

MAY 2 1951

Current Events

REVIEW

A MAGAZINE PUBLISHED FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

In this issue--

FILE

	Page
What Were the Accomplishments of the Moscow Conference?	1
Important Directives Issued to Bring Changes in the National Life of the Japanese	2
Why was Japan Defeated in World War II?	5
Milestones in the Life of Gen. Douglas MacArthur — <i>C. Banag</i>	6
Review of Current Ideas — Scientific Thinking and the Pseudo-Sciences — <i>Scholapius</i>	12
The Big News of 1945	15
Keeping Up with the Time	2
Significant World News Roundup	8
Education in the News	15
Increasing Our Reading Power	16

United States of America
Information Library
Manila, P. I.

For an artistic, accurate, as well as speedy job—

Manlapaz's

LETTER SERVICE

Educational - Social - Commercial

Dedicated to a common effort,—Educational Rehabilitation.

- * Circular Letters
- * Business Forms
- * Posters
- * Campaign Write-ups
- * Lecture Notes
- * Textbooks & Outlines
- * Classroom Tests
- * Programs

DRAWING—

Reproductions by special processes — reductions, enlargements.

Preparation of stencils for duplicator work our specialty.

Suggestive Designs

Artistic Rendering

- *Circular Letter Service for social organizations and business concerns—illustrative advertising, announcements, bulletins of information, financial statements;
- *Mimeographing—notes, outlines, and tests for the use of college and university professors;
- *Teaching aids—blank maps, outlines, albums, achievement tests, health posters, devices;
- *Preparation and reproduction of drawings—fashion, fashion books, scientific apparatus, biological specimens, sketches, music;
- *Publications of every kind and description—

PRINTING IN COLORS—HIGH-SPEED MULTI-COPYING
BOOKBINDING

***Reasonable Prices**

Please call or inquire at —

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

Editors — Mimeographers — Process Printers — Bookbinders
Artists — Designers — Illustrators

123-125 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila

What Were the Accomplishments of the Moscow Conference?

Is it possible for the Big 3 to come to an agreement?

The first conference of the Big 5 ended in October, 1945, after discussing hardly more than 10 international problems, without accomplishing the main purposes for which the conference was called. Five foreign ministers of the five big powers in the world — United States, Russia, England, France, and China — met in London to discuss the peace treaties with Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Italy, and Finland.

The world eagerly awaited the results of the conference. The peoples of the world were disappointed with the outcomes of the conference. Peoples asked themselves whether the cooperation among the big powers was headed for a final break-up. Political thinkers have asked these questions:

1. Why were the smaller Allied nations and the British dominions excluded from all discussions of treaties with countries they themselves had fought?

2. Why was Greece, for example, excluded from the discussion of the peace treaty with Italy? Greece fought against Italy.

3. Why should, for instance, the United States and France, who never fought Finland, discuss the peace treaty with Finland?

4. Why was "power politics" (acts of securing favorable advantages for a favored nation) dominant in the conference? Why did the powers greatly differ in the interpretation of the meaning of "democracy"? Why did Russia insist on the meaning of democracy which was not acceptable to the other powers?

5. Why was Russia determined to have her way in the Balkans?

6. Why did Russia insist in not discussing peace treaties in the presence of members who had not

signed the armistice with the enemy country?

Why did the Big 3 decide to meet again?

Newspaper writers, statesmen and leaders of various countries were surprised to read on December 7, 1945, the announcement that the Big 3—United States, Russia, and England—would meet in Moscow. Immediately, various periodicals hailed the decision of the Big 3 as the best Christmas gift to the suffering world that fervently hopes that such War as we had might never happen again. All the peace-loving peoples of the world wished that all efforts would be exerted to bring about lasting and enduring peace. The people feared that the Allies might make again the same mistake they made after World War I.

What agreements were reached?

The meeting of the Big 3 in Moscow began on December 17, 1945, and ended on December 27, 1945. The foreign ministers who discussed various international questions were Secretary of State James F. Byrnes of the United States, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin of England, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov of Russia. On December 28, 1945, the results of the Moscow conference were released. What were the major accomplishments of the "momentous" conference?

1. It was agreed to establish a Far Eastern Commission. The Far Eastern Commission would be composed of 11 members representing the United States, Russia, Britain, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, and the Philippines. The FEC would determine the post-war policies on Japan.

2. It was decided to have a four-power trusteeship for Korea. It should be remembered that the

Cairo declaration specifically states that after the defeat of Japan, steps would be taken to give independence to Korea. The Moscow Conference decided on five-year trusteeship for Korea after which Korea would be given her independence. That means in 1950.

3. It was agreed that the withdrawal of Russian and American forces in China was desirable. Both countries agreed to recognize the Chinese Nationalist movement. This agreement was intended to promote the unification of China.

4. The foreign ministers reached an agreement on the preparation of peace treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Finland. They also agreed on the procedures to be followed in the drafting of peace treaties and in the holding of general peace conference.

5. One of the problems that aroused heated discussion in the first conference of foreign ministers in London was the recognition of the respective governments of Rumania and Bulgaria. The foreign ministers agreed to recognize the independence of Rumania and Bulgaria as soon as they have established a democratic form of government.

6. It was agreed to formulate a plan for the control of atomic energy to be submitted to the UNO in January, 1946. The commission was directed to make the following recommendations: (a) to make possible the exchanging among nations of the scientific information on atomic energy useful for peaceful ends; (b) to encourage the research on the use or control of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and (c) to provide measures to prevent members from violating or evading the decisions or rules that might be agreed upon on the control of atomic energy.

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued)

7. The Big 3 agreed that the United States, Great Britain, and Canada would continue to guard the secret of the atomic bomb until a "world-wide plan or world-wide cooperation program has been worked out."

What is the significance of the Moscow Conference?

Secretary of State J. F. Byrnes said the decisions of the Moscow Conference "should bring hope to the war-weary people of many lands." The Secretary of State also said that a practical step had been achieved in solving one of the causes of the failure of the London Conference. He said, "the agreement at Moscow meets our insistence that all states which took active part in the war should participate in peace. It also recognizes the responsibility of the larger powers in making the peace."

The Moscow Conference also showed that the Allied Powers could reach an agreement on international problems. The Big 3 discussed many problems. The discussion was characterized by cooperation and mutual understanding. The success of the Moscow Conference restored the confidence of the world in the goodwill of the great powers.

Another very significant achievement of the Moscow Conference was the agreement on the control of atomic energy. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said "I am happy to find that the Soviet government feels as we do that this particular weapon (the atomic bomb) is of such revolutionary measure that we should explore, through the United Nations commission, methods of international control."

Why is the creation and membership of the Philippines in the Far Eastern Commission significant? The membership of the Philippines in the Far Eastern Commission shows that the Philippines is capable of assuming international obligations. Her membership

ABANDONMENT OF THE BURMA ROAD

The historic Stilwell Road, which had been constructed against time and circumstances in order to bring supplies to China through India, was abandoned because it could not be maintained economically. It is 1,080 miles long. It was constructed at a cost of \$37,000,000. The Stilwell road starts from Ledo in Assam, India, and cuts through the jungles of Burma to China.

THE EMPEROR'S SACRIFICE

Emperor Hirohito has offered jewelry and art objects as part payment for foodstuffs in the event that the Supreme Command for the Allied Powers permits the importation of food.

ON THE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER

The *Tribune* in July, 1944, carried a story on the attempted assassination of Hitler. The people of Manila could not believe that Hitler would be alive after the details had been given. Everyone who read the papers was laughing with the question: "Do you think Hitler would be alive after the bomb had exploded under the table where he was sitting?" And very few believed later the "Communique issued by Hitler" on the progress of the war in Europe, especially the "elastic withdrawal" of the German forces according to "prepared plans."

The people in Manila thought that Hitler was dead. When the Allied armies were beginning their

indicates her advanced political status. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act her foreign affairs are under the United States. But World War II has given her a chance to assume control of her international affairs and responsibilities. The Philippines has participated in several international conferences, like the Conference of the UNRRA, the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference, and the conference on food and agriculture.

final assaults in Berlin, the papers carried the news that Hitler was prepared to die. Many people then believed that Hitler was alive. Somebody said that Hitler had many "doubles." When the papers announced his second death, people would no longer believe the story. They now believe that Hitler is alive.

