese

4-6 eggs (one for each person to be served).

Fry onions and potatoes in lard until brown. Add the tomatoes and cheese, then the seasonings. When well blended, smooth out in the skillet and allow to become very hot. Break the eggs and drop them one by one onto the mixture and allow them to poach till the white is set—about 20 minutes.

To serve: Cut into as many triangles as there are eggs and with a turner, transfer each portion consisting of egg and sauce to a small plate.

If you cannot afford a whole leg of ham, buy just a slice about 2 inches thick and broil it. If it is Chinese ham, parboil in water first to remove some of the saltiness in it and to freshen it. If desired, a little vinegar or beer, plus the usual spices, may be added to the water.

Gash the slice along the fat edge, cutting through to the meat, to prevent curling. Broil over live coals, being careful to pierce at the fat edge when turning. For that super-delicious taste, baste it with the following while it is cooking:

BARBECUE SAUCE

- 1/2 cup pineapple juice
- 3 tablespoons vinegar
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/4 cup prepared mustard

This sauce will impart to the ham not only a delicate sweet-sour taste relished by most of us but also a glaze that makes baked

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viously recommended form of treatment."

NEW "WONDER DRUGS"

WASHINGTON—Dr. Walsh McDermott recently presented evidence at the antibiotics conference here that streptomycin can conquer the most fatal forms of tuberculosis.

Doctor McDermott, whose work was done at the Cornell Medical School and the New York City Hospital, reported in detail on 19 cases which have been followed up for more than six months after the treatment began. Of these 19, eight are alive today. Nine patients had acute miliary tuberculosis, which is almost invariably fatal. Two of them are back to normal, a third is expected to re-

cover. The others died.

Doctor McDermott said that the tubercle bacilli, while vulnerable to streptomycin, start developing a resistance to the drug in about a month after treatment begins. Its effectiveness is limited to a period of four to eight weeks, hence the outlook still is not bright in tuberculosis infections which cannot be expected to respond favorably within that period.

At the same conference, sponsored by the National Institute of Health, the remarkable properties of a disease-fighting substance produced by tomato and another manufactured by a bacillus were reported. Tomatin and bacitracin are the two new "wonder drugs."

Tomatin was isolated from the leaves of tomato plants at the United States Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland. It was discovered that an antibiotic substance, which still has not been isolated in pure form, is deadly in the test tube to fungi which cause ringworm, athlete's foot and certain other skin infections. Tomatin was found to be less effective against bacteria.

Eighty-eight out of the 100 surgical cases which were treated with bacitracin received marked benefits, reported Dr. Frank L. Meloney, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

The cases consisted chiefly of severe boils, deep abscesses, infected operative wounds, carbuncles, impetigo and ulcers of the leg. The healing time was shortened and in 62 per cent of the cases, the use of the new drug made surgery unnecessary. Penicillin and sulfa drugs had been tried on some of the patients without success. With bacitracin, which was accidentally discovered about four years ago following an examination of the infected tissue removed from a leg fracture, 31 patients received "excellent" and 57 "good" results. In nine cases, the results were questionable, while in the remaining three, no benefits from the new drug were evident, Doctor Meloney said. Boils, styes and impetigo were particularly vulnerable.

NEW TREATMENT FOR PEPTIC ULCER FOUND

NEW YORK—The New York

Herald-Tribune reported recently that three doctors at the Temple University school of medicine have announced a new laboratory approach to the problem of peptic ulcers which may lead eventually to treatment of the affliction in human beings.

Research thus far has been confined to dogs. It involves the use of a drug known as sodium dodecyl sulfate.

According to the doctors, the drug inhibits the effect of histamine, a powerful stimulant of gastric secretion normally found in the body.

The doctors emphasized their report is not to be interpreted as a cure for peptic ulcer, but merely as laboratory investigation which may give new clues to the possible treatment of peptic ulcer.

Experiments showed that the drug not only inhibits the production of acid but increases mucus secretion, the normal protective barrier for the stomach lining. The doctors also reported that "by increasing the mucus secretion and by inhibition of the acid and pepsin, the therapy with sodium dodecyl sulfate, if conditions for its satisfactory employment for the human subject can be established, would more nearly approach the physiological requirements for medicinal management of the ulcer than any pre-

CURES FOR MALARIA

NEW YORK—The New York Times recently reported on the "success story" of wartime experiments to find new cures for malaria. The experiments began early in 1942 when the Japanese advance in the Pacific cut off the nation's supply of quinine. The National Research Council, through its board for the coordination of malarial studies, let contracts for study to universities, hospitals and research foundations. In all, the government spent about \$7,000,000 in testing nearly 15,000 new compounds.

Sixty of the most promising chemicals were tested on 900 hospital patients by scientists of the New York University research service. The experiments showed three new drugs were "much more effective and less toxic" than those previously used, notably atabrine, according to Dr. David P. Earle, director of research.

The new drugs were chloroquine, now available commercially under the name of aralen; paludrine, a British discovery, and pentaqueine.

One way in which the drugs were tested, Doctor Earle said, was in the treatment of malarial fevers induced to cure patients suffering from syphilis of the nervous system. When the high malarial temperatures cleared up syphilis, he said, the anti-malarial drugs were tested.

HOW TO SUBSTITUTE

SPANISH SAUCE

- 1 cup sliced onion
- 4 tablespoons lard or salad oil
- 1 bay leaf
- 1 No. 2 can tomatoes (not the sauce)
- Dash of pepper
- 1 green bell pepper, seeded and diced
- 2 whole cloves
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 4 tablespoons flour or cornstarch
- 6 tablespoons water

Saute the onion in the lard till tender. Add the bay leaf, the tomatoes and the rest of the ingredients, except the flour and water. Cover and simmer for 30 minutes. Remove cloves and bay leaf. Dissolve flour in water and add to the sauce and cook until thick.

PORK 'POSSUM

Get half a kilo of pork from the leg and ask the butcher to slice it thin as for tapa. When you arrive at home, make the slices even thinner by pounding them with the back of a bolo or with the edge of a thick saucer. Rub one side with salt and sprinkle with calamansi juice and a little toyo. Lay each slice flat on a plate and place a little of Bread Stuffing on it. Roll and fasten edges with toothpicks or tie securely with string. Brown in a little lard, then add a little water to the pan and cook over very low heat until the meat is tender.

This is one version of the familiar morcon. If you do not like Bread Stuffing, use your own favorite morcon stuffing.

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CHILD CARE



bottles in 10 minutes (because the nipple holes were large) were much more likely to suck their thumbs than babies who had to work for 20 minutes. Dr. Levy fed a litter of puppies with a medicine dropper so that they did not have any chance to suck during their feedings. They acted just the same as babies who don't get enough chance to suck at feeding time. They sucked their own and each other's paws and skin so hard that the fur came off!

So, if your baby begins to try to suck his thumb, finger or hand,

to be a thumb-sucker, probably because the mother is inclined to let him go on nursing as long as he wants to. She doesn't know whether or not her breast is empty, so she leaves it to the baby. When a baby finishes a bottle, it is done. He'll stop himself because he doesn't want to suck air, or his mother takes away the bottle because she doesn't want him to.

