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"SANTA FILOMENA"

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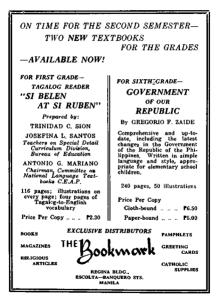


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NOVEMBER, 1947

VOL. III

No. 1

Published by THE CROSS MAGAZINE Regins Bldg., 15-17 Banquero and Escolta, Manila Philippines

"SANTA FILOMENA"

Alberto Cruz - Mario Gathonton

FEW MONTHS ago the local world with the report that "miracles" had occured in Binan, Lagucures centered around one Filomena Almarines, whose corpse had been exhumed on the 16th of Febrvary, 1947, allegedly in an incorrust condition.

Since that time the "Santa Filomena" myth has apparently grown until today she is accorded by simple people, all the honors due only to a duly canonized Saint. Novenas in her honor, statuettes, photographs and postards bearing her likeness or carrying the somewhat gruessome picture of her mummied remains, are sold in the market-place; gullible country foik are further enticed by a free gift of "holy water", bottled from the "miraculous spring" near her grave.

Men and women, too, from the surrounding provinces have flocked and continue to flock to the Bifinan cemetery, lured by mere curiosity or an unreasoning belief that a first Filipino gaint had indeed come into recognition. Many have even gone there to seek heavenly intercession from this woman who, according to reports, even in death had remained incorrupt.

One Friday we motored to the Binan cemetery to conduct a firsthand investigation of the "Santa Filomena" affair. In the course of our search for unvarished facts, we interviewed prominent and responsible persons, among the clergy and the laity. Whatever we learned we checked and counterchecked. These are our findings.

No Saint

FILOMENA ALMARINES was born on July 6, 1913 and was subsequently baptized in the Aglipayan Church, NOT in the Catholic Church as has been so otten and so erroneously reported. She was neither a practical Aglipayan nor a consistent church-goer.

In life she had been a roadside vendor, eking out an existence by selling fruits and eggs to passengers on the trucks that stopped at Binan. Her life story, written by one Pedro V. Garcia attests to the fact that she often and wholeheartedly indulged in the vulgar speech of the marketplace.

In her younger days che had two sweethearts in rapid succession; then, of course, there was the usual fock of gallant admirers. One of her two beaux, still alive, maintains stoutly that "Filomena was no saint", and goas stark, staring mad whenever people point him out as the "sweetbeart of the saint."

After an eventful lifetime Filomena died a natural death on August 13, 1938 and was buried in the municipal cemetery, not in the Catholic burial ground, According to the testimony of her physician, she was embalmed and put in lime before interment.

Decaying Flesh

LAST FEERUARY 16 her remains were exhumed so that her father, who had died on the pretomb. The claim has been made that when her corpse was laid har, it was incorrupt, preserving the natural color of live flesh. But when we saw her remains, they were already in the last stages of that opened upon her glass coffin, we could already sample the smell of rotiennes wying with the smell of rotiennes wing so.

The pamphlet written by Pedro V. Garcia claims that Filomena, on her deschbed, had made a last request that she be buried in the habit of Saint Anthony. The truth of the matter is that, according to a responsible eyewitness, the corpose had been dressed in Filipina costume on February 20, but that on September 17 this had been changed in favor of a San Antonio habit.

The same pamphlet, which purports to relate the life of a "saint", relates nothing but the romances of Filomena. It says nothing about love of God, simplicity, humility and the other Christian virtues which one would expect to find in a remarkable degree in a Saint of God. Inspite of this, however, the "Santa Filomena" cult, as evidenced in its prayers and novenas, places her on an equal footing with the Mother of God.

Racket?

MONSIGNOR JAMIAS, Aclipsyan bishop, once declared in a press release that voiced the stand of the Philippine Independent Rizal, Gomez, Burgos and Zamora." If this is true, we wonder why it has not prevented three Aclipsyan priests from ministering the "saint's chapel" and making this living from it.

When we visited Biñan, we saw about 150 stores inside the Biñan cemetery, standing in two rows its against municipal ordinances on public health and sanitation.) We bared the extremely interesting fact that the largest store in the burial grounds belongs to Filomema's uncle; likewise, other stores standing close to the chaple belong to men and women related by blood to the "saint".

Dr. Eusebio Garcia of the Medical Research Center has given orders that the remains of the Aglipayana must be re-interred. But so far nothing had been done to carry out, this order; some municipal officials and store-owners, you see, have raised objections of the most vigorous kind. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that since all these commercial establishments pay taxes amounting to twenty centavos a day, the municipal coffers are richer by some P900.00 every month.

The chapel itself has been benefitted by a generator and radio donated by the Biñan Transit, We were told that the drivers and conductors of this, as well as other southern transportation companies, have been largely responsible for the widespread fame of "Santa Filomena." And from what we saw, transportation is good business in Biñan; all roads, of course, lead to the cemetery.

Disgraceful

BINAN CATHOLICS, including prominent doctors, are unanimous in describing the whole affair as "disgraceful": to us they made the declaration that "the whole thing is a racket of the transportation companies, stores and municipal government."

We bared one fact which, above all, should illustrate the mentality of those behind the "Santa Filomena" movement. Father Calizto Guevara, the parish priest of Bifan, was offered a handsome sum on condition that he offer one Mass in the chapel erected to Filomens. He refused.

We also made a thorough investigation of the rumours that a "miraculous spring" had appeared in the cemetery. All we saw was a small hole about a foot deep and eight inches in diameter. The prother of Filomena made the declaration that the well began to bubble when people, Bernadettelike scratched at the soil Нe says, however, that there are times when the well runs dry. Our nersonal examination showed us that near and about the "spring" are a number of ditches which. like the former, contain water. And like these ditches when the rain does not fall, the "spring". too, runs dry.

We made a thorough examination of the well itself, and suspected something "finity" about it. Three sides of the spring can be seen and felt. On the fourth side which is in the direction of the diches, we felt a cavity. Water does not bubble from the bottom, as would be expected of any natural spring, but flows from this cavity as from a small pipe!

. . .

It was late afternoon when we left Biñan and "Santa Filomena" behind us. For us the myth about the exhumed Aglipayana was no more.

AN HONEST THIEF

He came into the small loan company's office, seeking a loan. "What's your business?" asked the clerk, in routine fashion. "I'm a thief," he answered.

"A thief. I steal tires, accessories, and occasionally a car," he explained calmly,

"Well," gulped the clerk, "we couldn't give you a loan,"

"Why not? I've never welched on a debt yet: If I have to, I'll steal just a few more tires and pay you back."

The dumfounded clerk checked on the references the man offered, learning that he paid his debt promptly, made him the loan... and in time was repaid.

But the clerk is still a little dazed. So am I, -Daniel Lord, S.J.

Before you criticize the people next door, you should remember that you, also, are the people next door. —Ohio Motorist.

.

INELIGIBLE

"I wouldn't vote for you if you were Saint Peter himself."

"If I were Saint Peter, you couldn't vote for me. You wouldn't be in my district," ---Our Day

BIRTH CONTROL?

Antonio R. de Joya

In the latter part of 1944 Manila was in the grip of hunger. In the streets people were beginning to die like flies; everywhere was the sickening odor of tropical ulcers, infallible token of the mass starvation that was to follow.

I was no longer in Manila at that time. I was in a little town on the Batangas coast, where food was a little more pleptiful and death at the hands of the Japanese was a more remote—if still Jorrible—nightmare.

One would have thought that in the relative unsophistication of the encircling barrios. life would have been almost idyllic, utterly bereft of the sordid idiosyncrasies and vices redolent only of big cities, steeped in crime and vice.

One day, however, I happened to overhear a conversation between two women in the marketplace. Surprisingly enough they were talking about — of all subjects! — birth control. "It is a funny thing, comadre." the taller one said, "I had been thinking all along that you were pregnant. Now I find I am wrong."

"You were right," from the other one, "I was pregnant."

"But had a miscarriage?"

"Well, not exactly," this after a long pause.

"What happened then?"

"I took quinine."

This conversation, which I have recorded here, is no figment of the imagination. It reveals a fact which perhaps is not thoroughly appreciated in the Philippines: Control is on the march, and contraceptive methods are perhaps as widely known as the Liberal senatorial line-up for the November elections.

.

WE have no way of checking up the actual extent to which Birth Control is practiced in the Philippines; nor are there any records to show how many abortions are performed annually by qualified surgeons and quacks in overt violation of the penal laws of this country. But whether we like it or not, we have to admit that Birth Control is being practiced, and that even qualified surgeons -men who have taken the Hipporatic Oath — have stooped to the level of murder. For murder is what Birth Control really amounts to.

Luckily, however, we have other figures upon which we may base cur conclusions as to whether or not Birth Control should be crushed, effectively and immediately, with all the methods available both to the administration and to private eitigens as well.

A recent and complete study of population trends in European countries reveals the following facts:

(1) Seven European countries are experiencing a definite downward population trend; they are Austria, Belgium, England and Wales, Estonia, France, Sweden and Switzerland.

(2) Eleven countries show a population that, for all practical purposes, is stationary; they are Albania, Denmark, Finland, North Ireland, Latvia, Lithuanis, Norway and Sociland. In many of these countries, already there are the sigms of beginning decrease that will make itself more and more felt as the years pass by.

(3) The remaining ten countries of Europe are, in the mann, increasing in population, although in many of them the increase is negligible. They are Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumanis, Spain, Russia and Yugoslavia (See Table A at end of article.)

Calculations based on available figures have determined that the population of the entire European continent will increase from a total of 399 million in 1940 to 421 million in 1960. Upon attaining this neak, it will begin declining. so that by 1970 the over-all nonulation will have decreased by 4 million. The calculations also reyeal the tragic fact that the decline will be progressive from then on. In the face of this, it would seem that Margaret Sanger's "Planned Parenthood" and "Moratorium on Babies" will have won after all

.

STATISTICIANS have arrived at this figure without taking into account any increase in the use of Birth Control methods. Surely, after considering this, it will be hard to understand why plannedparenthood advocates should want more.

Harold C. Gardiner, writing in America magazine (Aug. 30, 1947) states: "Speaking from a purely naturalistic motive, one would admit some practical sense to their, proposals if they were advocating birth control, say, for only Oriental countries (though there are statistics even for those countries which would give us pause, as we shall see). But when the plannedparenthooders preach their doctines to a West which is already suffering desperately from a shortage of children, we are entitled to wonder if the birth-controplers are not, in fact, Western civilization's greatest current enemies."

The fact that children, today, comprise one of Europe's scarcest commodities can be proved by quoling another source. Last April, the International Children's Emergency Fund issued a booklet, one section of which was devoted exclusively to Europe's popblation crist.

Among other things, this particular section states:

(1) The World War babies rame of age from 1935 onwards. World War II caught up with this ill-tarred generation, killed millions, maimed other millions, and prevented or broke up the marringes that might have restored some balance to Europe's population. As a consequence, Europe eow has an abnormally small proportion of wome between 20 and 84, the age group most likely to bear children. Men of this age group, too, have largely disappeared in many countries. Hence

there will be relatively few babies for years to come, and the population will increasingly be weighted with unproductive old people.

(2) The productive adult population of the war-ravaged countries, low in numbers and to a large extent incapacitated for work, will have no other replacements for the next eighteen years than the children already born.

(3) For a continent of 450,000,-000 inhabitants (not including the USSR, which can no longer be divided between Europe and Asia, but including the Ukraine and Byelorussia), the present reserve of children is dangerously low.

It is strange indeed that, even in the face of this, there are birth-controllers, especially American ones, who have lectured in European countries that there should be a "complete shutdown on baby production."

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, for example, proposed to the British people last July that Britain's cradles should be allowed to remain empty for the next ten years. More than this, she made an outright declaration that the European continent should follow suit.

It is to be granted that certain sections of Britain are at present already overcrowded. But the fact remains that the British government is so worried about underpopulation that it is encouraging bigger families by paying parents five shillings a week for each child except the first, and is taking steps to swell the ranks of labor by the importation of considerable numbers of displaced persons.

............

WITH particular reference to the Philippine situation, we would do well to note the following facts:

(1) During the Japanese Occupation, there was an increase in death in the Philippines, due to the starvation, widespread disease, and violent death that accompanied war. Estimates run from 50,000 to as high as 1,500,000. A large percentage of those killed were between the ages of 18 and 40, the most productive age from the point of view of population.

(2) During the same period there was a corollary decrease in the birth rate, due to the fact that families were broken up or marriages prevented.

(3) By 1962 a greater part of the population of the Philippines will be composed of old, sterile men and women at their producing population increase, than at present; there will likewise be a decreased percentage of young men and women at their productive best. To compensate for this, all efforts should be exerted at present to increase the birth rate, and to do avay with all methods of birth control.

In this connection, is would be well to take into consideration the fact that the Philippines can support a population of at least 00,000,000 people. There is no fear of overcrowding in this country; a large part of Mindanao is still virgin, untouched by the hands of man. In addition to this, the government has drawn up a master, plan for Philippine industrialization, a glam which will take a generation before it even carries out the promise of fulfillment.

