

# Current Events

## REVIEW

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

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**FILE**  
How will the Control of the Ruhr Help Promote World Peace?

Report on Russian Imperialism

What is the Future of China?

What is the United Nations Organization Doing?

How has the Truman Doctrine Affected Turkey?

What is Russia's Headache?

Significant World News Roundup  
Science Marches On  
The Philippines and the World  
Text on International Genocide Convention

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Understand the world and its present-day problems;—read the  
CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW.

# CURRENT EVENTS REVIEW

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

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DIOSDADO G. CAPINO

*Editor*

D. R. MANLAPAZ

*Publisher*

NICOLAS ONGKINGKO

*Circulation Manager*

POLICARPIO G. DANGALIO

DOMINGO C. SERION

*Researchers*

VENANCIO NEBRIDA

*Circulation Representative*

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## In this issue

Page

How will the Control of the Ruhr Help Promote World Peace? .....	225
Report on Russian Imperialism .....	228
What is the Future of China? .....	235
What is the United Nations Organization Doing? .....	256
How has the Truman Doctrine Affected Turkey? .....	258
What is Russia's Headache? .....	242
Significant World News Roundup .....	243
Science Marches On .....	248
The Philippines and the World .....	250
Text on International Genocide Convention .....	253

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## How will the Control of the Ruhr Help Promote World Peace?

### Specific objectives:

1. To understand why the control of Ruhr is important
2. To understand how the control authority would work
3. To get acquainted with the provisions of the agreement concluded by the six powers

One of the "sore spots" in the world is the Ruhr. The resources of the Ruhr have been used for wars of aggression. Immediately after the war, the question of French security was brought about by the French leaders. They fear that a revived Germany might again use the resources of the Ruhr against the security of France. Why is the control of the Ruhr important? Why was the Ruhr authority set up? How will it work? How will the control of the Ruhr help promote world peace?

### Six powers prepared the draft

Representatives of Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in London to draft a detailed agreement establishing an international authority for the Ruhr, as provided in the annex to the communique issued on June 7, 1948 at the termination of the London six-power talks on Germany. The delegates have completed a draft agreement which has not been submitted to their governments for approval. The text of the draft agreement has been made public.

### What are the objectives of the draft?

The meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere throughout, care-

fully examined all aspects of the problems involved. It was recognized at the outset that a number of organizations are being established and arrangements being worked out with respect to Germany. The Ruhr authority is one of them and should be viewed in this context. To avoid duplication of effort and overlapping of jurisdiction, each of these has its particular functions. Taken together they are designed to accomplish a threefold objective: to assure the disarmament and demilitarization of Germany; to further the recovery of the countries of Europe, including a democratic Germany; and to promote that intimate association of their economic life which in the last analysis alone can assure a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

### What is the function of the Military Security Board?

Among the arrangements designed to prevent aggression, the Military Security Board is one of the most important. The functions of this board have recently been agreed upon in principle by the three military governors. They include a provision for cooperation with the Ruhr authority. The board will have general responsibility for the maintenance of security. As regards industrial disarmament, the board will act in accordance with agreements which are in the course of completion concerning the necessary prohibitions and limitations on German industry. It was recognized that a ceiling of 10.7 million tons on the production of crude steel is now in effect in the bizonal area.

In 1946, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, put forward certain ideas for assuring the effective disarmament and demilitarization of Ger-

many. It is anticipated that the objectives and mechanisms envisaged by Mr. Byrnes' proposal will, to the extent appropriate, form a basis for long-term disarmament and demilitarization measures to be worked out through and adapted to the Military Security Board or any other organization established as its successor to perform these functions. These measures will be designed solely to prevent the revival of German aggression.

Within this framework it is the purpose of the six powers to provide the means by which a peaceful democratic Germany can be brought into the European community to play its part as a fully responsible and independent member. The participation of the western zones of Germany in the European recovery program and in the organization for European economic cooperation already demonstrates the intention of the Western powers to afford to Germany its place in the economic life of Europe.

### **What are the purposes of the Ruhr authority?**

With these various factors in mind, it has been a main objective of the six powers, in establishing the Ruhr authority, to insure that the resources of the Ruhr shall in the future be used not for purposes of aggression but solely in the interests of peace, and to provide for a closer coordination of the economic life of the countries of Europe, cooperating in the common good, including a democratic Germany.

### **What is the relation of the Ruhr authority to the German government?**

During the period that the occupation authorities are exercising extensive economic functions in Germany, the decisions of the authority will necessarily be carried out largely by or through the

occupation authorities. However, as they relinquish their functions, the authority will be in more and more direct relationship with the German government in the exercise of its functions.

### **What is the objective of making the division of the coal, coke, and steel?**

A principal function of the Ruhr authority is to make a division of the coal, coke, and steel from the Ruhr between German consumption and export, in order to provide adequate access to supplies of these products by countries cooperating in the common economic good, at the same time taking into account the essential needs of Germany. This division must, of course, be in conformity with existing international agreements. Thus, in the case of coal and coke, the sliding scales drawn up in Moscow and Berlin continue in force.

The functions of the Ruhr authority in above field will be coordinated with the larger and more comprehensive operations of the O.E.E.C. in its work of promoting the economic rehabilitation of the countries participating in the European Recovery Program.

The authority will have powers to ensure that the German authorities do not institute, carry out or permit artificial or discriminatory transport, price and trade practices, quotas, tariffs and similar governmental measures or commercial arrangements which would distort the movement of Ruhr coal, coke, and steel in international trade, except for measures of protection approved by the authority.

The authority will furthermore be charged with responsibility for the safeguard and protection of foreign interests in the coal, coke, and steel industries of the Ruhr in conformity with international agreements, in so far as these functions are not entrusted to another body for the whole of Germany.

## What is the objective of supervision?

Particular attention was paid to the question of giving the authority powers of supervision over the management and direction of the Ruhr coal, coke, and steel industries. The coal and steel control groups established by the British and American occupation authorities now have extensive powers over the industries, including powers over production, investment, development, and other matters concerning management and direction. As is known, the French authorities have been invited to join in the work of these control groups. It has been agreed that at the appropriate time such of these powers relating to the supervision of management and direction as the six powers consider necessary to achieve their purposes with respect to the security and well-being of Europe will be transferred to the Ruhr authority or to the Military Security Board or its successor or to some other international body. These would be powers of supervision over production, investment, and development and would not be powers of detailed control which would unduly interfere with the normal and regular responsibilities of management. The conditions under which these powers will be transferred, and the manner in which they will be exercised, will be determined as soon as practicable in the light of experience acquired over a period of time under the present control groups. It is further understood that any powers transferred to the authority in this connection under Article 19 for economic as opposed to agreed security purposes will be transferred for purpose of contributing toward that closer association of the economies of Europe which the six powers have set out as one of their objectives in the preamble of the agreement. It was agreed that the powers to be continued should also be adequate to prevent the revival of excessive economic concentration in the coal, coke, or steel industries of the Ruhr and to prevent

persons who furthered the aggressive designs of the Nazis from acquiring ownership interests or positions of direction and management in those industries. The agenda of the meeting did not include the question of the final ownership of the industries concerned and this question is in no way affected by the discussions or the draft agreement.

## What are the other powers of the authority?

The authority will have the right to obtain information necessary to enable it to perform its functions, including adequate rights of inspection and investigation.

The authority will consist of a council composed of representatives of the member governments and will have a permanent secretariat.

As soon as a German government is established, it will have the opportunity of acceding to the agreement, the vote for Germany being exercised meanwhile by the occupation authorities. When a German government has undertaken the full obligations of its membership, it will enjoy full voting rights except in matters of security and default.

The authority, if its decisions and directives are not properly respected by the German government, may find the latter in default and make recommendations as to the action to be taken.

The authority will submit an annual report on its work which will normally be followed by a meeting of specially appointed representatives of member governments to review the report and the work of the authority. Any two or more members, who consider that the policies of the authority are not consistent with the purposes for which it was created, may call for a special examination of its operations by the member governments. Germany may not initiate such examinations in matters relating to security.

*(Please turn to page 256)*

## Report on Russian Imperialism

### Specific objectives:

1. To get acquainted with the nature of Russian imperialism
2. To understand how Russia pushed her expansion
3. To understand the significance of the expansion

Over the course of the past years, while the Soviet Union has been hurling accusations of imperialism against the United States with increasing vehemence, the U.S. State Department has been quietly collecting the facts about Russian expansion. If Moscow really wants to debate the issue of expansionism, Washington is now only too ready to trade facts with the Politburo.

The ammunition the United States can use in this battle of the record appears in an intelligence report drawn up by the research specialists of the State Department, called *The Extent of Russian Expansion in Less than 100 Years*.

The report is a scholarly, factual review of Tsarist expansion since 1853 and of Soviet expansion since 1917. Even the briefest study of its figures and dates discloses that the Communists have adopted the technique of hurling epithets at others which more correctly characterize themselves. The only conclusion possible from this study is that Soviet Russia is actually the world's ranking present-day imperialist, its leading expansionist, and undisputed unilateral acquirer of other people's lands.

The opening paragraph of the report comments: "In the light of Soviet charges of United States territorial expansion, it is interesting to examine the extent of Russian expansion in less than a century."