To satisfy the sucking instinct of the bottle-fed baby, lengthen his feeding time to about 20 minutes. This is achieved by using nipples with small holes. Buy new nipples and leave the holes as they are, or buy the blind kind, that is, without holes, and puncture two holes instead of three, with a red-hot fine needle.

Suppose that your three-month-

tion of the permanent teeth, if the thumb-sucking stops before they come through.

How about pacifiers?

Dr. Spock thinks that there is a point in giving a pacifier to a young baby under three months old who is trying to suck his thumb a lot. The pacifier sometimes satisfies the baby completely in two or three months and he gives it up himself without taking to his thumb. Some babies really get the pacifier habit and want it long after the age of twelve months. This is not harmful to the baby, but inconvenient to the parents, especially if the baby can't sleep without his pacifier and cries when he drops it out of his mouth.

By the time the baby is one year old, his thumb sucking is turning into something different. It is a sort of comfort that he needs at special times. He sucks when he gets tired, when he is that the thumb is a kind of refuge. When he can't make a go of things at the more grown-up level, he retreats to early infancy when sucking was his chief joy of life.

There is no need to worry about lengthening the sucking time of the one, two, or three-year-old. His need to suck for sucking's sake is gone. Since his thumb-sucking is now a comfort, his parents only need to ask themselves whether there is something they ought to do so that he won't need to comfort himself so much.

So, if your child is thumb-sucking a lot, don't do anything aside from seeing to it that his life is good. Don't say anything. Most important of all, don't worry about it, for if you keep on worrying, the child will feel it and react against it. Remember that most thumb-sucking, so Dr. Spock says, will go away in time. It doesn't go away steadily though. It may disappear and then come back during an illness or when the child has a difficult adjustment to make.

• • •

It is very easy to manage our nabor's bizness, but our own sum-times brothers us.

—JOSH BILLINGS.

• • •

THUMB SUCKING

In our last article on this page we promised to write more about thumb-sucking, long considered a very undesirable childhood habit that should be discouraged at any cost. When a baby first started sucking his thumb, the mother tried to prevent it, before it became a habit. When it developed into a habit, in spite of preventive measures, she tried curing it by various means, like tying baby's hand to his side or smearing his thumb with a bitter substance.

Thumb-sucking is now considered a normal instinct and a highly desirable habit that should be satisfied instead of repressed. Pediatricians have discovered that babies suck their thumbs because they have not had enough sucking at the breast or bottle to satisfy their sucking instinct. Dr. David Levy was the first one to point out that babies who were fed every three hours didn't suck their thumbs as much as babies who were fed every four hours, and that babies who emptied their

you shouldn't try to stop him directly. Instead, you should try to give him more opportunity to suck at the breast or bottle.

The time to pay attention to thumb-sucking is when the baby first tries to do it, not when he finally succeeds. The very young baby needs help most because of his craving to suck is thoroughly satisfied in the early months, there is very little chance of his taking to thumb-sucking when he is older.

You don't have to be concerned when your baby sucks his thumb for only a few minutes just before his feeding time. He is doing this only because he is hungry. It's when a baby tries to get his thumb just as soon as his feeding is over, or when he sucks a lot between feedings, that you have to think of ways to satisfy his sucking craving. Most babies who suck their thumbs start before they are three months old.

The breast-fed baby, according to Dr. Benjamin Spock, is less apt



old is still thumb-sucking some, even though you have bought new nipples which makes his bottle last for 20 to 25 minutes, feeding him at three-hour intervals and still give him his ten o'clock evening feeding. Don't be discouraged. You have lessened his need for thumb-sucking and he would probably give it up earlier. Don't do anything to discourage it—he is only trying to satisfy a normal instinct.

You may be worried about the effect of thumb-sucking on the baby's jaws and teeth. Dentists aren't able to settle this troublesome point definitely in all cases. It is true that if a baby is thumb-sucking after his baby teeth come in, it sometimes pushes the upper teeth out and the lower teeth in. Many dentists believe that this usually has no serious effect on the jaw or on the posi-

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SUGGESTION BOX

There are at least three phases of thumb-sucking. The first begins at birth when the baby must suck well to get enough food. Then he sucks anything that comes near him, including his fingers. This is one of his first achievements and he gets satisfaction from it. Later, when he can roll over and sit up, he investigates with his mouth and tries to put everything into his mouth. All this is to be expected. It is up to you his mother to keep objects near him as clean as possible. Give him only washable toys. Tie the rattle to his bed so it won't fall and get dirty.

During the third month, when you give the baby foods, such as cereal (Editor's Note: there are specially prepared cereals, like oatmeal and whole wheat, for very young babies in the grocery stores), from a spoon, give him the bottle or breast after the meal, for he still will want to suck. From the sixth to the seventh months though, as his teeth begin to come through the gums, he makes and enjoys chewing and biting motions. This is the time to give him scraped beef or a chicken bone. (E. N. To scrape beef—broil a piece of meat in order to disinfect it and then lay it on a plate. Scrape away the soft bits with a spoon, help perpendicular to it.)

Some children are easy to wean from the bottle to a cup before they are a year old. But don't force your child. If he isn't ready for the transition, he will show it by sucking his thumb during the day and before he

goes to sleep at night. You can satisfy the desire by a little bottle-feeding after each meal or at bedtime. (Editor's Note: We have found this system satisfactory: We give our baby his orange juice in a cup, his milk from the bottle, after each of his three meals.)

Most children, at the end of one year, eat chopped and mashed foods and chew reasonably well. By the second year, the satisfaction derived from sucking should be replaced by other pleasures.

In the second phase of thumb-sucking, the child continues the habit when it is no longer connected with nutrition and serves no useful purpose. You may consider the habit cute or think he is shy or needs the comfort at nap or bedtime. But you must face the fact that because of some lack in your home or in your child's immediate environment, he is retaining an infant's response to life. When he grows older, such a habit might emphasize the difference between him and other children. This is the real harm from thumb-sucking. Let the habit alone but find out why your child does it.

In the third phase, a child who apparently had forgotten the habit goes back to it. If a tragedy has occurred in the home, if he is deprived of one or both of his parents, if a new baby usurps his all-important place, he may retreat to several infantile traits. The remedy is obvious—make him feel that he is loved and needed just as much as he ever was.

—Dr. Josephine H. Kenyon.

WE MUST DESTROY THE LEGEND OF THE ROMANCE OF ALCOHOL

WITH all our efforts, we shall be unsuccessful if we do not destroy the legend of the "romance of alcohol." This legend, so diligently propagated by our liquor advertisements, and so innocently indoctrinated by our

novels and photoplays, portrays alcohol as an inevitable concomitant of "gracious" living and an absolute necessity if one is to be considered a sophisticated or up-to-date member of society. Drinking as a sign of conspicuous spend-

ing, smart living, drinking and hears the repeated Shibboleths style, drinkin gas a sign of conspicuous spending, drinking as a sign of good fellowship, are all being drummed into the American mind by radio, press, magazine and billboard. Addressed to emotionally mature adults, such advertising would be comparatively harmless; addressed to immature youth, boys and girls still in their teens, it produces a yearning for the romance of alcohol. Youth

Robert V. Seliger, M. D.