Undoubtedly there is an alternative by which the Philippines may secure the necessary manpower to carry out this program: the admission of displaced persons from the European mainland and other parts of the globe, But why should this be done when we ourselves can supply the necessary men and women to carry out the program of Philippine development?

Let the Philippines take warning from the example of France, a country where planned-parenthooders and birth-controllers took hold so atrongly that they almost smothered France's national existence. As the population waned, so did the spirit of France. Contraceptive propaganda worked nestty to speed up the increase in, immorality, with a resultant weakening of France's moral fibre. It is obvious to state that when be blitzheigh it her, she succumbed after an inffectual struggle.

We believe no same person can advocate birth control in the Philippines. We believe there never will be a time to advocate planned parenthood in this country. We believe that the Filipino people should follow the mandate of God to "increase and multiply."

TABLE A

Population decreasing:

| | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Austria | 6,660,000 | 6,720,000 | 6,580,000 | 6,280,000 | |
| Belgium | 8,310,000 | 8,340,000 | 8,160,000 | 7,760,000 | |
| England & Wales | 40,900,000 | 40,900,000 | 39,600,000 | 37,100,000 | |
| Estonia | 1,130,000 | 1,120,000 | 1,070.000 | 1,000,000 | |
| France | 41,200,000 | 40.300,000 | 39,000,000 | 36,900,000 | |
| Sweden | 6,330,000 | 6,370,000 | 6.210,000 | 5.840,000 | |
| Switzerland | 4,220,000 | 4.260,000 | 4,150,000 | 3,920,000 | |
| Population about stationary: | | | | | |
| Albania | 1,100,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,300,000 | |
| Denmark | 3,820,000 | 4,010,000 | 4,060,000 | 3,990,000 | |
| Finland | 3,850,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,010,000 | 3,920,000 | |
| Germany | 69,500,000 | 72,000,000 | 71,800,000 | 69,800,000 | |
| Hungary | 9,160,000 | 9,440,000 | 9,530,000 | 9,330,000 | |
| Ireland | 3,020,000 | 3,140,000 | 3,230,000 | 3,240,000 | |
| No. Ireland | 1,300,000 | 1,360,000 | 1,380,000 | 1,380,000 | |
| Latvia | 1,990,000 | 2,010,000 | 1,980,000 | 1,910,000 | |
| Lithuania | 2,460,000 | 2,580,000 | 2,660,000 | 2,660,000 | |
| Norway | 2,930,000 | 3,010,000 | 3,000,000 | 2,870,000 | |
| Scotland | 5,050,000 | 5,210,000 | 5,220.000 | 5,090,00 0 | |
| Population increasing: | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | 6,320,000 | 6,790,000 | 7,170,000 | 7,320,000 | |
| Greece | 7,180,000 | 7,830,000 | 8,350,000 | 8,640,000 | |
| Italy | 44,200,000 | 47,000,000 | 48,900,000 | 49,500,000 | |
| Netherlands | 8,840,000 | 9,550,000 | 9,950,000 | 10,000,000 | |
| Peland | 35,200,000 | 38,100,000 | 40,400,000 | 41,400,000 | |
| Portugal | 7,620,000 | 8,290,000 | 8,780,000 | 9,090,000 | |
| Rumania | 20,300,000 | 22,200,000 | 24,000,000 | 25,300,000 | |
| Spain | 25,600,000 | 27,000,000 | 27,800,000 | 27,800,000 | |
| USSR | 174,000,000 | 203,000,000 | 228,000,000 | 261,000,000 | |
| Yugoslavia | 16,200,000 | 16,400,000 | 17,700,000 | 18,500,000 | |

SCOUTING WITH GOD

His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman

THE human heart has an inborn desire for happiness. This yearning for joy and peace -and there is no joy except in peace - is specially evident in youth. The whole world, saddened and depressed by two world wars within one generation, scouting for happiness and peace, seeking in some way lasting peace, would do well to take heed of the program set forth by the Boy Scout Movement, For the Boy Scouts is an educational agency to instruct, to invigorate and to inspire the boy with sound and healthy ideas and ideals for his happiness and peace as a child of God and as a patriotic citizen of his country.

The Importance. of Recreation

Founders of this organization wisely realized that only a happy boy is a fully healthy boy—a boy who will develop into a good man and a patriotic citizen—and they made the aim of the Boy Scout program that Scouts be educated

to use their leisure time pleasantly and profitably. Recreation takes its place in the life of a Boy Scout on a level of importance equal to the other three R's in his education. But the Scout program is not based on recreation for play's sake alone. Its purpose is to encourage and strengthen the natural characteristics of the real American boy, who is fundamentally sturdy-bodied stalwartminded and stout-hearted He is a lover of a square deal for all. He likes to win but knows how to lose. In his games he fights hard for victory but is ever ready. firmly and sincerely, to clasp the hand of a victorious opponent.

Religion Gives Life To Scout Program

The Boy Scout, true to his oth, should be vigorous, virile, and virtuous, keen of mind, clean of heart, courageous in spirit, courtcous in manner, and above all, possess an everlasting love of God and country. 'On my honor I will o my best to do my duty to God and to my country.' These words are the most beautiful, the most elorious and important part of the Secut Oath For what meaning is there to an eath that does not recognized God and acknowledge duties to Him? Yes, even within our own United States many millions of our youth know neither God nor His law But the individual Boy Scout not only recognizes the existence of God but also his duties to God. And in this age, when in certain countries and in some groups within our own borders, the Name of God is nublicly blasphemed and His law flopted, any agency that encourages men, particularly the young, to adore God and to ohey His Will should be supported and encouraged.

The failure to recognize God and to acknowledge our duties to Him is the root-cause of the world's unhappy state at this trying and tragic hour. But he who loves God will love his neighbor with a charity that cherishes and cultivates peace. The religious references in Scouting, therefore. gives life to our program and effectiveness to our endeavours. The Godliness of our works and words will make, us a power for peace at a time when doubt, desnair and distrust cause nations to tremble on the abyss of fear and desolation

May God bless and prosper our

Scouting for happiness and may the nations of the world learn to know God and realize that happiress and peace can be found in. God alone and in obedience to His. Commandments.

CITATION:

His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York - World-wide in his vision and his influences ۵ friend and henefactor of child ren. Leader in civic life Traveled over most of the War Theaters in his interest in young men. Great friend of youth in general and of Scouting in particular. When a priest in the Boston Archdiocese he was one of the first to recognize the value of Scouting in the training of youth. Indentified actively with many movements in behalf of youth spiritually, physically and educationally. Had always stressed the need of programs. that combat delinquency by prevention A true American devoted to the fields of his country, and to training youth tofollow the highest traditions of American manhood

> From-CATHOLIC COM-MITTEE ON SCOUTING 2 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: 1946-1947

Rev. Horacio de la Costa, S. J.

At a time when consistantly somber and even alarming reports were being sent from almost every country in which the battles of the Second World War had been fought, the first anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Republic received barely a passing mention in the newspapers of this country. This in itself is a heartening, if purely negative, indication that the new nation in spite of the adverse conditions under which it chose to reclaim its nolitical independence from the United States, has suffered no major disaster, nor -for the present at any rate is it in damger of doing so.

When on July 4 of last year the Philippine became a sovereign state, it was faced not merely with the problem of self-government, but with the more elemental problem of survival. As a result of the war of the three year' of Japanese occupation, it had lost of la per cent of its total destructible assets. Sixty-two per cent of all private buildings and personal property had been destroyed; 55 per cent of all hipping facilities. Its two largest cities, Manila and Cebu, had been practicalby oblicerated; both Cardinal Spellman and General Eisenhower declared of Maniha that they had seen only one city more horribly devasted, and that was Warsaw.

A country whose chief source of income is the land, it had lost 44 per cent of its work animals and from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of its farm implements. Of the pre-war herds and flocks only 40 per cent to 30 per cent remained to supply eggs and mest. Farmers had deliberately abandonot the cultivation of large areas of sugar and rice land because the Japanese Military Administration depended on them for food and fuel alcohol.

The scarcity of food and lack of medicines during the occupation resulted in universal malnutrition and consequent susceptibility to disease. On the Christmas Eve before the liberation, the present writer saw little children dving of hunger or dysentery on the streets of Manila - a practically certain sign, where-Christian neonle is concerned that they had been preceded in death hy their parents and relatives. The death rate, moreover, did not fall but actually rose after liberation Cases of tuberculosis increased three times over the pre-war record: cases of malaria ten times: of dysentery, three times.

The large amount of currency brought indo the country by the forces of liberation combined with the universal scarcity of commodities we send prices scaring and to depreciate the pecto. Thus, if the overall cost of living index is set at 100 points for 1941 i.had by the end of 1945 risen to 637.3, or over six times the prewar cost.

Such was the economic situation of the Republic at the beginning of its existence. The political and social conditions were the very existence of government by law was being threatened by the Hukbalahap (Anti-Japanese People's Army, "whose members are called Huks for short), trganized during the occupation among the tenants and share-croppers of the big rice and surgar estates of Cen-

tral Luzon. Guerrilla and underground activity had forged this organization into a sternly discipined, highly mobile force and having offered itself to serve as auxiliary troops in the campaign of liberation, it was supplied with arms and ammunition by the United States Army. This equipment it refused to surrender at the end of the earnpaien, Well armsed and well organized, it now attemptdo to impose by force upon the Government its own solution to the aged-old agrarian problems.

The problem is that of a more equitable redistribution of the land and the produce of the land; and the solution proposed by the Hukbelshan was in its main lines communistic, although it is not certain whether official communism had anything to do with the movement directly A tie-up between the Hukbalahap and the Wha-hi a Chinese guerrilla unit which is presumed to have been under communist direction, has been suggested by Chapman in Pacific Affairs for June, 1946 (p. 195). Be that as it may, the structure and the methods of the organization present very obvious similarities with communist-inspired groups in other countries.

Since no government can afford to permit reforms, however, just and necessary, to be impored upon it by force, the Republic was faced at the very outset with the delicate and dangerous task of liquidating the Hukbalahap as subversive organization, while at the same time ensuring that the problem which gave rise to it received a prompt and permanent solution.

Another pressing problem was that of unemployment. The destruction of farms factories and transportation facilities, the disbanding of guorrilla units, and the terrorist tactics of the Huks deprived a large number of the laboring population in Manila and the Central Luzon Provinces of their ordinary means of livelihood. How large a number may be calculated from the fact that a total 50,000 job-seekers registered with the Department of Labor from August to October, 1946, and that the Bureau of Statistics estimates the number of unemployed in the Greater Manila area alone in the beginning of the present year at 145.000

The United States Army saved the situation from being completely hopeless by the immediate if temporary employment in 1945 of almost a quarter of a million laborers; but as the Army gradually ceased to require the services of so large a number the gravity of the unemployment situation began to show itself in the appearance of organized gangs of pilferers at the docks and military depots, the increasing membership of the Hukbalahap, and general insecurity to life and property.

Even for those who had employment, inflation and the scarcity of the most essential commodities made survival a very real problem. This was espetially true of government employes, whose salaries, fixed at the pre-war level, fell ridiculously short of the postwar cost of living. Uncomfortably frequent ease of bribery and graft were the understandable if inexcusable result.

Finally, the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency in the urban centers emphasized the urgent need for somehow restoring as quickly as possible the ruined schools.

Thin, then, was the situation a year ago, when the date set by the Tydings-McDuffe Act for granting of political independence to the Philipines fell due, and the Filipine yeaple, starved, decimated and economically ruined by the war, confronted with the threat of famine and civil strife, set out to make their own way in the world. How have they fared since?

The threat of famine was averted. A large measure of peace and order was restored. Several agrarian reforms were introduced and the first steps taken towards the rehabilitation of agriculture, commerce and industry. The publis-school system was rebuilt and expanded. A number of very serious problems still await solution. Mistakes have been made. But something has been accomplished. At a time when so many nations are on the brink of collapse, the Republic has kept its footing; it has survived.

The shortage in rice, the basic commodity (35 per cent below pre-war production), was made up for by government importations from Siam, Ecuador and the United States, by rationing in certain areas and by the use of rice enhetitutee Strict price control halved its 1945 cost to consumers Corn shortage (40 per cent) was met in the same way. Livestock, however, and as a consequence meat and eggs, remained extremely scarce. At any rate, the per capita daily consumption of all cereals was estimated at 9.55 ounces. This was 68 per cent of pre-war consumption: but it was enough to live on and with that much assured, the tremendous task of reconstruction could be faced

The problem, of course, was how to finance the undertaking and where to get the tools for the job. In this the assistance of the United States proved invaluable.

On April 30, 1946 the United States Congress had approved a Philippine Rehabilitation Act, which authorized the payment to individuals and private corporations in the Philippines of \$400 million in war damages, the transfer to the Philippine Government without reimbursement of \$100 million worth of surplus property, and the appropriation of \$120 milion to be allocated by the President of the United States from time to time in aid of public works, public health and interisland commerce in the Philippines.

The surplus property actually transferred included forty-four FS-type vessels for inter-island service and over a thousand tractors suitable for farm works. The items not required by governmenreal gencies were sold to the general public, and the proceeds were satigned to serve as capital essets for the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation (RFC).

