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# Current Events

## R E V I E W

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### In this issue

United States of America  
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	Page
What is the Foreign Policy of the Philippines .....	2
Report from the President .....	3
The Problems, Issues, and Outcome of the Peace Conference of the Big Five in London .....	5
President Truman's Directives to Give Assistance to the Philippines .....	7
Interesting Light on Pearl Harbor .....	11
United States Policies in Japan .....	13
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
Report on Germany .....	2
Report on Japan .....	2
Undercurrents in Current Events - S. A. Abasolo .....	7
Significant World News Roundup .....	8
Science Marches On .....	12
Economics in the News .....	15
Secrets of the War Unfolded .....	16
Historical Documents .....	17
Increasing Our Reading Power .....	18
Keeping Up with the Time .....	19
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
Streptomycin, A Sister Drug - F. N. Gan .....	10

## REPORT ON GERMANY

Germany is under the Allied Control Council. She is divided into four zones of occupation. These are: (1) The Russian zone, (2) the United States zone, (3) the British zone, and (4) the French zone.

What are the significant new developments in the military occupation and administration of Germany?

1. The Potsdam conference provided that Germany should be treated as a single economic unit. This provision is very important in the solution of the economic problems of Germany.

2. The first significant step taken by the Allied Control Council was the organization of five all-German ministries. They are (1) Ministry of Transport, (2) Ministry of Finance, (3) Ministry of Communications, (4) Ministry of Trade, and (5) Ministry of Industry.

4. The five all-German ministries are directly responsible to the Allied Control Council.

5. The second major important step taken by the Allied Control Council was an economic program for the whole of Germany. Under this proposed economic program, the four zones of occupation would exchange goods and services; Germany would be allowed a limited, rigidly controlled import-and-export trade.

What is the significance of the steps taken by the Allied Control Council?

The new steps taken by the Allied Control Council are important because—

1. The provisions of the Potsdam Conference can be carried out only if Germany is treated as one administrative body. A divided control of Germany would certainly defeat the purposes of the occupation as well ruin Germany's economic life.

2. An economic program for the whole of Germany will permit the Germans to rely on themselves.

## REPORT ON JAPAN

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt chose the American flag that would symbolize the triumph of the American democratic way of living. He chose the American flag that flew over the Capitol in Washington on the day Pearl Harbor was attacked. The same flag was raised in Rome on July 4, 1944, when the Americans occupied the city. The same flag flew over Berlin on July 20, 1945, when Germany finally capitulated. On September 2, 1945, the same historical flag was flown over the American Embassy in Tokyo. This time the flag symbolized not only the victory over Japan but the final triumph of American democracy over the Axis totalitarianism.

General MacArthur's answers to the different questions of Hugh Baille, president of the United Press, give the general outline of his policies as Supreme Commander in the occupation of Japan.

1. The Japanese Army would be abolished. Complete demobilization should end on October 15, 1945.

2. The Japanese Navy would be destroyed. Some minor specimens for scientific or museum purposes would be retained.

3. An educational campaign would be launched to make the Japanese people know and accept their defeat.

4. The occupation would take many years.

5. The demobilized Japanese soldiers would be absorbed into normal, civilian life.

6. The Japanese arms and munitions would be assembled and destroyed.

7. Japan would never again become a world power.

8. Trials of all war criminals would immediately begin.

9. All major policies would be determined by the Allied powers.

10. The Emperor would be retained during the surrender and demobilization processes to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. It would save many American lives.

## What is the Foreign Policy of the Philippines?

President Sergio Osmeña announced the "liberal foreign policy" of the Philippines on October 28, 1945.

What are the significant points in the "liberal foreign policy" of the Philippines?

*Korea.*—"We recognize the historical rights of the freedom of Korean people. We sincerely hope they will regain what they have lost."

*Netherlands East Indies.*—"We have deep sympathy for the Indonesians, especially, because many of us are of Malayan extraction. We wish that relations between them and Holland in the future will result in the same spirit of friendship and freedom which exists between the United States and the Philippines."

*China.*—"Our relations with China have always been very cordial. She is our oldest friend, and it is our desire to cultivate even stronger friendship between our peoples."

*Siam.*—"We would like to see closer relations developed between the two countries and we would like to see her linked with the United Nations."

*Indo-China.*—"The Filipino people sympathize with the desire of the Indo-Chinese for freedom."

*India.*—"Our country's relations with the United States, is an excellent illustration for India to observe in her dealing with Great Britain."

*Japan.*—"There is severe anti-Japanese feeling in the Philippines. However, with other countries, we will carefully watch Japan to help make certain that she will never become a menace to the Far East again."

11. The Japanese Diet would be permitted to meet as the representative of the people to accept and disseminate the surrender terms and directives.

# Report from the President---

President Sergio Osmeña flew to Washington on September 26, 1945, to take up the reconstruction and rehabilitation program of the Commonwealth with President Harry S. Truman and other United States high government officials. The president returned on November 21, 1945, and reported to the people the results of his mission.

*What were the significant points in the report of the President?*

*The main purpose of the President's mission.*—To secure the fulfillment of American commitments to help the Philippines in her rehabilitation and reconstruction program and in the preparation for her forthcoming independence.

*The difficulties met by the President.*—(1) The President found the United States faced with tremendous, complex, pressing, national and international issues. To draw the attention and interest of the President and the Congress of the United States to the problems of the Philippines, he had to be very cautious, patient, tactful, and persevering. (2) The President did not have all the time he needed. There was an imperative demand for his immediate return to Manila to act promptly on many serious national problems. His attention was divided between Washington and Manila. (3) The President was faced by widespread American impression that the Filipinos are not united.

*The most important accomplishment of the mission.*—It enabled the President to assist personally in the formulation of a program for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Philippines, now and after independence, along definite lines.

*The specific objectives of the rehabilitation program and the steps or measures taken to attain them.*

1. To secure supplies to meet the present emergency requirements of our people.

a. The President submitted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration a relief program calling for more than 200,000,000 pesos of emergency supplies — food, clothing, and medicine.

b. The President conferred with Governor Herbert Lehman, the Director-General of the UNRRA, and pictured to him the sufferings of the Filipino people.

c. The emergency aid to the Philippines, amounting to four million pesos, was at once made available at the request of the President.

2. To rebuild our homes and our industries destroyed by the war.

a. Senator Tydings has already introduced in the United States Congress a bill to achieve this objective.

b. It is expected that one billion pesos will be provided for this purpose.

3. To rebuild our roads, bridges, and port and harbor facilities.

a. To cover this objective, Senator Carl Hayden presented an amendment which has already been incorporated with the Tydings Rehabilitation Act of 1945. The Tydings Act will shortly be voted on by the United States Congress.

4. To assist our government in restoring and rebuilding essential public buildings, services, works, and utilities.

a. This is covered by the bill authorizing the Surplus Property Board to transfer, without cost, to the Commonwealth of the Philippines all the surplus property of the United States now or hereafter located in the Philippines, with the exception of weapons and munitions.

5. To redeem the guerilla currency.

a. The War and Treasury Departments have been requested by the President of the United States to take the necessary steps in fulfilling the United States' obligation with regard to this currency.

6. To insure to Filipino veterans the same benefits which accrue to American veterans in the United States.

a. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is now making a careful analysis of all phases of past and current benefits payable in the Philippines.

7. To gain control over every property of every character and description in the Philippines, to be disposed of by the Commonwealth government as it sees fit.

a. This is provided for in the Tydings Rehabilitation Act of 1945.

8. To provide credit facilities in order to restore commerce, industry, and agriculture.

a. President Truman has requested the president of Export-Import Bank to extend facilities for the restoration of normal economic life in the Philippines and to suggest steps that will permit the Bank to do so.

b. A bill is now pending in Congress to implement this measure.

9. To establish and maintain mutually beneficial trade relations which will insure the rebuilding of our industries and bring about the normal flow of consumer goods.

a. The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress is now considering a Trade Relations Bill designed for this purpose.

b. In the meantime, President Truman has requested the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to continue and advance the Philippine program of importing and selling consumer goods.

10. To strengthen the position of national police force, so as to enable it to assume the full responsibility of maintaining peace and order throughout the Philippines.

a. President Truman has requested the War Department to continue assisting the Common-

*(Continued)*

wealth government in reorganizing the Philippine Constabulary.

11. To strengthen the stability of the Commonwealth government by eliminating the causes of discontent.

a. President Truman has requested the High Commissioner to the Philippines to study, in cooperation with the Commonwealth government, the causes of agrarian and labor problems and to suggest measures that may be taken up by the Commonwealth government to eliminate such causes.

12. To provide immediate financial assistance to the Commonwealth government.

a. The Congress and the President of the United States have now removed all restrictions to the use of the coconut oil and sugar excise funds. This makes available for general purposes an amount of approximately 140,000,000 pesos.

b. President Truman has also signed a bill releasing part of our exchange standard fund for the general purposes of the Commonwealth government.

13. To restore and improve inter-island commerce.

a. The Maritime Commission has been authorized to charter to individuals or corporations vessels of less than two thousand gross tons and to permit Filipinos to receive instruction on nautical science in the United States Merchant Marine and at the United States Marine Academy at the expense of the United States government.

14. To maintain air navigation facilities and communications services for inter-island air transportations.

a. The administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce has been instructed to provide the facilities and services for this purpose and to train Filipinos at the expense of the United States government in air traffic control and other services essential

to the orderly and safe operation of air traffic.

15. To establish meteorological facilities in the Philippines until the Philippine Weather Bureau is reestablished.

a. The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce has been instructed to establish such facilities in the Philippines and to train Filipinos in weather service at the expense of the United States government.

16. To rehabilitate and develop the fishing industry.

a. The Fish and Wild Life Service of the Department of Interior has been requested to cooperate with the Commonwealth government in developing the fishing industry and conserving our fishing resources and to establish and maintain fishery schools to train Filipinos in all the techniques and methods of deep-sea fishing.

b. The Maritime Commission has been authorized to sell or charter small vessels for use in the fishing industry.

17. To secure a reasonable adjustment in the base pay of the enlisted men of the Philippine Army in recognition of their valiant service.

a. This matter has been discussed fully by President Osmeña with the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, and is now receiving serious consideration.

b. Some of the measures intended to attain this objective have already been accomplished; others still await the action of the Congress of the United States; and the rest are still under negotiation.

*The nature of American Assistance to the Philippines.*—Some phases of our rehabilitation program are covered by the directives of President Truman to various executive departments and government agencies. Many of the directives were requested by the Philippine government in accordance with its previous agreement with the government of the United

States. In one or two cases, however, the initiative came entirely from the United States.

The directives are in line with the tradition of mutual cooperation with the United States. They carry with them the spirit of assistance, not of undue interference in our purely domestic affairs. Therefore, just as we welcome direct American help in giving us relief and supplying our economic needs, so must we welcome in the same spirit the sincere desire of the United States government to give us the best advice and suggestions for the solution of our political and social problems.

*The greatest need of the Filipinos.*—Our greatest need today is unity. We must bury our rivalries, our political disputes, our jealousies, in the common cause of reconstruction and rehabilitation. This was the keynote of President Osmeña's message to the people upon his return from Washington. In his appeal to the people for unity, he said, "I make this appeal to you,—not only in the highest spiritual interest of our nation,—but in the practical interest of the work that must yet be done."

*The Filipinos still want their independence.*—In the United States many influential and prominent figures asked President Osmeña whether the Filipinos still want their independence. And the President's answer was one word: "Yes."

When the President returned, he made it a point to explain to the people why our independence should not be delayed. He said:

"I do not say to you that independence will be easy. There will be many hardships and many responsibilities for us. That is the price we must pay for the choice we have made. Surely none of us is unwilling to pay that price. For there is a just God in heaven Who has guided us throughout the stormy years of war and destruction. In His own good time, He protects those who are true to themselves and to Him."

# The Problems, Issues, and Outcome of the Peace Conference of the Big Five in London - -

*Why was the Conference called?*

The Potsdam Conference, which was held from July 17 to July 25 and from July 28 to August 2, 1945, created the Council of Foreign Ministers, composing of the foreign ministers of the five principal powers,—United States, England, Russia, China, and France,—mainly for the purpose of drawing up peace treaties with the defeated enemy countries and of proposing settlements of territorial questions. It was also empowered, however, to take up matters that might be referred to it upon agreement of the governments represented in the Council.

*Who are the Big Five?*

The five foreign ministers designated by the Potsdam Conference met in London for 18 days. They were:

1. James P. Byrnes, Secretary of State for the United States.
2. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister of England.
3. Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Foreign Commissar of Russia.
4. George Bidault, Foreign Minister of France.
5. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister of China.

*What were the problems discussed in the Conference?*

The Potsdam Conference definitely outlined the work to be done by the Council:

1. That the Council's immediate task should be to draw up treaties of peace with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. These treaties would have to be submitted to the United Nations Organization for consideration and approval.
2. That the Council should propose settlements of outstanding territorial questions that would inevitably come with the termination of the war in Europe.
3. That the Council might be utilized for the preparation of peace settlement with Germany.

The peace settlement would be presented to the German people for acceptance as soon as a German government adequate for the purpose was established.

The Council of Foreign Ministers discussed the following questions:

1. The Balkan situation.
2. The Russian territorial and reparation claims.
3. The administration of European inland waterways and key points controlling the entrance to important sea lanes.
4. The peace treaty with Italy.
5. The disposition of the Rhur and the settlement of territorial changes made by Germany.
6. The future control of Japan.
7. The settlement of Middle East controversies over oil rights.
8. The settlement of Middle East controversies over political differences.
9. The formulation of the treaty with Finland.

*What were the different issues that arose in the discussion of these questions?*

The Council began with the discussion of the peace treaty with Italy and ended with the discussion of the internationalization of European waterways.

1. *The peace treaty with Italy.* The discussion of the peace treaty with Italy presented two great issues: (a) Should Italy pay in full the Allied reparation claims? and (b) How should the Italian colonies be disposed of?

*Payment of reparation claims.*

*Anglo-American opinion:* The United States and Great Britain maintained that Italy deserved lenient peace terms, and, because of her deplorable condition, it would be impossible for her to pay the necessary reparations of around 600 million dollars, — that is, if her economy has to be restored.

*Russian opinion:* Russia argued that Italy helped Germany by

sending an army to fight Russia. Italy despoiled Yugoslavia. She attacked Greece. Therefore, Italy's industrial plants should be dismantled to pay the necessary reparations.

*Disposition of Italian colonies.*

The disposition of Italian colonies was thoroughly discussed by the Council. It was generally agreed that the Italian colonies should come under the trusteeship provisions of the charter of the United Nations.

*Anglo-American opinion:* The United States and Great Britain believed that Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland should be governed by an administrator responsible to the United Nations Organization. Great Britain proposed individual trusteeship.

*Russian opinion:* The Russian commissar reminded the Council that, at the San Francisco conference, Russia was promised the administration and trusteeship of some Italian colonies. Russia wanted sole trusteeship of Tripolitania, Western Libya, and, perhaps, Eritrea on the Red Sea.

2. *Trieste.*—This city is largely Italian. Before World War II, Yugoslavia did not question the Italian possession of Trieste, so long as Yugoslavia retained Fiume. There was, however, a general belief that if Italy had owned both Fiume and Trieste, Fiume would have advanced much more greatly.

*Anglo-American opinion:* United States and England insisted that Trieste should be made a free port under international control regardless of its sovereignty.

*Russian opinion:* Russia argued that Yugoslavia should have Trieste, for the population is mostly Yugoslavia; or, at least, the boundary should be drawn liberally in favor of Yugoslavia, so that Yugoslavia would have control of the province of Venezia Giulia.

(Continued)

Nevertheless, Russia agreed that Trieste should be a free port.

3. *The Balkans.*—The Balkans have always presented one of the most difficult problems in the history of Europe. The Balkan questions after World War II appear as insolvable as they were after the termination of World War I.

*Anglo-American opinion:* United States and England pointed out that the present governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are dominated by Russia. They argued that the governments of these countries are not in accordance with the wishes of their respective peoples. They are dictatorial governments set up by small minority supported and dictated by Russia. United States and England insisted that the peace treaties with these three Balkan countries should be signed only with the governments formed by real "free" elections.

*Russian opinion:* Russia reasoned out that the governments of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary are democratic. The overwhelming majority of their peoples is represented in the government of each country. The present leaders of the three governments are true patriots because they have consistently fought against Nazism. To prove her sincerity, Russia agreed that free elections would be held as desired by United States and England; but, in the meanwhile, the peace treaties should be signed with these countries.

4. *Greece:* The problem of Greece was also thoroughly discussed. The problem centered on the nature of Greece's present government.

*Anglo-American opinion:* United States and England declared that Greece should be left alone in her choice for the form of government she likes to have. They promised to call off the plebiscite on the monarchy; but they would supervise the elections, for they would not allow the Communists to start another revolution.

*Russian opinion:* Russia charged that United States and England were trying to bring back the king and the old reactionary regime. And because of the undemocratic form of the Greek government, Russia refused to allow Greece to take part in the discussion of the peace treaty with Italy.

*What were the results of the discussions of the Council of Foreign Ministers?*

The Council discussed thoroughly all the important questions placed before it by the Potsdam Conference, but no statement of agreement was made. The discussions reveal serious conflicts on the (1) Balkan situation, (2) Russian demands for Italian reparations, (3) administration of European inland waterways and key points controlling the entrances to important sea lanes, (4) Italian peace treaty, and (5) disposition of the Rhur and other territorial changes made by Germany.

The *Time* magazine pointed out two significant achievements of the Council of Foreign Ministers: (1) It gave voice to smaller nations. (2) It found a basis for settling the disposition of Italian colonies.

On the whole, it is true that the Council adjourned without fulfilling the main tasks assigned to it; but it made a splendid exploratory and preparatory work towards a probable lasting solution of the problems now confronting the world.

*Statements released by the different ministers before leaving London:*

1. James P. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State, said that the Council should allow all the nations that participated fully in the execution of the War against the Axis powers and their allies to discuss and plan the means of attaining and keeping world peace. He added that France and China should be allowed full share in the discussion of peace treaties, al-

though they should not be allowed to vote.

In his official report to Washington, Minister Byrnes proposed that another peace conference be called to reconsider the peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland, with the following nations participating:

a. The original five members of the Council of Foreign Ministers which are also the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

b. All the European members of the United Nations.

c. All non-European members of the United Nations which supplied military contingents for the execution of the war against the European members of the Axis.

2. Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Foreign Commissar of Russia, reiterated that only those countries that were signatories to the armistice with an enemy country should take part in drawing up the peace treaty with that country. He recalled the agreement reached in the Potsdam Conference excluding France and China from the discussion of some peace treaties.

*The significance of the Council of Foreign Ministers.*

The Council proved to the world that the success of any peace treaty depends upon cooperation and mutual understanding. For, true and lasting peace is possible only when "based upon mutual understanding and respect. It cannot be secured by procedural maneuverings which obscure from the people the real and vital issues upon which their peace depends."

Faced by possible catastrophic atomic warfare, the world must find a solution for permanent peace, if humanity is not to perish from the face of the earth. "Undeterred by temporary setbacks and even willing to accord to others that tolerant understanding that we wish others to accord to us we must not relax in our efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace for ourselves and all nations."

## UNDERCURRENTS IN CURRENT EVENTS

By Serafin A. Abasolo  
*Philippine Army*

As provided for in the Potsdam agreement, the American, British and Russian governments have wanted, since last September, to place Germany again under a centralized administration by Germans in Berlin. The French government, however, has strenuously opposed this proposal, declaring that it had not been invited to the Potsdam Conference and, consequently, was "in no way bound by it."

The opposition by France to any centralized German administration is perhaps best expressed by a French spokesman who insisted that "this is a matter of life and death for us. We cannot afford to risk another German invasion."

There has been much talk of independence for India. The present Labor Government in London has committed itself to a policy of giving the Indians as much autonomy as is consistent with their political capacity and preparing them for eventual independence.

But will Britain ever make India free? Walter Winchell, well-known commentator and columnist, broadcast on December 5 that the British would never give India Freedom as a result of the disclosure that uranium had been substituted by the rare metal thorium in the production of atom bombs. He said the world's largest deposits of thorium are found in India.

Using Thunderbolts and mechanized units, the British have launched an all-out campaign against Indonesian extremists in Java who are said "to be intensifying their attacks on British positions and internment camps." The British claimed they are doing this "to preserve order."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D. Wyo.) expresses what is generally regarded as the undercurrent of opinion on this matter: "The British are fighting a little war of aggression in the Dutch

## President Truman's Directives to Give Assistance to the Philippines ---

On October 27, 1945, President Truman issued directives to carry out the United States' program in assisting the Philippines. The tone of the directives implies that the Filipinos should have full confidence and faith in the noble intentions and sincerity of the United States in helping the Philippines solve her social, economic, and political problems. These directives were published through the courtesy of the United States Information Service.

*The directives:*

1. *On agrarian unrest.* The American High Commissioner to the Philippines shall order a prompt investigation of the agrarian unrest in the Philippines.

2. *On the reorganization of Philippine Constabulary.* Continued assistance shall be extended to the Commonwealth Government to restore law and order in the shortest time possible. The War Department shall assist in every possible way and on non-military basis in the reorganization of Philippine Constabulary; as, for example, in the assignment of officers and men and in the transfer of necessary equipment.

3. *On collaborators.* The attorney-general of the United States, Tom Clark, shall investigate and determine the status of the high government officials who held key positions during the Japanese occupation.

4. *On surplus property.* The surplus property administrator shall make arrangement for the transfer of the Army surplus pro-

East Indies to crush Indonesian counterparts of Washington's rebels. They are not content to lend-lease their own army and navy to sustain the Dutch empire, but they have gone so far as to organize Japanese mercenaries to carry on the war to maintain a system of imperial exploitation in Asia."

perty to the Commonwealth without cost.

5. *On emergency currency.* The War and Treasury Departments shall make a careful study of the currency situation in the Philippines, submit recommendations, and take necessary steps to discharge obligations that are properly the responsibilities of the United States government.

6. *On the purchasing power of the Japanese-Philippine peso.* The Secretary of the Treasury shall cooperate with the American High Commissioner and the Commonwealth government in drawing up a schedule showing the relative trend of the purchasing power and exchange rates of the Japanese Philippine peso during the period of invasion.

7. *On pension of the veterans.* The administrator of veteran affairs shall make careful study of all past and current benefits payable in the Philippines to American and Filipino veterans and to submit a report and recommendations for any necessary legislation.

8. *On the restoration of normal economic life.*— The president of the Export-Import Bank shall submit a recommendation, on what proper steps may be taken to let the bank operate in the Philippines on a purely business basis.

9. *On the amount of tonnage allowance.* The administrator of War Shipping Administration shall submit plans to help Philippine trade.

10. *On import trade.* The chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall direct the United States Commercial Company to use resources and personnel within its jurisdiction to continue the Philippine program of reconstruction and, whenever necessary, to sell goods on credit terms not exceeding two years in duration.

# Significant World News Roundup--

## CHINA

The undeclared Civil War in China is the military off-shoot of the unsuccessful unity negotiations between the Central Government and the Communists immediately after V-J. The significant events that led to the Civil War in China:

1. Peace talks were carried on successfully between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mao Tse-tung. Important points were agreed upon by the Central Government and the Communist Government.

2. The civil war spread across North China.

3. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies moved to restore the Central Government sovereignty above the Yellow River.

4. Central Government armies clashed with Communist forces moving toward the same region. The aim of the Communists is to control a belt of territory reaching roughly 500 miles from Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia to Soviet-occupied Manchuria.

5. The Kuomintang peace proposals were sent to the Yanan Communists. These Chinese Communists rejected the peace proposals of the Central Government. The Communists demanded that the Central Government should withdraw from Communist-dominated "liberated" areas in North China.

## CAMBODIA

The French government has given Cambodia greater autonomy.

What are the important points agreed upon by the French and Cambodian government?

1. Britain and France will give technical assistance in the development of Cambodia.

2. All French administrative officials will completely be withdrawn from the Cambodian government.

3. Cambodia will be given complete freedom to choose experts of

any nationality to assist in the administration and development of the kingdom.

4. The details of the agreement will be worked out by a joint French and Cambodian commission.

## TURKEY

The United States has proposed four changes in the Dardanelles Passage Pact. The following have been suggested by Secretary of State James P. Byrnes:

1. The Straits should be open to merchant ships of all nations at all times.

2. The Straits should be open to transit of warships of the Black Sea powers (Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria) at all times.

3. The Straits should be denied to warships of nations other than the Black Sea powers, except by specific consent of these powers. There should be a peace-time exception permitting passage of a limited tonnage of warships of all nations.

4. The Montrevix Convention Organization should be modernized. The United Nations Organization should take the place of the League of Nations as the supervisory body. Japan should be eliminated as a signatory.

## GREAT BRITAIN

Agriculture has become highly socialized in Great Britain. The labor government has placed permanent control over agriculture. The prices of many farm commodities are fixed 18 months in advance of their harvest.

In order to solve the impending food shortage, the labor government intends to issue directives compulsorily requiring farmers to grow sugar beets and potatoes.

## INDIA

The British government has already given India the outline of her self-government. The Indian nationalists, however, are deter-

mined to gain complete independence for India. On October 31, 1945, the Indian National Congress Party issued a manifesto.

What does the manifesto contain?

1. It announced that the Indian National Congress Party would go to the polls in the coming election under the battle cry: "We Demand that the British Quit India."

2. The primary object of the manifesto is to raise the economic, cultural, and spiritual standard of the masses and to solve widespread unemployment.

3. The party stands for a world federation of free nations.

4. The party will give all its support for the maintenance of world peace and world unity.

## PORTUGAL

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar announced on October 7, 1945, that he had decided to restore freedom of the press. He also announced that he would make the state police subject to the courts. The restoration of individual freedom is an important event in the history of Portugal.

## NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

The government of the Netherlands East Indies gave out the details of the government for the Indonesians. Under the proposed liberal government, the national self-respect of the Indonesians would be recognized. What are the other important points in the program of the government?

1. There would be a parliament elected by the people. The majority of the members would be composed of Indonesians.

2. The Queen would be represented by a governor-general, who would have under him a council of ministers.

3. The internal affairs of the country would be handled by the council and the parliament.



(Continued)

4. There would be a gradual and systematic increase of Indonesian participation in the service of the kingdom.

5. Penal laws should be the same for both the Indonesians and the Dutch.

6. There would be a reformed educational program to combat illiteracy and the Indonesian language would be placed on the same level with the Dutch tongue.

7. There would be a planned economy for the benefit of the Indonesians.

8. Indonesian industries would be increased and developed.

9. There would be rehabilitation of finances.

10. Powerful defenses on militia basis would be rebuilt and reorganized.

The offer of a type of dominion status for Indonesia was rejected by Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic. Soekarno and his followers insisted on complete independence for Indonesia.

KOREA

The occupation of Korea by the Americans and the Russians is an experiment unprecedented in the history of the country. The rejoicing of the Koreans were indescribable after their liberation from Japanese domination and subjugation of almost 40 years.

Korea was divided into two zones for purposes of military occupation. The northern areas, above thirty-eight parallel, were assigned to the Russians for occupation; the southern areas, to the United States.

In the American occupied areas, the following reforms were speedily carried:

1. Japanese legislations restricting individual freedoms were abolished.

2. Freedom of worship, speech, and application were restored.

3. The ban on the ringing of church bells on Sunday morning was lifted.

4. Christian services of thanksgiving were revived.

5. Grade schools were reopened.

6. Korean lawyers were instructed to reconstitute speedily the legal structure of their country.

GREECE

The problem of Greece in looking for a premier to succeed conservative Admiral Petros Voulgaris was solved. After a month of almost hopeless anxiety, Regent Archbishop Damaskinos discovered Panagotis Kanellopoulos, who has himself equal to the expectation of the people. The new premier is the leader of the National Unionist Party. The job of the new Cabinet is to govern Greece until the national elections in January, 1946.

PUERTO RICO

A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Millard F. Tydings. The bill will allow the Puerto Ricans to decide by referendum whether they want:

1. Outright independence.  
2. Annexation to the United States as a state.

3. Some form of dominion status such as Canada enjoys.

PALESTINE

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin presented to the House of Commons the general policy on the Palestine question. Some of the significant points announced by Bevin are:

1. That the Palestine question cannot be solved by force.

2. The general policy on Palestine is of great importance because of its possible effects on the Jews and the Arabs throughout the world. This is especially true with the Arabs and their "co-religionists" in India.

3. An Anglo-American commission would consult the representatives of the Arabs and the Jews on the problems of Palestine.

4. The Anglo-American commission would make recommendations to the Arab and the Jewish representatives on practical measures

contemplated on to be taken both in Palestine and in Europe.

VENEZUELA

The revolutionary government of Venezuela was given full recognition by the United States. Provisional President Romulo Betancourt and his seven-man junta promised to work for the welfare of the country. Some of the important plans being worked out are:

1. The income from Venezuela's fabulous oil wealth will be turned to the people in the form of low-cost housing and better social security.

2. Grafters would be weeded out.

BRAZIL

Dictatorship came to an end in Brazil. Dictatorship introduced to Brazil by Getulio Vargas 15 years ago. Lately, Vargas was forced to resign and Supreme Court Justice Jose Linhares took over the Presidency. A new civilian Cabinet was formed. The new Cabinet promised the holding of democratic elections.

FRANCE

The constituent assembly of France elected Charles de Gaulle, France's famous wartime soldier, resistance leader, and statesman, as interim president of France until the creation of the Fourth French Republic. He was unanimously elected. The term of office will last seven months.

On November 16, 1945, General de Gaulle's office announced that the general had decided to resign as interim president of the provisional government of the French Republic. The main cause was his failure to settle differences with the Communist party in his efforts to form a coalition government. The Communist party demanded for key cabinet positions in the proposed three-party coalition government. The Constituent Assembly refused to accept the resignation of Charles de Gaulle. He continued forming a new cabinet.

EDITORS NOTE: *In the November issue of this magazine, Miss Gan wrote a letter to her niece Luisa, a Pre-Medic student of the University of the Philippines on "The Inside Story of Penicillin."*

If you were Luisa, would you have sent me the following reply? Or would you have differed in your answer? Why?

Dearest Aunty "Mine."

Mamma and I burst into peals of healthful laughter. "Staphylococied puppy," as my first case for penicillin. I shall have more courage to administer injections if you will be around. May I count on your presence?

"Excellent" would have been the rating for your answers to my question but "gram-positive bacteria" in your definition for penicillin gave me a hazy idea. There must then be "gram-negative bacteria." I suppose. By the way, what is this sister-drug to penicillin? Am itching to hear of it, although, I fear that more of these wonder drugs would mean less use of me after graduation. Don't you think so?

Your niece,  
Luisa

Now follows the brief but up-to-date information on streptomycin, a sister-drug to penicillin.

November 23, 1945

Dear young lady,

Wonders and yet more wonders, still opportunities are plentiful for those who are on the alert and are capable. — I do not necessarily mean those who have grown old in the work. Penicillin is a wonder drug but it will have to take the back seat if *aspergillin*, a new drug developed by Soviet Biologist Nikolai Krassilnikov, can prove really superior in many respects to the British discovery. So there you are. Indeed, there will be endless wonders to come.

Streptomycin is now in the air. Picking up where penicillin and the sulfa fail, it does jobs neither of those drugs can do. Unlike penicillin which was discovered by accident, streptomycin was discovered by design. Remember how I refused to touch or eat food when visiting graves in the cemetery? Well, research men suspected the soil, particularly that of cemeteries, of being the source of epidemics. But tests showed that there were no disease bacteria in it. Soil microbes had destroyed them. Then began the search for these good microbes that kill disease bacteria.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University, set out to find the drug which would do jobs not done by sulfa or penicillin. His hunting ground was the soil. His problem was to discover the weapon against "gram-negative bacteria" which produce such ailments as *typhoid fever*, *urinary infections*, *tularæmia*, *dysentery*, and *cholera*. By the way, penicillin does its bang up job on gram positive bacteria or pus formers which generally cause wound infections. At first the task was discouraging and looked hopelessly unrewarding. He began by mixing soil with water, then spread this mud across a glass plate holding a thriving colony of disease microbes. Then again he had to look for clear areas on the plate where

## WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP (Continued)

On November 24, 1945, it was announced that the Constituent Assembly gave a unanimous vote of confidence to France's new cabinet chosen by Charles de Gaulle. The most important problems to be taken up by the Constituent Assembly are:

1. To prepare the budget.
2. To nationalize the credit system, electricity, and insurance.
3. To reform the judiciary, public service, and national defense structures.
4. To modernize mining, industry, and agriculture.
5. To consider the devaluation of the franc.

## BELGIUM

The people of Belgium will go to the polls next spring. Approximately 2,500,000 voters will be free to choose their new government. The voters will elect a new parliament. The new Belgian parliament will decide whether King Leopold who is now exiled in Switzerland will be allowed to come back to Belgium. If the new Belgian parliament decided otherwise, the present left wing coalition shall remain in power.

## ITALY

Italy was invaded by the Allies on September 3, 1943. On the same date, Italian commissioners signed in Sicily an armistice with the representatives of the Allied Headquarters. Among the important provisions of the armistice were:

1. The Surrender of the Italian Navy.

(Continued on page 20)

N GAN

Medical Division  
Instruction

disease microbes had been destroyed. The sorting out of the soil microbe responsible for the killing of disease bacteria followed. Even when found, he had to extract the chemical juice that had the killing powers. Not an easy job.

At last, one day in the fall of 1943, Dr. Albert Schatz, one of Waksman's co-workers, found specimens of a soil microbe called *Actinomyces griseus*. This was a brilliant performer right from the start. It attacked and killed scores of disease bacteria—"gram-negative bacteria"—which cause tularemia (rabbit fever) and typhoid fever. The chemical killing stuff extracted was named streptomycin.

The testing of the new drug followed. Merck and Company laboratories in Rahway, N. J., promptly assigned fifty research men to study the new drug. They tested the effect of streptomycin on the disease bacteria that inhabit the human intestine. The microbes proved to be a powerful bacteria-killing agent.

1. It proved wholly satisfactory against infection caused by a burst appendix. This new discovery will certainly work brilliantly against death.

2. Sixty-six soldiers who were suffering from urinary tract infections were given streptomycin. In 24 hours the soldiers were relieved of the disease bacteria.

3. A man who had been miserably ill with typhoid for three weeks promptly recovered after receiving streptomycin injections every three hours.

4. Streptomycin completely eradicates microbes which cause food-poisoning as proved in the case of a nurse in Philadelphia.

5. A number of tularemia sufferers recovered in 12 hours after receiving streptomycin. Patients who would have been sick for months were up and about in a few days.

6. The results of the experiments on the effect of this medicine on patients suffering from undulant fever, a disease caused by unpasteurized milk, have been encouraging.

7. Experiments on the use of streptomycin on tuberculosis and leprosy are yielding encouraging results. It is predicted that streptomycin may be used as a preventive against typhoid, just as atabrine is used in preventing malaria.

In short, streptomycin is a miracle drug made from a common earth mold. It is effective against diseases on which penicillin has no power, namely: urinary infection, typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, food-poisoning, tuberculosis, leprosy, undulant fever, tularemia. Heat does not affect the drug. However, it will take at least a year more before it can be generally available to the public, because the microbe that secretes the drug secretes it in very little amount. It is sure to be expensive.

Luisa, do you know that Dr. Waksman and other medical men look upon this drug with mixed feelings just as you do? Penicillin streptomycin, a salt produced by the combination of the sister-drugs would be a weapon against so many diseases that the need for diagnoses would no longer be felt. Hence, Dr. Waksman's half-serious prediction is that it may run many of the doctors out of business. Should this worry you? Young lady, fear not, there will always be room at the top.

Now, Sweet, please hum with me a refrain you love to play—

Shine, little glow-worm, glimmer, glimmer..."

Your aunty as always.

"Mine"

President Truman released the recent report on the investigations on the Pearl Harbor disaster. The report reveals many interesting facts.

1. About November 22, 1941, Japanese fleet units left the Inland Sea and headed north.

2. At Takan Bay, near a desolate, sparsely populated Etorfu Island in the southern Kuriles, the fleet units gathered and made ready for sea.

3. On November 27, 1941, the Japanese fleets steamed into the Pacific. There were six aircraft carriers, two fast battleships, two heavy cruisers, a light cruiser, destroyers and submarines.

4. The Japanese fleet units followed little-used sea lanes.

5. They had orders to sink any vessels they encountered, even Japanese.

6. In the early morning of December 7, 1941, the Japanese task force was about 200 miles north of Pearl Harbor.

7. From the decks of the Japanese carriers roared 300 planes.

8. At 7:02 A.M. an enlisted man practicing with radar on Honolulu detected planes approaching, 132 miles away. The enlisted man reported them but he was ignored.

9. At 7:55 A.M. the planes were over Pearl Harbor, hurling bombs, bullets, and torpedoes. The Navy's ships, docks, and airfields were attacked.

10. Five battleships were sunk or put out of commission, three cruisers were damaged, three destroyers were sunk. The Army lost 97 of its 273 planes, plus many damaged. Over three thousand men were either killed or reported missing.

11. The attack on Pearl Harbor was the greatest disaster in the military history of the United States.

The Japanese explain the Pearl Harbor.— On October 9, 1945, the outgoing Premier of Japan, Prince

(Continued on page 20)

# Science Marches On---

## Blood derivatives

Blood derivatives have different specific uses. Scientists have discovered the following derivatives to have specific uses:

1. *Gamma globulin* may be used to prevent measles.
2. *Albumin*, for shock.
3. *Fibrinogen*, to stop bleeding.
4. *Fibrin*, for cementing skin, grafts in place.

Recent researches and experiments have proved that human blood is a prime material for medicine. New products have been produced out of the component parts of blood plasma. The component parts of blood plasma are separated in the same way as petroleum is fractionized into fuels, oil, and chemicals.

Why is it possible to develop new products from the blood?

1. Our blood contains a large variety of proteins in solution and trillions of living cells in free-floating suspension.

2. These cells perform specific functions. The red cells carry oxygen to the tissue. The white cells scavenge the tissues and conduct the active resistance to infection.

3. The proteins in the red cells and in the plasma perform also specific functions. Some carry immunity against infection; some make the clots that stop bleeding; some control the volume of blood in circulation.

4. The new products have been made possible by a process known as fractionation. The proteins, for instance, have been separated and packaged with their functional powers intact.

## Eggs kept in edible condition

In *Science News Letter*, one short note arrests the attention of millions of housekeepers and grocery managers. Professor Alexis L. Romanoff has discovered that eggs could be kept in good condition for one year by a very simple process: Plunge the eggs into the boiling water for five sec-

onds; let them cool off and keep them in a refrigerator. You will have them fresh for the whole year.

## Talking mosquitoes

Drs. Morton C. Kahn, William Celestin, and William Offenhauser succeeded in amplifying, recognizing, and recording the mosquito mating calls. They worked on four species: *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* (malaria), *Aedes aegypti* (yellow fever), *Aedes albopictus* (dengue), and *Culex pipiens* (New Jersey).

They recorded with high-powered microphone and amplifier the noises made by each male and female mosquito. They discovered that the males make noises that resemble bird love-calls. Confronting the other mosquitoes with the recorded sounds, they discovered that the female mosquitoes were drawn to the sounds made by the males. Those sounds made by the males are certainly love-calls. These three researchers of Cornell University Medical College believe that with properly devised traps mosquitoes may be eliminated with very little expense.

## Possible control of Tuberculosis

The spread of Tuberculosis may be controlled. Recent experiments have shown that airborne spread of Tuberculosis germs could be stopped by ultraviolet irradiation.

## NOTABLE INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

1. A new process for producing synthetic liquid fuel and oil out of cheap gases has been discovered.

2. A camera latching mechanism that prevents double exposure.

3. An infra-red, bread-baking machine that could bake the loaves evenly in one-fourth the ordinary time.

4. An apparatus which substituted air pressure for gravity in administering blood plasma to the wounded in battle.

5. A new system of illuminating airfields by underground

lights. This system eliminates overhead flood lights and super-structures.

6. Application of the "embryo culture technique" to speed up the growth of seeds.

## Quicker growth for seeds

*Science Digest* for June, 1945, gives an interesting account of the application of a new process to make seeds grow quicker. This new process was discovered at the special "embryo culture" laboratory of Cornell University. The scientists give the following facts that led to the discovery of the process:

1. They discovered that an inhibitor lies in the storage tissue of the seed.

2. This inhibitor causes dormancy or rest period of the seed.

3. The process is simply the cutting of embryo and the separating of the issue of the seed. This process removes the inhibitor, and, therefore, quickens the sprouting of the seed.

By using this method, the scientists have succeeded in reducing the breeding cycle of *iris* from two or three years to one year. They have already eliminated the dormancy period in the seeds of cabbage, white ash, and black ash.

**Believe It or Not:** The first color photo ever transmitted by radio showing the Big Three—Prime Minister Clement Attlee, President Harry S. Truman, and Premier Josef Stalin—conferring at Potsdam was published by *Collier's* (September 8, 1945). The Army photographer who took the picture used a one-shot camera which exposed three negatives simultaneously. From the negatives three black-and-white prints were made, and each was placed on a cylinder representing one of the three basic colors—red, blue, and yellow. Within a few minutes the picture from Potsdam arrived in Washington — by radio. The picture is called *telechrome*.

# United States Policies in Japan . . .

Modern wars are wars not only of men and materials but of ideas. But no war has ever been so much a war of ideas as the last world war. This is so, because the modern man is a reasoning being. He must be convinced about the good or cause he is fighting for before he takes up arms against the enemy. And should he fight, his arguments against the enemy's propaganda must be strengthened. Thus, Hitler and Mussolini very assiduously, even if hypocritically, preached their dogmas for the "New Order" to the discontented nations of Europe, with the view to making those nations believe that their internal unrest and their unstable foreign affairs would find complete and lasting solution in the "New Order." So did Hideki Tojo almost succeed in making the Orientals believe that Japan was the liberator and a god-send leader of the colored races. But even just the half-awake Orientals easily discovered the insincerity of Tojo's promises. His honeyed words became bitter mockery in the face of the brutalities and flagrant robberies that the Japanese soldiers had openly committed in occupied areas. Because of the insincerity of the Axis propaganda, the Allied powers won the sympathy of the world with their frankness, fairness, and humanitarianism. Even in her policies towards the conquered Japan, United States is doing everything possible to be fair with a country that treacherously stabbed her at the back. Of course, the post-war dreamers of either side had already formulated plans for the occupation of the defeated enemy long before the war was ended. And many of those plans certainly have the bitterness of the hate and sufferings of millions, most of whom were helpless and defenseless non-combatants. The present policies of the United States in Japan is an epoch-making experiment in the treatment of a defeated enemy. In

the interest of world peace, Japan is not mercilessly trodden. She is allowed to rise in the light of peaceful principles and aspirations.

*How does the occupation of Japan differ from that of Germany?*

Germany is divided into zones, each zone governed by the military government of one of the Allied powers—United States, England, Russia, and France. Japan is governed through the Japanese government which receives directives issued from time to time by the Allied Supreme Commander.

*What are the ultimate objectives of the United States?*

The Department of State, the War Department, and the Navy Department jointly prepared a statement of general policies relating to Japan. These policies, after the approval by President Truman on September 6, 1945, were sent to the Supreme Allied Commander, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The policies definitely outline the ultimate objectives of the United States occupation of Japan.

1. To insure that Japan will not again become a menace to the United States or to the peace or security of the world.

2. To bring the establishment of a peaceful and responsible government which will respect the rights of other States and will support the objectives of the United States.

These objectives are reflected in the ideals and principles of the charter of the United Nations. They suggest that the United States desires Japan to form a government that would conform as closely as possible to the principles of democracy. It is also implicit, however, that United States will not impose upon Japan any form of government not supported by the freely expressed will of the people.

*How may these objectives be carried out?*

1. The sovereignty of Japan will be limited to the main islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, and such minor islands as may be determined in accordance with the Cairo Declaration and other agreements to which the United States is or may be a party.

2. Japan will be completely disarmed and demilitarized.

3. The authority of the militarists as well as their direct or indirect influence on Japan's political, economic, and social life will be stamped out.

4. Institutions and organizations expressive of the spirit of militarism will be suppressed.

5. The Japanese people will be encouraged to develop a desire for individual liberties and respect for the fundamental human rights—freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

6. The Japanese people will be given opportunity to develop for themselves an economy which will sufficiently meet the peace-time requirements of the population.

*How is Allied authority to be exercised?*

1. *Military occupation.*—The military occupation of the Japanese home islands will be carried with the full force of an invasion. The occupation will carry out into effect the surrender terms and achieve the ultimate objectives of the United States. It shall have the character of a military operation by the Allied powers acting for and in the interest of the United Nations at war with Japan. Participation of the forces of other nations that have taken a leading part in the war against Japan will be welcomed and expected by the United States. Every effort will be made to establish the policies for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan by consult-

*(Continued)*

ation and through appropriate advisory bodies duly constituted for the purpose. The occupation will be under the command of the Allied supreme commander.

#### 2. *The Allied supreme commander and the Japanese government.*

a. The supreme commander will be invested with all the powers needed to put into effect the surrender terms and to carry out the policies duly established for the conduct of the occupation and the control of Japan.

b. The supreme commander will exercise his authority through the Japanese governmental machinery and agencies and the Emperor. The supreme commander will use the Japanese government to serve his purposes, but will not support it.

c. The Japanese government will be permitted to exercise its normal powers in domestic administration, but it will be subject to the supervision of the supreme commander who may require changes in order to carry out the surrender terms and the ultimate objectives of the occupation.

d. The supreme commander will encourage and permit changes initiated by the Japanese people or government to make the government democratic.

#### 3. *Policy on publicity.*

a. The objectives and policies of the occupation shall be made known to the Japanese people and the world.

b. The manner of, and progress in, carrying out these policies and objectives shall likewise be made public.

#### 4. *War criminals.*

a. All war criminals charged by the supreme commander shall be arrested, tried, and, if convicted, punished.

b. War criminals not included in the list of the supreme commander but are wanted by one of the United Nations shall be arrested and turned over to the custody of the nation wanting them.

#### 5. *Restoration of individual lib-*

*erties and introduction of democratic processes.*

a. Freedom of religious worship shall be proclaimed immediately upon occupation.

b. Ultra-nationalistic and militaristic organizations, hiding behind the cloak of religion, shall be stamped out.

c. The Japanese shall be encouraged and given opportunity to become familiar with the history, institutions, culture, and accomplishments of the United States and other democratic countries.

d. The formation of democratic political parties with full rights of assembly and public discussion shall be encouraged and supported.

*What are the political policies of the occupation?*

#### 1. *Disarmament and demilitarization.*

a. The disarmament and demilitarization of Japan shall be carried out promptly.

b. The Japanese people shall be made to realize the distress and sufferings brought to them by their own military and naval leaders.

c. Japan shall not be allowed to have an army, navy, airforce, secret police organizations, and civil aviation.

d. The ground, naval, and air forces shall be disarmed and disbanded.

e. The Japanese Imperial Headquarters, the general staff, and all military and secret police organizations shall be dissolved.

f. All military, naval, and aviation materials and crafts shall be surrendered.

g. All officials and leaders responsible for the war of aggression shall be taken into custody and held for future investigation and disposition.

h. Persons who have been active exponents of militarism or militant nationalism shall be removed and barred from public office or position of substantial public responsibility.

i. Pre-military training and the teaching of ultra-nationalism shall

be eliminated from the Japanese educational system.

j. Social, political, professional, and commercial societies and institutions that are ultra-nationalistic or militaristic shall be dissolved and prohibited.

k. Military and naval officers shall be excluded from supervisory and teaching positions.

#### 2. *Abolition of discrimination.*

a. Laws, decrees, and regulations which establish discrimination on grounds of race, nationality, creed or political opinion shall be abolished.

b. Laws, decrees, and regulations which are conflict with the fundamental objectives and policies of the United States shall be repealed, suspended, or amended.

c. Agencies which were created to enforce these discriminatory laws, decrees, and regulations shall be abolished or modified.

d. Persons unjustly confined by the Japanese government on political grounds shall be released.

e. The Japanese judicial, legal, and police systems shall be reformed to conform with objectives and policies of the United States.

*What are the economic policies?*

#### 1. *Economic demilitarization.*

a. Present and future production of goods for any military force or establishment shall be stopped and prohibited.

b. All specialized facilities for the production or repair of implements of war shall be closed and banned.

c. Industries designed for war purposes shall be eliminated.

d. Researches designed for war-making power shall be stopped and prohibited.

e. Japan's heavy industries shall be limited in character and size.

f. Japanese merchant shipping shall be restricted.

g. An effective system of inspection and control over all extensive Japanese economic activities shall be instituted to prevent concealed or disguised military preparations.

# Economics in the News . . .

**Landlord-tenant crop-sharing problem.**—The relations between landlords and tenants are not always harmonious. This fact is especially true with the division of the crops. There are different types of crop-sharing. Crop division under the Philippine Rice Share Tenancy Act is on a 50-50 basis. This provision is not true if the contract entered into between the tenant and the landlord specifies another basis. In the sugar industry, individual planters and tenants operate under a milling contract with a central. The contracts are usually drawn for a period of 30 years. The contract may be divided into two types of share division: (1) equal division of the sugar between the planters and the central and (2) 60-40 division with the large share going to the planter.

Coconuts also are generally produced on a share-tenancy basis.

One of the directives of President Harry S. Truman is the prompt investigation of the agrarian unrest in the Philippines. To help in the study of the social conditions in Central Luzon, a cabinet committee composed of Secretary Marcelo Adduru, Secretary Jose Locsin, and Secretary Alfredo Montelibano have been working in compiling informative data and preparing reports for reference of U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

Secretary of Interior Alfredo Montelibano has reported that the landlord-tenant crop-sharing problem has been amicably settled through the untiring efforts of the government. The most important points of the settlement are:

1. The tenants demanded the ratio of 60-40 on crop shares and 60-50 on expenses.

2. This demand was objected to by the landowners. They insisted on the ration of 60-40 on both crop shares and expenses. Latest reports, however, indicate that the

landowners have agreed to concede to the tenants' terms.

**Organized relief agency.**—The President of the Philippines has approved the organization of the (PRRA) Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The PRRA will absorb the unorganized relief agencies in the country.

The PRRA will function under a director general who will be given ample powers under the emergency. It will function through three main services:

1. Procurement, warehousing, and distribution of supplies.
2. Relief activities, including health and social welfare.
3. Rehabilitation of destroyed or damaged agencies and properties.

**Ban on the use of sugar for the manufacture of alcohol.**—President Sergio Osmeña has issued an executive order prohibiting the manufacture of alcohol from sugar cane juice. This step was taken in accordance with the recommendation of the members of the Cabinet. The executive order intends to help solve the critical sugar situation in the Philippines by bolstering the local sugar supply.

It is noteworthy to remember that since 1923 the value of Philippine sugar export has been greater than that of any other Philippine export product. In 1932 our sugar export exceeded 1,000,000 short tons. In 1934 the export rose to 1,275,000 short tons, valued at P130,900,000. In 1937 the export amounted to about 960,000 short tons, valued at more than P115,000,000. Our sugar export represents 38 per cent of the total Philippine exports. The sugar export for 1940 was valued at P94,486,836.

**Rehabilitation program.**—What is the program of the Philippine government on rehabilitation. The Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Vicente Singson Encarna-

cion, pointed the following two measures of the administration.

- (1) The first part of the program consists in securing financial aid from the United States through the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission in Washington. This Commission was created by the United States Congress. It is composed of nine Americans and nine Filipinos. The American members are headed by Senator Tydings. The Filipino members are headed by Secretary of Finance, Jaime Hernandez.
- (2) The second part of the program is the creation of a Commission on Reparation to collect payment of war indemnities from Japan, and to require Japan to redeem the full value of Japanese war notes that she used in paying for the war materials and services.

**World Trade Union.**—A World Trade Union conference was held in Paris. The main purpose of the conference was to find out how the different world labor unions can be united. One of the important achievements of the conference is the adoption of a constitution which will unite all labor organizations throughout the world.

**United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.**—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization began its session on October 17, 1945, at Quebec. The conference is significant because it is the first conference of the members of the United Nations Organization in working out a common program to solve the food problem of the world. In his message to the conference, President Harry S. Truman, said that had the United Nations not won the war, there would have been no conference for an international organization that would hold to the important propositions that: (1) The peoples of the world can and should have plenty of food; (2) The peoples of the world can and should enjoy their fair share of the good things of life.

# Secrets of War Unfolded ---

## WHY GERMANY INVADED RUSSIA

The invasion of Germany by Russia on June 22, 1941, is perhaps the most interesting as the most puzzling event in the history of World War II. All students of modern history will find it necessary to study carefully the historical backgrounds of the relation between Russia and Germany to understand fully and intelligently the reasons and motives of Germany in invading Russia.

### What was the political testament of Nazi Germany?

Hitler's *Mein Kampf* (My Battle or My Struggle) is in substance the political testament of Nazi Germany. Hitler's primary objective was to establish a nation of 250,000,000 people of pure Germanic blood. To achieve this goal, he would make Germany the only military power in Europe. He would not tolerate the creation of two continental powers in Europe, nor the creation of another State capable of becoming a military power. He would build a Germany whose strength would depend upon the European territory of the homeland, not on oversea colonies. He would make the New Germany secure by providing for centuries every German with his own bit of soil and territory. In his appeal to the German people for the support of his aims, he said, "Never forget that the most sacred right in this world is the right to that earth which a man desires to till himself, and the most sacred sacrifice, that blood which a man spills for this earth."

### Was Russia included in the Testament?

Hitler wrote in his *Mein Kampf*: "An alliance whose aim does not compromise a plan for war is senseless and worthless. Thus, the fact of the conclusion of a German treaty with Russia embodies the declaration of the next war." In this statement there is a clear explicit inference that Germany, at

least, had Russia in mind in carrying out his political program for a new Europe under the leadership of the Reich.

### Why did Stalin sign a non-aggression pact with Hitler?

On August 21, 1939, nine days before the German invasion of Poland, Russia signed a non-aggression pact with Germany. If Hitler included Russia in the orbit of New Germany, why did he sign a non-aggression pact with Stalin? If Stalin knew that Russia was included in Germany's political program of expansion, why did he sign a non-aggression pact with Hitler?

Since 1922 up to the time Hitler came to power, the relation between Germany and Russia was peaceful. But when Hitler became dictator of New Germany, he enunciated policies and alliances that made Russia careful and suspicious. On Nov. 25, 1936, Germany and Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact. The Pact was a direct countermove against the dangers of the activities of the Communist International. Russia fully recognized the significance of the agreement between Germany and Japan.

Russia was not blind to the various activities of Hitler in enlarging Germany and German influence. Russia knew Germany would finally attack her. She knew, too, she needed time to prepare adequately her defense; and she knew, too, how much wisdom and shrewdness was necessary to gain that time. The steps taken by Russia to carry out her objectives are best described by Waverly Root in his book, *The Secret History of the War*: "Only the outsider's assumption that Stalin's first preoccupation was with the rising tide of Facism makes Soviet policy inscrutable. To the insider, the Russian game seems simple enough. He knows that Stalin's prime object has not varied. That end was the promotion of Russia's

interests, the securing of Russia's future. Russia was never blind to the threat." Stalin proved himself more than equal to Hitler.

### Why did Hitler invade Russia?

Hitler failed in the Battle of Britain. He had underestimated the determination of the British to defend their country. Most of his generals were opposed to the invasion of England because Russia was then an *unknown factor*. Hitler launched a series of peace offensives designed to strengthen Germany by winning the good-will of all the conquered peoples, and Russia was not excluded in his program. It was Hitler's desire, after he had given the plan for the invasion of England, to persuade Russia to become Germany's fullpledged ally against England. But Germany made the wrong steps when she demanded that Russia should adhere to the Three Power Pact and comply with Hitler's other demands in exchange for concessions and offers that were to be given to Russia. Germany's proposal to Russia contained the following:

- a. A demand that Russia should adhere to the Three Power Pact-- an alliance against the Comintern.
- b. An offer to lend several divisions of SS troops to Stalin to assure the exploitation of the Ukraine, Donets, and the Caucasian regions.
- c. An offer to give Russia German manufacture products in exchange for Russian oil and wheat.
- d. An offer to give the city of Lublin, Poland, to Russia.
- e. An offer to share the spoils of Germany's conquest in the Near East.

These offers and demands were followed by an ultimatum demanding: (1) Joint exploitation by Germany and Russia of the Ukraine and Russian oil wells. (2) Destruction of Russian fortification and demobilization of part of her army.

Stalin refused to accept all the



# Historical Documents . . .

To high school students who would like to get acquainted with the historical documents relative to Japanese-American relations before the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, the following are very useful reference materials.

## THE JAPANESE DEMANDS OF NOVEMBER 20, 1945

1. That both the Governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to make any armed advances into any of the regions in Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area, excepting the part of French Indo-China where the Japanese troops are stationed at present.

2. That the Japanese government shall withdraw its troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area.

That, in the meantime, the government of Japan is prepared to remove its troops now stationed in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part of the said territory upon the conclusion of the present arrange-

## SECRETS OF THE WAR. . .

(Continued)

demands of Hitler. Hitler threatened to invade Russia if she refused to comply with the ultimatum. Stalin remained firm. He was already prepared to defend Russia.

In the book *The War in Outline*, published by the Infantry Journal Inc., the objectives of Germany in invading Russia are given as follows:

a. Germany was interested in the wheat of the Ukraine.

b. Germany was interested in the coal and iron mines and in the industries along the Dnieper and the Don.

c. Germany was interested in the oil of the Caucasus and the Caspian.

d. Germany was interested in the vast potential of Russia's "slave" labor.

ment which shall later be embodied in the final agreement.

3. That the governments of Japan and the United States shall cooperate with a view to securing the acquisition of those goods and commodities which the two countries need in Netherlands East Indies.

4. That the governments of Japan and the United States mutually undertake to restore their commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of the assets.

5. That the government of the United States shall supply Japan a required quantity of oil.

6. That the United States shall refrain from such measures and actions as will be prejudicial to the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

## THE HULL "TEN POINTS" OF NOVEMBER 26, 1941

1. The government of the United States and the government of Japan will endeavor to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact among the British Empire, China, Japan, the Netherlands, the Soviet Union, Thailand, and the United States.

2. Both government will endeavor to conclude among the American, British, Chinese, Japanese, the Netherlands, and Thai governments an agreement whereunder each of the governments would pledge itself to respect the territorial integrity of French Indo-China.

And, in the event that there should develop a threat to the territorial integrity of French Indo-China, to enter into immediate consultation with a view to taking such measures as may be deemed necessary and advisable to meet the threat in question. Such agreement would provide also that each of the governments that are parties to the agreement would not seek or accept preferential treatment in its trade or economic re-

lations with Indo-China and would use its influence to obtain for each and all of the signatories equality of treatment in trade and commerce with French Indo-China.

3. The government of Japan will withdraw all military, naval, air and police forces from China and from Indo-China.

4. The government of the United States and the government of Japan will not support—militarily, politically, economically any government or regime of China other than the national government of the Republic of China, with temporary capital at Chungking.

5. Both governments will give up all extraterritorial rights in China, including rights and interests in and with regard to international settlements and concessions and rights, under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

6. Both governments will endeavor to obtain the agreement of the British and other governments to give up extraterritorial rights in China, including rights in international settlements, in concessions, and under the Boxer Protocol of 1901.

6. The government of the United States and the government of Japan will enter into negotiations for a trade agreement, based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment and mutual reduction of trade barriers.

7. The government of the United States and the government of Japan will respectively remove the freezing restrictions on Japanese funds in the United States and on American funds in Japan.

8. Both governments will agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate and for the allocation of funds adequate for this purpose, half to be supplied by Japan and half by the United States.

9. Both governments will agree that no agreement which either has concluded with any third power or

(Continued on page 20)

# Increasing Our Reading Power . . .

## SOME SIGNIFICANT TERMS

*War Criminals.* The four great Allied powers, United States, Britain, Russia, and France, established three categories to determine what constitute a war crime:

1. *Crimes against peace;* as, planning, preparing, initiating, and waging wars of aggression.
2. Violations of the laws and customs of war, as, maltreatment of prisoners of war, and civilians in occupied countries, plundering and destruction of cities not warranted by military laws.
3. Crimes against humanity; as, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, or persecution.

*Unconditional surrender.* A form of surrender in which the vanquished accepts all the terms and conditions demanded by the conqueror.

*Black market.* A market is popularly known as a public place where commodities are sold and bought. A black market, therefore, is a place where commodities are sold and bought at prices above those prescribed by the government. In economics, however, market means any group of persons who carry on transactions in any commodity. Similarly, the term black market should mean in economics any group or groups of persons who carry on transactions in any commodity above the ceiling prices set by the government.

*New Order.* This was the name given to Hitler's plan of a new way of living for the peoples of Europe. It was the basis of Hitler's propaganda to win the sympathy and help of the German occupied countries as well as of those that lay within the orbit of her influence. The New Order was intended to supplant, for the better, the cumbersome democratic ways. The plan for this New Order is contained in *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*), a book written by

Hitler himself with the help of Rudolf Hess.

*Co-Prosperity Sphere.* What is New Order to Hitler in Europe so is Co-Prosperity Sphere to Tojo in Greater East Asia. Co-Prosperity Sphere ideally means a relationship of common prosperity and well-being among the countries of Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan. This ideology was the basis of Japanese propaganda to justify her acts of aggression and conquest. The idea was originated by General Tanaka in his book, *Tanaka Memorial*, which outlines the conquest first of all Asia and then of the world.

*Underground movement.* This was the term applied to all guerrilla activities in the enemy occupied territories.

*United Nations.* President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill found difficulty in choosing an appropriate collective name for all the belligerent nations at war with the Axis. The name *United Nations* came to President Roosevelt one night. He suggested it to Premier Churchill. On June 7, 1945, the term *United Nations* was unanimously adopted by the United Nations Conference of International Organizations (UNCIO) as the official name for the new world organization.

*UNO.* This is the abbreviation for the name "United Nations Organization."

*UNRRA*—It is an organization designed to give help to nations who need relief. It stands for United Nations Relief Rehabilitation Administration.

*Lend-lease.* — The Lend-Lease Act was passed by United States Congress on March 11, 1941. It provided for a material aid to Britain and China and expressed a clear-cut acknowledgment that China and Britain were part of the Democratic Front.

## SOME SIGNIFICANT NICKNAMES

*Lord Haw Haw.*—William Joyce was tried and sentenced to die. He was Britain's Traitor No. 1.

*Axis Sally.*—Rita Louisa Zucca was called "Axis Sally." She was the star singer in propagandea shows during the Mediterranean campaign. She was arrested for treason charges.

*Tokyo Rose.*—American-born Iva Toguri is accused of broadcasting propaganda from Tokyo to United States armed forces.

*Quisling.*—Vidkun Quisling was tried and sentenced to die. He was Norway's Traitor No. 1. The word *Quisling* has acquired an international meaning: *traitor*.

*Hero of Verdun.*—Henri Philippe Petain, the Hero of Verdun in World War I, was sentenced to die for treason. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the Provisional Government of France.

*Evil Genius.*—Pierre Laval was called the "Evil genius" of the Nazi-sponsored French government under Henri Philippe Petain. He was sentenced to die as French traitor.

*Architect of Victory.*—Winston S. Churchill was called by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee in his speech in the House of Commons as "one of the architects of our victory."

*Conqueror of Berlin.*—Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov was the leader of the Russian armies which stormed Berlin.

*Hero of Corregidor.*—Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright was designated the Commander of the Fil-American troops by Gen. Douglas MacArthur after his flight to Australia. For bearing the brunt of defeat, against insurmountable odds, Wainwright became the Hero of Corregidor.

*Ike.*—This is the nickname given to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former supreme Allied commander in Europe. He has been named to succeed Gen. George C. Marshall as Army chief of staff.

*Wonder Boys.*—Three international figures have been given this nickname. They are: (1) Anthony Eden, former Foreign Minister of England in the Churchill cabinet, (2) Viacheslav Molotov, present Foreign Commissar of Russia, and (3) Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State in the Roosevelt cabinet.

*Tiger of Malaya . . . Gopher of Luzon . . . Butcher of Bataan . . . Beast of Bataan!*—These are the nicknames given to Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, the fourth and last commander of the Japanese Army in the Philippines.

*Liberator and Defender of the Philippines.* — General Douglas MacArthur.

*Beast of Belsen.*—Josef Kramer was sentenced to die for concentration camp crimes. He was th chief of the Belsen concentration camp.

*Beastess of Belsen.* — Irma Gresse was also sentenced to die for concentration camp crimes at Belsen.

*The Hammer.* — A nickname given to Viacheslav Molotov, Foreign Commissar of Russia for his iron policies.

*Old Leather Face.*—Major General Claire Lee Chennault, the genius of U.S. air power in China, is known among the Chinese as "Old Leather Face." He formed the spectacular American Volunteer Group ("Flying Tigers"), which shot down 297 Japanese planes at the cost of only 14 pilots.

*Bull.*—is a nickname for Admiral William Frederick Halsey, the commander of the famed U.S. Third Fleet that did a very nice job in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea.

*Vinegar Joe.*—is a nickname for Gen. Joseph Stilwell, the com-

## WORLD WAR II

While the war was going on, the ordinary citizen did not bother himself with the name or naming of the last World War. But President D. Roosevelt was not satisfied with calling the war "The Second World War." He called for public suggestions. Thousands of answers poured in. President Roosevelt tentatively called it "The War of Survival." Later he named it "The Tyrants' War." The British called it simply "The Six Years' War" or "The War." The Russians called it "The Fatherland War." On September 10, 1945, Secretary of War Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Forrestal wrote President Truman to call the war "World War II." The name became official.

## THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY

The Battle of Midway (June 3-June 6, 1942) was the first decisive defeat suffered by the Japanese Navy in 350 years. In 1592 the Korean Admiral Yi-sun administered a resounding defeat to the Japanese Admiral Hideyoshi off the Korean coast. And yet Hideyoshi is the so-called Father of the Japanese Navy.

REMEMBER!... REMEMBER!  
...REMEMBER!

"Remember Pearl Harbor!" was the rallying cry of the Americans in World War II. And yet someone said that December 7, 1941, is "the date that will live in infamy."

"Remember the U. S. S. Missouri!" was the keynote of President Truman's V-J Day message on September 2, 1945. He said;

manding general of the American 10th Army.

*Father of the United Nations.*— is the title given to Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Cabinet, for laying the foundations of the United Nations Organization. He won the Nobel Prize for Peace for 1945.

"The Americans will never forget Pearl Harbor, and the Japanese will never forget the U.S.S. Missouri."

"Remember Singapore!" was very significant to Emperor Hirohito. He stayed awake all night on February 11, 1942, waiting impatiently for the fall of Singapore. When Singapore fell on February 15, 1942, Emperor Hirohito put on a bemedalled uniform, mounted his white horse, and presented himself to the wildly cheering crowds in Tokyo.

"Remember Bataan! Remember Corregidor!"

In his speech before the American people at the Washington monument, Gen. Jonathan E. Wainwright, the Hero of Bataan, spoke with profound emotion: "That moment of surrender in Tokyo Bay had been bought with the blood of more than a million Americans... all because for a while we were careless of the nation's safety. We let down our guard... In the name of all my comrades who suffered with me, I pray that this nation will never again neglect the strength of its defenses... Remember Bataan! Remember Corregidor!"

## BATAAN DEATH MARCH!

Released American prisoners of war believe that Lt. General Masaharu Homma ordered the "death march" from Bataan to Capas.

## THAILAND DEATH MARCH!

The Japanese forced 7,000 convalescent Allied prisoners to a "death march" of about 150 miles across Thailand. Of the 7,000, 3,500 were left dead on the way-side.

## A NEW INTERPRETATION OF "WEAPONS"

The Ministry of Home Affairs of Japan announced that *swords*, the holiest symbol of Japan's power, should no longer be regarded as weapons. They should be regarded as "objects of ancient art and cutlery."

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#### LIGHT ON PEARL HARBOR

(Continued from page 11)

Higashikuni said that Emperor Hirohito knew in advance the Japanese plan to attack Pearl Harbor. The Emperor heard from the naval chief of staff the general outline of the operation, but was not informed of the details of the sneak attack. Outgoing Premier Higashikuni said that the Emperor understood that a formal declaration of war would be transmitted to the government of the United States before the attack.

*Japanese documents on Pearl Harbor.*—Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal made public the contents of the Japanese documents on the attack on Pearl Harbor. The documents were found in the rusted hull of the cruiser Nachi which had been sunk in Manila bay. The documents, among other things, were two principal

#### HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

(Continued from page 17)

powers shall be interpreted by either government in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement,—the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area.

10. Both governments will use their influence to cause other governments to adhere to and to give practical application to the basic and economic principles set forth in this agreement.

secret orders.

1. Secret order No. 1—"The empire is expecting war to break out with the United States, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. When the decision is made to complete overall preparations, orders will be issued establishing the approximate date for commencement of operations and announcing 'first preparations for war.'" (The Pearl Harbor attack order was published November 5, 1941.)

2. Secret order No. 2—"The attack was set for December 8, Japanese time, in combined top secret operation order No. 2, dated November 7, 1941."

*What are the lessons taught by Pearl Harbor disaster?*—James B. Reston wrote a special article in the *New York Times* discussing the lessons taught by the Pearl Harbor disaster.

1. The War and Navy Departments should be coordinated, combined, unified under one command.

2. The combined War and Navy Departments should not be organized only for national defense. The "defensive mentality" among many of our leaders greatly handicapped the preparations for war and hampered the immediate response to the attack itself.

3. A closer collaboration between the separate Army and Navy services is not enough.

There was considerable critic-

2. Italy's ultimate switch to the Allied side.

3. All resources and facilities in Italy would be placed at the disposal of the Allies.

4. Withholding of the announcement of the armistice until September 8, 1943.

On November 8, 1945, documents on the long-suppressed Italian armistice terms were released simultaneously in Washington, London, and Italy. Among the documents released were:

1. Military armistice with Italy.  
2. Additional conditions of the armistice with Italy.

3. Letter of September 29, 1943, from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to Marshal Pietro Badoglio.

4. Memorandum of agreement on employment and disposition of Italian fleet and merchant marine.

5. Amendment to the agreement on the employment and disposition of the Italian fleet.

6. Statement of Admiral de Courten.

7. Aide memoire of February 24, 1945, to the Italian government by the acting president of the Allied Commission.

8. Commentary on the armistice terms and the Cunningham-de Courten agreement,

ism that the "ten points" Cordell Hull issued on November 6, 1941 were not sufficient to be the subject of a Cabinet decision. The Cabinet did not decide on the terms of the reply and the timing of the reply. It is believed that important decisions should be reviewed by the principal members of the Cabinet and that the functions of the Cabinet should be greatly strengthened.

4. The Pearl Harbor reports have increased the outcry for closer relations between a responsible unified Cabinet, on the one hand, and the public and the Congressional committees responsible for the supervision of foreign and military and naval affairs, on the other.