Did Hitler die in the attempted assassination of July 20, 1944?

In an interview with the Danish newspaper "Berlingske Tidende," German Army Lieutenant Ewald Von Kleist, a participant in the third attempt to assassinate Hitler, explained how Hitler escaped death. Hitler according to Kleist, was standing at the center of the big, solid table with the maps spread out before him. The brief case containing the bomb was placed beside him while Col. Stauffenberg (who had brought the bomb into Hitler's headquarters) was summoned to a mock telephone call. The brief case containing the bomb had been placed in Colonel Brandt's way and he moved it to the other side of the table. When the bomb exploded the table offered Hitler some protection. The explosion lifted it up and the table struck Hitler across his arm and chest—but Hitler was saved from the fatal blow.

The rumors that Hitler had gone to the window and was thrown out of it by the explosion, or that he had left the conference, are false.

Late in August, 1945, a feature article also describing Hitler's death appeared in *Collier's*. It was written by Jack Fleischer and Seymour Freidin. The article described the last days of Berlin. The main purpose of the article, however, was to show the stand made in Berlin by the forces of Hitler.

The materials used in the article were taken mostly from the records of two official stenographers who kept an account of all the conferences between Hitler and his staff: Gerhard Herrger-

(Continued on page 11)

Important Directives Issued to Bring Changes in the National Life of the Japanese—

Various directives and orders have been issued from time to time in order to bring changes in the national life of the Japanese. These directives are the practical measures to carry out the basic policies of the United States in the occupation of Japan. They are expected to introduce gradually the democratic ways of living.

Abolition of the Imperial Headquarters

On September 13, 1945, the Japanese Government on orders from Gen. MacArthur abolished the Imperial Headquarters. This was the institution that brought the war to the Japanese.

Abolition of Domei

The Domei was the most influential Japanese news agency. It had devoted most of its time in spreading lies and propaganda during the Pacific war.

Prohibition of Research on Atoms

On September 24, 1945, Gen. MacArthur issued a directive prohibiting research in uranium which is used in the manufacture of atomic bombs or of other radioactive elements. Steps were later taken to destroy the cyclotrons.

Freezing Japanese Funds

A directive was issued freezing all Japanese funds at home and abroad. This directive was issued to secure reparations from Japan and to prevent Japanese war profiteers from unloading their wealth in an effort to escape war guilt trial.

Information on Finances and Financial Regulations

In order to study the new control on the Japanese government, Gen. MacArthur ordered the Japanese Government to furnish him with complete information regarding finances and financial regulations of the government treasury, the imperial household, banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions.

Stabilization of Economic Life

The imperial government was ordered to take measures in initiating and maintaining firm control over wages, prices, and distribution of essential commodities. The government was also ordered to encourage the resumption of maximum production of all consumer goods. The allotment of materials necessary to produce food, clothing, and housing facilities should be given priority.

Freedom of the Press

An order was issued stripping newspapers and news agencies of government control. All Japanese news barriers were torn down. All new materials were ordered open to all comers—foreign as well as Japanese.

News and Music on Democracy

A program of news and music is being broadcast over the Japanese domestic work network. The chief objective is to acquaint the Japanese with democracy and truth.

Restoration of Civil Liberties

On October 4, 1945, several directives were issued by the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur to restore civil liberties in Japan:

1. Every secret police chief in the country was ordered removed. The so-called "thought police" shall be abolished. The secret police and "thought police" were once the powerful instruments in the suppression of liberal ideas throughout Japan.

2. All restrictions on political and religious liberties and all discriminations on grounds of race, nationality, creed and political opinion shall be removed.

3. All persons jailed under these laws or held due to religious or political beliefs shall be released.

4. Civil liberties shall be restored.

The release of at least 3,000 liberals in Japan will give stimulus to the formation of a liberal government in the country.

Seizure of Bank and Development Companies

On October 1, 1945, the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur announced that 29 Japanese overseas banks and development companies were seized by American troops. These financial institutions were organized for the exploitation of foreign lands. What are some of the important things that may be revealed by the seizure of these banks and development companies?

1. What happened to gold reserves, currency, and other financial assets seized by the Japanese in the Philippines?

2. What happened to the gold bullion stores and treasures of the late Chang Tso-lin, the famous Manchurian warlord?

3. What was the extent of the graft among the leading Japanese militarists?

4. What happened to the Chinese imperial bullion seized during the Boxer rebellion in 1900?

Changes on the Traditional Social Order

An outline of sweeping government reforms for Japan was handed by Gen. MacArthur to Premier Baron Shidehara for execution. These reforms are intended to carry out the Potsdam declaration—to remove or change the traditional order in Japan. The outline given by Gen. MacArthur covers a 4-point program of sweeping reforms.

1. Abolition of all forms of government inquisition.

2. Breaking up of industrial monopolies.

3. Encouragement of labor unions.

4. Granting of complete religious freedom.

Educational Reorientation Lecture

The Education Vice Minister, Seichi Omura, in order to prepare the school officials for proper ap-
(Continued on the next page)

Important Directives . . .

(Continued from page 3)

preciation and teaching of democratic ways and principles, made it known to the *Mainichi*, one of the leading newspapers of Japan, that all normal school principals and supervisors in Japan would be given lecture on democracy in Tokyo. The main purpose of the lecture-meeting is to give instruction on how to put the schools on a democratic basis. Such a step would hasten the abolition of militarism in Japanese schools.

Fact-Finding Survey of Fishing

Before the Pacific war, the Philippine Government had many difficulties with dummies who sought to undermine the security of the country. There were Japanese dummies in the fishing industry, in lumber concessions, and in the lease or acquisition of public lands, especially in Mindanao.

The natural resources section of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters began on October 14, 1945, a fact-finding inquiry into the Japanese fishing activities. This fact-finding survey may bring to light the Filipino dummies in the fishing industry in the Philippines before the Pacific war.

Break-up of the Monopoly on the Silk Industry

Japan's foreign trade is mainly dependent on her textile industries such as silk, rayon, cotton, and wool. Half of her exports were made of these. Raw silk was the most important export, constituting 70% of the world's supply. Japan supplied about 60% of the world's raw silk needs.

Gen. MacArthur ordered on October 15, 1945, the dissolution of the three organizations controlling the silk industry. The companies involved were the Japanese Silk Controlling Co., the Japanese Raw Silk Manufacturing Co., and the Silk Reeling Co. The break-up of the monopoly would lead to free enterprise.

Freedom of the Film Industry

Before the occupation of the country by the American forces,

the Japanese Government had complete control of the movie production, personnel, franchise, and policies. On October 17, 1945, the Japanese Government was ordered to put its hands off the film industry and to allow the film industry to reflect the democratic ways of living. This directive is another step toward the democratization of the Japanese.

Educational Reforms in Japan

The late Franklin D. Roosevelt in his various speeches and broadcasts urged the reform of the educational system of the Axis countries in the event they surrendered. He sincerely believed in the power of education in promoting international understanding among nations. Education, according to him, should be broadened in its activities and made to conform to the democratic ways of living.

On October 22, 1945, sweeping changes in the Japanese educational system were ordered by Gen. MacArthur:

1. Abolition of military instruction in all schools.
2. Abolition of ultra-nationalistic doctrines which had been compulsory in the education of the Japanese.
3. Teachers who had been ousted from their positions because of their liberal views were declared eligible for position and were, in fact, given the preference.
4. Prohibition of discrimination against any teacher or official on account of race, nationality, creed, political opinion, or social position.
5. Encouragement of critical evaluation of the content of instruction. The evaluation should be characterized by free discussion.
6. All teachers, officials, and students must be acquainted with the theories and practices of a representative government.

Processing of Japanese Teachers

The training of teachers is an important factor in the reform of any educational system. Policies are best carried out when those who execute them believe in them. In order to carry out the educa-

tional policies of the United States, the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur issued an order on October 30, 1945, demanding a suitable administrative machinery for screening and certification of, present and prospective teachers and educational officials. The purpose of the order is to eliminate from the educational system of Japan the militaristic and ultra-nationalistic influences which had gradually led to her defeat, crimes, sufferings, and privations.

