

Current Events

REVIEW

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Achievements of the First Session of the United Nations Organization

THE UNO IS THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

The United Nations Conference on International Organization that met in San Francisco from April to June, 1945, established an international organization known as the United Nations. This organization is now popularly called UNO — United Nations Organization. The Charter of the UNO obliges all the members of the organization to preserve and promote international peace and security. The UNO is the hope of the world for the keeping and promotion of peace.

In the final plenary session of UNCIO, President Harry S. Truman addressed the delegates of fifty nations on the significance of their accomplishments:

"You have created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world. The world must now use it! If we fail to use it, we shall betray all those who have died in order that we might meet here in freedom and safety to create it. If we seek to use it selfishly — for the advantage of any one nation or any small group of nations — we shall be equally guilty of that betrayal. The successful use of this instrument will require the united will and firm determination of the free peoples who have created it. The job will tax the moral strength and fiber of us all.

We all have to recognize — no matter how great our strength — that we must deny ourselves the license to do always as we please. No one nation, no regional group, can or should expect, any special privilege which harms any other nation. If any nation would keep security for itself, it must be ready and willing to share security with all. That is the price which each nation will have to pay for world peace. Unless we are all willing to pay that price, no organization for world peace can accomplish its purpose.

"And what reasonable price that is!"

ORGANIZATION WORK

The UNO met in London for 36 days beginning January 10, 1946. During the first few days of its session, it organized the machinery provided for in the Charter.

Security Council. — The Charter provided for the selection of 6 non-permanent members. The following countries were selected to become members of the Security Council until 1947: Egypt, Mexico, and the Netherlands. Australia, Brazil, and Poland were selected members until 1948. Norman John Oswald Makin was elected Chairman of the Security Council.

General Assembly. — The General Assembly is composed of 51 nations. Each nation has one vote. Paul Henri Spaak, Socialist Foreign Minister of Belgium was elected president of the General Assembly.

Secretariat. — Trygve Lie, Foreign Minister of Norway was selected as Secretary-General for a term of five years.

Economic and Social Council. — The Council is composed of 18 member nations elected by the General Assembly for a term of 3 years. The President is Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the delegate of India.

Military Staff Committee. — Seventeen top-ranking officers representing the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China, and France met to lay the groundwork for their future work.

Atomic Control Commission. — An Atomic Control Commission was created. It consists of representatives from the 11 nations on the Security Council, plus Canada.

International Court of Justice. — The General Assembly elected 15 judges of the International Court of Justice. The judges are:

1. Charles De Visscher—Belgium
2. J. Philadelpho de Barros e Azevedo—Brazil

3. Sir Arnold D. McNair—Great Britain
4. John E. Read—Canada
5. Hsu Mo—China
6. Alejandro Alvarez—Chile
7. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha—Egypt
8. J. Gustavo Guerrero—El Salvador
9. Jules Basdevant—France
10. Fabela Alfaro—Mexico
11. Helge Klaestad—Norway
12. Bohdan Winiarski—Poland
13. Sergei B. Krylov—Russia
14. Green H. Hackworth—United States
15. Milovan Zoricich—Yugoslavia

IRANIAN-RUSSIAN DISPUTE

One of the first four questions brought to the Security Council settlement was the Iranian-Russian dispute.

Iran's complaint. — Seyed Hassan Taqizadeh, Iranian representative, brought to the attention of the Security Council Russia's interference with Iran's internal affairs. He charged that the Red Army troops encouraged the revolt in the Azerbaijan province of Iran and that Russia refused to permit Iranian troops to quell the revolt.

Russia's answer. — The Russian delegation told the Security Council that Russia was not interfering with Iran's internal affairs.

Results or action taken: After hearing the case, the Security Council, with the consent of the delegates of Russia, voted unanimously to let Moscow and Teheran make direct negotiations for the settlement of the dispute. The decision came after 4 hours of debate. Vice-Commisar Andrei Vishinsky of Russia defended Russia from the charge made by Iran. The Security Council made it clear that it would retain the right to request information on the progress of the negotiation between Russia and Iran.

(Continued on the next page)

Significance.—The United Nations consider the settlement of the Iran-Russian dispute a significant achievement of the Security Council. It has shown what the UNO could do for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

THE RUSSIAN AND BRITISH ISSUE ON GREECE

The second major problem brought before the Security Council was the presence of British troops in Greece.

Russia's charge.—Russia, through Andrei Gromyko, acting leader of the Russian delegation, made the charge that the presence of British troops in Greece endangered the peace and unity of the world. Russia asked: "Why are British troops still maintained in Greece when the war is already over?"

Britain's answer.—Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, replied that it is not true that the presence of British troops in Greece endangers international peace and unity and that Britain has no intention of interfering with the internal affairs of Greece. British troops are in Greece to help maintain peace and order.

Result of Russia's demand.—Russia demanded for an investigation of the presence of British troops in Greece. During the debate there was an exchange of harsh words between the Russian and British chief delegates. The discussion became tense. In the beginning, Russia offered to withdraw her charge, if Great Britain would withdraw her troops. After several days of discussion, Russia withdrew her charge, including her demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Greece.

Significance.—This dispute between Britain and Russia was the first question between major powers brought before the Security Council. The peaceful settlement of the question strengthens faith in the Council and restores our hope for the preservation of peace.

THE ISSUE ON THE PRESENCE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDONESIA

The third major problem brought to the Security Council for settlement was the presence of the British troops in Indonesia.

Russian and Ukrainian charge.—Dimitri Maniulsky, the chief of the Ukrainian delegation made the charge that the presence of British troops in Indonesia was a threat to world peace and that British troops and Japanese soldiers were being used to stop the Indonesians' fight for the form of government of their own choosing. Dimitri Maniulsky pointed out that the Atlantic Charter is not being applied in the settlement of Indonesian question. According to the Atlantic Charter, the people of a nation should be allowed to select their own form of government.

Great Britain's answer.—Foreign Minister Bevin replied that the British troops are in Indonesia on the order of the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff to preserve order while Japanese troops are being disarmed and prisoners of war are being rescued.

The Security Council's answer to Maniulsky's demand for an investigation.—The Security Council rejected the demand for an investigation. Only Russia and Poland voted in favor of Ukraine's demand for a probe.

Significance.—The action of the Security Council was based on real facts and reasons. It was shown that the charge was unfounded. The Security Council considers the Indonesian question solely the problem of the Netherlands.

THE SYRIAN AND LEBANESE APPEAL

The fourth major problem brought to the Security Council was the appeal made by Syria and Lebanon. Great Britain occupied Syria and Lebanon in 1941 for strategic purposes. The Vichy Government of France had turned these countries over to the British and Free French forces.

The appeal.—Syria and Leba-

non appealed to the Security Council for the withdrawal of British and French forces in Lebanon. They asked the Security Council to adopt a resolution demanding withdrawal of all foreign troops from Syria and Lebanon.

Solution.—Various measures were discussed to settle the question brought by Syria and Lebanon. Mexico and Egypt presented their proposals. The United States suggested a solution to the question. Russia vetoed the proposal of the United States. The case was closed. No action was taken.

Significance.—In the discussion of the question brought by Syria and Lebanon, the Russians used for the first time the veto power. The veto of a member of the Big Five in the Security Council prevents any action on any question before it.

OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE UNO

The other achievements of the UNO were:

1. The UNO rejected the appeal of Albania for immediate admission to the UNO.

2. The UNO voted unanimously to reject the admission of Spain until she evolves an acceptable change in the form of her government.

3. The UNO elected seven vice-presidents. Those elected were the respective heads of the delegations of China, France, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Union of South Africa, and Venezuela.

4. It organized various committees.

5. Through the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee it was able to act promptly on the problems of European refugees.

6. It created the Atomic Control Commission according to the plan of the Big 3 that met in Moscow last December.

7. It secured the approval of the General Assembly of the resolution urging all members of UNRRA to set aside 1% of their

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Fifteen Significant Conferences that Took Place before the San Francisco Conference

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met on the deck of the American cruiser *Augusta* to discuss and formulate the principles which America, England, and other allied nations were fighting for. These principles became known as the Atlantic Charter. The principles became the rallying cry of the United Nations.

The United States and Great Britain declared that they do not seek territorial aggrandizement and that they do not desire to see territorial changes made not in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people. They respect the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government. They desire the restoration of self-government to nations who were forced by a superior power to give up their sovereign rights. They promise to give all nations equal privileges in world trade and access to the raw materials of the world. They desire full economic collaboration among nations, so that the world may have "freedom from fear and freedom from want." They are determined to disarm the aggressor nations and to promote international peace. And to foster the commerce of the world, they aim to keep the freedom of the high seas and oceans.

THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION

On January 1, 1942, there were 26 states which were at war with one or more of the Axis powers. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met in Washington. Churchill delivered an address to the United States Congress. The representatives of 26 nations gathered at the Capitol and signed a declaration. They pledged to continue their fight against the Axis to the end and not to make a separate peace. Each member of the United Nations subscribed to the Atlantic Charter.

CASABLANCA CONFERENCE

For 10 days beginning January 14, 1943, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their military and technical advisers met and discussed important problems in a historic meeting at Casablanca, French Morocco. Marshall Stalin was invited but was unable to attend. During the meeting President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were in constant communication with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. They also made consultation with General Charles de Gaulle and General Giraud. They reached complete agreement on the military plans and strategy for 1943 in the war against Germany, Italy, and Japan. All possible aid was to be given to the Chinese. Due regard had been given to economic questions particularly in North Africa. The lending of an effective aid to the Russians was also considered.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

On May 15, 1943, the members of the United Nations met at Hot Springs, Virginia, to discuss what could be done to free humanity from want. The delegates agreed that it would be possible to have "freedom from want" in the post-war world. To attain this end, the delegates discussed the world food problems and the commensurate development of agriculture to meet such problems.

THE FIRST QUEBEC CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met from August 11 to August 24, 1943, at Quebec, Canada. The Anglo-American conference surveyed the field of world operations, discussed important decisions to provide for the forward action of the fleets, armies, and air forces of the two nations, and took up the bringing about of effective aid to China. Consideration was also

given to the question of the Allied Nations' relations with the French Committee of Liberation.

THE MOSCOW CONFERENCE

The Big Four—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—held a historic meeting at Moscow, Russia, from October 19 to October 30, 1943. Twelve meetings were held by the Foreign Secretaries of the Big Four. The important points taken up were: measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany; continuation of the close collaboration in the conduct of the war; treatment of Hitlerite Germany; establishment of a European Advisory Commission to study European questions arising from the war; establishment of an advisory Council for matters relating to Italy; and questions of international economic cooperation and the establishment of general peace. The restoration of democracy in Italy and the restoration of the independence of Austria were also taken up. A declaration on the punishment of German war criminals was clearly and emphatically made.

THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF CONFERENCE

The members of the United Nations signed a document on November 9, 1943, for the establishment of the UNRRA. After one month of discussion, the conference agreed that, in order to take care of the post-war problems of relief and rehabilitation, it should establish the UNRRA. It was decided that the UNRRA would help only all Allied nationals, wherever they might be found.

THE CAIRO CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek together with their military and diplomatic advisers met at Cairo from Nov. 22 to Nov. 25, 1943. The Cairo Conference made the following an-

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Significant World News Roundup—

INDONESIA

The newly established Republic of Indonesia demands recognition from the Netherlands. In a recent six-point program drafted by President Soekarno, measures were suggested for the early recognition of Indonesian freedom.

Among the points in the program given to Premier Sultan Sjahrir were:

1. Negotiations should be conducted with the Netherlands to secure the recognition of the Indonesian Republic.

2. Steps should be taken to make the Indonesian Republic politically stable and economically sound.

3. Efforts should be exerted in order to obtain better provincial democratic administration.

4. Measures should be taken to insure maximum production and fair distribution of food and clothing.

5. In order to carry out the provision of the Indonesian constitution on social security, essential enterprises should be placed under the government.

BURMA

World War II has dislocated Burma's economic life. In order to restore, at least, Burma's normal economic life, the British government is helping the Burmese government finance various projects that directly promote the rehabilitation of the country. The organization of different project boards has been completed. These project boards will help in the supervision of the rehabilitation program.

CHINA

China won a great diplomatic victory over France. She succeeded in making France give up by treaty agreement her extra-territorial rights in China. France, it must be remembered, had obtained these extra-territorial rights by treaty signed with China on October 24, 1844. France had extra-territorial rights in the international settlement at Shanghai and Amoy,

in the French concessions at Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton and in the diplomatic quarter. The treaty includes the giving up of special rights in treaty ports.

It must be remembered that the United States and England, in a treaty signed with China on January 11, 1943, voluntarily gave up their extra-territorial rights in China — rights which both countries had enjoyed for about a century.

SPAIN

On March 5, 1946, the government of the United States, Britain, and France issued a three-power declaration of policy toward the Spanish government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The important points in the declaration are:

1. It is not the intention of the United States, France, and England to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain.

2. The people of Spain must work out their own destiny.

3. The three nations hope that the people of Spain, especially the leading patriotic and liberal-minded Spaniards, should find peaceful means for the withdrawal of Franco, the abolition of the Falange, and the establishment of an interim or caretaker government.

4. The Spanish people, under the guidance of the interim government, should determine for themselves the type of government they should like to have.

5. The interim or caretaker government that would restore individual liberties would receive the recognition and support of all freedom-loving peoples.

SYRIA AND LEBANON

Syria and Lebanon are again on the spotlight of world news. In February, 1946, the government of Syria and Lebanon appealed to the Security Council of the United Nations Organization for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in both countries. Various proposals were submitted by the members of the Security Council to meet the

request of both countries. Egypt and Mexico presented their plans. After Egypt and Mexico had failed to secure the approval of their plans, the United States presented her plan. Russia, however, used her veto right. Under the terms of the Charter of the UNO, when one of the Big Five — permanent members of the Security Council — vetoes a proposal before the Security Council no action could be taken on the proposal.

The UNO adjourned its first session without arriving on the solution of the problem presented by Syria and Lebanon. In order to solve the problem, the British and French military delegations met in Paris and agreed to withdraw their troops simultaneously from those countries. The evacuation was deemed the best solution.

MALAYA

The British government offered a plan for the extension of self-government to Malaya. The British White Paper proposed the union of Malayan states. The delegates to the Pan Malayan Congress met at Kuala Lumpur to discuss the proposal. After a thorough discussion, the Congress rejected the British proposal. The Pan Malayan Congress decided to make representation in England demanding for a definite study of, and policy on, the question of self-government for Malaya.

PALESTINE

Britain decided in February, 1946, to admit Jews to Palestine on a quota basis. She agreed to admit 1,500 Jews a month. The Arabs disagreed. They insisted that the quota is too small. They asked for a quota of 100,000 Jews a month. The Jewish question is still under study by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine.

FRANCE

France decided to close her Spanish border in protest to the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

(Continued)

The new government of France under President Felix Gouin decided to inform the people of the true conditions of France. In his report to the National Assembly, President Gouin proposed the following five-point program to bring France back to normalcy:

1. The budget should be cut to the lowest minimum possible.
2. Wages and prices should be commensurately adjusted and controlled.
3. There should be limits to nationalization. The nationalization of industries should be modified and limited.
4. The black markets should be crushed.
5. The distribution of food and other commodities should be speeded up.

GERMANY

Germany must not become a menace again to the peace and security of the world. This was the decision arrived at the Potsdam Conference. In order to carry out this ultimate objective, the Big Four—the United States, Britain, Russia, and France—recently agreed to smash permanently Germany's power to wage another war. Nine new key industries were banned, even those manufacturing synthetic gasoline, rubber, heavy agricultural tractors, and machine tools. Germany will be reduced to an agricultural country with light industries.

ROME

Pope Pius XII opened on February 18, 1946, the first consistory since 1930. For the first time in the history of the Catholic church, the six continents of the world were represented in the Sacred College of Cardinals. The new 32 cardinals were selected from 19 countries from six continents. Of the 32 new cardinals, 28 are non-Italians; of the 28, 11 are from the western hemisphere. Africa, Asia, Minor, Asia, and Australia were represented. Two significant appointments are that of Archbishop of Teodosio de Gouveia from Africa and that of

Bishop Thomas Tien from China. Four of the new cardinals are Americans, one of whom is Archbishop Francis J. Spellman who recently visited the Philippines.

CANADA

A nerve-wrecking sensation was created by the exposure of the discovery of a newly successful espionage on atomic bomb secret. The investigation conducted by the Canadian government revealed that Russia is involved in the espionage ring. Russia admitted that its military staff had obtained secret information in Canada on atomic energy and radar, but she said that the information is valueless.

INDIA

The growing tension during the last two months has focused the eyes of the world on India. The main cause of the various demonstrations and riots was the hesitancy of the British government to grant independence to India. The Indian question, however, has been made complicated by the disunity of the Indian people themselves. The British government is confronted by the following conflicting demands:

1. The Indian Nationalist Congress party demands that Britain should first make a declaration on India's right to independence, and then, should set up a machinery for a single constituent assembly to draft a constitution for a united India.
2. The Moslem League demands that Britain should agree first on the establishment of the independent state of Pakistan in northwest and northeast India, and should provide a separate constituent assembly for the Moslems to draft their own constitution. These two demands should first be met with before the Moslems can consider their relations with the rest of India and Britain.

UNITED STATES

The United States is taking the lead in the preservation of world peace and security. In the first

session of the UNO in London from January to February, 1946, the delegates of the United States have worked very hard to settle important problems brought before the Security Council of the UNO. Secretary James F. Byrnes spoke vigorously for the withdrawal of all occupation troops except in Japan and Germany. He made a vigorous plea for the creation of the Atomic Control Commission. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt defended human rights and human freedom. She opposed Russia's proposal for the forcible return of all refugees to their native countries.

The government of the United States also took the lead in assuring the people of Spain that the United States, Britain, and France would not interfere in the international affairs of Spain.

The United States through Secretary James F. Byrnes warned Russia against removing property from Manchuria as reparations. He said that the United States would be ready to use force if necessary to prevent aggression.

On March 8, 1946, the United States officially announced that it had asked Russia to withdraw all her troops from Iran immediately. The official announcement expressed the hope that Russia would withdraw her troops from Iran to promote international confidence, which is necessary for peaceful progress among the peoples of the world.

EGYPT

Rioting took place in Egypt in February, 1946. The Egyptians rioted in protest to the presence of British troops in Egypt and to the British joint control over Sudan. It is clear that the Egyptian nationalists were demanding for the evacuation of British troops from Egypt and for the revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. The new premier of Egypt, Ismail Sidky Pasha, has been doing his best in counselling his people to stop the rioting.

The Man Hitler Hated Most

By MISS RITA RUIZ
Elementary School Division
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Julio ambled along in the direction of his classroom. The morning bell had not rung yet. Every room was still quiet. As he drew nearer, he heard a hubbub of voices raised in animated conversation, in tones of unmistakable strife.

"Yes, it is."

"No, it isn't."

The voices seemed to come from his room. What could it mean at this early hour? As he turned, he saw a group of classmates huddled in a corner of his room. Some straining their necks to see something in front, others arguing, all talking excitedly. Could it be an accident? Perhaps Ding and Antonio had a fight again. Julio quickened his footsteps. Breathlessly, he joined the group; and strained his eyes to see what everyone else was looking at. The focus of attention was — not someone hurt, or someone fighting — but the bulletin board. And yet, the bulletin board was bare, save for a line that read:

THE MAN HITLER HATED MOST

"Who is this man Hitler hated above all his enemies?" Julio asked the others.

"That's just what I want to know," joined in Antonio.

Ernesto ventured a reply: "The late Pres. Roosevelt."

"No, Count Von Rundt," was Rodolfo's cocksure answer.

Julio knit his eyebrows and shook his head doubtfully. "I don't believe it is either," he said.

"Then, who is he?" chorused his classmates.

"Would you boys really want to know?" All heads turned in the direction of the speaker. It was Mr. Santos, the Social Science teacher.

"Yes, yes, of course we would." "Tell us Mr. Santos—" mingled voices rose from the group.

Mr. Santos could not make out what each was saying. But all seemed eager to know.

"I won't tell you," said Mr. Santos. Their faces fell. His eyes crinkled in a twinkling. With knowing smile, he continued, "But someone else will. Today, Benjamin will tell you all you want to know about this man during our Current Events period."

Faces lit up with expectancy and eagerness. The bell had rung. Everyone was in his seat — eager and expectant. At long last, it was Benjamin's turn to report. He mounted the platform, pressing a picture close to him. Antonio leaned forward to see better. And so did everyone else. With an air of pride, he held up the picture and asked, "Do you know this man?"

Antonio's hand shot up. His voice rang with a note of triumph: "That's Winston Churchill."

"Ooh... So that's the man." Satisfaction sounded in eager young voices and shone on bright faces. But Julio's face was puckered in a frown of puzzlement.

"Why did Hitler hate him above all others?" he demanded.

"Because Hitler wanted to catch England napping, and he nearly did had not Churchill kept on warning England of Germany's intentions and had he not kept on rousing the English to action, to preparedness." Benjamin's hands waved eloquently to add force to his words. He laid the picture down, and in a quiet voice resumed, "The situation was this. After World War I, Germany wanted equality of armaments with France. England saw nothing wrong in this. Only Churchill, with vision beyond the years, foresaw danger and sought to make his countrymen realize the danger by asking this simple question: 'Do you wish for war?' He was branded as hopelessly old-fashioned. This did not dampen his spirits but only served to rouse the fighter in him. He launched

a series of violent speech-making. The spectre of impending war in the face of his country's unpreparedness never left his mind for an instant. His apprehensions lent wings to his every word. But England stopped her ears. 'War-monger,' she cried back. He continued to plague the Parliament with plans for armament. Churchill's thought by day and night was: "Bombs will rain on England." Recognizing the inadequacy of England's aerial defenses, he demanded that the air forces be doubled. No answer, save an indifferent shrug of the shoulders. And then, the inevitable happened. War was declared on England, and there were only seven anti-aircraft defenses in the whole city of London, in that darkest of hours, Churchill was the man whom Britain turned to." Benjamin stopped. The class was hushed in silence.

"Go on, tell us what he did," Ding urged.

"Yes, do," the others chorused.

Encouraged by his classmates' interest, Benjamin went on, "He had not a second to lose. He immediately took over the coordination of the air, land, and sea forces, as Commander in Chief or Great Britain's Supreme War Lord, Prime Minister of England. Surrounded by secretaries, adjutants, and officers, he worked eighteen hours a day. Sea battles, aerial battles in the south Atlantic and eastern Mediterranean were directed from his desk. All the fears he had voiced became a terrible reality but with his prodigious strength of mind and will, and with God's help, he led Britain through the darkest hour to victory."

Alfredo's face was aglow. His voice was little more than a whisper: "How glorious!"

Jose stood and remarked, "I had always thought he was a politician."

In his eagerness Nieto sprang to answer, "Of course he was. That's my part of the report."

"Oh...oh," groaned little Danny, "I suppose we'll have to listen to figures again. You are very fond of figures," he accused Nieto.

"Well, just a few," consoled Nieto, and went on: "In 1901 when he was but 27, he became a conservative member of Parliament and has devoted his life to politics ever since. Once established there, his star rose rapidly. In 1911 when he was 37, he was named First Lord of the Admiralty. During World War I, he was the leader of the war party in the cabinet. But when his brilliantly conceived Dardanelles campaign failed, he resigned from the government. In 1917, however, he was called back to serve as Minister of Munitions. Churchill, it must be remembered, was responsible not only for the settling of the Irish question but for promoting Allied intervention in Russia. So completely did his oratorical and statesmanly genius dominate the country that the 1921 session of Parliament was known as "the Churchill session." 1922—again he receded from public view only to return in 1924 and stick to England until the war was over."

"May I show you a few pictures of Churchill during the first World War?" asked Romeo.

The class was all eyes. He held up one, showing a man in an aviator's suit.

"That can't be he," Julio observed. "He wasn't an aviator."

"Oh, yes, he was! An aviator, a colonel, an inventor, and more." This was from Benjamin. His tone of assurance showed how well informed he was.

"Do you know," he went on, "that in World War I, it was he who encouraged naval aviation, developed the Queen Elizabeth, class of 15-inch-gun battleships and..." Benjamin stopped.

"How many have seen a tank?" he asked. All hands shot up.

"Well," continued Ben, "that was Churchill's idea. At first military leaders were skeptical about it, but when the then premier Lloyd George saw it in action, he was so enthusiastic that he ordered 150. But Churchill is not only a thinker. He is a man of action, a fighter. He actually fought at the front lines, so..."

A hearty chuckle from the back brought Ben to a full stop. Danny was laughing.

"I'm sorry to have interrupted," Danny hastened to explain, "but you see, I couldn't help laughing at the thought that he must have found life at the front very difficult and harassing — he being a lord and used to soft, pampered ways."

It was Benjamin's turn to laugh.

"That's where you're mistaken," he said in defence of his idol. "As a young man, Churchill spent exciting years in India and Africa as an officer in a regiment. Here he saw action with a capital A. Let me read you a paragraph from the book he wrote on his life while he was at the Nile."

He hurriedly thumbed through a small magazine and read in clear tones:

"Once again, I was on the hard, crisp desert my house at a trot. I had the impression of scattered Demishes running in all directions. Straight before me, a man threw himself on the ground. I saw the gleam of his curved sword as he drew it back for a ham stringing act. I had just time to turn my pony. As I straightened myself in the saddle, I saw before me another figure with uplifted sword. I raised my pistol and fired."

"Boy! what an experience!" Armando exclaimed.

"And can he write!" Danny added.

"Yes," Mr. Santos commented. "It is said of him that none in the

line of English statesmen is more sure of a lasting place in literature. His masterpiece is "*The World Crisis*"—an account of the first world war."

Timidly, Rodolfo ventured to comment, "He must have been unusually bright as a boy."

Mr. Santos shook his head. "It's strange. But as a boy he was at the bottom of his class. He loathed Latin, Greek, and Mathematics as much as he loved action and English."

"And to think..." Benjamin muttered dreamily half to himself. "Yes?" his classmates curiously asked.

Benjamin was taken aback, but, undaunted, he continued, "to think that from the bottom he rose to be the man the world will always remember as Britain's tower of strength in two world wars."

"That gives me an idea..." butted in cheery little Nieto. "If he could do it, why can't I?"

"Meaning...?" Danny and Armando's voices rose in unison.

Questioning glances turned in his direction.

Nieto had a ready answer: "That, even if I am now at the bottom, I may yet rise and see the day when the world will proclaim me the Filipino Winston Churchill." He finished with a flourish of triumph and instantly ducked to escape the books that rained from all directions.

"There's one more thing we should remember Churchill for." Mr. Santos' voice demanded attention. "His philosophy as a statesman." And then he wrote on the blackboard:

"In war, Resolution; in defeat, Defiance; in victory, Magnanimity; in peace, Goodwill."

"Excuse me, sir," Ding said politely. "That sounds beautiful, but I do not quite understand."

Mr. Santos underlined the first phrase. He turned and asked, "what is resolution, do you know?"

"Oh, yes," answered Ding. "On New Year we all make resolutions. It is something we are determined to do—come what may."

THE ATOMIC AGE

In the fall of 1939, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed an "Advisory Committee on Uranium." The work on the atom was done on a limited scale. Two months before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt wrote Prime Minister Winston Churchill of a plan for a joint research on the atom in the United States by British and American scientists.

Many famous scientists—physicists, chemists, mathematicians—from various universities and industrial plants were brought together. They worked on various experiments. Many small plants were built. The War Department constructed two big factories near Knoxville, Tenn., and a third one near Pasco, Washington. More than 125,000 people were engaged in the atom project.

The project was called under the deceptive name "The Manhattan Engineer District." Every possible precaution was taken to keep the war's greatest secret. Brilliant and outstanding scientists were given code names. The scientists used their code names in all their business transactions

THE MAN HITLER . . .

(Continued)

"That's also what Mr. Churchill means. In time of war, a nation, because it believes it is fighting for the right, has a strong determination to fight through—come what may. Should it be defeated, this determination is not changed, it still remains as a challenge, a refusal to admit defeat. But if victorious, the true greatness of mind will be shown in generosity toward allies and enemies, as well. And this feeling should grow and extend to all—a feeling of friendliness, of kindness." A look of quiet satisfaction and understanding spread over the faces of the II-B boys as Mr. Santos finished talking and underlining the last phrase.

and correspondence, including the signing of the pay roll.

The scientists worked feverishly and in absolute secrecy on many experiments. This was necessary in order to be ahead of German scientists who were also working on the atomic bomb. It was really a race against time and destruction. Uranium (a metallic element and parent of radium series) is the basis of the research on the atomic bomb. After three years of hard work, the scientists succeeded in assembling the components of the bomb at an isolated spot near Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The bomb was tested on the desert in New Mexico on July 16, 1945. The test gave the following results: (1) The atomic bomb disintegrated ("vaporized") a steel tower. (2) It sent a great cloud of smoke boiling up to 40,000 feet. (3) It knocked down two men more than 5½ miles away.

On August 6, 1945, a B-29 (Superfort) dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. Preliminary reports estimated that the atomic bomb killed 200,000 of the city's 340,100 population and wiped out 4.1 square miles or 60% of the city. President Harry S. Truman asked the Japanese to surrender. There was no answer. Seventy-five hours after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, a second but different type of atomic bomb, was dropped at Nagasaki. The Japanese accepted the Allied demands for unconditional surrender.

The birth of the new epoch was announced by President Truman: "Sixteen hours ago an American airplane dropped one bomb at Hiroshima, an important Japanese army base. That bomb had more power than 20,000 tons of TNT. . . It is an atomic bomb. It is a harnessing of the basic power of the universe. . . What has been done is the greatest achievement of organized science in history. . . The fact that we can release atomic energy is a new era in man's

understanding of nature's forces. Atomic energy may in the future supplement power that now comes. What was the immediate reaction of the people of the world on the results?

The world was thrilled by the prospect of peace, but it was also shaken by the new weapon (the atomic bomb).

President Truman warned: "The atomic bomb is too dangerous to be loose in a lawless world. That is why Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, who have the secret of its production, do not intend to reveal that secret until means have been found to control the bomb so as to protect ourselves and the rest of the world from the danger of total destruction. . . .

"We must constitute ourselves trustees of this new force—to prevent its misuse, and to turn it into the channels of service to mankind.

"It is an awful responsibility which has come to us.

"We thank God that it has come to us, instead of to our enemies; and we pray that He may guide us to use it in His ways and for His purposes."

In many newspapers and magazines of the world readers wrote: "My God! Has the world gone crazy?" . . . "Is there to be no protest against the crime of Hiroshima?" . . . "It is a stain upon our national life. . . "It is simply mass murder, sheer terrorism. . . ." "Let us dump the whole thing into the Atlantic or Pacific. . . man is too frail to be entrusted with such power."

What is the significance of the atomic bomb in the relations of nations?

Time magazine gave the following succinct analysis of the significance of the atomic bomb on the relations of nations: (1) "The atomic bomb was not merely a new weapon; it was a new dimension of military and political power.

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Each in turn, steel and gunpowder and aircraft had gradually changed war and society. In a single day the atomic bomb made a bigger change than any of them. Its blast hit every war office and chancellery on earth." (2) "Treaties, boundaries, alliances, the character of the New United Nations, the foreign and domestic policies of states—all are affected by estimates of the relative strengths of the nations. Now, all the estimates had to be recalculated."

What is the present use of atomic energy?

For the present, atomic energy is mainly available for weapons of war. Its destructive effects have been proved in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. J. D. Bernal, a professor of Physics at the University of London, believes that atomic energy in the form of a bomb can be used in: (1) blasting mountain ranges, (2) the damming of rivers, (3) the digging of canals, (4) in providing extremely high pressure and temperatures for a new metallurgy and ceramics, and (5) in supplying effective radioactive substances for chemical, biological, and medical research.

What may be the future peacetime uses of atomic energy?

Opinions differ on the future peacetime uses of atomic energy. Here are some of the possibilities pictured by various scientists:

1. A great industry might arise comparable, perhaps, with the electronics industry. (*Scientific American*, November, 1945).

2. There is a good probability that nuclear power for special purposes could be developed within ten years and that plentiful supplies of radioactive materials can have a profound effect on scientific research and perhaps on the treatment of certain diseases in a similar period. (*Scientific American*, November, 1945).

3. Smashed atoms and a breath of air would operate an airplane for a year; a handful of snow will

heat a hotel all winter. The initial private uses of energy will be in chemistry and therapy. (*The United States News*, September 7, 1945).

4. Atomic energy may in the future supplement power that now comes from coal, oil, and falling water. (President Harry S. Truman)

5. Atomic energy may be used for the furtherance of jet propulsion and rocket power. This will probably be its first commercial use and within the next ten years we will have commercial and practical results. (Jacques Martial and Robert C. Scull, industrial designers for Electronic Corp. of America and General Electric Co.)

What are the main problems in the use of atomic energy?

The two main problems in the use of atomic energy are:

1. *Cost*.—Figures are not available on the cost of producing atomic energy. What we know is that only several bombs have been exploded and the cost was \$2,000,000,000. The most important question that should be answered is: Can atomic power be produced more cheaply than the power from coal, water, or petroleum?

2. *Additional research*. — The second important problem in any post-war project on atomic energy is the discovery of techniques for breaking up the atoms of a common element.

What problems and questions have arisen from current discussions of atomic energy?

The following problems and questions have been presented in many periodicals:

1. *Can the secret of the atomic bomb be kept?* Many noted scientists agree that the secret of the atomic bomb could not be kept. They agree that other nations would be able to develop their own atomic bomb without knowing the secret formulas now held by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

2. *What possible effects may the atomic bombs have on the fu-*

ture wars? One leading magazine, *The United States News*, states that the atomic bomb is the most significant weapon since the invention of the gunpowder. It can evolutionize, even revolutionize, offensive and defensive combat. Hanson W. Baldwin writing in the *New York Times* and *Life* predicts a "push button" war. "Victory is more likely to be decided not by conventional surface or aerial clash of arms but by push-button war. 'Push-button,' using missiles of tremendous range having a terrible destructive power, seems slated for the primary role. Surface forces and piloted air fleets seem relegated not to the limbo of the past but to supporting and secondary roles."

3. *Is there a scientific defense against atomic warfare?*—No military or scientific defense can be expected. These famous atomic scientists of the University of Chicago, in a prepared statement, wrote: "No specific defense against the bomb itself—i. e., a device which would explode them before they reach their targets—is in sight. The irresponsible claim that such a device has been invented only stimulate wishful thinking."

4. *Can we outlaw atomic warfare?* — Is it possible for nations to agree not to use the atomic bomb in war? Majority of the scientists and military leaders believe that the abolition of atomic armaments is impossible, if it is not supported by an efficient control against evasion. This is the main reason why the Big 3, in its last conference in Moscow in December, 1945, agreed to recommend the establishment of a commission to control atomic energy.

5. *Should the secret of the atomic bomb be committed to a "world government"?*—The establishment of a commission to control atomic energy is very important for the safety of mankind. Dr. Albert Einstein in his article in the *Atlantic Monthly* said that the secret of the atomic bomb should be committed to a world government and
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THE ATOMIC BOMB . . .

(Continued)

that the United States should immediately announce its willingness to give it to a world government. Prominent Americans headed by former Associate Justice Roberts also believe that a world government should be formed to safeguard the secret of the atomic bomb.

What is the future of the atomic bomb?

On August 26, 1945, Prime Minister Winston Churchill urged the people of the world to keep the peace brought by the atomic bomb. He pointed that man has been given many opportunities to keep peace, and now that it has come with the bitterest lessons, he must do everything to keep it. He said, "Our pilgrimage has brought us to a sublime moment in the history of the world. From the least to the greatest, all must strive to be worthy of these supreme opportunities. There is not an hour to be wasted; there is not a bit of a day to be lost."

In November, 1945, three leaders of three great countries met and discussed the problem of keeping peace. They decided to set the next blueprint for the atomic bomb. President Truman, Prime Minister Atlee, and Prime Minister MacKenzie issued a 1,000-word communique on the three-power policy on the atomic bomb. Among the most important points given are: (1) The monopoly on the atomic bomb by a single nation is not possible. (2) An acceptable plan to safeguard the atomic bomb should be enforceable. When an acceptable plan has been devised, the secrets of the atomic bomb and other in-

Message from the Moon

On January 10, 1946, the radar of the U. S. Army Signal Corps at Belmar, N. J., sent broadcast impulses to the moon and received back the returning impulses. The moon is 238,857 miles away from the earth. The high-frequency broadcast impulses were sent to the moon. Two and a half seconds after the last broadcast pulse had been sent, an echo was recorded on the oscilloscope, "the visual scope" of the radar. The experiments on the moon-echo tests may prove valuable in the progress of science. It is expected that the development of an equipment that would give much higher frequencies would lead to the preparation of a map of the moon. Scientists believe that the wiggly lines on the visual scope of the radar stand for "grass." But the possibilities do not end there. It may be possible that a common code may be established with the inhabitants of the moon.

Ten Important Scientific Achievements of 1945

Watson Davis, director of *Science Service* gives the following ten most important scientific achievements in 1945:

1. The atomic bomb, including the practical release of nuclear energy.
2. Verification of the transuranium chemical elements 93, 94, 95 and 96.
3. Streptomycin, the sister drug to penicillin.
4. The proximity fuse of the Army and Navy.

formation may be shared with other nations. (3) A special commission should be set up to study certain atomic problems. Among these problems are: (a) the possibility of exchanging basic information for peaceful ends, (b) the elimination of atomic weapons, (c) the control of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and (d) an effective safeguard against misuse of atomic energy,

5. The LORAN, an aid to navigation based on time radio signals.

6. Psychological warfare method which greatly hastened the surrender of Japan.

7. The development of BAL by Britain. It is a successful antidote for arsenic poisoning.

8. The redolent poison 1080 and ANTU.

9. The successful transplantation of hearts in warm-blooded animals. The credit is given to the Russians.

10. Steps taken to establish a National Science Foundation.

11. The Radar.

New Discoveries in X-ray Therapy

In the meeting of more than 1000 radiologists of the American Roentgen Ray Society and the Radiological Society of North America three invaluable improvements in the use of X-ray Therapy were reported:

1. The discovery of a new precision X-ray tube. It operates at 2,000,000 volts. The voltage is twice that of former X-ray tubes. The new X-ray tube will be more effective in the treatment of cancer.

2. "Morgan Timer" is a new device invented by Dr. Russell H. Morgan of the United States Public Health Service. This new device is capable of taking long series of chest X-rays at a rate of four to five a minute or as many as 300 an hour. The maximum, capacity of the older model was only 100 an hour.

3. Encephalitis or inflammation of the brain may be relieved by X-ray. Dr. U. V. Portmann of Cleveland reported that out of 49 patients treated at the Cleveland Clinic, 29 recovered and 15 improved.

Taking Pictures of the Floor of the Ocean

Dr. Maurice Ewing of the Columbia University has perfected a device that could take pictures of the ocean floor. The "instrument

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is put into operation by a trigger which carries it down. The trigger, on hitting bottom, sets off a clock mechanism that controls the exposure."

"All-Weather Eyes"

The invention of the "eyes" that can see even through the thickest fog has been announced by the *Scientific American*. General Electric has developed the "electronic navigator" which is the first practical commercial use of the radar. Radio waves from far objects are reflected on the visual "scope" of radar. The radio waves also give the distance of the object. The "electronic navigator" can detect through darkness, fog, and storm the position of any object above the water. Among these objects are icebergs, bouys, lighthouses, and even ships. The invention will revolutionize navigation because it will help the navigator in piloting a safe course for his ship in spite of the weather.

Plant Diseases can be Cured by Sulfanilamide

The first record of the treatment of plant diseases by sulfanilamide has been reported by the *Science Service*. Ernest M. Stoddard reported that, in the experiments conducted at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, young peach trees were given injection of the sulfa compound p-aminobenzenesulfanilamide at the cut end of the stem. The treatment reduced the infection, and made immune the other 45 inoculated trees.

Prolonging the "Life" of Blood

An American soldier wounded in the Solomons needed blood transfusion in order to live. The blood had to come from the United States. The problem was how to keep the blood fresh for the treatment of the wounded soldier in the Solomons.

Science Digest has reported the development of a portable and inexpensive refrigerator at the Naval Medical Research Institute

Services Rendered by the UNRRA

War is costly, dangerous, and destructive. Its after-effects are equally costly and dangerous. The miseries of helpless millions must be relieved to prevent serious unrest and pestilence. The members of the United Nations are aware of the necessity for, and the problems of, relief. On November 9, 1943, representatives of forty-four nations (including the Philippines) met in Washington and signed an agreement creating the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The United Nations are "determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area... the population shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings — food, clothing, and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people and that preparations and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in the resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production of essential services."

UNRRA has rendered valuable services to war-stricken peoples in French North Africa, the United Nations have given assistance in the form of seeds, agricultural supplies, and agricultural equipment. This assistance enabled the people to increase their production. In Europe, the UNRRA has extended invaluable aid to all war-ravaged nations. It has done a good job in aiding "displaced persons."

at Bethesda, Md. Whole blood must be stored at temperatures between 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The new portable refrigerator contains 19 pounds of ice water in a cylinder. It keeps the temperature for over 60 hours. It can carry 24 one-pint bottles, of whole blood.

Science has also succeeded in developing dried blood plasma that could prolong the "life" of whole blood.

Significant Success of the Filipino Syndicate

The Filipino businessmen are trying very hard to wrest the control of Philippine commerce from the hands of foreign businessmen. Through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, the Filipino businessmen have succeeded in forming a "pool," or a combination of Filipino capitalists, for the purpose of buying big lots of surplus army goods.

On November 30, 1945, the Filipino Syndicate submitted its bid for 5 shiploads of Army goods. The bid was opened by the United States Foreign Liquidation Commission in Manila. The cargoes on the five liberty ships consisted mostly of motor vehicles and construction materials: lumber, hardware, prefabricated cottages, and cement. The Filipino syndicate consisted of 35 Filipino businessmen and 2 government-owned corporations — the National Trading Corporation and the Philippine Exchange Company.

The Filipino Syndicate won the bid for \$20,000,000 worth of Army goods. The success is significant for several reasons: (1) It shows that the Filipino businessmen could unite and pool their resources together to protect their common interests and to meet successfully foreign competition. (2) It enabled the country to acquire for the people the much needed construction materials. (3) It serves as an inspiration to other Filipino businessmen to work together for a common end.

Extension of the Operation of the Export-Import Bank to the Philippines

President Harry S. Truman requested the president of the Export-Import Bank to extend its facilities to the Philippines. The request was made in order to help the restoration of normal economic life in the Philippines. A bill ex-

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tending the operations of the Export-Import Bank to the Philippines was passed by Congress and signed by President Truman. The extension of the operation of the Export-Import Bank will enable Philippine businessmen to obtain capital needed in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Philippines.

The Philippines Won Its Fight to Buy United States Vessels

The Philippines is in great need of vessels to resume its inter-island trade. Through the efforts of Philippine Resident Commissioner at Washington, Carlos P. Romulo, the Philippines won a significant victory in gaining the same rights as United States citizens for buying any of the \$15,000,000,000 worth of surplus United States war-built merchant vessels. This success was further enhanced by the effort and influence exerted by the United States American High Commissioner, P. V. McNutt, in expediting the sale of these surplus ships. Sixteen navy men have been assigned to supervise the large scale disposal of United States surplus vessels in the Philippines.

President Truman Vetoed the Fiat Money Bill

What is *fiat money*? It consists of irredeemable paper money issued by a financially embarrassed government as a result of the breakdown of the ordinary monetary system. *Fiat money* is not redeemable standard money or specie on demand. For instance: the paper money issued by the Japanese in the Philippines cannot be redeemed in Philippine currency at any bank of the country.

The Congress of the Philippines passed the fiat or "Mickey Mouse" currency bill. It validates all payments made during the Japanese occupation. The bill passed by the local congress was the opposite of the original measure sug-

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF JAPAN

Japanese history according to Japanese historians began in 660 B. C. The emperor is the Son of Heaven and Scion of the Sun Goddess. The first emperor Jimmu Tenno ("The Divinely Brave Emperor"), who came to the throne in 660 B. C., established the seat of his empire at Yamato. From 660 B. C. to December 31, 1945, the people of Japan had been made to believe that the emperor was a living god. His person was sacred and inviolable.

To the surprise of the whole world, especially of the Japanese people, Emperor Hirohito issued an epochal imperial rescript, early this year, denying his own divinity. The imperial rescript reads:

"We have... to proceed unflinchingly toward elimination of misguided practices of the past.... The ties between us and our people... do not depend upon mere legends and myths. They are not predicated on the false conception that the Emperor is divine and that the Japanese people are superior to other races and fated to rule the world... The Emperor is not a living god...."

What is the significance of the imperial rescript denying the divinity of the Emperor? It would enhance the democratization of Japan and would make easier and

gested by the American High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt.

Why was the *fiat money* bill vetoed by President Harry S. Truman?

1. The approval of the *fiat money* will give official sanction to the action of the Japanese in forcing the liquidation of the business of loyal Filipinos, Americans, and Allied nationals who were imprisoned by the Japanese.

2. It would retard the rehabilitation of the Philippines.

3. It would benefit persons who have relations with the Japanese to the detriment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

faster the people's acceptance of the democratic ways of living.

AN INSIDE STORY OF ITALY'S SURRENDER

An American war correspondent in an article "The Inside Story of Italy's Surrender," published in *The Saturday Evening Post* for September, 1944, a year after the surrender of Italy, reveals many interesting incidents on the surrender of Italy. David Brown, the author of the article, revealed that the official announcement of Italy's surrender was made on September 8, 1943. It was revealed for the first time that negotiations for the surrender of Italy began three weeks before, on August 19, 1943. These negotiations were done in Lisbon.

The first peace feeler was made by an Italian general. The general called on Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare at Madrid, A promise was made by the general that when the Allies land in Italy, the Italians would join them in their fight against Hitler. The Italian envoy and his companion were told to go Lisbon. General Dwight Eisenhower sent two of his staff—an American and a British officer to present the Allied terms.

The two Italian envoys were Brig. Gen. Giuseppe Castellano and Franco Montanari. The representatives of General Eisenhower were Lieut. Gen. Walter B. Smith and Brigadier Kenneth W. D. Strong. The negotiations became successful. The story shows that Italy's surrender was not so sudden as the Japanese-owned paper *The Tribune* made us believe.

AN APOLOGY FOR AXIS UNITY AND COOPERATION

The Axis powers boasted of unity and cooperation among themselves. They told and threatened the world that they would create a "New Order" that would bring prosperity in terms of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and a Greater Germany of 250,000,000 people of German-

(Continued on the next page)

ic blood. The Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance bound the "Three Horsemen of Destruction."

But on December 1, 1945 a new light was shed on that much bragged unity. Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai of the Koiso Cabinet apologized to the House of Representatives for his inability to prevent Japan from signing the Tri-partite agreement with Germany and Italy in 1940.

A member of the House of Representatives, Kita, asked Yonai: "Why did not the Navy oppose the Army's attitude that the pact should be concluded? Why did not the Navy crush the cabinet of Prince Konoye? That would have been easier to do than to crush the United States."

Admiral Yonai answered: "I apologize to the House for my inability at that time to crush the Konoye cabinet."

THE ALLIES LOST IN THE JAVA SEA CAMPAIGN

The Java Sea campaign was fought to delay the Japanese advance to Australia. The Japanese succeeded in controlling all the northern approaches to the Netherlands East Indies. On February 27, 1942, according to the official report of Admiral Ernest J. King, Admiral Doorman's composite force of two heavy cruisers, three light cruisers and nine destroyers attacked the Japanese force in the Java Sea. The Allies suffered heavy losses. The immediate problem of the Allies was to rescue the remaining vessels from the Java Sea, the exits to which were held by the Japanese.

Only four American destroyers managed to escape and make their way to Australia. "Thus ended the gallant campaign of the Java Sea, conducted against overwhelming odds by officers and men who did the best they could with what they had."

THE RESULT OF MISDIRECTED EMOTIONAL PATRIOTISM

The Japanese people were caught in a web of misdirected emotional patriotism. The various

nouncements: the Allies agreed on the plan and strategy for the future military operations against Japan; Japan would be stripped of all territories she had seized since the start of World War II; Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores would be returned to China; Korea would be given her freedom in due course; the Allies would accept nothing less than unconditional surrender of Japan; and that the conferees had no territorial ambitions.

THE TEHERAN CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and Marshal Stalin met at Teheran, capital of Iran, from November 28 to December 31, 1943. They agreed to issue the following declaration:

ultranationalistic societies in Japan were confident that Japan would become the master of the Pacific and the great and natural leader of Greater East Asia. Every Japanese leader thought that the day was not far when Japan would assume the leadership of all Asiatics.

Only one great Japanese saw and believed that Japan could not fight for more than one year and a half. The man was the late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. He believed that Japan would not win the war after one year and a half. He became the chief cause of domestic controversy because he insisted that the Japanese navy could not fight for more than his estimated time. Admiral Yamamoto was right. Japan suffered a series of naval defeats from the Battle of Midway to the Battle of the Coral Sea.

Makoto Koyama, a member of the Japanese Diet, sorrowfully told the Diet that both emperor Hirohito and Premier Tojo had not been told of the staggering defeat suffered by the Japanese Navy at the Battle of Midway. This lies obstructed the war effort of Japan and made wrong the strategy in the succeeding operations.

the three nations would work together to put an end to this War; they would work together to establish for the world an enduring peace; they would seek the co-operation and active participation of all nations in the promotion of peace by eliminating tyranny, slavery, intolerance, and oppression.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

Delegates from 41 members of the United Nations met in 1944 to discuss measures to carry out the program of improving the economic life of the working people of the world by securing improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security.

THE BRETTON WOODS MONETARY CONFERENCE

The Bretton Woods Monetary Conference was held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, from July 1 to July 22, 1944. It was attended by representatives of the United Nations. The Conference agreed to establish an international monetary fund to stabilize world currencies. It also agreed on the establishment of an international bank — the Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bank would assist in providing capital through normal channels at reasonable rates of interest and for long-term payments for projects which would raise the productivity of the borrowing country.

THE SECOND QUEBEC CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill together with their combined Chiefs of Staff held a series of meetings from September 11 to September 18, 1944. The conference reached important decisions on the war against Germany and Japan.

THE AVIATION CONFERENCE

Delegates from fifty-two nations met in Chicago in November, 1944. They met for more than one month to discuss a post-war world

(Continued on page 16)

Important Historical Documents--

THE FOUR FREEDOMS

What are these "four freedoms"? Why are these "four freedoms" essential? What is the obligation of every student in helping achieve each? Can you suggest for class discussion various activities which you might undertake to carry them out? Cite present examples in your community to show how these "four freedoms" are being observed.

A new world is emerging from the ruins of the last war. It is a world that has experienced what war means and that has known what it is to live without freedom. Such a world may fight again for freedom, but it may do everything to keep peace. For freedom is inseparable from peace, and peace without freedom may not last long. The democracies fought not so much to win the war as to guard their freedom and to maintain peace. One of the most important historical documents that had served to keep the faith of the people in the ultimate triumph of liberty and democracy was the message delivered by the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to Congress on January 6, 1941. President Roosevelt clearly set forth the "four freedoms" which every liberty-loving nation should defend and preserve for the happiness of its people.

What are the Four Freedoms?

President Roosevelt said in part: "...In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated in world terms, means economic under-

standings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world.

"That is no vision of a distant millennium. It is a definite basis for a kind of world attainable in our own time and generation. That kind of world is the very antithesis of the so-called new order of tyranny which the dictators seek to create with the crash of a bomb.

"To that new order we oppose the greater conception—the moral order. A good society is able to face schemes of world domination and foreign revolutions alike without fear.

"Since the beginning of our American history we have been engaged in change—in a perpetual peaceful revolution—a revolution which goes on steadily, quietly adjusting itself to changing conditions—without the concentration camp or the quick-lime in the ditch. The world order which we seek is the cooperation of free countries, working together in a friendly, civilized society.

"This nation has placed its destiny in the hands of heads and hearts of millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God. Freedom means the supremacy of human rights everywhere. Our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is in our unity of purpose.

