

Current Events

REVIEW

A newsmagazine published for high school students devoted to the selection, organization, presentation, and review of current news for lessons in current events.

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FILE

- Why the United States and Britain are Suspicious of Russia
- Why Russia is Suspicious of the United States and Britain
- What should be Done to Solve the Palestine Problem?
- What is the Background of the Indonesian War?
- What is Happening in the Balkans Today?

CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

A newsmagazine that completes and makes up-to-date the study of history and other social science subjects.

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Why the United States and Britain are Suspicious of Russia

Specific objectives:

1. To know the reason why the world is split into two

2. To know and evaluate the reasons for the Anglo-American distrust of Russia

The world is at present temporarily split into two—the Soviet World and the Western World. The reason for this split is that the United States, Britain, and other democratic nations on the one hand, are suspicious of the foreign policies, activities, and ideologies of Russia; and Russia on the other, fears the Western powers.

What are the reasons for the Anglo-American distrust of Russia? Are there grounds for such suspicion?

Communism is dangerous

The Atlantic Charter subscribed to by Russia provides that the members of the United Nations should respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live and that they should see to it that sovereign right and self-government are restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of this right and of their government. The Western World knows too well that Russia has several times violated this principle. It has seen how Russia has systematically built her "Iron Curtain" in Eastern Europe and how she has imposed indirectly her system of government on other countries in Eastern Europe. The cleverly calculated communist coup in Hungary is the latest demonstration of the Communist technique of undermining the government of another country.

Annexations made by Russia are unjust

In one of his speeches, Premier Stalin said that Russia does not desire a "foot of foreign soil." The Western World, however, has lost faith in the promise of Premier Stalin, because not long after Stalin had said his promise Russia absorbed many territories and incorporated them into the Soviet Union. She incorporated against the will of their respective peoples Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, part of Finland, Eastern Poland, the Carpatho-Ukraine area of Czechoslovakia, Bessarabia, and Bukovina from Rumania, and part of Germany's East Prussia.

Organization of a bloc against the Western World

"What is Russia Up To?" asks Frank Gervasi in one of his articles in the national weekly *Colliers*. What is Russia's aim in forcing neighboring countries to set up governments friendly to the Soviet Union? Russian control of the governments of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Outer Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Korea, and Hungary is regarded by the democracies as an attempt to organize a pro-Soviet bloc; but Russia considers this control her right to have "security frontiers."

Democracies distrust Russia's moves in Asia

What are the motives behind the moves of Russia in Asia? The recent border incidents between Outer Mongolia and Nationalist China have con-

firmed the suspicions of the Western World on the intentions of Russia in Asia. The incidents are similar to the Russian actions in Manchuria in 1946, actions which gave the Chinese Communists excuse to start a civil war. Likewise, Russian policies in her zone of occupation in Korea appears to the democracies to have been designed to prevent the immediate establishment of a provisional Korean government for some ulterior selfish motives. Recent Communist strikes in Burma have also been interpreted to be the effect of the infiltration of Communism. Harry F. Kern, a well-known foreign editor, recently reported that the Soviet Union is employing a local Communist Party in Japan to wage war against the United States policies of occupation.

Democracies suspect that Russia is behind the unrest and disorders in the Balkans

The Western World expects Russia to cooperate in hastening the establishment of lasting world peace, so that the peoples of the world may proceed towards the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their war-torn countries. But contrary to the expectation of the world, Communist organizations in Iran, Kurdistan, Turkey, and Greece are said to be aided and backed by Russian Communists and leaders. The report of the new Balkan Commission on the border incidents in northern Greece accuses three Russian satellites of fomenting civil war in northern Greece by supporting the guerrilla movements against the duly constituted Greek government. These guerrilla activities are linked with the demands of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for certain territories in northern Greece. Yugoslavia demands Macedonia from Greece, and Bulgaria demands an outlet to the sea at the expense of Greece.

Russia pays lip-service to international cooperation

Russian moves in the United Nations, more often than not, contradict what Russian leaders have proclaimed in favor of international cooperation. When Andrei Gromyko, for example, walked out of the session of the Security Council, it was obvious that Russia for some selfish motives refused to solve the problem of Iran. In fact, since the beginning, Russia has blocked many peace efforts to bring about world cooperation. The Russian delegate to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission has consistently refused the American proposals on the control of atomic energy. The General Assembly in its last meeting in September, 1946, accepted the Russian proposal for world disarmament. But Gromyko's moves in the Security Council and in the Atomic Energy Commission showed signs of inconsistency which the democracies could not reconcile. The meeting however, made apparent the fact that any plan to disarm will be useless unless atomic energy is internationally controlled. But, above all, the various conferences have proved that Russia is not sincere.

Russia has failed to join many international agencies for cooperation

World cooperation is fostered by various organizations or agencies affiliated with the United Nations. Russia has failed to join a number of these international agencies. Russia has refused to join the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Avia-

tion Organization, and the International Trade Organization. Likewise, Russia has failed to join the European coal commission which is intended to collect and allocate world coal supply, and also the international agency food council which is intended to allocate world food supply.

Russia fails to cooperate wholeheartedly

Russia has failed to cooperate sincerely with the United Nations in solving pressing world problems. Russia failed to join immediately the European transport commission which is at present arranging the return of lost railroad rolling stock in order to facilitate travel between the East and the West. As a result, there is little travel today between Western Europe and the Russian zone. For the last three years Russia has continually balked at the creation of a European economic commission to speed rehabilitation. She has failed to furnish important reports essential to the solution of peace. In her German zone of occupation, she has not given detailed report on the amount of foodstuffs and reparations she has taken. In the conferences of the Council of Foreign Ministers, Russia has blocked many peace proposals. Again, in the latest Moscow conference, Russia, for some reason or other, presented many proposals which were unacceptable to the United States, Britain, and France. And the conference failed. Lately, Russia used her "veto" for the eleventh time. Andrei Gromyko vetoed the American proposal for a United Nations commission on the Balkans. Russia also delayed for many months the resumption of the Soviet-American Commission for the establishment of a provisional government of Korea. Foreign Minister Molotov agreed to the resumption of the talks only after Marshall had announced that the Unit-

ed States was ready to act alone in the solution of the Korean problem.

Russia intends to change the balance of power

Britain is suspicious of the demands of Russia for bases on the Dodecanese Islands, for the return of Ardahan and Kars, and for the joint control of the Dardanelles. Britain also watches Russian infiltration in Iran. Britain believes that these demands are steps towards the acquisition of strategic area. Control of these areas would also mean the change of the balance of power in the Middle East. Military strategists and diplomats consider these areas the crossroad of three continents. Russia is also strengthening her influence on the Arabs, so as to get the upper hand in the solution of the problem of Palestine.

Russia keeps her people ignorant of world progress

Unbiased information is necessary to world understanding, and world understanding is essential to progress. If the people of a country are kept ignorant of the progress of the world, they may be misled by selfish propaganda. Russia has not joined the UNESCO, an organization which aims to promote world understanding. Most writers who have recently visited Russia and her satellites say that the countries within the "Iron Curtain" are prevented from knowing what is happening outside the "Iron Curtain", and that the Russian press is not free. The reason behind these restrictions is obvious.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is Communism dangerous? Why is the provision of the Atlantic Charter on the freedom of the people to choose their own government important? Why has Russia violated this principle?

(Please turn to page 75)

Why Russia is Suspicious of the United States and Britain

Specific objectives:

1. To understand Russia's foreign policies
2. To know and evaluate the reasons for Russian distrust of the democracies

Writers are trying to discover ways of promoting closer relations between Russia on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other. They have been examining and analyzing the causes of Russian distrust of the democracies. The study made by these writers clearly explains why the efforts of the United Nations to establish lasting peace are meeting obstacles. The writers have studied these two questions: Why are the Russians suspicious of the United States and Britain? Are there grounds for the mutual distrust?

What is the Soviet foreign policy?

The main aim of Russian foreign policy is to establish a world in which the state is supreme over the individual. This is the goal of Communist totalitarianism, and the Russians hope to attain this end by all means. Their plan of action is to spread Russian influence by spreading world communism, by making Russia safe from "capitalistic powers," and by restoring Russia's prestige lost during the last global war. The spreading of communism is a well-defined program, and Russia's aggressive desire for security is inseparable from expansion at any cost. Russia knows too well how much territory is needed to make herself safe against modern weapons of war. And Russia, is, likewise, aware that her present economy presents a weak picture, and for this reason she

feverishly works to recover her lost prestige. As a result, she is forced to expand.

Opposition against Communism as a way of life

The writers of the Democratic World have always expressed antagonism to the Soviet way of life. To the democratic countries, the Soviet way is a denial of human liberties and freedom. Many writers see in Russia's way of living not only communism but also totalitarianism. Lately, writers have posed the question: Have we exchanged Nazism for Russian totalitarianism? James Burnham in his controversial book entitled *The Struggle for the World*, writes: "Communism may be defined as a world-wide, conspiratorial movement for the conquest of a monopoly of power in the era of capitalistic decline. Politically it is based on terror and mass deception; economically it is, or at least tends to be, collectivism, and socially it is totalitarian."