From that point on the study fires facts and figures into the record in a methodical fashion that is doubly devastating because of the absence of abusive rhetoric. Whether the Kremlin wants to argue the charge of expansionism as it relates to the Tsarist regime that preceded the revolution or confine it to present Soviet rule is immaterial to the State Department's experts. They have the record of both.

Following is Washington's brief account of just how much Russia did expand, and when, over the last century:

### Tsarist expansion

"Between 1853 and 1914, the Russian Empire acquired a total of 953,400 square miles.

"The Crimean War (1853-1856) put a stop to expansion in Europe and even caused the temporary loss of Bessarabia between 1856 and 1878.

"In Central Asia and the Far East, however, Russian expansion reached its peak during this period.

"In Central Asia, Turkestan (650,000 square miles) was conquered between 1867 and 1891 from local regimes, with some minor cessions from Persia and Afghanistan.

"Meanwhile exploration and settlement of the Pacific coast resulted in the annexation of 266,600 square miles.

"North Sakhalin was incorporated in 1857.

"Between 1858 and 1860 China signed treaties recognizing Russian possession of areas north of the Amur and along the Pacific Ocean in what is known today as the Primorski (Maritime) Krai.

"South Sakhalin (1875) and Port Arthur (1898) were both acquired during

this period but were lost again in 1906 when they were yielded to Japan by the Treaty of Portsmouth.

"In addition to the major annexations in the above areas, the Russian Empire consolidated its hold on the Caucasus by the incorporation of Circassia in 1864, and the cession of Kars and Batum by Turkey in the Treaty of San Stefano (1878). These acquisitions (22,200 square miles) completed the conquest of the Caucasus which had begun in the early 1800's.

"Finally, exploration of the Arctic resulted in the formal annexation of the island of Severnaya Zemlya (14,600 square miles) in 1913.

"The area of Russia had been roughly 7,691,600 square miles in 1853. On the eve of the World War, following annexations, the Russian Empire comprised 8,645,000 square miles."

The story these figures tell is of a country pushing out its borders faster and farther than any other power in the world during that period. Tsarist Russia, from 1853 to 1914, acquired land almost equal to the total area of Western Europe; of Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Germany, and the United Kingdom combined.

That exhibition of imperialism is on the record and cannot be washed away by all the hysterical verbiage the Kremlin is now directing against the United States.

## The Russian revolution

Following the description of the jerry-built empire of the Russian Tsars, the American study describes the consequences of the revolution. It states:

"The territorial domain of Russia diminished by 469,300 square miles.

"Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania declared their independence.

"Kars was ceded to Turkey.

"Bessarabia returned to Rumania.

"A large area was lost to the newly created Poland.

"Postwar Soviet Russia had an area of 8,175,700 square miles.

"The only extension of territory before 1939 was the formal annexation (announced in 1926) of all islands in the Arctic which fall within the triangle described by the lines of longitude 32-degrees-4-minutes-31-seconds east and 168-degrees-49-minutes-31-seconds west, the north pole forming the apex and the northern coast of Russia, the base of the triangle. Figures for the area have not been issued by the USSR.

"Except for this addition, the borders of Soviet Russia remained static until 1939."

The changes that occurred in Russian territory as a result of the 1917 Revolution, the record shows, were all at one time or another accepted by the Kremlin. Russia entered the year 1939 having publicly resigned itself to its existing boundaries.

## Soviet expansion

However, as the American study and the record shows, "since 1939 the USSR has expanded vigorously."

Against the Kremlin's charges of present-day American expansionism, never, incidentally, spelled out in terms of square miles, the United States can list the following acquisitions of the Soviet regime!

"A total of 280,600 square miles has been brought under *direct* (italics are the author's) Soviet control: 280,200 square miles have been added to Soviet territory, and 400 square miles are leased or jointly occupied.

"Territories which were formerly part of the Russian Empire, and comprising 196,400 square miles in all, have been regained.

"These include Estonia; Latvia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, and South Sakhalin, as well as large parts of prewar Poland and Finland.

"In addition, the Konigsberg area, the Transcarpathian Ukraine, Tannu Tuva, and the Kuriles (totaling 89,900 square miles) have been brought within Russian boundaries for the first time.

"Not officially part of the USSR, but temporarily under Soviet control are Porkkala Udd in Finland and Port Arthur in Manchuria, roughly equaling 400 square miles."

This example of expansionism since 1939 cannot be equalled or even approached by any other country. Of these eight years of Soviet imperialism, American officials have this to say:

"Only part of these recent additions have been internationally recognized.

"The new areas have been acquired in a variety of ways and the validity of Soviet claim to them varies in degree.

"Annexation of the areas from Finland and Poland and of the Transcarpathian Ukraine from Czechoslovakia, a total of 95,400 square miles, has already been recognized in treaties with the countries involved.

"A 50-year lease of Porkkala Udd is provided for in the Treaty of Peace with Finland.

"The USSR has not acquired sovereignty over Port Arthur, but has an agreement with China providing for joint maintenance of a military base in that area for 30 years.

"Soviet possession of the remaining 184,900 square miles still awaits international recognition and confirmation in the forthcoming treaties with Germany and Japan.

"Provisional occupation of the Konigsberg area was arranged in the Potsdam agreement and of South Sakhalin and the Kuriles in the Yalta agreement.

"Permanent title to these areas, totaling 24,400 square miles depends directly upon the peace treaties.

"The acquisitions of the Baltic states, Bessarabia, and Tannu Tuva, totaling 160,500 square miles, are the result of

unilateral actions, covered in the case of the first two by prior agreements with Nazi Germany alone. (Italics are the author's.)

"The annexation of Tannu Tuva was evidently accomplished by peaceful means and followed a vote in the Tuvian council for incorporation.

"None of those annexations has as yet been recognized by the United States, although only the legality of Soviet incorporation of the Baltic states has so far been questioned."

## II

### Acquisition of the Baltic States

This factual review of Soviet Russia's expansion constitutes the United States government's rebuttal to the Kremlin's charges of American twentieth-century imperialism.

Incidentally, the record the State Department keeps of every Soviet territorial acquisition fully justifies former Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson's description of Soviet policy last spring before a congressional committee as "aggressive and expanding". The Soviet Embassy in Washington protested at the time, but calmed down quickly when Department officials pulled out the record.

That record lists fifteen separate specific instances of territorial expansion by Soviet Russia since 1939—an average of one every six months. How the USSR acquired much of this territory makes particularly "interesting" reading, to purloin a State Department phrase, in the light of the Kremlin's protestations of peaceful intentions and friendly affection for its neighbors.

The State Department primer on Soviet expansion mentions only in passing that the Kremlin acquired the Baltic states and Bessarabia "by prior agreements with Nazi Germany alone". When the full intrigue that went on between Hitler and Stalin in the fall of 1939 comes to light, as it will when the United



States publishes the secret protocols of the Russo-German pact, these facts will appear:

That Russia won a free hand in the Baltics in return for assurance it would not oppose the Nazis, who were ready to pounce on Poland.

That Russia was promised Bessarabia on Stalin's personal insistence.

The incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia into the Soviet Union in August 1940 was the direct result of a deal with the Nazis. Their disappearance as independent states has never been officially accepted by the United States. Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles' blistering denunciation at that time of the USSR's action in swallowing up its three western neighbors still stands as Washington's policy toward the Soviet action.

During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion... The policy of this government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

### Acquisition of Tannu Tuva

As for Tannu Tuva, the State Department's account of how Moscow quietly incorporated that 75,000-square-mile wilderness in central Asia into the Soviet Union stands as a model of subrosa expansion.

By Moscow's own accounts Tannu Tuva in the thirties and early forties was a sovereign independent state. Then, in the fall of 1945, officials in the American embassy in Moscow were startled

to discover in the Soviet election lists for that year some reference to Tannu Tuvian districts. The Kremlin would neither acknowledge nor explain how Tannu Tuva suddenly happened to be within the Soviet borders.

A year later, however, in the fall of 1946, Moscow lifted the lid of secrecy with great fanfare and public celebrations, recounting how two years earlier the Tannu Tuvians had voluntarily decided to enter the Soviet Union and had been welcomed with open arms.

Thus the acquisition of this mid-Asiatic country was kept secret a full two years, and only guessed at after twelve months by keen-eyed members of the American mission in Moscow. Many geographers and newspaper cartographers, still unaware of this particular Soviet acquisition, continue to picture Tannu Tuva as free and independent.

### Acquisition of East Russia, the Kuriles, Sakhalin

Details of the Politburo's action towards East Prussia in the west and the Kuriles and South Sakhalin in the east are equally illuminating as regards Soviet expansionist techniques and policies.

These areas were awarded the USSR at Yalta and Potsdam, but with the provision that Soviet possession was to await confirmation in peace treaties with Germany and Japan.

To Moscow that provision has been just so much irrelevant verbiage. The Kremlin, immediately after their occupation, incorporated those territories into the USSR without waiting for peace treaty approval. Soviet election lists today show them as integral parts of Soviet Russia.

Moscow's decision on what to do with the half of East Prussia it acquired at Potsdam provides a revealing example of the disregard, if not ruthlessness, which Stalin now and then exhibits towards the presumably free and independent republics of the USSR.