New life, new smoothness
a new complexion
in just 14 days

She is adored, because she keeps her skin so soft, so dainty, so velvet smooth... and that is what really attracts a man. So keep yourself lovely from top to toe and you'll have him for life. And you may, easily, for Palmolive now offers a simple plan that brings a more beautiful skin to 2 out of 3 women.

The proved 14-day Palmolive plan. Each time you wash, work up a thick, rich lather with Palmolive Soap and massage it onto your skin for *one full minute*. Now a quick rinse and pat dry. Remember it takes only a minute, but it is that extra *60-second* cleansing massage that brings to your skin the full beautifying effect of Palmolive's creamy lather.

Palmolive offers proof! 1285 women and 36 doctors have tested Palmolive's *60-second* massage. Their reports prove conclusively that it can bring lovelier complexions in *just 14 days*.

Bathe daily with Palmolive. It will do for your body what it does for your face.



Keep that lovely
Schoolgirl Complexion

to be?

A: The Philippine Government believes schools and hospitals should have first consideration. President Roxas has stated that he believed these to be of prime importance, and as a result of his request to the Commission, the Commissioners have already made an advance payment on a public claim for schools and hospitals. The total amount of the claim will be about 10,000,000 pesos. President Roxas requested an advance against this claim, for the purpose of buying building materials, and, as you know, the Chairman of the Philippine War Damage Commission, Dr. Frank A. Waring, and Commissioner Delgado, turned over a check for a million dollars to President Roxas, which represented an advance against this 10,000,000-peso claim.

Q: Is there anything that public officials can do to speed the payment of public claims?

A: Yes, there is. If they will devote time and thought now to the assembling of the data necessary to support the claims in their respective jurisdictions, they can help a great deal. If they have all the necessary data on hand when the time comes for filing public claims, they will be able to supply the required information at once and file without delay.

Q: How will the Philippine War Damage Commission determine the value of public property losses?

A: The value will be determined according to a formula in which consideration is given to the reproduction cost in 1940, with appropriate allowances for the condition of the property at the time of its loss, damage, or destruction.

Q: When will the Commission commence to receive public claims?

A: The Philippine War Damage Commission will not receive directly from public claimants any claims for damage to public property, or the loss of publicly owned property. The Philippine Government is completing

the details. The claim forms were delivered to the Philippine Government today. We expect that an appropriate notice will be given by the Government to provincial, city, and municipal officials. The Philippine Government is anxious to speed this task and we will continue to cooperate with it to the fullest extent.

procedure is to contact the husband, arrange for an interview and effect reconciliation between the spouses if possible, but if the situation is beyond remedy, then we demand from the husband a reasonable amount for the support of his wife and children, otherwise he shall face court action. In some cases we have been successful in compelling the husband to give a monthly subsistence to his

abandoned family without need of going to court. We have also cases of acknowledgement of natural children; cases of guardianship; petition for declaration of absence or death; and even cases of bigamy. Members of the Association have been appointed attorneys de oficio in treason cases before the People's Court. We have extended our work beyond the seas and contacted proper au-

PLACE YOUR BETS ON BETTY BETZ; BUSIEST BEE OF TEEN-AGE GRADS

By MEL HEIMER

Central Press Correspondent
NEW YORK.—To become an expert on anything is ordinarily an involved task. De Quincey wrote of the charm of eating opium only after he had sampled the stuff generously. The late William Seabrook was considered something of an expert on cannibalism, but only after he allegedly had eaten human flesh. And Charles Jackson's story of a drunk, "The Lost Weekend," was accomplished after Jackson admittedly had, in his youth, sampled every freewater from gin to vodka.

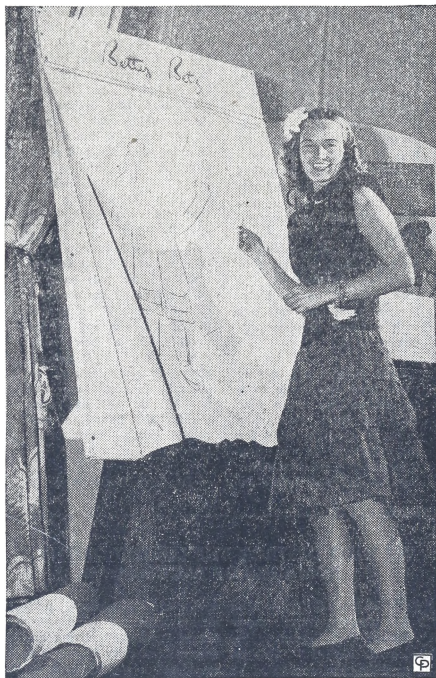
But for tall, tanned, attractive Betty Betz, the road to expertness was easier to hoe. She had neither to sample opium, chew on a human sparerib nor experience the DT's. All she had to do was come of age. It was as simple as that.

For Betty is an authority—probably THE authority, right now—on teen-agers . . . and like all of us, except perhaps Shaw, she was once a teen-ager herself. She wore white sweatsocks and loafers, drank cokes with deadly regularity, listened reverently to the rumblings of the jukebox and forever was wondering if she would ever stop gangling. (Fact is, she still does.)

She Has Ideas

There was one difference. Betty had ambition—and ideas. She was forever doing things, like selling and modeling during summer vacation, working on a magazine during college days, sketching, suggesting—and today she is without a doubt the busiest, and one of the most successful, young women in America.

For today Betty Betz draws and writes the King Features-syndicated column, "Look Who's Talking," she has created a line of stationery, she has designed a rec-



BUSY BETTY—Miss Betz, at her drawing board, sketches a new idea.

PLANNING WITH THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page 11)

thorities in the United States to help in the search for American soldiers married to our Filipino women, a task which is a difficult if not a hopeless one. In short, we give generously and gratuitously whatever legal aid or advice is needed in all cases of indigent persons unable to pay for the services of a lawyer and properly referred to us at the Clinic by the Philippine Red Cross or the Bureau of Public Welfare or any other charitable or government institution. Up to this date we have seventy cases in our files. Not bad, I suppose, for a two-month work.

Our Legal Aid Clinic is, however, greatly handicapped by lack of funds. As stated above, we have only one table and two chairs which we cannot even call as ours because they are government property. We have no typewriter which is very essential in our work; we have to depend on the typewriter of the Bureau of Public Welfare. We have no stationery—each member spends for whatever paper may be necessary in her case. We have no books. We have received, however, one donation from Judge Guillermo B. Guevarra—his 4th Edition of the Commentaries on the Revised Penal Code. Dr. Rosalind Goodrich Bates from the United States has likewise written to the Association

promising aid for the Clinic in the form of money and law books and materials.