Capitalism breeds imperialism

Russia is opposed to democracy and capitalism. Being a totalitarian and communistic country, she cannot reconcile the ideology of a capitalistic world which is characterized by freedom of enterprise to her own which is characterized by the subordination of the individual to the will of the state. Premier Stalin in an interview with Hugué Baille, President of the Associated Press, openly declared that capitalism breeds imperialism. This statement confirms the view of Russian commentators that the United States foreign policy is imperialistic. The historic "Truman Doctrine," for example, according to most

Russian leaders, is the reversal of the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine proclaims that the United States will not intervene in the internal affairs of any European country; whereas the "Truman Doctrine" proclaims that the United States would help the free peoples maintain their self-respect and dignity.

Russia fears the Atomic Bomb

The United States, Britain, and Canada have made it an open policy to keep the secret of the atomic bomb. Russia believes that the secret of the atomic bomb is being withheld by these three countries as a "club over Russian heads and that it might be used against her." The atomic bomb has made complex the already ominous uncertainty of world diplomacy. But one asks: Will not Russia discover sooner or later the same bomb, or a better one?

Russia distrusts the Anglo-American dominance of the United Nations

Russia is suspicious of the diplomacy displayed by the United States and Britain in the sessions of the United Nations. Both in the Security Council and in the General Assembly the United States and Britain have opposed many of Russia's demands and proposals — namely, the demand of Russia for the postponement of the session of the Security Council in dealing with the Iranian question, the proposal of Russia to break off diplomatic relations with Spain, and the demand of Russia for the use of the "veto" power in connection with the punishment of the violators of the proposed atomic control treaty. Russia suspects that the two countries are using their influence to dominate the United Nations to the detriment of the Soviet Union. Andrei Gromyko, the Russian representative to the Security Council, once said: "Certain countries are playing a dominating part in the

United Nations to the detriment of the cause of peace."

Russia suspects that an Anglo-American bloc is directed against her

Russia has observed that, in the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in London, Moscow, Paris, and New York, the United States and Britain have held the same position on many perplexing questions. The Russian demand for the joint control of the strategic Dardanelles, the establishment of Russian bases in the Dodecanese Islands, the return of the city of Trieste to Yugoslavia, the inclusion of German current production in the Russian zone in the payment of reparations, the Russian interpretation of external assets in Austria, and the Russian trusteeship of Italian colonies in North Africa,—were all rejected by both the United States and Britain. Russia believes that these demands are consistent with her legitimate aspirations. To the Russians, the action of the United States and Britain are indicative of an Anglo-American bloc designed to frustrate Russian legitimate aspirations.

Russia suspects that the United States and Britain are blocking her from building her security frontiers

Russia is suspicious that the United States and Britain are blocking her from building her security frontiers. To have these frontiers, Russia demands joint control of the Dardanelles, concessions in northern Iran, and bases in the Dodecanese Islands. Both the United States and Britain oppose these demands for strategic reasons. To the Russians, the British policies in Greece, North Africa, Yugoslavia, and the Middle East and the American policies in Greece and Turkey are intended to prevent Russia from building her security frontiers.

Russia also suspects presence of threats to her security. She feels that the insistence of Britain and the United States in acquiring bases near her has a design behind it. The United States, for example, has insisted in acquiring rights to bases in Iceland and Azores. Both the Russian press and radio comments declare the recent moves of both American and Britain dangerous to her security. And worse still, Russia considers the American aid to Greece and Turkey a concrete proof of American plan to align Greece and Turkey with the democracies for the looked-into World War III.

Russia distrusts the Anglo-American policies in Asia

Russia also interprets the Anglo-American policies in China, Manchuria, Korea, and the Middle East as detrimental to her. Russia is bitter about the attack of the American press against Russian removal of industrial plants from Manchuria. A section of the American press voiced the opinion that Russian stripping of Manchuria had done more harm to Manchuria than the Japanese occupation. Russia did not like the way Gen. George C. Marshall tried to settle the Communist-Nationalist civil war in China, and she suspects the democratization of the American zone in Korea. Likewise, Russia views the American policies in Japan as a design against her because of the influence America has built in Japan.

Russia distrusts the spokesmen of the democracies

Russia believes that the statements made by important leaders of the democracies are directed against her. On May 10, 1946, former Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered a speech at Fulton, Missouri, urging the formation of an Anglo-American fraternal association which will include all English speaking people. The Russians attacked the speech as invitation to another war.

Again, when Churchill delivered another speech at the University of Zurich, Switzerland, urging the formation of a United States of Europe, Russia saw in the speech a crusade for the formation of a Western Bloc. Likewise, the speech of President Truman urging aid to countries fighting for the maintenance of their self-respect and dignity is viewed by Russia as an indirect attack against her.

Distrust of the Marshall plan for European recovery

In his speech delivered at the Harvard University, Secretary of State George C. Marshall outlined a plan for the economic recovery of Europe. Early in July, Britain, France and Russia held a secret parley to discuss the Marshall plan. The secret parley failed because of fundamental differences. Russia believes that the Marshall plan for European recovery is an implementation of "dollar imperialism." Russia fears that the Marshall plan would infringe on the sovereignty of individual states. Russia knows that countries that will receive aid from America will eventually fall under the influence of the "dollar diplomacy."

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is Russia interested in spreading Communism?
2. Why is Russia interested in building security frontiers?
3. Why is Russia trying to recover her lost prestige?
4. Why do the democracies oppose Communism?
5. Why does Russia think that capitalism breeds imperialism? Can you give concrete examples?
6. Do you think Russia is justified in suspecting the intentions of the United States, Britain, and Canada in guarding the secret of the atomic bomb?
7. Can you explain why the democracies dominate the United Nations?

(Please turn to page 94)

What should be Done to Solve The PALESTINE PROBLEM?

Specific objectives:

1. To understand the Palestine problem
2. To appreciate the Arab demands
3. To appreciate the Jewish demands
4. To evaluate the various proposals for the solution of the Palestine problem

Palestine has become one of the "explosive" spots of the world. Palestine is about 10,159 squares miles with a population of more than 1,800,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Arabs and 600,000 are Jews. Palestine is an "explosive" spot because its strategic position makes it a focal point in the game of power politics among Russia, Britain, the United States, and Turkey. It is a strategic base on Britain's life-line; it is a potential lever for Russian expansion; it is a western outlet for Mid-Eastern oil; it is a testing ground for Arab and West relations; and it is the goal of Europe's displaced persons.

Background of the present investigation

Palestine was placed in 1922 under Britain by the League of Nations as a mandate. For twenty-four years Britain's administration of Palestine was beset with many difficulties. Within this period, twenty-five international conferences were held to discuss the problem of Palestine. Twelve commissions were set to evolve the best method of solving the problem between the Arabs and the Jews. All the commissions and the international conferences failed to solve satisfactorily the per-

plexing Palestine question. The joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry, created on January 4, 1946, made certain recommendations but its recommendations were not acceptable to both Arabs and Jews. In 1946 and early 1947 several conversations on the Palestine question were held in London; and then on April 9, 1947, Britain formally submitted a request to the United Nations to summon a special session of the General Assembly to discuss the Palestine problem. The special session opened on April 28 and lasted for twenty-three days. The General Assembly created a neutral committee of eleven nations to make another investigation. The committee was instructed to submit its findings to the General Assembly in September, 1947. The members of the investigating committee are Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

Arabs demand immediate independence

The position of the Arabs during the special session of the General Assembly was presented by Henry Catham, representative of the Arab Higher Committee. Catham declared that the Balfour Declaration, issued by the British government on November 2, 1917, was made without the consent of the Arabs who are most directly affected by it. The Balfour Declaration promised to facilitate the establishment of a national home for the Jews. In a vigorous language, Catham reminded the British: "Various pledges were given to the

Arabs before and after the Balfour Declaration, with regard to the recognition of their sovereignty. It is high time that Palestine's right to independence be recognized. It is high time also that a policy (the British mandate) which has been impairing the ethnological and political structure of the country be brought to an end." And in more emphatic accent he also demanded the stoppage of the Jewish immigration. He said: "Immigration initiated under the Mandate is threatening the very existence of the Arab nations. The Mandatory (Britain) must take immediate steps for the complete stoppage of all Jewish immigration into Palestine."

Jews demand a national home

The Jewish cause was presented by Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, chairman of the Jewish Agency. Dr. Silver insisted on the establishment of a Jewish National Home. He said that the Balfour Declaration, issued by Britain on November 2, 1917, assures the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Dr. Silver argued that the international commitment of Britain could not now be ignored. The Jewish people rely upon the honor and pledge of the world community. In a pleading tone, Dr. Silver said further that the national home as promised has not yet been established. He reminded the world that such promise should be fulfilled. He also pleaded for the continuance of Jewish immigration by citing the fact that the Mandatory Government assumed as its prime obligation to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine.

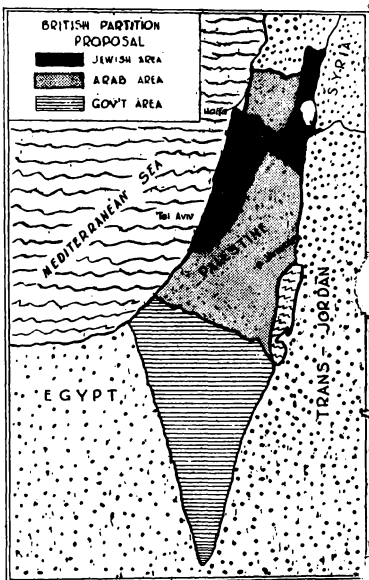
Should Palestine be partitioned?