Geographically, it would have been natural for the northern part of East Prussia to have been merged with the Soviet Republic of Lithuania (which it adjoins), or else made into a seventeenth Soviet Republic. Instead, the omnipotent Politburo made it an integral part of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, with which it does not even have a common boundary. A comparable situation would exist if, by some legerdemain, British Columbia were to become a part of the United States and be arbitrarily incorporated into the state of New York by the powers that be in Washington.

### Design on Crimea

The same political caprice appears in the Kremlin's handling of the strategic Crimean peninsula. It also is an integral part of the RSFSR, despite the fact it borders on other Soviet Republics. Logic and geography go by the boards when the Politburo starts drawing the boundaries of the various Soviet Republics. There is also no logic in the Soviet government's contention that its sixteen republics are independent and equal, for while two of them have representation in the United Nations, the largest and most powerful, the RSFSR, lacks direct representation.

### Design on Siberia

American officials in the Embassy in Moscow report a constant, even if generally unimportant, shifting of the Soviet Union's internal political boundaries under orders from Moscow. This is particularly true in the vast Siberian areas which are rapidly being industrialized and which for political, economic or strategic reasons may suddenly find their political status changed overnight by a Moscow ukase.

The best example of this arbitrary action by Moscow was the sudden disappearance during the war of three constituent Soviet republics, the inhabitants of which were secretly and forcibly transferred to Siberia for security rea-

sons. The facts in the case did not leak out of Russia until after the war.

### Importance of the Report

The State Department resume of Soviet Russia's expansion over the last eight years confines itself to what it terms areas brought under "direct" Soviet control. In other words, the United States is not publicly charging up as imperialism the "indirect" expansion of Soviet power ever since V-J day. Were that indirect expansion of Soviet authority to be included in United States estimates, figures on Soviet imperialism would have to include everything east of the iron curtain—Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Albania, Hungary, and Poland.

Those are the countries with Communist-controlled governments, whose chiefs are for the most part avowed spokesmen for the Kremlin. They account for another 426,000 square miles of territory. Added to the "direct" Soviet acquisition since 1939 of 280,600 square miles, they made a grand total on Soviet expansion of over 700,000 square miles. That is unquestionably the major and most impressive fruit of victory gathered by the Soviet Union, or by any other allied power for that matter.

These figures constitute the real rebuttal to Moscow's increasingly malicious and exaggerated charges against the United States of imperialism. They turn the accusations back upon the accusers, and cite chapter and verse. And they reveal the slavish Soviet adaptation of a major Nazi propaganda technique: repeat a lie often enough and loud enough and people will eventually come to believe it. — USIS.

### Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why did Russia expand?
2. How did she expand?
3. Was Russian expansion justified? Why?
4. What is the significance of Russian expansion?

## What is the Future of China?

### Specific objectives:

1. To understand the problems that confront China today
2. To understand the aims of the Kuomintang
3. To know the aims of the Chinese Communists

Recent events in China raise many questions about the future of the country. Why has China struggled for national unity? What are the aims of the Kuomintang? What are the aims of the Chinese Communists? What is the future of China?

### Emergence of a new China after World War II

China became victorious after World War II on September 2, 1945. Chinese Nationalists and Communists had successfully fought eight years of war against Japan, although during this period, Japan had occupied 13 Chinese provinces and four of the largest cities. As an outcome of this long war between the Chinese Nationalists and Japan, the government of Nationalist China won special recognition as the legitimate government of China. The United States, Britain, Russia, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France recognized the sovereignty of the Chinese in China and concluded treaties with the Nationalist government of China for the ending of special privileges and extraterritorial rights.

### Victory without Peace

The Nationalist government became victorious but without peace. No sooner had the defeated Japanese troops withdrawn when the Nationalists and Communists held a race, both seeking to occupy and take over possessions former-

ly occupied for or controlled by the defeated Japanese. In this race for supremacy, the Nationalist troops failed to take Manchuria immediately; and as a result of this delay Manchuria was stripped by the Russian occupation forces. Valuable machinery and industrial factories were taken by the Russians as *war booty*. Encouraged by the success of the Russians, the Chinese Communists proclaimed their independence. They exercised civil and military control in Yenan, Shanshi, Shantung, Jehol, Chahar, and parts of Manchuria north of Hsinking.

The split that divided China between the Nationalists and Chinese Communists for more than 27 years threatened Chinese national unity again after the end of the war on September 2, 1945. Sporadic fighting between the Nationalists and Communists took place on many occasions before the final break.

### What does the Kuomintang stand for?

The Kuomintang which is dominated by wealthy landlords and bankers is also called the People's Party. It is the political machine that has ruled China for many years. It stands for national unity and democratic reforms, for free enterprise, scientific farming, progressive land tax, and reduction of land rent. It also favors limitation of state monopoly on postal service, telecommunications, arsenals, mines, railroads, and hydraulic plants.

### What has the Kuomintang done after World War II?

The Kuomintang did all it could to restore peace and order after the war with Japan. It tried its best to solve the problems of reconstruction and reha-

bilitation at a time when the country was faced by high prices, inflation, food shortage, and corruption. The People's Party passed measures to combat corruptions in the government, to bring about reforms and to help solve other pressing problems. These reforms are in accordance with the democratic constitution which was approved on December 25, 1947.

## What do the Chinese Communists want?

The principal aim of the Chinese Communists is to improve the lot of the common people. They stand for land and social reforms. They want a liberal government that would promote the welfare of the common people. They want lands free from unbearable land taxes. They want representation in the government.

## What the Chinese Communists did after World War II

The most important thing which the Communists did after the end of World War II was the redistribution of lands to the people. The wealthy landlords became ordinary peasants. The basic agrarian program promulgated by the Chinese Communists Party on October 10, 1947, gave every rural family possession of a piece of cultivated land according to the size of the family.

## Attempts to unify China have failed

The many attempts to unify China have failed. Despite the desire of both the Chinese Nationalists and the Communists to reach an agreement and the attempt of the United States to negotiate peace between these two forces, no peaceful agreement has yet been reached. The peace negotiations of Patrick Hurley, the American Ambassador to China, in August, 1945, got nowhere, and civil war broke out. After the initial success, the negotiations of George

C. Marshall, American Chief of Staff who was sent by President Truman as his special envoy to China, also failed. On January 29, 1947, the United States Department announced the complete failure of the United States to help unify China. \*

The attempts to unify China have failed because of the following reasons:

1. The Nationalists and the Communists are both eager to end the civil war, but they cannot agree on how to settle their differences.

2. These two factions, the Nationalists and the Communists, distrust each other.

3. The extremist elements of both the Kuomintang and the Communists have excessive demands.

In his special report to President Truman on the result of his mission to China, Gen. Marshall said:

"The leaders of the Kuomintang government are convinced that the Communists expressed desire to participate in a government of the types endorsed by the Political Consultative Conference had for its purpose only destructive intention. . . . The Communists distrust the leaders of the Kuomintang Party and appear convinced that every government proposal is designed to crush the Chinese Communist Party."

## Civil war resumed at the expense of the people

Civil war was resumed after the breakdown of the peace negotiations. Once more the Chinese Nationalists and the Chinese Communists started killing one another. Once more the people on both sides are suffering untold privations. There is a shortage of food with all its attendant evils—inflation, increase of prices of commodities, hunger, disease, crimes, and death. The efforts of the Central government to solve inflation by the introduction of a new currency has failed. The string of Communist victories has shattered the hope for a stable currency in China.

## Attempts to win American public opinion

The United States has extended financial assistance to the Nationalists government. Of the \$400,000,000 in aid voted by the 80th Congress, \$275,000,000 was in the form of non-military assistance. The military assistance was largely in the form of military purchases which were supervised by the United States Army.

As a token of gratitude for the aid extended to China by the United States, the Central government tried to introduce reforms in order to win American public opinion. Two minor political groups one of which was the Democratic League were given positions in the administration. The general character of the government, however, was not completely changed because many extremists on the Kuomintang continued to dominate the government.

## Continued Communist victories

The Nationalist government has failed so far to check the advance of the Communist drives. The Chinese Reds have taken over Manchuria. They are gaining control of North China. They are pushing toward the vital Yangtze River. Mao Tse-tung told the world that the Chinese Communists would be successful in controlling the 470,000,000 people of China.

## What is in store for China?

The paramount question among radio commentators, editorial writers, political leaders, and military men is: What is the future of China?

1. **Communist China is a fact.** — A new Communist state has been created by the victory of the Chinese Reds. It covers nearly one-half of China with more than 200,000,000 inhabitants. This vast territory is ruled by the Chinese Reds under the leadership of Mao Tse-tung, the Chairman of the Chinese Com-

munist Central Executive Committee and President of the Chinese Communist Party. The second recognized leader is Chu Teh, commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army.

2. **Chinese Reds control China's industrial resources.** — The fall of Manchuria into the hands of the Chinese Reds has given the government of Mao Tse-tung control of China's industrial resources. The Chinese Reds now control 88% of the coal production, 75% of iron-ore reserves, 85% of the pig-iron capacity, and 95% of the steel capacity of the nation.

3. **A Chinese-dominated coalition government may emerge.** — The future political structure of China may be dominated by the Chinese Communists. This will likely happen if the Chinese Reds finally win the civil war.