Sitting behind that table of the Legal Aid Clinic every Friday morning has become to me one of the most valuable experiences of my life. It has opened my eyes to the noble heights a lawyer can achieve if only he would now and then dedicate his time and his profession to the service, free and gratuitous, of his less fortunate fellow-beings. It has brought me in contact with the miseries and heartaches of life which seem to get a good number of their victims from the poor and the helpless. Now I can say that I am not at all sorry that I took up the law profession and that it is not useless to me. On the contrary, I am happy and proud that I am a lawyer because in my calling I see a field of service, in the courts or outside of the courts, an opportunity to work for the good of the unhappy, the oppressed and the down-trodden.

Our Legal Aid Clinic is, I am proud to say, a place of refuge where the ills and troubles of mankind are being remedied and cured with equity, law and justice.

* * *

ord album, she lectures regularly to groups of teen-agers at schools or department stores, she has designed a line of teen-age clothes and—of course—she has written a book, "Your Manners Are Showing," which Grosset and Dunlap are bringing out this fall.

The Betz story began in Chicago and ripened in nearby Hammond, Ind., where Betty promptly became one of those astounding girls who win everything. She was chosen the most popular girl among 1,800 students at her high school, was named "From Queen," and at 16 was the women's middlewestern swimming champion.

With the high school firmly under her lovely thumb, she turned to the business world; in vacation time she started selling and modeling in Chicago department stores, a chore which ultimately led to a job as junior consultant in Carson Pirie's college shop.

Sarah Lawrence college is Bronxville, N. Y., was the next step, and while there Betty found herself with a couple of spare afternoons—and promptly got a part-time job on Mademoiselle . . . and eventually a guest editorship and two pages of drawings in one issue "because they needed sketches in a hurry and there was no one else

around to do them."

It was drawings like those that were to be her real spring board to fame, but for a while she marked time—marking time for Betty consisting of spending six months in Japan as a magazine correspondent, working as men's fashion editor (already yet!) on Esquire and then associate editor of Harper's Bazaar and modeling (for pin money, no doubt).

Columnist

Then, not long ago, she clicked with an illustrated column in the Women's Home Companion, studded with her fey, stringy little adolescents bearing the weight of the world on their shoulders. Inside of the last year, she signed a King Features contract and flew around South America, from which trip stemmed her summer dresses, combining the best junior fashion features of both continents.

Not long out of her teens, Betty still works with the drive and incredible energy of school days. In her penthouse on Manhattan's East Side, which is a well-known haunt for photographers and fashion designers looking for smart background, she is up early, at her drawing board or typewriter by 8:30 a. m. and working furiously the rest of the day—unless she's

off lecturing, broadcasting, auto-graphing, editing or sailing to China.

Her constant companion is Fatsò, a personable dachshund who, in newspaper parlance, is a lens louse—a mugger, a scene-stealer, a camera-whacky canine.

Fatsò dwells on long journeys in a plastic carrying case, and is at Betty's side wherever she goes . . . even when she is engaging in her favorite sports of skiing and swimming.

Betty didn't arrive at her present eminence with the teen-agers by needling or satirizing them; she has ever been their mother confessor, their Emily Post and their sympathetic biographer. This is a stage of affairs that she intends to have continue; this fall, for instance, she plans a series of "cocktail" parties in her apartment for batches of the small fry.

One ambition remains unfulfilled, but perhaps not for long. This is Betty's dream to "design the perfect recreation center for young folks, to be built in every city and hamlet in America, where kids can hold dances, plays and games—a place they could call their own." And—if she wants to do it, you can make a little easy money betting that it is going to be done.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Property Owner, is the explanation satisfactory?

PROPERTY OWNER: Well, but there is another reason why Escolta should not be widened: This is the high cost of land expropriation. If your object is mainly the solution of traffic congestion of Escolta, why not widen parallel streets instead—like Dasmarinas and the Muelle del Banco Nacional? By widening these parallel streets we could even close Escolta to vehicular traffic.

CHAIRMAN: You have some details about Dasmarinas, haven't you, Mr. Planner?

PLANNER:—Yes, Mr. Chairman. In the plan, Dasmarinas will be widened and so also will Muelle del Banco Nacional or the Riverside Drive. The object of widening Escolta is not to invite traffic there, but to make it easy for customers to shop by car. We know that many want to shop by car at Escolta.

PROPERTY OWNER: Mr. Chairman, we property owners

have employed an architect whose counter-proposals meet our idea of what should and what should not be reconstructed with regards to Downtown Manila. His plans, we believe, preserve values where they already exist and create new values where they don't exist. Mr. Chairman, may I be permitted to present our architect who will explain his counter-proposals.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead.
ARCHITECT: We should reconstruct Manila, but the reconstruction should not be made by means of radical changes which are not in consonance with our resources. Radicalism which impedes and delays the valued cooperation of property owners for its rapid rehabilitation has no place in our scheme. I admit that my counter-proposals are far from perfect, but I believe that they are less expensive and more sensible . . .

CHAIRMAN: Did you want to say something, Mr. Planner?

PLANNER: Yes, Mr. Chairman if I may be allowed to acquaint Mr. Architect with what was said before. We said that the plans for the improvement of Downtown Manila were based on facts. We have here a chart to show us how much land will be used for street widening and how much of the present streets could be closed and put to other uses. Mr. Architect asserts without proof that his counter-proposals are less expensive. Maybe he is right. Maybe he isn't. We propose, however, to analyze his plan for him on the same basis as ours, so that we may make proper comparison of costs. Will that be all right, Mr. Architect?

ARCHITECT: Well, I must confess that I was handicapped in the preparation of these counter-proposals because, except for your help in furnishing me base maps, I was quite alone and therefore cannot do the same detailed analyses of costs as you have done. But I believe that defects of Manila can be corrected without destroying our landmarks, such as churches. We must build around the churches.

CLERGYMAN: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the churches! As a representative of the clergy, I speak for the Sta. Cruz Church. If you will

permit me, I should want to talk a little on why we should not touch Sta. Cruz Church. Why drive away God where He was first? The church contains the bones of many Manila citizens; many have been baptized and married there; if planning is to disregard all these, then we are not building on tradition and spiritual values, we are trespassing on hallowed grounds.

And besides, in this church, Simon de Anda received Manila back from the British. Furthermore, the present site of the church is near the business district. Businessmen must go to church once in a while! Likewise, I want to point out that if Rizal Avenue extension bypassed the Chinese cemetery to respect the bones of the dead here, then why should not Sta. Cruz Church where the bones of thousands of Filipinos remain buried be respected?

PLANNER: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the plan being proposed by the Commission has been misunderstood in connection with the location of churches. We agree with the Reverend Father in his high regard for sanctity and tradition connected with the Sta. Cruz Church. The proposed plan points out the danger of retaining the old church on its ruins. We are conscious of the dangers of crossing either Plaza Goiti or Plaza Sta. Cruz in order to attend mass in this church. We are also aware of the unpleasant encroachment of stores to the very ground of the church. In the plan, we are suggesting relocation to effect a more pleasant, a more convenient, and a safer location for this church. We are not suggesting elimination. If the church still insist, however, to remain on its present location in spite of the dangers and the difficulties that we have pointed out, then other means will have to be explored in order that we may be able to make Downtown Manila something that we and our children could be proud of. Father, I hope our aims are understood

COURAGE FOR MARRIAGE

(Continued from page 12)

by the estranged couple—and very often by their children.