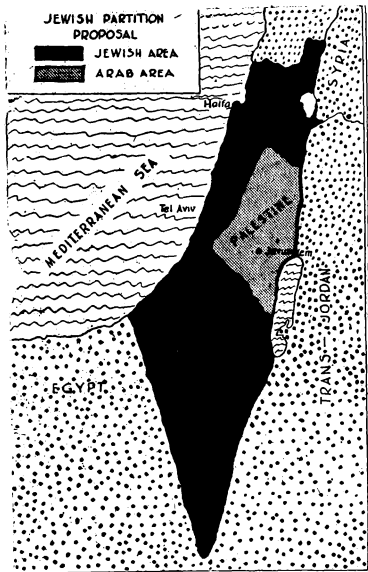
In 1937 the Royal Commission recommended the partitioning of Palestine and the limiting of Jewish immigration to 12,000 annually for a five-year period. The plan was not carried out because of many difficulties. In Feb-

ruary, 1947, the British government again suggested the temporary division of Palestine into an Arab province and a Jewish province, making each province autonomous for five years. It was believed that during this period both Arabs and Jews would be able to arrive at a final settlement of the Palestine problem. Both the Jews and the Arabs rejected the proposal.

The partitioning of Palestine appears to be undesirable to both Jews and Arabs. Some Jews want a Jewish state created out of a part of Palestine. Others want a Jewish state which will

Arabs and Jews object to the British partition proposal. Can you give good reasons for their objections?





Why do you think the Jews propose a big area for them? Why do you think the Arabs oppose any partition plan?

include all Palestine. The Arabs are opposed to the partitioning of Palestine in any form. They insist on an All-Arab Palestine.

Proposals for the solution of the Palestine problem

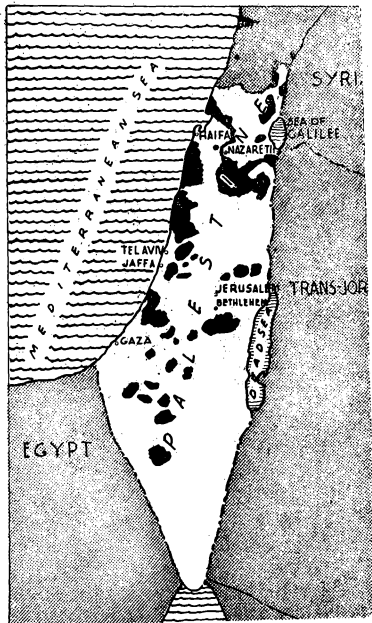
Various proposals have been made on the solution of the Palestine problem. An examination of these proposals will help us understand how world leaders have tried to solve the question.

Bi-national State.—The joint Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry created in 1946 recommended a bi-national state. Under this plan the Jews and the Arabs will have equal rights, and Palestine shall be neither a Jewish state nor an Arab state. The Jews shall not dominate the Arabs and the Arabs shall not dominate the Jews. The gov-

ernment ultimately to be established shall, under international guaranties, fully protect and preserve the interests in the Holy Land of the Christendom as well as of the Moslem and Jewish faiths. This plan failed to satisfy both parties, and, as a result, Palestine at present still remains a mandate of Britain, pending the execution of a trusteeship agreement under the United Nations. The presence of the British in Palestine appears to be the only way to prevent a terrible civil war between the Jews and the Arabs.

Cantonization.—Cantonization means the division of Palestine into Jewish and Arab cantons or districts under the control of a central government. The central government would be under the

PALESTINE: Why is it a great problem? Black areas show Jewish settlements.



control of Britain. This plan was suggested by the Royal Commission in 1937. It was again proposed by the London Conference of the Anglo-American Cabinet Committee in July, 1946. It was renewed by Britain on February 10, 1947. The cantonization plan failed because of the uncompromising specific demands of both Arabs and Jews.

Partition.—The partition plan has been suggested several times. In a memorandum submitted by a group of distinguished citizens to the General Assembly, the partition plan was again advanced. The memorandum suggests the creation of two independent states—a Jewish state and an Arab state. The partition plan takes into account the original area assigned under the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, now known as Palestine and Transjordan, as well as the concessions already made to satisfy Arab demands. The Jewish state to be established should be in contiguous area and it should be large enough to constitute a viable national territory and to absorb as many surviving Jews of Europe as possible. Both states should guarantee equality of rights. All communities shall be given full authority in the administration of their religious, educational, and social institutions. Pending the creation of the Jewish and Arab states, the Mandate should be withdrawn and Palestine shall be placed under the United Nations. A High Commissioner shall be appointed and Palestine shall be placed under the protection of an international police force.

The Special Committee on Palestine created by the General Assembly last May made the following recommendations on August 31, 1947: (1) termination of the British mandate in Palestine; (2) setting up of Arab and Jewish states which would become independent on September 1, 1949; (3) a joint British—United Nations ad-

ministration would administer Palestine before the Arab and Jewish states are given their independence; (4) the Arab and Jewish states must agree on an economic union on currency, transportation and communication before they become independent; (5) both states must issue declarations against racial and religious discrimination; and (6) 150,000 immigrants must be admitted to the proposed Jewish state during the interim period.

What is the problem of Palestine now?

The Arabs demand an independent Palestine governed by Arabs. The Jews demand the establishment of a national home in Palestine. The Arabs claim that Sir Henry McMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, made a pledge in 1915 that the British government would recognize the independence of Palestine under the Arabs. Sir Henry McMahon denied that such pledge was ever made. The British White Paper issued in May, 1939, confirmed that no pledge was made that Palestine should become an Arab state. The Jews insist that the Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917, promised the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. The Arabs declare that the Balfour Declaration was made without the consent of the Arabs. The Zionists maintain that the Jews have no future in any country except in Palestine. The Arabs maintain that it is impossible to admit all the Jews in Europe into Palestine. To the Jews, access to Palestine is a crucial necessity. The Zionist "experiment" has become the only hope of all Jews. To the Arabs, Palestine is a country they have inhabited for many years. They want to hold it. What will, then, be the future of the Jews? What will be the future of the Arabs? What will be the future of Palestine? These are questions that the General Assembly must settle in its September session.

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is Palestine a focal point in the game of power politics? (Power politics means struggle to secure strategic positions.)

2. Why do the Arabs demand immediate independence for Palestine? Is their demand justified?

3. Why do the Arabs bitterly oppose the immigration of Jews into Palestine?

4. Why do the Jews demand the establishment of a national home in Palestine? Why do the Jews demand the continuation of immigration into Palestine?

5. The British White Paper of 1939 limited the immigration of Jews into Palestine to 75,000 for five years. The Anglo-American Committee, created in 1946, recommended the revocation of the British White Paper's restriction on immigration. It also recommended the immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews. Why is Britain opposed to this recommendation? Why are the Arabs also opposed to this recommendation?

6. What is your opinion on the various proposals for the solution of the Palestine question? Do you favor a United Nations trusteeship over Palestine? Why?

7. Do you think the Jews and the Arabs can live together peacefully? Why?

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Why U.S. and Britain . . .

(Continued from page 67)

2. Why are the annexations made by Russia unjust? A Russian commentator, however, has also accused the United States of unjustly annexing the islands she conquered in the Pacific during the last war. Do you believe what Russia says? Why?

3. Why is fomenting of unrest and disorders harmful to world peace? The report of the United Nations Balkans Commission accuses three Russian satellites. Do you think the accusation is connected with the Russian policy of expansion? Why?

4. Is there truth in the statement that Russia is merely paying lip-service to world cooperation? Why?

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A Brief Historical Account of The PALESTINE PROBLEM

The Palestine problem is one of the pressing problems of the world today. A special neutral committee of eleven nations was created to make a study of the problem. The committee is expected to submit its findings to the regular session of the General Assembly which will be held in September, 1947. In order to make the present Palestine problem more easily understandable, we have provided a brief historical background of the question, beginning with 70 A. D.

70 —Palestine lost her independence when the Roman legions destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple. The Romans dispersed the Jews.

636 —Palestine was taken back from the Eastern Roman Empire by the Moslem Army. The Mohammedan rule over Palestine lasted for four centuries.

1099—The famous Crusader, Godfrey of Bologne, captured Jerusalem. Less than 100 years later, however, the Latin kingdom established by Godfrey was abolished by Salah ed-Din. The Moslem rule was restored.

1244—Egypt aided the Mongolian invaders in capturing Palestine. The Sultans of Egypt ruled Palestine until the 16th century. The Holy Land was invaded by Tamerlane.

1516—The Sultans of Egypt were defeated by the Sultan of Turkey, and the Sultan of Turkey ruled over Palestine. Palestine remained under Turkey until the end of World War I.

1897—Dr. Theodore Herzl called a convention of prominent Jews at Easle, Switzerland, for the purpose of uniting all the Jews in a movement,

now known as Zionism. The aim of the movement is to acquire Palestine as the homeland of the Jews.

1917—On November 2, 1917, Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour issued a historic declaration: "His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done to which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

1919—The Balfour Declaration was approved by the Supreme Allied Council as the basis of the Palestine Mandate.