4. **Chinese Communists may decide the ultimate relations between China and Russia.** — There are some writers who insist that the Chinese Reds are dyed-in-the-wood Muscovites. They cite the statement of Mao Tse-tung on the last celebration of the November, 1917 Revolution in Russia. Others believe that the Chinese Reds are not really pro-Russian Communists. The supporters of this view say: "We have no proofs that if the Chinese Communists win control of the country they will take their orders from Moscow. But if the Americans openly give aid to Chiang Kai-shek, then Mao Tse-tung will feel compelled to ask Russia for help, and will probably get it."

The most impartial opinion from a survey of all available materials show that the Chinese Reds are both pro-Russian and pro-Chinese. Only time will tell which way they will finally lean to make the country progressive.

5. **The Door will not be entirely closed.** — On September 6, 1899, the United States through Secretary of State John Hay announced the "Open Door Policy." He said:

(Please turn to page 252)

# What is the United Nations Organization Doing?

## Rice and Rice Diets

A survey on rice has been published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This survey is primarily a study of the nutritive value of rice diets and the ways and means of improving nutrition in rice-eating areas, the emphasis being placed on immediate measures for improvement.

The report discusses rice and supplementary diets. Broadly, it suggested that the program should be concerned with: the elimination of rice wastes at all stages between production and consumption; the improvement of the nutrient content of rice by better milling processes; extended use of parboiled rice; the introduction of enriched rice, and the improvement of rice diets by suitable supplements and substitutes.

## Beirut Accomplishments

The UNESCO has closed its conference at Beirut, the capital and chief seaport of Lebanon on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. At the Beirut Conference, the delegates accomplished the following:

1. Drafted a budget of \$7,780,000 for the year 1949.

2. Prepared a world-wide UNESCO radio program — a weekly radio program of 12 to 15 minutes.

3. Chose the successor to Dr. Julian Huxley of Britain, outgoing Director. The new Director General is Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico.

4. Decided to award the best prizes next year for the best work in music, art, the theatre, and the humanities.

## World Food Conditions and Prospects

The 216-page survey of world food conditions and prospects has been released by the FAO for discussion of the delegations representing 57 member governments and observers of more than 30 non-member states and international organizations. This survey shows the following findings:

1. There is no widespread famine and hunger.

2. The volume of trade for 1948 almost reached prewar levels.

3. Prospects are favorable for continued production in 1948-1949.

4. The food supply available per person in 1947-1948 still was far below prewar levels. Only seven of the countries analyzed by FAO had enough food in 1947-1948 for adequate diets for all their peoples. These countries are Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States.

5. The seriousness of the world food deficit has been aggravated by the unprecedented increase of the post-war population. The world had 200 million more people to feed in 1947 than in 1936.

6. Also on the debit side of global bookkeeping which seeks to strike a balance between hunger and available food are soil erosion and overcropping.

## World War on Tuberculosis

A world war has been declared against tuberculosis. A world-wide campaign against the "white plague" has been started by the United Nations to stamp out this dreadful disease which takes a yearly toll of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 lives.

The world has taken up arms against tuberculosis because since the Second World War more people have been suffering from the ravages of this disease than before the war. In this world-wide campaign, BGC vaccines are being used by the national and international agencies now actively engaged in this campaign. Two of these international organizations waging war against the white plague are the UNICEF (The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) and the WHO (the World Health Organization).

#### YOU AND THE UNITED NATIONS

Under the auspices of the United Nations, an international essay competition was held recently. The subject chosen for this essay contest was: "The Role of the Individual in the United Nations." Here are brief excerpts from the prize-winning essays:

"To be a realist and have ideals, to know the facts as they are, and yet to make them what they should be — that is the task of the individual in the United Nations."

—Joan Chresseson of Worthing,  
England

"Belief in and knowledge about the United Nations must be combined with the will to do something, and the object of this endeavor must be: to foster the most favorable possible atmosphere for the work of the United Nations, and counteract any spirit of attitude detrimental to the United Nations."

—Ove Pedersen of Svinnenege,  
Denmark

"World peace is an international problem and can only be solved on an international basis. It is essential therefore that each individual, each country, should outgrow the spirit of nationalism, and that everyone together — united as brothers — should achieve this gigantic project of world peace."

—J. F. Heilker of Schiedam,  
the Netherlands

"On the political and individual plane the individual can cooperate by supporting his government in all the steps it takes to collaborate with the United Nations... and, by persuading members of his own family to take part in movements for international solidarity, and awakening in their children the feeling that they too are members of a community broader than the national — namely the United Nations."

Rosemonde de Castro Pinto of  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

"The United Nations will be saved when every single inhabitant in the Member states realizes that *he, or she* is responsible for peace."

—Bhorn Jensen of Oslo, Norway

"A change for the better in the mental and emotional outlook on international relations is accomplished only by being carried out in the individuals, as well as en bloc."

—Valentin Chu of Shanghai,  
China

"Just as my forefathers sought a refuge from medieval chaos in nationalism, I seek a world government that would transcend nationalism."

—C. A. Srinivasan of Bangalore  
City, India

"The cause of the United Nations is the cause of peace — the two cannot be separated. Neither can the cause of peace be separated from the interest of the individuals."

—Zofia Artymowska of Warsaw,  
Poland

"The United Nations has become part and parcel of our individual lives. Its decision, defeats, and triumphs alike affect all of us. Amidst threat of another war we see the United Nations as our last bulwark against self-destruction."

—Ruben P. Macapinlac of  
Manila, the Philippines  
(Please turn to page 241)

# How has the Truman Doctrine Affected Turkey?

## Specific objectives:

1. To understand why Turkey is important in the "cold war"
2. To know the causes and the effects of American aid to Turkey
3. To understand the effect of the Truman Doctrine on Turkey

One of the "sore spots" of the world is a strip of land that is both a "river" and a "bridge". This is Turkey, the land that is most coveted by Russia in the explosive Middle East. Why is Turkey valuable to the Russians? Why did the United States decide to extend aid to Turkey? What are the effects of U.S. aid to Turkey? What is the effect of the Truman Doctrine on Turkey?

## Historic decision

Before the 80th Congress of the United States, President Harry S. Truman delivered a historic address with a historic decision on March 12, 1947. The President pointed out the need of extending American aid to all peoples fighting for the existence of their free institutions. He also explained why America should help save Turkey from Communism.

"The future of Turkey as an independent and economically sound State is clearly no less important to the freedom-loving peoples of the world than the future of Greece. The circumstances in which Turkey finds itself today are considerably different from those in Greece. Turkey has been spared the disasters that have beset Greece. And during the war, the United States and Great Britain furnished Turkey with material aid.

"Nevertheless, Turkey needs our support.

"Since the war, Turkey has sought financial assistance from Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of effecting that modernization necessary for the maintenance of its national integrity.

"That integrity is essential to the preservation of order in the Middle East."

The historic message set two important decisions. First, it outlined a new foreign policy for the United States. It sets forth in clear terms the decision of the United States to give economic and financial aid to nations fighting for the existence of their free institutions. Second, the United States decided on a "containment" policy. This means the United States is ready to check the march of Communism.

## The land and the people

The decision to aid Turkey was given because of the strategic value of the country in the "cold war". Turkey has a foot on both the continents of Europe and Asia. She straddles the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles. The area of Turkey is 296,500 square miles, and her population is 18,961,300.

Recent statistics show that 80% of the people make their living by agriculture and stock-raising. Their most important money crop are wheat and barley. They also raise cattle. There are 7,600,000 cattle, 11,700,000 goats, 17,200,000 sheep, 700,000 buffaloes, and 1,300,000 mules.

In addition to farming and stock-raising, the people through the help of the government are making much progress in mining, textiles production, paper manufactures, and glass industry. There



are new steel mills, flour mills, canning plants, tanneries, and power installations.

The Turks do not constitute a race. The term is only a *linguistic* word. Most of the people of Turkey are related to the old Lydian stock that settled in the country before the Greeks came. In the long history of Turkey, various peoples have been absorbed by the empire. Some of them are the Greeks, Albanians, Persians, and Slavs. About 98% of the people are Moslems.

## Beginning and end of the Ottoman Empire

The history of the Ottoman Empire began in 1231 A.D. when about 400 Turkish families came from central Asia and settled in Asia Minor. The settlers and their descendants became known as Ottoman Turks. This was a name taken from the first ruler or sultan, Osman or Othman.

The Ottoman Empire grew under different rulers. Sultan Orkan added the Dardanelles to the empire. Sultan Murad annexed the Balkans. In 1463 the forces of Mohammed II captured Constantinople and brought about downfall of famous Byzantine Empire. Under Sultan Suleiman known as the Magnificent, the Ottoman Empire reached its zenith. Its territories stretched from the Caspian Sea to Morocco in Africa and from Persia to Poland in Eastern Europe. But after the historic Battle of Lepanto in 1571 the Ottoman Empire began to decline. In this battle, the Turks were defeated by the combined forces of Spain, Venetia, and Rome.

Tzar Nicholas I of Russia became convinced that Turkey has become the "sick man of Europe". He tried to provoke a war with Turkey in the hope of annexing certain valuable territories.

Although England opposed Russia's design to annex Turkish territories, war broke out in 1854-1856. This was the Crimean War. In this war, England

and France helped Turkey against Russia who was finally defeated.

Another war took place between Russia and Turkey in 1877-1878. This time Russia posed as the champion of the Christians in the Balkans and as the "big brother" of the subject nationalities in that region. Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria became free in accordance with the peace settlement that followed.

The final breakup of the Ottoman Empire came in the Balkan Wars of 1911-1913. Four new states arose in the Balkans after the wars. Turkey in Europe was left with a small region around Constantinople. Turkey lost other possessions as a result of other wars: Tunis went to France, Tripoli went to Italy, and England acquired Egypt.

## Birth of a Republic

A group of Turks educated in foreign countries saw the need of preserving Turkey from possible partition among the big powers. An organization was formed to develop Turkish nationalism. This organization was called the "Young Turks". The members staged a revolt in 1908 and demanded a constitutional government. Sultan Abdul Hamid II was forced to yield to their demands to establish a constitutional government.

The struggle for freedom did not end with the establishment of the constitutional government. Turkish losses in Balkan Wars of 1911-1913 forced the government to lean towards Germany for protection. The main reason for this alliance was the recovery of the military prestige of Turkey.

When World War I came, the alliance of Turkey with Germany completed the breakup of the Turkish empire. The Treaty of Sevres with Turkey provided for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The treaty was signed by Sultan Mohammed VI.

This treaty was opposed by the Turkish nationalists led by Mustafa Kemal

Pasha. Under his able leadership, the nationalists succeeded in driving the Greeks from Smyrna, in seizing Constantinople, and in forcing the sultan to initiate talks for the revision of the Treaty of Sevres.

An international conference was called at Lausanne in 1922-1923. As a result of this conference, a new treaty which provided, among other favorable concessions, that Turkey should become a republic. Thus Turkey became a republic, and Mustapha Kemal Pasha became its first president. He is known in history as Ataturk, which means "Father of the Turks".

### **Turkey becomes progressive**

Kemal did many things to make Turkey a progressive country. He abolished the Caliphate (which in the Catholic world is similar to the Papacy), secularized education, assailed Islam as the official religion, gave the women the right to vote and forbade them to hide their faces by using the veil. He caused new laws to be passed and a new calendar to be adopted. Under Ataturk's presidency, the Turkish government introduced a new system of weights and measures, encouraged new industries and were developed.

### **What does Russia want in Turkey?**

Why is Russia interested in Turkey? One hundred years ago an unknown man wrote a prophetic comment on Turkey. He said: "If Russia gets hold of Turkey, its power will be doubled and it will become the master of all Europe. Such an event will constitute a misfortune of indescribable magnitude." The author of this prophetic comment was Karl Marx.

Russia is interested in Turkey because of its strategic position. She needs control of certain basis in the Dardanelles for her own security. She is demanding a joint Russo-Turkish control of the Straits. She is demanding the return of the border provinces of Kars and Ardahan.

### **Russian pressure became basis of U.S. aid**

Continued Russian pressure on Turkey since the end of World War II has caused the Turkish government much annoyance and apprehension. Russia has been asking for the Straits and the border provinces, but Turkey has refused those demands. The United States and Britain have supported her stand. They maintain that the nations that signed the Montreux Convention must be consulted in the revision of the treaty. Fearing the continued pressure from Moscow, Turkey has been forced to ask for American aid.

### **American aid makes Turkey strong**

The initial American aid of \$100,000,000 has helped make Turkey a military outpost in Russia's flank. According to President Truman's report to Congress on the Greek-Turkish Aid, U.S. aid to Turkey has provided the Turkish people an opportunity to improve their national defense and to strengthen the civilian economy.

Two hundred and fifty officers and men of the U.S. Army are helping the Turks in training the new Turkish Army which is expected to be 500,000. They have also placed at the disposal of this army, technical equipment from the United States. U.S. tanks are being used in the training of the new tank division of the Turkish Army.

A U.S. navy mission of 132 officers and men is helping Turkey build a new navy that will be used in the defense of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in case these places are attacked. Turkey is also building an efficient submarine crew under the guidance of the U.S. submarine experts.

A U.S. air mission of 100 officers and men is helping Turkey develop a new air force. Modern day and night fighters and attack bombers and transport planes are being used in the training program.

Modern ports and roads linked with the military program are under construction. Most of the road link Kars and Ardahan on the Russian frontier.

## American aid promotes economic progress

Turkey is trying to make economic progress faster than military progress. The main reason for the slow economic progress of Turkey is the heavy expenditures for military purposes which take up more than 50% of the budget of the country. Despite this huge military expenditure, the Turkish Republic is making some economic progress because of her industries.

## Turkey has achieved political stability

Turkey has achieved political stability and has outlawed the Communist Party. There are no fifth columns in Turkey. The Democratic Party and the People's Party are united in their foreign policy. President Ismet Inonu has once expressed the need for treating the two parties alike. The People's Party of Ismet Inonu stands for *etatism* or state control of industries for the welfare of the people.

## The Truman Doctrine has restored confidence

"The Turkish people," said President Truman, "have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the United States. Turkey is today working hard to get maximum benefit from the U.S. supplies and training... the moral and material assistance which the United States is providing has also helped produce an atmosphere of confidence which has permitted the Turkish people to develop the democratic institutions which were established 25 years ago, at the formation of the Turkish Republic.

### Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why is Turkey a "sore spot"?

## What is UNO Doing?

(Continued from page 237)

"The greatest task before us is to make every individual aware of his or her political responsibilities — not only to the local community or state — but also to the world community."

—Lars Nyberg, Sweden

"We the peoples of the United Nations" on the preamble of the United Nations Charter replaces the customary formula "the high contracting parties." The delegates to the San Francisco Conference have thus affirmed that they considered themselves the direct representatives of the people themselves, rather than the agents of the respective states."

—Raoul Dubais of Paris, France

- 
2. Why is Turkey strategic?
  3. Why is Turkey valuable to the Russians? to the Americans and British?
  4. Why do you think Russia championed the cause of the Christians in the Balkans?
  5. Why did the United States decide to give aid to Turkey?
  6. How did Turkey achieve political stability? Was the method right? Why? Would you favor the abolition of the Communist Party in the Philippines? Why?

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# What is Russia's Headache?

There are two salient features about Moscow's announcement of its new six-power council of mutual economic aid, binding the Soviet Union and five of its European satellites to assist each other against the "dictate of the Marshall Plan." One is the vagueness of the council's program, which ostensibly offers nothing more than the established relations between Moscow and its satellites. The other is the pointed exclusion of Tito's Yugoslavia from the new "anti-Marshall Plan." From both, one is justified in concluding that Moscow is having more difficulty than it anticipated in organizing the great empire of various recalcitrant peoples which it has established along Russia's Western marches.

Tito, the convinced Communist but at the same time the leader of the most dangerous heresy which has arisen within the "monolithic" Soviet system, must be more severely punished. To exclude him more rigorously from the Soviet economic system must obviously end to force him into the arms of the West but Moscow can think of nothing better. All it can do is to apply whip, and at the same time endeavor to minimize its effect by creating the appearance of a successful and desirable economic system operating within the borders of the paradise from which he has been ejected. It is, perhaps, a little ironic to reflect that if this appearance could be made real most of our problems would be over. If Soviet Russia could really match the Marshall Plan in the West with a similarly fruitful and going economy in the East, adequate to the needs of the millions living beyond the Danube and Adriatic boundaries, there would be little reason for the conflict between the two systems. But the council of "mutual aid" is a paper construction scarcely sufficient for that.

Many things can be put down on paper; it takes basic economic and social realities to give the paper meaning. The Marshall Plan means something because it expresses the fact that the United States actually has a surplus of food, machinery, and skills which it is willing to put into European reconstruction. The poverty-stricken millions of Soviet Russia are, on the other hand, a vast suction pump, draining every territory over which they secure control in order to raise their own necessitous standards of living. These things are not matters of theory or politics, or "war-mongering"... They are the kind of hard fact which the Soviet philosophy professes to respect. They are hard enough for the West to deal with. Perhaps they are just as hard for the Kremlin, which is not wrestling with them too successfully.

—The New York Herald Tribune

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# Significant World News Roundup

## JAPAN

### Policy for Japanese farm organizations

The Far Eastern Commission recently announced the approval of a policy decision encouraging the formation of unions, cooperatives, and similar organizations by Japanese farmers.

A 16-point directive was sent to Gen. Douglas MacArthur for implementation. The main points of the directive provide that Japanese farmers should be encouraged to form farmers' organizations. In forming these organizations, the farmers are assured of the fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution of Japan and are being encouraged to observe these freedoms in their operation. Existing laws or parts thereof which are contrary to the provisions stated in this policy should be abrogated, and any organization established thereunder, abolished.

#### What is the significance of the news?

The directive is another milestone in the progress of civil liberties in Japan. The directive not only encourages the formation of cooperatives, but specifies that, in the operation of these cooperatives, due regard be taken to safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed the Japanese people by their constitution. Measures were suggested to prevent the cooperatives from falling under the control of banking, trade, industrial or other non-farmer interests.

## INDIA

### An example in world cooperation

The Dominion of India and Pakistan have agreed to settle their differences

peacefully in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Both dominions have accepted the holding of a plebiscite in the disputed state. The principles for the holding of the plebiscite were proposed by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. Both dominions have ordered a cease-fire in the disputed state effective January 1, 1949.

#### What is the significance of the news?

The native state of Jammu and Kashmir is in northwestern India. This decision is doubly significant: (1) This action taken by the Dominion of Indian and Pakistan is an example in world cooperation in the settlement of troubles affecting world peace, a clear demonstration of the progress of the world toward amicable or peaceful settlements of international disputes.

(2) The results of the plebiscite to be held in Jammu and Kashmir may hasten the solution of the economic problems of the governments of both the Dominion of India and Pakistan.

## KOREA

### Rehabilitation and recovery to be stressed

The administration of the program in Korea has been taken over by the Economic Cooperative Administration (ECA) from the U.S. Department of Army, which has been concentrating on relief assistance in its aid program in Korea.

The major problem in Korea is to cut down excessive imports and simultaneously build up exportable surplus. To accomplish this objective, the ECA will place emphasis on two important

industries — fishing and the domestic production of fertilizers. The development of the fishing industry will result in greater exports for Korea and the manufacture of fertilizer will cut the huge import bill.

**What is the significance of the news?**

The ECA program for Korea according to Dr. Edgar A. J. Johnson, director of ECA's Korea program division in Washington, "will demonstrate to the Asiatic peoples the intention of American democracy". The United States have to prove to the Koreans that Korea could be rehabilitated with the help of the Americans.

In aiding the rehabilitation and recovery of Korea, Johnson said the Americans should consider three facts in Korean life. One, he said, is the evolution of the present political situation. He said that the United States has been turning over progressively more and more responsibilities to the Koreans. The results of the last election have shown that the Koreans have had "the body of experience" to govern themselves. In this election, more than 90% of the people went to the polls.

The second facet, he explained, is the cultural problem of the Koreans whom he described as "a most interesting, remarkable resilient people".

The third facet, he said, is "the very difficult economic situation". The problem is how to adjust the Koreans to their own economy after it has had 40 years of existence as a part of the Japanese Empire...

## INDONESIA

### Dutch and Russian attitude not conducive to peace

An impartial study of the events in Indonesia since the Dutch broke the peace negotiations with the Republic of Indonesia will show that there is no adequate justification for the military

action taken by the Netherlands in Indonesia. The reasons given by the Dutch for their action are not supported by the reports of the Committee of Good Officers created to settle peacefully the differences between the Dutch government and the government of the Republic of Indonesia. The Dutch military action is in conflict with the Renville Agreement and with the Security Council resolutions of August 1, 1947 and November 1, 1947.

More fundamental than the refusal of the Dutch government to recognize the legitimate rights of the Republic of Indonesia is the fact that the Soviet Union is fundamentally opposed to the government of the Republic of Indonesia.

**What is the significance of the news?**

The Dutch action in breaking peace in Indonesia is not justified. It is uncalled for. The reasons given by the Dutch government are not supported by reports from the Committee of Good Offices. This action of the Dutch and the Russian attitude in the Security Council are not conducive to the peaceful settlement of the Indonesian problem.

"The Soviet government," said U.S. Delegate Philip C. Jessup, "has no interest in supporting the government of the Indonesian republic or of restoring peace to Indonesia. On the contrary, it is following its familiar tactics which it has used in Korea, in Greece, in Berlin, and now in Indonesia, and which have been described in the speeches of many delegates in the last session of the General Assembly, namely, seeking to overthrow a lawful democratic government and to undermine its authority."

## GERMANY

### Christian Democrats for coalition government

Recently the Christian Democratic Party of Germany made the announce-

ment that it will participate as part of a coalition government of the Western sectors of Berlin headed by the Socialist party. The recent election in the western sector of Berlin showed the following results:

Social Democrats .....	64.5%
Christian Democrats .....	19.4%
Liberal Democrats .....	16.1%
Communists .....	_____

**What is the significance of the news?**

The decision of the Christian Democratic Party to participate in the coalition government is a wise step. The Social Democrats belong to the left; the Christian Democrats are moderate, and the Liberal Democrats are rightists. The Christian Democrats can now make its contribution to the setting up of a government along democratic lines. In connection with this decision of the Christian Democratic Party, it is important to remember that the results of the last election in the western sector of Berlin showed the rejection and indictment of Communism.

## FINLAND

### The country becomes apprehensive

The government of Finland has become apprehensive over the North Atlantic Alliance, which is in the process of negotiation. Finnish Premier Karl August Fagerholm expressed the fear that the relations of Finland with her "Nordic neighbors" would be strained if Sweden would join the North Atlantic Alliance.

**What is the significance of the news?**

Why has Finland shown signs of apprehension on account of the North Atlantic Alliance? She sees in this alliance a threat to her own safety. In case any member nation of the alliance attacks Russia, Finland will be involved in the conflict, for she is bound

by the Russo-Finnish agreement signed in 1948 to aid Russia. Besides, Finland may be attacked by her next-door neighbor, Sweden, in case Sweden, joins the alliance.

## NEWFOUNDLAND - CANADA

### Newfoundland to become a province of Canada

After two months of close and careful negotiations, the delegation representing the government of Canada and Newfoundland signed the term of union by which the ancient British colony will become a province of Canada.

Newfoundland will become a province of Canada. It will have full local self-government and its own local legislature. It will be entitled to representation in the Federal Parliament.

**What is the significance of the news?**

Newfoundland became the 10th province of Canada. This union of Newfoundland with Canada insures for Newfoundland a sense of security in a troubled world.

## For Historical Records

### Why Hitler cancelled the invasion of England

The private journal of Col. Franz Halder, chief of the German Army High Command from 1938 to 1942 has just been made public. The journal translated by civilian specialists of the United States Military Administration in Germany consists of more than 1,300 pages of single spaced typewriting. Many pieces of valuable military information have thus been brought to light, but the most interesting part of the journal is the account of the attempted German invasion of England. The following are highlights of the report:

1. The planning for the invasion of Britain began on July 1, 1940. The

Navy regarded air superiority essential to the success of the invasion.

2. A joint Navy and Army exercise on the coast was agreed upon.

3. On July 5, 1940, Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Army Supreme Commander, set August 15, 1940 as the day for the jump-off of the invasion forces. The plans for the invasion were approved on July 11.

4. Because of its inability to remove the mines in the English Channel, the German navy found it impossible to pass through the English Channel although this strip of water is only 120 kilometers wide.

5. After hearing the troubles of the Navy and Army, Hitler set the date for the invasion on September 15, 1940. He also ordered air assaults and submarine warfare on Britain to start even before the invasion.

6. The Navy complained that it could not carry the invasion on September 15 because it would need 10 days to put the first assault wave across the channel. Moreover, it insisted that the invasion would be done on designated ports and not on open beaches. The Navy report upset the plans of the Army.

7. The Navy set the date of the invasion between September 20-26. Finally the Navy and the Army agreed that the Navy could not provide protection for the invasion forces.

8. Hitler insisted on the carrying of his order for the invasion of Britain. The German Air Force staged four all-out battles against the British from August 8 to August 26; however, the British Air Force remained intact. According to the journal the damage caused by the bombs dropped by the German Air Force was confined to "small areas". By about 100%, the "German Air Force Command underestimated the fighting strength of the

British Air Force which wrought havoc on the German invasion forces on the coast".

9. On October 12, 1940, Hitler called off the invasion of Britain.

**What is the significance of the report?**

The journal of Colonel General Franz Halder gives evidence that Germany attempted to invade England in 1940. It also sets forth all the reasons for the failure of the invasion. The proofs which support these reasons show that the failure was due mainly to the inability of the navy to provide protection for the invading forces.

## RUSSIA

### Youth to be drafted for 5 years

Russia is now executing plans for drafting of 160,000 teen-age youths for vocational training. The reason for this conscription is to increase the depleted man resources and personnel in various industries. The majority of the youths to be drafted will be trained as construction workers. Others will be given training in mining.

After two or four years of training in the schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves, the youths must work for several years for the State. They must learn to sever past ties with their families.

**What is the significance of the news?**

The measure to draft teen-age youth is a part of the Soviet program of assuring the country with a supply of skilled labor for industries. It is expected that more than 4,000,000 new workers would be trained. There is a serious objection on the part of most of the youths. This is their long separation from their families. The youths must serve Russia for several years after their training period.



## ECAFE ENDS SESSION

### Worthy achievements

The United Nations Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) which was created to plan out solutions to the economic problems of Asia and the Far East recently concluded its 13-day session in Australia. During its last session, the ECAFE approved various resolutions covering such subjects as industrial development, trade and finance, food and agriculture, technical training and flood control.

Although the conference endorsed the recommendations of a working party on measures for industrial development, the whole question, one of the most important on the agenda was considered too complex for disposal at the last session. Therefore, a conference of a committee of the whole will be convened within three months to give this question further study.

During the course of the conference, Nepal, Indonesia, and the Republic of Indonesia were admitted to associate membership in the ECAFE. The admission of the Republic of Indonesia was vigorously opposed by the Netherlands delegation which walked out of the conference after a vote supporting the membership of the Republic was cast. The Netherlands contented that the matter was political; therefore, it was not up for settlement by an economic body such as the ECAFE. It also held that the Republic should have submitted its application through the Netherlands rather than on its own.

The conference approved a resolution concerning trade between ECAFE countries and Japan. It urged the countries formerly trading with Japan to continue exploring the possibilities of augmenting their trade with Japan to uti-

lize more fully Japan's productive capacity for the economic development of the whole area.

In the course of the conference, the Indian delegate also urged the adoption of a so-called "Marshall Plan" for Asia.

The delegate of the United States clarified the position of his country on this point. He pointed out that the United States believes that specific projects rather than an overall plan were more feasible at the moment in view of the stage of industrial development in the region. He also pointed out that the United States has already aided in the rehabilitation of ECAFE countries by some two billion dollars, mostly in grants. Although reaffirming the U.S. interest in the economic progress of ECAFE countries, he also stressed the necessity of maintaining a strong economy at home and of not overstraining U.S. resources. "The resources of the United States are not limitless," he further said.

### What is the significance of the news?

The accomplishments of the ECAFE are significant. During its last sessions, there were less discords and disagreements than during the previous sessions. The ECAFE is beginning to realize that the solution of the economic problems of Asia and the Far East can be accomplished through cooperation, and not by hurling accusations and counter-accusations. It is important to realize that ECAFE sessions are not intended for propaganda purposes; the sessions do not discuss pro-democracy nor pro-communist ideology.

# Science Marches On

## X-Ray Movies

An X-ray camera that sees inside the human body and makes permanent motion pictures of the inner functions of its organs, was demonstrated recently in the United States. The device is expected to be valuable in medical training, research, and treatment. Pictures taken with the camera showed the beating of the heart and the movement of wrists, shoulders, ankle, and hip bones. The action of the muscles used in swallowing a specially prepared liquid was visible to the camera as the fluid moved toward the stomach.

The five doctors who invented the special camera and gave demonstration are members of the department of radiology of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry. They are Drs. George H. Ramsey, James S. Watson, Jr., John J. Thompson, Franck Dreisinger, and Sedney Weinberg.

Previous methods of making X-ray "movies," Ramsey explained, have been handicapped by slow lenses and by the high exposure to the radiation necessary to get a good picture. This restricted the use of the X-ray "movies" then.

The new apparatus has been especially designed to limit the X-ray dosage. Ramsey explained that this is done by directing the X-ray beam so that it exposes only the part being studied and by timing the pulses from the X-ray tube so that the patient receives radiation only when the film is actually being exposed.

The patient is placed in front of a fluorescent screen, similar to the screen a physician uses in making a regular fluoroscopic examination. This screen gives off visible light when it is struck

by X-rays, which themselves are invisible and cannot be focused by a lens.

Behind the screen, a standard 35 mm. motion picture camera, equipped with a special fast lens is focused on the screen. An intricate electronic apparatus times both the camera and the X-ray tube; to the X-rays are emitted only at the instant the camera shutter is open.

What is the value of the X-ray "movies"? "This camera," Ramsey said, "is a tool that will greatly extend the value of X-ray in medicine, affording a permanent record of rapidly moving body activities — something which the profession has long needed."

## New Soap for the Surgeon

A surgeon traditionally scrubs his hands and arms for at least 10 minutes before an operation in order to remove germs that might endanger a patient. A new liquid soap is reported by *The New York Times* to sterilize the doctor's hands, more effectively, in about three minutes.

The new soap contains a phenol and chlorine compound called hexachlorophene, which kills virulent organisms on the hands. According to the report the new soap has been successfully used for a year at the hospital of the University of Michigan, U.S.A.

## A better mousetrap

An automatic trap that electrocutes unwary rodents and resets itself is reported by the magazine *Science Illustrated*. When placed on a rat runway, the device, produced by the LEC Corporation of Rochester, New York, offers an inviting tunnel to the rats. Entering the tunnel, the rat breaks a photoelectric-cell circuit, causing metal grids to

grip him. An electric current kills the rodent, which is then ejected through a hinged side of the trap.

## Fly control

When an epidemic or catastrophe strikes a city or town, upsetting normal sanitation facilities, the common fly may spread dysentery, typhoid, and other diseases. Recent experiments indicate that the spraying of DDT or any other fly-killing insecticide from airplanes helps protect the population during such emergencies.

The experiments are described in *Public Health Reports*, official publication of the United States Public Health Service by Cornelius W. Kruse, engineering consultant to the Communicable Disease Center of the USPHS, who conducted the research.

"For most effective control," Kruse says, "the insecticides should be applied when the flies are most active, which is late in the morning after winds and unstable air conditions have developed." Active flies, he explains, are much more likely to move into, or be struck by, droplets of insecticide during or immediately after the spraying. Fresh droplets have much higher killing power than the same droplets after the solvent has evaporated, leaving only a dry residue of the DDT itself.

## Decline in sunspots

A decline in the number and frequency of sunspots may improve world radio and wire communications for several years to come, the United States Naval Observatory says. The spots on the sun apparently passed the peak of an 11-year cycle of activity in 1947. Captain Guy W. Clark, Superintendent of the Observatory, forecasts the decline.

Sunspots are the visible manifestations of immense areas of turbulence in the sun's atmosphere. It is believed that the turbulence stems from surface disturbances on the sun similar to steam

arising from bursting bubbles in a boiling cauldron. Sunspots cause uneven reflection of radio waves from the earth's sending station. During sunspots "storms" shortwave messages broadcast from one part of the world to another are unintelligible. Sunspots also disturb the magnetic field of the planet itself and cause special electrical charges to be born in telephone and telegraph wires, resulting in garbled messages.

## Relief for asthma

Whiffs of the dust of norisodine sulfate, inhaled through the mouth, have helped asthma victims to ward off impending attacks, three United States scientists report in an article in *Science*, weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of the Science. The experiment was conducted by Drs. L. R. Krasno and M. Grossman of the University of Illinois College of Medicine at Urbana, Illinois, and Dr. A. C. Ivy of the Illinois Masonic Hospital of Chicago, Illinois.

Treatment consisted of inhalations of norisodine sulfate, also called aleudrin, from a simple and relatively inexpensive pocket-sized inhaling apparatus that experts say makes the dust method more easily available for home and office use.

The report says that 16 of 24 patients prevented or controlled attacks of asthma with the dust inhalations. The other eight needed other medicines in addition to the norisodine. The physicians report that the treatment also aided patients with bronchial spasms not due to asthma.

Norisodine was previously reported effective when given in liquid form by injection, by mouth or by inhalation in a mist. The idea of using it as a dust followed the discovery, during an experiment lasting nearly two years, that penicillin dust was effective in treating infections of the breathing tract.

(Please turn to page 252)

# The Philippines and the World

## Leaflets on Canning Smoked Oysters

The Philippine Fishery program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in cooperation with the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries, has prepared a leaflet on how to can smoked oysters either for future consumption or for probable export.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife has conducted several experiments on the possibilities of canning Philippine oysters. After some time, it has learned useful information. It has found, for instance, that fat, native oysters can be made tasty and desirable and can be canned and shipped without deterioration.

## U.S. Trains More Filipino Cadets

The United States is training more Filipinos than any other group of trainees from other countries. "Filipino cadets," says Cadet Midshipman Ramon P. Fernandez of Daet, Camarines Norte, "are received and treated with geniality by American officers and other cadets."

## A Promising Industry

An excellent opportunity for an industry lies in the fishing and marketing of Philippine spiny lobsters, according to H. W. Terhune, Administrator of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Philippine Fishery Program, and by officials of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Exploration plans on spiny lobsters fishing is being undertaken under the supervision of the technicians of the Philippine Fishery program. Methods of preserving the catch by processing, packing in cellophane, and freezing and chilling with ice will also be studied.

## Praise for Philippine Science

Dr. Howard C. Naffziger, an outstanding member of the World Health Organization, recently praised the progress made by Philippine science. According to him, our postwar achievements along scientific lines excel those of any other Oriental country.

## Demand for Philippine Goods

Several Filipino businessmen in Chicago have formed a Filipino Chamber in that city. The main purpose of the organization is to secure collective action in their business enterprises. One of the aims of the chamber is to boost Philippine products in that city. The members of the chamber have requested the Secretary of Commerce and Industry in the Philippines to send samples of Philippine-made products to Chicago to interest American businessmen.

## Philippines Failed to Fill Its Quotas

The Philippines has failed to fill the quotas allowed by the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. Under the terms of the Act, the Philippines has been allowed a certain number of export quotas on buttons, coconut oil, sugar, cordage, and tobacco. The main reason for such a failure is the shortage in the production of these export products. It is hoped that the Philippines would be able to fill her export quotas for 1949.

## Millions for Philippine Aviation

The United States Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) has announced that it would spend about \$4,000,000 in the fiscal year 1949 in its Philippine rehabilitation program under the War Damage Act.

Under the provision of this act, the CAA spends for the training of Philippine pensionados in civil aviation. Fifty trainees were handled by the CAA in 1947 and 1948. The last group of trainees will be handled in 1950.

## To Promote Philippine-Australian Trade

H. H. Rankine, acting trade commissioner for Australia, recently visited the Philippines to look for trade possibilities between the Philippines and Australia. According to him, the Philippine government would find a good export market for Philippine lumber because soft wood is in great demand in Australia. He expressed the belief that about 50% of the lumber produced in the Philippines would be consumed in Australia.

## Philippine Products for Germany

The European Economic Administration (ECA) has recently announced the authorization for the purchase of Philippine goods. The sum of \$355,000 worth of vegetable and fiber products has been authorized for shipment to the Bizonia, the union of the British and American zones of occupation in Germany. Cotton products, cordage, twine, and wearing apparels are not included in the allocation made by the ECA.

## UNESCO Mission to Visit the Philippines

A mission of the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will visit the Philippines. The main purpose of the visit is to make a survey of the educational needs of our country.

## Manila-Tokyo Flight Begun

The Philippine Air Lines has inaugurated the Manila-Japan Flight. This

is in line with the announced policy of the company expanding its services in countries in the Pacific, the Near East, the Middle East, China, Europe, and the United States.

## Philippine Labor Trends as Seen by Foreigner

Dr. Raghunah S. Rao, assistant director general in charge of statistics in the ILO (International Labor Organization), has made certain observations on the labor trends in our country in his recent visit to the country. Here are some of the important observations he has made:

1. The Philippines has a unique position in Asia because of its well-balanced admixture of the East and the West.
2. The social and economic standards of the Philippines are comparatively high. They are higher than the standards in the Asiatic countries; they are even higher than those of some of the European states.
3. The Philippines has a highly developed trade union movement, progressive legislations, and promising industries.

*(Please turn to next page)*

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## Future of China . . .

(Continued from pages 235)

"...the Government of the United States will in no way commit itself to a recognition of exclusive rights of any power within or control over any portion of the Chinese Empire."

As a result of a secret deal at Yalta, the Soviet Government was permitted to establish a privileged position in Manchuria. Concessions were given by the Central government to Russia as a result of the Russo-Chinese Treaty of August 14, 1945.

The victory of the Chinese Reds will modify the "Open Door Policy" to some extent, but there is no certainty that there will be an "Iron Curtain" on China because the new government would need outside help from other countries.

6. Democracy will be endangered. — Chinese Communist victory will mean the decline of democracy in China. It may also mean the loss of American prestige. Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent a 16-page report to the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington. The title of the report is: "Strategic Implications of the Developments in China." In this report MacArthur said that the security of the United States will be endangered by Communist victories. He also said that the forces of Russia would be able to seize Okinawa and Japan, if the United States forces in the Western Pacific are not strengthened.

### Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why did a new China emerge after World War II?
2. Why did China achieve victory without peace?
3. Do you think the aims of the Kuomintang and the Communists reasonable? Why?
4. What is the significance of the Communist victory in Manchuria?
5. Do you favor American military aid to China? Why?

## The Philippines and the World

(Continued from page 251)

### The Philippines and the United Nations

The Philippines is pledged to aid the people of Indonesia to win their independence according to a speech delivered by Ambassador Romulo at the South East Asia conference held at Delhi, India. He explained that the peoples of Asia are entitled to their freedom because it is a God-given right. He also urged the peoples of the Orient to fight colonialism in various ways. The Ambassador also urged the formation of a permanent council to represent the countries of Asia. The formation of this council is in keeping with the provision of the United Nations Charter on regional arrangements.

### Science Marches On . . .

(Continued from page 249)

"It would appear that the drug has a definite place in the symptomatic treatment of asthmatic disease. It should be useful in many instances of bronchospasms of an asthmatic origin. It can apparently be inhaled in dust form with a wide margin of safety."

6. Do you think American military aid to China may bring about a war between America and Russia? Why?

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# Text of the International Genocide Convention

## Specific objectives:

1. To know the provisions of the international convention on genocide
2. To understand the significance of the text

The third regular session of the General Assembly held in Paris unanimously approved the text of the international convention on genocide. What are its provisions? What is the significance of the text?

## Action by the Assembly

The General Assembly by a vote of 55 to 0, with only three delegations absent — Costa Rica, El Salvador, and South Africa—approved the text on the international convention on genocide. The Assembly also approved two resolutions relating to implementing and applying the convention. One of these urges the extension of its provisions to dependent territories. The other resolution asks the United Nations international commission to study the "possibility of establishing a criminal chamber of the International Court of Justice." The resolution was approved despite vigorous opposition by the Soviet Union.

## Genocide is condemned

Below is given the whole text of the resolution against genocide:

"The contracting parties having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its Resolution 96 (1) dated 11 of December, 1946 that genocide is a

crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world;

"Recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity; and

"Being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international cooperation is required;

"Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

### ARTICLE I

"The contracting parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

### ARTICLE II

"In the present convention genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group such as: (1) Killing members of the group; (2) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (3) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (4) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; (5) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

### ARTICLE III

"The following acts shall be punishable: (1) Genocide; (2) Conspiracy to

commit genocide; (8) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide; (4) Attempt to commit genocide; (5) Complicity in genocide.

#### ARTICLE IV

"Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials, or private individuals.

#### ARTICLE V

"The contracting parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III.

#### ARTICLE VI

"Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the state in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to such contracting parties as shall have accepted the jurisdiction of such tribunal.

#### ARTICLE VII

"Genocide and the other acts enumerated in Article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

"The contracting parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

#### ARTICLE VIII

"Any contracting party may call upon the competent organs of the

United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III.

#### ARTICLE IX

"Disputes between the contracting parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a state for genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request, if any, of the parties to the dispute.

#### ARTICLE X

"The present convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### ARTICLE XI

"The present convention shall be open until December 31, 1949, for signature on behalf of any member of the United Nations and of any non-member state to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

"The present convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.

"After January 1, 1950, the present convention may be acceded to on behalf of any member of the United Nations and of any non-member state which has received an invitation as aforesaid;

"Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations.



## ARTICLE XII

"Any contracting party may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that contracting party is responsible.

## ARTICLE XIII

"On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a process-verbal and transmit a copy of it to each member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member states contemplated in Article XI.

"The present convention shall come into force on the nineteenth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

"Any ratification or accession effected subsequent to the later date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.

## ARTICLE XIV

"The present convention shall remain in effect for a period of 10 years dating from its coming into force.

"It shall thereafter remain in force for successive periods of five years for such contracting parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

"Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## ARTICLE XI

"If, as a result of denunciations, the number of parties to the present con-

vention should become less than 16, the convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

## ARTICLE XVI

"A request for the revision of the present convention may be made at any time by any contracting party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect to such request.

## ARTICLE XVII

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all members of the United Nations and the non-member states contemplated in Article XI of the following: (1) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received with Article XI; (2) Notifications received in accordance with Article XII; (3) The date upon which the present convention comes into force in accordance with Article XIII; (4) Denunciations received in accordance with Article XIV; (5) The abrogation of the convention in accordance with Article XV; (5) Notifications received in accordance with Article XVI.

## ARTICLE XVIII

"The original of the present convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

"A certified copy of the convention shall be transmitted to all members of the United Nations and to the non-member states contemplated in Article XI.

"The present convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force."

## What is the significance of the text on genocide?

The approval of the text on the international convention on genocide outlawing mass extermination of religious, racial, and national groups has been hailed by outstanding members of the United Nations as an "epoch-making event". Assembly President Herbert Evatt calls it a "significant advance in the development of international criminal law".

The United States delegate, Ernest Gross, expressed the hope that all members of the United Nations should approve the text. He said action is immediately needed to advance the social progress of mankind.

Many American newspapers praised the action of the General Assembly in approving the text on genocide. They are unanimous in the opinion that the text would protect the most fundamental right of all, the very right of human groups to exist as groups. In this field relating to the sacred right of existence of human groups, the United Nations has proclaimed the supremacy of international law once and forever.

## Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. Why do you think genocide has been considered a crime?

2. Go over the list of acts punishable under the text on genocide. Can you cite examples of Acts of genocide committed during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines?

3. Do you think the death sentence on Gen. Yamashita or any other war criminal is an act punishable under the text of the genocide convention? Why?

4. Why has the approval of the genocide convention been called an "epoch-making" event?

## How will the Control . . . (Continued from page 227)

## How will control of the Ruhr promote peace?

In the past the resources of the Ruhr have been used for the purposes of aggression. The six governments are determined that, through the security measures referred to above, any recurrence of such a situation shall be prevented. They are equally aware that the political and economic welfare of Europe requires the full and effective use of the industrial production of the Ruhr and the participation of a democratic Germany in the community of nations, all enjoying a reasonable standard of prosperity. The establishment of the Ruhr authority is an innovation in the international economic field. It is not being set up to limit free competition by European industries in the markets of the world. It has a constructive function to fulfill in promoting the general economic well-being of Europe and in re-establishing international confidence. If operated wisely, the Ruhr authority may be regarded as a further contributory step towards a more intimate economic association among the countries of Europe.

## Exercises to Develop Thinking

1. How does control of the mineral resources help promote economic recovery in Europe?

2. How does control of the resources prevent German aggression?

3. Why is proper division of the coal, coke, and steel important?

4. Why is supervision important?

5. Explain why the Ruhr authority is an innovation in the economic field?

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