Soft curtains hide the glare of the city. A fireplace glows cheerily. Easy chairs and lamps, bright rugs and pictures on the wall, particularly snapshots of the younger Sabbath generations, give the pleasant atmosphere of a living

room.
The Judge gazes idly out the window a moment or two. He is letting his "guests" become oriented to the strange surroundings adjacent to a noisy courtroom. Then he turns and with a smile says, "Would you like to see pictures of my great-grandchildren? They're the finest kids you ever saw."

Minds are diverted. Judge Sabbath gives the husband a cigar, offers chocolates to the wife and children. Before long he has established a semblance of camaraderie. Then he shifts his strategy. "What lovely children you have," he goes on. "You both must love them dearly. And they love you too... You know, I've lived for 76 years and have seen thousands of families. I know such fine children as these must have been born of devoted parents. You did love each other very much at one time, didn't you?"

By this time eyes are misty. "You loved each other once and you can love again. I'm going to leave you now so you can have the thrill of making up alone. When you want me, knock on the door. God bless you both."

Court remains in temporary recess, but neither lawyers, witnesses nor onlookers care. They have learned Judge Sabbath's ways and wait patiently. It isn't long until the tap-tap is heard, and the Judge enters his chambers to find contentment there. Husband and wife, now hand-in-hand, promise to write to the Judge. He lets them out a side door, goes back on the bench, announces "Smith vs. Smith continued. Call the next case."

Afterwards, you ask Judge Sabbath about it. "All I did was to restore the aura of their marriage. They shattered it by petty bickering, and the consequent disillusionment embittered them both. But really the breach was easily healed."

Keep the glamour in marriage—that is the veteran's magic. Rarely do couples marry without it, so the beginning of married life is usually auspicious. To maintain this glowing feeling is a job, but it is easily done with common sense and determination. And the results often extend far be-

FLOWER STORY

(Continued from page 10)

the Philippines is the most logical country to have the biggest Orchid Society. The organization will stimulate interest and love for this bit of blessing which has been bestowed upon our land. To hold orchid shows will encourage competition and it is not unlikely that many unknown species may yet come to light.

Mrs. Mona Lisa Steiner came to Manila in 1938. Anent this brave adventure of hers, she wrote a letter which won a prize in the Atlantic Monthly. In that letter she tells of how she, a holder of an Absolutorium-Certificate in Botany and Zoology and the author of a thesis on plant cancer, found herself faced with the dilemma of leaving Vienna or be trampled under Hitler's heels.

"To leave Vienna was a very difficult problem," Mona Lisa Lindenberg recounts in her letter. "It was almost easier to get to heaven than to get a visa; only Shanghai was not closed. I studied the map to find a place for my future. Shanghai seemed, for a single girl like me, an awful place, but then my eyes fell on the Philippines. I did not know very much about this place, but I just felt instinctively that this was the right one, and with-

yound the individual fireside.

Once Judge Sabbath succeeded in reconciling a workman and his wife, thus salvaging a home for five children. He all but forgot the case until several months later when he received a scrawly letter: "Christmus is cummin and we want you to cum too. Please cum and eat Christmus dinner with us."

Thus the portly but beaming Jewish judge took his way to an immigrant family household to celebrate the great Christian festival! He not only enjoyed a fine turkey but came away with a gaudy necktie. But the thing that entranced him most was the delightful spirit of the home. In fact, it seemed to do something to him, for on the first day of court after the Christmas holiday, he effected four reconciliations instead of the customary one.

COLGATE'S SURE DOES A JOB OF CLEANING AND PUSHING TEETH

COLGATE
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

IT CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH



Mrs. Steiner in her gardens on Park Avenue.

where to go. In Singapore, she went to the American Consulate. Here a nice understanding gentleman to whom she explained her plight finally gave her a visa to Manila. "No one can imagine how happy I was," she says, "My goal was near, the Philippines, a real Oriental country, a mixture of West and East, a land with the most interesting fauna and flora, a new race and a people who loved music."

And so she reached Manila. "In the first moment," she continued, "I had a very peculiar feeling in my stomach, seeing all those brown men looking at me. But I was not discouraged. I knew I had a strong character, I knew many things. And loneliness? No, when I saw so many well-known plants I said to myself, "Now you are not alone, you have many well-known friends here; it does not matter if they are only plants."

Her first position here, thanks to the YWCA, was as cashier in a restaurant. Never in her life had she worked as cashier, and her English was so poor she could hardly speak about common things. But that was the only way to carry on if she must achieve her end: to continue her work in Botany. To get a position, she had to enroll one year

in the University of the Philippines. This was really very hard for the young immigrant. She worked as cashier from three in the afternoon to twelve at night and attended classes in the morning. But results finally crowned her efforts and before long she was graduate assistant in the University of the Philippines in the Botany Department.

And here the real orchid story begins. She went through the war, lost everything. Came liberated and her husband and children decided to start anew. The result is the place out in Park Avenue, where orchids grow with abandon and plant life is so generous and bountiful, peace is a reality.

"I was born in Vienna during the war in the year 1915, and no sisters or brothers followed me. My father, a cashier in a great bank, and my mother, a concert singer, indulged me only too much. After finishing the Volksschule and Gymnasium, I studied four years in the University of Vienna and got there *Absolutorium-Certifikat* in Botany and Zoology. I finished also a very interesting thesis about plant cancer, which will be published very soon in a German scientific magazine. I was just ready to make my final examination for

out relation or acquaintance there I decided to go to Manila. There I could study the tropical flora and also Oriental culture influenced by American and European civilizations."

So armed with a guitar, a microscope, a violin and the ship

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getting the doctor's degree when Hitler came and forbade me to finish my studies.

"My father, having his pension, was not forced to go out, and therefore I had to think it over as to what I was to do: I had no possibility to study myself, because no library was open for me, every public garden was closed, and no bath during summertime could refresh me.

"But I take the situations as they are and I had to find out some possibility. To leave Vienna was a very difficult problem, and thousands of other persons wanted the same thing. It was almost easier to go to heaven than to get a visa; only Shanghai was not closed. Therefore there was only one possibility for me—namely, Shanghai. My next step was then to study the map to find a place for my future. Shanghai seemed, for a single girl like me, an awful place, but then my eyes fell upon the Philippines. I did not know very much about this place, but I just felt instinctively that this was the right one, and without any relation or acquaintance there I decided to go to Manila. There I could study the tropical flora, and also Oriental culture influenced by American and European civilizations. The Philippines are closed, and without affidavit no visa was issued. Yet I was told that one could get it in Italy or in some other place.

"I had to think of going away; what was the use of staying there? I could never hope to get a position in Vienna; I was not allowed to enter a coffeehouse, a show, a concert, or an opera. It was even dangerous to speak with a German friend, because if an Aryan is supposed to be well acquainted with a Jew or a half Jew he could lose his position or get

an ill reputation. How could a young girl live under such circumstances?

"In the beginning of October I started for some place in the Orient. My microscope, a guitar, a violin, the ship ticket, and twelve dollars were my whole treasure.