1921—An Arab Delegation to the Peace Conference presented a counterclaim on Palestine. The basis of the claim was a pledge made by Sir Henry MacMahon, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, to the Sharif of Mecca in 1914. The British officials denied that such a pledge was ever made.

1922—The Palestine Mandate was approved by the League of Nations. Britain was made the Mandatory power, and as such was held responsible by the League of Nations for promoting such political, administrative, and economic reforms as would finally secure the establishment of the Jewish national home.

1924—The Mandate was formally endorsed by the United States.

1929—Serious riots broke out over the access of the Jews to the Wailing Wall. An investigation was ordered. The Shaw Commission recommended severe restrictions on immigration and land purchase by the Jews. Prime Minister MacDonald later modified these restrictions.

1936—Serious riots took place in Palestine. Many were killed. An Arab strike was declared. A Palestine Royal Commission was sent to make an investigation of the incident.

1937—The Royal Commission headed by Earl Peel recommended the partition of Palestine. The immigration of the Jews was also recommended to be limited to 12,000 annually for a five-year period.

1939—The British government issued a White Paper, under which Jewish immigration to Palestine was to be ended at the close of a five-year period. It prohibited the transfer of lands to Jews in specified areas. It also provided for the establishment within ten years of a Palestine government based on actual population of the country. The Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations ruled against the provisions of the White Paper of 1939.

1944—The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared that the United States does not approve of the White Paper of 1939.

1945—President Harry S. Truman requested Prime Minister Clement Attlee to admit 100,000 Jews in Palestine.

1946—The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee submitted its findings. It recommended the abolition of restrictions imposed by the White Paper of 1939, the admission of 100,000 Jews, and the bringing about of a higher standard of living.

An Anglo-American Cabinet Committee was created to implement the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee. The Anglo-American Cabinet Committee suggested the establishment of the Arab state and the Jewish state each having provincial autonomy. This was the so-called Morrison-Grady Plan. Its recommendations, however, were rejected by President Truman. The British government accepted the plan only as basis of further negotiations. Britain, then, called an Arab-Jewish Conference. The conference was boycotted by both Arabs and Jews. Only the representatives of the non-Palestine Arabs attended the conference. In this conference an "Arab Plan" was presented. It provided for the establishment of a unitary state by the end of 1948. Jewish immigration and restrictions on land purchases would be maintained. A provisional government would be appointed. Britain would appoint the members of the provisional government—seven Arab and three Jewish ministers. An election for a constituent assembly would be conducted by the provisional government. The conference failed.

Another plan was suggested by the British government to both Arabs and Jews. The plan recommended the partition of Palestine into three states—an Arab state, a Jewish state, and a British state. This was rejected by both Arabs and Jews.

1947—Another plan was presented by Britain. It again recommended establishment of autonomous Arab state and Jewish state. There would be, however, a central government in which both Arabs and Jews would have equal representation. The tentative partition of Palestine is limited five years.

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What is the Background of the Indonesian War?

Specific objectives:

1. To get acquainted with the Linggadjati Agreement
2. To study and compare the Dutch proposals and Indonesian counter-proposals
3. To understand the real causes of the Indonesian War

On November 15, 1946, the world was gladdened by the news that the Dutch and the Indonesian Republic had arrived at a peaceful settlement of the Indonesian problem. This problem was whether or not the Indonesians would allow the Dutch to return to the Netherlands East Indies, known in world geography as the "Treasure House of Asia."

The Linggadjati agreement

The historic agreement between the Dutch government and the Indonesian Republic was successfully negotiated on November 15, 1946, and was formally signed at Cheribon, Batavia on March 25, 1947. The agreement provided for the division of the Netherlands East Indies into three states: (1) the Indonesian Republic, (2) Borneo, and (3) the Great East or East Indonesia. The Indonesian Republic comprises the islands of Java, Sumatra, and Madura; Dutch Borneo, the whole territory under the Dutch; the Great East or East Indonesia; Bali, the Celebes, Lombok, the Moluccas, Dutch New Guinea, and the lesser Sunda Islands. According to the agreement the three autonomous states would be equal partners in the United States of Indonesia. The Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic shall endeavor to establish the United States of Indonesia on or before January 1, 1949.

Dutch proposals for the implementation of the Linggadjati agreement

The Linggadjati agreement of last March recognizes the Indonesian Republic's *de facto* control of Indonesia and the formation of the independent United States of Indonesia by January 1, 1949. When the Dutch and the Indonesian Republic put into force the points agreed upon last November, there arose a divergence of interpretation. After many months of deadlock, the Dutch government presented its final proposals on May 27, 1947. The proposals were given to the Indonesian government for consideration. The Dutch government proposed (1) the immediate establishment of an interim government made up of representatives of the republic of Java, Sumatra, the state of East Indonesia, and West Borneo; (2) that the interim government would be headed by a Netherlands crown representative, who will have the final say on governmental matters until the United States of Indonesia is granted full sovereignty on January 1, 1949; (3) the joint establishment of a Republican-Dutch police force to guarantee the safety of foreign proprietors; (4) the creation of a joint customs and foreign exchange control; and (5) Dutch assistance to the Republican government forces until after the Indonesians have built a modern army.

Indonesian counter-proposals

The Indonesian government under the presidency of Dr. Achmed Soekarno and Premier Sultan Sjahrir studied the Dutch proposals. Dutch authorities expected the Indonesian government to cooperate in the immediate establish-

ment of the interim government. Extremists in the Indonesian government opposed the Dutch proposal to create semi-independent states in outlying islands. The Indonesians wanted to control the entire East Indies. They also wanted to include the Dutch New Guinea in the United States of Indonesia. The Dutch, on the other hand, opposed the inclusion of the Dutch New Guinea in the United States of Indonesia. They demanded a separate agreement on the Dutch New Guinea. The Indonesian government insisted on the immediate transfer of the executive powers over New Guinea to the interim government. According to the Linggad-jati agreement, such a step should not be taken until after the end of the transition period on January 1, 1949. The Indonesian government accused the Dutch government of delaying the independence of the United States of Indonesia. The Dutch government proposed the establishment of a federal council. The Indonesian government would accept the Dutch proposal if the Republican government would be given the majority in the federal council. The Indonesian demand is against the Linggad-jati agreement. The Dutch government proposed the joint establishment of a Republican-Dutch police force. The Indonesian government counter-proposed that an Indonesian Army should be substituted for a joint Netherlands-Indonesian Army.

The cause of the deadlock

The proposals and counter-proposals led to disagreement. The Dutch government considered the Indonesian reply of June 8, 1947, to the memorandum submitted by the Dutch government on May 27, 1947, as unsatisfactory. Several weeks of negotiations failed to bring an immediate satisfactory solution. Indonesian extremists in the coalition cabinet opposed the Dutch proposals. Premier Sultan Sjahrir urged the members of the coalition cabinet to concede Dutch

sovereignty in the federal council. He was forced to resign from the coalition cabinet because he gave too much concessions to the Dutch.

As a result of the disagreement, a political crisis developed. The Dutch gave an ultimatum to the Indonesian Republic to give its final reply to the Dutch proposals of May 27, 1947. The United States urged the two countries to settle their disputes peacefully in the interest of peace. Meanwhile a new Premier was selected to head the coalition cabinet. He is Sjarifuddin. Steps were immediately taken to solve the political crisis. On July 6, 1947, Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin accepted the Dutch proposal for the immediate establishment of an Indonesian interim government. The acceptance of this proposal was not satisfactory to the Dutch government because the other four proposals of May 27, 1947, were refused consideration by the extreme Indonesian cabinet. The Dutch press urged the government to force a showdown with the Indonesian government. In order to forestall military action, Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin announced on July 8, 1947, the acceptance of the four Dutch proposals, but not the fifth proposal — the establishment of a joint Netherlands-Indonesian police force to keep peace and order. The new Premier argued that the policing of Indonesia is a state right and therefore could not be surrendered to the Dutch. The Dutch insisted on the creation of the Joint Netherlands-Indonesian police force to insure the protection of the rights of foreigners in non-Indonesian and Indonesian territories who had helped the Dutch.

Significance of the Indonesian War

The Indonesians accused the Dutch of pouring troops into the islands while the negotiations were going on and of being interested merely in foreign-owned
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What is Happening in the Balkans Today? (Part II)

Specific objectives:

1. To understand why the Balkans face insecurity
2. To know the importance of territorial claims in the Balkans
3. To understand the significance of internal division in each Balkan state
4. To understand why the Balkans is the powder-keg of Europe

The Balkans today is faced by two great problems: insecurity and general disorder. Since the end of World War II, little has been done towards reconstruction. There is no sufficient food because of the failure of crops and mismanagement of the grain resources. Food supplies in Greece, Bulgaria, and Albania are short. There is little trade among the states comprising the Balkans. This is true even among the states within Russia's "Iron Curtain." Many transport facilities are awaiting reconstruction. Because of these difficulties the people in the Balkans have gloomy forebodings of their future.

Political insecurity

The Balkans are politically insecure. Most of the Balkan peoples are not satisfied with their governments established after the end of World War II. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Albania have leftist governments. The people protest because these Leftist governments were not freely chosen by them. Greece has a Rightist government, but the Communist guerrillas are trying to overthrow it. The Greeks fear invasion from their northern neighbors. The Balkan Commission which investigated the border incidents in northern Greece accuses Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bul-

garia of fomenting troubles in northern Greece. At least 15,000 Greek guerrillas are creating troubles in northern Greece. The main purpose of these guerrilla activities is to overthrow the present Greek government.