Dissolution of Japanese Monopolistic Bodies

On November 4, 1945, Gen. MacArthur ordered the dissolution of Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasuda, and Sumitomo holding companies. What is the significance of the dissolution of these holding companies?

1. It would be a forward step toward free enterprise.
2. It would end Japanese aggression.
3. It would lead to further reorganization of Japan's big business.

Japan's *Zaibatsu* industrialists disclaimed war guilt. They insisted that the militarists were responsible for the war. They believe that the *Zaibatsu* should be retained to help bring about the recovery of Japan. The experts of the United States insist that *Zaibatsu* control must be broken to lay the foundation for future Japanese democracy. To carry out this aim, Gen. MacArthur ordered the sale of the shares of the monopolistic bodies to the general public.

Prevention of a New Japanese Airforce

One of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration is the elimination of the war-making power of Japan. The head-quarters of Gen. MacArthur ordered the disbanding of all Japanese pilots and the abolition of all forms of training related to aircraft design, construction, maintenance, or operation. The order precludes the formation of a new Japanese air force.

(Continued on the next page)

Waging War Does Not Pay

On November 26, 1945, Gen. MacArthur ordered the seizure of the war profits made by Japan. The directive was issued in order to impress upon the minds of the Japanese people that war does not pay. The important position in the directive are:

1. All war profits of all Japanese firms and individuals have been ordered seized.

2. A capital levy of 70% have been laid on corporate and private fortunes, including the imperial finances.

3. All government credit or subsidy activities have been prohibited pending the reorganization of the government finances.

4. The Japanese Government has been ordered to terminate by February 1 the payment of any discharged allowances or service pensions to Japanese veterans. Exception is provided for physical disability.

Abolition of Feudal System of Land Ownership

Japan had been in a state of economic bondage before the country surrendered unconditionally on September 2, 1945. In order to free the Japanese from this economic bondage, the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur issued a directive calling for agricultural reforms which would abolish the feudal system of land ownership.

The directives provided for—

1. The transfer of land ownership from absentee land owner to respective land operators.

2. The purchase of farmlands by land operators from non-operating owners at equitable rates.

3. The purchase of land by tenants by annual installments commensurate with the tenant's income.

4. The reasonable protection of tenants against a reversion to old tenancy system and for the establishment of facilities for long and short term farm credits at reasonable interest rates.

5. Measures to protect the farm against exploitation by distributors.

WHY WAS JAPAN DEFEATED IN WORLD WAR II?

Ki Kimura, a leading Japanese writer, once wrote the secret of Nippon's strength which he thought would make Japan the absolute victor in the Greater East Asia War. He wrote in his article "Nippon's Strength" (*Nippon Times*), January 1, 1943: "The reason why the Japanese Forces are stronger than the forces of any other country is that, besides efficient armaments and good training, they are blessed with a peculiar source of strength, which is unexampled in the world. I refer to the Imperial Rescript granted to the soldiers and sailors by Emperor Meiji."

This Imperial Rescript gave inspiration to the Japanese to die for their country and Emperor. But the Japanese now believe that there are more important reasons why the Japanese forces were less strong than the forces of the Allies. These factors played the most important reasons for her defeat.

In a speech delivered by former

6. Measures to stabilize the prices of agricultural produce.

7. Plans for the diffusion of technical information.

8. The encouragement of agricultural cooperatives.

Statistics show that the average holding of a Japanese farm family is less than three acres, whereas the average holding of American farm family is 47 acres. Less than 20% of the farmers in Japan own their land. A study conducted by the occupation forces shows that more than three-fourths of the farmers are partially or totally tenants who pay rentals amounting to one-half or more of their annual crops. Less than one-half of the farm households could live on their produce.

Abolition of Shinto Cult

What is Shinto?

According to the Japanese scholar, Genchi Kato, "Shinto or the Way of the Gods is the ori-

Premier Prince Higashikuni at the extraordinary session of the Japanese Diet on September 5, 1945, eight reasons were given for the inside story of Nippon's military defeat.

1. American air raids had cut 25 per cent of pre-war production even long before the atomic bomb was used.

2. The coal shortage was so acute that in the final months of the war many factories were on the verge of closing.

3. The air raids reduced by half Japan's rolling stock and railways.

4. Ship losses and the American blockade reduced the carrying capacity of Japanese ships to 25 per cent of pre-war.

5. The air raids on Japan proper killed and wounded hundreds of thousands of people, burned 2,200,000 homes, and gradually destroyed the great and even medium cities "with calamitous consequences."

6. The ruins of Hiroshima and
(Continued on the next page)

ginal religion of Japan, believed and practiced by the Japanese people, from hoary antiquity down to the present." The essence of Shinto is ancestor worship.

State Shintoism is sponsored by the government. It forces the people to believe that the Emperor is an actual, living god. State Shintoism teaches that the Emperor is the divine ruler of the country and that the Japanese are superior to any other people in the world.

The directive issued by Gen. MacArthur ordered the Japanese government to withdraw its support of State Shintoism. According to the directive, "All propagation and dissemination of militaristic and ultranationalistic ideology in Shinto doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies and observances as well as in the doctrines, practices, rites, ceremonies, and observances of any other religion, faith, sect, creed or philosophy are prohibited and will cease immediately."

Milestones in the Life of Gen. Douglas MacArthur

On January 26, 1946, the Supreme Commander of the Allies in the Pacific celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday. In the Philippines gladsome voices rang: "Long live General Douglas MacArthur! Long live the Defender and Liberator of the Philippines." On this day in the midst of the cheering, many will remember his promise, "I shall return," and pray for this Honorary Filipino Citizen, this Great American who redeemed his pledge although the road back was long and perilous. And I join the grateful as they pray: "May the General be loved for all time by those who believe in human dignity and freedom!"

In the life of the "greatest mi-

Why was Japan . . .

(Continued)

Nagasaki which were "too ghostly to look at" terrified the Japanese to submission.

7. The material and fighting resources of the country were so undermined by June (1945) that it was impossible to carry on the war to a successful conclusion.

8. The Russian declaration of war against Japan forced Japan into the "worst international situation."

In an interview given to the United Press, Admiral Yonai, seven-time navy minister and one-time premier of Japan told the world that Japan made a serious mistake in starting the Pacific War. He said that fuel shortage prevented Japanese navy from challenging the American fleet in marching across the Pacific except in the desperate Second Battle of the Philippine Sea from October 22 to October 25, 1944.

According to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, ambassador to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor, said that America's industrial ingenuity and technical progress contributed greatly to Japan's defeat. Nomura said that Japan lost the war when the Americans captured Saipan.

litary figure in the Pacific today," the following events are memorable:

1880. January 26. Douglas MacArthur was born to Captain Arthur MacArthur of Company K, 13th Infantry, and to Mary Pinkney Hardy of Norfolk, Virginia, at Fort Little Rock, Arkansas, when the captain and his men were fighting in the Indian Wars along the trails of the Great West. Here Douglas spent his early boyhood with fighting men, intrepid frontiersmen, Indian scouts, and daring cavalymen.

1886. The six-year old boy was taken to New Mexico where, with the soldiers at Fort Wingate and Fort Seldon he grew up watching broncho busters and heard the bellowing of longhorn cattle on their way to slaughter. As his father was away most of the time, stalking the plains and mountain trails of the Pueblos and the sons of the ancient Aztecs, he received most of his education on his mother's knees.

1890. He was considered "a well educated, well informed gentleman", a good horseman, a daring rider, and a good shot.

1896. He was cadet at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Texas. As "key man" on the undefeated team of the academy, he wore the class numerals.

1898. June 7. Appointed to West Point from Wisconsin, Douglas won the first place in the examinations with the remarkable grade of 93-1/2 per cent against the next highest of 77.9 per cent. Professor McLanagan under whom he studied for the examinations while his father was in the Spanish-American War said: "He

will make his mark."

1899. June 13. Enrolled as cadet at the greatest military institution in the world at West Point. West Point commands a magnificent view of the Hudson River, but has an atmosphere of rigid discipline and culture and learning. His record stands in his own handwriting:

"Born: Little Rock, Arkansas. Little Rock Barracks, Pulaski Co. Schools: 3 years public school; 2 years private school; 4 years normal school; 2 years private study; 3 months special preparation for admission to West Point."