This corporation is intended to he in the words of President Royas, "a primary source of credit for government economic enterprises and for private enterprises . That will start the wheels moving on rehabilitation and repair of war-damaged property and permit us to plan and begin the larger and longer-term undertakings for the expansion of the national economy" (Message to Congress, November 25, 1946). The Philippine Congress authorized its capitalization from the cale of surplus property and from other sources at \$150 million.

The availability of credit made possible by these measures had almost immediate effect, the most obvious of which was the physical reconstruction of Manila A friend who wrote me last month thus describes the resurgent city:

> Today you will find Manila rising from her ruins. New business enterprises have opened everywhere. Individuals and corporations seem to have but one sole determination: to overcome all existing difficulties and to keep up with the keen competition going. The Heacock Building, over a million pesos' worth, is nearing completion ... New homes, varied and beautiful surprises. are sprouting like mushroom after a thunderstorm. La Salle (College) is an inspiring pictures, all prettied up. renainted and renatched Sta Mesa Boulevard is now a six-lane concrete highway. and so will be the Esnaña Road Extension leading to Santo Tomas.

The total value of foreign trade in 1946 turned out to be actually greater than in the year immediately precoding the war, and local investments heavier. Naturally the balance of trade was "unfavorable," imports far exceeding exponents. A good proportion of the invested capital, howver, was in small constructive enterprises, such as lumber mills and transportation companies. Moreover, three-fourths of the stock corporations registered are controlled by Filipinos, with Chinese and Americans a poor second and third.

The inflow of B:reign goods and the resumption of something like normal agricultural production succeeded in lowering the cost of living from over six times the pre-war level at the end of 1945 to four times that level at the end of 1946. A partial reduction of currency inflation was also noted, monetary circulation decreasing by about twenty-five pc cent.

The fact that these improvements are only partial and the result of heavy importation of consumable commodities should be a warning not to make too much of this intense commercial activity or to consider it the beginning of a steady upward trend in the economic condition of the country A much greater investment of capital in productive enterprises would be required for this; and it was mainly in order to attract American capital to the Philipnines for this purpose that the United States Congress passed the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. This authorized the President of the United States to enter into a trade agreement with the President of the Philippines, the most important provision of which, as far as the Philippines is concerned, is what is known as the

"parity clause."

"The disposition, exploitation, development and utilization of all agricultural, timber and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum and other mineral oils, all forces and other matural resources of the Sources of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines, and the operation of public utilities, shall, if open to any person, be open to citizens of the United States and to all forms of business enterprise owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by United States citizens,"

The import of the provision is obvious, $I_{\rm II}$ order to protect American investors who would be attracted by it, it was further provided:

"That the value of Philippine currency in relation to the United States dollar shall not be changed, the convertibility of pesos into dollars shall not be suppended, and no restrictions shall be imposed on the transfer of funds from the Philippines to the United States, except by agreement with the President of the United States."

The adoption of this Agreement, trigether with the amendment to the Philippine Constitution required by the parity clause, became the major political issue of 1946. The opponents of the Agreement alleged that is was unfair, useless and dangerous. Unfair, because the "parity" proposed was definitely a one-way parity; it did not give reciprocal rights to Filipinos and Americans alike, but as the American Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, put it "would permit Americans to engage in many activities in the Philippine Islands from which Filinings as aliens would be barred in the United States" liveless hecause its effect would be the precise opposite of what it aimed to accomplish. Since the Agreement also provides for the duty-free admission into the Philippines of American exports in unlimited quantities the reaction of American canital would be not so much to start new industries in the Philippines as to flood the Philipnine market with American manufactured goods, thus stifling local industries at hirth Dangerous finally, because it opened the door to imperialistic exploitation, since it would be next to impossible to ease out any vested interests which should have established themselves in th Philippines during the twenty-eight years of the Agreement

The advocates of the Agreement replied: (1) that the purpose of the agreement was to draw American businessmen and technicians to the Philippines, not Filipinos to America; (2) that the goods experted by the United States to the Philippines cannot, in any event, be profitably manufactured locally; and (3) that imperialistic exploitation is foreign to the policy of the United States and can be prevented by the vigilance of both Governments,

It is probable, however, that the argument which finally persuaded the Philippine Congress to authorized the Agreement, and the Filiphon people to approve the required constitutional amendment, was the fact that the operation of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act was made dependent r.n the acceptance of the Philippine Trade Agreement. The former was absolutely essential to their economic recovery: and since they had to take both or nothing, they took both

There is less doubt concerning the advantage to both nations of another agreement — that which provided for the establishment of American naval and air bases in the Philippines. The recent war has proved the strategic value of the Philippines. The the United States, and the Philippines, naturally, look uptn these bases as a guarantee against external aggression.

-From AMERICA

(Continued next month)

COMPARISON

Between the Rights of the Working Man under a Democratic Philippines and a Red Philippines

 In the Philippines the workingman can undertake collective bargaining. Communism forbids collective bargaining. Wages are set by the Red bosses and the workers and their unions have nothing to say about it. In Pravda, issue of December 29, 1945, Andreev—in behalf of the Politbureau—announced: "The wage scale must be left entirely in the hands of the heads of industry."

2. In the Philippines wages are relatively uniform for the same category of work in a factory. In Russia wages are on a sweated labor basis, with some men making thirty times as much money as others on the same job. Relentless pressure for output prevails.

3. In the Philippines the union, under certain conditions, may strike. In Russia strikers would be shot.

4. In the Philippines there is no official penalty for lateness. In Soviet Russia lateness of twenty minutes without a certificate from the plant doctor makes one liable to such penalties as forced labor in Siberia. (cf. Izvetia, Jan. 3, 1939)

5. In the Philippines the workers are free to change their jobs. In Communist Russia they are "frozen" to their jobs. (Decrees in September, 1930 and January, 1939.)

6. In the Philippines, the worker can own his own home; as a tenant, he is protected by contracts, and during mergency years can be helped by a lowering of rents and a temporary guarantee of continued occupation. In a Sovietcontrolled country, there is one vast "cimpany town" with all lodgings owned by the government. There the factory boss can eject the worker from his home for breaches of labor discipline (grousing, lateness, etc.) and he can get no other home. (Edict of December 4, 1932)

7. In Canada there is a progressive adoption of the principle of holidays without pay. Furthermore, employees and laborers can plan their holidays personally. In a Communist state every worker is supposed to get holidays with pay and free accomodations in glorified holiday resorts, but by an edict of April, 1934, these priveleges were reserved for a small minority of shock brigadiers.

A FAIRY TALE

The bride tottered up the aisle on the arm of her father, who was wheeled in his armchair by three of his great-grand-children. She was arrayed in white and carried a big bouquet of white rosebuds; her hair, though gray, was bobbed, and she smiled and nodded to acquaintances.

The groom was able to walk unaided with the assistance of two handsome mahogany crutches. His head was baid and his false teeth chattered a little nervously.

They were the couple who waited until they could afford to get married.

MACARTHUR AND JAPAN

Rev. Patrick O'Connor

T was ten months since I had last entered the spacious, dark-paneled study on the sixth floor of the Dai Ichi building in Tokyo. from which General Douglas Mac-Arthur has been steering the Occupation for over two historic years I found the fivestar helmsman as vigorous and earnest, as friendly and informal as I had seen him when I was leaving Japan last fall, just as I found the Occupation a continuing suc-2299

The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers meets you at the door of his study with a smile and a handshake and leads you across the room to a couch upholstered in worn leather. At his wide uncluttered desk, he fills his pipe-no longer the corncob of war days—then seats himself in an armchair beside you, talks and listens.

As he crosses his legs, sits back and looks at you with a friendly crinkle around his alert eyes, you realize that this fivestar general is easier to talk to than many a coionel.

Dressed in summer khaki, his decorationless shirt open at the neck, he gives an impression of easy vitality, while his thoughtful features betoken the constantly active mind that has planned masterpieces of strategy in peace as in war.

SCAP ON CHRISTIANITY GENERAL MACAR-THUR'S private conversation reveals that the frequent references to Christianity in his public statements are no mere windowdressing. He is intensely sincere in viewing the Occupation primarily as a tremendous opportunity to give "a practical demonstration of Christian ideals."

"The Christian tenets of justice, tolerance and understanding, which have guided the conduct of the Occupation, appear to have contributed materially to the popularizing of Christian principles." he feels.

He makes no secret of his cherished objective to implant a Christian democracy in Japan. He feels that already a mental and moral climate that is essentially Christian has been created here. He is convinced that only a democracy based on Christian principles will last in Japan, or anywhere else. He cannot see how such Christian fruits as justice charity and respect for human dignity on every level can come without the growth of Christianity itself

It is known that some of the men and women working under General MacArthur are upset by his frank statements that democracy has its hest safeguard in Christianity. They ask if this will not offend Buddhists, Shintoists and atheists. The MacArthur view is that the fundamental human rights of Buddhists and others have their surest protection where Christian principles prevail. In a Christianized Japan a non-Christian would have more security than he has ever had in the past.

MacArthur can understand criticism of himself and of his policies. What he cannot understand is the cynicitizens of a nation founded on Christian principles, who scoff at his emphasis on these principles as the best basis for the new Japan. He is alarmed at what this cynicism may betoken for the future of America,

He realizes that the im-

planting of Christianity in the soul of Japan calls first of all for spiritual means and he counts on the Church to supply what he, in his sphere, cannot give.

In conversation he frequently returns to a favorite theme: what the Church has meant to the Philippines, not only in past centuries but also during the war years.

ADIOS

I WAS eight o'clock in the evening when I left his study. Only then his working day was ending. A few minutes later I watched him leaving the building, walking with his easy swinging stride, his head bent slightly forward in the thoughtful mien that is now familiar to Tokyo. Three or four of his honor guard stood at attention as, unarmed, he socksed the sidewalk, returned their salute and entered his car.

The Occupation of Japan has not been a marvel Its personnel has included misfits. But, thanks to General MacArthur, the paralyzed. burned-out Janan of August. 1945, is today an oasis of order, peace and industrious effort instead of the mess of disorder and hopeless misery that it might have been. In all the history of conquest. there has never been an orcupation to parallel this in humane, constructive statesmanship.

One hears talk sometimes of the welcome that Generau MacArthur will get when at length he returns to the United States. Still more impressive will be the "sayonara," the grateful, sorrowful farewell that the plain people of Japan will give to their conqueror who has proved himself their best friend.

WEEK-END SUICIDE

Wilfrido Borja

EODORO CRUZ was a comparatively strong and healthy specimen at 35. He was well-built, a little flabby perhaps, but quietly and surprisingly normal. The other week his friends were amazed to hear that he was dead. One moment he had been gay, laughing as he soundly beat an office-mate at tennis. The next moment he was down on the court, his eves bulging while his entire body shook with the intensity of some internal pain. With a last gasp. he softened all over: he was dead. And as certain as the sequence of night and day, it was a case of suicide

No, he had not shot himself with a gun; no bullet had entered his heart and released the vitality that had made him such a 'jolly friend. Neither had he gone to the locker-room between the second and third sets to take a quiet nip of poison. None of these were for him. He had been young brimming over with vitality. he had wanted life for all the things it could give him. Yet he had killed himself, How? Why?

The club doctor, who had been hurriedly called by his tennis opponent, looked at him, shook his head and clucked his tongue gravely. "Heart attack," he said.

Instances like this take place every week-end. You hear of some friend of yours who to all appearances had been as healthy as sir, dying quickly in a swimming pool or a badminton court, or in a cocktail lounge. And every time, as the doctor examines him with experienced eyes, the verdict is "Heart attack."

The discase is not as widespread as tuberculosis in the Philippines. But as the post-liberation tempo increases, the rate of deaths through heart failure rises. And the chances are about even that had its victims been a little more careful, they would have lived to see many more years fit by. The tragedy lies in the fact that because of carelessness, they killed themselves as surely as if they had placed a revolver against their brains and pulled the trigger.

WHY?

Now, why has there been an increases in the number of deaths by heart failure? In answering this we should carefully examine the facts before us First of all. it is a fact that more deaths of this kind occur among the upper middle class and the social elite In the second place, deaths occur either during or immediately after weekends, usually characterized by too much exercise, too much dissipation, too strenuous exertion And lestly consider the fact that death by heart failure in the majority of cases overtakes those doing sedentary work: men and women who, by the nature of their work, are confined to long hours at the desk, exercising their brain-cells and little else besides.

Even a casual consideration of these facts should immediately make clear the reason for the increased number of deaths caused by heart failure.

People occupying sedentary positions cannot be blamed if their muscles get flabby, the blood a little sluggish, the heart accustomed to the unhurried physical pace of office work. But they can be blamed for forgetting this. The trouble is that a week-and is usually wasted < an ill-termed "relaxation." The sedentary worket, unlike the laborer, looks upon lis one-day or two-day vacation as the only time he has for exercise. He tries to put into that brief period all the tennis and dancing that should have filted a week.

His holiday starts in earnest right after Sunday Mass He begins by packing the wife and children into the family car or a public bus and heading for the heach One man taking a swim by himself has enough to keen him husy a father with a wife and three or four children to entertain has more than his hands full Junior wants to go into the deener part: mama hollers to him to stay where he belones: Junior chooses to suit himself, falls into a sand-pit under the water and almost drowns. Then the fun begins. By the time the family is back in the car and headed for home, papa is so tired he can barely keep his hands on the wheel.