Territorial claims

Territorial claims continue to be one of the causes of troubles in the Balkans. During the last war, for instance, Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria had bitter territorial jealousies which Hitler had to settle by force. Hitler ordered Rumania to give northern Thrace to Hungary. And, again, the treaty recently concluded with the Axis satellites provides for the return of Transylvania to Hungary. The same treaty requires Bulgaria to return Bukovina and Bessarabia to Russia. Bulgaria has not been reconciled to this provision. Bulgaria is demanding Western Thrace from Greece so that she may have an outlet to the sea. Yugoslavia, too, is demanding Greek Macedonia from Greece. These demands are bitterly opposed by Greece. But Greece herself is also demanding northern Epirus from Albania. Russia backs up the demands of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, but the United States and Britain oppose these demands. The support given by the three big powers complicates the problem of the Balkans. Russia is backing the demands of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria because such territories, if acquired, would enlarge the Soviet sphere of influence in the Mediterranean. The United States and Britain oppose the demands because they do not like to see Russia strongly established in eastern Mediterranean.

Internal divisions

Internal division within each country adds to the political troubles in the Balkans. In Yugoslavia there is bitter conflict between the Chetniks and the Partisans as well as between the Orthodox and the Roman Catholics. In Greece there is bitter conflict between the government forces and the communists. In Bulgaria the pro-democratic elements want to overthrow the pro-Communist government of Premier Georgi Dimitrov. The pro-Communist government of Premier Enver Hoxha in Albania is meeting resistance from the Greek minority in southern Albania. The Greeks want to annex southern Albania. The people of Rumania are dissatisfied with their government. Rumania is headed by a king but is run by a Communist government.

What is the future of the Balkans?

What is the future of the Balkans? Will the Balkans finally become a Soviet sphere of influence? Greece is the only country in southern Europe not within the Soviet "Iron Curtain". The Balkans are peopled by many different peoples having different cultures. Unbridled nationalism is very strong in the Balkans. Unbridled nationalism arising from differences in culture is dangerous. "The conflicts between Serbs and Croats, Albanians and Greeks, Yugoslavs and Bulgarians, Rumanians and Hungarians, Czechs and Slovaks, Slovaks and Hungarians, Rumanians and Yugoslavs, Bulgarians and Greeks," writes Samuel Van Valkenburg in his *Peace Atlas of Europe*, "have bewildered and often annoyed people who could not understand the low emotional and boiling point of the nationalities, races, and religious groups involved in these disputes." The Balkans will continue to be the powderkeg of Europe because of the unbridled

nationalism of the different peoples and because of the rivalries of the big powers over the Balkan countries either for influence or for strategic areas.

STUDY HELPS

1. Why is there political insecurity in the Balkans? Can you think of a solution to this political insecurity?
2. Why are there troubles in northern Greece? Are you in favor of the recent American proposal in the Security Council that a permanent commission be set up in northern Greece to watch actually these troubles and to study them on the spot? Why?
3. Is there any possibility of adjusting the territorial claims of the Balkan countries? Cite an example of this possibility.
4. Are you in favor of solving the Balkan problems by forming a Balkan federation of all the Balkan countries? Why?
5. How can we solve the problem of political insecurity?

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Special Report on the Activities of the United Nations

Appeal for children relief

The United Nations will conduct a campaign for the relief of children throughout the world. The campaign will solicit voluntary contributions of one day's pay to meet the emergency needs of millions of children, adolescents, and expectant and nursing mothers all over the world. The one day's pay proposal was originally suggested at the second part of the General Assembly's first session.

The collection is to be a voluntary, non-governmental effort. An international committee will be set up. With the cooperation of the Secretary-General, the international committee will appeal to the public and sponsor the collection. The welfare and lives of some sixty million children depend on the success of this campaign.

What is the significance of the news?

The United Nations Appeal for Children Relief campaign will enable women and men everywhere in the world to express their faith, in the words of the UN Charter, that men can "live together in peace with one another as good neighbors." "I am deeply convinced," said Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the UN, "that the plan, if successful, will help create better understanding among nations."

STUDY HELPS

1. Do you think that the spirit behind the campaign should not be of charity but of mutual help in meeting a universal need? Why?

2. Why should the collection be a voluntary non-governmental effort?

3. Will the campaign help create better understanding among nations? How?

Agenda for World Conference on freedom of information

The Sub-Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the UN on Freedom of Information and of the Press has adopted several fundamental principles for the coming world conference on freedom of information. The principles adopted for consideration are: (1) to tell the truth without prejudice and to spread knowledge without malicious intent; (2) to facilitate the solution of the economic, social, and humanitarian problems of the world as a whole through the free interchange of information bearing on such problems; (3) to help promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and (4) to help maintain international peace and security through understanding and cooperation between peoples.

What is the significance of the news?

During the discussion of the proposals of various countries there were sharp differences on the formulation of fundamental principles. Mr. Loamakin, Russian representative in the commission, objected to certain wordings of the principles because he said they infringed on the sovereign rights of the states to control the flow of information. Mr. Lopez of the Philippine Republic insisted that the primary objective of information media should be "to tell the truth without prejudice and to

spread knowledge without malicious intent."

STUDY HELPS

1. How can social, economic, and humanitarian problems be solved through the free interchange of information?

2. How can international cooperation be fostered by the free flow of information?

3. Do you think that the free flow of information will infringe on the sovereign rights of states? Why?

World police needs studied

The Military Staff Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council, is now studying the police needs of the world. This committee was created to advise the Security Council on all matters connected with the proposed armed forces which the member nations are to contribute theoretically to the UN for the maintenance of peace. The committee recently submitted an estimate of the strength of the armed forces which should be made available to the Security Council. The United States delegation suggested that, to make such force effective, the Security Council should have at its disposal 20 divisions of ground troops, 3,800 aircraft and a naval force of 3 battleships, 6 aircraft carriers, 15 cruisers, 84 destroyers, and 90 submarines. The British estimate calls for 12 divisions of troops, 1,200 airplanes and 120 warships. The French delegation suggested 16 divisions of troops, 1,275 planes and a maximum of 115 naval vessels. Russia considered it impossible to submit a preliminary estimate.

What is the significance of the news?

It took the Military Staff Committee 15 months to complete its first report on policies to be followed in the formation of a world police force. Russia refused to offer a preliminary estimate of the

desired strength of the world police. Russia reasoned out that it is impossible to make any preliminary estimate until the Security Council has approved the general principles. The three governments — the United States, Britain, and France — argued that their estimates are tentative and do not commit their governments. Russian refusal to give a preliminary estimate may delay further the drafting of the fundamental principles. The Security Council needs a police force to carry out its decisions or tasks as envisaged by the Charter of the UN. The United Nations needs world support. Without world support, it will fail.

STUDY HELPS

1. Why is there an immediate need for a world police force?

2. Russia refuses to give a preliminary estimate of the armed forces for the UN. Is her refusal justified? Why?

3. Do you feel that the disturbances in northern Greece, in Java, and in Annam necessitate the immediate creation of a world police force? Why?

International Refugee Organization will start operations

The IRO will take over the refugee activities of both UNRRA and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGC). It will also take over the resettlement activities begun by the IGC. The total number of displaced persons eligible for care and maintenance by the IRO is estimated to be between 800,000 and 1,345,000.

What is the significance of the news?

The IRO was created by the United Nations to take care of the refugee problems of the world. The organization will surely hasten the solution of the problems of the refugees and displaced persons throughout the world. In signing the legislation providing for full U.S. membership and participation in the IRO, President Truman said: "I am confident that, through the IRO, we

shall give the world new reason to believe that no problem is too difficult if the nations firmly resolve to cooperate in solving it."

STUDY HELPS

1. Why is there an urgent need for the IRO?
2. Can you name some problems that may be met by the IRO?
3. If the IRO is to function effectively, how can it avoid giving or extending help to those who helped the Nazi cause?
4. Why does the IRO need the support of the world?

Trusteeship Council decides to achieve objectives

The UN Trusteeship Council is determined to accomplish its objectives. The Council is charged primarily with the task of promoting the welfare of the peoples of trust areas and non-self-governing regions. During its last session it discussed the best methods of keeping in touch with the developments within the areas in question. Three important ways of securing information were considered: (1) by entertaining petitions from individuals or groups regarding conditions in trust territories; (2) by requiring extensive use of questionnaires as basis for the reports of the administering authorities, and (3) by actual survey of the trust territories.

What is the significance of the news?

The decision of the Trusteeship Council to accomplish its objectives is heartening to the millions of peace-loving people. The methods considered are surely the most effective means of securing essential information necessary for the protection and promotion of the welfare of the people of trust areas.

Recently, several petitions have already been sent to the Trusteeship Council. These petitions voice the problems of the people of trust areas. Fore-

most among the petitions was one from 46 Samoan chiefs protesting against the unnatural division of the islands of the Samoan group and asking for self-government and unification of Western Samoa and Eastern Samoa. The Trusteeship Council immediately set up a commission of inquiry to visit Samoa.

STUDY HELPS

1. Are the methods of securing information adopted by the Trusteeship Council effective? Why?
2. The Trusteeship Council was established to promote the welfare of the people of trust areas. Why is the knowledge of the problems of the people in trust areas necessary to the promotion of peace?
3. Why is it necessary for the administering powers to take active interest in promoting the welfare of the trust people?