As a plebe, Douglas MacArthur roomed at West Point with Arthur P. S. Hyde. He experienced hazings and underwent servitude to upper classmen.

The routine which makes or unmake a man consists of early roll call—rooms put in order—breakfast—morning classes—military training—more classes until three o'clock—intramural competition in sports—Retreat—lowering flag at sunset—evening meal—call to quarters—taps at 10 P.M.—and to bed.

1900. June. He was made Second Corporal of Company D in camp and a drill master over the new plebes.

1900. September. He was promoted First Corporal. Since this date until graduation he roomed with Charles F. Severson. And then he became First Sergeant of Company A, and, when he became first classman, he became First Captain.

1903. June 11. As Number-One Man and Cadet First Captain, Douglas was graduated first in his class with the highest scholastic record in twenty-five years. He won

the "Order of General Merit" over Ulysses S. Grant III in 1900, over Charles T. Leeds, Harold C. Fiske, and over Grant III in 1901 and 1903.

- On his graduation, Douglas was entitled to receive his diploma from his own father's hand. On account of his ill-feeling, however, towards Arthur MacArthur, Secretary Taft handed the diploma to Douglas, who received it, saluted as a soldier, ignored Taft's proffered hand, marched straight to his father, placed the diploma in the latter's hand and sat down at his feet.
1903. October. With Company I, 3rd Battalion of Engineers, at Guimaras Island, Douglas received his baptism of fire. One day as he and the rest of the first detachment were at work clearing the jungles, subduing guerrilla savages, and laying the foundation for civilization in giant forests, a fusillade roared. His peaked campaign hat was hit by a bullet. Had it been one inch lower, it would have passed thru his skull.
1903. October—March. He received his first commission in the Philippines.
- 1904—1905. Father and son, then General Arthur MacArthur and Lieutenant Douglas MacArthur, were sent as military observers to Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. There the young lieutenant observed the Japanese army, its strength and its methods of warfare. He saw not only the war in all its fury, but also the ruthlessness, the brutality, the relentlessness of the Japanese soldiers.

- It was also at this time that Lt. Douglas MacArthur was appointed Aide to President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House. After the Armistice, both father and son were sent on "important missions to Siam, Java, Malay States, Ceylon, India."
1906. September 15. When Alice Roosevelt was married to Congressman Nicholas K. Longworth of Ohio, the young MacArthur was appointed the President's Military Aide, and his father was made Lt. General in the United States Army.
1908. To master military strategy and tactics, the Presidential Military Aide resigned and enrolled at the Engineers' School of application. He became an instructor at Mounted Service Schools from 1908 to 1910 and again at Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1911.
1911. February 27. The young lieutenant was made captain.
1912. September 5. While he was still on duty at Port Leavenworth and his brother, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., was on duty as Lieutenant Commander at Naval College, Newport, Rhode Island, General MacArthur, their father at their celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the famous 24th Wisconsin, died surrounded by ninety grand old warriors. The Captain hurried home to Milwaukee to attend his father's funeral and heard the tribute paid by General Charles King: "Beyond all compare, he was the scholar of the army, the best read, and the best informed... His glorious soldier work was done. He has lived to earn every honor open to the soldier of America today—last of our illustrious line of Lieutenant Generals."

1914. June 28. Captain MacArthur was posted to Washington to work at the War Department on the General Staff as Chief of Censors.
1914. September. He was sent to help quell the uprisings along the Texas border. Here he displayed rare courage when he disguised himself as a vagrant and penetrated the enemy lines. He was mainly responsible for the capture of three locomotives behind them.
1915. December 11. He was made a major.
1917. When America declared war against Germany, Major MacArthur was in service at the War Department at Washington.
- August 5. He became the Chief of Staff of the Rainbow Division formed by Baker from the National Guards of the 48 states and was given the rank of Colonel.
- December 7. Debarkation across the Atlantic.
1918. In this memorable year of bitter fighting in France during World War I, Colonel MacArthur showed unusual bravery and came out as Brigadier General with two Distinguished Service Cross Medals.
- During the winter he trained his troops despite the inclement cold, and in February he fought valiantly with them at Luneville and Baccarat. On March 9, he was cited for gallantry when he led a terrific assault at Rechicourt. Although he suffered from severe gas poisoning he refused to go to a hospital.
- In the spring, on June 26, he was made Brigadier General in the National Army. Soon after, he saw bitter fighting at the Espérance-Souain sector, at the Marne defensive, at Champagne as well as at the Aisne-Marne
- (Continued on the next page)

Milestones in the . . .

(Continued from page 7)

- offensive. He and his men drove the Germans back in the second Battle of the Marne.
1922. He was ordered to return to the Philippines where there was an important military job to be done, because he was considered the only man who could do it.
1925. January 17. He was promoted Major General.
1927. He was made Commander-in-Chief of the Military Order of World War I.
1928. As President of the American Olympic team, he went to Holland. His men brought honors in running broad jump, shotput, and pole vault.
1930. He was appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army.
1933. April 26. Before the Committee of Military Affairs in the American Congress at Washington, he spoke in favor of a big national army. He pointed out the billions of dollars America would have to pay for every million saved on inadequate preparation. "In case of defeat," he said, "America would be a slave in every way."
1935. Douglas MacArthur, The Chief of Staff, scored a personal triumph when both Houses of Congress approved \$755,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Army. It was also during this eventful year that MacArthur accepted the post of Field Marshall of the Philippine Army. To raise, train, and equip an adequate force for the defense of the Philippines thus became MacArthur's responsibility.
1937. April 30. At the chapel of the municipal building in New York, he exchanged marriage vows with Miss Jean Faircloth, whom he met on board the ship when he was enroute to the Philippines in 1935. During the ceremony, perhaps he felt that his mother's spirit was somehow present, as it was she who encouraged the romance.
1941. July 26. With the war clouds thickening in the once-peaceful horizon, the United States Congress appointed MacArthur Commanding General of The Far East Command with headquarters in Manila. It was then when he promised: "These Islands must be and will be defended. I am here by the grace of God. This is my destiny."
1942. January 26. He observed his birthday with artillery fire against the Japanese in Bataan.
1942. March 11. The orders from President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had to be obeyed; so General Douglas MacArthur, accompanied by his wife and his son Arthur, the boy's *amah*, and the nineteen most valiant warriors, boarded two mosquito boats bound for Australia where MacArthur had to assume command of the United Forces of the Southwest Pacific. How his heart yearned for the dauntless Bataan boys and the gallant forces still fighting at Corregidor!
1942. March 27. In the midst of the welcome accorded to him as a hero when he landed at Melbourne, Australia, MacArthur remembered the Philippines. He said, "I came through and I shall return!" This gave the Filipinos renewed hope.
1944. October 20. After landing in Leyte, MacArthur stood on the beach before a microphone and spoke slowly: "This is the voice of Freedom. I have returned. By the grace of Almighty God, our forces stand again on Philippine soil. . . The hour of your redemption is at hand. Rally to me. . . Follow in His name to the Holy Grail of righteous victory!"
1944. December 15. General MacArthur landed his forces at Mindoro.
1945. January 9. At long last, a landing was made in Luzon. Seventeen days before his sixty-fifth birthday, he set foot once more on the island which he left almost three years ago. Through the hills and valleys came the news: "MacArthur has returned!"
1945. August 10. MacArthur was informed that Japan had asked Switzerland to notify the United States, Russia and England that Japan would accept the terms of the Potsdam Conference. It was here in Manila that the General received the news.
1945. September 2. The Japanese signed the terms of surrender at Sagami Bay with MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allies.
- Filipino mothers who lost their sons in our fight for freedom against the brutal and relentless Japanese have not forgotten and will long remember the General's message: "To the weeping mothers of the dead I can only say that the sacrifice and halo has descended upon their sons, and God will take them unto Himself."
- On January 26, 1946. peace be unto all these weeping mothers, peace be unto all the gallant sons, peace to all the world—and to the greatest general of the World War II in the Pacific—peace, joy, and a long happy life!

Significant World News Roundup--

CHINA

The greatest problem of China is national unity. Lin Yutang in his book *The Vigil of a Nation*, published in 1944, wrote that the problem of China's unity is exclusively the problem of Chinese Communists. The Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Parties have the same fundamental aim: the improvement of the lot of the people. The difference lies in the method of achieving this goal.