You would think that after such an experience he would prefer to rest quitely till time to punch the time-clock Monday morning. Unfortunately he is not as sensible as all that. He insists that the sawim has done him good then, after a heavy lunch, instead of taking a quiet nap and letting his digestive juices get te work, he wanders over to the neighbors for a little badminton game. The "little" games goes on for two hours with beer or cokes or even highballs in between sets.

Even his evening is not sacred to Microheus. It is dedicated to Bacchus and the night-clubs, for as soon as the kids have gone to led, their parents move out with the neighbors for a little dancing in "some quiet night snot where we can really rest ' But again the oujet night spot turns out to be a rit of minor proportions; the tom-toms and kettle-drums beat the seductive ruthm of the camba and before they know it, papa and mama are doing their own version of what-not and enjoying themselves enormously Perhaps one it both of them are a little high by now (the trouble with whiskey cokes is that you never know when to stop). The night wears on, and they wear themselves out.

Then, like the Ap(calypse, just as they are really swinging it high and swinging it low, papa topples over with a grunt; mama silences the music with an cerie shriek; a doctor bends over the inert form and grunts: "Heart failure." Suicide.

ANY REMEDY?

What then is the remedy to this? This: Care. There are no microbes to run away from or to wash away with lysol (r alcohol. All you have to do to keep your heart whole is to do overwthing moderately. Don't let the morning wane without taking wur daily dozen; do it before you take your morning shower: the exertion may not be much, but it will help keep your heart conditioned, your sinaws a little less flabby than they would be. Then, don't try to put into a single day all the exercise that should last you a week. And, above all, be easy on the drinks. There never was anything like alcohol to exert extra pressure on veins and arteries. and a little drink too much may mean death a little too sorn. If you do this, there really isn't any reason why you should be another week-end suicide

MONTH OF THE FOOR SOULS

Eternal rest grart unto them, O Lord; and let perpetual light shine upon them. May they rest in peace. Amen. (An indulgence of 300 days, applicable to the holy souls.)

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May the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

DE CONTEMNENDA MORTE

Jose M. Icasiano

"O child, my child, please listen: do not cry!" The father sobbed while he stretched his brawny arm To wipe his daughter's sahen checks, and dry Her eyes, haggard now: once, spinning charm; Once, sapphire blue... like luring nights that warm The Arab's farey to work Arabian dreams; Till June, her dark and high mind oursing harm, Came to unlock the stormy, rushing streams:

"O child, dear child, hearken to the words of age!" The father propped the young girl's sinking soul: He told her life is stretched on a battle stage Where flying shafts the knell of young lives toll, And fair forms bloody in the dust may roll; Where hopes of youth are quenched as a candle flame Before the gust; but, where the brave can strell Forward, though budding young, to win the fame Which for age kind living, for youth cruel death can claim.

"Dear child, do not leave me, do not depart!" Often the father cried to his vanishing child, And told himself that cruel death could not thwart The hopes and dreams that in her heart raged wild Of love, of wedding hells, of a strong but mild Arm, of a life, long and resounding with haplause... Suddenly, he saw his own life that must be while Away without his child... he prest the cross: Make her die brave; Lord, help me face life with this loss!"



What's Your Moral I.Q.?

ON IGNORANCE AND PASSION EFFECTING MORAL MATTERS

- 1. What is ignorance in moral matters?
- Alfredo being firmly convinced that it is Holy Thursday eats meat on Good Friday. Does Alfredo commit a sin because of his ignorance?
- Should one be anxious about sinful acts committed years ago which at the time he did not recognize as sinful?
- 4. Jose alone on a desert isle and not knowing that a certain available medicine will cure his mortal illness does not take it. Is he guilty of his own death?
- I doubt whether today, the Vigil of All Saints, is a day of abstinence. I am ignorant; therefore, I may eat meat. Do I commit a sin?
- 5. I wonder if it is an occasion of sin for me to go out with a certain . girl, but in order not to discover whether it is or not I deliberately do not ask my confessor about this. Do I do wrong?
- Felipe wonders if he has an obligation to make restitution for the number of times he has gone to the show free. He claims that ignorance excuses him. Is this claim correct?
- 9. Easygoing Dencio, suddenly knocked down by careless Carlos, in a fit of anger curses Carlos. Is Dencio guilty of serious sin?
- Does passion in a man committing sin have any influence on his guilt?
- Goring deliberately fosters his rising anger because he wants to tell Waldo what he thinks of him. Does the passion of anger lessen Goring's guilt?

What Kind of a Theologian Are You?

OUR LADY AND THE POOR SOULS

- In the Bible is Mary called explicitly (a) mother of Jesus; (b) woman of God; (c) mother of my Lord?
- 2. Was the "Hail Mary" as we say today, in common use in the trime of (a) St. Augustine (b) Benedict (c) Venerable Bede; (d) St. Dominic?
- Which Pope decreed that the Resary be recited in our churches every day during the month of October?
- 4.² The apparitions of Our Lady at Fatima (a) are of divine and Catholic faith; (b) have received official ecclestical recognition?
- 5. By what title did Our Lady identify herself at Fatima?
- 6. Is it of divine and Catholic faith that (a) there is a purgatory (b) the poor souls there can be helped by the suffrages of the faithful?
- The poor souls (a) are in agony of despair; (b) suffer intensely;
 (c) are sure of their salvation?
- Can the poor souls be helped by (a) our prayers; (b) their own prayers; (c) the prayers of the angels and saints?
- Is it of divine and Catholic faith that the poor souls (a) suffer from material fire; (b) can help us by their intercession; (c) are principally aided by the Sacrifice of the Mass?
- 10. Is it certain that (a) the poor souls cannot merit; (b) the poor souls cannot sin; (c) the least pain in purgatory is greater than the greatest on earth?

NOVEMBER, 1947

MORAL I.Q. ANSWERS

- It is a lack of necessary knowledge. It is a condition of mind which may or may not lessen a man's guilt.
- 2. No. Alfredo does what he thinks is right.
- No, because it is practically impossible for a man to determine his guilt in regard to such past actions.
- 4. No.
- Yes. I could easily have found out whether today was a day of abstinence or not.
- 6. Yes, because I do not want to be restricted by what is right.
- 7. No. He is obliged to ask his confessor what his duty is.
- 8, Yes. It may sometimes lessen his guilt.
- 9. No, because he did not have time for deliberation.
- 10. No.

DOGMA QUIZ ANSWERS

- 1. (a) Yes. (b) No. (c) Yes.
- 2. (b) No. (b) No. (c) No. (d) No.
- 3. Leo XIII.
- 4. (a) No. (b) Yes.
- 5. Lady of the Rosary.
- 6. (a) Yes. (b) Yes.
- 7. (a) No. (b) Yes. (c) Yes.
- 8. (a) Yes. (b) No. (c) Yes.
- 9. (a) No. (b) No. (c) Yes.
- 10. (a) Yes. (b) Yes. (c) No.





STAR OF OCEAN

It happened during the Japanese occupation. A group of stranded students from the south sailed off the coast of Botangas in a small 'parao''. Coming to the San Bernardino strait a storm arose and beating the fragile craft, tore it from its riggers. Five of the passengers were able to cling to the outriggers.

Suddenly amid the fury of the tempest one of the students, a girl from St. Scholastica, broke into the "Ave Maria of Loardes". The rest took it up and carried the song to a triumphant finis. As the last note of the song died away, the five students saw a lone star above the enveloping clouds. It was their hope. A few hours later the students touched the shores of Batangas.

> S. Hamoy 859 M. H. del Pilar Ermita, Malate

LOVE LETTERS

The son of a rich sugar baron from Negros studying in Manila failed in all his subjects. He wired his mother: "Failed everything, Prepare Pa." The next day he received the following telegram from his mother: "Pa prepared. Prepare yourself."

> Carmen Hernandez Bais, Negros Or.

A MASTER TALE

The Commonweal pressmen were worried. Last proofs for the posters of a prominent politician were demanded, but the cut was still in the making. Undaunted they got a cut of equal size and made a number of proofs.

A copy of the proof reached the desk of the Rector of the Ateneo de Manila with an attached not: "Why, Father, I didn't know you were running for Senator." No answer.

The cut was that of Rev. Fr. William Masterson, Ateneo rector.

A.R.J.

MURDER!!!

In a Nueva Ecija Theatre, the man hanging up the letters on the cine's marquee could not find the letter "G". That didn't daunt him. After he was through, the advertized film was "The Son of Bernadette."

> Armando J. Malay With a Grain of Salt Manila Chronicle

A VERY MAD DOG

My friend Dioni was recently bitten by the buildog of our neighbour. The delinquent dog was caught and taken to the local Health authorities for examination. Dioni was brought to the hospital for injections. After a day of tests the victim was informed that they caught the dog and that it was mad.

Dioni couldn't contain himself. "He hites me and he's mad

"He bites me and he's mad yet!"

Luis Marcelo San Fernando, Pampanga'

THE HEN C DOUBLE HAY

The Ateneo-La Salle game has reached fever pitch. All around the Ateneo boys were shouting themselves hoarse with: "Get that ball !! Get that ball !! GET THAT BALL !!!"

During a slit of silence that followed one practical. Atenean shouted: "GET ANOTHER BALL!!!!"

> Rosie Baltazar St. Theresa's College

FOILED

It happened during the Japaness occupation in Goa, Camarines Sur. The parish priest was one day conducting a funeral procession. Passing thru one street, he saw a pack of Japanese soldiers busy arresting the men and binding their hands. As he turned the corner, he sang the following verses in the tone of the "Miserere", but in a voice louder and more nervous than usual:

Escapaos todos: que vienen los Japoneses;

A todos los lalakes: les amarran las manos.

Before the Japs could reached that street, all the men had already escaped. The arrest had been foiled. The Japs kept wondering, but the whole town admired the unusual courage and wit shown by their parish priest.

> T. C. de la Paz Naga, Camarines Sur

The animal kingdom is backward. Its members neither smoke, drink, nor engage in global war. —Worcester Telegram

. . . .

A free-thinker is one who gives more freedom to his thought than to his freedom.

A WISH

MARTHA GRETA MARTINEZ

A beautiful night I never did see With stars so bright and clear, That shine with brilliance and with light And inspire a wish sincere:

> Twinkle, twinkle, lovely stars, What a galaxy of lights you are? Glimmer, Q Lady Moon, Hear my wish and grant my boon; I shall whisper it to you Tis a secret for just we two Tis a secret we will keep Till fame no longer I do seek:

> > Inspiration 1 desire To find in you and the stars; Make a Poet out of me For that is all I want to be; And if a poet I'd be in life I'd sing your praises far and wide, I'd sing your splendor and your charms Till men your beauty and graces chant.

MARCONI AND THE ROSARY

When the great inventor Marconi was married, Pius XI gave his wife and himself a Rosary. "Say them together," he told them, "every day of your maried life, and, if separated, say them wherever you are, and think of one another," Marconi's wife was unable to be present at his deathbed and the dying man was asked if he wished to leave any last message for her. "Tell her," he replied, "that I had my beads in hand and that my last act was to kiss the cross. That's all; she wjll understand."

A Plug for the Bachelor Girl

WHAT IS a Bachelor Girl? The dictionary cautiously offers. "an unmarried woman." Not long ago, the only known name for her was Old Maid; or to use a more dignified version, feme sole. The rapid progress of science has brought forth. at last, the term "Bachelor Girl." Some learned minds hold that she is a myth. But we of this fast moving age know better.

Year after year we see the Bachelor Girl at Sunday Mass. listening with resignation to eermons on love, courtably, upbringing of children; but no word of instruction on how-to-be-argood-Bachelor Girl. Certanly she is human, too, this B. G. She has her problems, temptation, moments when ahe needs fatherly advice. But does he get it? No, she is just ignored, on Sunday.

But on week days—heaven help the Bachelor Girlf Father Paul reaches wildly for the telephone. "Kathie," he pleads to one of the parish's unmarried ladies, "we've been assessed an extra \$100 to ward the new community hall. Help!" Out comes Kathie's pad and pencil. She calls everybody in town, starts the rummage sale or the bazaar, lines up all eligible spinsters—and bingo!—the money is in on the nose.

When Father Basil wished to start the Legion of Mary in his parish, he crooked his finger at Josie. She and her cohorts promptly dived into every home in the parish and came up with an 80% membership.

Father Martin wanted to get the Third Order of St. Francis established in his jurisdiction, He told his trigger-girl Della. She instantly rounded up her favorite gang of B.G's. They set to work with the proper dignitaries, and before many weeks the Third Order was flourshing with a satisfactory roster. Della still handles its increasing bulk of secretarial duties, without pay.

Every priest knows that in any emergency he can rely on his Bachelor Girls. They are always eager, willing, genial, capable, on the alert.

"Why shouldn't they help?" scoffs the married woman. "They are not tied down, as we wives and mothers are. They're selfish free."