Proposal for a World Conference on Passports

A group of technical experts recently met in Geneva to consider ways and means of simplifying the red tape that impedes international travel today. The meeting drafted the preliminary setup for a World Conference on Passports and Frontier Formalities.

What is the significance of the news?

The decision of the Economic and Social Council to hold a world conference on passports and frontier formalities is very timely. Before World War I travel formalities were very simple. After World War I nations adopted many precautionary measures which generally delayed travel, such as the use of passports, entrance visas, exit visas, exchange restrictions, vaccination certificates, and lengthy customs inspection. The world conference will give the experts an opportunity to make a study of possible revisions on many formalities which have become more and more rigid since the termination of

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The Philippines and the World--

Philippines among initial traders to enter Japan

The Inter-Allied Trade Board for Japan has announced its unanimously agreed allocation for the 400 initial private traders who were granted permission by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers on June 9, 1947, to enter Japan for trade after August 15, 1947. The number of entrants for each country is as follows: the United States, 102; China, 64; United Kingdom and colonies, 64; India, 39; Netherlands and NEI, 27; Australia, 23; France and French Indo-China, 16; Canada, 8; New Zealand, 6; Philippines, 8; others, 45.

The Philippines an example for Asia

In one of the recent weekly broadcasts from the United States on "Our Foreign Policy," three speakers expressed the view that the Philippines is an example for Asia. Ambassador Elizalde stated that the firmness of democracy in the Philippines is not equalled by any other country in the world except the United States. Former Ambassador Paul V. McNutt said that the new Philippine Republic is a "living proof" that American democracy is good not only for America, but also for others, and that freedom is loved "not only by us but by people quite different from us in racial origin." Emmet O'Neal, the new U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, indicated that the Philippines will be able to show, through democratic government "a better way of life that will be able to appeal to the people of the Far East and will prove that democracy is the best guarantee of peace for all nations."

Philippines to get interim allocations

The Combined Tin Committee recommends interim allocations of tin metal for the second half of 1947. The present tin allocations are intended to ensure the constant flow of supplies from producing areas to consumer countries. These allocations are still withheld, however, pending receipt by the Committee of the complete reports from consuming countries on past consumption and future requirements. The Philippines has been allotted four long tons of tin.

Joint commission reports on Philippine economy

In transmitting to Congress the report of the joint Philippine-American finance commission, President Harry S. Truman expressed confidence in the ability of the Philippine government to solve its own internal financial and budgetary problems.

The most significant finding of the commission was that the Philippines is among the five countries of the world having the highest dollar balances in the United States, and that in the next four years more than \$2,000,000,000 in foreign exchange will accrue to the Philippine economy. More than one-half of this sum would come from war damage payments, veteran's benefits, back pay to guerrilla troops who fought the Japanese during the war, and other U. S. government outlays. The rest of the estimated amount would arise from Philippine exports.

Accordingly, the commission recommended that the principal Philippine economy objective for the next five years should be to accelerate the country's rate of economic growth and to

bring about a rapid increase of production and a corresponding rise in the standard of living which these foreign exchange receipts will make possible.

"The commission reported that if the substance of a fiscal program which it recommends is put into effect, the Philippine government will not require additional foreign loans to meet internal budgetary deficits, and that the Philippine economy should be able to finance itself through a period of construction and expansion which promise to be greater than the country ever before experienced."

Philippines to try Japanese war criminals

The newly created body, National War Crimes Office, purely under the auspices of the Philippine Army, has begun trying Japanese war criminals. The office is taking charge of the trial of Japanese war criminals turned over recently to the Philippine government jurisdiction by the United States army. The trial affects Japanese accused of war crimes committed only in the Philippines but not in other areas. The trial may be too expensive, nevertheless it is in keeping with the statement made by President Roxas on July 29, 1947: "We who have been the victims of atrocities known to all of us stand before the world ready to mete out justice in the full meaning of that word. We are prepared to try these war criminals, according to them every right decreed by international law, the right to a fair, reasonable and speedy trial, the right to call witnesses in their behalf, the right of review. All these things will be given those who have wronged us, so that when we have accomplished this most important work it will never be said that the innocent were punished."

U. S. gift to three Philippine libraries

A gift of P29,000 has been given by the people of the United States to three

leading libraries of the Philippines: the National Library, the University of the Philippines, and the Bureau of Science. This gift is a part of the "Books for the Philippines Project" undertaken by the American Library Association with the financial sponsorship of the United States Department of State. This grant is an expression of the solicitous gratitude of the American people. It is calculated to enable these main libraries to purchase American publications necessary for Philippine post-war rehabilitation.

The donée institutions are free to order any American books or periodicals they consider most useful to their libraries, the only stipulation being that they buy American publications.

The "Books for the Philippines Project" is being carried out in conjunction with an even larger American program for the rehabilitation of libraries in the war devastated areas of the world. An American Book Center has been set up in the United States Library of Congress, and to it many hundreds of American organizations and individuals have contributed almost a million books for distribution among the libraries all over the world which suffered from the war. The Philippines has received an extraordinarily large share of these books, at least 100,000 volumes having already been shipped to Manila for distribution among government libraries.

Philippines has earned the esteem of the world

The visit of Vice President Elpidio Quirino of the various countries of the world has earned for the Philippines the esteem of the world. During his visit the Vice President played the role of ambassador extraordinary. He advanced one reason for the esteem given by foreign countries for the Philippines—the heroic stand made by the Filipinos at Bataan and Corregidor. The Vice President urges every Filipino to uphold the dignified position of the Philippines in the world.

Significant World News Roundup

J A P A N

Fundamental principles for post-surrender policies

The Far Eastern Commission, composed of 11 nations which were engaged in the war against Japan, has finally given its approval on the fundamental principles governing Japan. The commission members are Australia, New Zealand, Canada, China, France, India, Netherlands, Russia, Britain, and the United States. The policies that have been approved are principally those that have already been in operation in Japan. The commission's statement of policy says that international security and stability depend "upon complete destruction of the military machine which had been the chief means whereby Japan had carried out the aggressions of past decades; upon the establishment of such political and economic conditions as would make impossible any revival of militarism in Japan; and upon bringing the Japanese to the realization that their will to war, their plan of conquest, and methods used to accomplish such plans, have brought them to a state of ruin."

What is the significance of the news?

The means to achieve the post-surrender policies according to the commission include complete demilitarization and disarmament and the re-education of the Japanese people towards the appreciation of individual liberties and respect for fundamental human rights. The commission pointed out that the "Supreme Commander is not committed to support the emperor or any other government on Japan and not to support it." Regarding the Japanese

industry, the commission stated that Japan should be permitted to maintain such industries as would sustain her economy and permit exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. The approval of the post-surrender policies is important because the policies will be the official guide in governing Japan until the peace treaty with Japan is signed.

K O R E A

Will accelerate rehabilitation in education

An institute staffed by outstanding American educational and vocational training specialists is scheduled to be set up in the near future in Seoul, Korea, to provide intensive, short-term course of training for Korean specialists in general education, administration, and vocational-technical fields. The idea of the institute has been advocated by Korean educational authorities themselves, and the formulation of plans to facilitate its establishment follows the recommendation made by the American educational and information survey mission to Korea.

What is the significance of the news?

The educational plan will hasten the educational rehabilitation of Korea. The plan will moreover carry out the announced American policy of aiding Korea in establishing itself as an independent, democratic nation. It is important to note in this connection the report of Father Edward J. Flanagan, noted Catholic social welfare leader on youth problems in Japan and Korea, which states that the problem of the education of children in Korea is much worse than that in Japan—that perhaps

only 50% of Korean children go to school because, under the Japanese rule for 40 years, no educational facilities were provided for Korean children unless they and their families agreed to learn the Japanese language and this was refused by the majority.

U. S. TERRITORIES

Progress?

The United Nations recently received comprehensive reports from the United States on economic, social, and educational conditions in six U.S. non-self-governing territories — Alaska, American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands. The report on Hawaii shows that out of the total population of just over half a million, 102,000 are enrolled in schools. Statistics show generally a high standard of living and current prosperity of the territory. More than 93% of Samoa's population of about 18,000 can read and write. More than 4,000 are enrolled in the public high schools. Samoa's health and sanitary conditions have been greatly improved. Guam's population has also grown under U. S. administration to more than 24,000. Guam's schools have been reconstructed and 80% of the population are literate. The report frankly states that the standard of living in Puerto Rico is low and sanitary facilities for nearly half the population are inadequate. The standard of living in Alaska is high, with social conditions approximating those of the United States. Wages in Alaska are generally higher than those in the United States. In the Virgin Islands, some conditions still remain unfavorable.

What is the significance of the news?

The report has been filed in compliance with the aim of the United Nations to promote the welfare of non-self-governing territories. The report is significant because it keeps the world informed of the progress made by gov-

erning powers in helping non-self-governing people achieve their march towards freedom.

UNITED STATES

Truman urges U. S. to alleviate the "world tragedy"

President Harry S. Truman recently urged the Congress of the United States to enact special legislation which would permit the immigration into the United States of a "substantial number" of displaced persons. He urged that the United States should join other countries in the common effort of alleviating this "world tragedy". In his message, President Truman emphasized that the United States is firm in resisting any proposal to send the displaced persons back to their former homes by force, where it is evident that their unwillingness to return is based upon political considerations or fear of persecution.

What is the significance of the news?

The problem of displaced persons means the disposition of a specific group of individuals, victims of the war, who have come under the jurisdiction of the United States and the other Western Allied armies of occupation in Europe. These victims of war and oppression look up hopefully to the democratic countries for help and for the future of their children. Certain countries of Europe and Latin America have opened their doors to a substantial number of these displaced persons. The President struck a Christian principle when he said: "Let us join in giving them a chance at decent and self-supporting lives."

BRITAIN

Advice to the labor government

Keep Left is a vigorous British pamphlet urging for more socialism. It examines the Labour Government and calls for a speeding-up and intensifica-

tion of the government's present program. The pamphlet suggests the (1) setting up of a full-scale Ministry of Economic Affairs, (2) the encouragement of a European export-import area strong enough to bargain with American capitalism, (3) extension of raw material controls in favour of essential industries, (4) reduction of the Armed Forces by 640,000 instead of only 340,000 by March, 1948, (5) reduction of England's economic dependence on the United States, (6) renunciation of Military Staff talks with non-European Powers and of the manufacture of atomic bombs, and (9) seizure of the opportunity for leadership in the United Nations which is left open to Socialist Britain.

What is the significance of the news?

Britain's Labor Government is facing its test this year on its socialization projects. The Conservatives are bitterly opposed to many of the government's projects. The government is now considering a bill to nationalize the iron and steel firms. It has postponed action on the nationalization of gas. It is now shown that the Labor government is expecting further opposition from the Conservatives. Its socialization program has received complaints even from the working classes which are now complaining of the slowness of the government in satisfying their demands for comfortable living. Domestic difficulties have increased the foreign difficulties of the British government. In solving these problems a group of Leftist leaders are urging the government to have less dependence on the United States. They believe that Britain should have a sound independent economy.

CHINA

Unrest continues

Setbacks in the military struggle with the Communists and mounting eco-

nomie difficulties continue to sow discontentment and unrest in Nationalist China. Economic difficulties have been brought about by shortage in food. Although the widespread movement of students for "bread and rice" has subsided, educational leaders continue to ask for internal peace. The economic difficulties have been brought about partly by the diversion of large quantities of grain to the army.

What is the significance of the news?

Several hundred faculty members of Tsinghua and Yenching universities in Peiping signed a petition urging the Nationalist government to bring about internal peace. The faculty members argued the people in general would suffer in a protracted civil war. But the leader of the government, Chiang Kai-Shek, is against any new peace move. He answered that the civil war would continue until some marked shift in the military balance of power takes place. Such a shift according to Lawrence K. Rosinger in his dispatch on "Unrest in China" could be accelerated by further inflation and popular unrest in government areas.

FRANCE

"Rightist Plot" in France?

The French government recently announced the discovery of a "Rightist Plot" to overthrow the Fourth French Republic. The announcement did not receive serious attention from the presses of the world. It is, however, true that there are several large anti-Communist organizations in France which planned to combat a Communist coup. Likewise, the Communists have their own plans to combat anti-Communist movements. The French government is confident that no armed uprising either from the Right or Left would succeed. The Communists are at present out of the coalition cabinet. The so-called "Rightist Plot" is a part of

propaganda to keep the government secure.

What is the significance of the news?

The Ramadier government is facing many difficulties. Among them are strikes, high cost of living, lack of funds for finance, problems of production. Any of these problems could be used by the oppositionists as an excuse for staging a coup. The Communists have a commanding influence in the various labor unions. The Communists' tactics of "infiltration" through memberships in labor unions is a familiar pattern of Communist method of strengthening its power in the government. Certainly, the position of the Ramadier government is secure. "In such a case," wrote Frank C. Hanighen in *Human Events*, "a sensational story (as the discovery of a Rightist Plot) would prove a diversion, however temporary."

ARGENTINA

Drive for an anschluss

An economic anschluss is being forged by President General Juan Domingo Peron of Argentina. Peron has made use of the Banco Central and the Argentine Institute for the Promotion of Trade to control the economy of the people. The Institute has virtual monopoly on the export of cereals, meat, fats, and oils, and controls imports, such as tin, iron, and machinery. The Institute has also tightened its control of economic relations with other South American republics, such as Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru.

What is the significance of the news?

The present drive of Argentina for an economic anschluss with other Latin American countries is a struggle for economic supremacy. The Banco Central has many branches in various Latin American countries. It is lending its poor neighbors some of its cash surpluses. Most countries of Latin America

are dependent on Argentina for certain economic products. They have to toe their line to Peron's line. The only country that could challenge Argentina's bid for an economic anschluss is Brazil. Brazil has rich mineral resources and untapped manpower. Will Argentina succeed in her drive? Will Brazil fight for economic supremacy?

GERMANY

The issue of denazification

Although western Germany is now economically united as a result of the merging of the American and British zones, one important problem still remains unsolved in the bi-zonal operation of Western Germany — the denazification of Germany or the removal of Nazi ideologies.

What is the significance of the news?

Both the Americans and the British agree that the denazification of Germany is a very important part of their program of occupation, but they disagree on the method of eradicating Nazi ideologies. What is the conflict between the American and British officers? The British would like to ease up the strict regulations on denazification. The main reason for this attitude of the British administrators is their desire to secure the services of skilled Nazis. The Americans are opposed to the British plan. They want complete house-cleaning — the eradication of Nazi ideologies.

Checkup Exercises

1. What is meant by post-surrender policies?
2. Upon what do peace and security in Japan depend?
3. What is the policy on Japanese industries?
4. Why should Gen. MacArthur refuse to support the Japanese Emperor?
5. Why is educational rehabilitation important in Korea?

(Please turn to page 93)

Science Marches On--

Waste products have new uses

Working on the theory that even "waste" products have use, the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture have started working on other possible uses of the by-products of citrus canning. Sometime ago, a process was developed for making cattle feed out of the peel. During the war, molasses was made out of the liquid remaining after the processing of the skin and pulp of oranges, but it was of a low grade. Now researchers are attempting to make out of this liquid high grade molasses of good quality which could compete with regular sugar molasses. The newest by-product of citrus canning is oil, extracted from the seeds. The oil is reported to be of excellent quality and similar to other vegetable oils in its potential uses.

Push-button telegraphy speeds delivery

The Western Union telegraph office recently has started using a \$2,000,000 push-button switchboard which, it is said, will eventually double the speed and capacity of telegraphic communications throughout the United States. The switchboard will replace manual operation in relaying telegrams through the Philadelphia office. The old method required from five to 15 minutes to relay a message — more than half of the total transmission time. The new method will do the job in seconds.

New apparatus for infants

One important exhibit shown during the fifth International Congress of Pediatrics in Washington is an apparatus for maintaining infants in a vertical position. It is said that this apparatus

serves as an aid to digestion and is also an effective means of combating infections of the respiratory tract. Its inventor, Dr. Obes Polleri of Montevideo, Uruguay, says that the apparatus is so designed as to allow infants to be strapped in harness and suspended from a wire by hook for various purposes at any time of the day.

Air purifier in the home

A device for removing from fresh air dust, soot, and pollen circulated by hot-air heaters or air-conditioning systems has now been adopted for use in private homes. The device, called the electronic precipitator, was formerly used only in theaters and public buildings because of the cost.

The home unit operates by electricity and is attached to the furnace or the air-conditioner. The current creates a strong electric-static field within the cabinet of the unit. The dust particles in the air are given a positive electric charge as they pass through the "field". The air then passes through vertical, negatively charged plates which attract the dust.

New dish towel is absorbent

Textile engineers at a laboratory in New York have developed a new dish towel containing 20 per cent asbestos and 80 per cent cotton. The towel is similar to linen in appearance and is manufactured in six colors. The towel has a mottled look because asbestos remains white and does not absorb dye. The engineers discovered the ability of asbestos to absorb fabric water and to polish glass and china while they were testing asbestos fabric for fireproof ironing board covers.

New clothes dryer boon to housewives

A heatless drying machine, demonstrated in New York recently, removes excess dampness from freshly laundered clothes. This process would make the newly washed clothes ready for immediate ironing. The machine has a drum-shaped cylinder and whips out water with centrifugal force. It dries wet wash in five minutes. The machine is called "Extractor".

The common dryer, which uses heat, gets clothes thoroughly dry in forty-five minutes. Clothes, however, passed first through the "extractor," could be completely dried by ordinary dryer in only twenty minutes. The extractor shortens the drying by twenty-five minutes.

Sound-detecting system locates survivors at sea

The first of four receiving stations equipped with the Navy's new long-range, underwater sound system for locating air and ship survivors at sea is now in operation in California. This sound-detecting system, developed during the war, is called the "sofar" system. During the test made last year, this device picked a sound 3,100 miles away. Additional improvement on this device is expected to double the range. Recently, the Monterey station heard and recorded the sound of a bomb exploding under water 2,300 miles away. This device will surely aid in locating air and ship survivors at sea with the aid of a bomb to be dropped overboard by survivors. The bomb to be used is exploded by water pressure as soon as it has descended about half a mile. The layer of water over the exploded bomb acts as a speaking tube, confining the sound waves within itself and transmitting them over long distances. The sound waves are picked up by hydrophones set deep in water and connected

to a receiving station by submarine cables.