After the surrender of Japan on September 2, 1945, steps were taken by Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek of the National Government and Mao Tze-tung of the Communist regime to discuss the problem of national unity. The two great Chinese leaders agreed that the Kuomintang and Communist Parties would cooperate on an equal footing in the reconstruction of China and that all political and non-political groups would confer on the participation of both parties in the Central Government.

The peace talks between the two parties did not immediately bring the solution of national unity because civil war broke. Several weeks after the outbreak of the civil war, however, practical steps were taken to solve once for all the problem of national unity. After 18 years of civil strife and suffering, the Chinese decided to achieve the ideals of the Chinese Republic.

Trauce negotiations were begun. On January 10, 1946, the 38 delegates to the Political Consultation Conference met. The delegates listened to the announcement of a bill of democratic rights granting civil liberties, releasing political prisoners, establishing local self-government and insuring equal rights for all political parties. The delegates agreed to abolish the maintenance of private armies and to reorganize the government.

The historical Political Consultation Conference laid the groundwork for a broader democracy in

China. The program includes: (1) democratization of politics, (2) nationalization of troops, (3) equality for all political parties, (4) full freedom for the people, (5) fair division of the powers of the government, (6) improvement of the conditions of labor, (7) economic reconstruction, (8) tax reforms, (9) fight against usury, and (10) extermination of Japanese influence.

In closing the political conference, Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-shek announced the end of a one-party rule. This meant the end of the rule of the Kuomintang which had ruled China since 1928.

IRAN

Iran is the official name for Persia. It is located in the Middle East. British and Russian troops entered Iran on August 25, 1941. The country was occupied for military necessity. A treaty of alliance was signed by Iran with Russia and Great Britain. Under the terms of the alliance Russia and Great Britain agreed to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Iran. This alliance was signed on January 29, 1942.

The Russian armies occupied the north and the British and United States armies occupied the south. The countries agreed to leave the country by March 2, 1946.

The occupation brought about a serious problem. The Iranian government complained that the Russians were responsible for the revolt in the northern province of Azerbaijan and that the Red Army forces obstructed the Iranian military units in suppressing the revolt.

Various proposals were made to investigate the dispute. The Iranian government brought her complaint to the Security Council of the United Nations Organization in its first session. After hear-

ing the discussion, the Security Council voted to let Russia and Iran conduct direct negotiations to settle the Iranian dispute. This decision is considered as the first major success of the UNO.

China and Siam signed a treaty intended to promote peace. The two countries agreed to preserve perpetual peace and everlasting amity. The treaty will continue in force for an indefinite period.

On January 29, 1946, announcement was released that King Ananda Mahidol, 21-year ruler of Siam, opened the parliament. The Parliament has placed first among its main tasks the institution of constitutional reforms that would establish a democratic government for Siam.

CAMBODIA

A treaty granting full autonomy to Cambodia, was signed between Prince Monireth of Cambodia and General Alessandri, Commissioner of the French Republic. The agreements are significant in that they provide not only for the independence of Cambodia but also for the establishment of a democratic government. It was agreed that (1) Cambodia should be given complete autonomy; (2) Cambodia should adopt a democratic government by drafting a constitution that would limit the powers of the ruler and would guarantee the rights and freedoms of the people; (3) the constitution should be ratified by the delegates of the people; (4) there should be freedom in the provincial administration.

SAKHALIN AND KURILES

One of the "secret" agreements reached in the Yalta Conference, held from February 4 to February 11, 1943, was the disposition of Sakhalin and the Kuriles. Sakhalin (Karafuto) was formerly owned by Japan. It is the southern half of the island of that name, below the 50th parallel. It was ceded to Japan by Russia in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese

Current Events Review

Published Monthly
for High School Students

Diosdado G. Capino

Editor

D. R. Manlapaz

Publisher

123-125 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila

World News Roundup . . .

(Continued)

War. In March, 1944, Japan surrendered to Russia coal and oil concessions on the northern or the Soviet half of the Island. In return for this concession, Russia granted to the Japanese a five-year extension of the fisheries pact signed between Russia and Japan. This enabled Japan to exploit the rich fishing grounds off the Kamchatka peninsula.

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes revealed on January 30, 1946, that the Big 3—the United States, Russia, and England,—agreed at Yalta to give Russia permanent possession of Sakhalin and the Kuriles.

KOREA

In the Moscow Conference in December, 1945, the Big 3 agreed to establish a five-year trusteeship for Korea. This step puts into effect one of the declarations of the Big 3, released at Cairo on December 1, 1943. The Cairo Declaration states that the United States, China, and England are determined to make Korea in due course free and independent.

The announcement of the Moscow decision on the trusteeship aroused protests from Korean patriots. The demonstrations and protests were quieted down when the headquarters of the American military government assured Dr. Kim Koo that the object of the trusteeship is to prepare the Koreans for eventual independence. On February 7, 1946, the first step in the establishment of a provisional government according to the Moscow Conference was taken up.

GREAT BRITAIN

A milestone in the history of

colonial peoples has been taken up by Great Britain. British Prime Minister Ernest Bevin announced in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization that Britain would give independence to Transjordan. Although Transjordan is an Arab state within the Palestine Mandate, yet it has always been separate from Palestine since 1922. It was also announced that Britain would place three African mandates under the trusteeship system. These African mandates are: Tangayika, Cameroons, and Togoland. The main object of the trusteeship system under the United Nations Charter is to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories and to bring about their progressive development towards self-government or independence.

SPAIN

Spain is again on the news spotlight. Señor Indalecio Prieto, leader of the majority section of the Spanish Socialist party, urged the holding of a plebiscite. The main object of the plebiscite is to find out whether the people of Spain want a monarchy or a republic.

Don Juan, pretender to the Spanish throne, has prepared his plans for the future of Spain in case the people chooses a monarchy. His plans include the following five basic principles:

1. A state should be established. The rights of the people should be respected. The laws approved by the king and legislative assembly should be respected by the people. The people should elect the legislative assembly.
2. Separation of the state and the church. Monarchy will be in authority.
3. Agrarian reforms will be introduced. One of the reforms is the appropriation of large estates.
4. The ancient privileges of aristocracy will be modified.
5. Freedom of religion will be guaranteed. "Priests should be put in churches and soldiers in the barracks."

FRANCE

On January 21, 1946, Gen. Charles de Gaulle resigned as president of the French government. The resignation was prompted by his disagreement with the Communist party on important issues facing the country. It was announced that it would be impossible for Gen. Charles de Gaulle to remain President as long as the Communist party refused the continuance of the three-party coalition government.

On January 24, 1946, announcement was released that Felix Gouin was elected head of the new French government. He won 497 votes out of a total of the 555 votes that were cast. According to the new interim President of France, the principal problem of the nation is the "franc." If the government would not be able to fight inflation, the country might face bankruptcy. Gouin urged a 40% cut in the budget to solve partly the financial problems of the government.

GREECE

One of the important problems of post-war Greece is the formation of a cabinet that would bring stability to the government. It was announced on January 12, 1946, that a coalition cabinet was approved by Regent Archbishop Damaskinos.

Greece succeeded in obtaining a \$25,000,000 loan from the United States. The loan, extended by the Export-Import Bank, would help Greece solve her economic problems. Greece, however, was warned by the United States to "put her house in order" if she expects to secure additional help. The United States has also appointed six men to help the delegation of the United States observe the holding of the election in Greece.

JAPAN

Two important directives were issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur in order to carry out the provision of the Potsdam Conference on Japan. The first directive ordered the abolition of at least
(Continued on the next page)

World News Roundup . . .

(Continued)

27 organizations. These organizations were ultranationalistic. Some of them were secret military organizations. They were greatly responsible for the development of blind nationalism — a type of nationalism that disregards the rights of other nations. Among the important organizations that were abolished were: the Black Dragon Society, the Greater East Asia Association and the Anti-Communist League.

The second directive ordered the removal of all persons in the government who had been active leaders and supporters of nationalist and militaristic doctrines and aggression, and prohibits the formation of political parties and societies fostering the following: (1) resistance or opposition to the Allied occupation, (2) aggressive Japanese military action abroad, (3) Leadership of the Japanese among Asiatics, Indonesians, and Malaysians, (4) exclusion of foreigners from commerce and trade, (5) opposition to free cultural and intellectual intercourse with other nations, (6) military training and perpetuation of militarism, and (7) assassination and terrorism.