"In Italy I was not able to get a visa for Manila and I had to think of going to Shanghai. To my greatest surprise I did not find one other single girl like me, going without parents or friends. From Aden I wrote to my parents I should go to Bombay because it was not possible for me to go get a visa for Manila. When I arrived at Bombay the landing officers would not allow me to stay in Bombay, because I had no visa for Bombay. The offer of money did not change their attitude.

"Now began an awful time, because I was always the center of sensation. Really, when the captain asked me where I should go, I did not know. The next letter to my parents I wrote that I intended to go to Shanghai.

"Walking through Singapore, I went, as was already my habit, to the American Consulate. A very nice young gentleman to whom I explained my situation gave me at last the visa for Manila. No one can imagine how happy I was. My goal was near, the Philippines, a real Oriental country, a mixture of West and East, a land with the most interesting flora and fauna, a new race, and a people who loved music. (This knowledge came from the Lexicon.)

"After one month of traveling I was landing in Manila; the first time alone, without parents, help, friends, position and money. In the first moment I had a very peculiar feeling in my stomach, seeing all those brown men looking

at me. But I was not discouraged at all. I knew that I had a strong character, I knew many things. And loneliness? No, when I saw so many well-known plants I said to myself, now you are not alone, you have many well-known friends here; it does not matter if they are only plants.

"I went directly to the YWCA because I believed and I was told that this would be the safest place for a girl. I was received there so heartily that I felt really very happy. The next day I got a position as cashier in an American tearoom.

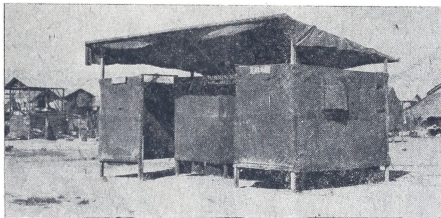
"Never in my life had I worked as cashier. All the special expressions were new. My English was so poor that I could hardly speak about common things. I had to know 11 the dishes and different drinks and to know all the prices. But in some way it

was very interesting. I had the opportunity to study more psychology than one can learn out of books.

"Yet I was not satisfied because my intention was to continue my work in Botany. To get a position I had to enroll one year in the University. This was really very hard, for I was working from three o'clock in the afternoon to twelve o'clock in the evening and I had to go to the University in the morning and to wash and clean up. One must also not forget that the climate of Manila is, for a white girl coming directly from Vienna, not a good one. Studying is not easy if one is not fresh. It was also very hard for me to understand all lectures such as political science, history of the Philippines, and so on, because there were so many new vocabularies.

HOUSING DREAM THAT CANNOT COME TRUE

(Continued from page 8)



Toilet facilities are provided for residents of Barrio Rufozo.

the paved streets, for no vehicular traffic will be allowed within the development.

Alas! This is only a dream, now being put on paper, in preparation for that day when money will be available for such a project. The commission does not believe it could start this dream project within five years, unless the cost of building materials and labor goes down. In the meantime, should it allow the creation of more slums which it might find difficult to eradicate later on?

We believe that the Housing Commission should, with whatever funds it has now at its disposal, build one or two refugee centers with temporary houses for those squatters who refuse to

move out of private and public lots because they have no place to go. The houses can be of nipa and bamboo, if these are cheaper, but built according to rules to insure sanitation. It is a pity that few people saw the shanty towns inside the Santo Tomas Internment Camp before they were down. We were very much impressed by the tidiness and cleanliness of these towns, and by the adequacy of the nipa houses. The better built ones were still in very good condition after more than three years. Mr. Croft of the Urban Planning Commission, could give more details about these shanty towns, for he was one of the engineers and architects who planned them.

WARNING to Mothers!

There is only one genuine Chas. H. Fletcher's Castoria—the laxative that is specially prepared for the tender systems of babies and children. So, Mothers, please beware of substitutes! They may be injurious to your children.

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A CITY BUILT FROM SCRATCH

(Continued from page 9)

WHY NOT

(Continued from page 9)

which will afford protection from the tropical sun.

The authors of the plan said this "extended parasol" idea was borrowed from Arab bazaars where shoppers are protected from solar heat.

Each of the four neighborhoods of the city will have its own churches, recreation and educational areas with kindergartens, elementary schools, dispensaries, swimming pools and community clubs. Surrounding the neighborhood units will be laundries, repair shops, grocery stores, bicycle parking areas and management offices.

Housing will consist of eight-story and three-story apartment blocks built around tropical gardens and constructed with mass-produced building parts. New types of duplex apartments and dormitory buildings for bachelors have been developed.

Although the basic elements are few, and standardized for facility in mass production, various combinations, reverses in plan, different location on floor levels will provide great variety of accommodations and appearance, Mr. Wiener emphasized. Likewise, open spaces and free arrangement of the buildings lessen the monotonous characteristics found in many large-scale developments.

The important civic center for the city will consist of an administrative, amusement and commercial district, cultural and sports sections. Typically South American features will be the "praca" or town square, and the "corso" or "passeie" (promenade) which caters to the natural desire of Latins to parade, to meet, to see, and to be seen.

A shopping center, an eight-story hotel, a motion-picture theater, a central restaurant, will be located along one side of the civic center.

On the other side of the main highway (reached by a pedestrian overpass) will be the cultural buildings with a technical school and workshop, exhibition halls and library. Pedestrian movement in the civic center area, as in the neighborhoods, will be segregated from all vehicular traffic.

The over-all plan for the city

will follow the contours of the plateau in which it will be located. Through it flows a canal, whose banks will be used for walks and pleasant recreational areas. In addition to the main highway to Rio and Potropolis, a rail line to the capital and an airport will provide other transportation.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Guedes Muniz, chief of the Brazilian Airplane Factory Commission, is in charge of the whole regional development. General Muniz has declared that the new city will play an important role in hemispheric defense. An overhaul shop will be added to the engine factory where facilities for repairing any type of military airplane engine will be available.

Except for the \$1,200,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank of the United States for special factory equipment purchased in the United States, all construction is being financed with Brazilian funds. Special technical assistance has been forth-coming from various private American corporations.

Mr. Wiener is an honorary member of the Institute de Arquitectos de Brazil, director of the American Chapter of the Congress International d' Architecture Moderns, international architectural organization, and a member of the American Society of Architects and Planners. He developed new construction systems for prefabrication and site fabrication.

Mr. Sert is Vice-President of the C. I. A. M., a member of the American Society, of Architects and Planners, and of the Planning Committee of the Citizens' Housing Council of New York. He designed the Spanish Building at the New York World's Fair.

description of development or the slums. Hence, the slums were increasing in size, not only because of family increases who could not be provided with good housing but also of the houses that become deteriorated in the meantime because of lack of repairs and maintenance.

The problem of slum clearance after the war is of the worst of condition, because slums of magnitude unprecedented in history has been created. This is because of the fact that even families living in safe, decent and healthful homes before the war are now living in shelters remote from good housing. Everybody is aware that even in the swanky districts of Malate and Ermita, there are now families living in slums. The problem of slum clearance is done by the process of thinning out slum areas which can be effected only after the Commission has provided safe, decent and healthful housing in a suburban site for affected families in the slum eradication.