New blanching method prevents loss of vitamins

The use of high frequency radio waves instead of hot water for blanching vegetables prevents the loss of vitamins in frozen foods. This new method of blanching was shown in the experiment made by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Under the old method, vegetables have to be heated in hot water or flowing steam before they are frozen in order to retain the color and prevent the deterioration of the flavor. The station reported that in using high frequency radio waves for blanching, the loss of vitamin C in treated raw cabbage was reduced from the usual 30 to 40 per cent to only three per cent.

Chemical formula flame-proofs materials

A chemical formula, developed by two Atlanta veterans, effectively flame-proofs combustible materials. This process is expected to prove effective in preventing hotel and home fires. This flame-proofing treatment is effective even for drapes, curtains, mattresses, and upholstered furniture. The flame-proofing chemical remains effective for one year unless the material is laundered.

Army surgeons successfully transplant human skin

United States Army medical officers have successfully completed a grafting operation involving the successful transplanting of 556 square inches of the patient's own skin. The patient is a soldier, critically burned on Tinian by the accidental explosion of white phosphorus grenade. He was rushed to California by plane. Preparatory to the operation, the patient was given pints
(Please turn to the next page)

Significant . . .

(Continued from page 90)

6. Do you consider the policies of the United States in her trust territories successful? Why?

7. Why is President Truman insistent on the admission into the United States of a number of displaced persons? What is meant by displaced persons?

8. Why is the position of the displaced persons termed a "world tragedy"?

9. Why are the members of the British Labor government intensifying its nationalization program?

10. How will the protracted civil war affect the economic conditions in China?

11. Why is France facing numerous difficulties? Is there a real basis for the "Rightist Plot"? Why? Do you agree with Frank C. Hanighen in his view on this question as expressed in **Human Events**?

12. Why is Argentina working for an economic anschluss? What is meant by anschluss?

13. What is the difficulty in bringing out the denazification of Germany? Is the position of the United States sound? Why?

Science . . .

(Continued from page 92)

of blood transfusions. Army surgeons removed 256 square inches of skin from the patient's back and applied it to his burnt arms and thighs. The burned area which had been left uncovered because of lack of sufficient unburned tissues was later covered in another operation. After the healing of the first grafts, which was done with the Padgett-Hood dermatone, the second graft was made from the same area. A transfusion of 10 pints of blood was necessary for the latter operation. (Special releases by the United States Information Service)

Historical Account . . .

(Continued from page 77)

During this period, it was believed that the Arabs and the Jews would be able to arrive at a final solution of the Palestine question. The Jews and the Arabs rejected this proposal.

On April 2, 1947, the Palestine problem was formally submitted to the United Nations. A special session of the General Assembly was held from April 28 to May 28 to solve the Palestine question. It established a Special Committee to examine the Palestine problem with the instruction to submit a report in time for consideration in the next regular session of the General Assembly on September 16, 1947.

United Nations . . .

(Continued from page 84)

World War II. The ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) has recommended for instance a standard form for health certificates worked out in a world sanitary agreement.

STUDY HELPS

1. What are the reasons for holding a world conference on passports and frontier formalities? Why have various measures been taken to restrict the entrance of foreigners in foreign countries?

2. How could custom inspection be expedited?

3. Are you in favor of world standard health certificates? Why?

ATING WIKA

a sister publication to this magazine contains abundant, illustrated materials of instruction in the Filipino National Language for grade-school children.

What is the Background . . .

(Continued from page 79)

assets in Indonesia and in Indonesian trade rather than in the independence of the people. The Dutch accused the Indonesians of delaying the establishment of the interim government. **World Report** comments that during the negotiations between the Dutch and the Indonesian government, the Indonesian Army has upset the agreement between the moderates and the Dutch Government. An editorial of *The New York Times* argued that there have been violations of the Linggadjati agreement on the part of both Indonesians and Dutch. "The Dutch," according to the editorial, "failed in their negotiations to exhaust the methods agreed on at Linggadjati that prevailed when the Dutch ultimatum began to be issued a few weeks ago." *The Baltimore Evening Sun* said that the failure of the Dutch and Indonesians to implement the Linggadjati agreement "is doubly tragic because so long as fighting continues the economic salvation of the area must be postponed. Prompt settlement of differences would open the way not only for United States credits but would release the Indonesian exports which the world needs badly."

Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is the Linggadjati agreement important in the history of the Netherlands East Indies?
2. Do you think the Dutch proposal to establish an interim government headed by a Netherlands crown representative justified? Why?
3. Why do the Dutch insist on the establishment of a joint Netherlands-Indonesian police force? Is the objection of the Indonesian government on the establishment of such a police force justified? Why?
4. Do you think the counter-proposals of the Indonesians justified? Why? Do you think the original demand of

Why is Russia . . .

(Continued from page 70)

8. Why have the democracies opposed the Russian demands?
9. Are there grounds for Russian suspicion that the democracies are blocking Russian attempts to build her security frontiers? Why?
10. Does the United States intend to stop Russian expansion? Why?

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the Indonesians for the immediate transfer of executive powers to the interim government justified? Why?

5. Do you agree with the writer on the significance of the war? Why?

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Should there be a Separate Treaty with Japan?

(This section on press opinions on current international problems will be presented every month in order to provide materials for class discussion in current events. The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the *Current Events Review*.)

Background of the question

During the various peace conferences and meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1946 and the last Moscow conference, the world witnessed the impossibility of arriving at immediate solution to pressing peace problems. Lately, former President Herbert Hoover proposed the conclusion of separate peace treaties for the United States with Germany and Japan, as a means of restoring those countries to self-sufficiency and of reducing the drain on United States resources. While recognizing the practical obstacles to such a course, many consider the proposal as a necessary last resort in the event that Russia refuses to cooperate.

After Hoover had made a clear distinction between Germany and Japan, some influential papers became more favorable to the idea of a separate peace with Japan. Several papers even demanded the calling of a peace conference on the Japanese treaty.

The New York Times:

"There can be no doubt about the feasibility and urgent need of a treaty which will release Japan's energies to help herself. There is certainly no reason why a Japanese peace treaty must wait on the German treaty still stymied in the Council of Foreign Ministers;

Foreign Secretary Bevin proposes, in fact, to by-pass the Council in this particular undertaking. And while it may be true that the State Department is busy with many things, it would seem that it ought to find both time and men to summon a conference to write a treaty with Japan this summer. We believe that the call for such a conference should go out at once, and that invitation to attend be extended to all of the powers which took part in the war against Japan and which share a common interest in a Pacific peace."

The Washington Post:

"A peace treaty would enable Japan to know where the people stand, aiding them to improve their economy and depend less upon American aid. The value of a peace conference is that it would determine definitely the reparations issue — the heart of any settlement — and would give the Japanese both an idea of what they can expect and something to work for."

The New York Herald-Tribune:

"The present state of the world system is intolerable on many grounds, of which the money costs to Americans is only one. The joint settlement envisaged at the end of the war lies shattered, and unless Russia can give concrete indication that it can be revived, a wholly new basis of settlement must be increasingly inevitable. Mr. Hoover's statement is hardly less significant than the 'Truman Doctrine'; both reflect the same deep trends in contemporary thinking."

Radio commentator H. V.

Kaltenborn:

"Herbert Hoover's proposal for a prompt peace with Japan and Germany has received widespread support. Many congressmen agree with the Hoover plan. Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia suggests that Russia's dilatory tactics to which Mr. Hoover referred be carried to the United Nations. The United States would find general support there to speed the return of peace."

Radio commentator Martin

Agronsky:

"For this country to conclude a separate peace with Germany and Japan would automatically kick Russia out of the family and force the Russians into a lone-world role which would prove exceedingly dangerous. A divided Germany, with eastern and western zones, would be an invitation to disaster in the opinion of the responsible directors of American foreign policy."

Walter Lippman:

"Mr. Hoover seems to have forgotten that a separate peace with us would still leave Japan and Germany at war not only with the Soviet Union but with many other countries including, in the case of Germany, all, or at least almost all, her immediate neighbors. Thus the Hoover proposal would leave us with the job of keeping all the Japanese and all of our Germans disarmed."

"Yet perhaps a certain good may come of Hoover's having raised the question of a separate peace. For it should strengthen the conviction in the State Department and elsewhere that the formation of constructive policy of European union cannot be delayed much longer, if ideas which would be fatal to peace and subversive of the whole effort of the United Nations are not to gain ground among Americans, who ought by this time to know better."

Why U.S. and Britain . . .

(Continued from page 75)

5. Do you think Russia is justified in refusing to join various international organizations designed to promote world peace? Why?

6. Is Russia justified in trying to change the balance of power in the Middle East? Why?

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Study Helps

Let the class exchange ideas and opinions on the problem. Consider the following in your discussion:

1. When should a separate treaty be made? Why?
2. What are the dangers in making a separate treaty with either Japan or Germany? Do you agree with the writers who believe that a separate treaty with Japan is more feasible than a separate treaty with Germany? Why?
3. Is there a real and urgent need for a separate treaty with either Germany or Japan? Why?
4. Do you approve of the United States making a separate treaty with Germany should the Council of Foreign Ministers fail in the next meeting to solve the German problem?

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