Free? Selfish? Those are hard

words! Was Marge selfish because she gave up marriage to put five little orphaned brothers and sisters through school? Was it wrong for Kitty to deny herself that she might support her aging parents? Remember Gerry? She was reasonably certain that a certain hereditary trait would imperil unborn children: so she lived unwed, but satisfied her debt to childhood by generous contributions to an orphanage. We are provid too, of Belle, who realized that God had not called her to the married state. She quitely accepted her substitute of artistic talent, and has given beautiful Madonna-and-Child naintings to the world.

Where do we find those Bachelor Girts? They at at desks in public schools, patiently controlling fretful young America. They stand with cheerful faces but tired feet behind counters in department stores. They walk softly and white-lad along hospital corridors. They work with test tubes in laboratories, They are "Hello" girls, waitresses, beauticians, librarias, florists, stationers. We find them in government offices, edines, gift ahops.

Let us not neglect the "Office Wife." To the vast majority of Bachelor Girl stenographers and clerical workers the term brings a chuckle, although usually they are too busy to enjoy the joke. That romantic-fiction character. the big boss, appreciates the fact that his secretary Miss What's-Her-Name is a well-oited, highly polished piece, of machinery he couldn't possibly do without. When he must get that important document into the mail by deadline, the B.G. is just the girl who can do it.

We have thousands of brighteyed, sober-garbed nuns, whose grayerful, diligent, and selfless lives are literally changing the course of a runaway world. No one would dare call them B.G.'s; but they come under the category of "unmarried women"!

And think of our own Catholic collection of Bachelor Girls who rang heaven's deorbell. Let's call the roll, briefly: St. Agraha, St. Margaret, St. Thecla, 'St. Seraphia, St. Catherine of Alexandria, St. Ursula. We mustrk forget St. Zita, definitely past 40; Joan of Arc, St. Biblana, St. Leocadia, St. Vietoria, St. Irmina, St. Gertrude --very: one an unmarried woman.

Don't look at a Bachelor Girl and murmur (behind her back): "I cap't understand why she never married." Maybe she was too great a treasure for one man's possession, as Goldamith put it. Or perhaps, as Barrie tells us, the secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes but in liking what one has to do.

It may be true that marriages are made in heaven, But God (Continued on page 39)

Rufino Santos:Bishop

E. P. Romualdez

THE consecration of Bishop-elect Rufino Santos, which took place at the UST Church last October 24, came as a dramatic step in his brief but dynamic priestly career. Only a priest 16 years, Msgr. Santos has had enourth experiences to fill a book --- if he ever gets around to writing it.

The new prelate is only 39 years old. but already high ecclesiastical authorities consider him "brilliant." And he takes his new noot as auxiliary bishop of Manila and titular prelate for Barca with the great teacher, Experience, behind him.

Perhaps it was in the stars that he should be a priest. Born in Guagua. Pampanga on August 26, 1908, he was whisked off at an early age to the Cathedral parochial school in Intramuros. There he found a sympathetic mentor in the person of Fr. Jose Tabon, a Belgian priest who taught him his first letters. Contact with the priest influenced his young and religious mind, and it came as no surprise to his prents when he informed them that he was going to take up life's noblest and poorest-recompensed work: the priesthood.

If there were any doubts of the young seminarian's intellectual capacity, they were dispelled soon after he entered the San Carlos Seminary in 1921. There was promise in this young boy, promise that was to become reality in the task of winning souls to the fold of the Good Shepherd. The seminary was good to him; his talents were appreciated. And in a little while he was sent off to the Pio Latino Americano College in the Vatican City, heart of the Catholic Church

Here, too, his talents were appreciated. His superiors and professors regarded his brilliant record with searching eyes, and decided that he must be developed to the fullest possible extent. He was sent to pursue post-graduate studies at the famous Gregorian University. In 1930 he secured his doctorate in theology; nine years had passed since the day he had first entered the Seminary of San Carlos. He had travelled far indeed, from Guagua to the Vatican City. But then the young Padre Pinong was becoming used to taking long strides.

He was ordained on October 25, 1931, in the home city of Christianity. Three months later he began his long trek homewards. His, head was filled with dreams of converting lost souls, leading them back to the folds of Christianity, and his heartthat was filled with humility.

It was a humble position that greeted him upon his arrival. He was assigned to Imus. Cavite as assistant parish priest. He liked it here, where he could keep a finger on the pulse of the neople whom he loved **SO** much. The town was not known for any degree of saintliness, but when Padre Pinong set to work, the people became more aware of the word of God. From Imus he went to Marilao in Bulacan; here he continued his priestly career, also as assistant parish priest.

But he was not destined to occupy that humble position for long. He had a keen, analytical mind; figures that would have confounded others were clear to him. In 1938 he was made private secretary to Archbishop O'-Doherty. He likewise became secretary-treasurer of the Manila archdiocese. The government wanted to purchase church lands at that time. Well and good. But there were figures, statistics, records to per over, surveys to be made. Here he made himself indispensable. The rest is now history.

Then came the war. Padre Pinong was a priest of God. but his heart was Filipino. too He knew that there was not much he could do but however little that was, he did it. Then, one night in May, 1944, he was rudely awakened by the Japanese kemnei tai and taken to Fort Santiago, For eight months he staved in this hell-hole. enduring every torture they could deal out to him. Then he was sent to Muntiplupa where, on February 4 of 1945. he was among those rescued hy querrillas

Almost sixteen years to the day when he received his Holv Orders. Msor. Pinong is now Auxiliary Bishon of Manila and titular Bishop of Barca.

There was no little rejoicing when the news of his apnointment came. He was at his father's home, quietly celebrating his 39th birthday when the news reached him. And the humble priest of God could only say: "I accept the appointment, resigned to the wishes of the Holy Father... I will do my best to bring the souls entrusted to our pastoral care nearer to God and His Church."

What is unusual about the statement is that for the past sixteen years, he has been doing just that.

A PLUG FOR THE. . . .

(Continued from page 36)

created the Bachelor Girl, too, for His own mysterious purposes. She may be an enigma to the world, but not to God. You still ean't understand why she never married? Let's drop the subject, and say with the poets: "In His hand lay whatever things thou canst not understand."

THE DEVIL TO BEWARE

The devil, so the story goes, was having a council of war with some of his leading fellow citizens of hell. The question was being discussed as to who should be sent on a special mission to earth to increase, if possible, the quota of human souls for hell. After considerable discussion, one of the devils space up:

"Send me," he said. "I will tell them there is no God, and if I can convince them, many souls will be lost."

Satan shook his head. "They will never believe you," he said

"Send me," spoke up another. "I will tell them there is no hell."

"No," said Satan. "Even if they believed you, they would still hope for heaven."

Then a third devil volunteered. "Send me," he said. "I will tell them there is no hurry."

Satan shook his head. "They will never believe you," he said, according to reports, enjoyed and is still enjoying great success.

-The Ligourian.

FEMININE LOGIC

Husband: Who was that you were talking outside for a whole hour? Wife : Oh, that was Mrs. del Prado. She didn't have time to come in.

RICE FOR PHILIPPINE POT

Jesus Ruiz

AST September 28 Manila newsmen were takon on a tour of the rice bodegas of the National Rice and Corn Corporation (Narie). Pointing to the immense stacks of cereal rising to the ceiling of warehouses, Naric President Servillano de la Cruz told the Fourth Estate that there was no danger of a rice shortage in the Philippines.

Seemingly casual, the statement, in truth, was a deliberate attempt on the part of the corporation head to rebut official figures of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, later made use of by the Philippine Embassy in the United States, that the Philippines was facing an acute rice shortage amounting to 17,900,000 cavanes. More important, the statement was made to prepare the public mind for the announcement that 10,000 tons of Philippine rice were to be exported to the Netherlands East Indies. In addition to this the Philippines had already waived tons of cereal, granted her by the International Emergency Food Council, in favor of the same country.

Once again the rice situation flared up before the public eye, caught it and held it, because the public is always acutely conscious of its.stomach.

ASTONISHMENT

The question asked in the newspapers, in the huts of the farmers was: Why is tho rice to be exported? Why must we send the cereal to a foreign nation when we. do not even have enough for ourselves For, truly, even in the comparative prosperity of pre-war years, the Philippines had annually imported millions of cavanes in order to compensate for the inadequacy of domestic production.

o be exported to the Netherlands And then, while interest was still Sast Indies. In addition to this mounting on the rice question, he Philippines had already waived Mother Nature entered the discusthe right to an additional 10,000 sion with the elemental power at her disposai. Tryboon "Pauline" swooped down upon the Philippines and lashed fiercoly at the "rice granary" of the Philippines. The provinces of Central Luxon, the Cagayan Valley, the Agno Valley were swamped with borrential rains that floodod the streams and overnight transformed rice-fields into shallow lakes. Under the waters was drowned fifty per cent of the season's prospective harvest.

Public indignation at the proposed rice exportation mounted to fever pitch. The government was criticized in advance for the grave error it might commit. Suddenly the government lapsed ailent on the matter. How would President Roxas and bis cabinet act on the matter? That was a national question-mark.

How the question of whether or not to export the cereal is to be answered, is still subject matter for conjecture, but a clear examination of the Philippine pot may help everyone get a clear picture of the present rice situation.

PLENTY OR WANT?

In prewar years farmers all over the Philippines were tilling 1,900,000 hectares to give their countrymen and themselves three square meals a day. By working on the land the hard way, they were able to harvest an average of a little over 54,000,000 caranes

of rice every year, almost 10,000,-000 cavanes below par. The average yield per hectare was a rough 26 cavanes.

Because of the substantial deficit the rice import trade went on at a brick rate. Cercel poured into the country from foreign countries, notably Siam, Indo-China and the United States, and Juan de la Cruz — after a fashion — did not really go hungry for want of his staple food.

The war years-pregnant with hunger and misry-served to bring out one point: the Philippines must be made self-sufficient as far as rice was concerned. In 1946 statisticians pored over their figures and computed that a total of a little over 41 million cavanes of rice had been harvestede, 13 million cavanes short of the pre-war years.

Perhaps oven this harvest should have met the needs of the Filipines; that is, if a greater number died under the bloody flames of war. This, howeror, was not the case. War and Fhilippine fecundity had come to grips; fecundity won the struggle. Elaborate compilations made by the Bureau of Census and Statistics showed that the population had increased to some 18 million Filipinos, most of them rice-addicts.

Once again these patient statisticians pored over their figures; then they frowned. They had found out that the Philippine pot needed no less than 62,300,000 cavanes of rice. Of course, the International Emergency Food Council allocated rice to the Philippines from other countries, fortunate enough to have a surplus of the cereal. But when the last computations were done, the Philippines still lacked 17,000,000 cavanes. She would have to tighten her belt.

It was at this stage that the Philippine government made its now-infamous pronunciamento to the effect that rice was to be sent to the Netherlands East Indies. It was also at this stage that typhoon "Pauline" came into the picture and cast her vote in favor of the "Charity-Begins-At-Home" party.

KEY TO THE KINGDOM

The question which we should discuss now, however, is not so much "Should we export?" as "How can we produce more rice, enough rice, more-than-enough rice?"

The answer to this has been given by economic experts. Master-plans for economic recovery and progress have been drafted at the instance of the government. But as far as the practical aspect of the question is concerned, the following solutions seem to have been agreed upon by economic experts, ranging from government (ollar-a-verg men to simple Mang Ambo with his two acres of barren land.

They are listed as follows:

(1) Increase the area devoted to the cultivation of rice.

(2) Mechanize agricultural processes; do away with the tediously slow old-fashioned methods of farming.

(3) Build a system of irrigation dams to prevent drought from causing crop-failure.

(4) Use scientifically compounded fortilizer to increase the average yield per unit area of land.

MORE LAND

Computations show that even if the average yield 'per hectare could not be increased immediately, the Philippines need not fear a rice shortage if an additional 689,000 hectares of land were devoted to rice cultivation.

It is in connection with this that the second proposal comes in. The carabao system of plowing is in voget. Considering the shortage of animals brought about by the deed. Of course the Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Corporation (AMEC) has sold over 2,000 tractors to farmers, but this is far from enough. These 2,000 tractors are a mere drop of water on a barren desert. The AMEC should not rest on its laurels. It should adont as its slogan: "A tractor for every Filipino farmer." Then we need not be afraid to export cereal to countries even more unfortunate than ours.

There is another phase of agricultural mechanization which we would like to stress here, without prejudice, of course, to the fact that mechanization should be carried throughout. It concerns the planting process.

The American states just north of "south of the border" have evolved a system which should solve any planting problems posed by man-shortage. They use planes. These planes are equipped with a sprinkler machines by means of which rice seedlings can be seattered over 120 hectares in a tenhour day: a far cry indeed from the fraction of land planted by a Filipino farmer in one backbreaking day. Of course, planting season would lose much of its vaunted glamour; but to heck with glamour where national existence is concerned?

WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE

Then there is the question of damming up Philippine rivers in order to form a "railroad system" than can "transport" the precious fluid to parched lands whenever and wherever needed. The United States did this in its inimitable manner in the now-famous case of the Tennessee Valley. The TVA, now a byword in agricultural mechanization, harnessed the waters of America, taught contour plowing to prevent erosion, introduced new and effective fertilizers, and thereby saved a slowly dying land. The same land overnight became a granary from which the whole world drew for its needs during the Second World War.

Intermittently, voices have been raised, sometimes within the administration itself, that a Philippine project modelled after the TVA be carried out. The voices, however, have been weak and unavailing. No answering cry has been made to it by those in power, despite the unhealthy rice situation prevailing in this country.

The objection most often given against such a project is that "it costs too much." We believe, however, that the money for such a project should be raised, even if is means increasing the alreadyheightened rates of faxation. So vital is a project of such a nature, that the Philippines must carry it out, or continue importing rice when it can, and tighten its belt when it cannot.

But every year of inactivity means just another year of withholding rice from the Philippine pot.

NOW IT'S THE PARENTS WE SPANK

Helen M. McCadden

A JUDGE in New York City recently sentenced a mudulged in the pastime of shooting at people. There are towns where the parents of young offenders are haled into court, places where parents are fined if their adolescent offspring gre into trouble on the streets after 8:00 P.M. We are told that police everywhere blame, and favor punishing, the parents or the sins of their children.

This is, in a way, a healthy sign. At least, where the placing of cansure is involved, public opinion is coming to realize that parents are potentially positive social factors. Yet, viewed in another light, this attitude is a manifestation of the common impuise to step on a worm. Let anyone deny that in the past forty years American parents have been made to resemble the crawling invertebrate!

Parental delinquency? Yes. American parents have in many cases failed to train and guide wisely their sons and daughters. Why? Sometimes through negligence. But in many cases — pathetically many—through grossly miguided goed intentions. In these cases we should point the accessing finger first at those who have denied authority to parents and have tried to usurp the function of the home authority to parents and have tried to usurp the function of the home in the training of the young. This would bring us directly to the door of the secular philosophers of our time — particularly the educational philosophers.

Of course it is simpler to assail the parents, who, in spite of Parents-Teacher organizations, are generally dynubling and inarticolate. But it is not cricket. Parents did not make the pagan philosophics on which children hare been encouraged to expand at random. They have been bewildered or awed or crowed by the new theories, so different from those by which their own childhood was shaped; but, because parents desire the moon in a silver box for their offspring, they have meekly surrendered their responsibilities at the drop of a theory.

Early in this progressive century, there was expounded the principle that the public educational system should assume full responsibility for the development of the child as a social being. No longer would the schools pull patiently in harness with narents, community, and church in training the young. The secular educational philosophers, moving out ahead, wanted to drag not only the child but the narents and the entire citizenry as well. The impulse for this dislocation came not so much from public pressure as from a swelling consciousness of a mighty mission in public education's big minds and a simultaneous lessening of resnect for individual integrity through several misleading, but widely accented, trends of thought,

The first acts in this new morement were sufficiently in the open for those opposed to fight them. Floyd Dell, some forty years back, advocated the removing of young children from the corrupting influence of their parents. Efforts were made to force all children to attend public schools. The Supreme Court put an end to those attempts.

But the work of the educational brain trusters, which was more difficult to understanl and, therefore, to evaluate, went on unimpeded. In 1903 John Dewey, after enunciating the truism that "the child is an organic whole." went on to say: "The ethical aim which determines the work of the school must accordingly be interpreted in the most comprehensive and organic spirit. We must take the child as a member of society in the broadest sense and demand whatever is necessary to enable the child to recognize all his social relations and to carry them out." The moral responsibility of the public school under this principle. was not to the narents or the teacher-employing community, but to "society": and since the society which the educators envisioned was a secular one whose integrating principles were yet to be supnlied, it came about that many top schoolmen, casting aside accepted standards tried to draw the nation toward their own concept of a better life.

This messianic view of education, capturing the emotion behind Dewey's philosophy without its balancing features, became a fashion in thought. It formed the theme of home magazine articles and of child-rearing columns in newspapers. It captured the minds of teachers. It revolutionized classroom procedures, subject syllabi, and public school curricula. Tt. transformed prosaic school buildings into palaces geared to gracious mass-student living. A great teachers' college boasted that it alone had, within a generation, carried the new philosophy to half the public school supervisors of the country.

And the parents? "School isn't what it was in our day!" they cried, and tried to adapt their ways to the new order.

Meanwhile, the more public education has thrown its weight shout the further the narents have been driven from the field "Do not try to help Johnny with his school work," the mothers and fathers have been told at parents' meetings, "for we have new methods and you would only create confusion." Then: "Do not impose your old-fashioned standards and ideals on your child in this brave new era." And finally: "Come to school to us, you parents, and we will tell you how you can help bring up Johnny our way.

The inflation of the role of education has been accompanied by a growth in importance of the American child. While regarding the parents more and more as children. philosophers have treated the children more and more with the esteem once proper to adults. The citizens of tomorrow must practice airing their opinions and acting without let or hindrance: the citizens of today, meanwhile, must hold their own thoughts and imnulses in check and create a Utopian environment in which the young may express themselves without fear of penalty or risk of failure. This, in the name of preparing the child for life!

Many teachers' resignations have been caused not so much by low salaries as by the need to escape from the false position in which such a philosophy places a man or woman who really has wisdom to impart to the young. But parents could not escape by resigning.

There have been parents, indeed, who have guided their children wiselv, but it is not they who have been cited for commendation by the advanced educational thinkers of our time. In the parents' magazines, edited under high educational auspices, those fathers have been praised who have come down to the level of their sons, playing games with them, being not parents but pals, straining themselves to be boys again when what the lads really needed was a man to look up to. This cult of pretended immaturity on the part of grownups has deprived many a lad of the model of a dignified parent on whom to nattern his life.

The emphasis on self-expression among children has filtered from the big minds of the twentieth century into classroom and printed page, and from school, radio, and periodical into the American home. Many American communities are almost exclusively child-Not only do children centered monopolize hus seats and have free run of lawns and living rooms as they never did in Grandmother's day but in many towns the one fine building is the school and adults exist socially only as members of the PTA, as grade mothers or as boy scout fathers. The family comedies on the air and the teen-age comics in the Sunday supplements do their bit toward giving adult misery company.

In one beautiful suburban village, which boasts three up-to-theminute elementary schools and a junior and senior high school, each with its arcs of playground the parents were told by a visiting child authority: "The reason why your children have been smashing school windows may be found in the hedges around your gardens."

Philosophically the don't-pervert-the-child - with civilized-controls idea is not new. Eighteenthcontury Rousseau built his beantiful educational schemes largestate of nature the young human was perfect and that the child should be reared in a social vacuum. In our generation this theory reappears in an ideology which would make of both school and and home "happy" places for the child-that is, places where teacher and oaren thop about remov-

ing obstacles from the path of youth. If the child goes wrong, it means that some erring oldster has left an obstruction in the way of his spontaneously noble course.

HEN Wordsworth, a century ago wrote. "The child is father of the man," he could not foresee what a wry joke his line would become in the child-dominated homes of our America. For Wordsworth's poetic concept of the child trailing clouds of glory which are dimmed by contact with a soiled world has been picked up and painted in a thousand colors by Whitman and the followers of Whitman, whose democracy involved a universal voungness, an avoidance of the restraints imposed by lessons, libraries, codes of morality, and other devices for perpetuating the achievements of civilized man. To the Whitmanite, man it at his best when he is his uncivilized self, communing with the moving anirit and no barriers between Where, then, is the consistency of calling a youth a juvenile delinquent when he is simply expressing a natural impulse?

The ironic aspect of the accent on child expression in public education is that, if carried to its logical conclusions, it defeats the very purpose which its exponents have acclaimed most loudly — preparing the future citizen for de-

mocratic living. Many a child of solicitous, devoted parents becomes as difficult to live with as O Hanry's Red Chief, and has to be sent off to camp or boarding school that his parents may survive. Maturity involves an adjustment of self to law, to the rights of others, to the conventions which man through the ages has found essential to a decent living together. Good citizenship requires a sense of responsibility - a weighing of actions and decisions in the light of standards a seeing of one's self in proper focus in regard to the rest of the community, the country, and the world. A child about whom navents and teachers have revolved for eighteen years has a bitter job of readjustment to find his proper place in the solar system when he graduates from high school.

There was a time when the age of reason in an individual was sunposed to begin at six or seven years. From that age on he was taught the difference between right and wrong and expected to act accordingly. But our newfashioned theorists make little of right and wrong, which are, they say, merely relative anyway. Moreover, in their eagerness to protect the child from all sense of error. of failure, of sin, they strain themselves to find external causes for his socially undesirable conduct. "There must be something at fault in the home." they say. "Perhaps the boy's father is jealous of him. Or the lad has an insufficient allowance. Or his mother expects too much of him." But rarely: "The boy has done wrong. He must realize that societor such a misdeed. He must dotermine to avoid such error hereafter." Repentance, as an initrument of reformation, is regarded by many advanced educators as spechatrically harmfal.

A nationally noted guidance expert recently declared at a conference of teachers: "We guidance people always try to find a way out for the poor little devils." This was not a sentimental hoast: was a statement of principle. In the school at which this expert is an administrator, a boy guilty of starting a fire in a waste-basket was being caloled into visiting a psychiatrist by the promise of membership in the school band. Unfortunatly for himself, this boy, whose perverse path was being strewn with artificial roses by high-souled theorists, would in another three years be living in a world in which there are positive negalties for destroying property and endangering lives. After eighteen years of being excused and pampered, he would suddenly be expected to grow a moral sense and be held criminally liable under the law.

Such is the magic of the birthday that is the threshold between

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adolescence and the age for military service!

A brilliant young woman of trenty-one, now alternating between employment offices and mental institutions, asked one of her former teachers: "Why, when I was in high school, didn't any of you get me to toe the mark? Why didn't you make me do my assignments?"

"I guess we all believed you were something of a genius, and we didn't want to thwart the inspiration."

"And why, when my mother came to complain that I was staying out late nights, didn't you back her up? Why was she told not to worry, to let me find my own way?"

"Your mother seemed too oldfashioned for a girl like you."

"You know what she did after she left the dean's office? My poor frustrated mother went to a tavern and got drunk."

"You unfortunate girl,"

"As far as I'm concerned," remarked the young woman, "I guess I'm done for. But for the sake of other kids and their parents, I wish you school folk would give your pupils the security of a few good rules to live by, and the habit of holding to them."

Modern adolescent education is

in many ways like a hunt in wiffich all the streams have been artificially dried up, the jumps have been leveled, and left standing at the goal before the chase begins. The energetic child, finding education has left no hazards to challenge him, wanders from the pastime and gets into unstaked fields and trouble. His parents meanwhile wonder why, having so many advantages and freedom they themselves did not enjoy, the child cannot go straight.

The swelling of the sphere of education and the focusing on the child per se instead of on the child in relation to society and civilization tell only part of the story in the submerging of the American parent. Other related forces have tended also to the same result.

Take, for example, the idea of economic determinism. If those philosophers are accepted - and they have been much the voruewho hold that the underlying motive of all human endeavor is economic security and advancement. and that all other aims are just so much camouflage, then instice and high purpose are mere tricks or blinds in the warfare to mislead the other fellow. The current situation in human endeavor where achievement is measured almost exclusively in dollars per week and not in satisfactions or in social usefulness, makes the casual observer a ready disciple of the economic determinist.

"Why," says many a devoted parent, "should I make my son law-abiding when it is more important for his future well-being that he be tough?"

In his question, the parent cehees the guidance counselor, who would put it something like this: "The boys who obey all the rules and get the good marks often become repressed neurotics. Today's cream is tomorrow's cheese. Therefore I will give attention and privileges to the rebel, the troublesome child, who has the spirit to be a leader of tomorrow."

The doctrines of Freud have also had a marked influence on educational thinking. The average layman knows just enough about Freudianism - about inhibitions neuroses, repressions, and complexes - to be afraid that positive influence by narent or teacher might contaminate the child and distort his personality. The legends about mental crack-ups in maturity, that were traced to some small but effective unpleasantness in childhood, have caused narents with the traditionally dangerous "little knowledge" to refrain conscientiously from interfering with the character development of their children. Their consequently uninhibited offerring have often become such a problem that the well-meaning mothers have sought refuge in entertaining or careering, sending the young fry off to schools or leaving them to company of their own choosing. Result: parental delinquency!

The pseudo-Freudian hortor of making a child uncomfortable, even in his error, has also afflicted the schoolmen. Witness the guidnace leader who, in a school notorious for pupil absence and lateness, complained that the attendance supervisors who began a campaign for greater punctuality were making the pupils "emotionally disturbed."

Another unsettling force in the twentieth century has been the pursuit of masculine achievement for females Coeducation has too often meant giving the girls the same education that bee been found desirable for boys. That wife and motherhood will, and should be, a career for the majority of women, and should, if undertaken at all, outclass any other career, has not entered generally into the secular educational picture. Women in industry and the professions have been handed an extra curtsey by the intelligentsia. especially since the demands of two world wars have touched them with a little halo.

Many mothers have felt, in this materialistic, deterministic age, that they were serving their offspring best by earning extra comforts for them and letting nature take its course with their characters. And weren't the schools, anyway, acting as father and mother?

Both teachers and parents, in subscribing honestly if shortsightedly to mental fads of the day, have cast off the courage to guide those younger and less experienced and (presumably) less wise than they. Children, as a result, have often grown without training in, or respect for, the habits and laws to which society will expect them, as adults in the community, to conform.

Fortunately for the sanity of America, the fashionable modes of secular thought have not been followed by all. Teachers who love their pupils have adapted what is practicable in the new theories and left the pedagogical flimifiam to occupants of swirel chairs and writers of books. Many fathers and mothers, with sound common sense and a steady vision, have brushed aside the pressures of PTA lecturers and home magatime editors and have given to their sons and adaptiters the same sort of training for life, the same moral codes, which their own parents had successfully imparted to them. Churches with long traditions and deep roots, and the basic law of the land and ist defenders, have also conserved essential standards. There is evidence too that exservicemen who have learned from experience that impulsive self.expression is not a worksable rule of life will (if their wires let them) do something about the situation.

The main fault of American parents — and it is a serious one has been their gullibility. Before we induge further, however, in the spanking of parents, let us take the stick, ideologically, to those whose well-intentionsed, popular theories have left the doors wide open for children to wander into ways which he law calls delinquent. — From The SIGN Magsaine.

PERFICK LADY

"Mother, that herrid Jones bay called me a tomboy," cried nine-yearold Pacita with righteous indignation.

"And what did you do?" I asked, noting her torn dress and tearstreaked face, and remembering the Jones boy was twice her size.

"I made him take it back," she said. "I kicked him in the shins and tripped him and sat on his chest and pounded his head in the dirt until he welled 'You're a perfick lady." — Family Digest.

The only man who never makes a mistake is the man who nevers does anything. --- Theodore Roosevelt.

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

By Brother Edward

- How much do the souls in purgatory know about their friends on earth? Teresita Papa.
- A. We do not know how much God allows them to know. It is commonly taught that they pray for the living and are allowed to know by whom they are helped.
- 12. If a man knows that the Catholic Church is the true Church of Christ, is he bound to join it? An Aglipayan
- A. Yes.
- Is it necessary to say the penance received in Confession before going to Holy Communion? Diego Romero.
- A. No. But it is advisable to say the penance as soon as convenient.
- What is the usual form of address when writing to a priest? A. Talag.
- A. At the beginning of the letter; "Reverend dear Father"; at the end of the letter: "Yours respectfully".
- How do the Popes get their names as Pius XII, Leo XIII?
 P. Rodriguez.
- A. When a Cardinal is elected Pope and accepts the election he announces the name by

which he wishes to be known.

- What prayers should be said in the morning? Corazon de Leon.
- A. You may choose for yourself. Any prayerbook will give a good selection.
- 17. If a person misses saying the prayers on one day of a Novena, what should be done? A. Gulapa
- A. By a Novena is understood the saying of certain prayers for nine days in succession. It is a purely voluntary practice of devotion. Those who miss any day most begin again, if they wish to make the Novena.
- Is it necessary to kneel when saying one's morning prayers? Corazon de Leon.
- A. It is customary for Catholics to kneel when saying their prayeer, If there is any good reason for not kneeling, any becoming posture may be assumed. For example, those who have forgotten to say their morning prayers before leaving the house, might say them on the way to work when walking, or riding in the buses.
- 19. Why are some priests called

"Doctors"? Wilfrido Gomez.

- A. Priests who attend universities and pass special examinations at the end of their course of theology, receive the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology and have a right to the title "Doctor".
- May Mass for a dead person be said in any other than black vestments? Mrs. Pilar V, Rocha.
- A. Yes. The priest may offer Holy Mass for a dead person on any day that he says Mass. He is allowed to use black vestments only on certain days.
- What is meant by the "Fisherman's ring"? O. Alvarez.
- A. The "Fisherman's ring" is a ring worn by the Pope. It is to seal the Papal briefs. It is made of gold, with a representation of St. Peter is a boat, fishing, and the name of the reigning Pope around it. When the Pope dies, the Cardinal Camerlengo ses that

the ring is broken and a new one is placed on the finger of the newly elocted Pope.

- Why are priests required to lead a single life? L. Acosta.
- A. In order that they be entirely devoted to the service of God and to the work of saving souls.
- If a man dies immediately after gaining a Plenary Indulgence will he go straight to Heaven? M. Coronel.
- A. Yes.
- 24. Is any response necessary when the priest says "God bless you!" at the end of Confession? C. Eautista.
- A. No. It is a signal that he has finished giving absolution. However, it is a laudable practice to say "Thank you, father."
- If it's anything Catholic, ask Brother Edward The Cross Magazine Regina Building Escolta-Banquero Manila

MANNERS — MODERN STYLE

As I balanced myself in the crowded subway my arms were full of bundles and my soul full of bitterness at all the comfortable seated males. But chivalry was not quite dead in the man seated in front of me. He lowered his paper and sourceyed me with some nolicitude. "Be alert at 42nd Street, girlis," he admonished. "That's where I get off." -Licourian



INTERNATIONAL FRONT TOP EXPORTER

Philippine copra production increases in 1947 have placed the new republic at the forefront of world fats and oils exporting nations. The Philippines was the only country which was able to boost its 1947 production over 1946.

EXPELLED

The Iranian government is continually deporting thousands of communists to prevent the formation of a fifth column. Pearful of a Soviet-inspired rerolt, scores are arrested daily and deported to Northern Iran. Since the search began early last September, 4,000 suspects have already been deported.

WARNED

Winston Churchill recently warned Russia that Britain will join the United States 'in any great issue affecting human freedom," should alarming East-West rift lead to another world war. Churchill excluded "imminent danger" of was but not danger of eventual conflict.

REDUCED STATUS

Eleven imperial families in Tokyo comprising 51 members became commoners recently in one-of the steps marking the democratization of Japan. The action which reduced the families to commoner status was taken by the Imperial Families Council. Aside from Emperor Hirohito himself, there are sow only three imperial families.

TO ROME?

Pope Fius XII is expected soon to name Francis Cardinal Spellman as Vatican Sceretary of State. The Momento Sgra, a Rome newspaper, said Cardinal Spellman is expected to come to the Vatican and assume the post left vacant with the death of Luigi Cardinal Magitone in 1944.

TO HEAL RIFT

"It is the duty of the small nations to assist in smoothing out the rivalries between the great powers," declared Sen. Tomas Cabili as he spoke over the United Nations radio, "There is no problem...that nations of integrity cannot resolve." he added. PThe P.I. is qualified to lead the drive for peace and security."

REJECTED PLAN

The United Nations general assembly overwhelmingly rejected last Oct. 14 Russia's proposal for ousting American and British troops from Greece. At the turbulent -session, Soviet Minister Vishinsky took occasion to deny that the Comintern had been revived the termed the reports of the revival "nightmare inspired by inordinate fears." Ho... hum!

DESERTIONS

Descritons in the Soviet Army are on the increase especially among those who do not like the dise of returning to Russia. Since the end of the war about 75 thousand Russian soldiers have deserted and the total is growing because of dissentions and discontent among all ranks. Death penalities have been declared for anyone in the Soviet Zone found offering shelter to deserters;

"LITTLE ASSEMBLY"

Ambassador C. P. Romulo ratlied, Qct. 18, the small mations to support the American "Little Assembly" (interim committee) proposal, The proposal which establishes a permanent committee to take up issues between regular or special assembly sessions is bitterly opposed by the Soviet bloc. Romulo demotisched Soviet contentions on the illegality of the proposal.

HUKS BEFORE UNO

How Communists operate in the Philippines was revealed to the world by Sen. Vicente Sotto in an address over the UN radio. Sen. Sotto described the Huks as 'unlettered peasants and misguided elements led by Communist agitators in the payroll of Moscow." He said that the next Philippine Coegress would probably introduce a bill penalizing Communists.

MEATLESS TUESDAYS

As President Truman's "waste less" food program moved out of the planning stage and into operation, these were some developments: The National Restaurant Association pledged its members to serve no meat on Tuesdays and no poultry or eggs on Thursdays. Distillery industry representatives will soon discuss Truman's request for a 60-day shutdown.

A \$5,000 PENCIL

Bill Hausman recently exhibited a pencil which cost 5 cents but which he would not part with (or less than \$5,000. The pencil—a stub now—is one of the many writing implements Gen. MacArthur and many other biggies used on the vital papers that ended World War II. Hausman, most prolific pencil collector, has 27,000 pencils valued as \$23,500.

BREAD RIOTS

Bread and oil were recently the pre-occupations of Mexico's people. The government sided with the monopolists who wanted to double the price of bread, which sold at five centavos for a 45 gram piece. Infuriated mobs broke into shops of profiteers and flung the bread into the streets. The Police arrested no one.

HEAVY TOLL

Picodwaters and an epidemic of cholera in northwestern India Oct. 3 added many casualties to the hundreds slain in religious rioting. Hordes of Hindus and Moslem were marconed, their cattle drowned and their food supplies destroyed. Hundreds of dwellings in villages have been washed away.

LATEST CRAZE

Barefoot dancing may be America's newest night club craze, but the U. S. public health service doesn't intend to cut in. However the national foot health council is distressed about the situation. Council Chairman Joseph Lelyweld urged the banning of this craze "to prevent the further spread of athlete's foot."

OUST ALL

Rep. Edith Rogers sought Oct. 14 the deportation of all Russian agents in the United States, the confinement of the Soviet embassy and the prohibition of exportation of war material to Russia. Said Rep. Rogers: "The security of the United States demands that safety measures be taken. This is the time to be realistic... the time to save future American lives."

STILL FRESH

Ten thousand people queued oct. 14 in a quarter mile long line to see a crown of tea roses on an image of the Virgin Mary in Stockport, England. The chaplet of tea roses was placed on the image last May 5 and remained fresh although other flowers placed in the church withered within a week. The parish priest declared, "It's beyond nature, but I can't say it's a miracle."

NATIONAL FRONT IT'S A DEAL!

The Republic has entered into an agreement with Westinghouse International for the establishment of a 4-million-peos electrical manufacturing plant in the Philippines. Machinerics will cost 1 million peos and will be supplied by Westinghouse on a rental and toryalty basis. One million and one half pesos will be subscribed by leal capital, one half million by NDC, while the rest will be supplied thru a bond issue.

TRANSFER OF ROCK

The Philippine flag for the first time flew alone over Corregidor after the transfer of the Rock to the Philippine Republic by the United States last October 12.

56

During the ceremonies witnessed by U. S. army and P. A. officials and veterans, Maj. Gen. George Moore, stated: "With it go the warnest wishes of all Americans ... that no other than the flag of the Philippine Republic shall ever fly over the hallowed ground." 2 MILLIONS TO SPEND

The amount of P2,071,000 is available for appropriation and for expenditures of the city government, the city treasurer of Manila revealed October 14. The amount will be used for the maintenance of achools, payment of salaries of school teachers, boaus for government employees, repair of streets in Manila and other purposes.

JAP TOOLS FOR P.I.

SCAP has allocated 3,270 units of machine tools of various types to the Philippines as part of the reparation materials authorized by the Far Eastern Commission. Government requirements will be determined and will be given priority in the acquisition of the tools. The remainder will be offered to the public "to promote industrialization."

HUES ALERTED

As election day approaches, Central Luzon is fast becoming "a seeting caludron of unrest," The Huks, it was learned, have beem given orders to create disturbances wherever they may be. Some of the Huk bands which have been previously disbanded by

MPs have again succeeded in reorganizing themselves. Meanwhile Secretary of Interior Jose Zulueta have alerted the MPs and warned them not to use their weapons unless called for.

RIGHT TO PICKET

The right to picket is part of the freedom of speech, the Supreme court recently declared in deciding on the petition of the Canlubang Workers Union (CLO) against the court of industrial relations. The only prohibition to it should be understood to cover illegal picketing. It further stated. The high court's decision construed the order of the industrial court prohibiting picketing to refer only to illegal picketing.

REVAMP TO SAVE

The reorganization of the government as tentatively approved by the cabinet will save money amounting to P6,009,994. While the current authorized outlay amounts to P226,356,306 for the fiscal year 1946, only P220,346,312 will actually be spent next year under the reorganized government. Of the itemized positions numbering 28,127, the plan calls for the elimination of 1,078 positions.

MODEL EMPLOYES

A program for 113 government employes who have been selected as model employes of every bureau was held in Malecañan last Oct. 4 The employes received diplomas and gifts. They were selected on basis of efficiency and loyalty from among regular and permanent employees receiving not more than P200 a month.

SMALLEST CLAIM

The U.S. Army Claims Service. Philrycom, recently paid \$65.560 for two claims presented for feeding part of the pre-Corregidor fighting forces in the Philippines. For 110.000 pounds of requisitioned live chickens, vegetables and fruits, a Quiano vendor was naid \$27,390 For requisitoned 179,800 milk fishes, three fishermen of Pilar. Bataan netted \$36 .-070 For two howls of salad she prenared for a band of guerrillas. Emilia Vilbar of Cebu received P2.00. For one-half ganta of corn she leased to a guerrilla. Marta Alloso was paid P.50.

QUIT EN MASSE

The 49 disgruntled high school teachers of Davao City carried their threat and resigned en masse Oct. 16. The city council had previously approved a 50 per cent bonus for the teachers. But they insisted on the original claim of a hundred percent bonus.

COURT OBJECTS

The Supreme court outlawed the plan of the commission on elections and 12 municipal counilis in Pampanga to transfer polling places in the barrios to the townsites. The tribunal ruled that there is notling in the electoral code to justify the move. The transfers were proposed in view

of the allegedly abnormal peace and order conditions in the barrios affected.

SEEKS APD

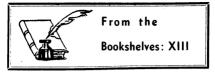
American financial aid for the maintenance of former U. S. installations and bases in the P. I. to keep them in good condition was urged by President Roxks on the visiting U. S. solons. The six solons are members of the U. S. Armed Services Committee and are on tour of the U. S. Military bases in the Pacific.

JUSTIFIES EXPORT

President Rozas sought to justify the proposed exportation of 30,000 tons of rise from the NARIC stock before newsmen. The proposal to export rice was severely criticized in many quarters on the ground that there may be a shortage in this cereal. The President claimed that re-exportation of rice is due to over-supply of the cereal.

OKs PURCHASE

Expropriation of several landed estates in Manila was decided upon recently by President Roxas in order to help tenants acquire lands. Money for the purchase of these estates will be advanced by the RPC. The cabinet approved the institution of expropriation proceedings agains 3 landed estates which will affect some 250. Inhabitants in Manila. These are the Hacienda Nagthan. Galas and Sta. Mesa.



THE DIVINE CRUCIBLE OF PURGATORY by Mother St. Austin.

There has not been, since the classical treaties of St. Catherine of Genoa, so fine a treatment of the exact nature of Purgatory. Mother St. Austin's own personal mystical experiences are a factor which makes the book an entirely new addition to the subject. This book should greatly aid anyone in mediating on the day of all souls.

185 pages-P4.90.

THE PRINCE OF PEACE FOR ADVENT AND CHRISTMAS by Archbishop Alban Goodier. S.J.

An ideal book for the laity who wish to participate in the Liturgy and spirit of Advent and Christmas. Priests and Religious will find that it makes a solendid meditation book

152 pages-P2.50.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS by Rev. Valentin Breton, O.F.M. A simple explanation of the secret, profound and immense reality hidden beneath, and revealed by, the humble dogmatic formula: "I believe in the Communion of Saints." 212 pages-P3.30.

THE LIGHT OF THE STARS, a

novel by Evelyn Voss Wise. 221 pages. Price — five pesos. The Bruce Publishing Co.

Gregory Lane never forgot the ugly neighborhood in Baltimore in which he spent his boyhood. Son of a wandering father and a mother who died from overwork, Gregory struggied as a youth and as a seminarian to get away from the flith and poverty he hated so bitterly.

As an eager young priest who wanted to be a teacher and scholar, Father Lane was bitter when orders from his binhopsert him back to the same slums, the same parish from which he had fled. He was to undertake the job of bringing the spirit of God back into the joyless, shabby hearts of the parishiners in Saint Christophers's.

Here is a story which simply reveals that heart and soul of a man-a priest who steps out of the pages and gives enough to light and warm the hearts of all.

PERE ANTOINE by Edward F. Murphy. Double day & Co., Inc. 304 pages. Price-five pesos.

Pere Antoine came to New Orleans at the turn of the eighteenth century a stern mas, a young priest who believed in the supreme authority of the Church, He challenged the authority of every governor in the territory. He even planned to bring the Inquisition to Louisiana. Finally he was sent back to Spain.

Later he returned, but a different man.

Where he had been harsh, he became kindly. Where he had been an unfeeling authoritarian, he became a democrat. Where he had fought against the people, he became their champion.

In answering the puzzle of Pere Antoine's reawakening, Pather Edward F. Murph has created a rich and rewarding novel of spiritual and human values — and of how a great man found the fulfillment that is lide's only answer to itself.

THE MOTHER OF JESUS by Chanoine Henri Morice. P. J. Kenedy & Sons. 250 pages. -Price-four pesos.

Henri Morice emphasizes the striking resemblance between Jesus and His Mother. They have the same thoughts, the same feelings and the same character. Throughout the work he stresses the compmon veryday things in which they were alike rather than any theological similarities.

The translation by Madame Clara Meighs Sands, R.S.C.J., has captured entirely the spirit of the original work, and is worthy of the highest praise.

A WOMAN WRAPPED IN SI-LENCE by John W. Lynch, MacMillan Co. 277 pages. Price -four pesos.

This is the story of a woman of great heart, and the consuming devotion that burned in her hile. It is the touching and human portrait of the woman who was the Mother of Christ, drawn with reverence and dignity—a marrative poem of apecial distinctiveness, universal in its appeal, and written in fluent verse of exceptionally high quality.

JOURNEY CAKE by Isabel Mc-Lennan McMeekin. Julian Messner, Inc. 231 pages. Price-four pesos.

A new kind of pioneer story --with a very individual and unusual heroine.



ARCHBISHOP O'DOHERTY: A FILIPINO

A FEW WEEKS AGO, the metropolitan press published a report that Archishop Nicheel J. O'Dohery had declared his intention of becoming a Filipino citizen. We have noticed that a few assorted bigots and anti-Catholies consider this meterly as the act of a propagandist who wishes to entercach himself more firmly in Philippines. The majority of Filipinos, however, have seen it in a clearer light. They see in the prelate's declaration a superene act by which a great man neek to unite himself even more closely with the people to whom he has given so much. And in this they are absolutely correct.

During the 36 years that Achbishop O'Doherty has spent among us, he has given this country more than most Filipinos can ever hope to. First as a bishop in Zamboanga, and then as spiritual head of the archdiocese of Manila, he has worked continually for the best interests of this country. So long has he labored and suffered among us that his name will always be linked with the history of the Catholic Church in the Philippines.

He first came to this country when it was a mera territory of the United States, learning its first lessons in democratic government. He saw it develop into a Commonwealth, bright with the promise of absolute liberty. He saw it rise from the ruins of war to take its place in the concert of free nations.

And not for him was the position of an innocent bystander. For as the Philippines underwent the process of policial maturation, to him fell the task to see that it retained the innate flavour of Catholicism that has always set this country apart from the rest of the Par East. How successful he has been in this only God really knows. But posterity will no doubt regard him with kindly eyes with the simbe statement: He was a Pilipino.

The sincerity of Archbishop O'-Doherty in seeking Filining citizenshin cannot be denied. It was a dream that began lwenty years ago, when the Philippines and himself were both younger. At that time, he had sought the advice of Sergio Osmena, then head of the National Assembly, on the possibility of his taking out citizenship napers. At that time, President Osmena had told him it might be better to wait until the Philippines gained her freedom. Through the long years that followed, the prelate nursed this ambition It was no concidence that barely a year after the proclamation of the Philippine Republic, the Archbishop made public his intention to become a Filipino national.

We have learned from very reliable sources, however, that his application may not prozer. It seems that unless the Irish constitution, either expressly or impliedly, permits Filippinos to become Irish clitzens, a Philippine court can do nothing but reject his application. This probability, if it comes true, will be a tragedy, indeed.

We believe it should not even be entertained by the Philippine government. We believe that the prelate's long record of service more than justifies an exception in his favor. More than this, we believe that the Philippines should consider as an honer the fact that a truly great man should wish to become one with its people, Furthermore, we beliere that if, for the very reason we have mentioned, his application should be rejected, the Catholics of this country should rise up and with one voice petition the government to make this taxception. No more fitting gift could be given him on the occasion of his Golden Sacerdotal Jubilee.

HELP WANTED

The First National Congress of the Legion of Mary in the Philippines has been scheduled from November 29 to December 1 of this year. At this time, thousands of Legionaries will be coming to Mania to participate in the rites. But they will need accommodations. Their needs are simple: a bed to sleep on and a table to eat from. They will need the help of all generous Catholies.

Whether or not you are a Legionary does not matter. If you have room to spare in your house, give risiting Legionaries a break. All those, who are willing to make this sacrifice, are invited to write to, or visit, the offices of The Cross Magazine and indicate how many Legionaries they will be willing to accommodate. Help make the Legion Congress a big success?



BEAUTIFULLY UNINTELLIGIBLE

21, K-2 Kamuning. Quezon City

Dear Editor,

In your September issue, you published the valuable and interesting document of President Quezon's retraction. But your darn proofreader made the paragraph which begins "Came the day when 1 began... etc." on page 45 beautifully. unitelligible.

Will you please supply the missing lines?

> Yours for accuracy, Carlos Guingona

Ed: "Came the day when 1 began to feel a complete desolution in spite of the material goods which I enjoyed, and I looked for the cause thereof and found it in my lack of faith in the supernatural life, that is, in my lack of religion." Missing lines are italicized. Delete "theory that ali retigious are the". Thanks, Mr. Guingona, We shall try to be more accurate. BOYCOTT "CAPITOL" 1346 P. Guevara Sta. Cruz, Manila

Dear Editor,

Now that the Capitol management has disregarded our demand to outlaw "The Outlaw", how about making money talk to them. After all it's money these people want.

I mean, why dont we boycott the Capitol theatre for some months until it learns to obey the dictates of right reason and decent society?

Sincerely yours,

Alfredo Polintan

Ed.: Why dont we? The rub is so many Sunday Catholics lack the stamina to put their Catholicism into practice.

QUIAPO RACKETEERS Dear Editor:

I wonder if you ever had the chance to visit Quiapo church during one of these days. If you did, I wonder if you ever noticed the people selling candles and whatnots right inside the church. And too, the people who would say a rosary for you provided of course you hand them a nickel or two. Now, why does the parish priest of Quiapo not do something about this sad situation? Our Lord oute drove the sellers and buyers at the temple. Buying prayers is persition pure and simple. Is the priest powerless to drive these recketers you of God's house?

Yours in Christ

Rodrigo Gomez Ed. We are sure the Quiapo parish priest has done something about this. But we would rather refer your questions to his rev-

. . . .

WHO'S THAT UNCOMMON HERD?

Dear Editor:

erance

I would like to ask you a favor. I read in your last issue about a young man "burning his fingers and getting printer's ink... all over his face for... Catholic Action." Cf. The Uncommon Herd by Antonio R. de Joya on page 32.

Could you tell me the name of this unknown hero? I have an upright fellow in mind, but I would like to confirm my suspicions.

> Sincerely yours, Edilberto Pernia

Ed. I am sorry, Mr. Pernia, for reasons of prudence, the columnist would rather not publish the name of that "Uncommon Herd." However, you will get your answer in a personal letter.

PROOFS APLENTY Dear Editor: Permit me to congratulate you on the high quality of your magazine. When I mean high quality, I mean it.

I noticed anybody could take it up and get something worthwhile out of it. For writers "Think a Minute" is timely, so is "Rags and Riches": for parents, "Prayer for a Son". for husbands and wives "Women Puzzle Me"; for statesmen and politicians. "Backdron for the Marshall Plan"; for educators and teachers. "The Business of Education": for doctors and philanthropists, "Light for the Blind": for businessmen, "The Little Rusinessman comes into his own: for soldiers and guerrillas. "The Story of 'Cavite' "; for Catholic actionists and Legionaries. "The Uncommon Herd": for historians and teachers of current events. "The Newsmonth": for bookworms. "From the Bookshelves: for the curious, "What's on your mind?"; for Secretaries of Interior. "From the Managing Editor's Desk": for lovers of freedom: "Cross-currents of Readers' views": for priests, "Parish priests of the Great White Way": for children, hig and small, the anecdotes and "Filipiniana." And so on,

Now don't say I didn't prove my statements.

> Sincerely for the Catholid press, Lorenzo Siopongco

Ed. No comment.

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DEPARTURE FROM CEBU Alternating Every 3 days, at midnight.

Every Monday and Friday Rivan, Misamis, Tubud, and at 6:00 P. M. Dumaguete, Pulawan, Sin-Every Friday at 6:00 P.M. dancan, Liloy & Labasan

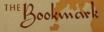
Wednesday at 6:00 P.M.

Villaba, Naval, San Isidro, Every Monday at 6:00 P.M.

Cebu City

"ON THIS OUR SECOND ANNIVERSARY ... WE ARE INDEED BLESSED ... THAT WE CAN LOOK BACK TO THE TWO YEARS WHEREIN WE HAVE LABOURED ... AND GROWN. WE LABOURED WE SAY ... BUT WE HAVE NOT BEEN ALONE. FROM THE FAR NORTH, APARRI, TO THE SOUTHERN-MOST TIP OF THESE ISLANDS, JOLO, WE HAVE FRIENDS. AND TO THESE REIENDS, THESE SCHOOLS, THESE ACAT THE WHOM WE HAVE SERVED OUR DEEN TO GRATI-TUDE."

"WE CAN ONLY HOPE THAT WE MAY CONTINUE IN OUR JOINT LABOURS, PER-SIST IN JUR MUTUAL SERVICE, PERSE-VERE IN OUR ONE AIM ... TO HELP SPIZAD THE LIGHT OF GOOD LITERATURE, IN PARTICULAR, CATHOLIC LITERA-TURE, THROUGHOUT THE LAND."



Regina Bidg., Escolta-Banquero Sts. Manila, Philippines