Thus the National Housing Commission is not only confronted with prewar housing problems with its prewar fund facilities, but it is seriously and helplessly facing a tremendous housing problem unparalleled in history. Not only is the problem serious because of its extent, but also the fact that there is a scarcity of construction materials and that their prices are so much inflated whenever they are available in limited quantities. With the lack of adequate funds, with the destruction of a great portion of the construction material industries in the Philippines, with the enormous prices of building materials and with the difficulty of importing other building materials from the United States because they are also badly needed by the

American people, the prospect of starting a housing project even for the Manila area by the National Housing Commission appears to be very dark in the immediate future.

With a meager fund of P500,000 released for the use of the Commission in February of last year, a research program was organized into three activities; namely, acquisition of sites, design and construction, and research and statistics. Under the acquisition of sites, the activities and accomplishments consisted mostly of studies of areas under investigation in accordance with present utilization of land, possible new utilization of land, program, inherent qualities of land, and land classification of the National Urban Planning Commission, all general objectives of land classification being useful as basis for housing action. Jointly with these studies were the tracing of plans of the areas under consideration, showing all the lots composing it, the owners thereof, their areas, and with the exception of a few, the assessed value of each lot. One probable housing site under consideration in the Manila area consists of two sections in the Tondo district; one section mostly of the burned area while the other a low-ground slum area. The first section is situated between the North Harbor and the Manila Railroad line, bounded by Azcarraga Street and Estero de Vitas in the other direction. The second lies between the Manila Railroad line and Estero de San Lazaro, and from Azcarraga Street to Antipolo Street towards the north. Cadastral plans of each are still being traced from salvaged blue print copies from the City Assessor's Office. Four other possible sites,

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two in the Diliman Estate in Quezon City, one in Paco and another in Pandacan are being studied and investigated.

After a housing site is tentatively selected, a design of the site is prepared. The design requires a preliminary research and the gathering of statistical data that may serve as a basis for action. The codes and regulations and the minimum physical standards and criteria for the design or urban low-rent housing is used as a guide. Studies on dwelling types, number and sizes of bedrooms, are made in consideration of the housing needs, size and composition of families to be housed, family income, and rent-paying capacities of the families. For lack of sufficient time, I cannot discuss with you in detail how different dwelling types are evolved in this manner.

A continuous research for building materials for low-cost housing is being guided by the principle of durability, strong and fireproof materials, with the minimum initial expenditures. The possibilities of using to best advantage local materials are being considered when their costs can be reduced to a minimum. In this connection, a 1947 Super Vibracop, fully automatic, concrete block machine is being imported from the United States and will arrive about March or April this year in order to manufacture concrete blocks of different sizes with production cost about one-third of the prevailing prices of the blocks manufactured elsewhere locally for the construction of low-cost housing for the low-income group of families.

Factual information and quantitative data, and their proper analysis and interpretations are very essential in scientific planning. This has been the activities of the Commission on research and statistics. The design and programming for housing action are being guided in most cases by the results of studies made

CLUB WOMAN BULLETINBOARD

(Continued from page 16)

the member who is not delinquent in the fees can borrow at least Twenty Pesos (P20.00), with an interest of 3% a month. After which the borrower pays the account with interest and another member who needs money can also borrow. The interest goes to the fund of the club. This is done to prevent members from borrowing money from others with high interest.

- The club had an excursion to Banao Experimentation for the purpose of gathering knowledge on the correct technique of planting vegetables as one of our projects. The Experimentation Personnel gave us some seedlings and suggested us on how to plant them.
- On the celebration of Mothers' Day, we succeeded in electing an Outstanding Mother of the year. She delivered a nice speech during the program which was joined with the Guinobatan Elementary School last December 2, 1946. The undersigned gave a garland in her honor instead of medals which were given to the Outstanding Mothers of the City.
- The club helped the local committee of the Senior Red Cross in soliciting voluntary contributions from the civic spirited

from population, real estate, business, and other statistical facts. Towards a housing market analysis, the economic background of the city, population and household formation, housing supply, housing needs, family income, and other pertinent facts are studied so as to give aid for the proper design and planning of a long-range program for housing action.

* * *

citizens and in selling tickets for all the benefits they gave. Some of the employees in our towns gave 5% of their salaries to the Senior Red Cross.

10. The G.W.C. helps the Puericulture Center of the town distributed milk to the nursing

The San Juan League of Women Voters was organized at the residence of Mrs. Salud de Aguado on February 6, 1947. Mrs. Puru Kalaw was the guest speaker for the occasion. The officers and

JOSEFA JARA MARTINEZ

(Continued from page 13)

space of five years after she had taken office the Y.M.C.A. came to be recognized as the initiator of vacation camps for girls and women, the promoter of literacy classes for adults, parental education, travellers' aid, free employment service combined with vocational guidance, the introducer of ideas of a play school for pre-school age children, corrective gymnastics, a cooperative kitchen for families of limited means, rest rooms for students, business women and factory workers, and as a training ground for play leaders and health education teachers as well as instructors for constructive leisure-time pursuits for women. And always with conferences, panel discussions and committee work as bases for action.

The builder had found her tools

members of the Board of Directors elected are:

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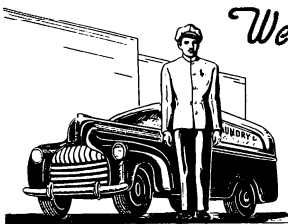
* * *

and her materials. She used them ably. She did not limit herself to the Y.W.C.A. She worked in happy cooperation with other organizations, always giving freely of her rich imaginative mind and her eager, able leadership. She delivered lectures and speeches and gave talks in schools and clubhouses, in the city and in the provinces; she wrote too, articles which were published both in the Philippines and abroad. She went out to meet people, to talk to them, to really know them. She picked out those who had possibilities, those who showed promise and led them up the path of future leadership. She went abroad to the United States, Canada, Europe, other countries in the Orient and in each place she went she was the builder—cementing bonds of friendship, linking ties of fellowship and spread-Christian understanding between her country, among other peoples of the world.

She worked constantly and hard, tempered with a keen sense of humor, a ready wit and a deep religious fervor.

Last January, after twelve years, for the first time Josefa Jara Martinez stepped back to view that which she had been working on all those years. And the builder saw, a little to her own surprise, an edifice which

(Continued on page 34)



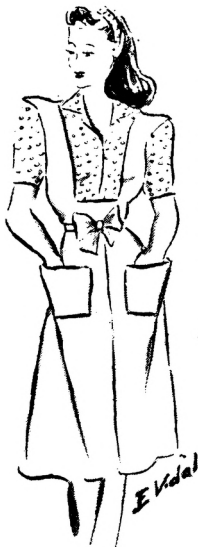
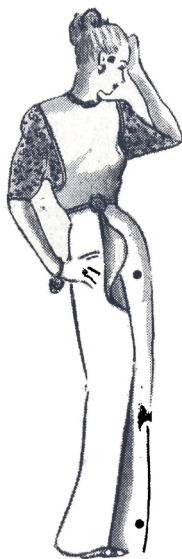
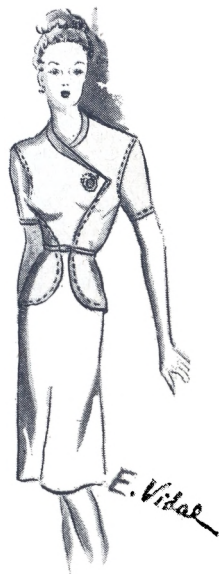
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There is only one evening dress here and its sophistication you cannot ignore. Of very slim lines, the front flap is diplomacy itself. Beside it is a cocktail dress jacketed in white, with vest embellishments of skirt material.