RUSSIA

Russia recently held an election. Generalissimo Josef Stalin received 100% votes. This means the people support his policies. One general result of the election shows that the people supported the Reds. Among the Soviet war leaders who were elected to the Supreme Soviet are Timoshenko, Zhukov, Malinesky and Vorshiloff.

In the recent negotiations between Russia and China over Manchuria, Russia made the following important demands from China:

(1) Complete economic cooperation between Russia and China in Manchuria; (2) a safety "corridor" leading to Port Arthur and Dairen and maintenance of "garrisons" in this "corridor," (3) Soviet control of water traffic in the northeast; and (4) employment

of special residential and purchasing rights by Soviet citizens in several northeastern provinces of Manchuria.

ARGENTINA

The United States government published a "Blue Book," making public the documents that prove—Argentina had collaborated with the Axis during World War II. The "Blue Book" cites several examples of how the leaders of Argentina, especially Colonel Juan Peron and the late president Ramon Castillo, helped to establish an anti-American bloc in the western hemisphere by helping the Axis. The United States government also made it clear that Argentina had followed a policy of giving "positive aid" to the Axis.

GERMANY

The Germans in the United States zone in Germany had their first free election in 13 years since the abolishment of democracy by Hitler. The election was held to choose town counsels for communities with population of less than 200,000. The decision of the American authorities to let the people choose the town counsels is the first important step in the program of reviving democratic processes. It was estimated that about 300,000 Germans had voted in the election.

INDONESIA

Indonesia was the focus of World interest in the month of February. Dimitri Manuilsky, head of the Ukrainian delegations to the UNO demanded that the UNO should send a commission to probe the British intervention in Indonesia. He specifically made the charge that British troops had been fighting Indonesian troops. This, according to the Ukrainian delegate, is against the principle of the Atlantic Charter. Moreover, Manuilsky said that Japanese troops were urged against the Indonesians. The plan was vigorously opposed by British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin on the ground that the sending of the commission would violate the right of the Netherlands government to deal with the problems of Indonesia. The Security Council

Keeping Up with the Time

(Continued from page 2)

sell, a former lawyer and judge, and Fraulein Christa Schroeder, one of Hitler's four personal women secretaries who had worked for him since 1930. Some of the materials were taken from Erich Kempka, Hitler's personal chauffeur since 1932; Gretel Fegelein, sister and confidante of Hitler's mistress, Eva Braun; Frau Marie Schiffler, wife of the superintendent of Hitler's Munich apartment, who had known Der Fuehrer since 1929; SS officer Mansfeld, a member of Hitler's bodyguard; and Dr. Feodor Bruck, a friend of Kaete Hausermann, assistant to Hitler's dentist, Dr. Hugo Blaschoke.

The article states that SS Officer Otto Guensche was in command of the defense of the government quarter in Berlin. German casualties were tremendous. At 2:30 in the afternoon of April 30, 1945, Otto Guensche was standing in the conference room at the Fuehrer's bunker when he heard two shots. He plunged into the door and saw Hitler and Eva Braun dead. The two were buried in the garden.

Even after the feature article had appeared in *Collier's* many still believed that Hitler was not dead. They held the opinion that Hitler perhaps had escaped to Japan or Argentina. The Russians also held the same view. On January 2, 1946, the newspaper "France-Soir" reported that the body of Adolf Hitler was discovered by the Russian high command on December 19, 1945. The body was found buried in an armored shelter in a garden a short distance from the Reich chancellery. The identification was made by Hitler's dentists who had examined the teeth.

of the UNO decided to reject the demand of Dimitri Manuilsky to send a UNO commission to investigate the situation in Indonesia. Out of the total of 11-nation members of the Security Council, only Russia and Poland voted in favor of Ukraine.

Scientific Thinking and the Pseudo-Sciences

by SCHOLAPIUS

It has often been said that this is the age of science. The age of science to whom? To only a very small portion of the earth's population. It is the age of science to those who have devoted and are devoting their whole time and energy to the discovery of new scientific formulas, principles, and laws, and to the invention of new machines and devices. To these men and women whose heart and soul are imbued with the spirit of scientific sacrificial service, this age is truly the age of science. But to most of us, who are mere consumers and not producers of science, this so-called scientific age is but an age of mysteries and confusion,—mysteries because the principles underlying all these new discoveries and inventions are beyond our comprehension, and confusion because we are bewildered by a plethora of scientific products. We have not as yet, fully acquired the true scientific spirit; nor have we made full use of science in our ways of living and thinking. Our thinking is clouded by irrational beliefs and age-old preconceptions and prejudices. Perhaps, it is no exaggeration to say that a large proportion of the ills and troubles of the present day are traceable to false, prejudiced, and generally unscientific thinking that prevails among us. If we had cultivated in ourselves a true scientific attitude, we would not tolerate for a moment the fantastic orgy of black market, or the equally fantastic excesses of racketeering and cloth-sale scandals. Individuals who are in the habit of thinking straight do not engage in shady business dealings. They do not mortgage their land just to be able to buy expensive cars and other luxuries beyond their financial resources. They do not spend their money for things about which they know nothing, such as worthless and positively harmful nostrums, beauty aids, and quack remedies. Persons

with a scientific attitude do not go to soothsayers, palmists, astrologers, phrenologists, and physiognomists in order to have their fortune told or their character traits read. From the standpoint of science, these are all rubbish which should be cast to the scrap heap. While they may afford some sort of pastime or entertainment, they should not be allowed to befog our thinking.

"Bootleg" psychologists are wont to prey upon the ignorance and credulity of people by posing as experts or "doctors" who are able to foretell what the future has in store for any one and to read the handwriting on the walls of time. They have reaped a rich harvest from their charlatanism. It is strange how people continue to flock to their gullible ministrations. It seems as if men delight in listening to nonsense lies about themselves even at the expense of their hard-earned cash.

Astrology is the oldest among the pseudo-sciences. It attempts to associate the fortune and character traits of an individual with the stars that are believed to govern the events during certain days of the months and certain months of the year. We are all familiar with such books as they carry these attractive titles: "Were You Born in January?" "Were You Born in February?" "Were You Born in March?" and so forth. Not only are these sold in bookstores and magazine stands, but are some of the best sellers in the market. While the predictions and pronouncements in these books may furnish a healthy entertainment we should not give much credit and credence to them. How can there be a causal relation between a star and the development of character traits in an individual? Character qualities develop as a result of the interplay of an individual's

biological inheritance and his environment, physical as well spiritual? The stars may constitute a part of his environment, but they are too remote to exert any decisive influence upon his character.

Another pseudo-science is palmistry. This has a large following among the ignorant. Like astrology, it is again a case of illogical thinking, of inability to see the connection between cause and effect. How the lines on the palm of one's hand has come to be associated with his character or with his future is beyond imagination.

Calligraphy is also another "bootleg" science. Followers of this pseudo-science presume to be able to tell the character traits of a person by his handwriting. A story is told of a clerk in a certain company in the United States who had been dismissed by his manager after fifteen years of efficient service, simply because his handwriting had been found by a calligrapher to reveal murderous tendencies. What a tragedy in the name of science!

Phrenology is another pseudo-science which has a large following not only among the ignorant but also among the highly educated. Phrenologists profess claim to have the power to tell the character traits of a person by studying the "bumps" and irregularities of his skull. They hold that certain portions of the brain govern religion, patriotism, generosity, kindness, love of children, criminality, and the like. To make their point clear, they provide an elaborate chart showing the specific areas of the brain where these traits are supposed to be located. If, for instance, the skull projects over the brain area assigned for patriotism, the person is said to be patriotic; if it is depressed, he is unpatriotic. In other words, a

person is or is not according as his skull bulges or is depressed.

Physiognomy is another pseudo-science, the followers of which claim to have the ability to read the character of a person by studying his physical features, especially those of his face, such as the mouth, eyes, nose, ears, chin, hair, and so forth. This reminds me of an incident that happened in a court-room. While the trial of a culprit was going on, a stranger stepped in to witness the proceedings. "How ugly is the criminal! Look at his face," he whispered to the person next to him. "P-s-s-t," answered his neighbor, "that is the judge." Indeed, we cannot judge persons by their facial features.