"To that high concept there can be no end save victory."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

One day, in 1933, the entire world was surprised to read in the papers the death of the German Republic. An upstart corporal, the son of an Austrian paper-hanger, was appointed Chancellor of Germany by Von Hindenburg. The program of the Third Reich, the building of a Greater Germany was outlined. "Today Germany, tomorrow the entire world" became the rallying cry of thousands of Adolf Hitler's followers.

For the second time in a generation, Adolf Hitler plunged Europe into a sea of blood, sweat, and tears when Germany invaded Poland. Hitler was waging a war against established political, economic, social, and moral order. It was a war against civilization and man's freedom. In simpler language, it was a war between tyranny and liberty.

People wondered why the Nazis started the war. They could not understand the principles of the so-called "New Order" in Europe. Even the *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*) could not convincingly explain the glaring contradictions presented by the activities of Hitlerite Germany.

Germany gained initial success because of force. Various countries submitted to Hitler's new program because they feared him. The war was bitter, because Germany was fully prepared. France collapsed after a short period of heroic stand. The British evacuated Dunkirk. Russia was invaded by Germany. The liberty-loving peoples of the world were horrified. They wondered whether the democracies were sincere in their fight for freedom and for peace. They even doubted what the Allies were fighting for.

Then on Thursday, August 14, 1941, they were surprised to read in the papers that Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt met to discuss

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS . . .

(Continued)

common principles and problems for which the forces of democracy were pledged to defend. The two leaders of the two great democratic nations announced eight principles on which they based their hope for a new world.

What are these eight principles? What is the meaning of each principle? What is the significance of each principle? Do you think it is possible to realize each principle? Why?

What are the principles of the Atlantic Charter?

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, announced on August 14, 1941, the following eight principles which would determine the national policies of the United States and Great Britain and on which they pin their hopes for the better future of the world:—

First Principle.—The United States and Great Britain seek no territorial aggrandizement.

Second Principle.—The two countries desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

Third Principle.—They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live. They wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

Fourth Principle.—The two countries will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all states, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.

Fifth Principle.—They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the

economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security.

Sixth Principle.—After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, the two countries hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.

Seventh Principle.—This peace which the two countries hope to see established should enable all men to traverse the high seas and ocean without hindrance.

Eighth Principle.—The United States and Great Britain believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic, as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. The two countries believe also that disarmament of aggressor nations is essential. They will also aid and encourage all practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Let us examine the actual application of each principle.

First Principle.—Did the United States and Great Britain acquire additional territories as a result of World War II? Do you think the possession of the Marianas, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa is a violation of the first principle of the Atlantic Charter? Why?

Second Principle.—What happened to European countries which were liberated by the Allies? Do you think the incorporation of the Baltic States into Russia is a violation of the second principle? Why?

Third Principle.—In the London Conference of the Big Five, the United States and Great Bri-

tain told the Russian delegates that they would not conclude peace treaties with the government of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary because their governments were dominated by Russia. Do you think this was a violation of the third principle? How is this principle to be carried out in Japan? Do you think the Japanese should be forced to adopt democracy? Why?

Fourth Principle.—Why do you think trade barriers are causes of wars? Do you think the nations of the world can compromise in order to remove trade barriers? Why?

Fifth Principle.—Why is economic understanding important in the preservation of peace? One of the "four freedoms" is freedom from want. The Atlantic Charter reiterates this freedom. On May 15, 1943, the members of the United Nations met and established the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Do you think a conference on food and agriculture is still important now that the war has ended?

Sixth Principle.—What is meant by freedom from fear? How was this freedom denied during the short Japanese regime in the Philippines? In what way do you think can the world secure freedom from fear now that the atomic bomb has been discovered?

Seventh Principle: Freedom of the seas was one of the 14 points of Woodrow Wilson. What is meant by this freedom? How can the nations of the world realize this freedom?

Eighth Principle.—The eighth principle became the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals on world peace. These proposals later became the basis of the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Do you think peace is possible if the Big Five come to an agreement on international problems?

national income for the relief of 130,000,000 Europeans who are facing starvation.

8. It secured a temporary seat for the UNO in New York, and finally a permanent one in Westchester Fairfield.

9. It promptly referred the British-Guatemalan dispute over British Honduras to the International Court of Justice.

10. It rejected the Russian proposal for the admission of the World Federation of Trade Union into the Economic and Social Council.

11. It also rejected the Russian proposal for the repatriation of all refugees whether they wanted it or not. This proposal was rejected because it was against human rights and human freedom.

12. It voted an annual budget of \$22,000,000 for the Secretarial Staff of the United Nations Organization.

13. Through the Economic and Social Council it was able to arrange for an international conference on international health to be held in Paris in June, 1946.

14. It created the Atomic Control Commission. It is composed of the 11 nation members of the Security Council, plus Canada. The Commission would make a report on the control of atomic energy.

15. It was able to bring about the early compliance of Great Britain, Belgium, Australia, and France to place their mandates under the trusteeship system. Foreign Minister Bevin announced that Tangayika, Cameroons, and Togoland will be placed under the trusteeship system. Transjordan will be given independence.

Belgium declared that she would place under the trusteeship system herself — supporting mandate, Ruanda — Urundi.

France went farther. She decided to put her mandates under the UNO trusteeship.

FIRST STEP IN RE-EDUCATION OF GERMANY

The first concrete step taken by the AMG (Allied Military Government) for the re-education of Germany was the reprinting of pre-Nazi school books. The reopened schools at Aachen and Bonn are now using these books which Hitler burned and suppressed. With these books, once again, the German children will be learning the democratic ways of living. They would not be reading anymore of Adolf Hitler and his supermen.

Books donated by the United States

The Commonwealth has recently received 12,000 volumes of books donated by various organizations in the United States. The books were well chosen and scientifically distributed to cover all fields of knowledge — arts, science, and literature. A good many of them are textbooks and reference materials. It is impossible to measure in terms of value these donations from the various thoughtful organizations in the U. S.

Significant . . .

(Continued from page 13)

aviation program. Among the important agreements reached in the conference were: adoption of scientific safety regulations; reasonable airport charges; establishment of an international aviation organization; and the establishment of a council of twenty-one nations which would have special duties in the execution of the international aviation program.

THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE

The Big Four — the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China — met from August 21 to October 7, 1944, at Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington D.C. The Conference discussed the various proposals for the establishment of a world-wide peace organization. The proposals became the basis of

Training in foreign service

In order that the Philippines may be prepared to handle its foreign relations after independence is granted, the government started a program of sending pensionados to the United States. Five Filipino students have just finished the first part of their training in foreign service in the United States. These students were sent to various United States embassies and consulates for a three-month practical training in foreign service work. These first five are Manuel A. Adeva, Dr. Jose Imperial, C. T. Elbo, Vicente Singian, and Tiburcio Baja.

Plan for a permanent school fund

A plan for the maintenance of a permanent school fund has been suggested. According to the plan an educational tax of P2.00 for every citizen between 18 and 59 years would enable the government to secure more than P15,000,000. It is believed that this amount would sufficiently enable the government to accommodate the more than two million and a half children of school age.

the United Nations Conference on International Organization (UN-CIO) in San Francisco.

THE YALTA CONFERENCE

Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt, and Marshal Stalin, together with their respective Foreign Secretaries, the Chiefs of Staff and other advisers, met at Yalta (Crimea) from February 4 to February 11, 1945. The significant points reached at the conference were: final offensive against Germany; common policies and plans for the occupation of Germany; agreement on the establishment of a commission on reparations by Germany; agreement on the holding of a conference of the United Nations; agreement on the liberated countries of Europe; the settlement of conflicting interests in the government of Poland and Yugoslavia; and unify and cooperation for peace.

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