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not even the war could manage to shake down. The Y.W.C.A. of Manila was established in the islands as an important contributor to both community and individual welfare. It had gained the respect, the admiration and the support of the public. She tested its strength, left it for two months. It could stand without her. The Y.W.C.A. of Manila had become another Philippine institution.

Josefa Jara Martinez beheld this and was dazed. But not for long. She realized that her job was done. Then, with her characteristic wit and sense of humor, she threw her head back laughing and announced to the world, "I have worked myself out of a job." And stepped out from behind the Executive Secretary's desk.

That is the story. Josefa Jara Martinez did work herself out of a job. But what builder doesn't—only to start building again?

A well-known woman writer has called Mrs. Martinez the "master of spontaneous epigram." A very apt title, Mrs. Martinez is known for her wit not only in the islands but also abroad.

Recently, following a luncheon given by the Y.W.C.A. in honor

of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lin of Shanghai, she stood up to say the welcoming remarks and to introduce the guests to the others in the room. In closing, she called on Mr. Lin to say a few words. Mr. Lin stood up rather hesitantly, and obviously surprised, said, "But I thought it was ladies first in this country!"

Quicker than a wink, Mrs. Martinez came back with, "Yes. But this time we want a woman to have the last say!"

Note: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lin passed through Manila en route to the United States last February 16 to 18. Mr. Lin is President of the Shanghai University, one of the outstanding Christian universities in China. Mrs. Lin is Chairman of the Executive of the National Committee of the China Y.W.C.A. She is going to the United States on invitation of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. of the United States to help in interpreting the Y.W.C.A. movement in China to the American public in connection with the \$2,100,000 Y.W.C.A. Round-the-World-Reconstruction Fund Drive now in full swing there.

* * *

THIS FORTNIGHT'S ISSUE

(Continued from page 3)

excellent folk dancer and often takes part in exhibitions of these dances. Rufino, the only son, is a musician, and can play any instrument, mostly by ear. Mrs. Martinez, incidentally, appears in our personal list of ten women we admire most, solicited by one woman writer for publication in a local weekly. The reason we gave was her intellectual poise.

FLOWER STORY page 10 is the original version of Orchids To You which, for lack of space, was badly cut to pieces. Mrs. Stenier lost everything in the war, at present she does not even own the place she lives in, but that does not keep her from making it the indescribable heaven of a place that it is. The house is situated well back out away from the road. Before you get to it, you tread a rose-strewn path banked on either side by green

things growing. The House is airy, plants, like members of the family inhabit the house, invading even the bedrooms and the bathroom. An orchid was blooming on the pipe of the washbasin fixture, the day we were there.

DR. ENCARNACION ALZONA once more proved her caliber at the UNESCO conferences. When asked to speak over the radio upon her arrival here, for the League of Women Voters, she chose for her topic, Mass Media and the UNESCO p. 4. She is soon appearing in a comprehensive write-up as Woman of the Month.

Mrs. Leynes is typical of women all over Manila who dreams up a house but knows not how to let the dream materialize. She describes in her article on page 8 the Barrio Fugoso and what it promises to be if someone were to act good and fast. Follow-up topic to it, is a release

lities to develop themselves for their and their fellows' good. And, according to Huxley, "beyond these primary psychological needs is man's spiritual need—the need, in theological language, to achieve his final end, which is the ultimate knowledge of ultimate Reality, the realization that Atman and Brahman are one, that the body is a temple of the Holy Ghost, that Tao or the Logos is at once transcendent and immanent."

Very thought-provoking are Huxley's reminders in which he fearlessly calls spades, spades. He derides the too deep and intense faith in the dogma of inevitable progress, calling attention to the fact that it has survived two world wars and still abides in the hearts of people. And yet, he says, "in practice, faith in the bigger and better future is one of the most potent enemies to present liberty; for rulers feel themselves justified in imposing the most monstrous tyrannies on their subjects for the sake of the wholly imaginary fruits which these tyrannies are expected (only an implicit faith in progress can say why) to bear some time, let us say, in the twenty-first or twenty-second century."

Then he says that the implicit faith in science and scientists is not totally merited. For these people, because of their narrowed specialization often lack the philosophical foundations and background of the sciences; in consequence, they tend to ignore or mi-

"City Built From Scratch" courtesy the USIS. The universality of the housing worry is balm to our ravaged spirit.

Mrs. Pura Santillan Castreñe will soon be on leave to have her baby. The Office of Foreign Affairs will miss her, but our readers will not. She will keep on with her "Seems to Me" and her book reviews.

Fashion pictures are getting harder and harder to get, we don't know why. To cap it all, the picture of Tessie Arrastia got purloined somewhere in the maze that is the composing room, but the collector was conscientious enough to allow us to finish with it first, hence, the reproduction in our fashion pages. We shudder at the mere thought of what would have happened had the picture got lost before the cut was made.

minimize the value of experience and human relations, the spiritual and moral aspects of living as insignificant because they themselves are incapable of dealing with them.

He would have people devote themselves to the idea that the "final end of man is not in the unknowable utopian future, but in the timeless eternity of the Inner Light, which every human being is capable, if he so desires, of realizing here and now," so that the legend of progress as an opening into a glorious future would lose its harmful effects.

He would have scientists refuse to work towards the destruction of mankind by having this spiritual ideal in mind: Is it possible to work on the development of instruments of ever more indiscriminate slaughter and to remain... a good human being?

Then he goes down to practical problems and suggests that the first item on the agenda of every meeting among the representatives of the various nations should be: "How are all men, women and children to get enough to eat?"

Therefore, any scientific and technological campaign should be aimed at the fostering of international peace and political and personal liberty and should move towards "the increase of the total planetary food supply by increasing the various regional supplies to the point of self-sufficiency." And not only towards food-sufficiency but also sufficiency in power for agriculture, industry and transportation.

In the end, Aldous Huxley proposes with Dr. Weltfish (in Scientific Monthly) that technicians and scientists take the oath of Hippocrates, or something similar, before launching in their work: "I pledge myself that I will use my knowledge for the good of humanity and against the destructive forces of the world and the ruthless intent of men; and that I will work together with my fellow scientists of whatever nation, creed or color for these our common ends."

This book gives one of the most intelligent approaches to the present-day world problem of uncertainty of the future that I have read. Aldous Huxley brings order into the chaos—or at least, suggests how order may be brought about.

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