A study has been made to disprove the claims of phrenologists and physiognomists. Cleeton and Knight, who wanted to know the validity of personal judgment, employed the criteria used by phrenologists and physiognomists. For subjects they had students belonging to different fraternities and sororities. They made accurate measurements of the skulls and other physical features of these students who were afterward judged as to the presence of certain character traits by their mates and by seventy men experienced in interviewing applicants for positions, like business men, school superintendents, and employment managers. The judgments of the fraternity and sorority mates as well as the experienced interviewers were correlated with the physical measurements. The correlation coefficient was only a little better than pure chance. In some instances, the coefficients were negative. If close associates and expert interviewers can not tell exactly what the character traits of a person are by studying his physical features, how can phrenologists and physiognomists, who are total strangers, do the same accuracy?

There are four reasons why the pronouncements of phrenologists

Education in the News--

Rise of Racial Intolerance

The progressive educators of the world are apprehensive on the question of tolerance. A concrete effort was taken by the Council Against Intolerance in America in 1939 to foster tolerance. The Council suggested four approaches and specific procedures to help teachers meet the increasing danger to our democratic ideals of equality and mutual tolerance.

The Associated Press announced on October 15, 1945, that many American educators are voicing their fear that racial and national intolerance are on the rise. The National Education Association, for instance, fears that bitterness against Negroes, against the white population, against 'foreigners,' against liberals, against capital, against labor, against the government seem to have been heightened

and physiognomists are fallacious. In the first place, they assume that such character qualities as love, jealousy, pugnacity, generosity, perseverance, and so forth are localized; that is, they lie in certain "spots" of the brain. While it is true that there are specific areas for hearing, seeing, tasting, etc., as well as motor areas, scientific evidence has not yet demonstrated that such traits have specific locations in the brain. In the second place, they presuppose that the more frequently a certain part of the cortex or gray matter is exercised, the thicker it becomes, in the same way as exercise increases the size of the muscles. This is a wrong analogy. Just as frequent electrical impulses can make a copper wire thicker, so frequent exercise cannot make the brain larger. In the third place, these pseudo-scientists advance the notion that if the brain increases in size by exercise, it will soon bulge outward, thus forcing the cranium to expand. This argument is absurd, since the brain is not in immediate contact with the skull.

by conditions growing out of the war.

Reform in Japanese Education

The Japanese educational system will be reformed on the basis of the sweeping educational changes prescribed by Gen. MacArthur. According to the directives issued by Gen. MacArthur the following important points should be effected:

1. Abolition of military instruction in all schools.
2. Abolition of ultra-nationalistic doctrines which were compulsory in the education of the Japanese students.
3. Prohibition of discrimination against teachers on the grounds of race, nationality, creed, political opinion or social position.
4. Encouragement of free discussion of the content of the mate-

(Continued on page 14)

Besides, outstanding examples can be cited of eminent men whose skulls or brains were small as compared with those of other men of mediocre or low mental ability. There was Daniel Webster who had a brain of ordinary size and a skull unusually large. There was Spurzheim, a famous German scientist, whose skull was as large as that of an imbecile named Joachim, and whose brain weighed six ounces less than that of the imbecile. In the fourth place, they draw their generalizations from a few isolated cases which happen to harmonize with their prognostications. From the standpoint of science, it is very dangerous to generalize from very inadequate data. If samples are to be made at all, the samplings should be random, representative, and adequate and the observations derived therefrom should be tested as to their validity, for it may happen that upon repetition of the sampling under the same conditions, what is found may be reversed or even entirely obliterated.

rials of instruction.

5. Preference in the appointment of teachers who have liberal and democratic views.

Exchange of World Ideas and Knowledge

The United Nations Information Service has released through the papers the objectives of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization. The main objectives of this organization according to Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, an American delegate to the conference in London, are:

1. To lay the foundation of agreement in men's mind and use the wealth of knowledge for lasting peace, greater cooperation, and improvement of the living standards among the peoples of the world.

2. All channels of communication will be used to let people of all groups and all occupations know about the technical skills, ideas, beliefs, likes, ways of doing things, creative achievements, thoughts, character of people in other lands.

Organization of a World Educational Agency

The organization of an educational agency has been approved by 44 members of the United Nations. The agency is to be known as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

What are some of the important projects of the new universal educational agency?

1. Removal of illiteracy and misunderstanding.

2. Development of common faith and confidence.

3. Wider exchange of scholars and teachers.

4. Books and educational materials will be sent to all countries.

Among the pressing problems of the UNESCO are:

1. Rehabilitation of damaged countries.

2. Provisions for immediate assistance in the restoration of looted libraries and bombed schools.

How did magic serve the United States?

One of the top secrets of World War II was revealed by Gen. George C. Marshall in his testimony before the Congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster. The secret was the use of Magic.

What is magic?

The United States high command succeeded in making a machine that automatically intercepted the messages sent by the Japanese. This machine is called *Magic*. It faithfully recorded the secret messages sent by the Japanese high command. This device enabled the United States to study patiently, and finally to decipher, the Japanese secret code.

Why was the magic valuable?

This decoding machine was more valuable than paid spies. By the use of *Magic*, the United States high command was able to know many of the diplomatic and military messages of the enemy from Tokyo.

What valuable information was acquired by the United States?

1. Because of this machine, the United States high command acquired valuable information on the movements of the Japanese Navy and Army. The United States succeeded in deciphering the Japanese message in connection with the Battle of the Coral Sea. This information enabled the United States to win a decisive naval victory. The battle was the first great modern sea battle fought without surface ships coming within the range of one another. The Battle of the Coral Sea marked the turning point of the tide in favor of the United Nations. It checked the Japanese advance to the south.

2. This machine enabled the United States to know the exact size of the Japanese naval forces that would attack Midway. This information enabled the United States to set an ambush to the Japanese naval forces. The Battle of Midway (June 3-6, 1942)

was the first decisive defeat suffered by the Japanese Navy in 350 years. It was a significant battle because it put an end to Japanese offensive action. It also restored the balance of power in the Pacific.

3. It was also this machine that enabled the United States to know the size of the Japanese forces that landed on Attu and Kiska.

4. The raids of Admiral William F. Halsey on Japanese shipping in Manila in September, 1944, were based on valuable information acquired through the use of *Magic*. Two big Japanese convoys were caught and destroyed by Admiral Halsey's carrier pilots.

5. The deciphering of Japanese messages from Tokyo proved valuable in directing United States submarine. The advanced positions of the submarines enabled them to sink many Japanese convoys.

The sacrifice of personal interest for the welfare of the nation

In the presidential election campaign of 1944, Gen. George Marshall wrote two letters to Republican candidate Governor Tomas Dewey that the United States Army had broken the Japanese "ultra" code. He requested Governor Dewey not to reveal the fact that the United States Army had succeeded breaking the Japanese code. Governor Dewey might have won the election by telling the American public that the United States Army had broken the Japanese code and therefore the government could have taken proper steps in preventing the Pearl Harbor disaster. The main reason for Gen. Marshall's letters to Governor Dewey was to keep the secret, for the Japanese did not know that their code was broken. Moreover, General Marshall believed that the secret would be valuable in saving many American lives. Governor Dewey sacrificed his personal interest for the welfare of the nation. The top secret, the *Magic*, was kept out of the election campaign.

(Continued from the Last Issue)

LABOR PROBLEMS

The end of the World War II has brought many problems most prominent of which is the conflict between labor and capital. The reconversion (return to peacetime economy) program in practically all nations faces this revolutionary problem. In the United States this conflict has become nation wide. The General Motor strike alone affected 175,000 workers. Lately, union after union followed suit in demanding for higher wages. Most of these demands have not been met by the capitalists, and the number of strikers has now reached an alarming proportion.

The strike is significant because aside from the demand of an increase in pay, it tries to set a precedent by asking the company to open its books so that the employees can determine the capacity of the company to pay the workers. It is interesting to note the argument presented by the leader of the General Motors strike that an increase in the pay for the workers of the vast motor industry would be beneficial to the country to higher production and abundance. The General Motors strike is significant because it sets the pattern for other strikes in the future.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

The United Nations even before the war was ended, had already entertained and studied various suggestions for laying the foundation of a lasting peace, because they saw how tragic it would be to win the war and lose the peace.

A conference was held at Dumbarton Oaks at Washington D. C. from August 21 to October 1, 1944. It was attended by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China. Proposals for the establishment of an international organization under the title of the United Nations

were drafted. The proposals became the basis of the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco.

On April 25, 1945, the peace-loving nations of the world met at San Francisco to lay the foundations of the United Nations Organization. Conferences, meetings, negotiations, and decisions were made on vital problems affecting the peace and security of the world. After many weeks of discussion, the nations agreed to build the United Nations Organization.

The UNO will maintain international peace and security, take collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace and the suppression of acts of aggression, and bring adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law. The UNO will also develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and promote international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms.

THE BRITISH LABOR LANDSLIDE

One of the political events that shocked the world was the British labor landslide in the last election. The election brought British socialists to power for the first time in 14 years. The Labor Party candidates received 12 million votes and 388 seats. The Conservatives received some 9 million votes and 193 seats. The world is watching the new British labor government. Winston Churchill, "Architect of Peace," that had brought England to victory and

that had guided England in her darkest hour became His Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

INVESTIGATION ON PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. From the decks of the Japanese carriers roared 300 planes hurling bombs, bullets, and torpedoes. The American navy's ships, docks, and airfields were attacked. Five battleships were sunk or put out of commissions, three cruisers were damaged, three destroyers were sunk. The Army lost 97 of its 273 planes. Over three thousand men were killed or reported missing. The attack on Pearl Harbor became the rallying cry of the Americans.

On August 29, 1945, the day chosen for the Allied landings in Japan, President Harry S. Truman released the report on investigations conducted on the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. Actually the long-awaited report consisted of seven separate reports. The nation had already read and discussed the report. But were not satisfied with the report. They demanded for a thorough Congressional investigation.

In November, 1945, the Congressional Committee on Investigation of Pearl Harbor began its hearings. A remarkable comment on the investigation reads: "In the days and weeks to follow, history would be dragged up from the dark corners, dusted off and laid out on the committee table for the world to read."

TRIAL OF NAZI TOP WAR CRIMINALS AT NUERNBERG

The International War Crimes Commission has established the definition of a war crime, and classifies war crimes, unto the following:

(1) Crime against peace, i.e., planning, preparing, initiating

(Continued)

and waging wars of aggression; (2) violation of the laws and customs of war, i.e., maltreatment of prisoners of war and civilian in occupied countries, plundering and wanton destruction of cities, or devastation not warranted by military laws; (3) Crimes against humanity, i.e., murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation or persecution.

On November 21, 1945, a history-making trial started at Nuernberg, Germany. Nuernberg was once the seat of Nazi pomp and glory. Now it is the scene of trials that were "unique in the history of jurisprudence." The members of the International War Crimes Tribunal are listening to the trial of 20 top Nazi war criminals against civilization.

It was, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson who succeeded in defining the law that made possible the prosecution of the German leaders of aggression and oppression. Justice Jackson said, "the persecutions of the German leaders of aggression and greatest enormity on religious, political and racial grounds, the break-down of trade unions and the liquidation of all religious and moral influence was not the legitimate activity of a state within its own boundaries, but was preparatory to the launching of an international course of aggression and was with the evil intention, openly expressed by the Nazis, of capturing the German States as an instrumentality for spreading their rule to other countries."

One essential condition of world peace is the building of the customs and habits of a peaceful world order. The reign of law and order must be the prime objective of every government. The laws and the courts help in the building of these customs and habits. The Nuernberg trial will have an important moral effect on civilization. If the top Nazi war criminals would not be punished, "the host of the living victims, the relatives and friends of the

SIGNIFICANT TERMS IN CURRENT NEWS

Inflation.—Inflation is an increase in the currency sufficiently large to bring about, within a relatively short time, a marked rise of prices.

Deflation.—By deflation we mean an arbitrary or planned decrease in the volume of money or of bank credit, accompanied by falling prices.

Fiat Money.—Fiat money consists of irredeemable paper money issued by financially embarrassed governments as a result of the breakdown of the ordinary monetary systems.

Reconversion.—Return to a normal peace time economy.

Rehabilitation.—Restoration of the economy of one's country.

Redeployment.—Shifting of the

armed forces from the theater of operation to the home country.

Surplus Property.—Property in excess of the military needs or requirements of the army (from military point of view).

Pilfering.—Stealing; filching.

Puppet.—An official used as a tool of another government to carry out its wills.

Kalibapi.—"A political association organized at the instance and with the active support of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines for the purpose of doing away with the different political parties existing in the Philippines."

Makapili.—An organization which is "military in character" one of the purposes of which was to collaborate unreservedly with the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.

slaughtered, would be left with a disintegrating sense of futility, a lack of faith in the meaning of civilization."

The Nuernberg trial "is the first step toward establishing basic legal and moral tennets, which shall transcend the legal and moral code of any particular nation. We mean business when we declare that universal peace and order are essential and that we shall use the might of the United Nations to assure them. We are active agents of a world society whose moral demands have now become legally enforceable."

The real complaining party in the trial, says Justice Jackson in a 20,000-word indictment of a once powerful group of men is civilization which is still a "struggling and imperfect thing." "The conscience of mankind," asserts Jerome Frank," is not, from now on, to be a mere sentiment, a vague aspiration, fitful and often futile in its manifestations. It is expressing itself in concrete supernatural governmental action. Thus we begin to establish, on a solid foundation, a vigorous global society with a global law. A

world community is in its birth process. With the atomic bomb we revolutionized the art of war. With this trial we revolutionize the art of peace."

POST-WAR UPEHAVALS AND PROBLEMS

The First Conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers held in London failed to lay the groundwork for the solution of many European problems. There are many sore spots in Europe. There is the question of boundaries, the restoration of certain territories, the form of government and restoration of democracy. The Potsdam Conference has, however, outlined the settlement, of some of these problems.

In the Orient there is a general political upheaval. The Javanese have revolted against the Dutch and have established a republican revolutionary government; the Annamites are demanding for broader and better concessions from France; India is demanding complete independence from Britain; Korea opposes the trusteeship system; China is determinedly fighting for national unity and freedom from foreign interventions.

Inang Wika

MAGASING PAMPÁRALAN

a school magazine in the National Language published specially for students and teachers.

Published as a contribution to a national effort.

Special features —

- 1) For non-Tagalogs: Easy and instructive lessons for beginners in the National Language.
- 2) For Tagalogs: Lessons and exercises prepared and arranged in clear, concise and methodical way;—a modern grammar presented according to a *unit plan*.
- 3) Correct usage and idioms.
- 4) Interesting materials for literature classes; — conversational as well as dramatic methods of presentation utilized.
- 5) Adequate vocabulary and glossary as an aid to comprehension.
- 6) Varied materials for elementary school teachers.

Every item published in each issue is complete and ready for use by both students and teachers.

Watch for our special April issue.

National Language instructors who have heretofore been handicapped by the lack of teaching materials may request for free, complimentary copies of *Inang Wika* for examination.

Available at leading bookstores.

** If your dealer cannot supply you, please notify us.*

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

123-125 Reten

Sampaloc, Manila, Philippines

Outlines of Lessons and Reference Materials
based on the *Courses of Study* prepared by the Bureau of Education, Manila

Published as a contribution to common effort, Educational Rehabilitation.

Textbooks and Outlines:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| * Economics | * Tagalog |
| * Philippine Social Life | * Biology |
| * Oriental History | * World History |

Magazines:

- * Ináng Wikà
- * Current Events Review
- * Literature and Composition

Also available:

- * Review Arithmetic
- * Reading Methods
- * Educational Psychology
- * Child Study
- * Laboratory Physics
(College)

In press:

- * Review Mathematics
- * Algebra
- * Trigonometry
- * Differential Calculus
- * Integral Calculus
- * Gen. Science (Lab. Manual)

Available at leading bookstores.

If your dealer cannot supply you, please notify us.

MANLAPAZ PUBLISHING CO.

Editors—Mimeographers—Process Printers—Bookbinders
Artists—Designers—Illustrators

123-125 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila