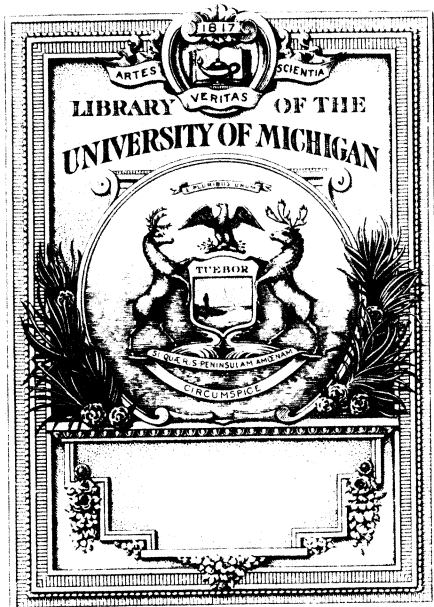


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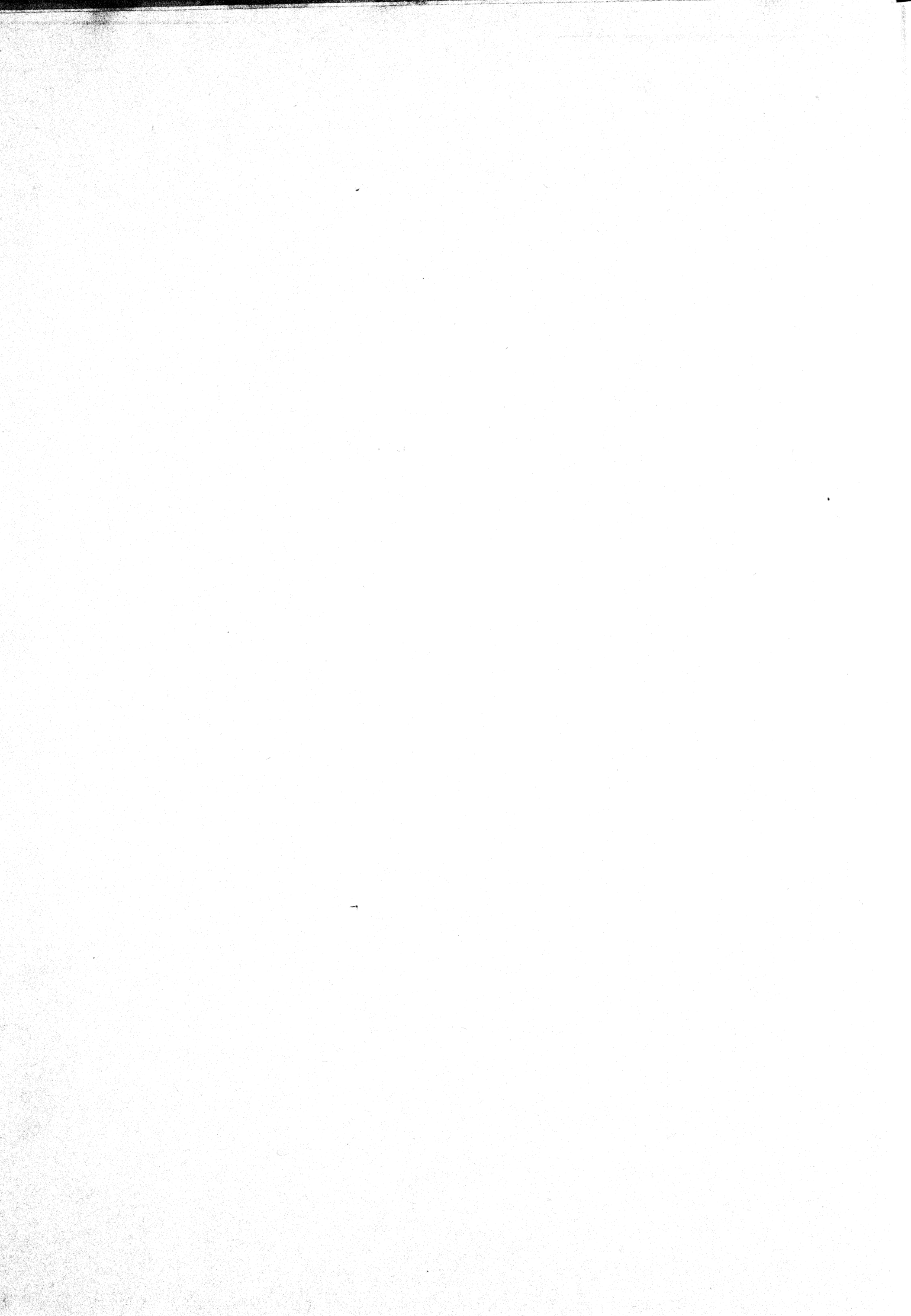
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COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

VOL. XXXVIII

JANUARY, 1941

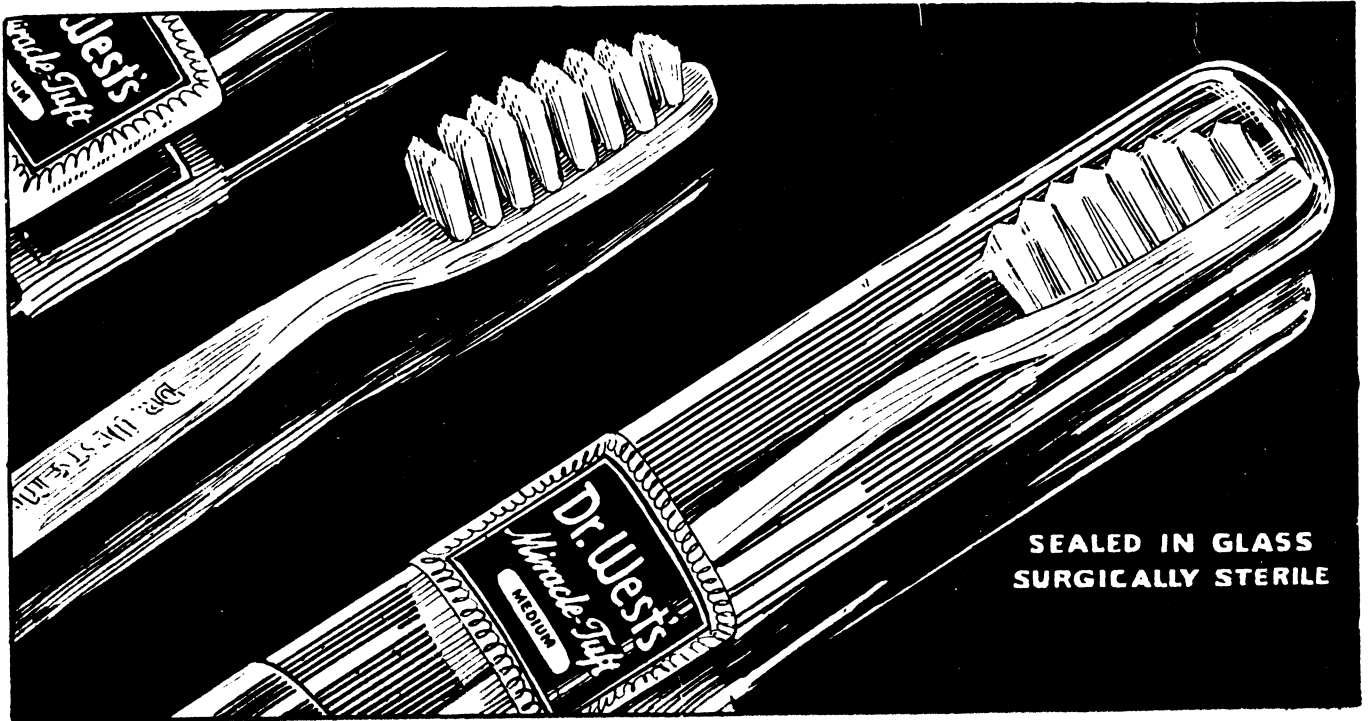
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VOL. XXXVIII

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## Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf  
American Trade Commissioner



DECEMBER was a fairly satisfactory month despite the extremely unsettled conditions prevailing in many parts of the world. All reports agree that retail trade was very good, substantially exceeding earlier expectations although falling somewhat below the corresponding period of 1939. The general tone of business also was favorably influenced by seasonal factors and by further recovery in prices of the major Philippine products.

An analysis of published prices of the seven major Philippine products shows gains during the month in export sugar, copra, coconut oil, rice and palay, these gains ranging from 3.8% for export sugar to 20% for copra. The only declines were 10.9% for abaca and 2% for domestic consumption sugar. The simple average of changes during the month shows a net increase of 4.6% for these commodities. Current prices are now about 15% above the low point in July-August of this year but still compare most unfavorably with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Bank clearings advanced to the highest point since March, 1940, the gain in average weekly clearings compared with November being ₱1,613,421, or about 28%. Building permits show some decline although this may be attributed primarily to seasonal factors. The weekly average is ₱29,115 or 27% below the previous month. Securities sales were affected to some extent by political uncertainty, with average weekly sales falling ₱162,716 or about 38% compared with November. However, the current weekly average is higher than that for any other previous month since June. There was a net decline also of about 4% in average security prices, but this was caused by the substantial volume of ex-dividend sales during December coupled with a reduction in the government fixed minimum prices for certain shares.

The export sugar market was somewhat stronger during December, the principal influencing factor being the advance on the New York market following the announcement of the United States quota for 1941. Prices moved upward slightly but the market undertone was rather unfavorable owing to an increase in freight rates and pending imposition of the export taxes on January 1, 1941.

The abaca market was subjected to a reactional

decline during the first three weeks of December, owing to the withdrawal of foreign buyers as a result of the too rapid advance during earlier months. The market strengthened materially toward the close of December with the outlook very much improved. United States buying during the month was confined to small contracts of various government agencies. London continued to buy in fair quantities for forward delivery. The flurry of Japanese buying ceased, with Japan completely out of the market at the close of the month. There was a fairly considerable decline in nominal quotations during December but very little business was done at the reduced prices.

The coconut products market continued to improve during December, owing to the unwillingness of sellers to dispose of their holdings at current prices. Production appears to have been considerably reduced during the month and arrivals from the provinces were very light. Other favorable factors were a moderate improvement in United States prices and continued heavy purchases of nuts by desiccators. Copra prices advanced to the level of ₱3.75 per hundred kilos, which is the highest level attained since early July.

The rice market was favorably influenced by further reports of a short crop in Central Luzon. Prices of both rice and palay advanced moderately, but a sharp increase was prevented by extremely heavy arrivals of new crop rice from southern producing districts.

The wheat flour market improved very considerably during December. Domestic consumption was quite satisfactory while continued light arrivals caused a substantial reduction in local stocks, this being particularly true of the lower grades. Forward buying was very active although business was hampered by inability to secure space for early shipment. There was a very considerable improvement in local prices with practically all grades now selling at a level which permits a fair profit to the dealers.

The cotton textile market continued to improve during December. Domestic consumption increased seasonally with demand for denims, fancies, flannels, low-grade broadcloth and army twills very active, although sales of bleached sheetings, prints, khakis, and grey sheetings were very slow. Owing to very small arrivals during the past few months and much improved consumption, the local stock position has become very favorable. At present, stocks are generally below normal with an actual shortage evident with respect to army twills, denims, low-grade broadcloth, cotton fancies, flannels and khakis. Normal stocks are reported for bleached sheetings and prints, while stocks of satens, trousersings and canvas are fairly heavy.

Local prices continued to advance during December and are now at a level which permits a fair profit over actual cost. However, the advance on the local market has been somewhat less marked than that in the United States.

Import business showed a further improvement during December, although considerable difficulty was experienced in filling orders owing to the heavy demand as a result of the United States defense program. As in previous months, purchases were confined principally to closeouts, seconds, job lots, short lengths and odd lots, with very little improvement evident in demand for standard goods. The general tone of the market has improved very materially and business should be fairly good during January.

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## History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Nov. 19.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre states in *Philippines Herald* "Yearbook," published today, that Filipino people "face monumental undertaking" and "this is not time for defeatism".

USS *Houston*, 10,000-ton cruiser, arrives at Manila to relieve USS *Augusta* as flagship of U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

Export and Import magazine states United States this year will absorb 85% of Philippine exports as against 69% last year.

Nov. 20.—Reported that Albay political leaders have been summoned to Manila in connection with candidacy of Pio Duran, pro-Japanese lawyer, for Albay seat in National Assembly.

Mgr. Santiago A. Fonacier is installed Supreme Bishop of Philippine Independent (Aglipayan) Church (1,573,608 members), with many notables present, including President Manuel L. Quezon, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, and other prominent figures; sponsors included Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, Floor Leader Quintin Paredes, Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez, and number of provincial governors.

Nov. 22.—President Quezon by executive order sets aside 50,000 hectares of potential coal lands in Mindanao and Antique for development by National Development Company. President visits Olongapo on yacht *Casiana*.

Nov. 23.—*Augusta* sails for United States for overhauling; was flagship for 6 years.

SS *Washington* arrives in Manila carrying 440 passengers on way to United States and 177 U. S. Army aviators who will disembark here; in Manila ship will take some 900 more passengers for United States, mostly wives and children of U. S. Navy personnel.

Nov. 25.—Capt. R. C. Romero, 14th Engineers, Philippine Scouts, is sentenced to 15 years hard labor by general court martial which found him guilty of violating 96th Article of War under 4 specific charges.

*Washington* leaves Manila with 1352 American evacuees aboard, including 912 from Philippines.

Nov. 30.—As result of political shootings at Nagbukel and Narvacan, Ilocos Sur is placed under Constabulary control.

Dec. 2.—Commenting on approval of amendments to Commonwealth Constitution by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, President Quezon states:



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"There should never have been any doubts in our minds as to what action the President would take. Under Independence Act, President of United States may only disapprove proposed amendments to Constitution of Philippines if they do not conform with provisions of said Act; on no other ground may President disapprove such amendments."

Sir John Latham passes through Manila on way to Japan as first Australian Minister there; tells press relations between Australia and Japan have always been friendly and that it is his object to develop and extend those relations.

Dec. 3.—High Commissioner Sayre states, "I feel happy that at least in this part of world, constitutional changes are wrought by orderly procedure and by popular vote. The President's approval consistently continues the American policy of giving Filipino people largest measure possible of self-determination in their own affairs."

Dec. 4.—President Quezon proclaims approval by President of United States of amendments to Philippine Constitution.

Teodoro M. Kalaw, former Secretary of Interior and more recently Director of Philippine National Library, prominent lawyer, writer, and Mason, dies, aged 57.

Dec. 5.—President Quezon is reported in message to Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde to have proposed Philippines offer to erect mausoleum to

late Senator Key Pittman; Philippines also built mausoleum to memory of W. Atkinson Jones.

Philippine Supreme Court reverses resolution of Commission on Elections which denied representation to Popular Front in election boards in towns where it did not present candidates in preceding election.

17th Pursuit Squadron from Michigan, composed of 25 officers and 330 enlisted men, arrives in Manila on transport *Etolin*.

Dec. 6.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference, "there is nothing in Tydings-McDuffie Act which restricts power of President of United States to approve or disapprove any amendments to Philippine Constitution as he sees fit". Commenting on recent address by H. B. Pond, (see editorial, December Philippine Magazine) he states he agrees this is no time to determine what Philippine-American trade relations after independence shall be; he adds he thinks Filipinos would do well to proceed with their preparations under 1946 independence program—"I don't think we ought to do anything now to divert them from it".

Later reports show that typhoon striking Catanduanes today resulted in at least 80 deaths and destruction of thousands of homes.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon states in press conference that High Commissioner Sayre's remarks as to power of President of United States to approve or disapprove amendments to the Philippine Constitution duly made and within limitations of the Independence Act were a shock to him and show that High Commissioner has failed to grasp true philosophy of Law, which is culmination of long-established policy. He states that while government of United States has power to do anything it likes with Philippines, and could even sell country to Japan, it is insult to President of United States to think he might have acted arbitrarily.

Gov. Buenaventura Rodriguez of Cebu, who was seeking re-election, dies on eve of elections; Assemblyman Hilario Abellana will become substitute candidate.

Dec. 10.—More than 1,500,000 of the 2,000,000 registered voters (of whom 300,000 to 400,000 are women), are expected to go to the polls today to elect provincial and municipal officials. Later reports show that Democrats wrested control of Manila Municipal Board from Nacionalistas, elected 6 of 10 members, re-electing Miss Carmen Planas (Democrata) and electing another woman candidate, Miss Piedad Montenegro, a Nacionalista. Popular Front candidate, José Robles, won governorship of Nueva Ecija; Sotero Baluyot won over Pedro Abad Santos in Pampanga (vote 39,063 to 32,990). Young Philippines candidate Wenceslao Vinzonos won governorship of Camarines Norte. Gen. Juan Cailles was defeated for governorship of Laguna by Jesus Bautista; Duran was defeated by O. Rañola and Jose Ma. Veloso by A. R. Cinco in Leyte in special elections for seats in Assembly.

Dec. 15.—Twelve latest-type Consolidated patrol bombers arrive at Cavite bringing total of long-range navy bombers in Philippines to 26. Governor Francisco Nisce of La Union, dies.

United States

Nov. 16.—Army and Navy Journal states Japan's future southward moves will depend largely on "how many submarines and airplanes are added during next few months to Philippine defenses by United States"; also on "what steps are taken by British to reinforce Singapore by sending there as fast as American factories can produce them a large force of bombing and pursuit planes".

Pan-American Airways announces it has filed application with U. S. Civil Aeronautics Authority to extend trans-Pacific Clipper service from Manila to Singapore.

Nov. 18.—Government calls initial draft contingent to colors for year's training. Secretary of War H. L. Stimson tells American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans that United States is facing its most far-reaching crisis in 150 years but assures hearers that rights of workers will not be sacrificed.

Under-Secretary of State S. Welles states "there is not word of truth" in Japanese report of secret military agreement between United States and Thailand.

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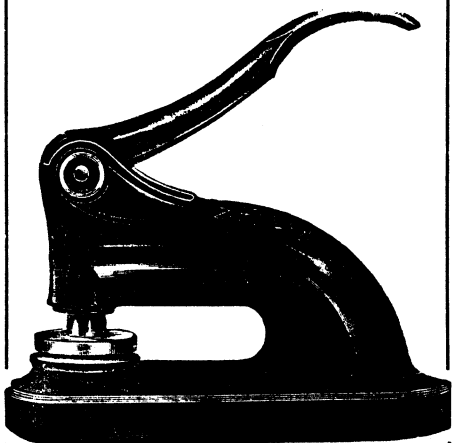
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Nov. 19.—House of Representatives votes not to adjourn sine die by vote of 191 to 148.

Welles announces that Greece has asked permission to purchase aviation and other war materials in United States and that it has been informed request "will receive most sympathetic response".

Nov. 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt receives Speaker José Yulo and Assemblyman Dominador Tan, accompanied by Secretary of Interior H. Ickes and Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde; Yulo states, "It was extremely cordial, satisfactory, friendly visit"; Elizalde states President is "disposed to be most sympathetic to Philippines". Yulo and Elizalde later have luncheon with Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Government releases 26 4-engined bombers to Britain.

United Press states administration quarters indicate election is interpreted as mandate for strong Far Eastern policy and that government will most likely resist any new Japanese thrust southward with "full moral and economic power".

Nov. 22.—Welles expresses State Department's anger at Axis-inspired Spanish interference with United States efforts to establish inter-American defense bloc and declares that "at no time has United States discussed cession through sale or lease of any naval or other bases or made any suggestion which would if carried out infringe on sovereignty of any other American republic".

Nov. 23.—Philip Murray is elected President of Congress of Industrial Relations succeeding J. H. Lewis; Murray has been Vice-President since group was founded.

Nov. 24.—Secretary of Navy F. Knox states in annual report to President, released today, that people of United States may feel "fully confident" in their fleet.

Sen. W. F. George (Georgia Democrat) is named head of Foreign Relations Committee to succeed late Senator Pittman.

Ambassador Lord Lothian states on arrival by Clipper from Lisbon that Britain's financial problem is urgent; "if we are to get through 1941, which we believe will be a tough year, something will have to be done about finances".

Nov. 25.—President discloses Navy is permitting British to take first delivery of new type of Consolidated long-range patrol bombers. Miss Frances Perkins tenders resignation as Secretary of Labor.

Chairman Sol Bloom of House foreign relations committee states he will urge Congress to grant credits to Britain.

Nov. 27.—American Federation of Labor reaffirms boycott of Japanese goods.

Nov. 28.—Knox states President has allotted \$50,000,000 for development of air and naval bases recently acquired from Britain. Senator George states he is willing to consider exchange of British islands in Western Hemisphere for further United States armaments.

J. Cudahy resigns as United States Ambassador to Belgium.

Nov. 29.—Senate ratifies President's nomination of Adm. W.D. Leahy (ret.) as Ambassador to France.

Welles states he expects healthy increase in trade with Russia as result of recent conversations with Russian Ambassador; he indicates talks were confined strictly to economics and commerce.

Nov. 30.—President announces immediate extension of new \$50,000,000 loan to China by government and states it is also considering early allocation of another \$50,000,000 to China for currency stabilization. White House reveals government's Metal Reserve Company is arranging for purchase of \$60,000,000 worth of tin, wolframite, and antimony from China separate from other government loans, though payment would be made in advance. Secretary of State Hull declares that statement he issued last March denouncing Japanese-sponsored Nanking government still stands; United States "of course" will continue to recognize government headed by Chiang Kai-shek.

Dec. 1.—J. P. Kennedy, American Ambassador to Britain, now in United States, announces he has submitted his resignation.

Dec. 2.—President Roosevelt approves all three amendments to Philippine Constitution, and insular circles in Washington are reported to be "jubilant". President embarks on battle cruiser *Tuscaloosa* for inspection of Caribbean defenses.

Both Hull and Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau reported to have appeared before Senate and House banking committees, the latter as principal spokesman; main question was whether China is at war or at peace and it was decided that since United States had not invoked Neutrality Act, China technically is at peace; Chinese leaders succeeded in convincing Administration that China needs help and that such aid is essential to maintenance of status quo in Far East; with financial aid, China can wage vigorous defense and indirectly prevent any further overt acts by Japan prejudicial to United States.

Dec. 3.—President reported to have approved appointment by National Defense Commission of Paul V. McNutt as Coordinator of Health, Medical Welfare, and Nutrition; considered as effort of New Deal to protect its social gains despite national defense emergency.

Yulo and Elizalde give Secretary Ickes all credit for securing presidential approval of constitutional amendments, Yulo stating this represents victory in Philippine-American relations and tribute to personal relations between President Roosevelt and President Quezon. He declares, "President Quezon will not run for re-election if he can help it; his health is bad and I do not believe he wants to run"; insular quarters, however, are reported to believe Quezon will bow to popular pressure and run in 1941.

Dec. 4.—Maritime Commission reported to have approved sale of 4 more American-owned ships to Britain which would bring total sold to 150; Commission said to be preparing to release thousands of

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tons of merchant shipping to Britain to aid in maintaining supply lines despite heavy submarine attacks.

John Ker Davis assumes post of chief of Office of Philippine Affairs in State Department, replacing Joseph Jacobs who will go to Cairo as Consul-General and Legation Counselor; Davis was formerly consul-general in Warsaw, London, and Vancouver, and also held various consular positions in China.

Dec. 5.—Morgenthau, expressing agreement with Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, states he believes Britain is "good risk for loans from United States".

Dec. 6.—Morgenthau and Sir Frederick Philipps open series of conferences on Britain's financial situation; unofficial estimates place British resources in United States at \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 while British purchases in United States now total about \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Rep. E. V. Izac, California, urges government to stop all further shipments of war supplies to Japan and divert them to China "free of charge if necessary" to prevent further Japanese penetration southward.

Announced American shipyards will be expanded to rush construction of 60 fast 100,000-ton freighters for Britain.

Dec. 7.—Announced at White House that on December 3 King George of Greece sent message to President stating, "I am deeply moved by warm sympathy and keen interest manifested by great nation whose destinies you guide... You are guardians across the seas of ideals for which Greeks for centuries have lived and died, a nation fighting for principle of justice, truth, and liberty without which life for us is inconceivable". Official of Greek Legation in Washington states President Roosevelt pledged Greece "any kind of aid it wants, including war planes".

Naval circles reported to be studying possible U. S. naval goodwill tour of Pacific. Reported Knox is asking Congress for \$300,000,000 for alteration of warships with view to affording them increased anti-aircraft protection.

Dec. 8.—Hull confirms Spain has been seeking loan of \$100,000,000 from United States for large-scale imports of food and raw materials, promising these would not go forward to Germany or Italy.

Sen. E. W. Gibson inserts November 17 radio-speech of Philippine Secretary of Finance, Manuel Roxas, into Congressional Record.

Dec. 9.—Morgenthau in press conference states Britain has not yet asked United States for any financial aid, formally or informally.

Dec. 10.—President orders export license system applied to iron ore, plate iron, ferro-alloys, and certain iron and steel manufactured and semi-manufactured products beginning December 30; taken as another economic blow at Japan. Washington naval strategists state United States fleet urgently needs a Far Eastern base if naval policy is to remain abreast of country's foreign policy.

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary of British Trade Union Congress, states in Washington, addressing American Federation of Labor group, that German raids on England have taken terrific toll and that Britain will have to depend more and more on United States for assistance, especially in respect to armaments as constant attacks are causing efficiency of British plants and workers to decline. President William Green pledges "all material aid to Britain in its hour of need".

Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive in Miami where latter will undergo dental operation.

Dec. 11.—Lord Lothian, in speech in Baltimore read for him by member of his staff, states Britain is confident that with American aid it can win the war decisively in 1942 if not earlier; "Britain won second round in 1940, but 1941 is going to be dangerous year... British navy is now strung out terribly thin. Hitler is building submarines and long-distance planes with all his might, and early next year he will have new 30,000-ton battleships *Tirpitz* and *Bismarck* in North Sea. But we are undismayed."

Announced that Export and Import Bank will lend \$60,000,000 to Argentine and \$7,500,000 to Uruguay.

Dec. 12.—Federal Export Control Administrator states new order on export licensing does not apply to commodities originating in Philippines. Ickes states verbal clash between High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon on right of President of United States to approve or disapprove amendments to Constitution of Philippines is "highly unfortunate" and adds, "it might be better if High Com-

missioner would not hit back at Quezon". Lord Lothian dies of uremic infection in Washington, aged 58.

Dec. 13.—Rep. F. L. Crawford inserts economic and political analysis of Philippine situation of H. B. Pond into Congressional Record and in brief speech asks nation-wide attention be paid to Philippine economic situation in view of importance of Philippines to American defense program. "Situation in Far East is extremely delicate and Philippines is in midst of that region. Our government is determined to give total defense not only to its continental domain but also to all outlying territories and possessions... It is gratifying to note that Filipino leaders in public and private life have publicly expressed their undivided loyalty to and cordial cooperation with United States in any emergency that may arise. If war comes, it is well known that Filipinos will be important element in our assets".

Twelve latest-type Consolidated patrol bombers reported to have left Honolulu for Manila; rumored they may continue on to Singapore which "will be thrown open to American use within 2 or 3 weeks; said at least 3 United States cruisers may go to Singapore early in January. A division of submarines (usually including 6 units) is also reported on way to Philippines.

Maritime Commission states world shipping losses in war up to early part of October totalled 3,000,000 tons, with 300,000 tons additional damaged; Britain's losses totalled 349 ships.

Duke of Windsor, transported by navy bomber, holds 2-hour conference with President Roosevelt on board *Tuscaloosa* in Bahaman waters. Duke's name reported mentioned as successor to Lord Lothian.

Dec. 14.—War Department orders mobilization of entire 28,749 members of Regular Army Reserve except those holding key industrial positions or with dependents.

New aircraft carrier USS *Hornet* is launched at Norfolk, Virginia.

W. S. Knudsen, Defense Commissioner, in New York address to leading industrialists, urged speed-up of production, stating that aircraft production is 30% behind schedules prepared last July; hoped for production of 1000 planes a month by January, 1941, will have to be scaled down to 700 to be correct.

Chairman A. J. May of House military affairs committee states he will introduce measure at next session repealing Johnson Act to facilitate United States loans to Britain.

Dec. 15.—President Roosevelt states in brief impromptu remarks at Warm Springs, Georgia, "I hope to be down here next March without any question for my usual 2 weeks in Spring, if the world survives".

Other Countries

Nov. 16.—Adm. Sankichi Takahashi, states in *Hinode* magazine, "Japan will proceed by stages, according to its national strength, through Manchukuo, China, Indo-China, Burma, Strait Settlements, Netherlands Indies, New Caledonia, New Guinea, other Pacific islands, Philippines, and Australia... There can be no settlement until Japan and America have show-down. How could we have made tri-partite alliance without such determination?" Hongkong dispatches states estimated 120,000 Japanese troops are concentrated at Hainan with 70 Japanese warships in adjacent waters.

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Berlin quarters state 500 German raiders dropped over 1000 kilos of explosives each, plus 30,000 kilos of fire-bombs, on Coventry, devastating entire city. Germans raid London in heaviest bombardment since air warfare began, damaging Drury Lane Theater, oldest in world, 3 hotels, 7 hospitals, 2 convents, 2 cinemas, 1 school, and 2 rest centers, but London's vital services are not affected; 21 German planes were brought down. King George visits Coventry; death toll is reported to be well over 250 with 800 injured. British Mediterranean fleet command announces new secret weapon was used in Taranto attack. Greek naval circles state combined British and Greek naval and air forces have rendered entire Aegean Sea practically free of Italian craft; greatest advantage Britain derived from outbreak of hostilities between Greece and Italy was right to operate from Crete, observers say. Italians reported evacuating Korca, Albania.

Attempt by 4 German food ships to slip through British blockade from Tampico, Mexico, ends in 3 of them returning some hours later with crew of other ship whose captain set it afire after allegedly being on point seized by 4 British warships which pursued German ships inside Mexican territorial waters; no shots were fired and believed Germans may have seen some American destroyers.

Nov. 17.—Chinese army organ *Sao Tang Pao* states that unless United States is ready to accept Japanese challenge now, Japan will become "real monster of the Pacific". *Domei* reports "understanding for conclusion of joint military defense agreement" has been reached between Siam and Britain and United States.

King Boris of Bulgaria confers with Hitler at Berchtesgaden. London again subjected last night to 2 hours heavy bombardment; British lashed out heavily at invasion ports and long-range gun positions on French coast; reported 13 German and 5 British planes were downed yesterday; announced week ending November 16, 64 German and 13 Italian planes were shot down over Britain with 6 British planes shot down of which pilots of 3 were saved. Royal Air Force reported to have done terrific damage in LeHavre Friday night.

Nov. 18.—Japan Airways Company announces it is opening route linking Tansui, Formosa, with Palau, test flight to be made over 2800-kilometer route on November 25. Tokyo reports state Japan will recognize Wang Ching-wei government by end of month if before then it has not secured peace with Chungking government or, at least, agreement in principle to conclude peace. Some 180 Britons, men, women, and children, former residents of Baltic states, arrive in Hongkong after arduous trans-Siberian trip.

Portrait of Chancellor Adolf Hitler is published for first time in Russia in *Pravda* together with that of Molotov; caption: "Comrade Molotov and Mr. A. Hitler".

Hitler receives Ramon Serrano Suñer at Berchtesgaden prior to meeting, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop conferred with Suñer and Italian Foreign Minister Ciano at Salzburg; latter's visit was unexpected. Danish Nazi parade is stoned by Copenhagen people. Announced that German-French trade agreement has gone into effect; exchange rate 20 francs to Reichsmark. Reported big guns taken from Maginot line are used to shell England. Announced in London that United States and Britain have reached agreement on lease of sites for bases at Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Lucia, and British Guiana. Greek reports state Greeks recaptured Filiates and Italians are withdrawing to Sante Quaranti; Greek destroyer flotilla Thursday night forced Straits of Otranto and shelled Italian base at San Sao island, returning home without meeting any Italian warships. Premier Benito Mussolini in first public appearance since he declared war on France states, "Our revindication against France must be fully satisfied; peace with France will be common Axis peace"; as to Greece, he states: "German officers in France found documents proving that Greece offered air and naval bases to Britain and France... responsibility for the war falls on Britain. We will break backbone of Greece; whether it takes 2 or 12 months is not important; war has just started." He states 372 Italians were killed, 1,081 were wounded, and 650 reported missing "during first 10 days of fighting—these will be avenged. We have men and means to defeat Greece despite British aid... we have 1,000,000 men under arms and can mobilize 8,000,000 additional... Greece is a tricky enemy; the Greeks hate Italy more than any other nation; that hate is profound, incurable..."

Nov. 19.—*Asahi Shimbun* expresses concern over danger of Thailand being tempted by Britain and United States and that latter's reported pledge of assistance is nothing but cunning trick to turn

country into bulwark for defense of Burma and Malay peninsula; paper warns Thailand it has only one course to take, participation in Japan's construction of "Greater East Asia prosperity sphere". Bangkok spokesman officially denies that Thailand and Indo-China have been engaged in serious border fighting during past 3 days. Finance Minister H. H. Kung states in Chungking, "If Japan wants to quite, it can have peace at any time by withdrawing all its troops from China".

Hitler and Ribbentrop confer with Ciano and Suñer at Berchtesgaden. *National Zeitung* states "a masterly political structure" against Britain will shortly be announced. German high command claims mass air attacks have left Liverpool, Southampton, Hastings, and New Haven in blazing ruins. British admit heavy attacks on Liverpool and Southampton. London press states Mussolini's speech is that of a "badly rattled man who feels need of exculpating himself". Italian government announces "Greece must be considered enemy nation, beginning October 28, 1940, in 18th year of the fascist era", hitherto there has been no formal Italian declaration of war. Greek government announces all Italian invaders of Greece have now been thrown back to Albania "where their positions are menaced". Greek press minister appeals to world for help against Italy urging Britain and United States to send as many warplanes as possible. Official radio commentator at Istanbul states that intense diplomatic activity of Germany shows difficult situation in which it finds itself.

Nov. 20.—Some 431 Americans leave Shanghai on SS *Washington*, 71 more on SS *Taft*; approximately 2,500 Americans are remaining in Shanghai, including 1000 women and children; estimated that some 300 Americans will have evacuated China by end of year, leaving 5000 still there. Chinese troops reported to have occupied coastal region of south-west China following Japanese evacuation; also now hold ports of Yanchow and Fancheng; Nanning, chief city of Kwangsi, reportedly rapidly returning to normal. French Indo-China government warns public against false news emanating "from certain foreign agencies and radios".

Hungary formally joins German-Italy-Japan tripartite agreement by signing protocol in Vienna, Hitler being present at ceremony; Ribbentrop announces still other powers will shortly join. Germans claim destruction done at Birmingham "probably surpasses that at Coventry". British admit German raiders, continuing new "single objective tactics" attacked (unnamed) Midlands town, causing heavy damage and taking large toll of life. Air Ministry claims production at Krup armament works has been reduced by 50% by British air attacks.

Nov. 21.—Germans claim they inflicted heavy damage last night on Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, and London. Hungarian official quarters state adherence to tripartite agreement is not expected to bring declaration of war against Britain or Greece or any essential change in Hungarian diplomatic policy. King George, opening new session of Parliament, reiterates British determination to continue fight "until freedom is secured". Prime Minister Winston Churchill states, "up to present time, war has been waged between fully armed Germany and half-armed or quarter-armed British Empire; we have not done so badly". Italians claim capture of Air Vice-Marshal O. T. Boyd and six others when their plane made forced landing in Sicily. Spanish sources state Madrid received assurances from Uruguay that it would not cede bases to United States.

Nov. 22.—British Consulate in Japan advises Britons to leave country by earliest available transportation. Japanese troops reported withdrawing from Shantung Province. Chungking spokesman states if China could obtain 500 fighting planes from United States, it could wrest control of air from Japanese; he states China has sufficient number of bombing planes but that it is inadvisable to use them because of insufficiency of fighting planes to accompany them.

Premier I. Antonescu of Rumania arrives in Berlin. British Air Ministry announces smashing success Wednesday in first major air battle over eastern Libya 15 British fighters destroying 7 out of 62 Italian planes without loss. Italian War Ministry states several dozen Italian submarines slipped past Gibraltar during last few weeks are taking part in attacks on British shipping. Greek troops enter Korca, ending 11-day attack, Albanian crowds cheering wildly as they march in. Turkey declares martial law in strategic Thrace district. Madrid Falan-

gist *Arriba* reports anti-German riots in Paris near Arc de Triomphe on Armistice Day.

Nov. 23.—Russian news agency *Tass* states German newspaper report that Hungary signed Axis pact with full approval of Russia "does in now way correspond with fact". Germans claim Birmingham was raided last night by 300 planes carrying 300,000 kilos of high explosives and was "reduced to shambles". Antonescu signs protocol binding Rumania to tripartite alliance. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister P. Laval warns French press it must make greater propaganda effort to promote collaboration with Germany; 15 French newspapers reported to have been suspended for "indiscretions". Turkish press continues to warn Bulgaria against "mistake of involving itself in the war".

Nov. 24.—Prince K. Saionji, last of Genro or "Elder Statesmen", dies, aged 91. Chungking announces transfer of new Fourth Route (Communist) Army to "some place in north", interpreted as indicating Russia and China have reached agreement as to Communists' sphere of influence. Chinese claim that during past 3 months they have destroyed 3 Japanese minesweepers, 2 gunboats, 2 steamships, 43 launches, and 23 transports, and damaged other ships in Yangtze.

Slovakia signs protocol binding it to tripartite alliance. RAF reported to have heavily attacked French coast ports and Netherlands airdromes last night. Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland since 1921 and Ulster's "man of iron", bitter foe of an all-Irish republic, dies, aged 69. Pope Pius XII broadcasts plea for peace asking all Christians to join in prayer for peace. Greeks claim occupation of Consopolis. Athens quarters state that in cooperation of British land forces with the Greek, Britain has regained foothold on the continent.

Nov. 25.—Japanese Foreign Office announces appointment of former Foreign Minister Adm. K. Nomura as Ambassador to United States. Chinese official news agency states Japan has demanded right to purchase total rubber output of French Indo-China and exclusive right to develop country's resources; also control of customs. Thailand troops reported to have attempted to cross Indo-China border last Saturday, but to have retreated after exchange of few shots.

Stated in informed Berlin quarters that Hungarian, Rumanian, and Slovakian acquisitions to tripartite military and economic alliance will end Axis "alliance recruiting" for present; Slovakia increased powers allied to 6. British report terrific damage was caused in "south coast port" subjected to fierce German air attacks for second consecutive night; Berlin reports state town was Southampton, which was attacked by 250 planes. British claim to have shot down 27 German and 7 Italian planes over England during week ending November 23, losing 6 British planes with pilots of 4 saved. Greeks claim captured Moskopolje, vital anchorage point of entire Italian line of secondary defenses west and north of Korca.

Nov. 27.—Germans claim that 100 planes bombed Plymouth last night; British say they failed to inflict important damage. Vichy announcement states hostilities broke out between Indo-China and Thailand on November 23 and that France will defend its empire but is willing to discuss Thailand's territorial claims. Greek and British planes bomb Durazzo, damaging port and setting fire to gasoline stores.

Nov. 28.—*Domei* reports Japan will protest in connection with "series of anti-Japanese incidents" in Netherlands Indies. Seven Thailand planes

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bomb Thakhek and Savannakhet and French retort by shelling Lakhon.

President K. Kallio of Finland reported to have resigned because of ill health. Germans reported to have taken 9/10 of Dutch stock of butter, amounting to 8,000 tons, during first week of German occupation; poultry stock of 28,000,000 has been reduced to 6,000,000; all pigs have been slaughtered and a quarter of the milk cows; German-controlled radios state an egg is unnecessary luxury for breakfast and that it is healthier for people to do without tea and coffee. Rumanian government in special announcement states 64 political prisoners were executed in Jilava military prison yesterday without knowledge of Premier Antonescu and Horia Sima, leader of Iron Guard, and that they do not approve of the act and those guilty will be punished; those killed were enemies of Guard and friends of former King Carol; all generals in Army submit resignation in protest to executions. Bullet-riddled bodies of former Premiers M. Jorga and M. Madgearu are found on roadside. Antonescu reported to have lost all authority. Queen Helen said to have left for Italy some time ago; young King Michael may flee as he considers himself prisoner. Revealed by Cabinet member in London that British shipping losses have reached World War peak of dark days of April, 1917.

Nov. 29.—Wang Ching-wei formally assumes post of President of Japanese-controlled Nanking government. Shanghai-Nanking express train, carrying prominent Japanese and Chinese officials who planned to attend ceremonies at Nanking tomorrow at signing of long-heralded "peace-treaty", is blown up by mine, reportedly killing and injuring over 100 persons; Japanese deny train carried Japanese or Chinese officials. Japanese Foreign Office hands Dutch Minister protest against series of "anti-Japanese" incidents in East Indies; Dutch state protest is based on 2 trivial events. Indo-China government denies Japanese have made new demands or asked for air base at Saigon, as rumored. Reported that 5 French planes bombed Nakornpanom yesterday and that 3 were shot down; Thai planes retaliated by bombing Thakhek and Savannakhet.

Some 2000 persons, mostly Jews, reported killed in Iron Guard activities in Rumania during past 3 days. Palestine Zionists offer to raise Jewish army under British flag. Germans last night again heavily bombed Southampton, Bristol, and Liverpool. British reported planning extension of rationing measures because of German raids on over-seas supply lines. Admiralty announces that in clash off Sardinia, on 27th, 3 Italian cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 1 battleship were damaged before Italian ships were able to reach protection of their coast; Rome reports state Italians damaged 2 British cruisers. Stated in London that Britain is in substantial control of whole Mediterranean. Marshal P. Badoglio, chief of Italian high command, reported to have arrived at Tirana, Albanian capital; Italian radio states one of his first orders was to shoot one of every 7 Italian

soldiers who were in the front lines.

Nov. 30.—Treaty signed by Japanese Ambas. N. Abe and Wang Ching-wei today in hall guarded by machine guns and with Japanese warplanes manuevering overhead, considered by observers virtual complete surrender to Japanese domination. Nanking government agrees to cooperate in establishing new order and engage in joint defense against communism; Japan may station troops in areas to be specified for purpose of maintaining peace and may also station naval units in country in accord with previous practice or to preserve common interests; mineral resources of country are to be developed and trade is to be promoted in cooperation; Japan agrees to abolish "extraterritoriality" and "surrender its concessions" in China, and to "rehabilitate" Chinese finance, industry, and transportation; when general peace is restored, Japanese forces shall begin evacuation "except from anti-communism areas", and shall complete this within 2 years after firm establishment of peace; China will pay "compensation for damages resulting from Sino-Japanese war"; there is also understanding that Chinese government will have right to collect taxes and control foreign trade "provided it does not infringe on the Chinese-Japanese cooperation"; treaty is generally vaguely worded and is interpreted as granting Japan virtual control of Yangtze valley, North China, and Inner Mongolia. *Reuters* reports Japan has been virtually defeated at Batavia as Japanese achieved only 1/3 of their demands and must pay cash for everything they get from Indies. Residents of East Indies give Churchill on occasion of his 66th birthday sufficient funds to purchase 7 Spitfire warplanes.

London again bombed last night, but little damage done. Foreign diplomat in London states Hitler plans invasion of England in December, possibly around Christmas. Clashes reported between army and Iron Guard in several Rumanian towns.

Dec. 1.—Chinese government offers \$100,000 reward for arrest of Wang Ching-wei as arch-traitor. Foreign Office states, "what purports to be treaty is but culmination of series of aggressive acts on part of Japan designed to overthrow law and order not only in China but in whole Pacific... Nanking régime is illegal organization whose acts are null and void... Should any foreign country chose to accord recognition to this puppet organization, Chinese people would consider it most unfriendly act and be constrained to discontinue their normal relations with such country".

President M. Kalinin states Soviet Russia is a besieged fortress, surrounded by conniving, unprincipled, and irreconcilable enemies, and must be ever vigilant, increase its armed forces, and improve its discipline. Germans in Holland threaten to close more Dutch universities if hostile attitude of students has not changed by Christmas; 2 have already been closed, including University of Leyden, for centuries one of most famous European institutions of learning. German elite troops reported

addressing King Michnel. Britain officially announces it continues to recognize government of Chiang Kai-shek. Greeks take Pogradec, anchorage point for Italian left wing. Greeks state British aviation now dominates entire Adriatic sky. Plane carrying Jean Chiappe, communist-baiting chief of police of Paris, to post as French High Commissioner of Syria and Lebanon, was shot down by British plane when it got mixed up in air and naval battle off Sardinia on 27th, according to report. Official Turkish radio charges Axis new order is based on force alone and that this explains Turkey's refusal to have anything to do with it; declares Soviet refused to join tripartite pact because it understands the system will sooner or later turn against Russia.

President Manuel Avila Camacho in inaugural address pledges "firm adhesion to Monroe Doctrine within principle of equality of all American nations", and to cooperate in Pan-American defense and to preserve democracy, stating Mexico will build its own naval bases as direct contribution to plan; he declares government will consolidate defense with social and economic reforms for workers and peasants and will seek increased production under private enterprise, with private investors given incentive to make legitimate profits; speech is interpreted as announcing middle-of-road policy. United States Vice-President-elect H. A. Wallace attended ceremonies.

Dec. 2.—Nomura tells *United Press* in Tokyo that true statesmanship could settle differences between United States and Japan and that war between them would be "tragedy for civilization". Foreign Office spokesman states of new American loan to China, "It was expected". *Asahi* states "Japan can not but feel unpleasant". Chinese press is jubilant about news. Chiang Kai-shek recognition of Wang regime by Japan is insult to intelligence of Japanese as well as Chinese, that Japan has its feet stuck deep in slough of China, and urges powers to take strong measures now as Japan is "potentially a boundless curse of Pacific and an origin of peril to all nations; later regret might prove futile as to person who has neglected a cancer. Moscow official statement declares Soviet will never recognize a puppet government—taken as indirect expression of Russia's attitude to Japanese recognition of Wang; Russian newspapers refer to Nanking "government" in quotation marks.

Mackay radio intercepts distress message from nearly dozen merchantmen attacked by German planes and submarines in North Atlantic. Canadian Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King states Britain's position is now infinitely superior to position at time of fall of France, but that "Germany is still largely intact and present appalling menace which it will take all that all of us can do or give to beat; no one can say even now that world is not headed for Armageddon"; he declares, however, he dissociates himself completely from statement of  
*(Continued on page 41)*

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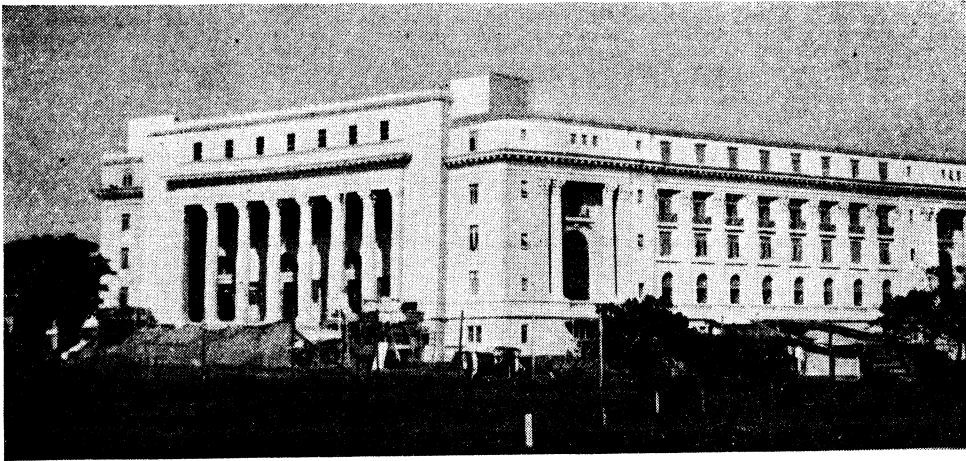
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# Editorials

President Roosevelt's magnificent State of the Nation speech to Congress on January 6 embodied one of the greatest political advances of all time. It embodied one of mankind's greatest vic-



## Support to Resisters of Aggressors Everywhere

tories in that a great leader of a great and powerful nation saw the causes of the plight of the world today clearly enough to ask from Congress—which now, doubtless, will back him—“*all support for all those resolute peoples everywhere who are resisting aggression*”. He emphasized that “armed defense of democratic existence is being waged on four continents”.

Thus, definitely, has the President, as was first pointed out by commentators in London, “put all resisters of aggression on the same plane and made it clear that he has no idea of defying tyranny on one continent and appeasing it on another”.

The President's declaration is not to be taken as a matter of course and is definitely an announcement of a new orientation of American policy, if not in spirit, then in the determination to back it up. We have but to remember that Czechoslovakia was not the first small nation to be offered up in appeasement of an aggressor. Manchuria and North China were so offered up, and the United States took no determined stand in opposition. Ethiopia was, in the end, so sacrificed, as has been many a small, defenseless country in history.

We have gone far since Chamberlain declared that the policy of collective resistance to the aggressors was “mid-summer madness”. And what gives President Roosevelt's present stand its great strength is that he was brought to it by no “mere idealism”, but by the inexorable course of events. It is political realism at its realest.

In the midst of a terrible war brought on largely by false and foolish attempts at appeasement of aggressors at the expense of weaker peoples, President Roosevelt declared that “the American people have unalterably set their faces against that” and that American policy—and therefore world policy—shall be based on “a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, great and small”.

Morality and practicality, idealism and realism are combined in his declaration: “*The principles of morality and considerations of her own security will never permit America to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers*”.

The aggressors appealed to force, yet after the fall of the Italian stronghold, Bardia, in North Africa, before the British attack, a Radio Rome commentator whined that Bardia fell before “brute force”! The aggressors appealed to force, and it is force, the force of an aroused world, which will destroy them.

But the democracies do not, as do (or did) the aggressors, believe in force as an all-pervading principle of human society. They believe in the principle of freedom, and President Roosevelt stated that the American people look forward to “four essential human freedoms”—freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship God in their own way, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

“This nation”, he declared, “has placed its destiny in the hands, 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 man's 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 conception this nation is pledged.”

No nation has ever before been pledged to a higher conception. This has been so pledged for the first time in history.

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Clear and ringing like a trumpet-call, was President Roosevelt's radio address to the nation on the 29th of last month, a few days before the opening of the new year—1941—those four digits which still conceal what may prove to be not alone the course, but the fate, of our civilization.

“Frankly and definitely, there is danger ahead, danger against which we must prepare”, said the President. “Never before since Jamestown and Plymouth Rock has our American civilization been in such danger as now.

“For, on September 27, 1940, by an agreement signed in Berlin, three powerful nations, two in Europe and one in Asia, joined themselves together in the threat that if the United States interfered with or blocked the expansion-program of these three nations—a program aimed at world control—they would unite in ultimate action against the United States.

“The Nazi masters of Germany have made it clear that they intend not only to dominate all life and thought in their own country, but also to enslave the whole of Europe, and then to use the resources of Europe to dominate the rest of the world. . . The Axis not merely admits but proclaims that there can be no ultimate peace between their philosophy of government and our philosophy of government. In view of the nature of this undeniable threat, it can be asserted, properly and categorically, that the United States has no right or reason to encourage talk of peace until the day shall come when there is a clear intention on the part of the aggressor nations to abandon all thought of dominating or conquering the world.

“At this moment, the forces of the states that are leagued against all peoples who live in freedom, are being held away from our shores. The Germans and Italians are blocked on the other side of the Atlantic by the British and by the Greeks and by thousands of soldiers and sailors who were able to escape from the subjugated countries. The Japanese are being engaged in Asia by the Chinese in another great defense.

“In the Pacific is our fleet.

"Some of our people like to believe that wars in Europe and in Asia are of no concern to us. But it is a matter of most vital concern to us that European and Asiatic war-makers should not gain control of the oceans which lead to this hemisphere. . .

"If Great Britain goes down, the Axis powers will control the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the high seas—and they will be in a position to bring enormous military and naval resources against this hemisphere. It is no exaggeration to say that all of us in the Americas would be living at the point of a gun—a gun loaded with explosive bullets, economic as well as military. We should enter upon a new and terrible era in which the whole world, our hemisphere included, would be run by threats of brute force. To survive in such a world, we would have to convert ourselves permanently into a militaristic power on the basis of a war economy.

"Some of us like to believe that even if Great Britain falls, we would still be safe because of the broad expanse of the Atlantic and the Pacific. But the width of these oceans is not what it was in the days of the clipper ships. At one point between America and Brazil, the distance is less than from Washington to Denver—five hours for the latest type of bomber. And in the north, in the Pacific, America and Asia almost touch each other. . .

"Some nations of Europe were bound by solemn non-intervention pacts with Germany. Other nations were assured by Germany that they need never fear invasion. . . The fact remains that they were attacked, overrun, and thrown into the modern form of slavery at an hour's notice or even without any notice at all. . . The fate of these nations tells us what it means to live at the point of a Nazi gun. The Nazis have justified such actions by various pious frauds. One of these frauds is the claim they are occupying a nation for the purpose of 'restoring order'. Another is that they are occupying or controlling a nation on the excuse that they are 'protecting' it against the aggression of somebody else. For example, Germany has said that she was occupying Belgium to save the Belgians from the British. Would she hesitate to say to any South American country, 'We are occupying you to protect you from aggression by the United States'? Belgium today is being used as an invasion base against Britain, now fighting for its life. Any South American country in Nazi hands would always constitute a jumping-off place for German attack on any one of the other republics of this hemisphere. . .

"There are those who say that the Axis powers would never have any desire to attack the Western Hemisphere. This is the same dangerous form of wishful thinking which has destroyed the powers of resistance of so many conquered peoples. The plain facts are that the Nazis have proclaimed time and again that all other races are their inferiors and therefore subject to their orders. And, most important of all, the vast resources and wealth of this hemisphere constitute the most tempting loot in all the world.

"Let us no longer blind ourselves to the undeniable fact that the evil forces which have crushed and undermined and corrupted so many others, are already within our gates. Your government knows about them and every day is ferreting them out. Their secret emissaries are active in our own and neighboring countries. They seek to stir up suspicion and dissension to cause internal strife. They try to turn capital against labor and vice versa. They try to reawaken long slumbering racial and religious enmities which should have no place in this country. They are active in every group that promotes intolerance. They exploit for their own ends our natural abhorrence of war. These trouble-breeders have but one purpose. It is to divide our people into hostile groups and to destroy our unity and shatter our will to defend ourselves. There are also American citizens, many of them in high places, who, unwittingly, in most cases, are aiding and abetting the work of these agents. But I do charge them with doing exactly the kind of work that the dictators want done in the United States. These people not only believe that we can save our own skins by shutting our eyes to the fate of other nations. Some of them go much further than that. They say that we can and should become the friends and even the partners of the Axis powers. Some of them even suggest that we should imitate the methods of the dictatorships. Americans never can and never will do that. . .

"The American appeasers ignore the warning to be found in the fate of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, and France. They tell you that the Axis powers are going to win anyway; that all this bloodshed in the world could be saved and

that the United States might just as well throw its influence into the scale of a dictated peace and get the best out of that we can. They call it a 'negotiated peace'. . . Such a dictated peace would be no peace at all. It would be only another armistice, leading to the most gigantic armament race and the most devastating trade wars in history. . .

"The history of recent years proves that shooting and chains and concentration camps are not simply the transient tools but the very altars of modern dictatorships. They may talk of a 'new order' in the world, but what they have in mind is but a revival of the oldest and the worst tyranny. In that there is no liberty, no religion, no hope. The proposed 'new order' is the very opposite of a United States of Europe or a United States of Asia. It is not a government based upon the consent of the governed. It is not a union of ordinary, self-respecting men and women to protect themselves and their freedom and their dignity from oppression. It is an unholy alliance of power and *self*, to dominate and enslave the human race. . .

"Thinking in terms of today and tomorrow, I make the direct statement to the American people that there is far less chance of the United States getting into the war if we do all we can now to support the nations defending themselves against attack by the Axis, than if we acquiesce in their defeat, submit tamely to an Axis victory, and wait our turn to be the object of attack in another war later on. If we are to be completely honest with ourselves, we must admit there is risk in any course we may take. But I deeply believe that the great majority of our people agree that the course that I advocate involves the least risk now and the greatest hope for world peace in the future. The people of Europe who are defending themselves do not ask us to do their fighting; they ask us for the implements of war, the planes, the tanks, the guns, the freighters, which will enable them to fight for their liberty and our security. . . Emphatically, we must get these weapons to them in sufficient volume and quickly enough so that we and our children will be saved the agony and suffering of war which others have had to endure. Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. . . In a military sense, Great Britain and the British Empire are today the spearhead of resistance to world conquest. They are putting up a fight which will live forever in the story of human gallantry. . . Democracy's fight against world conquest is being greatly aided and must be more greatly aided by the rearmament of the United States and by sending every ounce and every ton of munitions and supplies that we can possibly spare to help the defenders who are in the front lines. It is no more unneutral for us to do that than it is for Sweden, Russia, and other nations near Germany to send steel and ore and oil and other war materials into Germany every day. . .

"This nation is making a great effort to produce everything that is necessary in this emergency—and with all possible speed. This great effort requires great sacrifice. I would ask no one to defend a democracy which, in turn, would not defend everyone in the nation against want and privation. The strength of this nation shall not be diluted by the failure of the government to protect the economic well being of all citizens. . . The nation expects our defense industries to continue operation without interruption by strikes or lock-outs. It expects and insists that management and workers will reconcile their differences by voluntary or legal means to continue to produce the supplies that are so sorely needed. . . In this great work there has been splendid co-operation between the government and industry and labor. American industrial genius, unmatched throughout the world in the solution of production problems, has been called upon to bring its resources and talents into action. . . But all our present efforts are not enough. We must have more ships, more guns, more planes, more of everything. This can only be accomplished if we discard the notion of 'business as usual'. This job can not be done merely by superimposing on the existing productive facilities the added requirements for defense. Our defense efforts must not be blocked by those who fear the future consequences of surplus plant-capacity. The possible consequences of failure in our defense efforts now are much more to be feared. After the present needs of our defense are past, a proper handling of the country's peace-time needs will require all of the new productive capacity—if not more. No pessimistic policy about the future of America shall delay the immediate expansion of those industries essential to defense. I want to make it clear that it is the purpose of the nation to build now, with all possible speed, every machine and arsenal and factory that we need to manufacture our defense material. We have the men, the skill, the wealth, and, above all, the will. . . We must be the great arsenal of democracy. For us this is an emergency as serious as war itself.

We must apply ourselves to our task with the same resolution, the same sense of urgency, the same spirit of patriotism and sacrifice as we would show were we at war. We have furnished the British great material support, and we will furnish far more in the future. There will be no 'bottle-necks' in our determination to aid Great Britain. No dictator, no combination of dictators will weaken that determination by threats of how they will construe that determination.

"The British have received invaluable military support from the heroic Greek army and from the forces of all the governments in exile. Their strength is growing. It is the strength of men and women who value their freedom more highly than they value their lives. I believe that the Axis powers are not going to win this war. I base that belief on the latest and best information. We have no excuse for defeatism. We have every reason for hope—hope for peace, hope for the defense of our civilization and for the building of a better civilization in the future. I have the profound conviction that the American people are now determined to put forth a mightier effort than they have ever yet made to increase our production of all the implements of defense to meet the threat to our democratic faith. As President of the United States, I call for that national effort. I call for it in the name of this nation which we love and honor and which we are privileged and proud to serve. I call upon our people with absolute confidence that our common cause will greatly succeed."

Thus the President informed, warned, directed—and inspired—the American people.

Here in the Philippines, we can do very little or nothing at all about armament production, but we can go on, as we have been doing since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, in building up our local defense forces. And each of us can do our part in maintaining the proper morale, a militantly defensive spirit, and deal brusquely with the "saboteurs of the mind" among us. The President warned against those evil forces within our gates, which would stir up dissension, awaken long slumbering racial and religious animosities, promote intolerance, divide the people into hostile groups; those who would make friends and partners of the fascist powers and imitate the methods of the dictatorships. The President warned the American people against the "secret emissaries" of the fascist powers and those who wittingly or unwittingly aid and abet them. That warning holds good in every country in the world, but particularly in the Latin-American countries and in the Philippines, where Democracy has more at stake than anywhere else and where fascism, through Spanish and Italian church influences, among others, is making the most determined and the most dangerous propaganda efforts.

A "dramatization" of the life of Rizal was staged by the Ateneo-Commonweal radiocasters on the Sunday before Rizal Day, December 30, on which the martyr's death on Bagumbayan Field is annually commemorated. The broadcast lasted nearly two hours, but very little was brought out during all this time as to what Rizal stood for in life and what he wrote of in his great novels. Half of the broadcast was given over to the last two or three days before his death, and included a painful scene, supposedly in his cell in Fort Santiago, during which the young Filipino broadcasters enacted the alleged breakdown of Rizal in his conversations with several Spanish Jesuit priests, his former teachers at the Ateneo, the "reconciliation" with the Church, and the "recantation of his heresies".

A few days after this broadcast, a columnist in the *Philippines Herald* who makes much of his "Catholicism", proposed that a new edition of Rizal's novels be brought out "in which the errors and faults of the old editions may be corrected in accordance with the latest historical and literary discoveries in Rizalania".

In the weekly *Commonweal*, issued about the same time, the writer of the column entitled "The Watchtower", who hides himself under the brave pen-name "Sentinel", went the whole hog and declared outright that the Ateneo, Rizal's "Alma Mater", does not honor the "embittered foe" and the "writer with the poison-pen", not the "anti-clerical" and the "fake hero", but the man "who triumphed over pride and prejudice at the last moment" and who "actually died after receiving the Last Sacraments".

And the anonymous writer added (in bold type):

"Consequently, if the Ateneo refuses to play the mock intellectual and recommends—under ordinary circumstances—none of Rizal's misleading works to its students, it is doing no violence to the hero's memory; on the contrary, it is helping fulfill the hero's indubitably ardent last wish that the evils he had done with a virulent pen be prevented from living after him. Vivid information about the conditions of his time Rizal furnishes; but his books are not exclusive. The same information can be had from other, more temperate sources. Isn't it the better brand of scholarship to avoid what is likely to distract—and destroy—immature minds?"

Here the hatred for Rizal, nearly fifty years after his farcical trial and his official and public murder, half a century after he was thrown into an unmarked grave (despite the "reconciliation"), again comes out more or less in the open. That hate, having killed the man, would now kill the work of his genius that lives after him.

His pitiful "retraction"—if not a forgery, then prompted by his concern for his wife, his mother, and others of his family who had so long been the objects of a vindictive persecution—is magnified into the only great thing in his whole brave life. And all that remains to us, his written works, which the thought that they would live after him must have been his secret consolation in his last moments, are threatened with expurgation or total suppression.

And why? Three reasons are given for this by "Sentinel": (1) because this was Rizal's own wish; (2) because the same information can be obtained from other, more temperate, sources; and (3) because it is desirable to avoid distracting and destroying immature minds!



The effrontery is staggering; the hypocrisy nauseating. Must we be "temperate" with evil? Does truth ever destroy but what should be destroyed? Are immature minds to be fed with lies?

Here is what Rizal himself said about his first novel and why he wrote it:

"...*Noli Me Tangere*, an expression taken from the Gospel of St. Luke, means *touch me not*. The book contains things of which no one up to the present time has spoken, for they are so sensitive that they have never suffered themselves to be touched by any one whomsoever. For my own part, I have attempted to do what no one else has been willing to do; I have dared to answer the calumnies that have for centuries been heaped upon us and our country. I have written of the social conditions and the life, of our beliefs, our hopes, our longings, our complaints, and our sorrows; I have unmasked the hypocrisy which, under the cloak of religion, has come among us to impoverish us and to brutalize us; I have distinguished the true religion from the false, from the superstition that traffics with the holy word to get money and to make us believe in absurdities for which Catholicism would blush, if ever it

knew of them. I have unveiled that which has become hidden behind the deceptive and dazzling words of our government. I have told our countrymen of our mistakes, our vices, our faults, and our weak complaisance with our miseries here. Where I have found virtue, I have spoken of it highly in order to render it homage; and if I have not wept in speaking of our misfortunes, I have laughed over them, for no one would wish to weep with me over our woes, and laughter is ever the best means of concealing sorrow. The deeds that I have related are true and have actually occurred; I can furnish proof of this. My book may have (and it does have) defects from an artistic and esthetic point of view—this I do not deny—but no one can dispute the veracity of the facts presented”.

“*Noli Me Tangere*” (translated by Charles Derbyshire under the title, “*The Social Cancer*”), is the book of which Antonio Regidor said:

“Your book stereotypes a part, if not all, of the great evils that afflict our land. You show those most urgently in need of remedy in all their hideousness. . . You succeed in filling your readers with indignation and contempt for that nefarious system. . .”

It is the book of which the noted American critic, William Dean Howells, said: “the greatest book written in any language in fifty years”.

President Theodore Roosevelt said:

“In the Philippine Islands, the American government has tried, and is trying, to carry out exactly what the greatest genius and most revered patriot ever known in the Philippines, Jose Rizal, steadfastly advocated.”

In his address at the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, President Manuel L. Quezon dramatically stated:

“As we enter upon the threshold of independent nationhood, let us pause for a moment to pay tribute to the memory of Rizal and Bonifacio and all the heroes of our sacred cause in grateful acknowledgment of their patriotic devotion and supreme sacrifice.”

The day of Rizal’s birth, June 19, 1861, is annually observed in the Philippines; his death before a firing-squad, on December 30, 1896, is annually commemorated and always mourned. His statue stands in nearly every public square in the country; his portrait hangs in every public school. A Province, many towns, many schools and other institutions are named after him. His books have been published and the original and in translation. His letters also were compiled and published by the National Library, under the direction of the late Teodoro M. Kalaw, in five large volumes.

But, according to “*Sentinel*”, he is not to be read. The Philippines’ greatest writer is not to be read. The words of protest, the words of warning, the words of inspiration of the nation’s greatest hero, are not to be read.

“Why do you write, if you don’t want to be read?” asked Ibarra, the hero of the *Noli*, of the sage, Tasio, who wrote in a secret cipher.

“Because I am not writing for this generation, but for other ages. If this generation could read, it would burn my books, the labor of my whole life. But the generation that deciphers these characters, will be an intelligent generation; it will understand and say, ‘Not all were asleep in the night of our ancestors!’”

Rizal wrote for his own generation and he wrote for this generation and all generations to come. This is an intelligent generation and it will not burn Rizal’s books; and reading them, it will understand their meaning and their truth, and, above all, their warning.

For the dragon of intolerance and oppression never dies; wounded seemingly to death, the beast ever stirs again, lifts his loathsome head, spies out the brave with his basilisk eyes, darts out his poisonous tongue, stretches forth his bloody claws. Ever must the sword of truth hack down this monster again, if even his foul slobber alone is not to bespatter and corrode all that is brave and pure and good.

Who is this vizored “sentinel” who guards the lair of the drake and arouses the monster now to stir his evil bulk? Who is this black guard who states: “You shall not touch the dragon, but allow him to devour your beloved”?

In these days, when a new night has fallen over large regions of the earth and blackness threatens to engulf us all, Rizal’s books are more than ever to be read in the Philippines—and that is why they are now so concertedly attacked.

We may well recall the words of the late Filipino scholar, Epifanio de los Santos. He wrote:

“The time has come when we should have a critical, official, monumental edition of all of Rizal’s works, with the illustrations contributed by Luna and other artists of ours. . . When every Filipino home shall contain such a national work, stimulative of autonomous sentiments. . . then the Philippines will be spiritually and practically independent.”

And, as is done in other countries, at least all high school students, in the private as well as the public schools, might well be given a copy of such a work on their graduation as one of the nation’s dearest gifts that it could bestow.



## The Dawning

By John H. Brown

SERENE and slow, a phantom glow  
Throughout the lowland crept;  
The gentle peace of morning’s breeze  
Among the palm trees swept;  
Each nimble ray of nascent day  
Across the great bay leapt;  
Night quit her stay, renounced her sway.  
Resumed her way and slept.

# The Jesuits—Allies of the Dictators

By "Historian"

THE vast American armament program, designed to help Great Britain fight the Axis powers and to keep Nazism from American shores, will most likely prove to be the decisive factor in the present world war. Without help from the United States, the British Empire, in spite of its great resources and strong determination to defend its integrity against the German dictator's aspirations to world dominion, might ultimately be forced into submission for lack of arms. Arms, especially warplanes, England can get only from the United States. Also, the time is approaching when Britain's financial resources will prove inadequate. The financial strength to continue the life and death struggle can come only from the United States. Without the American Navy standing by in the Pacific, Japan might stab Great Britain in the back there, seize the British and the Dutch possessions in the Far East—and, eventually, the Philippines too. What that would mean, the people in the countries Japan has already brought under its control, can tell.

Whoever, therefore, in these days argues against the United States arming itself, is playing Hitler's game. The American people are practically united in support of the program to give Great Britain every aid, at least all aid short of war. Both candidates in last year's campaign for the Presidency were pledged to this program. America has awakened to the danger and realizes that a Hitler victory would gravely imperil its liberties, not only through the strengthening of the propaganda of fascism that would result, but through armed menace of its very territories. England is America's first line of defense, and the United States is getting ready for the still existing possibility that that line might crumble.

Whoever, it must be repeated, argues against the United States' arming itself, is playing Hitler's game.

But who is arguing?

There is first, of course, the "radio priest", Father Coughlin and his publication that bears the misleading name, *Social Justice*. But there are other not so openly fascist individuals and organizations, among the latter—the Jesuits.

The Jesuit organization in the United States poses generally as liberty-minded, democracy-minded. Its publication, patriotically entitled *America*, plays the rôle of a patriotic defender of constitutional rights and of American national interests.

Yet since the beginning of the national defense program in the United States, there has hardly been an issue of *America* that has not in one way or another animadverted on the program. One editorial declared:

"Now is the time for all good men to be sane. Nightmares are in the morning newspapers. Hysterics leap out of the evening dailies. Bugaboos spring out of the radio cabinet. Spokesmen scream wildly. Writers burst blood vessels in their vehemence. We, the people, are bewildered. We must keep calm. We must seek the truth. We must not be fooled. We must think, coldly, shrewdly. The United States is rapidly arming, and that is good. We need airplanes, 50,000 of them, and a million men to handle them. We need a navy and we need an army. We should not be late as France and England were late.



We are protecting ourselves. What then? We are going to be so strong that no nation will dare to pick on us. But being so strong, will we pick on another nation? Who is going to fight us? Or whom are we going to fight? And where? And when? And why?"

Yes, why? Wouldn't it be so much better, *per majorem dei gloriam*, if the fascists won the war? Let's see what would be the results of a Nazi victory.

In the first place, British rule over a large part of the world would be destroyed. And the British are a nation of liberals, scoffers, Protestants. The old Irish in the Jesuits could rejoice over such a victory!

The victors would be: Germany and Italy, with their friends and de facto allies, Spain and Portugal. France, of course, would remain under Petain or some other disciple of the Jesuits. And under the pressure of the four nations so closely linked with the Holy See—Italy, Spain, France, and Portugal—Germany, half of which with the annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia is Catholic, would in the end see the advantage of an unholy alliance with a Jesuit-controlled Vatican.

Europe, once again, would be dominated by the "Church." Hitler, himself, probably, but certainly his successor, would realize the importance to him of a compulsory "Catholicism" as a stabilizing factor in an unquiet society,—and unquiet it would remain until the people were once again brought to accept dictatorial control as a Divine Institution. Generalissimo Franco, with his paladin's dream of reestablishing the old Spanish world empire, would be gladly assisted by Hitler and the "Church" in Central and South America. The United States, possibly defeated in the Pacific by Japan, might shrink to a third-rate power, with Coughlin and the Hague gang, imposed by the world-dominating fascist-clerical ring, in control.

So, for God's sake, do not arm, America, because if you are strong, and make England strong, this fine scheme will never materialize! And that is the only plan that would guarantee peace—so declare the Jesuits.

"If Christ reigned wholly in England, France, Germany, and Italy, there would be no war on land or sea or in the air; none in the printed and spoken word; none in human hearts"—

so said the Jesuit organ, *America*. Christ (meaning the Roman Catholic hierarchy) once reigned over all Europe, but this neither stopped nor prevented wars. The Catholic nations fought each other, and they even fought the Pope! Europe did not have to wait for the Reformation to start out on the bloody path of war.

Catholics being in the minority in the United States, the Jesuits there are strong for "democracy".

"We will not be happy when we let totalitarianism in by the back door",

said *America* (issue for May 25, 1940). But where Catholics are in the majority, the story is quite different.

*America* itself stated:

"Catholics hold that there exist countries where Church and State may be united without violating the least of human rights. Such circumstances exist because of overwhelming religious unity, coupled with national tradition, as in the case of the newly concluded agreement between the Vatican and the Government of the Republic of Portugal".

It is therefore—for the Jesuits and other sections of the hierarchy as a whole—not a matter of principle whether or not state and church should be allied. It is a matter of opportunism. And here in the Philippines, the good Fathers sense the opportunity as national independence nears.

It is of the highest importance to the preservation of the liberties which America brought to the Philippines to watch Jesuit propaganda in this country.

In October, 1937, the *Associated Press* brought the news that it had been informed by "a reliable Vatican source" that the Holy See, in carrying out its campaign against "Bolshevism", had—

"instructed its hierarchy and missions in the Far East to cooperate with Japanese action in China".

Rome immediately denied this news dispatch (which most probably came from Monsignore Pucci, Vatican informer to the American press), but Tokyo did not deny it. And the *Associated Press*, not only reaffirmed the absolute truth of its story, but revealed the fact that it had asked for and received complete verification before sending out the original. Aside from this—denied—statement, the Vatican, strangely enough, has never disclosed just where it stands on the question of the Japanese wars of aggression. The friendship between Japan and the Vatican, is motivated, obviously, by their closely-linked desire to see British and American power abolished, and, on the part of the Vatican, to clear the way for a more aggressive "catholification" of the world.

When an unbiased and morally normal person thinks of fascism, he thinks of the inhuman cruelty of the fascists of all countries to their non-fascist countrymen. He thinks of the tortures Mussolini, Hitler, Franco, and Salazar used and are still using to do away with their opponents and, in countless cases, with completely harmless people. He thinks of the concentration camps and the prison islands, where thousands have been and still are being mistreated in a manner that leaves the old Inquisition far behind. He thinks of the rabble in these countries aroused by their leaders to commit the most brutal atrocities, ruthlessly destroying the lives and property of unarmed men and women whose only guilt is that they would not worship a Duce or a Fuehrer or that they belong to a different race or creed. He thinks of the brutal murders of Mateotti, Roselli, Schleicher, to name only three of many hundreds. He thinks of freedom of the press abolished and of official propaganda offices where professional liars like Goebbels tell editors what to print. He thinks of books burned wholesale because they contain ideas that one single man does not like. He thinks of workers and peasants reduced to slavery and serfdom and thrown in jail or murdered if they offer a word of protest. He thinks of a whole national economy geared to war-preparation at the expense of the propertyless classes whose standards of living go down to unbelievably low levels. He thinks of national megalomania and national hatreds artificially created to prepare the people for the slaughter which the leaders have determined upon. The mentally and morally normal person thinks of the Italian fascists as the inventors of the flame-throwing tank, the creators of the first great air-fleet intended to bomb civilians—men,

women, and children, the healthy and the sick.

Mussolini and Hitler have brought their countries to complete ruin in so far as the economic welfare of their people was concerned, and when there was nothing more to be ruined, they drove them onto the battlefields. The spirit of these nations, shaped by the propaganda of their rulers, is deplorable. The younger generation knows of nothing but the "glory" of war, a world dominated by their nation and race, and contempt and hatred for all others and for those among themselves who do not support these "ideals". Worship of the "racial blood" and of the sword, the idealization of war, these are dominant in fascist "thinking." Read Mussolini's and Hitler's speeches made throughout their career, and try to find one word that would suggest that these men are Christians. Read the Nazi press and try to find the slightest trace of Christ's spirit.

But when the Jesuits—members of the Society of Jesus—think of fascism, they come to the following conclusion, as laid down in the central publication of the Jesuit Order, *Civiltà Cattolica*:

"The very Christian idea of class collaboration has been widely diffused, and its translation into reality takes on the most diverse forms. But whereas everywhere else its realization is slow and indecisive, in Italy it advances energetically and with rapid strides toward complete fruition. In Italy it has chosen the form of the corporate state, which is, without doubt, the most audacious experiment amongst those we know in the post-war years. It is to be noted that the condition of success of this regime is its double nature, for it includes simultaneously positive and negative elements. On the one hand, these move away from the liberal and socialist ideas, and, on the other, they approach the principles exposed in the magnificent document of the Roman Church\* which should be called the Charter of the Christian labor movement."

\*Meaning the encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of Pope Leo XIII.

But should *American* Jesuits claim that they and the Church have nothing to do with fascism, and should their spokesmen in the Philippines continue their efforts to impose "religious" instruction on the public schools, claiming that a "Catholic" education is the only safeguard against fascism—because they know fascism is not popular here (yet), we must bear the following in mind:

1. The first country to turn fascist was Catholic Italy where the Church has always had a strong influence on the population and in the schools.
2. Fascism in the form of Nazism was brought to Germany by a Catholic-educated Austrian (Hitler), and was most effectively propagated there by the Catholic Goebbels who was educated on a Church stipend. Hitler's ally among the politicians of the Weimar Republic was Von Papen, a devout Catholic and one-time leader of the Catholic Party of the Center.
3. In Austria, dictatorship was established by the pious Catholic, Dolfuss, friend of Mussolini. Nazism was recommended to the people of Austria by the Bishop of Vienna, Innitzer, and by the Jesuits.
4. The intimate connection between the Church hierarchy and Franco of Spain is well known; also between the hierarchy and Salazar of Portugal.
5. In North America, the two main centers of fascism are Quebec, Canada, a thoroughly Catholic Province, and New Jersey, U.S.A., with a 75 percent Catholic population. In both places, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and espe-

cially the Jesuits, are intimately collaborating with the local dictators. New Jersey is to the writer's knowledge the only state in the United States where freedom of speech and the press and freedom of association do not exist and where the police have become a sort of Storm Troop organization at the disposal of the local Hitler, Mayor Hague—a pal of the Jesuits. It is a very tough organization vieing in brutality with the best of Hitler's gangsters.

6. In the Philippines we have recently had an instance where a man charged with being a Nazi propagandist and slated for deportation was defended by a pious newspaper columnist, one of that same group of writers which, in the name of democracy, is demanding "Catholic" public school education.

The Jesuit Michael Kenny, in *The Sign* (May, 1937), praised Portugal as a state of democratic peace; "democratic", he said. Another Jesuit, R. S. Devane, (*Irish Ecclesiastical Record*) interpreted this "democracy" as the complete enforcement of "papal principles" in that country, including the suppression of differing opinions. Said the Portuguese dictator, Salazar, himself:

"Liberalism, Materialism, Class Warfare, or Internationalism have no place whatever in our land."

The fundamental Catholic principle of internationalism is hereby branded as un-Catholic by a Jesuit disciple! But if that is so, why then do not the Jesuit paters stay where they come from, Italy, Ireland, the United States? Or are they "internationalists" when and where it suits their purpose, and fanatic nationalists when and where they find this more advantageous?

Liberalism—the Jesuits declare—is good in the United States, because if opinions were to be suppressed, it might well be that it is "Catholic" opinion that would suffer. But where there is a redeemer at hand, like Salazar, in a "Catholic country," liberalism becomes, for the Jesuits, heresy.

The Philippines is a "Catholic country", and all that we need here to suppress freedom of thought and speech and press, labor's bargaining rights, President Quezon's social

justice program, and anything that makes for progress, would be a Philippine Salazar! We then could admire Hitler in the Philippines as Salazar does in Portugal. Salazar called that blood-thirsty maniac "a defender of Civilization"! (*Diario de Manhã*, June 3, 1937).

We could have a "balanced" budget *a la* Portugal where all expenditures not covered by income are simply taken off the government balance sheet, a trick copied by Salazar from Mussolini but exposed by a League of Nations committee and analyzed by Professor Salvemini of Harvard University.

The blessings of a Salazar régime transferred to the Philippines would mean what that régime has meant in Portugal: a constant increase in living costs (40 per cent since he assumed power) with no increase in wages. A five million pesos item in the budget for secret police to spy on every inhabitant. Torture of political prisoners, copied from the Inquisition, including the use of the thumbscrew, squeezing the head in a book-press, burning of the soles of the feet, hanging by the wrists and ankles, incarceration in the nude in temperatures below zero (could be imitated in the Philippines only in air-conditioned cells), and walking a prisoner until he drops. Premier Salazar supplied a modern touch by adding an electric-chair to the torture equipment to provide sharp but not fatal shocks at intervals. Charles Duff, expert on Spain and Portugal in the British Foreign Office, who made a thorough study of conditions in these countries, gave the world a horrifying picture of the "blessings" of the Salazar régime, which has been confirmed by the testimony of numerous victims.

While the Jesuits praise Portugal and recommend the Portuguese form of state to their ignorant followers in other countries, the Portuguese people suffer ever greater hardship, while the "Church" is again getting rich. History is repeating itself in Portugal, but the people of the Philippines may still try to remember what happened here under the combined rule of Spain and the "Church", and, unless all the world falls, protect themselves against a repetition.

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## Moonlight after Rain

' By Harriet Mills McKay

THE leaves of crystal trees are still  
Beneath the moon's white mystery . . .  
The glinting ripples of the bay  
Are tipped with mirrored brilliancy . . .  
Pellucid spheres of rain are strung  
Like beads upon a curve of grass . . .

Let no thing stir and shatter down  
My gleaming, brittle world of glass!

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A TRUE CONFESSION:—"The death of Henry Bergson will be mourned more by Catholic thinkers than by the so-called philosophers. He didn't meet the requirements of a truly great thinker... He didn't blare out for democracy and denounce fascism."—"The Sentinel" in the *Commonweal* (Manila) for January 11, 1941.

# From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

## *The Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, South Carolina*

**T**HE pages which follow, taken from the *Journal of Louis Manigault*, are an illuminating commentary on life in Manila and its environs in what is often the stage of history most difficult for any generation to visualize, the days of our grandfathers. While it deals with no startling event, it gives the observations of an alert and intelligent traveller, a picture charming not only in the light it sheds on the hazards of travel and on the ordinary social contacts of a by-gone day but in the light it sheds also on the eager personality of the young man who wrote these pages.

Louis Manigault was the son of a distinguished and well-to-do family of rice-planters in South Carolina. His ancestors were Hugguenots driven out of France in the seventeenth century by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They had played an illustrious part in the history of Charleston and built in their prosperous days some of the most beautiful houses still to be seen in that unique city. As Manigault's father, Charles Manigault, had made a trip around the world, visiting India, China, the Philippines, and South America in the years about 1820, it was natural that Louis, with a marked instinct for filial piety, should wish to follow in his foot-steps thirty years later.

At the age of twenty-two, shortly after his graduation from Yale College, Louis Manigault embarked in the clipper *Oriental* for what proved a record-breaking voyage of 89 days from New York to Canton. A few months in Canton and Shanghai were followed, at the turn of the year 1850, by the visit to the Philippines here recorded. Subsequently, Manigault re-



turned to China and proceeded to California, still in the first flush of its gold discoveries, by the almost unknown route across the North Pacific which these discoveries had opened to commerce. He had some adventurous and amusing experiences in the gold-diggings before pursuing to its end the trail blazed by his father, travelling down the west coast of South America and across the Andes and eventually home over the Isthmus of Panama.

The record of these journeys is contained in a large *Journal* written for the entertainment of his family at home and bound, together with many souvenirs of his wanderings, in a volume of several hundred pages. This volume, which had been sent to what was thought to be a place of safety shortly before the Manigault estate was destroyed by Sherman's army in the War between the States, narrowly escaped the same fate. A note in the preface tells how a faithful slave, Captain, fetched it out of Columbia just before the ruthless burning of that beautiful old town.

In the Confederate War the Manigault family, like many another great family of the South, was largely impoverished. The *Journal* remained as one of their few surviving heirlooms, and it is due to the kindness of Louis Manigault's grandson, Dr. Hawkins King Jenkins, that these pages are made available to the readers of the *PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE*. Dr. Jenkins spent some years in the Philippines, ministering as physician and surgeon to those same Igorots of whom his grandfather had vaguely heard and whom he had likened by reputation to the virile Maori tribesmen of New Zealand.

VINCENT GOWEN

### Manila (Islas Filipinas)

**A**LL that has been written in the past pages has been done mostly on the spot & for that reason must evidently be read with far more interest than what we inscribe from memory.—My Note Book on the Philippines was unfortunately with me at Pak-Wan-Shan and was taken by the cruel Chinese who nearly killed me on that occasion, thus I am forced to revert to my mind for some of those pleasing incidents of my life which occurred in a two months visit to Manila.—Our Passage on board the Brig *Ylocano* (Capt. Jose Martinez) was as disagreeable as it could be, I found on starting that the Capt. (who had promised to arrange my state room nicely) had done nothing at all to it, and there I was with nothing but a board to sleep upon, without matress, blanket or anything to cover myself.—The weather was very cold in the North of China at that Season of the Year. I felt very much

enraged at the lying Spaniard for having acted thus.—But Mac,<sup>1</sup> a man whom I cannot but esteem, was ever ready to assist me in my troubles.—He told me that he would rather go without his large African Lion Skin (in which he slept) than to see me shivering with Cold:—I would not take it however & remembered that I also had my Old Ningpo Dog Skin with me.—The *Ylocano* of 226 Tons had a wretched little Cabin, the Narrow State Room which Mac. & I had together was so very small that we could hardly turn round in it, & the berths were not long enough for either of us to stretch out.—At Nights also the "Cruel N. E. Wind" would whistle through the open boards & pierce into our very bones.—But travelling in the East is not like travelling in civilized Europe & the Man has to put up with many things which at first he thinks he never could endure.—The entire Cargo of the *Ylocano* belonged to a Chinese Merchant who with Eight other Chinese was on board with us.—Of course the Capt. thought all the World of the old Chinaman who had one of the four state rooms of the little cabin all to himself.—

NOTE:—Capt. Robert Mackenzie, 8th Madras Native Infantry, Indian Army, with whom Mr. Manigault had shared some exciting adventures in the region of Shanghai and Ningpo.



After leaving Woosung our first night was spent at anchor in that dangerous River the Yang-tz-Kiang, the wind was blowing very fresh, dead ahead & at every moment the timid Martinez was afraid of his cable giving way & of the Ylocano's being dashed to pieces on the sand bank close by.—The Morning of 3rd. December came & although the wind was blowing quite fresh still veering a little we set sail the Ylocano plunging & rolling heavily & shipping Seas.—The Sun went down just as we had passed the last island, the famous "Gutzlaff Island" which stands as a beacon or Guide to Mariners entering or leaving the "Son of the Ocean"—As the dry & piercing N. E. Wind would blow, I'd curse the Capt. from the bottom of my heart & think how completely he has fooled me,—Don Feliciano, the *Piloto* or Mate was not better than Martinez & neither of them seemed to know much about the management of a vessel.—

The 4th December (Wednesday) in Lat. 27 56' N. Long 121 59' E. we passed an English War Steamer.—We with the N. E. Monsoon were running off before the Wind, whilst the Sphinx (for such I found from the signal book to be her name) with all her yards and topmasts down was steaming her might against the Wind one moment rising over the waves so that her paddle box wheels were nearly out of the water, at another burying herself deep in the sea with the white spray dashing over her entire hull.—Who is there who does not admire the beautiful exciting sight of beholding a ship in a rough Sea ploughing her way through the "Wine Coloured deep"—I have often thought that amidst all My Father's Pictures (upwards of Two hundred in the house) of Italian Madonnas, French Landscapes &c, &c, the one which has always pleased me most was the "Margaret Hastings" under topsails beating up against the Sea & a large Vessel in the background running before the Wind.—This picture was (when I left home) in My Father's dining room over the door.—A Great number of fishing Junks were in all directions & it was really surprising to see with what skill the little fishing boats in that heavy sea would avoid the waves merely with a skull. Mac. told me that in Madras his Barracks were near the beach, the Madras surff so Celebrated over the World, said he, was not much higher than the spray which these little San-pans avoided so well.—The seins or lines were stretched along the Sea their places being marked by branches of bamboo. I had often heard that the Fuhkein Men were daring fishermen but never would have dreamt that a small San-pan with three men would survive one moment so great a Sea as the one in which we then were.

Our good weather was not at an end for in the China Sea bright days do not last long.—In Lat. 23 17' N. Long 118 54' E. we had very bad weather.—Here towards the South of Formosa as we opened the Bashee Passage between Formosa & Luzon Veins of *Chow Chow* Water occasioned

by Contrary Currents met us in all directions.—In vain would Martinez run the Brig before the Wind, Contrary Waves would dash her on her side as if never to rise again.—Our Fore Mast was Cracked and began to give way near the deck besides the Water was gaining on the pumps.—The Night Came on (Decr. 6th)—We lashed our Foremast around with ropes & shortened in sail.—Martinez was much alarmed, & Could say little more than "La Mar de China es el demoño carajo!"—Both Mac. & I blamed ourselves for having ever Come on board the dirty little Brig.—Every Wave would make her Crack & Tremble from bow to stern. Suppose, said Mac. a plank should suddenly start from the bottom how foolish we would feel.—It is useless to Continue the description of this Night on board the Manila Brig, for truly it was bad enough, We both thought we would not see the day but thanks to God we weathered the Gale & the next morning Martinez was as bright as ever thinking of Course that his Virgin Mary in his state room had saved him.—

On the 8th Decr. we Came in Sight of the Coast of Luzon being then off one of the Northern Provinces Celebrated for its Rice & Called *Ylocos*, after which our little Brig was named.—

On board the Brig it was so exceedingly Cold that I never undressed at all sleeping with shoes & all, My feet began to swell & itch me much, indeed could hardly walk.—I had heard my Father say that when he was in China he had on Certain occasions to strike the sailor's biscuits on the table to extract the worms.—The Ylocano's biscuits were full of worms but as Mac. never took the trouble to knock out the animals, I used to follow his advice & eat insects & all.—

The Coast of Manila is very different from what we see in China—Volcanic peaks, reminding one of Vesuvius, & sharp barren Rocks present themselves on all sides to the view whilst here & there a lofty Mountain whose summit is concealed by the Clouds rises in the back ground.—"Punta Capones" one of these barren Rocks is well noticed by the Navigator, being very lofty & presenting a Curiously shaped summit. On the 10th Decr. we were at the entrance of Manila Bay.—This large bay about fifty miles in width puts one in mind of some of the large lakes in Canada indeed one Can hardly imagine himself surrounded on all sides by land so wide is this entrance of Manila.—The entrance to the Bay is quite Narrow (perhaps two or three miles). On the left as You face the Entrance is the lofty Mountain Called "Maribeles" the habitation of the Wild "Caribous"—& the still more savage Tribe of Indians Called "Negritos"—The little Island Called "Corregidor" which seems to bar the entrance, presents a lively scene with its old-fashioned Telegraph with the two arrows pointing in various directions reminding one of Years & years gone by.—The "Bahia de Manila" is unfortunately

(Continued on page 34)

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## Dreams

By Edward Henry Russell

FOR what is there to hold a man to this  
 Drab life but that which he may seem,  
 And not the weeping loam he knows he is?  
 Ah, yes, a man must have his dreams.

# Universalism and Nationalism in Art

By Herbert Zipper

**T**HE outcome of the present wars will undoubtedly decide the fate of art, in Europe at least, for a long time to come. It will decide whether art will go back to a primitivism of [only local significance, or go on to further development as the spiritual Esperanto of humanity. The first will happen if nationalistic totalitarianism wins; the second, if freedom and universalism come out victorious. Being more competent in my own field of art, I have chosen music to illustrate my meaning.



valuable art, worthy of the highest rank among the spiritual attainments of mankind, is its inherent capacity to present, in ever new configurations, those combinations of freedom and order that constitute also humanity's loftiest of social aspirations.

But the further development of world music—as of all art—is at this time in grave danger, in greater danger than it ever was before, largely, perhaps, because of the numerical superiority of those of mediocre talent over the men of true genius.

Occidental music since the fifteenth century, represents one of the most original and characteristic achievements of the West. The development of this art since the Middle Ages is a unique thing, unequalled by any other development in any other civilization, past or present. One has to realize that the standing of music in the Western World itself was not always so prominent as today, and that even now, outside the Occidental cultural world, musical art occupies no such position. Western music differs essentially from the music of all other centers of culture in that its tone language as well as its forms of expression have become universal. Musical achievements outside the Western World have for the most part remained bound to their own localities and are understandable only there.

In the second half of the last century, there spread to nearly every country of Europe a movement that led to the forming of so-called national schools, a movement that helped to initiate the destruction of that cultural unity which had so blessed Europe, after the French Revolution, for some years.

When I say Western World, I do not mean a geographical entity, but all those parts of the world, including the Philippines, to which Western civilization has spread. Outside this world of Western culture, the art of music remains much as it was thousands of years ago,—a mere accompaniment to dancing, religious ceremonies, war rites, and, sometimes, courtship, without any great significance of its own. The tone materials used differ from place to place and a native song from the French Congo, for instance, can not be appreciated by the natives of British Rhodesia, nor does it appeal to the Western ear. Such music is interesting only in so far as an interest in the exotic goes, and no further. It is impossible for a stranger to distinguish the difference, say, between a war-song or a love-song of this primitive type. The significance of such music will remain merely local, as it has remained for thousands of years. There never was an Ethiopian Beethoven, or even a Chinese Mozart, although China was in all other branches of art, an important center of culture.

The causes were bound up in the causes of nationalism in general, but, in music, one was especially obvious. The rapid development of the so-called Viennese Classics and their influence on European music as a whole, led to an ever widening gap between the great masters and half-talented composers. Genuine composition became more and more difficult and the increasing demand on the power of musical invention and construction made it more and more impossible for less gifted men to achieve recognition. The only way out for them was to seek escape in "nationalism," to band themselves together into national schools which claimed that music can come only from the "soil" of the fatherland. They could thus compose in smaller forms, prating about folk music and basing their work on folksongs, thereby, they thought, eliminating the need of originality and invention. This was the way back to where the great Western music had come from, and this national music was, inevitably, more national than good.

The greatest achievement of Occidental music is the unity of the tone material that has been established, now used in all parts of the civilized world. For instance, the division of the octave into twelve equal semitones, the major and minor scales, and the different tonalities make up the scientific basis of a tone language that is truly universal.

The damage done so far, however, was little, for the masters remained outside of this movement and continued their creative work, though they—men like Tschaiowsky, Cesar Franck, Dvorak, and others who kept in contact with the Viennese Symphony and the international development—were called traitors by the nationalists. This charge was an intentional misrepresentation; these men were not traitors in any sense, for the Viennese school was the very opposite of national. The secret of the greatness of the Viennese music from the time of Haydn to Gustav Mahler is to be found in the fact that Vienna was for more than a thousand years the central meeting place of nearly all of the different European nations. Slavs and Italians from the south, Czecs, Hungarians, and Poles from the east, Germans from the north, and French and Spaniards from the west came to Vienna to work and study; many settled there permanently. The leading artists of Europe were called to Vienna by the Emperor and by patrons of the arts among the wealthy Austrian nobility. There was no national or racial discrimination; the only criterion was artistic individuality and genius.

In adopting this tone language together with its form of expression and technique, the talent and genius of all nations can make their contributions toward the development of a world music that shall be still more universal. What makes music such an irreplaceable and such an in-

In such an atmosphere of international stimulation, Vienna became and remained up to recently, the world center of musical art. Viennese music was, of course, the pride of every Austrian, but the music itself was universal. Among the ten or twelve composers whose works represent milestones in the history of music, only Schubert was born in Vienna, but all of them are buried there. Beethoven, for instance, greatest of the Viennese Classics, was born in Bonn in western Germany, over a thousand kilometers from Vienna, and his family came from the Low Countries. He was therefore neither German nor Viennese, and his music is neither Dutch nor German nor Viennese in a nationalistic sense. He came to Vienna to learn from Haydn and Mozart, and in his early works there are more of his teachers' ideas than his own. But by acquiring the technique of composition from his predecessors, he became able to express himself with increasing clarity and skill until he reached a point of complete artistic independence from his masters as well as from any folklore. Beethoven's works are not bound to any folkmusic, but his music speaks to everybody in this world who feels and thinks, giving expression to the deepest human emotions and the highest human thought. This is the reason for that unequalled admiration that is felt for his music everywhere.

It is a fact that the higher the development of musical art, the further is it removed from any folkmusic. In the development of music, a personal or national style is substituted for folkmusic, and this style may, in its turn, lead to the style of a whole period. This does not mean, of course, that national characteristics are entirely eliminated. We can distinguish very clearly, for instance, between Spanish and Italian baroque, but the basic idea of the baroque remains the same; it came from the same impulse.

But those who in Europe advocated nationalistic tendencies because of the inferiority of their creative power, would not admit this universalism. For their own purposes they continued to acclaim the virtues of a "soil-bound" national style and technique, not realizing that a true national style and technique comes by itself, once complete mastery of material and form has been acquired. The fight, therefore, continued between the national schools and the so-called outsiders, and it is by no means an accident that the great names in our time—Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss, Milhaud, Schonberg, Hindemith, to mention only the most important—belong without exception of the list of these "outsiders". Yet these masters have done more for the national honor of their respective countries, as well as for art in general,

than all the members of the different national schools put together.

Nevertheless, during the last few years, the nationalistic movement has become a terrible menace to the art of music as to other arts, and it appears, for the time at least, to have been proved that a large group of mediocrities is stronger than that always small number of lonely personalities of real genius. The great masters have all been forced either to leave their own countries, to bow down to the dictators, or to remain silent. National art, national science, national commerce, national butter, national potatoes—all this is the cry of today. In every dark corner of Europe sits a tribe—glorifying a "racial art" of its own.

The progress of centuries, the fruit of the efforts of many generations to make music and art in general a universally understood language and to create a world literature in the higher arts, is in imminent danger of complete destruction, at least in Europe. The artists' dream of a spiritual Esperanto for all mankind will be over, if all our world is thrown back into the Babel of nationalistic narrowmindedness.

Europe has already, for the greater part, spoken against "bothering" any further with artistic development.—for art is of the spirit, and fascism hates and fears the spirit.

In this, the darkest hour in world history, the hope of all civilized men is that America will carry on the great cultural achievement of the Old World. Nearly all the great living artists and teachers of Europe have already emigrated to the United States. May I mention a few names to show how Europe has been impoverished by the new barbarism in the field of music alone?

The composers Stravinsky, Milhaud, Rachmaninoff, Trokofieff, Schonberg, Krenek Haba, Hindemith, Korngold, Weinberger, Ibert, etc.; the conductors Toscanini, Klemperer, Bruno Walter, Stiedry, Szell, Kussewitzky, Monteux, Busch, etc.; the pianists Schnabel, Horowitz, Gieseking, Rosenthal, Hofmann, Brailowsky, Rubinstein, etc.; the violinist Haifetz, Menuhin, Elman, Zymbalist, Szigetti, Kolisch, Kreisler, etc.

They all have found a new home in the United States. They will find new inspiration in the New World, and they will give new inspiration to the American people. America today faces an opportunity similar to that of Austria in past centuries. The American national ideal, unequivocally expressed in its history, is the ideal of humanity; and the road art America will take clearly lies in the direction of universalism.

## Dream Beyond

By Ricardo Vinzons Asis

**WE** shall meet again in the hollow  
Where the mountain crickets trill;  
We shall walk across the meadow  
To the summit of the hill.

We shall sail again by high-tide  
Down where the sea-gulls fly;  
We shall keep our tryst by moon-tide  
With the first nightingale's cry.

For when I shall lie—as you now  
Lie neath this mound of earth—  
Our souls shall blend to prove how  
Our faith has known rebirth.

And then in the skyey mantle,  
With the song of the spheres for a theme,  
We shall dance and sing and prattle  
About our earthly scheme.

# The Ghost of Padre Martin

By Enrique L. Laygo

I HAVE heard a lot of tall tales, but the tale of the ghost of Padre Martin is a whopper. It was related to me with such an earnestness, that were I a superstitious man, I would have believed every bit of it.

I heard the story from eighty-year old *Cabesang Taquio* who in former days was one of the richest coffee growers in these parts. After the blight struck the coffee trees years ago, he gradually lost most of his lands and, being a poor business man, most of his other possessions disappeared little by little. He still held on to the old Spanish-style mansion which he had built way back in 1880.

I was a frequent visitor of his because I discovered that he had a very good memory and could recall many incidents of the old days in which I was interested. I suspect, however, that he often drew on his imagination, and he was a superstitious old fellow, too, and believed in all kinds of ghosts and supernatural beings.

*Cabesang Taquio's* dwelling might be old and tottering on its foundations, but it was still the largest and most imposing in the town. The spacious *sala* was furnished with some fine, old-style chairs and sofas and two antique round topped tables. On one wall hung a darkened oil painting in a camagon frame. Once, when he saw me scrutinizing it, he ambled toward me and said, "I used to look like that when I was young".

The young *Cabeza* in the picture wore a *barong Tagalog* richly embroidered and set with sequins, and he had a black *salakot* trimmed in silver on his head.

The eyes were black as jet and had a somewhat fierce look. Both face and figure exuded an air of proved confidence, and it was hard to believe that the painting once represented the tottering old man at my side.

"Yes, I used to look like that", he muttered. "I was a sprightly lad in those days."

He took me by the arm and led me to a chair. "How old are you now?" he asked.

"Well . . . I'll be twenty-six next month", I answered, wondering what had made him ask.

"When I was your age, I was considered a holy terror in this town. I went through a lot of fights. . ." He rolled up his right sleeve. "See these scars here? Bolo-cuts."

He stopped and when he spoke again something seemed suddenly to have snapped in his head, for he said: "We had not only to deal with troublemakers, but with ghosts, too."

"Ghosts?" I half laughed.

"Yes. Real ghosts."

"But there are no such things as ghosts, Sir," I said.

"Oh, yes there are, *hijo*. I met a very fearful one and even talked to him; the ghost of Padre Martin; when I was courting *Nana Trining* who later became my wife."

I TRIED to recall what I had previously heard about this ghost of Padre Martin. Of course, we of the younger generation, only scoffed at such tales. The stories about



this particular ghost were especially ghastly. It was claimed he used to haunt the old bathing place at Pansol.

Pansol is a small brook that has its origin in a spring that flows out from a crack in a huge stone that seems to have been cleft in two by some giant hand. The water is clear and cold and the priests and the other Spaniards in the old days ordered a wall built around the place and a stone stairway. They also had a road built from the town wide enough for two carriages to pass. During the sultry months of April and May, as many as a dozen carriages could often be seen parked near the spring. It was thus used for many years by the Spanish elite, but they ceased to go there after Padre Martin died in the pool.

Padre Martin is said to have been a fat, stocky *fraille* who administered the parish for some three years or so. He was a good administrator, but not popular with the townspeople. His face was pudgy and covered with a bushy growth of beard, and when he was angry, which he often was, he roared like a bull. He was very strict about the matter of confession and he saw to it that everybody confessed, from the *capitanes* and the *cabezas de barangay* to the humblest man and woman.

He acquired the habit of taking his bath at the *baño*, usually going very early in the morning when it was still dark, alone, and afoot. One sunny morning the good padre failed to appear for mass, something that had never happened before. A search was instituted and he was found, limp and lifeless, in the pool.

The superstitious attributed his untimely death to the evil work of the *tianaks*, but he probably had a weak heart and died from the shock of suddenly plunging into the icy cold water. But the peninsulars also were a superstitious lot and fearing they might suffer the same fate as the priest, they gave up bathing at Pansol.

The ghost of the priest, old people say, made itself evident within a few days after the unhappy incident. Those living in the vicinity of the bath reported that they heard a plaintive wailing coming from the direction of the *baño* every night at around twelve o'clock. One man from a nearby barrio said he had seen a huge white dog going down the stone stairway to the spring. Another countryman said that while crossing the brook a little below the spring he had seen and had actually been followed for a short distance by a black, over-sized hog. It was said that from that time on, a figure garbed in a dark cassock was seen walking back and forth along the footpath near the pool, by various persons.

The once popular resort was avoided like a plague-spot. The stone wall and the stairway were soon covered with moss and trailing ferns. Thorny shrubs grew in the crevices in the stairway. Grass encroached on the wide road leading to the bath until it looked like a mere trail. Only a few people continued to pass that way—mostly barrio folk who had to cross the brook in order to get to town.

I was recalling these facts when Cablesang Taquio suddenly began to relate the experience he had already mentioned.

"I was courting Nana Trining. She was a beautiful girl and loved me. I visited her two times a week. I would have done so oftener if she had not lived at what was then considered a considerable distance from the town, in the midst of a large coffee plantation which her father owned. Her mother had long been ill, and the night that she passed away I was at the house and stayed until quite late in the company of other friends and relatives who were gathering for the wake. We drank black coffee and talked as people will on such occasions in hushed voices as if afraid to awaken the woman who lay so still in the decorated bed in the next room.

"It was about midnight when I decided I would go home. Trining wanted me to stay for the night, but I explained to her that I would have to change my clothes for the funeral the next morning. I assured her the long ride back to town was safe enough, as it was bright moonlight.

"Once on the back of my horse, I decided to take a short-cut, despite the fact that this would lead me past the old *baño* which was now generally accepted as the private domain of Padre Martin. I was young and cocky and did not believe in ghosts,—then. I told myself that if the *cura's* ghost showed up, I'd bean him on the tonsure. Despite the sadness at the house I had just left, I felt rather light-hearted. And as I neared the brook I began to whistle.

"When I reached the stream I noticed that my hands were trembling a little, but I skilfully guided my horse down the steep bank. I had to bend low to avoid being swept out of the saddle by overhanging branches of the *kakauete* trees.

"Reaching the water, a bare fifty yards from the haunted place, I looked about me and touched my horse lightly with the spurs. The animal suddenly reared wildly, I looked ahead, and saw a terrible sight. The ghost of

Padre Martin stood directly in my way.

"The appearance of the figure was frightful to behold and cold chills run up my back even now as I think of it. It was that of a fat and stocky man in a dark cassock, a white *sintas* around the corpulent waist. The puffy face where it was not covered with a black growth of beard, looked very pale in the moonlight, and so did the arms and hands that protruded from the wide sleeves.

"I crossed myself again and again and recited the *Ave Maria*, which was the only prayer I knew by heart. Then I managed to blubber out, "Please, *among*, let me pass," adding inanely, "It's already very late."

"My horse again began to rear and plunge, almost unseating me, and when I finally got him under control, the figure of Padre Martin was gone.

"Slowly, fearfully, I guided my horse across the brook. I made the other side and already thought to myself that what I had seen was something conjured up by my imagination, when I felt a clammy touch on my bare arm. I thought I would die of fright, for the ghost of Padre Martin had mounted my horse and was sitting behind me. It seemed weightless, so far as my horse was concerned, but I could feel the pressure of two hands on my shoulders. There was an odor as of burning wax candles.

"The ghost dismounted at the old bathing place. When I was sure he was no longer at my back, I spurred my horse with all the strength I had left and he fairly flew the rest of the way to town. I did not draw rein until I reached this house.

"I was not able to attend the funeral of Trining's mother the next day. I fell sick with some mysterious illness and was in bed for nine days; during most of this time I was out of my head."

I REMAINED silent when my old friend finished his tale, and after looking at me for some moments he asked, "Do you believe my story?"

I answered that it was the best yarn he had ever told me.

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## The Legend of Apo Island

By Angel V. Campoy

OFF the southeastern coast of Occidental Negros lies a beautiful small island known as Apo Island. It was for years considerable of a menace to navigation until the government erected a lighthouse there, and even in spite of this, ships still sometimes run aground on its rocky shores, among them, last year, the *S. S. Mayon*.

An atmosphere of mystery hangs over the little island and it is said that the few fishermen who live there are sometimes inspired with a strange fear which prompts them to cross over to the mainland and stay there until this feeling has worn off.

According to legend, there was formerly no island in this part of the Mindanao Sea. Where the town of Dauin is situated today, there was once a populous and prosperous Subanun village, it is said, ruled by a brave chief named Apo Dauin who had come with his people from the island of Mindanao.

One moonlit night the village was raided by a large party of Sulu pirates. The Subanun put up a brave fight, but as they were outnumbered by the Moros, some of the latter were told off to loot the houses and seize the women; then the Moros started away in their *vintas*, leaving many a dead pirate behind.

Apo Dauin recklessly ordered his warriors into their small boats and started off in pursuit. Seeing this, the Moros steered their *vintas* back and engaged the Subanuns once more, well knowing these land-people, no matter how brave, were no match for them in a sea fight. The Moros upset the Subanun boats one by one, and Apo Dauin and all his men were cruelly killed in the water or drowned. The captured women in the Moro *vintas* wailed and prayed that they might also perish and join their loved ones underneath the waves.

(Continued on page 33)

# So You Want to Write... be a Writer!

By Mrs. G. F. Harris

**S**O you want to write... be a writer! I lived in Hollywood. Writers live in Hollywood and many more who want to be writers, whole schools of little fish caught together in a big net, the net of sane and insane ambition.

"I know I can write, but they won't let me! Throw my stuff back! All I get is a pile of rejection slips banked up against me. It is hopeless!" This is the Wailing Wall, Heartbreak House, or whatever you want to call it.

"I want to be a writer, a big shot. Roll around in a big car, have a house full of servants, week-end at a dude ranch, commute to Reno..."

Well, don't dash your brains out. Let's find out something! The Writers, Big Shots, are going to spread out their arms, and take us little fish, the crazy and the not-so-crazy, to their bosoms. Tell us just how they did it.

Enroll, my friends. Cheap? Well, so it is; nothing, nearly nothing. Ten weeks, ten dollars, and only two hours in the evening, once a week. You'd give up that much for Success, wouldn't you? Wouldn't anybody? Thus came to life the Hollywood School for Writers.

There are classes, anything you want—Radio Script, Novels, Biography, and don't forget, the Scenarios. But I enroll in the Short Story class, because, well, it seems easy; couldn't be much to it. He who runs may read, like in *Liberty Magazine*; eleven minutes, fourteen seconds. The teacher will tell us her secrets, let us in on her trick, then the whole thing is in the bag. Wow!

## Viola Brothers Shore

Look around at the students, poor devils, some not so young—like myself; no fashion show. Poorish lot; wearing slacks and whatever else they have. We are on Lesson One. First thing to study is the Teacher. Viola Brothers Shore is the teacher, and she is lesson one. Can't describe her, but she looks as if she could do anything, from rocking a cradle and singing a song to building a house. Able, strong, and nimble-witted. Swell voice, heavy, comes from the chest. When she talks, her face continually changes, every thought a picture. She flares up, her hands move, here and there and all over the place. Thoughts, living things. You are alive, lady! I could cry when I look around at the class in contrast. You make us look like a lot of colorless busybodies, adragging at your skirts. When I think of you, it is as though you were a body of hard-packed, pure color, jutting out in all directions; projections is the word. The colors are deep bright reds and greens and purples, any, all colors, clamoring with each other to show themselves first. You're dynamite! All we can do is to open our eyes and let our mouths hang, and get an eye and an earful. How you could loosen up, lady, and tell us *how* to write a short story!

Notebooks ready. No, I'll jump the whole ten lessons at one clip. The best thing about the School was that it



is connected with or a part of the League of American Writers,—and we met some of those writers, the greatest. Sure we did. It's funny, but they're human beings—plain, honest, hard-working, but they have the *Look*.

## Theodore Dreiser

Let's take Mr. Dreiser first, because the memory of him will stay with me after everything else fades. He is old, quite old, and he is kind and gentle. Never in a hurry, and you don't feel small and helpless. Then he smiles, and his face gets to be one mass of light and heavy wrinkles. But you feel that Life is one grand thing, and that he, Theodore Dreiser, has in some way put his big, kind hand on the sort of life you'd like to live. Nothing I could say could explain that smile, sad, sad, wise, and so very kind. Great man in anybody's country. Hate to leave off here the memory of him. He seems to know how cruel, how gross, and how mistaken we live our lives, and he seems to forgive us.

## Louis Bromfield and Irving Stone

Louis Bromfield. There's a man for you. Slight, dapper, medium height, sharp features, and, yes, he has the *Look*. He talked to us at a meeting—a symposium on the Novel, and he talked and talked—well. Where Dreiser gives you the feeling of solid ground under your feet, Bromfield seems to put you in a little skiff and sail you on a high cloud, and nothing, just air, to sail you. Liltng? No, that's not the word. Never mind, who cares? "Sharpen your tools", he says, "make them finer each year. Watch your technique." What technique? But I can remember he did say that he felt like an old man with the bunch of youngsters who are writing the Best Sellers. What's the young man's name who wrote that good book, "Lust for life"... Irving Stone? Well, the thing is alive; all about the life of Van Gogh, the Painter. Read it. I read the thing twice. Written like a thriller, swell, without the blood and thunder. Stone looks like something hardly out of college, or wherever the young men go to learn to write. Fresh, nimble, and, I must say, smart-alecky; the kind that pushes your door open and tries to sell you a vacuum cleaner. Bright young Jewish boy from the East Side. Knows all the answers and spits them out fast.

## Dalton Trumbo

Dalton Trumbo wrote "Johny Got His Gun". Young, too, quite young, early thirties. Young for the book he wrote. And God! he is human. That reminds me: one of the audience asked Stone, who was chairman that night, how he could—poor fellow—get his novel published. The youth who asked the question looked properly licked. Stone lit a cigarette and freshly said that he should write six novels and the seventh would be published; no, a better

thing to do would be to spend a couple of years in jail, and when he got out, he could write. Nice Dalton Trumbo got up at this point and said that that did not solve the problem and that he, Trumbo, would read the boy's novel; then sat down. Applause. Trumbo must have been a kid in short pants when they fought the last war. How could he write such a book? How could a nice, clean young fellow, yes, with the Look, write anything so terrible, so tragic, as "Johnny Got His Gun"? He told us how he sent his book to the high schools and the storm of letters he got back. Write about this war, Trumbo. There will be plenty to write about, men with no arms, no legs, just like your hero. What a book!

### Rachael Field

Rachael Field wrote "All This and Heaven Too". Nice, big woman, light red hair, lots of freckles, no make-up, and her clothes—well, like something from Madame Sears & Roebuck. Looks like the kind of woman who stands at the kitchen door, puts her big hands to her mouth, and shouts, "Come and get it, dinner's ready!" and the ranch hands come arunning. She spoke to us of the migratory workers of California. "Everybody tells them to go back to where they came from. Where? I'm a migratory worker. I tried to write for a living, and my hands and feet got so cold, back East, that I thought—and why not?—how nice it would be to come to California, where it's warm and toasty. I won't go back East. I like it here, and nobody can make me go, and nobody can make the half million migratory workers go either if they don't want to, because it's too cold there in winter and they can't afford coal and warm clothes, and here their kids can go barefoot and they can do without this and without that. So we are not going back. We'll stay right here, all of us." Stubborn, nice woman. Knows what she is talking about and not afraid to say it.

### Orson Welles

Orson Welles. Back to the fresh young things again. Boy prodigy; can't be more than a young twenty-six. He wrote "The Message from Mars" for the radio and set the whole United States on its ear. People along Hollywood Boulevard, even they, the blase, were struck dumb. "End of the world has come! Heard from Mars!" They were scared stiff. Yes, I believed some of it and was really scared! The Washington Government had to rule "The Message from Mars" out of existence, but it could not rule out Orson Welles. He is a bunch of men all packed in one man. Colorful; and you feel that life is some sort of a prank with him. Ladies, he is handsome, even if he does wear a goatee; but never mind that, he scintillates. It costs a dollar extra when he lectures. "Like a woman of the street, I want my dollar before I speak", he said.

### Sherwood Anderson

Sherwood Anderson is not with the School; I met him outside. "Mr. Anderson, I enjoy your books very much,—and I want to write, yes, I do. . . . If, if I sent you my stuff, would you read it, and. . .?" "Yes, of course, I'll read it and tell you what I think." Well, I did send him some things, and this is what he answered: "Go on writing; you've got something to say. And don't mind

whether the editors like it or not. Just write. It's like swimming in the sea, or walking in the sunshine. Just write." Now wasn't that nice for a busy man? What does he look like? I expected a rough-neck; the big, two-fisted, knock-'em-down-and-drag-'em-out type—and he wasn't that. Sherwood Anderson is a little bit feminine. Big man; not much hair on his head; and he looks very, oh, very sensitive. When he speaks, it is as if he would first apologize for what he is going to say. But one thing he said was that he liked America, and why. Europe looked as though it was done with all the things it was going to do, but America is still fun because we are still trying to do things. That was before the present war started.

### Jim Tully

Did you know Jim Tully is red-headed and Irish? Long, thick, bright red hair stands out on his big head, and he has a face no prize-fighter would pass without the ring-welcome; brother-fighter. He speaks and he roars Facts and timely topics; the doings of the day. "What have we to do with them? Does what never happens offer more to write about than what is actual truth? What is truth? Who cares about truth?" Then he sat down. No one agreed or disagreed with him; didn't dare. That powerful voice, bellowing like a bull. Yes, an able man. He could be a miner, work underground, were it not for the Look—the look of a man that looks at you and through you, searching.

### Albert Bein

Albert Bein wrote "Boy Slaves". Did you see the film? Run-way boys from a reform school, slaves in a turpentine camp; a powerful, gripping thing. Bein is a cripple; has one leg; lost the other hopping freight trains after he came out of a reform school. Was a gangster, robbed a bank, spent seven years in prison, and learned to write. (This prison thing was told me, so please don't quote this as gospel. Bein is a man. Thick, heavy body, strong; slightly bald, curly hair. Born on the East Side of New York, of a Jewish-Russian immigrant family. A real background for the things he writes. "Mr. Bein, what you wrote in 'Boy Slaves' was a piece of your own life?" "Yes", he admitted weakly. He is shy, quiet, and keeps to himself. Can you blame him? "Well, you have the perfect satisfaction of being able to tell your story. Think of the great stories that must go untold." He looked at me shyly and hobbled off on his crutch. Not a beaten man, but a good, strong man, with a pretty wife. He had enough sense to get that.

### Lewis Browne

Speaking of cripples, do you know Lewis Browne is a cripple? Tubercular spine or something—all hunched over. He is the man who wrote "This Believing World". Must be English from the way he speaks. Lives in seclusion, and writes in bed. When I told him I live in the Philippines, he said he envied me and that he would like to get a slant at life from the Far Eastern point of view; should open up a part of the brain that otherwise would not exist. Another kind face; a real intellectual; a face that speaks of suffering, and a cheerfulness to match it. He reminded me of a college professor; speaks very clearly

(Continued on page 33)

# This Terminology

By "American"

**I**T was the solemn Sabbath Day and the hour of evensong. But the hush of twilight could not hush the voice, neither still nor small, that came in over the ether waves.

An eloquent tongue was making speech. The intonation was mellifluous, the enunciation most elegant, the periods graceful and persuasive. Arguments were marshalled with the expertness of a practiced forensic tactician.

As to the choice of words . . .

The burden of the discourse was a plea for public support of private tuition to the end that spiritual guidance be afforded to the Philippine youth.

It was recommended that the government employ itself in the traffic of sectarian dogma. This was made very plain by the express proposal that cultic doctrine of various shades be propagated according to the locality or to the character of the institutions to be sustained by government funds.

Thus the government would enable the members of the rising generation to be taught and tutored in the particularities of the saintliness and sooth which they (or maybe it) might imagine they ought to want to learn to know.

With much volubility the orator insisted that such use of government funds constitutes real democracy. And of course many people outside the Fascist countries have come to think of democracy as something quite desirable.

At any rate, it was advocated as genuine democracy that the government by employing its funds (and its power and influence) participate in the diffusion of creedal sentiment of different kinds among the young scholars of the land.

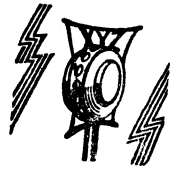
Almost any old kind of Catechetic concepts to start with would seem to suit and serve, but it was implicitly designed in the prospectus that the national government provide some sort of spiritual sustenance for its sinful citizens.

A broad general catholicity on the part of the government would seem to be involved. Presumably it would sponsor with fine impartiality the schematic postulates of the Crescent and the Cross, and would dispense in Manila the wafer and the wine and purvey in Zamboanga the sacred waters of Zem Zem. The believers in Luzon would apparently be promised eventual fellowship with the angelic hosts of Heaven, while the faithful of Mindanao would be encouraged to look forward to long communion with voluptuous nymphs by the wells of water in the shaded gardens of the dells of Paradise.

With repeated iteration this was declaimed as veritable democracy.

Theology, once queen of the sciences, would be restored to its scholastic eminence. The government would resume its olden function of disseminator of the eternal verities and with its several exegeses and sundry praxes would treat and train puerile minds in the niceties of the Onenesses and the Threenesses. All in the name of indubitable democracy.

Childish brains would be lessoned and childish hearts given guard and guide; childish lips would learn both to



prate and pray. And this would be democracy.

Theistic theorists have reigned and ruled over the tribes and nations of the earth, and threatened high broiling for non-believers, for ten thousand generations. And during ten thousand generations this sore suffering human race has been striving and struggling to get out from under the coercion and constriction of the Pharisees, the high priests, and the medicine men.

And from the Pasig's ancient shores our broadcaster urges that the Philippine government engage in the mongery and mummery of theistic tenets! He proclaims this as democracy.

We can scarcely believe from current accounts that Stalin and Hitler in their realms are neglecting to inculcate in the Nazi and Bolshevik youth a comprehension of the Nazi and Bolshevik cosmogonies. They too call it democracy.

This democracy of our broadcaster and of Stalin and his hermaphroditic rival, is the democracy of the swastika and of the fleur-de-lis, the democracy of the G. P. O., of the Gestapo, and of the Congregation of the Holy Office, the democracy, in short, of Tomas de Torquemada and of Alexander Sixth.

This wicked world has often known this democracy. It is the democracy of the dungeon and the garrote, the democracy of the incandescent pincers and the quartering machine, the democracy of the firing squad and of the faggot fire!

This is the very democracy that sent Savonarola to the rack and Bruno to the stake, and which terminated the existence of José Rizal with a murderous volley on Bagumbayan Field by old Manila's walls.

This is exactly the democracy which dispersed the twelve tribes of Israel to the remote regions of the inhospitable earth, never to be again united until called to the bosom of Abraham.

To them who reckon and who read it should be of knowledge and of note that every shamanistic sovereignty whose name is scribed in the scroll has guided some ignoble nation to ruin or to rot!

Every priest-ridden empire down the ages has shrunk and sunk into stagnation and stupefaction! Vide Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, Persia, Rome, Byzantium, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, Russia, France! Behold them, consider them, today!

If this democracy comes to the Philippine Islands it will be no new thing to this country and to this people.

The Filipinos knew this democracy three hundred, one hundred, fifty years ago, and the stench thereof is not yet dissipated to the foul four winds of Hell!

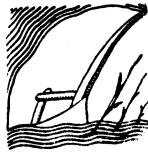
Of all the tragic teachings that History holds for us who hearken and who heed, one stands out and up: Every sacerdotal government that ever cowed human consciences and crushed human bones, has brought the unfortunate people it dominated to destruction, damnation, and doom!



# Pampanga Province

By Dominador Z. Rosell

**P**AMPANGA Province, in the southwest central part of the Great Central Plain, is one of the most progressive provinces in Luzon. San Fernando, the capital, satisfactorily situated in the center, is about two hours' motor ride on the first-class road from Manila. The distance is almost the same as that from Manila to Tagaytay City. The province has a network of good roads connecting all the twenty-one towns. Most of the towns have modern facilities such as electric light, telephone, and water services, public and private schools, hospitals or town clinics, and other conveniences of a civilized community. The total area of the province is about 213,110 hectares; the population in 1939 was 375,275.



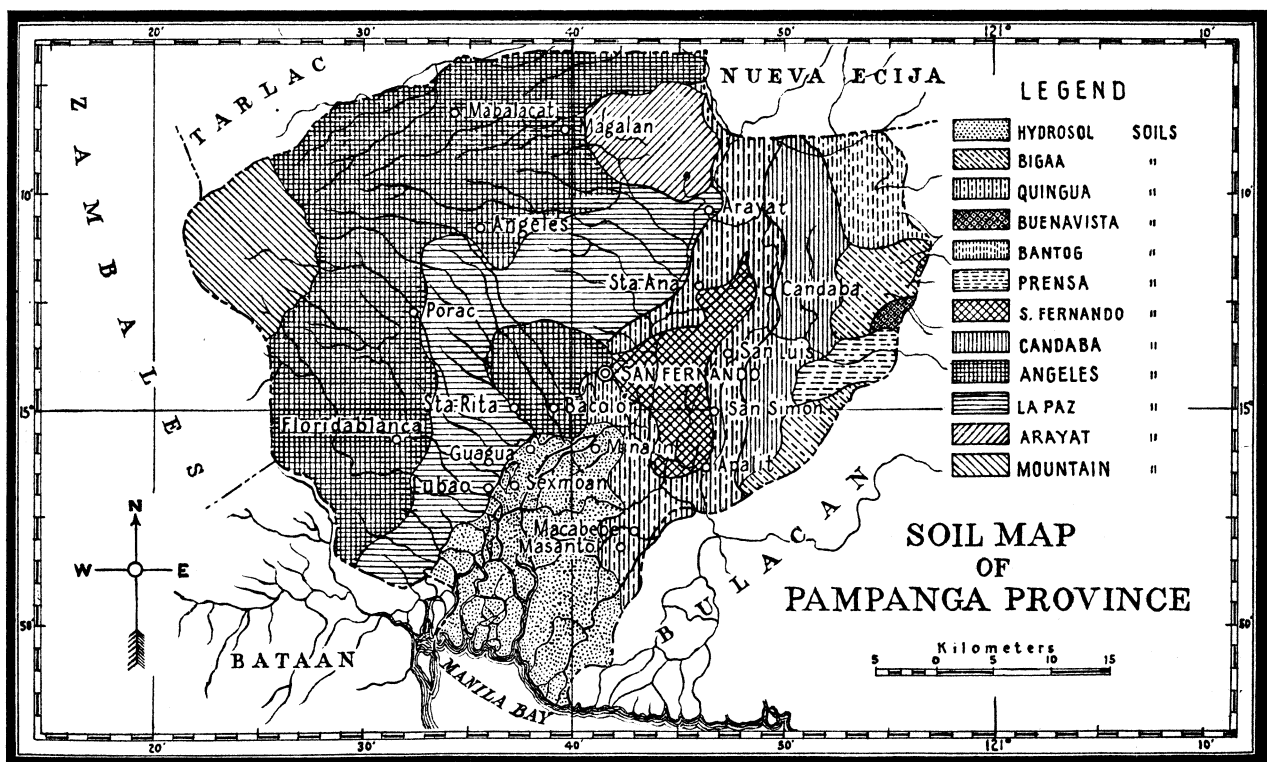
There are many rivers. The most important are the Rio Grande de Pampanga, Pasig River, Porac River, and Gumain River. The Rio Grande de Pampanga, the biggest and the longest, is the only river navigable by motor launches and other shallow-draft vessels. The other rivers are shallow and the currents are swift. During the rainy season these rivers carry great quantities of sandy material from the highlands and deposit them on the plain. The finer material is carried to the swamps and Manila Bay.

The climate of the province is an alternate wet and dry season, similar to the climate of the provinces in the Central Luzon Plain and western Luzon. The wet season occurs during the summer and autumn months. The mean yearly rainfall varies from 1,630 millimeters at Arayat town to 2,478 millimeters at the Pampanga Sugar Mills, Del Carmen. Heaviest rainfall comes during the month of July. The dry season occurs during the winter and spring months of the year. The hottest part of the year is during the months of March, April, and May.

Physiographically, the Province is divided into five local topographic areas, namely, (a) the low plain area comprising by far the largest part of the Province; (b) the narrow strip of highland along the western border, including several high peaks; (c) the nipa and the mangrove swamps in the southern part, bordering Manila Bay, on the delta of several distributaries of the Rio Grande de Pampanga and other rivers; (d) the Candaba Swamps on the eastern side between the Rio Grande de Pampanga and the Bulacan-Pampanga boundary; and (e) Mount Arayat, an extinct volcano arising solitarily amidst the central plain in the northeastern part of the Province. Geologically, the plain consist of recent deposits of sandy material. The elevated highland on the western side is a narrow strip of tuffaceous material, while the mountain ranges on the west and Mount Arayat on the eastern side consist of tertiary and later effusive rocks, mostly rholites dacites, and andesites, and basalts.

The soils of the Province have been classified, mapped, and correlated into several soil-series, such as hydrosol, Bigaa, Quingua, Buenavista, Bantog, Prensa, San Fernando, Candaba, Angeles, La Paz, and Arayat. These soils together with the other natural environmental complexes such as climate and physiographic features like rivers, hills, mountains, and plains, affect in one way or another the activities of the people. While it is true that soil is the basis of most human industry, types of soil determine types of industry.

(Continued on page 31)



# The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

**T**HE Chinese in central Hupeh followed up their victory reported in these columns last month by capturing several strategic points near Kingmen and Tanyang. Farther north, the Japanese cremated over 1,000 war dead in Suihsien; and in Hankow, more than 3,000. Hankow itself was subjected to frequent Chinese raids, which fact indicates how little control the invaders have over regions beyond their bases, even such an important place as Hankow.

In northern Honan and southern Shansi, fighting has been sanguinary, with the Japanese suffering serious losses. The invading forces in Kaifeng, Chihsien, Huihsien, Chiaotso, Po-ai, Sinyang, and Wenhsien, northern Honan, have been having a hard time because of the constant Chinese attacks and train wrecks, which, together, have been costing them around two thousand lives a week. In southern Shansi, Chiangsien, Wenhsi, Chuyo, Yicheng, Chiehsien, Anyi, and Hsiahsien along the Tang-Pu Railway were frequently attacked; Chincheng was subjected to Chinese attacks from three sides; and communications between Changtse, Changchi, Wukwan, and Luncheng were completely destroyed.

Several daring night raids were successfully carried out: one on Lungtan, east of Nanking, one on Nanking itself, a third on the Japanese occupied island of Amoy, and a fourth on two Japanese air bases on Hainan island. Though material losses were inflicted on the Japanese garrisons, a number of which were captured, the greatest harm these raids did was to the morale of the Japanese forces.

Along the Kwantung coast, the invaders made several attempts to land troops, but none was successful. Elsewhere in the province, they were on the defensive, though reportedly a great Japanese force was massed in Canton, which gave rise to the rumor that these troops were intended for a possible invasion of Kowloon and Hongkong.

But to go back to the Yangtze valley. The suburbs of Chingpu, a few miles west of Shanghai, fell into the hands of the Chinese, who also made their appearance in Quinsan, a few miles to the northwest. While the Japanese attacks based on Haiyan and Pinghu, on the northern bank of Hangchow Bay, dismally failed, and the Chinese carried the fighting to these two Japanese bases, Chinese troops successfully recaptured Wukang, north of Hangchow, and also successfully raided the Japanese Jenchiao airdrome, destroying the hangars.

In Anhwei, the fighting last month centered on Tungliu and Hsiangkow, on the Yangtze banks near the Anhwei-Kiangsi border; afterward, the invaders cremated over 1,000 war dead in Anking. Then they launched an attack from Matang and Pengtze, on the Kiangsi side; the battle lasted over ten days and the Japanese received reinforcements four times; but when the battle was over, more than 3,000 Japanese had been killed and the Chinese had regained Tungshanling, Malukow, Hwangtuling, and Posunchiao. While this was going on, over 1,000 Chinese troops under Li Po-ying in the northern part of the province, threw off their Japanese yoke.



The Japanese blockhouses around Nanchang and Lientang, Kiangsi, were thoroughly wrecked by the Chinese, who also mopped up a goodly number of Japanese troops southeast of Fengsin. The Japanese were also beaten at Wuning, northern Kiangsi.

Chinese troops scored a victory early this year on the Hupeh-Hunan border. On the 4th, Japanese troops based on Tangloussu, launched an attack on the Chinese to the south; this was supported by several Japanese columns from Hupeh. But the battle lasted only one day, and on the 5th all Japanese attacking forces were routed and were fleeing back to their bases. In itself, this was but a minor local victory, but the Chinese warmly hailed it as a good omen of their year of victory.

The Chinese military spokesman has made it known that Chinese forces would take the offensive this year, and the press enthusiastically welcomed 1941 as the year of victory. What is the basis for such enthusiasm?

Before their capture of Hankow, the Japanese invading forces made on the average 4 kilometers a day; after it, 100 meters a day; and after their capture of Ichang last year, they are being gradually driven back at several points. Most significant is the forcing of Japanese troops out of Kwangsi; but many smaller cities and towns have been wrested from the Japanese since their capture of Hankow.

Last year the Chinese sank, on the average, 19 Japanese ships (including gunboats, transports, and armed motor boats) a month.

Chinese planes have recently taken to the air again, bombing Japanese bases in Yoyang and at other points.

There are two sets of figures of the war casualties, provided respectively by the two belligerents; but of the two there is no question that the Chinese figures are closer to the estimates of neutral observers. At any rate, here are the Chinese figures: 1937 (July 7 to December 31)—256,100; 1938—444,890; 1939—409,795; 1940—343,617; and all the Japanese soldiers who died in the rear from various causes for the whole period—340,000. This makes a total of over 1,794,402, which is over one-third of Japan's maximum mobilizable population of (according to Japanese estimates) 5,000,000. Japan cannot stand such a drain on its man power—over half a million a year—much longer. On the other hand, China has over three million well trained and armed troops already in or ready to take the field, and over one million guerillas; in addition there are, according to various estimates, two to four million men under training.

Politically, China is much more stable than Japan. While Chiang Kai-shek has remained President of the Executive Yuan since the war, Japan during the same period has changed premiers several times, and Prince Konoye has not made much headway with his Single Party and the New National Structure program.

Officially, the Japanese yen is higher than the Chinese dollar; but the yen was artificially held at the official rate, while in such a free market as Shanghai, it has long ago fallen

*(Continued at bottom of next page)*

# The Higher Life

By Catuca

**W**E know some people who work together in an office and they used to have lots of fun running a lottery. There are about twenty of them. Each one was supposed to invest five pesos from his pay envelop every month. It wasn't really a lottery, of course, but they called it that although it was more like saving for some of them. A good thing about it was that everyone won once, and he won no less than he put in while it lasted.

\* \* \*

The very first time they put their money together, one hundred pesos in all, they drew lots to see in what order each would collect. The luckiest one took the hundred home with him. The others knew exactly when their turn would come, so they didn't envy him much. For nineteen pay-days after that, he paid five pesos for the hundred he won. It was just as if he had borrowed it and was paying it back little by little. Those whose turn to receive the money came towards the end of the twenty lotteries were no better off than if they had put their five pesos in a piggy-bank at home each month.

\* \* \*

Many people have heard about the American resident here who never tips his waiters but has them all dancing attendance on him. His secret is that every month he gives each of them a ticket to a lottery, the prize being twenty pesos or so. The lucky winner rakes in all the other waiters' tips. The others don't mind risking an occasional tip for the chance to win that twenty.

\* \* \*

One of our sisters has a muchacha who came home once with a set of twelve dishes. We didn't see it ourself but, according to her, they were very nice dishes—nicer than her señora's every-day set. She is given to visiting her friends, servants in an American community in Pasay. After these visits she always has stories to tell, one of them being about the little raffles they hold in Pasay. It was at one of them that she won her dishes.

\* \* \*

There were about ten or fifteen of them in the raffle, each one putting in fifty centavos or so. Then they drew for the dishes and Clara won. They raffle off much bigger stakes, if you want to believe her. A house, for instance. But we wouldn't vouch for it.



Right now the girls are all saving their money so they can buy furniture. One of the Pasay families is returning to the United States in a few months, and the lady of the house has told all the house-girls and their friends that they can buy her furniture cheap for cash. She could sell it some other way but she would have to advertise, or she wouldn't get the money at once, or something. Anyway she prefers to sell this way. So all the muchachas are saving their wages to be able to buy her narra beds and aparadors.

\* \* \*

What we said about raffles and lotteries, reminds us of a system to make money at Jai-Alai that one of our friends has been intending to try. After studying the sports pages for some time, he decided that players 5 and 6 hardly ever won. The winning combinations in the double events every night were nearly always from the first four players of each group of six players, there being two such groups. He figured that with thirty-two pesos and a little ordinary luck he could clean up. It would all depend on winning the first game, because all thirty-two pesos would have to be risked on it, and again on all the succeeding games.

\* \* \*

Matching pelotaris 1, 2, 3, and 4 in one group with pelotaris 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the other, he had sixteen possible combinations. Each combination would call for a ticket of two pesos; that is why he would need thirty-two pesos. If one of his sixteen tickets won, he'd have money enough to bet in the same way in the next double event and the next, unless the returns were unusually low. Less than forty pesos is considered pretty poor pickings and over a hundred, very good. If he lost all sixteen bets on that first game, that would be the end of his gambling career because there would be no more money to place on the second game.

\* \* \*

It work out fine on paper every day as the results of the preceding night's game came out in the papers, but he never actually tried it out. It was much too near Christmas-time for anyone to be fooling with any thirty-two pesos. Especially anyone with a big family to buy Christmas presents for.

below the Chinese dollar. The day the Wang Ching-wei sponsored "Central" Bank was inaugurated and its notes put into circulation in Shanghai, Chinese banknotes in that international money market took an upward and not downward turn.

China's credit is good. Last month America made another loan of US\$100,000,000 to China, and Great Britain agreed in principle to make another loan of £10,000,000

credit for British products and raw materials. At the same time, Soviet Russia signed another trade pact with China, providing for war supplies in exchange for Chinese tea. There may be political reasons for these Powers to make these loans to China; but China's ability to deliver her goods, in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties, in time or even ahead of time, certainly has something to do with its credit.

(Continued on page 31)

# Rising Manila

By I. V. Mallari

**A**T about the same time that the Anda Monument at the end of Malecon Drive was being torn down stone by stone, a circular plot was being prepared at the intersection of Burgos Drive and Taft Avenue. I naturally thought that the Anda Monument was to be moved there. No better setting for the monument could have been found. And, with so few pleasing monuments in our public places, the Anda Monument would have added a satisfying architectural accent to that portion of the city.

But the circular plot remained vacant and uninteresting. Looking for the Anda Monument one afternoon, I discovered it on one side of Malecon Drive, practically hidden by the trees lining the bridle path. And I am sure it will sink to further obscurity when the bridge across the mouth of the Pasig River is finally completed.

Here is a splendid opportunity that our city planners have failed to grasp. For the Anda Monument could have been made to close a vista. It could have been made to serve as a focal point of interest at the intersection of two or more important boulevards. It could have graced a plaza. It could have been made the nucleus of an interesting landscape composition.

But this is only typical of the way we treat our architectural heritage. Consider, for example, our fountains. Consider specifically the Carriedo Fountain at the Rotonda and the two fountains on Plaza Calderon de la Barca. The only care that we have given them is to whitewash



them. And whitewashing fountains and other old structures is more detrimental than beneficial. For it only robs them of their patina, which is the source of much of their beauty and charm.

What is the use of fountains that are dry? Where is the music and the poetry of tinkling

water, without which fountains are dead? What is the use of fountains without their complement of growing things, of graceful foliage, of fragrant and colorful blossoms? What is the use of fountains if they are not surrounded by seats where people can loaf and invite their souls in placid contemplation of beauty?

The Carriedo Fountain is in the middle of a great expanse of asphalt, but its relation to the neighboring streets or to the adjacent houses is not clear. And its graceful lines are confused by poles and wires criss-crossing overhead.

The two fountains on Plaza Calderon de la Barca used to have a fine setting, and their bowls used to be filled with flowering water plants. But the Plaza has been greatly reduced in size. And, in the process, the bowls of the fountains have been completely emptied; all the trees and most of the bushes have been killed; and the ground has been torn up. And where are the fine slabs of Chinese granite that used to pave the place?

If the Plaza could only be rebuilt with the same intelligence and imagination as was the old Bryant Park immediately behind the New York Public Library, it would provide the inhabitants of that crowded neighborhood with

*(Continued on next page)*



## This We Are...and No More

By Sammy Sampson

**B**RIGHT moonlight filters through tree-lace  
And lights a brooding, rugged face.  
Soft-fingered fog crawls through the trees,  
A velvet cloud borne on the breeze.

The stars are glowing, coldly bright  
And gazing down into the night.  
Dark water murmurs over stones  
And croons in ever changing tones.

Alone in thought sits lonely Man  
And sadly thinks, "How OLD I am!"  
He pauses then while eons wake  
To show themselves and softly break.

These stars were here 'ere Man first came,  
The moonlight here is yet the same,  
This water sang to other ears,  
This same, gray fog knew other years.

How old? A tick in Time's report,  
Scarce heard . . . and bearing small import!

an ideal breathing space and a spot of beauty to gladden their lives. But where in this great City of Manila can we find a park, large or small, that has been planned with intelligence and imagination?

\* \* \*

**T**HERE is this fundamental difference between Juan Arellano and Pablo S. Antonio: Mr. Arellano can create dramatic façades, but his interiors are rather confused; while Mr. Antonio can design fine interiors, but he is careless with his façades.

The remodelled Philippine National Bank Building is a case in point. In his attempt to "modernize" it, Mr. Antonio has succeeded only in destroying its harmony, its beauty, its serenity. Note, for example, the almost shocking discrepancy between the exquisite bronze grill of the main entrance with the cumbersome stone work above it. Compare the badly proportioned windows of the ground floor with the fine Italian fenestration of the upper stories. Then notice the tunnel-like openings that flank the bank proper. Don't they give you the impression that the building has been badly cut up?

The main trouble with Mr. Antonio is that he failed, or refused, to consider the essential fact that, unless an architect is commissioned to change the design of an entire building, he should attempt to harmonize his alterations with the existing design.

Now, the Philippine National Bank Building is an example of Italian architecture. It is a fine example too, very pleasing to look at. But Mr. Antonio is an exponent of the modern. He tried to marry the two styles; and the result is confusion and chaos.

However, you forget all about this as soon as you enter the banking room, unless you happen to see the bronze grill. For the banking room has a feeling of strength and stability and quiet opulence, as befits its purpose. The golden cream of the marble floor and panels gives the impression that the room is always suffused with sunlight, even when it is dark. And this color matches beautifully with the dull silver of the metal work.

I cannot help feeling that Mr. Antonio should have made the west entrance, instead of the east entrance, lead to the main stairway and the elevator lobby. Then the fine view of the winding flight of steps, which is one of the charming features of the Philippine National Bank Building, would not have been lost to the visitor. He would, I am sure, have used only the same amount of space.

As it is now, the visitor has to pass a long and ill-shaped corridor, very much like a tunnel, which flares up at the other end into a sort of lobby. There is nothing beautiful or interesting about this lobby. It is merely a space where you wait for one of the elevators. And you are glad to get into one of the cabs to escape its dreariness.

Now, an elevator lobby may be primarily utilitarian in its purpose. Just the same, however, the mind demands a certain respite from the commonplace, a certain urbanity, a certain aesthetic satisfaction. That is why, I suppose, architects are engaged. And, in a building as large and as important as the Philippine National Bank—so large and important, in fact, as to be a public institution and monument—this is doubly important.

That Mr. Antonio has failed to meet this requirement in solving this delicate problem, rather offsets the beauty and the opulence that he has created in the banking room itself. And so I can not help feeling disappointed whenever I see the Philippine National Bank Building now and remember it as it used to be.

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## The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 29)

While America is willing to make such generous loans and turn itself into China's arsenal, it has placed embargoes on the exports of war supplies and raw materials to Japan. And the embargo is bringing results; the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan for November has dropped to 6 per cent of the pre-embargo volume.

These two facts bring out one point prominently; that is, while China is backed by the three most resourceful Powers, Japan is completely isolated, due to its own antagonizing of them.

If all these facts are not proof enough, the optimism and the lack of it in the official pronouncements in Chungking and Tokyo respectively on New Year Day ought to remove any doubt as to whether or not this will be for China a year of victory, or at least the beginning of ultimate victory.

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## Pampanga Province

(Continued from page 27)

Hydrosol is a special type of soil in which water is the major component, for it is under water throughout the year. In Pampanga Province, this type of soil is technically known as Pampanga Hydrosol, and is found in the nipa and mangrove swamps in the braided streams at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Pampanga and other rivers. The total area involved is about 23,589 hectares or 11.1 per cent of the total area of the Province. It lies within the municipalities of Lubao, Guagua, Santo Tomas, Minalin, Masantol, and Macabebe. The mangrove in the swamps is utilized for fire wood and is gathered in great quantities and sent to Manila. In places where the sea water is rendered brackish by river water, the nipa palms are large and abundant. Nipa roofing material is made from the leaves of this palm. At one time this region was the center of the alcohol and vinegar industry of the Province. At present, however, the most important industry in the hydrosol area is the raising of *bangos* fish. The *bangos* industry in Pampanga has invested a considerable amount of money in *bangos* fishponds situated in the hydrosol area. The National Food Products Corporation of the National Development Company has built a canning factory to can the fish produced in these ponds. Most of the people in the five municipalities are dependent for their livelihood on this industry.

The Bigaa clay-loam and the Bantog clay-loam soils, two of the best soils of Bulacan Province for lowland rice, are also found in Pampanga. Lying in the eastern section along the Bulacan-Pampanga boundary adjoining the Candaba Swamps, these two soils embrace a total area of 13,208 hectares. Rice, the most important crop of these soil

types, yields as high as 80 to 100 *cavanes* a hectare. The Quingua silt-loam, another good soil of Bulacan Province and also found in Pampanga, lies in the flood plain area on both sides of the Rio Grande, covering about 20,011 hectares. Lowland rice is planted whenever a sufficient amount of water is available, but the greater part of this type of soil is planted to corn, tobacco, vegetables, and fruit trees.

The San Fernando series, consisting of San Fernando clay-loam and San Fernando clay, are found in the low-lying and level flood-plain area between Apalit and Mexico towns. The surface and subsoils are pale-gray, brownish-gray and black, waxy, hard, and compact clay-loam to clay, underlain by dark-gray to black-mottled, waxy, plastic, and compact clay. Generally, lowland rice is always planted in these types of soils, but sugar cane is also grown whenever the soils can be drained. Always flooded during the rainy season and poorly drained during the dry season, rice and sugar cane do not give good yields on these types of soils. The total area involved is about 9,009 hectares or 4.1 per cent.

The Candaba soils are those soils found in the Candaba Swamps. During the rainy season this region is a big lake. During the dry season, the whole area is just wonderful for any dry-season crop. The Candaba soils are mostly silt-loam and clay-loam types. Generally, the soil is alluvial in origin and developed into dark-brown, granular silt-loam to clay-loam surface soil, underlain by mottled, reddish-brown, pale-brown, and pale-gray, soft, and sticky clay-loam to loam subsoil. Watermelon is the most important crop on these types of soil. Of the total area of 17,030 hectares, about 10,000 hectares are planted to watermelon every year. The planting season usually begins in the month of December or earlier, depending upon the end of the rainy season. The people of this area have adjusted themselves to the prevailing natural environment. The Candaba soils, rich in organic matter, are fertile soils for the watermelon culture. During the rainy season, the area is a veritable lake, rich in fresh-water fish. A great quantity of mudfish is caught every year in this swamp. These are marketed in Manila and neighboring towns.

The Arayat soils, occupying a total area of about 8,466 hectares, are situated around and on the mountain of Arayat. That around the mountain is called the Arayat sandy clay-loam, while that on the mountain is called Arayat clay-loam. These soils are usually grayish-brown, reddish-brown, chocolate-brown to brown, friable, and granular soils, developed from the basaltic volcanic rocks. Most of the area is within the commercial forest zone. The cultivated area around the mountain is planted to upland rice, bananas, vegetables, and fruit trees.

The Angeles soils consist of the sandy soils north of San Fernando town and extend as far as the boundaries of Tarlac and Pampanga on the north and Tarlac and Nueva Ecija on the east. There are five soil-types in this series, namely, Angeles coarse sand, Angeles fine sand, Angeles sandy loam, and Angeles soils undifferentiated. These soils are pale-brownish-gray or ash-gray to nearly whitish-gray, loose, and structureless, sandy surface soils underlain by brownish-gray to light-reddish-brown, loose, and structureless sand with gravels. The substratum is sand, with or without gravel, and sandstone. Topographic-

ally this series is nearly level to gently rolling. The La Paz series is almost similar to the Angeles soil except for the complete absence of the gravel and sandstone in the substratum. The types of this series are La Paz sand, La Paz fine sand, and La Paz silt-loam. The Angeles series has a total area of about 84,220 hectares (39.6 per cent). The La Paz series has a total area of about 34,844 hectares (16.3 percent). These two series constitute a total of 55.9 per cent of the total area of the province. This whole sandy-soil region, which covers the area from the Lubao-San Fernando-Arayat line to the boundary with Tarlac, is considered the best soil in the Province. Free from the hazards of flood because of the elevated position, and of drought because of the constant supply of underground water easily available to the plants due to the excellent capillary action, these soils constitute the most valuable asset of the Province, especially in the production of sugar.

Within this sandy-soil region, are four sugar centrals, namely, (a) Pampanga Sugar Mills, Del Carmen, Florida-blanca; capacity, 4,200 tons; (b) Pampanga Sugar Development Company, San Fernando; capacity, 3,800 tons; (c) Arayat Sugar Central, Arayat; capacity, 1,250 tons; and (d) Mabalacat Sugar Central, Mabalacat; capacity, 256 tons. The people of the Province at first probably never realized that these soils could produce several hundred tons of sugar cane a hectare and would not have believed that the four sugar centrals would be able to mill a total of 12,406 tons every twenty-four hours during the milling season. The sugar industry, operating chiefly in the sandy-soil area, registered a gross value of ₱14,153,520.00 in 1938. This was greater than the value of all the other crops of the Province combined. It is due to this wealth, mostly obtained from the sugar industry, that the Province can afford to build and maintain cemented and asphalted roads and support other public services.

In spite of the vast wealth this area produces, it is a center of dissatisfaction among tenants and laborers. Some people think this is because of the very unequal distribution of wealth, of land and of capital. But there are other places in the Philippines where this is also true especially in the provinces of Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Negros, Iloilo, and many others. And this inequality has existed for a long time. What started the trouble in Pampanga? I would say that the real cause is edaphological in nature.

During the heyday of the sugar industry, efficient husbandry of the sandy soils of Pampanga helped produce that excess sugar which troubled the world market, and when the sugar limitation measures took effect, a large part of the sandy soil in Pampanga province remained idle for a time. The capitalists did not suffer much from this, but the tenants and the laborers did. The government came to the rescue with an extensive campaign for a diversification of crops program. This helped, as in some other places in the Philippines. In Pampanga, the areas vacated by the sugar cane, were planted to rice, cassava, vegetables, and fruit trees. Rice planted in the sandy soils of the Angeles and La Paz series, with good irrigation, could yield a maximum of 60 to 70 *cavanes* per hectare. But how much can a tenant get out of the 60 *cavanes* of palay from a hectare of land as compared to the 60 piculs of sugar previously planted? The earning capacity of tenants

and laborers was thus reduced to a minimum. If they only practiced as scientific an agriculture as when the land was planted to sugar cane, it might be a different story!

Here is history clearly engraved in the sandy soils of Pampanga. The areas vacated by the sugar cane which remain idle, meant no crop and trouble ahead. Planted to rice, cassava, and other crops with efficient methods of agriculture, including the application of commercial fertilizers, and co-operative marketing, may again mean peace and prosperity in the Province.

The soils of a region are like the pages of an open book in which a reader may read as deeply as he can.

## So You Want to Write . . .

*(Continued from page 25)*

and distinctly, as if he had taught in his life. May be he did.

### Dorothy Parker and Ogden Stewart

The first time I saw Dorothy Parker, she was getting out of an old limousine and was wearing cotton stockings (that was when the Japanese boycott was on). She was with Ogden Stewart and the two of them were to do a skit on the stage before a packed audience. Dorothy Parker is an actress, very funny, and when she speaks in her laughing voice, audiences have to laugh with her. She likes jokes and pointed ones. She is a rabid anti-Nazi, and anti-this and anti-that. Her heart is with the forgotten man. She pickets in strikes and takes her medicine with the rest of them. Militant, a fighter to the teeth. Good gal! Ogden Stewart runs her a close second—a small, thin man, bald, who speaks of his three children as his three fleas. He and Parker are as Leftist as a man without a right arm, and I guess they'll stay that way. Stewart said he dreamed he was crying, "Yes, Mr. Goldwyn, yes, Mr. Goldwyn"; then he fell out of bed and the three fleas came over and bit him, and he got back into bed again." By that he meant that even in his dreams he must be a yes-man to Mr. Goldwyn as he must support his three children. Something like that. We all laughed.

### Frank Capra

Frank Capra is a dark, funny-faced man, with black curly hair. Italian; a real Sicilian, with a face that lights up like a flash of sun on a dark day. Always happy; loves to sing, and he can sing. Full of jokes, and the last joke is always on Frank Capra. He speaks of himself as the plain, garden variety of human. "We, eight brothers and sisters and our parents, came over from Italy to get food, nothing else. We got it here, and here we intend to stay. Yes, it was hard going, but the food is here, and here, thank God, we stay. Good night, folks." That was his speech at an anti-Nazi rally. I mention Capra last, because I know him well—and knew him when. He liked the Italian spaghetti I cooked and liked to play on our rented piano,—he and his girl-friend from the Ferris-Hartman operetta. Yes, that was many years ago, and he was a great boy. My husband knew that he would some day, if he got the breaks, be a great director, if not the greatest. May be he is, or will be. "Frank" (yes, I know him well enough to call him that), "if I told my friends in Manila I know Frank Capra, they'd think

I was lying, so I never told them". He flashed back with one of those sun-break grins: "If I went there myself and told them I was Frank Capra, they'd put me in the booby hatch". A modest man.

I started out to tell you about the Short Story Class, and ended up with telling you about the writers and what they look like. But that's chiefly what I got out of the course. I got to know some of them well enough to call them up on the 'phone. They read my stuff and told me to go on. Go on—that's what they did; and how! I forgot to mention that they gave us a text book at the School—"Narrative Technique" by Thomas Uzzell, and I also ran across a gem by Davida McCaslin, "Reaching Other Minds".

Do you want to know whether those people at the School taught me how to write a short story? No, they did not; absolutely not. But if you write something by yourself, they will tear it apart for you and tell you what is wrong with it, and they will, without mercy, take some pretty hard punches at you. Then you retire to a corner and nurse your wounds, stay in your room a while and see nobody. Your feelings are terribly hurt. You say, "Nobody wants what I write. I never could be a writer of anything. Why, oh, why did I ever think of trying to do this thing!" But then, I almost forgot to mention, a short story of mine won first place in my class of thirty-five pupils. The thing is called, "Every Day is a Holiday".

## Legend of Apo Island

*(Continued from page 23)*

No sooner had the pirates hoisted their sails again, when a sudden storm arose and the sturdy vintas were tossed about like leaves by the angry waters. The storm reached such a height of fury, that, for all the seamanship of the Moros, the entire fleet was sunk.

The hurricane lasted through the night and when, the next morning, the remnants of the population of the once happy village came out of their battered huts to view the destruction which the Moro raiders and the storm had brought upon them, they were much surprised to see at a distance something that looked like a huge floating rock about where Apo Dauin and his men had been drowned in their fight with the Moros.

They watched it for a long time, thinking that it might float away or otherwise disappear, but there it remained. Finally the braver of the people got into some bancas that were still left to them and paddled toward the large object. They saw that it was an island.

"That's Apo Dauin", said one. "He rose out of the water to guard our village!"

"Yes, that must be Apo Dauin," agreed the others. "He rose out of the sea to shield our village from Moro raiders".

As they came nearer, they thought they could see Apo Dauin himself sitting atop of the island, meditating on the fate of his people, and they thought also that they heard the voices of men and women whispering among the rocks, the ghosts of those who had been drowned that night.

One man, bolder than the others, attempted to land on this strange, new island, but his banca was dashed to pieces on the rocks and he himself was drowned. The people were very much frightened at the fate of their unfortunate

companion, and hurriedly steered back to the mainland.

Even today, the swift currents in this part of the sea often drive small bancas to their doom. But the waters about the island teem with fish and this tempts fishermen to disregard their fears of the island, which now only occasionally get the better of them—when they hie themselves back to the mainland until the feeling wears off.

## Voyage around the World

(Continued from page 19)

so situated as to be fully in the hands of the N. E. as well as S. W. Monsoons. During the N. E. Monsoon it has taken ships five & six days to reach the Manila Anchorage, whilst during the other Monsoon the Mariner in Manila Bay fears the frightful *Ti-fungs* which frequently blow with great violence in this bay.—As We approached the “Corregidor” the N. E. Wind began to blow with great violence.—The waves were so high that the boat from Corregidor which usually Comes off to board the ships bound to Manila dared not venture out.—It is well known that to back a ship, without loosing what you have gained by veering is not always done by Captains.—It requires quickness & not such lazy sleepy headed Indians as Manila Men for Sailors. We backed & backed all night & when the Morning of the 11th Decr. Came forth Martinez found himself exactly in the same place as he was the Night before.—Having nearly worked his poor sailors to death all Night, & also having done what ignorant Men frequently do, viz: the more they work the men the more liquor they give, he found that all hands were drowsy & hardly fit to pull a rope.—Some of these Manila Captains have no more sense than common dogs ignorant, superstitious pieces of human flesh, like the poor Chinaman who looks to *Quun-Yam* for protection.—They without even putting their shoulder to the wheel call to the Madonna to save them.—As we were taking in & bearing down towards “Corregidor” our rudder chain from being a little slack suddenly got jammed between the pulley, the helmsman shouted to Martinez that the Ylocano would not sheer.—he instead of giving the word to “take in sail,” “let go anchor,” “Cut away the rudder Chains,” or some such Command, walked up & down the deck shouting to “Ave Maria” to protect him. Mac. who saw all hands in Confusion told me to get him a knife whilst together we Cut away a rope which bound the Chain together.—A Moment more & we should have been dashed to pieces on the Corregidor Rocks!—I cannot but damn such Men as Martinez. He often used to pride himself upon having Navigated 12 Years in the China Sea & Yet he was as ignorant of “la Mar de China” as one who had never sailed on its frightful waters.—

The whole of the 11th Decr. we were beating up the Bay all hands were very tired from the hard work of the Night before & both Mac. & I began to be heartily disgusted with the whole voyage:—Our great amusement would be to sit in the stern of the little Brig & talk of the many pleasant days we had spent together in the North of China.—And am I never to see You again Oh! Capt. said I, I fear not, he'd say, for here in Manila we branch off You on Your way to admire your friends once More whilst I must go to Sydney to see My Brother. As We approached Nearer towards Manila the Entire “Spanish Squadron” passed in front of us.—First Came a little ‘Ponton’ or coasting

Craft, then two War Steamers, Next the “Reina de Castilla” a Sloop of War with Gover. Urbistondo & Staff on board & lastly a Brig of War.—Martinez saluted. These We found out afterwards were bound on an Expedition against the Island of Sooloo or (in Spanish Jolo) an island to the N. E. of Borneo inhabited solely by Pirates who frequently attack the Spanish Possessions & for this Cause the Govr. had declared war against them.—Mac. told me afterwards he would go if I wished to accompany him & I am very Certain that had My Father been with me & said Yes! go! so great was the excitement of Manila that Certainly I would have gone.—Towards dark on 11th. we dropped anchor amongst the shipping in Manila Bay.—As soon as the word was given to let go anchor Martinez Came to me in a smiling tone & said “Dn. Luis estamos finalmente—” Mac. said I should have asked him to take a drink but I felt too angry with him to say any thing.—Martinez was a very handsome little man, with jet black hair, moustache & beard.—Descended from the Andalusians he often used to boast of having Moorish blood in his veins, but having lived awhile in Mexico & having had some relation killed at the late battle of Monterey, he naturally hated the Americans much.—No Nation however pleased him—on one occasion I remarked to him (after his having said that I looked like a German) Si, señor, said I, y la primera vez que he visto Vin. he Creido que Vin. fue France.<sup>2</sup> Two weeks afterwards at the Binondo Theatre, Martinez spied me out.—He had shaved his face Completely & looked badly.—“You see,” said he to me smiling, “I am no Frenchman.”

### Manila 12th Decr. 50

After having spent a few months in the Wilds of China amongst the original, demi-civilized Chinese, What a pleasure it is to find oneself in the European City of Manila!!—The Troops, the Custom House, the fortifications, in fact, all remind one of Europe.—On the morning of the 12th. the Capt. of Port's boat came off to us. My Pass-  
porte was shown him, all properly “*visied*” in China by Dr. Parker & Mr. Griswold Consul at Shanghai.—Two Guards from the Custom house are always left on board a vessel during the whole time she remains in Port so as to see that no smuggling goes on.—I was a litte provoked when wishing to go on shore with my baggage &c. when the Guard told me that my trunk would not be able to be landed until next day.—“Ah! Mon Brave! said Mac. Nous ne sommes plus in Chine.” The Officer of the officer of the Custom House asked me to go ashore with him in his large twenty oared boat.—I whoever [however] who was damned vexed thanked him & said that I could not leave the Ylocano without My baggage.—At last thinking that I was wrong in being put out by a Custom House Officer Mac. & I without making an alteration in our dress took a “Banca” & went ashore.—I had the very best of letters from Russell & Coy. in Canton to Messrs Russell & Sturgis in Manila whilst Mac. had letters from Messrs Turner & Coy. Shanghai to Messrs Kerr & Coy. Manila a large Scotch House.—I was well received by Mr. Chas. Griswold partner in Russell & Sturgis but Mac. was unfortunate Kerr & Coy. not asking him to live with them. And now I must devote a few lines to my friend Mac's departure from Manila which took place two days afterwards in the English Ship—bound to Sydney.—



On landing in a Strange City & delivering Your letter of Introduction to a house, outward appearance, with a *narrow minded* man makes a great difference. Both Mac. & I landed in Manila in travelling Costume being both travellers, Messrs Russell & Sturgis however had heard all about me long before my arrival in Manila, & besides as all the Gentlemen in that house were travellers like Myself who had seen the World I was received (as Tuckey would say!) No. 1.—Messrs Kerr & Coy. were not Men of the World & thought from Mac's outward appearance that he was "*not much*"—My friend took a room at the Hotel in Sn Fernando kept by a Frenchman. I was with him nearly the whole time, & together we visited the Cheroot Factory.—The first day at Russell & Sturgis' a large dinner was given, about twenty persons the leading merchants of the place were present, amongst others happened to be Mr Kerr himself.—Naturally I being the Stranger, all hands were directed towards me & many questions were asked about various parts of the World.—I who had seen Mac. just an hour before & who well knew how he had been treated by Kerr was determined to speak of for my friend, for I think that if one has a friend he should defend him when he can.—Mac. had saved my life in Pootoo & done many other things for me.—In the Conversation I managed to bring in Mac's name. Yes! said I, I have been travelling with a Capt. Mackenzie a man of one of the Noblest families of Rosshire, and an Officer highly esteemed by his brother Officers in India, besides many other such phrases did I make use of.—I also said that Mac. was a rough *looking* Man but that any person who had any knowledge of the World could see immediately who he was

&c., &c. I said that Mac. had thought of remaining a few weeks in Manila but that I had seen him that day when he told me that he had to sail in a day or two for Sydney.—I noticed that Kerr did not seem to like what I had said but I did not care.—The next Morning (as Mac. told me) Kerr went round to the Hotel, told the keeper that He wished Mac. to live with him & asked for him.—He however would not see Kerr & Mac. left word with the Hotel Keeper that should he remain six months in Manila he would not live with Messrs. Kerr & Coy. The next day I spent with Mac. We took a last drink of beer together at the Hotel & we drank to each other's health, "Now (said he to me) Col. You have my address & if You should ever get married write me word & send me your Card—" "God bless you Capt. (said I) & should You ever Come to the States My house shall be your home as long as you remain in So. Ca."—A last shake of the hands, when with tears in my eyes I turned my back on Mac. & never saw him again.—On Saturday, December 14, Mac. left Manila in the ship bound to Sydney.—

Of all my travelling Companions, I have never become so attracted to any person as much as I have to Capt. Mackenzie. He was a man who seemed to coincide with me in all my ideas, & when I recall to mind all the pleasant days & nights we have spent together in the Chinese Canal boats, besides all the Curious Scenes we have witnessed together in the North of China, I Cannot but think that all those good days of my Youth have passed.

NOTE:—Some illegible additions have been written above this.

(To be continued)



## For Cocktails Salads Desserts

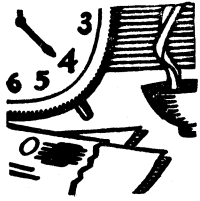
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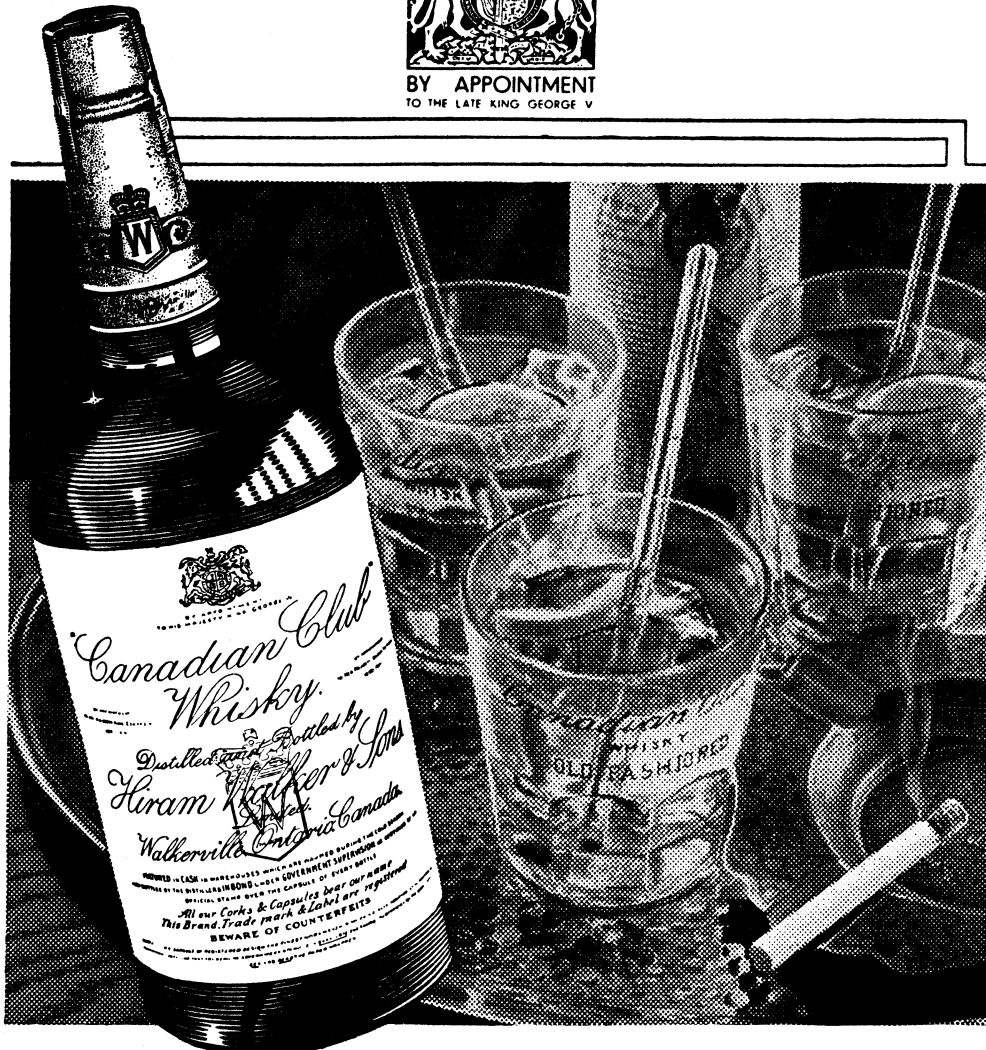
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# Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



In the September number of this Magazine, in the editorial in which I drew attention to the pro-fascist nature of the Ateneo-Commonweal's propaganda in favor of Portugal and its dictator, Salazar, I made—in respect for what I then thought to be the truth—a number of more or less favorable statements about Salazar and his administration. These statements I now wish to withdraw, for, thanks to the further search for information I engaged in under the stimulus of the attacks on the Magazine which followed that editorial, I have found the facts to be even worse than I knew them to be from my previous merely general reading. The same holds true of my opinion on the general pro-fascist activities throughout the world of certain sections of the Catholic hierarchy. In the same (September) issue of the Magazine, in this column, I referred to the fact that "Catholicism as an institution... is before our eyes allying itself with...fascism". In the March, 1939, issue, in an editorial entitled "The Pope versus the 'Man-god'", I spoke of "the trafficking between the Catholic Church and fascist leaders", and there were references to this in still earlier issues of the Magazine. But a more intensive study I have engaged in recently, a wider reading of the so-called "Catholic" press, has convinced me that the article by "Historian" in this issue, is in nowise exaggerated and

that it is in some respects an understatement. His first article, in the November number, gave the reader a summary of the history of the Jesuit Order and was concerned chiefly with its past. His article in this issue deals with the present activities of the order. Devastating as this article is, shocking as it must be to many Catholic readers, I do not feel that I need apologize for publishing it. Rather, I feel that I should apologize for having so long failed to give greater emphasis to the truth brought out in this article. My only excuse is that I was myself not fully aware of it. It would serve no useful purpose to publish the name of the man who writes under the pen-name of "Historian", nor of that other writer who uses "American" as a pen-name, although I have been challenged to do so. To publish their names would only expose them to the same Jesuit vendetta which was declared against this Magazine months ago. I vouch for the integrity and scholarship of "Historian" and for both the nationality and sincerity of "American". I thank Father Russell M. Sullivan, S.J., for having—unintentionally, to be sure—made these two forceful and brilliant writers contributors to this publication and allies of mine. The good Father may take this as a nosegay if he feels so inclined. Parenthetically, I might call attention to the fact that "Sentinel" of the *Commonweal* preserves a cautious anonymity. This whole issue of the Magazine, I respectfully dedicate—without his advance knowledge—to Speaker Jose Yulo, just returned to Manila from Washington, who, in his first public speech here, asked us in the Philippines to give proof that it is our desire to work together with America "in order to advance the cause of democracy whenever and wherever occasion to do so may arise". To paraphrase Rizal, not all among us are asleep...and what is published here in Manila may serve to awaken others in distant lands, especially in the United States where intimidation of the press, even of great and famous newspapers and magazines, by a section of the Catholic hierarchy, has gone much farther than I had thought. The end still justifies the means, and this section of the hierarchy is not even very particular about the end.



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The readers of the Philippine Magazine and I owe the publication of a part of the Manigault Journal to the Rev. V. H. Gowen, Rector of the Episcopal Mission of St. Anne, at Besao, Mountain Province, who has the original manuscript in his possession. The original is in long-hand and was typed out for the Magazine by the Rev. Mr. Gowen. He wrote me: "I have taken advantage of being confined to my room with a cold to type out the first part of the Philippine section in the Manigault Journal... The pages I inclose are really no more than introductory to the Philippine material. As soon as I can manage, I will copy the subsequent sections describing life in Manila in 1850-51 and a shooting trip across Laguna de Bay—these probably will be of much greater local interest, for Manigault was an observant and conscientious traveller and gives an exact account of all that he sees. His spelling occasionally falters and his capitalization and punctuation are capricious. I have tried to preserve these as I found them, although I can not guarantee that I have reproduced all his capitals. In his use of 'c' for example, I can not recall that he ever used what we would call a small 'c'. I shall be only too happy to contribute a brief introduction, with some account of Manigault and of the fortunes of his Journal which he entrusted to a slave to save it from the depredations of Sherman's army in the Confederate War. As I have told you, I hold the Journal in trust for Louis Manigault's grandson, Hawkins Jenkins, M.D., formerly physician in charge of the Sagada Hospital. He is now practicing in Conway,

South Carolina, where I visited him two years ago. The California section—if I can ever get it copied—I believe I can sell to the *Atlantic Monthly*, but I am sure Dr. Jenkins would agree with me that there is no money to be got from the Philippine and Chinese sections; they are of interest to too limited a public. So I have no hesitation in letting you use all, or as much as you feel is pertinent, in these Philippine sections. I would like to have the copyright assigned to me as you suggested, and I believe, with you, that publication in the Philippine Magazine might well lead to profitable inquiries from America. You do the public a service in issuing the Philippine Magazine, and I consider it the duty of all who benefit by your public spirit to contribute to the extent of their powers in seeing that you have useful material for the Magazine." Thanks to this generous and helpful attitude of the Rev. Mr. Gowen, the Magazine is able to publish, for the first time, part of a rare and valuable manuscript. I trust the readers of the Magazine will read this and the following instalments with interest and that publication in the Philippine Magazine will result in "profitable inquiries" from United States publishers.

Edward Henry Russell, author of the short poem, "Dreams", is a Freshman at the University of the Philippines who has heretofore written chiefly for the college papers, the *La Sallite* and the *Collegian*. It is an interesting coincidence that he is one of the grandsons of Jonathan Russell of the first American firm in the Philippines, Russell & Sturgiss, mentioned in the *Manigault Journal*, publication of the Philippine section of which is begun in this issue of the Philippine Magazine. Mr. Russell wrote me: My father John Joseph, was the only son of Jonathan Russell; of his sons, I am one of the only remaining three here, the other boys being in the United States."

Dr. Herbert Zipper is the Musical Director of the Manila Symphony Society and Conductor of the Manila Symphony Orchestra. An editorial on his valuable work in Manila since his arrival here a year and a half ago was published in the November issue.

Enrique L. Laygo, author of the short story, "The Ghost of Padre Martin", lives in Lipa, Batangas. After graduating from high school, he took a year's work in the Philippine Normal School, where he was a classmate of Delfin Fresnosa. Other stories of his have appeared in the *Graphic*, *Tribune*, and *Foto News*. He writes that he worked in Mindanao for some time but is now "busy loafing in the hills of Batangas".

Angel V. Campoy, author of "The Legend of Apo Island", the island where the S. S. *Mayon* ran aground some time ago, lives in Dumaguete. Born at Sibulan, Oriental Negros, he graduated from the Oriental Negros High School, took courses at Silliman University, and was a public school teacher for twelve years. He is now connected with the office of the Provincial Auditor at Dumaguete. He has contributed to various publications.

Mrs. G. F. Harris now lives at Baguio. Her husband was the late G. F. Harris, showman and moving-picture producer.

Dominador Z. Rosell, who has written on the results of the government soil surveys of a number of provinces and who writes on the soils of the interesting province of Pampanga in this issue of the Magazine, is now in the United States. He wrote me from Washington: "It is great to be here in the United States. Everybody is so kind that I can hardly believe I am not in the Philippines. I was recently sent out for three weeks to do inspection and correlation work in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois with the inspector of the soil survey parties of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and during these weeks I have learned many things that will be useful in my work in the Philippines. I have learned many things at the University here and in meeting men working in soil science. I have been inspired by what I have seen of the farms and farmers in this country, how they work, how they feed the nation. I think I will put it all down in an article. At present I am working in the Division of Soil Survey, with a room and desk, Department of Agriculture. This winter I am going with a soil survey party to the southern states. In the spring I will enroll in the Ames, Iowa State College—to take courses in soil and land valuation for taxation, loan, and mortgage purposes. The Philippines needs a thorough overhauling in that respect..."

Ricardo Vinzons Asis, author of the poem, "Dream Beyond", lives at Indan, Camarines Norte.

John H. Brown, of Batangas, Batangas, another poet (see his "The Dawning" in this issue), expressed a similar wish. "At this season of the hibernal solstice, with the kindly Christian festival approaching and with a newer year about to bring its cargo of weal and woe, I wish

# 1941

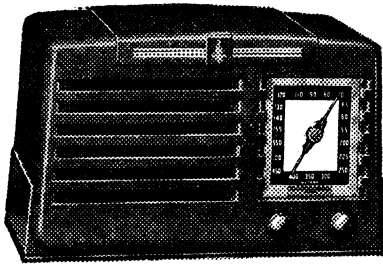
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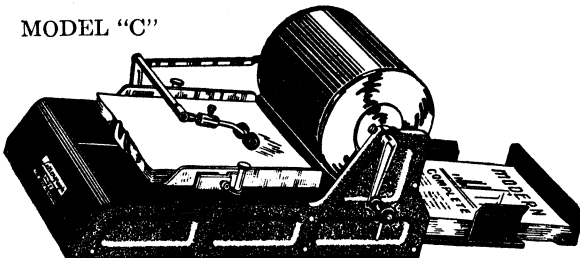
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for the Editor and for the Magazine a goodly measure of prosperity and a fuller and richer life. I feel that both deserve it." Well, I am willing and ready, if not exactly hopeful, of all that!

Another letter from still another poet, well known in the Philippines, read: "Please congratulate me for my overwhelming victory as Municipal Mayor of the Municipality of Baao, Camarines Sur, with a record-breaking and also heart-breaking majority of 301 votes over my nearest rival. Four contested the field, one *anti*, one rebel *anti*, one *pro*, and one Frente Popular. I am official *anti*. If you ask me how I did it, I will say it was Rizal, Mabini, Bonifacio, del Pilar, Luna, Quezon, Lincoln, and Philippine and world history that did the talking for me, for I quoted them and from them at length every time I made a speech. Though I lost in the Commonwealth Literary Contest, I found myself triumphing in another field! Thanking you for what little I know regarding political principles, I am, very sincerely yours Luis G. Dato."

During the month I had a letter from the Director of Education requesting permission to reprint in a book being prepared by the Bureau on Philippine Folk lore, "Dato Omar" in the December, 1925, issue of the Magazine and "The Lost Bloom" in the August, 1927, issue. The first was written by Rufino Farin and the second by J. Villa Panganihan.

Jose Garcia Villa, in his "Roll of Honor" for 1940, included Amador T. Daguio's story, "Marriage" (February issue) and Delfin Fresnosa's two stories "Dark" (February) and "Child Wife" (June). He gave two asterisks to the following: N. V. M. Gonzalez's "Baby" (April), and "The Happiest Boy in the World" (March), and to Maximo Ramos' "Patricia of the Green Hills" (November, 1939). He gave one asterisk to the following: D. U. Aganon's "Mr. Santiago's Deductions" (August), A. T. Daguio's "Remembrance of Revolt" (October, 1939), Cesar M. de la Cruz's "Drought" (March), Maximo Ramos' "Banana Grove" (January), and I. P. Villar's "Wait till you See My Boy" (July). This listed, in one category or another, almost every story published in the Magazine during the period covered.

I had a letter from an American who lives in one of the nearby provinces which read in part: "I hope the Editor or some one equally competent will animadvert on the blatant attempt of the Jesus Society to steal the fame of Jose Rizal. It seems to be a very typical trick. I think the best reply would be a close review of the structure of the government in these Islands in 1896, showing the influence of the hierarchy. There was no thought on December 30 of that year that the Jesuits would claim Rizal as one of the great alumni of the Ateneo. 'Government by Execution' could be the title and the theme of a very interesting essay..." When I received this letter I had already written the editorial in this issue entitled, "*Noli Me Tangere*".

A Bureau of Education official, also an American, wrote: "Your editorial, 'The ₱1,000 Offer', was very scholarly and exceedingly well documented. My very religious mother (*in pax requiescat*) wanted me to be a Jesuit... I was very thoroughly equipped with formal piety, but my capacity for mental intricacy was not sufficient to get me to first base. I might have made a good 'martyr' in the Indies as that would not have necessitated anything but the loss of a considerable concentration of piety, trust, and obedience."

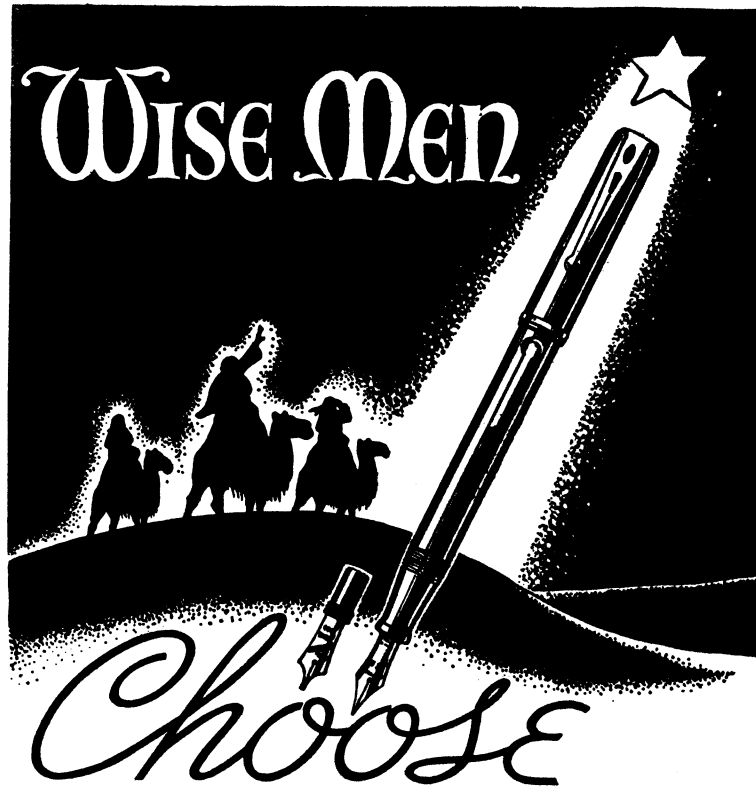
An old American friend of mine in Manila wrote me: "They say, 'Once a Catholic, always a Catholic', and in that sense I am a Catholic and feel that I may be able to help you... Knowing you as I do, I have always admired your broad literary ability, your absolute faith in Justice and Right, and, most of all, your toleration of others' opinions on any subject. It seems to me that your sense of fair play and your love of Justice has gotten you into an argument with one of the most unscrupulous and intolerant so-called religious organizations in the world... Subjection of the masses to the will of the few, is its object. At the present time, certain religious and political organizations are working together to overthrow if they can the Constitution of the United States. They will go to any length to gain this end. The 'Ateneo-Commonweal' broadcasts show what is going on. They think that by their much speaking, they will be heard and believed. But I have been in many Catholic homes here when they had their radios turned on, and when the 'Catholic Hour' was announced, they turned their radios off. So, in my opinion, Friend Hartendorp, these broadcasts are not doing you any harm... Unfortunately, a real priest seems to have taken up the defense of these gentry and this may indicate that the organization to which this priest belongs will back them up and that he is himself, perhaps, the real manager. They will go to

any length to injure you—I know them, and to defend themselves will hide behind their cloaks and accuse you of attacking Religion. That has always been their method. I think, however, Friend Hartendorp, that you need not lose any sleep over that for the reason that there are true Catholics of intelligence who will rally to your defense if need be. You have not attacked the Catholic religion in any way that I can see in the things you have said in your editorials. You have a right to write as you have under the Constitution. American Catholics respect the Democratic Government under which they live and under which they are free from persecution, and they believe in fair play. If it comes to money that you need, have no fear but that it will be forthcoming. Personally, I now pledge ₱100 should you require it. You are free to publish this letter in whole or in part." I am deeply appreciative of this letter, coming as it does from an American Catholic of long residence here.

A friend of the Magazine who sent out some thirty Christmas subscriptions to the Philippine Magazine to his friends, sent me a letter he had received from one of those in the list. It read, in part: "I have just received your kind letter and wish to thank you for the Philippine Magazine. I concur with you that it is one of the best, if not the best that we have in the Islands. I was a subscriber to *Promenade* until it was bought out by the Philippine Magazine. Your gift is certainly timely. I am very much interested in the attacks of the Roman Catholic Church on the public schools and on the Freemasons. I only hope that Mr. Hartendorp, in his chivalry and generosity towards his adversaries, will not give them quarter. In my humble opinion, the government authorities concerned should take a hand in the matter and brand these uncalled-for broadcasts 'malicious propaganda'."

A letter from a Filipino dentist in a southern province read in part: "I hope to send you my subscription next week. You deserve all the help of all liberty-loving, democratic Filipinos". One connected with the Department of Finance in Manila wrote, "... paraphrasing the eminent Greeley, 'The Philippine Magazine is already an Institution'".

Christmas and New Year cards, greetings, and remembrances were sent me by Mr. L. H. Putney (San Francisco), Isidro P. Villar (Cabanatuan), the Randall Goulds (Shanghai), Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Litiatco, Miss Elsa O'Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Lopez, Mrs. Harriet Mill-McKay (Surigao), Mr. Ricardo Vinzons Asis (Indan, Camarines Norte), Prof. Rodolfo R. Cornejo (now in New York), the International Harvester Company, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leitman, Miss Helen Butenko, Mr. Dominador Borroneo, Mr. Osmundo O. Sta. Romana, Mr. Jesus Jose Amado (Atimonan, Tayabas), Mr. and Mrs. Bienvenido N. Santos (Legaspi, Albay), Dr. Gilbert Perez, Mrs. Irma T. Ireland (Brookline, Mass.), Assemblyman and Mrs. Quintin Paredes, Mr. Hugo H. Miller, Prof. Hans Adolf Heimann, Mr. N. V. M. Gonzalez, Dr. W. H. Waters, Mr. A. Hoyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Afable, Miss Marjorie B. Cramer (Los Angeles, California), Prof. and Mrs. Victorio Edades, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Zipper, Mr. Paul F. Whitacre, Mr. Albert R. Weibel, Miss Naty Erstincol, the Sternbergs, the Netherlands War Relief Committee, Mr. Constancio Paulino, Mr. Enrique P. Rubio, Mr. Pedro de los Reyes, Mr. Crisostomo Gicano, Mr. C. B. Perez, Mr. John H. Brown, the Rev. V. H. Gowen, Director and Mrs. Bibiano L. Meer, Miss Naty Villacorta, the Eugenio sisters, Assemblyman Manuel S. Rojas (Cavite), Mr. and Mrs. Bernardino L. Rivera (Cebu), Mr. and Mrs. Bonifacio P. Sibayan (Baguio), Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Tiempo (Tagbilaran, Leyte), Mrs. Frances Haughwout, Mrs. Anne J. Broad (Zamboanga), Mr. P. S. Gutierrez, Mr. Gerson M. Mallillin, the Hornbostels ("young and old"), Mr. Romulo B. Gines, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Minton, Prof. F. N. Gonzalez, Mr. O. S. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. Benito F. Legarda, Mr. Greg. A.



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9M-13

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A letter from a friend in Zamboanga read in part: "We have been following the controversy of the Magazine with the Jesuits. My sons frequently have occasion to discuss the matter with young pro- and con-Jesuits here. To them—my sons—it seems fantastic that any one could take your criticism as being anti-Catholic. Once people come to see that there is a tremendous difference between the Church and certain priests, they will realize that what you attack are abuses and not religious principles . . . I had news from my people in France. A distant relative, *an old lady seventy years of age*, has been taken to a concentration camp!"



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 ILLUSTRATIONS

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R. Zulueta da Costa brought me during the month a copy of his beautifully printed and bound book, "Like the Molave and Other Poems", which, in typescript, won for him the special poetry ward in the 1940 Commonwealth Literary Contests. There is a competent introduction by Salvador P. Lopez and a highly favorable criticism by Prof. Harriot Ely Fansler appears on the dust-cover. Though the language, as Mr. Lopez states, is not flawless, this small book of 100 pages is nevertheless the most satisfactory work in English by any Filipino poet to appear in book form and offers concrete justification of the inclusion of poetry among other forms of composition in the Commonwealth Literary Contest awards. Some of the poet's earliest verses were published in the Philippine Magazine, 1934, and some of his best work appeared in this Magazine in 1936. Angela Manalang Gloria sent me her book of poems a month or so previously. It, also, is a very attractive volume, and she also had poetry in the Philippine Magazine long before she was so well known as she is today. Her volume occasioned considerable discussion among the members of the board of judges in the Commonwealth Contest, and there was one who believed that she should have received the prize that went to Mr. Zulueta da Costa. Speaking as one of the judges, but not officially, I would say that it is probably the note of hardness and bitterness that crept into her later verses which counted most against her work in the minds of the judges. But this makes her verses none the less genuine poetry, and readers will find it interesting to read these two books of poems together and to compare them.

## History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 9)

Conservative leader Robert Hanson that "war situation is unprecedentedly grave". Belgian Commissariat of Reconstruction reports that only 1/5 of Belgium's 2500 towns and villages escaped war damages; 9,832 houses were razed to ground, 24,156 severely damaged, 116,710 slightly damaged; 6000 miles of highway were destroyed or damaged, more than 100 railway stations destroyed, and 1455 bridges and tunnels blown up; reconstruction will cost 13,000,000,000 Belgian francs. Athens officially denies Greeks have already taken ArgYROKASTRO but states troops are near city. Greek radio states Italian Alpine divisions can be considered completely demolished and Italian position in northern sector as hopeless. Mussolini decrees \$700,000,000 allotment to War Ministry. Regent Prince Paul of Yugoslavia states in radio address he believes country will be able to stay out of war and desires only friendship and cooperation with all neighbors that respect its independence and integrity. Anglo-Spanish financial agreement reported signed in Madrid.

Dec. 3.—*Kokumin Shimbun* charges United States is attempting to exhaust Japan by extending loans to China. Indo-China government reports "severe French retaliations" against Thailand along Mekong river valley. Authoritative Berlin circles state Germany will not follow Japan in immediately recognizing Wang régime, pointing out that Germany and Italy recognized Manchukuo considerable time after Japanese recognition. German forces parade in BUCKAREST in honor of King Michael, with young King bringing up rear of parade. Sima dissolves special police of Iron Guard, many of them said to have been recently recruited from underworld, and bans wearing of organization's green uniform except when engaged in "service of state". Greeks continuing advance in Albanian mountains at altitude of 1000 meters and in deep snow. Athens official quarters state 7000 Italian prisoners have been taken so far. Pope in *motu proprio* appeals to warring nations to observe Christmas truce and grants permission for holding of Christmas eve masses in afternoon instead of midnight where wartime "blackouts" prevail.

Dec. 4.—Anti-American feeling reported growing in Japan. *Miyako Shimbun* states American loan to China is "act of outrageous hostility".

Germany and Rumania sign agreement to cooperate in 10-year plan for Rumania. Antonescu decrees expropriation of foreign oil properties in Rumania; said production has dropped from 1700 to 1400 tank cars since summer. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, states RAF has shaped its operations to force German surrender through shortage of oil; enemy is already uncomfortably short of certain commodities; supplies of oil, rubber, and copper looted from occupied countries is now exhausted and Germany is back where it was 6

months ago; "Germany is using more oil than it produces, and when it runs short it must stop fighting". At least 100 U-boats, running in packs and directed by long-distance reconnaissance planes, are believed preying on British shipping and taking heavy toll, constituting gravest menace yet faced by Britain; total tonnage is still below weekly average of April 1917 (213,000 tons), but Admiralty figures for week ending Nov. 24 were 19 British ships and 3 allied ships lost (87,975 tons), which exceeds weekly average for whole of World War; Germans claim they sank 118,020 tons during week mentioned. Announced in Dublin that Britain and Eire have agreed on large-scale evacuation of English women and children to Ireland. Britain and Turkey sign new financial agreement hitherto Turkey conducted 50% of its total trade with Germany and less than 10% with Britain; move is designed to break Germany's economic grip on country.

Dec. 5.—*Tass* states Russia has informed Japan its policy toward China remains unchanged. Britain considering credit of \$25,000,000 to China, according to Shanghai report. Hanoi officials indicate French Minister at Bangkok is trying to ease tense situation through negotiation; state reprisals for Siamese attacks have been halted. Air Chief Marshal Sir Alan Brooke-Popham, newly appointed commander-in-chief of Far Eastern command, states at Singapore that reinforcements of men and material are continuing to arrive in British Far Eastern possessions, making British strength "more complete"; no effort will be spared to provide maximum defense; he states Churchill told him: "We will hold Singapore no matter what happens".

Jan Kubelik, famous Czech violinist and composer, dies in Berlin, aged 60. Greeks reported to have captured Santa Quaranti, strategic Italian port in Albania. Greeks reported to have established new Albanian Republic with headquarters at Korca. Badoglio reported to have resigned and to have been replaced by Gen. U. Cavallero; interpreted as admission of Italian disaster in Greek campaign and as indicating serious split between army and fascist organization. Reported from Istanbul that Turkey would try to mediate peace between Italy and Greece if it were convinced such effort would be successful. Premier A. O. Salazar of Portugal reported to have been contacting belligerent governments in connection with Christmas truce.

Dec. 6.—Indo-China government reported exerting strong effort to put down uprising in Cochinchina province; 30 "Communists" said to have been arrested yesterday and 8 of them executed.

RAF reported to have bombed Turin, Italy, on 4th, and also to have battered Dusseldorf armament works for 12 hours yesterday. German last night concentrated attack on "south coast town", believed to be Portsmouth. Raids on England past few days said to have been light because of bad weather. British merchant cruiser *Carnarvon Castle* reported on way to Montevideo slightly damaged by German sea-raider believed to have been the *Admiral*

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**Scheer**; ship had previously intercepted Brazilian steamer *Itape* and removed 22 Germans which act is regarded as violation of Pan-American safety zone. Germany and France sign accord removing trade restrictions between them and permitting entry of German goods into France without payment of duty. Reported from Budapest that Germany has offered German mediation and certain concessions to Greece.

**Dec. 7.**—Japan installs K. Honda as Ambassador to Nanking replacing Abe. Chungking report states Japan has demanded representation in every Indo-China government department, and that Japanese army is seeking separate voice in police system.

Bristol reported to have borne brunt of German air attack last night. *Carnarvon Castle* arrives at Montevideo with upper works damaged and 7 dead; stated German raider was also damaged and finally disappeared in smoke-screen. Marshal H. Petain removes J. Caous as President of Riom Supreme Court and promotes Vice-President La Garde to position; cases against former Premiers Leon Blum and E. Daladier, Gen. M. G. Gamelin, and Air Minister G. La Chambre and Pierre Cot reported now fully prepared; all but Cot, who is in United States, are in internment. Reported Greek advance now threatens Italy's only source of natural oil between Devolvit and Skumbi rivers. Generalissimo Francisco Franco proclaims "Youth Front" law giving Falange full charge of regeneration and political and pre-military training of Spanish youth from age of 7 up.

**Dec. 8.**—*Domej* quoting "reliable Chinese circles" states negotiations for secret Anglo-Chinese military alliance are under way at Chungking; British Ambas. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr states, "It's news to me". Thai planes raid Vientiane, capital of Laos province, dropping 10 bombs, but doing little damage.

Following heavy RAF offensive of 6th against 15 German airbases in France, Belgium, and Holland, England was entirely free from air attack all day and night yesterday. Petain orders elimination of "godless" regime of separation of church and state and institutes educational code under which teachers are charged with instructing pupils in "fundamentals of religion and morals" in their classes. Riots reported in Fiume, Trieste, and Genoa, Italy. Announced in Rome that Adm. D. Cavagnari has resigned as chief of navy general staff and Under-Secretary of Navy, and that he will be replaced by Adm. A. Riccardi. Official Athens military circles deny reports that Argyrokastrro has been taken, but state it is surrounded on 3 sides and that its capture is only matter of time; unofficially estimated in Athens that Italians have 250,000 men in Albania and Greeks 200,000. Reported from Sofia that Russia has informed King Boris Soviet will help him if Bulgaria's neutrality is endangered.

**Dec. 9.**—Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka states war between United States and Japan, arising from Japan's fulfillment of its obligations under tripartite treaty, "could only come in event America were adjudged aggressor in conflict with Germany.... I hope such a case will not arise; that was the very object of pact.... I have not despaired of hope that some day, in not too distant future, we will see our relations on sounder basis. I do not see anything on the Pacific over which we should fight. It would be awfully foolish of both of us". French artillery fires some 30 shells across Mekong river at Thai airport in reprisal for bombings.

Reported from Belgrade that Germany desires end of Italo-Greek war as soon as possible. German planes lashed London for 8 hours last night and are thought to have done much damage. British offensive under Gen. Archibald Wavell in western Egypt where Italian drive has been stalled for over 3 months, reported to have resulted in capture of over 1000 Italian prisoners; Bardia, Sidi Barrani, and Sollum were bombed. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister P. Laval reported to be losing ground with Germans because he is not making enough progress in bringing France into line with German plans; Germans said to be now conspiring at getting Rightist Pierre Flandin into French Cabinet. Greek troops, fighting madly, reported to have taken Argyrokastrro, completing conquest of about 1/4 of Albania; big celebration is staged in Athens.

**Dec. 10.**—Announced in Commons that Britain will advance £5,000,000 to Chinese stabilization fund and other £5,000,000 will be made available to China for purchases in any part of sterling area. Hanoi reports state Japanese are putting more troops on Spratly islands; said to be 5000 there now.

Fuehrer Adolf Hitler in speech in one of Berlin's armament plants, his first in 10 weeks, states he is champion of have-nots of world whose possessions have been stolen; he attacks the reality of democracy and of freedom of press in Britain and United States and declares they have millions of unemployed and that England has not solved a single social problem; he outlines his success in uniting German people and of doing away with unemployment, and also reviews his successes in Scandinavia, Low Countries, and France. "We have best soldiers and best weapons in world. Economic difficulties will never force us down. The rich reward lies in the future. You will have to recognize me as your guarantor. The enemy will get greater bombs every night and if once he gets a foothold on the continent again, he will get

to know us again. The war will now be waged uncompromisingly. We will win, but we will choose the time. Defeat would be end not only of our socialist system, but also of German people. The German power of work is our gold and with it, I can beat any other power in world". Speech is interpreted as effort to flatter German labor and stiffen German opinion. Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels states war will end in reasonably short time with lightning offensive against Britain, "we already feel we have won the war and are therefore concentrating on new order for Europe and economic and cultural relations with rest of world, especially the Americans". Unrest in Norway reported increasing; prisons are overcrowded. Mother Queen Helen leaves Italy to return to Bucharest. Air Minister announces RAF attacked submarine bases at L'Orient, Erest, and Bordeaux with good effect on 8th and 9th. Admiralty announces losses for week ending December 1 were 9 British ships (41,360 tons), 3 allied ships (5,734), and 1 neutral ship (5,135). Italians reported frantically fortifying Durazzo in preparation for eventually evacuating Albania.

**Dec. 11.**—*International News Service* reports from London that Russia delivered note to Germany warning it could not remain indifferent if German troops are sent through Bulgaria to attack Greece or Turkey. German radio warns French people against delaying to align themselves behind Petain in carrying out pledge of cooperation; warning climaxes German press reproaches for lack of "understanding of value of Fuehrer's agreement to allow France to collaborate". British capture strategic Sidi Barrani, Italy's principal advance base of operations in Egypt; large numbers of prisoners are taken, including 3 generals and huge stocks of war material; rest of Italian forces retreating into Libya. Announced at Cairo that over 6000 Italian prisoners have been taken. Reported that Italian retreat in direction of Himarra, Albania, has become rout.

**Dec. 12.**—Germans launched heavy air offensive against Midland cities last night, doing extensive damage. Churchill states destruction and capture of 3 Italian divisions at Sidi Barrani is "victory of the first order". Reported that some 20,000 Italians have been made prisoners and that 3 entire fascist army divisions, comprising between 39,000 and 51,000 men, were erased from field of action by 4-day British desert drive in which English, Australian, New Zealand, and Free French forces took part. Reported that British and Greek air attacks on Durazzo and Tirana, Albania, were so effective that Italians abandoned air fields there; attack on Valona has rendered harbor useless for large vessels. Petain "revises" famous "Law of 1884" which spread universal suffrage to smallest legislative and administrative authority; municipal elections are now eliminated in all communities of more than 2000 population. Yugoslavia and Hungary sign treaty of friendship declaring peace will be permanently maintained between them.

**Dec. 13.**—Official Bangkok radio states Thai government is ready to negotiate with Indo-China for settlement of dispute after week of desultory border warfare.

German planes last night blasted another Midland city, said in Berlin to have been Sheffield, large armaments production center. Rome reports state

Marshal R. Graziani has hurled 1000 motorized units against British in western Egypt and that British suffered heavy losses. "There is furious concentration against us and fierce enemy pressure is increasing on all our fronts.... Italy is facing great risks and sacrifices". *Loworo Fascista* states: "In this war, the Italian middle class again showed its vile face as enemy of fatherland; as such it will be eliminated without hesitation or pity". *Popolo di Roma* states: "Moment has come for Fascist Party to undertake task of ruthlessly and pitilessly cleaning the home front of traitors". Five captured Italian generals reported to have arrived in Cairo. Greeks take Porto Palermo, Albania.

**Dec. 14.**—Governor-General Adm. J. Decoux states "should Thailand continue its aggressive military actions, Indo-China will retaliate with counter-attacks, but we have not abandoned hope of peaceful settlement".

British forces reported to have smashed 8 Italian divisions, totalling some 120,000 men, in Egyptian offensive. Greek reports state one of reasons for Greek successes in Albania is presence there of 700 British planes operating in close coordination with ground forces. First official Greek figures published state 200 Italian officers and 7,000 soldiers have so far been taken prisoners, showing earlier figures were far too high.

**Dec. 15.**—Reported Chungking government has offered to pay traveling expenses for missionaries who are evacuating Japanese-occupied China if they are willing to continue their services in Free China.

Berlin correspondent of Swiss *Basle Nachrichten* states unfavorable turn in Italian operations in Albania and Egypt will not influence German military decisions nor lead Germany to give active assistance; Germany is tenaciously sticking to plan to seek decision against Britain in British Isles themselves. Authorized British source states Hamburg is "almost unrecognizable and practically useless" as result of 60 raids by RAF; stated L'Orient submarine base was bombed 30 times, Cologne industrial works and oil plants 60 times; Dunkirk 40 times; Boulogne 60 times; and Calais 50 times. Petain announces he has dropped Laval from Cabinet and will replace him with Flandin, declaring change has no connection with Franco-German collaboration except that "Flandin is more apt to pursue Franco-German rapprochement with support of French public". Reported that Laval has been arrested and his house raided. Stated semi-officially at Vichi that Germany has indicated approval of appointment of Flandin. Petain announces he will create "consultive" national assembly. Announced that British forces have captured Sollum, last important Italian stronghold in Egypt and are pressing on toward Bardia, 10 miles inside Libyan frontier. Italians reported fiercely resisting Greeks in their drive on Tepelini, with both sides suffering heavy losses.

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Dec. 23.—Hull declares United States "highly welcomes" appointment of Lord Halifax as Ambassador to United States.

Defense officials reported considering proposals to speed up Philippine defense by expending \$50,000,000 on military equipment to be appropriated from funds now authorized to be paid to Commonwealth in sugar-tax refunds and gold-valuation payments estimated to have reached that amount. President Manuel L. Quezon reportedly informed American officials of his willingness to see funds thus used though at first he objected to American insistence money be spent under supervision of United States

defense officials; he later assented to argument that since defense measures are designed for present international contingencies while United States is still responsible for Philippine defense, U. S. Army and navy must have deciding voice in type of defense expenditures.

Dec. 24.—Adm. H. R. Stark in Christmas eve greetings to fleet discloses that at completion of present construction program navy will have 32 battleships, 18 aircraft carriers, 91 cruisers, 365 destroyers, 185 submarines, and 10,000 naval planes.

Dec. 25.—Sen. M. F. Tydings urges administration to make effort to ascertain whether it is possible to secure just peace in Europe before charting America's international course. He states peace to be just must involve restoration of political sovereignty and independence of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France—"peace which would no less certainly would be impossible".

Dec. 26.—Daniel Frohman, noted showman and discoverer of many stage stars, dies in New York, aged 89.

Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt states he is without knowledge of allegedly growing sentiment in Congress for United States to being pressure on belligerent nations in effort to bring about peace. More than 150 prominent American business, labor, and religious leaders send joint telegram to President expressing complete approval of his lend-or-lease plan and asking him to inform nation "clearly and boldly of possibility of English failure and consequences to us and our children should Britain fall".

United States and Argentina formally conclude exchange stabilization agreement under which latter is allotted \$50,000,000 for purpose of supporting Argentine peso.

Sen. R. Holt and Sen. A. H. Vanderberg join budding senatorial drive aimed at forcing President to make efforts to bring about peace. Sen. J. Lee states as far as he is concerned, "England has paid its war debt to United States already in flesh and blood. . . Britain is fighting our battle. If Britain falls before Hitler, the Germans will be in South America as fast as ships can carry them. They will be welcomed with open arms after uprising and revolutions that will follow British defeat".

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) reveals that tanker Charles Pratt was sunk on December 21 off western Africa "in undisclosed manner" but presumably by German submarine with loss of 2 American lives and 5,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. American President Lines denies reports that American ships are planning to boycott Japanese ports and suggests rumor may have started from new routing of ships which will henceforth go direct to Manila and home by way of China and Japan instead of calling at Chinese and Japanese ports both on outward and home journeys.

Dec. 28.—Gallup Institute of Public Opinion announces poll indicating that 60% of American people today think it more important to help Britain even at risk of war than to keep entirely out of war.

Dec. 29.—President Roosevelt, in a nation-wide broadcast, states "there is danger ahead against which we must prepare" (See editorial in January Philippine Magazine.)

Sen. W. R. Austin inserts in Congressional Record long correspondence of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler with various U. S. Presidents regarding creation of Cabinet post for Philippines, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico with view to "planning in advance for permanent or semi-permanent governments in outlying possessions." President Roosevelt in reply stated he would give plan earnest consideration but that he believes "in view of Independence Act, it does not seem appropriate to include Philippines in this study."

Army officials in Washington disclose plans are being made to send heavy, long-range "Flying Fortresses" to Hawaii and to send medium type B-18 bombers there now to Philippines. Reported Rear-Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, former commander-in-chief of Asiatic Fleet, has been recalled to active duty.

Dec. 30.—Press comment indicates widespread support for President's call for greater aid to Britain. Reported from Washington that at least 400 pursuit and bomber planes, including 6 Boeing "Flying Fortresses", may soon be released to China.

Dec. 31.—Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt praises President's radio speech as "wholly forthright. . . placing Japan as well as other Axis powers on notice that United States intends militantly to uphold its right and rights of democracy wherever they are under fire". Sen. S. Minton states President "told world United States will not accept philosophy of dictators in Asia any more than in Europe". Sen. J. F. Byrns states speech was inspiring and that there is only very small appeasement sentiment in Congress. Sen. B. C. Clark says speech was "tricky talk calculated to lead Americans into war". Sen. B. K. Wheeler states United States is "no longer walking but running over road to war, and proposes United States lead campaign for negotiated peace on basis of restoration of independence of conquered countries, restoration of autonomous states of Poland and Czechoslovakia, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, restoration of German colonies, protection of racial and religious minorities in all countries, and internationalization of Suez Canal, with no indemnities and reparations, and with general arms limitation. Secretary Stephen Early states messages received at White House approve President speech at ratio of 100 to 1. United Press reports that Roosevelt's emphasis of view that tripartite pact represents threat to United States despite Japanese Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka's assurances is given great weight and that tremendous significance is attached to President's impressive declaration, "The Fleet is in Hawaii".

Reported Administration has "temporarily shelved" proposals to penalize Japan's raw silk imports as move would be too serious a blow to Japan's domestic economy; previous American moves have been directed principally against Japanese war effort in China.

Jan. 3.—President Roosevelt suspends 8-hour work-day for government workers on army and navy base projects on sites leased from Britain, declaring "extraordinary emergency exists". He announces preparations are being made to build 200 7,500-ton cargo ships at cost of about \$350,000,000. He announces former Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins will leave shortly for London as his personal representative until new Ambassador is appointed; states Hopkins' health does not enable him to be ambassador. Disclosed Ambas. Grew will shortly return to Washington to report to President. Reported that warships are being added to fleet at rate of one every 12 days.

77th Congress convenes with 8 more Democrats in House (total 268) and 4 less in Senate (total 65). Sen. C. Glass states he favors lending Britain all war equipment that can possibly be spared "to wipe Germany off face of . . . map; U. S. navy should be sent over to blast hell out of Germany". Sen. G. M. Gillette states 50,000 United States citizens of Japanese descent are at present or have been in Japan for military training, of whom 3,800 were sent to mandated islands and 12,000 are now on West Coast "on behalf of Japan should war develop"; information reported to have come from Sino-Korean Peoples League with headquarters at Los Angeles. Rep. S. Bloom states, "There will be New Order in 1941, but not Matsuoka's kind; it will be new order based on law and justice. I am confident Axis is beaten and democracy has begun march to victory".

Jan. 5.—State Department officials say Peiping incident involving arrest of U. S. Marines has not been referred to Washington; reliable quarters state incident is given considerable importance and is being closely watched.

Reported United States is seeking cession of naval and air base at Fort de France, Martinique, and air base on Guadaloupe island, to complete ring of defenses protecting Panama Canal. Said that President Roosevelt and Adm. G. Robert, High Commissioner of French West Indies, conferred during President's recent cruise of Caribbean, French Chief of State H. Petain having authorized French representative to carry on such discussion.

Jan. 6.—President Roosevelt in address to Congress on state of the nation declares he "finds it necessary to report that future safety of our country and our democracy is overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders. . . Democratic way of life is being assailed in every part of world either by arms or by secret spreading of poisonous propaganda by those who seek to destroy unity and promote discord in nations still at peace. . . Armed defense of democratic existence is being waged on four continents. If that defense fails, all populations and all resources of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia will be dominated by the conquerors". He states that kind of "pacification which began even before Munich



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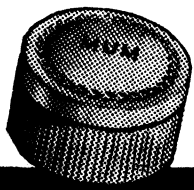
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and which is being carried on under new order of tyranny seeks to spread to every country. . . . American people have unalterably set their faces against that." American policy in foreign affairs is "based on decent respect for rights and dignity of all nations, large or small. . . and consists of (1) all-inclusive national defense, (2) all support for all those resolute peoples everywhere who are resisting aggression, thereby keeping war away from our own hemisphere, and (3) never to acquiesce in peace dictated by aggressors and sponsored by appeasers". He decries "loose talk of our immunity from immediate and direct invasion from across seas. Obviously, so long as British navy retains its power, no such danger exists. . . . But we learn much from lessons of past years in Europe—particularly lesson of Norway whose essential seaports were captured by treachery and surprise built up over years. First phase of invasion this hemisphere would not be landing of regular troops; necessary strategic points would be occupied by secret agents and their dupes—and a great number of them are already here and in Latin America. As long as aggressor nations maintain the offensive, they, not we, will choose time, place, and method of their attack. . . . I shall ask Congress for greatly increased new appropriations to carry on what we have begun. . . and to manufacture additional munitions and war supplies of many kinds which are to be turned over to those nations which are now in actual war with aggressor nations. Our most useful role is to act as arsenal for them as well as ourselves. They do not need manpower. They do need billions of dollars worth of weapons of defense. Time is near when they will not be able to pay in ready cash. We can not and will not tell them they must surrender because of their present inability to pay for weapons we know they must have. I do not recommend that we make them loan of dollars with which to pay for these weapons—loans to be repaid in dollars. I recommend that we make it possible for these nations to continue to obtain war materials in United States, fitting their orders into our own program. Nearly all their material would, if time ever came, be useful in our own defense. For what we send abroad we shall be repaid within reasonable time following close of hostilities in similar materials or at our own option in other goods which they can produce and which we need. . . . In fulfillment of this purpose, we will not be intimidated by threats of the dictators that they will regard as breach of international law and as act of war our aid to democracies which dare resist their aggression. Such aid is not act of war even if dictators should unilaterally proclaim it so to be. When the dictators are ready to make war on us, they will not wait for act of war on our part; they did not wait for Norway, Belgium, or Netherlands to commit acts of war." President states he would recommend greater portion of cost of defense program be paid out of taxation than at present. "No person should be allowed to get rich from this program". As to future, President states: "People look forward to four essential freedoms—freedom of speech and expression everywhere, freedom of and right to worship God in their own way everywhere, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. This nation has placed its destiny in hands, heads, and hearts of millions of free men and women, and its faith in freedom under guidance of God. Freedom means supremacy of man's rights. Everywhere, our support goes to those who struggle to gain those rights or keep them. Our strength is our own unity of purpose. To that high conception this nation is pledged". Loud and frequent cheers punctuate the message.

Hopkins leaves for England by Clipper plane.

Jan. 7.—President Roosevelt appoints supreme directorate of defense program, with full authority to formulate and execute policies for armament production composed of W. S. Knudsen, Director-General, Sidney Hillman, labor leader, Associate Director-General, Secretary of War H. L. Stimson, and Secretary of Navy Frank Knox.

Rep. A. J. May introduces bill repealing Johnson Act banning loans to nations that defaulted on war debts to United States. Rep. R. F. Rich proposes resolution directing President to suspend all commercial relations with Japan so long as it is in occupation of Chinese territory.

Jan. 8.—President Roosevelt orders all warships manned to full wartime strength, increasing active enlisted strength from 192,000 to 232,000 men. Know announces creation of 3 fleets—Atlantic, Pacific, and Asiatic, each under a commander-in-chief; no immediate change is contemplated in Atlantic Fleet which numbers 125 ships.

President submits largest budget in peace-time history for fiscal year ending June 30, 1942—\$17,000,000,000, of which 62% is for defense, budget brings total defense appropriations, authorizations, and recommendations to \$28,480,000,000 since June, 1940. He states in message that cost of providing other democracies with armaments would be "over and above this budget". Opposing endeavoring to finance program on "pay-as-you-go" basis, he states this would involve such taxation that it would interfere with full use of American productive capacity. He states magnitude of expenditures is "reflection of world at war. . . . It is dangerous to prepare for a little defense. It is safe only to prepare for total defense." Expenses are estimated at \$17,485,000,000 and receipts at \$8,275,000,000. Budget will support army of 1,400,000 men and fleet of approximately 300 warships. Figures show President intends greatly to expand defenses in Pacific, including Philippines and Guam.

Jan. 9.—Official Washington sources disclose that President Roosevelt sent Petain New Year message expressing wish that French people may "soon again enjoy blessings of peace with liberty, equality, and fraternity".

Lieut. A. C. McDonough, on leave, reported to have reached 620 m.p.h. in power-dive in Bell Standard

P-39 Airacobra pursuit plane, exceeding record of 575 m.p.h. set 2 years ago; army declines to claim record but states instruments confirm fact.

Tydings states: "As for as American people are concerned—and this is my considered opinion—matter of Philippine independence is finished business. At present I know of no sentiment of any magnitude in this country to change proposed course. We gave Filipinos what we promised to give them and what they insisted we should give them. Matter ends there. . . . Let me emphasize these sentiments do not spring from any hostility or unfriendliness toward Philippines or Filipinos. I am deeply fond of them and esteem them for their many fine and outstanding qualities". Sen. W. H. King before his retirement from Senate last week because of defeat in November election, declared that world conditions have completely altered, requiring new survey of Philippine-American relations.

Jan. 10.—"Act to Promote U. S. Defense" is introduced in both houses; provides that "notwithstanding provisions of any other law", President may from time to time when he deems it in interest of national defense, authorize Secretaries of War and Navy or head of any other department to manufacture in arsenals any article for defense of any country which President deems vital for United States defense, may "sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose to such government any defense article", may "test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition, or otherwise place in good order defense articles for other governments, may communicate defense information to foreign governments, may release any defense article for export". "Defense article" is defined in bill as "any weapon,

munition, aircraft, vessel, machinery, tool, material, or supply necessary for manufacture, production, processing repair, or servicing operation". Bill provides contracts for transfer of war material to foreign governments must contain clause binding recipient government not to transfer title or possession of material without President's consent and must fully protect patent rights of United States citizens. Bill authorizes repair and outfit to British warships in American ship yards.

Jan. 11.—President Roosevelt tells press export licenses must henceforth be obtained for export of copper, zinc, nickel, brass, bronze, and potash.

Press generally demurs at sweeping powers proposed in "lend and lease" bill; some newspapers suggest Congress impose limit on duration of such powers. Sen. R. M. La Follette states, "This is not bill to give President power, but for abdication of Congress. Sen. Clark states, "It is simply bill to authorize President to declare war and establish totalitarian government". Early passage of bill is nevertheless anticipated.

Reported from Washington that United States supplied Britain with about 1500 planes during 1940 and that it may also have received some 250 of the 500 planes exported to Canada.

Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt tells press he personally has no desire for powers set forth in bill but that "somebody obviously must have them; methods of speed which are perfectly legal must be provided". He states he would like them to try to draft lend and lease bill without using clauses to which his opponents object. Sen. R. A. Taft states it "authorizes President to make war on any nation in world and enter present war if he so wishes, as he apparently does";



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18th and shelled Valona, Albania; other ships proceeded as far as Barit and Durazzo without encountering enemy force. Admiralty reports captured Italian submarine carried orders to attack certain Spanish merchant ships without warning. Mediterranean fleet reported continuing action in support of British land forces. Italians reported to have abandoned Tepelini and Klisura, commanding routes to Valona and Berat, key interior communication point. Reported Germany has lent big transport planes to Italy to carry troops to Albania, transporting average of 3000 a day for past few weeks; Rome quarters deny report. *Popolo di Roma* states British are concentrating in Palestine along Syrian frontier with intention of invading Syria and placing it under "Free France" government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. Rysto Rytii is elected President of Finland.

Archbishop Luis M. Martinez, Primate of Mexico, praises President M. A. Camacho, stating, "no other President for many years has so emphatically and publicly avowed his Catholicism". Last week Camacho issued decree giving individual peasants right to acquire private title to lands they occupy, believed to mean beginning of end of communal farm system promoted by former President L. Cardenas; he has also requested amendment of Constitution changing present 6-year tenure of all judges to indefinite term "to make judiciary more independent".

Dec. 21.—Premier F. Konoye makes number of changes in Cabinet.

German press warns that any outside power attacking Germany, Italy, or Japan, must fight all 3 powers simultaneously. German raiders bombed Merseyside for several hours last night, also Liverpool. German Foreign Office spokesman states "entire attention of German government is centered on American reaction to Cross proposal which is nothing other than incitement to America to commit a warlike act. . . . Our nation has shown restraint to point of self-effacement and it is unbearable for Germany to let things drift further." British reported reinforcing assault on Bardia where Italians are said to be putting up stiff resistance in heavily fortified passes among high cliffs.

Dec. 22.—Konoye government reported losing popularity since conclusion of tripartite pact because of unexpected American reaction, failure of Germany to invade Britain, and lack of indications that Russian-Japanese rapprochement is possible; these were Germany's main "selling points". Japanese military mission leaves for Germany and Italy via Siberia—first since 1918. Bangkok Radio states Indo-China natives are being terrorized and oppressed, and that revolts are spreading. Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of Strait Settlements and High Commissioner of Federated Malay States, discloses in radiocast that Malaya has been placed in "state of defense" and that considerable reinforcements have arrived and more are coming.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax is named Ambas-

sador to United States and Anthony Eden is appointed Foreign Secretary; Capt. H. D. Margesson, former parliamentary secretary of Treasury, succeeds Eden as Secretary of War. German planes blasted Liverpool and Merseyside towns last night for second consecutive night. RAF struck at Berlin, Ruhr area, and invasion ports. RAF also raided Venice, entailing 1600-mile round-trip flight, most distant raid so far. Rome communique states Italians have gained ground in counter-attacks in Albania while Italian navy shelled Ionian coast. *Popolo di Roma* states if United States goes to aid of England, it will find itself faced with whole power of Japanese navy and thus will be forced to divert its forces to Pacific. Bulgarian War Minister Gen. T. Daskaloff states, "Bulgaria wants peace but is ready to seize rifle any moment; it is not lulled to sleep by poison of those who promise to guarantee its peace, knowing they would then be masters".

Dec. 23.—Chungking press reports Kweilin dispatch that Japanese transports past few days have been moving toward Spratley islands.

German news agency *DNB* states damage done to Liverpool Saturday night (21st) "was even more impressive than at Coventry". Norway Supreme Court resigns in protest against interference of Nazi Commissioner J. Terboven. Two secretaries of U. S. Embassy in Paris will leave shortly as German occupation authorities declared they are *persona non grata*; are said to have helped British officer leave France.

Churchill in radiocast to Italy makes dramatic appeal to people to disavow Mussolini and follow House of Savoy, revealing for first time personal messages had been exchanged between him and Mussolini just before Italy's entry into war which showed Italy only took up arms against Britain because of its treaty with Germany. He reminds Italy of long-standing friendship with Britain and how in World War they fought together against "barbarous Huns". "One man alone ranged Italian people in deadly struggle against British Empire and has deprived it of sympathy and intimacy of United States. That after 18 years he has led your country to horrid verge of ruin, can be denied by none. It is all one man who, against Crown and Royal family, against Pope and all authorities of Vatican and Roman Catholic Church, against wishes of Italian people who had no lust for this war, has arrayed trustees and inheritors of ancient Rome upon side of ferocious, pagan barbarians. . . . Where was need to declare war on Britain? Where was need to invade Egypt which is under British protection? We were content with Italian neutrality. . . . British nation and commonwealth of nations across globe, indeed, I may say whole English-speaking world, are now aroused. They are on the march or on the move, and all forces of modern progress and ancient culture are ranged behind them. Why have you placed yourselves, you who were our friends and

might have been our brothers, in path of this avalanche, now only just starting to roll forward on its predestined track? Why, after all this, were you made to attack Greece? I ask why, but you may ask why, too, because you were never consulted. People of Italy were never consulted, army of Italy was never consulted. No one was consulted. One man and one man alone, ordered Italian soldiers to ravage their neighbor's vineyard. One man and one man only was resolved to plunge Italy into whirlpool of war. And what is position of Italy today? What hard choice is open now? Is it to stand up to battery of whole British Empire on sea, in air, in Africa, and to vigorous counter-attack of Greek nation; or, on other hand, to call in Hitler and his gangs of Gestapo policemen to occupy and hold down and 'protect' the Italian people, for whom he and his Nazi followers cherish most bitter and outspoken contempt? There is where one man, one man only, has led you, and there I leave this unfolding story until day comes—and it will—when Italian nation will once more take hand in shaping its own fortunes".

German raiders bombed Manchester for many hours last night. RAF reportedly unloosed tremendous offensive Saturday night and Sunday (22nd), hitting targets extending from Oslo in north to Venice in south, also places in Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. British claim that in offensive started 7 days ago in western Egyptian desert, 175 Italian planes have been shot out of air, with loss of only 14 British planes. Official Cairo communique states 35,949 Italian prisoners have been removed from Siddi Barrani while several thousands more are still held in camps near front: Marshal R. Graziani states British superiority in armored units has forced Italians to make orderly retreat, and he also stresses importance of British combined air and naval attack; "It is premature to make any predictions in this titanic battle". British Admiralty announces loss of *Swordfish*, 21st British submarine lost since war broke out. Sharp reduction in merchant ship losses is announced for week ending December 15—41,467 tons as compared with average weekly loss of 62,887. Eire government for first time puts up road barricades like those on English roads. Greece officially announces capture of Albanian port Himara, with several thousands of Italian prisoners and much war material taken.

Dec. 24.—Japan and Thailand exchange ratifications of non-aggression treaty signed last June.

Pope Pius XII in Christmas message urges world "to defeat materialism" and return to "serious and profound morality". He states "Catholic Church can not favor any political system rather than another but wants only morality and justice for all nations. Only if people are understanding, can phrase 'New Order' have real meaning. Pain often teaches more than easy successes". He urges "vic-

(Continued on page 83)

Compliments  
of a  
Friend

***“The Philippine Magazine has won every argument except the appeal to fanaticism.”***

—A Reader

**T**HE charge of the Philippine Magazine that a section of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, led by the Jesuits, is deliberately engaged in pro-fascist propaganda subversive of democratic institutions and liberties in the Philippines and in the United States as well as abroad—and that in this country this attack is being carried on by what the Magazine calls the “Ateneo-Commonweal combination”—has not been and can not be refuted by anybody.

**J**UDGE for yourself. Complete sets of the issues of the Philippine Magazine which deals with this question are still available and will be sent to any address at the regular price of ₱.30 the copy—the six copies ₱2.00, including postage; United States \$2.00. Orders will not be filled if there is any reason to believe they are placed with the purpose of destroying these issues. A limited number of sets are available free to those who are sincerely interested but who can not afford to pay ₱2.00.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for September

Contains the original attack on the “Ateneo-Commonweal” propaganda combination in an editorial: *“Portugal—the Heaven on Earth of the Ateneo Fathers”*. This led to an abusive attack on the person of the editor and on the advertising and circulation of the Magazine.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for October

Contains the reply of the editor to the attack on him and to the charge that he “attacked religion” in an editorial: *“Challenge to Father Sullivan and Pledge of Faith”*, which editorial incorporates the telephoned threat against the Magazine.

Contains another editorial: *“Catholics Must Decide”*—whether they will permit certain of their false leaders to draw them into the fascist net.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for November

Contains the editorial: *“Fascism in the Mantle of Religion”* which editorial incorporates a letter from the Secretary of the Archbishop in which there is talk of “common endeavor” and of “understanding and agreement on the point at issue.”

Contains also the article by “Historian”: *“The Jesuits and Reaction”*—a sketch of the history and methods of the Jesuits.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for December

Contains the editorial: *“The ₱1000 ‘Offer’”*—a reply to the Ateneo-Commonweal “offer” of one thousand pesos if the editor could prove certain assertions he did not make, embodying a photographic reproduction of certain significant pencilled changes in the radio-script used in the Ateneo-Commonweal broadcast; also a list of Jesuit authorities cited by “Historian”.

Contains an editorial proving that the Philippine public schools are not “Godless”—the charge repeated over and over by the Ateneo-Commonweal propagandists in their attempt to sabotage the public school system.

Contains also the article by “American”: *“Twiddle-Twaddle—or Born Six Years Too Soon”*, a reply to a radio-cast by Father Sullivan in which he declared that the constitutional principle of the separation of church and state is “twiddle-twaddle”.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for January

Contains the editorial on President Roosevelt’s address of December 29 warning against the “enemies within”.

Contains the editorial: *“Noli me Tangere”*, replying to the opprobrious attack on the writings of Jose Rizal.

Contains the article by “Historian”: *“The Jesuits—Allies of the Dictators”*.

Contains also the article by “American”: *“This Terminology”* concerning the twisting of the meaning of the word “Democracy” by Father Sullivan. It is on this article that the Secretary of Public Instruction principally based his decision to suspend the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools, certain phrases being found “blasphemous”. The editor in a letter to the Secretary stated that blasphemy must be intentional and that therefore he was not guilty of it as nothing could be farther from his thoughts than to offer any intentional indignity to anything Catholics and Protestants hold sacred. “The offending passage occurred in a contributed article, satirical and flashing in style, and I must admit that the meaning given by the complainants to a few words did not occur to me when I passed the manuscript for publication. I am personally extremely sorry for this, entirely irrespective of any practical consequences. The fact that in the heat of battle, blows can not always be carefully directed, should, I think, be given due consideration. The fact remains that my fight with the Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda combination was and remains a political one, which I am waging with all my strength in defense of our democratic institutions against a calculated, deadly attack.”

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE for February

This issue.

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE EDITORIAL OFFICES

217 Dasmariñas, Manila

P. O. Box 2466

# Editorials

AS editor and publisher of the Philippine Magazine, I hereby offer a sincere apology to all those readers of the publication who were offended by certain allusions that occurred in the contributed article, "This Terminology", in the January issue. This article was an attack on the use or misuse of the word "democracy" by a Jesuit priest in a radio address. Neither the author of that article nor I had any intention of offending religious belief but wished only to show the weakness of the idea that the Government should take part in the teaching of religious dogmas.



I DO not believe that I should offer an apology for devoting so large a part of this issue to the "controversy" with certain Jesuit priests here, which, last month, entered a new stage with the suspension of the use of the Magazine in the public schools, a ruling made by the Secretary of Public Instruction upon renewed complaint of these priests, working, apparently, through the Archbishop of Manila, though Jesuits do not recognize any authority over them of bishops and archbishops. These men sought thereby to end the Magazine's attack on their pro-fascist propaganda in this country, depending on an attempt to stifle this publication rather than on attempting to refute its charges—which, in fact, can not be refuted because their subversive activities here have been all too plain.

I give the matter so much space in this issue, in the first place, in defense of the Magazine, since I have no other means of doing so. And no one should think that the fight is necessarily over because the Ateneo-Commonwealth propaganda combination stated over the radio, in connection with its advance announcement of the Secretary's decision, that it hoped that would be the last time it would be necessary to mention the Magazine or myself. These men, in another attempt to misrepresent the issue, have read me public lessons on fair-play and sportsmanship, as if this were some sort of a game, but I have dependable information that they have not hesitated to approach some of the regular advertisers in this publication and to whisper to them on the inadvisability of continuing their patronage. In this connection, I wish to ask the readers to suspend their judgment on the management of those firms whose advertising does not appear in this issue, because some of it does not appear for purely seasonal reasons. I have been told, indeed, that certain Catholic advertisers expressed the opinion that "religion" and business do not mix any better than "religion" and politics, and that the priests concerned are "going too far".

I am furthermore devoting space to this matter because I have undeniable proof in the rapidly mounting number of new subscriptions that the public is interested in this fight. It is an important fight. It is not merely a fight for life on the part of the oldest American publication in the Far East and the leading quality monthly of the country, but it is a part of the fight now waged around the world by

democracy against dictatorship, the fight for freedom as against regimentation, the fight for free expression as against the propaganda that enslaves. The Philippine Magazine's fight is part of America's effort to maintain and strengthen the forces of democracy. It is a part of the struggle in which the people of Europe and Asia and America are engaged with the dark and merciless forces of dictators and militarists and the vultures that surround them. It is part of the Battle of Britain. It is part of President Quezon's effort to prepare the Philippines for independence and national self-defense. It is part of his fight for social justice in this country. At least, so I believe.

Elsewhere in this Magazine, under the heading, "For the Record", readers will find a complete record of the official correspondence and the radio and newspaper statements made during the past month regarding the suspension of the use of the Magazine in the public schools, with the exception of my latest letter to the Secretary of Public Instruction which I have not included because it is still under official consideration.

The action of the Secretary has been widely misunderstood. The Magazine was not "banned" from the public schools, as my antagonists have tried to make it appear. Its use has merely been suspended, and after the order was published, I promptly and publicly admitted that there was justification for that order in respect to the January issue, which contained an article which I admitted I had not edited with sufficient care.

Following the publication of the Secretary's order, I received numerous visits, telephone calls, and letters from people, many or most of them Catholics, some of them even graduates of the Ateneo, others parents with sons in the Ateneo, expressing support of the Magazine's general stand against the subversive propagandists it had exposed and attacked. Some of the letters appear in the "Four O'Clock" column of this issue. I have also reprinted a number of editorials that appeared on the subject in various publications. Some of these periodicals are of a radical type and their comment tended to attacks on the Secretary and on the Government. This tendency may also be seen in some of the letters and it was apparent, too, in the attitude of some of the people who came to talk with me. I tried to counteract this as much as I could, pointing out I myself had committed an error and that the Secretary had been placed in a position where he had to take action of some sort. I also informed these supporters of the Magazine that I was convinced that my antagonists would have liked nothing better than a diversion of the Magazine's attack from them to the Secretary or to the Government, and that I am determined to keep my eyes on the target.

Nevertheless, I am printing some of the letters and re-printing some of the editorials for the sake of the record, eliminating the more severe reflections on the official action taken. In defense of these people, writers and others, it may be said that people generally do not hunt for the fine points on which an official decision may be based, but take the larger view, and this affair looks to them as having culminated in an arbitrary official act, taken under outside pressure, at the expense of a Magazine of honorable repute which attempted to carry out a public duty.

There is one miserable fact that must be mentioned. That is, that while I know that practically all the editorial writers and columnists on the Manila dailies are on the Magazine's side in this affair, especially in its larger aspects, and that many of them feel intensely on the subject, no comment of any kind has appeared in their columns in regard to it.\* I was informed that all these writers were instructed to avoid the subject. This attitude on the part of the leading organs of the press of Manila is explained to some extent by the facts brought out by "Historian" in his article in this issue, "Garroting the American Press". What has happened in Manila in this case, proves the system he exposes is in operation here. All the more credit, therefore, should go to the *Philippine Collegian*, organ of the student body of the University of the Philippines—the state university, in which a number of student editors and columnists fearlessly expressed their opinion. That one issue of this college paper puts the entire daily press of the Philippines to shame. I was never so proud of the educational system of the Philippines, which I had some small part in helping to establish, as I was on the day that issue of the *Philippine Collegian* (for February 4) reached my desk. I knew none of these young writers personally, had never talked with any of them, and their entirely voluntary, youthfully earnest, and generous support touched me deeply.

The failure of the more important organs of the Manila press to take a stand in the matter, despite the feeling among the working newspaper men, makes it all the more important for the *Philippine Magazine* not only to win its points, as it has done from the first, but to maintain its position in every respect. And I am convinced that the Magazine will in the end succeed in this, despite the deadliness of the covert attacks on it, not because the Magazine is so strong, but because it has taken a stand for truth and freedom—and the truth is strong and man's belief in freedom is strong. I am firmly convinced that public opinion, whether it is expressed in the leading newspapers or not, is on the side of the Magazine and against those few priests who have been spewing out propaganda on behalf of reaction

and intolerance and the fascist slave-system. The fight will be won when these propagandists and others of their kind realize they can not spread their poison in this country without serious risk and when they realize that the vendetta they have declared against the *Philippine Magazine* is futile.

All but the most bigoted are convinced that I spoke the truth when I said that the Magazine's fight is not against religious belief, but only against those men in priestly robes who discredit the Church. The weekly *Commonweal* itself, in its February 1 issue, published a letter from one Juan F. Hilario, who, condemning the *Philippine Magazine* and upholding the decision of the Secretary of Public Instruction, nevertheless stated, inadvertently perhaps,

"At one time I was a subscriber to the *Philippine Magazine* under the present editorship, but during all that time, no anti-Catholic attack was ever published therein."

There was, in fact, no attack on any priest or minister of religion until there was more than abundant reason for it, and there was never an attack on any church, in the Magazine. That the Jesuit Order has chosen to make the cause of the priests whom the Magazine exposed, its own, is not surprising in view of the Order's traditional and world-wide reactionary activities. That, later, the Archbishop of Manila made the Jesuit cause his own, was an unfortunate thing for Catholicism and Catholics here. I sought no quarrel with the Archbishop or with the Church. I could quote extensively from Catholic authorities, even the Pope himself, against the stand which the Jesuits here and elsewhere have taken in the struggle between democracy and fascism. But the Jesuit Order has always been noted for its stubbornness, disobedience, and mischief-making, and failure has always been the end of its efforts and opprobrium its merited reward.

The *Philippines Free Press*, in a news-article entitled, "Hartendorp vs. the Ateneo", said:

"Debates are usually held on platforms. Sometimes they are held in newspapers. But rare indeed is the debate between a magazine and a radio program. Just such a debate has been going on for nearly six months in the Philippines. The protagonists in this unique debate have been the *Philippine Magazine* . . . and the *Commonweal Hour* . . ."

That is not entirely accurate, because the weekly *Commonweal* sometimes printed the more decent of the stuff poured out over the radio. It is true that I have made no attempt to meet the attacks on the Magazine and myself over the radio by countering over the radio. I have been content to use the printed page. I wasn't using specious argument and innuendo and dealing in personal abuse. It wasn't necessary that what I had to say should go in one ear and come out of the other, leaving only a false impression behind. What I had to say could stand the test of type and ink and paper; it could stand the test of reading and rereading. Had these men whom I first attacked in the September issue of the Magazine not been so scornful of the press and of public opinion, they would have taken warning. They would have realized that it is not so easy to destroy an established organ of the press like the *Philippine Magazine*. What have they gained by their furious efforts during the past five or six months but to turn almost the whole thinking population against them?

NOTE: After this was written there appeared in the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, in the column, "Woman Sense—The Viewpoint of a Filipina", conducted by Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrene, a statement expressing regret over the suspension of the use of the *Philippine Magazine* in the schools, which read in part: "This magazine occupied the same place in Philippines schools that *Scribner's* and *Harper's* magazines have in American schools. The quality of the work published in it can be gauged from the fact that most of the stories selected in the O'Brien book of the Best Short Stories had first been printed in this magazine. . . . We can not yet pride ourselves on the existence in our country of many publications of the high standard and caliber of the *Philippine Magazine*. . . . Through an impulsive move, the schools. . . will forfeit the use of a very valuable implement—a magazine which is sober, sincere, and honest, which seeks to give expression to what is distinctly ours, which encourages native talent, and which, because of a high standard, has become the worthy goal of many a young writer-aspirant."

What does their little victory of the suspension of the Magazine amount to? And that on grounds of "blasphemy" (which must be intentional or it is not blasphemy according to their own rules), and not on the grounds of the attack made on them for their reactionary and un-Christian propagandist activities!

What they have had to say over the radio has long since been dissipated in the fringes of the circumambient ether. What I have had to say stands printed for as long as any copies of these issues of the Magazine exist. It will be read scores of years from now in the libraries of the Philippines and elsewhere in the world. Do these propagandists know that a thousand copies each month go to the United States, to officials in Washington, to the great newspapers of the country, and to public and college libraries? This "controversy" is there, in the record, and it has not gone unnoticed. The challenge, the charge, the proof, and, in this and past issues, the verdict of public opinion as expressed in numerous letters from all parts of the country and from all classes of persons, is in the record and will remain there so long as libraries exist.

Never before, in any national magazine, has the Jesuit Order received such a drubbing, never before has it been more obviously deserved. These men should have thought of what the freedom of the press means; they should have thought of what the power of the press means, under democracy. It is, indeed, a terrible power, and I trust I have wielded it with a due sense of responsibility, and not until I was fairly driven to it.

I hope that the example of the Philippine Magazine may be of help to other publishers and editors in strengthening their confidence in the great weapon they wield and in freshening their faith in the power of public opinion which, they may be sure, will back them up if they can only make an honest issue plain enough. What Lincoln said in another connection holds true here. We must determine "*whether we shall nobly save or meanly lose the last hope of earth*".

In connection with the letter published in this issue from the Socialist leader, the Hon. Pedro Abad Santos, and on behalf of those Catholics who are confused and dismayed by the fascist propaganda of the Jesuits, I quote the following paragraphs from a noted book, "The War Against the West", by a liberal Catholic thinker, Aurel Kolnai, which bring out the fundamental contradictions between Catholicism and fascism, contradictions which the Jesuits are ignoring:

"Rome" and "the West", in so far as they mean definable and palpable things, do not mean the same thing. To enumerate only a few items, there is an obvious and highly significant tension between the Roman emphasis on order and the Western emphasis on liberty, between the universalism of the Roman 'Empire' and Western 'economic society'; between Roman Catholicism and Anglo-Saxon Calvinism; between the Roman idea of organized state-power and the atmosphere of the French Revolution; between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic as centers of civilization. However, the Roman and the Western world are united in a basic attitude which can aptly be described as Christian, individualist (in the metaphysical sense), rational and juridical, and correspondingly, equalitarian (at least, from the racial and anthropological point of view). They are united in their unconditional adherence to the pursuits of civilization, domestication, and equipoise; the ideal

(however vaguely formulated) of men, guided by Consciousness, moving toward the goal of Happiness. They are united historically, the West being a continuation and a freshly inspired inflorescence of ancient Roman society. Finally, and this is what concerns us here, they are united by the implacable hatred which the Nazi and Teutonist mind nurses against them both..." (pp. 559, 560)

Elsewhere in his book Kolnai states:

"The National Socialist and affiliated doctrines are fundamentally opposed to Liberal democracy, as well as to its Christian foundations and to its Socialistic trends and implications. The anthropological and sociological concepts of National Socialism form an organic whole with the German claim to political expansion and hegemony. There exists today in Europe a great nation, of the highest achievements in the past, which now professes a creed of unbridled and irrational power... National Socialism is at bottom incomparably more anti-Western than Bolshevism... Because of its anti-humanitarian drive for expansion on nationalistic and at the same time religious and anthropological grounds, National Socialism constitutes a fountain-head of propaganda and menace of war". (pp. 16, 18)

"The most virulent form of Bolshevism is still infinitely more akin to the civilian idea than is Nazi Anti-Liberalism; the most extreme Left Atheism has infinitely more in common with Christian morality and its social implications than has Nazi Paganism." (p. 22)

Hitler's preference of Laval to Marshal Henry Petain has its historical reasons.

Hitler remembers Laval and Petain Pierre Laval as the man who helped him



to destroy democracy in Germany and to raise himself to power. He remembers Laval as the man who hates England and who assisted Mussolini in the conquest of Abyssinia by sabotaging the British efforts toward blockading and applying economic sanctions against Italy. He knows, further, that Laval is prepared at any time to sell out France if he can thus profit himself or the French industrial interests with which he is connected. He knows that Laval, the ex-Communist, is not tied to the Holy See, as Petain is, and that no opposition is to be expected from him in the anticipated struggle as to who is to create the new order in Europe—he (Hitler), or the Pope. This struggle is already taking shape, and it would be of advantage to Hitler to have the old Marshal out of the way by the time the hoped-for day of England's collapse arrives. Hitler would then have to deal with what are left of Europe's independent states—Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and to prepare what is left of France for his purpose, Laval would be the ideal puppet. Aside from this, Hitler may hope to get such immediate and substantial help from Laval as he can not get from Petain, because the latter is sticking to the terms of the Franco-German armistice and refuses to turn the French navy over to the Germans. (Whether the French Navy would permit itself to be handed over, is another question.)

To get a correct picture of the man Laval, more may be recalled. For instance, Chancellor Heinrich Brüning's visit to Paris in 1932. It was the first visit of a leading German statesman to Paris after the World War. He received a cordial reception from the Parisian workers at the railway station and there were cries of "Vive l'Allemagne!" and "Vive la Paix!" Germany was on the verge of a major catastrophe, complete financial and economic breakdown. Brüning had come to plead the cause of Germany with French Foreign Minister Laval. J. R.

Bloch wrote in the French magazine, *Europe*, at the time: "It was an act of desperation, foolish perhaps, and totally unexpected, but nevertheless an act of courage and greatness." France alone could save Germany and what was left of democracy and freedom there. Bruning pleaded with Laval for two hours, finally even falling on his knees. He begged that some of the burdens imposed at Versailles be lifted and spoke of the "sinister forces" threatening to take over Germany if he failed. He warned of the possible consequences to France. But Laval refused even to place Bruning's request for a loan or a moratorium before the French Cabinet. This sealed the fate of the German Republic.

Laval smoothed the way for Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia. He visited Rome early in 1935 and signed an accord with Il Duce giving the latter, for no apparent return, 25 per cent of the stock in the Franco-Ethiopian Railway; a piece of territory to the south of Libya, near Lake Chad; promise of larger national autonomy for the 250,000 Italians in Tunisia; and control of one of the "Seven Brother Islands" at the south end of the Red Sea. All this amounted to substantial aid in the Abyssinian War and this became clear when it broke out eight months later. Laval was also largely responsible for the ineffectiveness of the anti-Italian sanctions through his refusal to allow Great Britain the use of Toulon and Corsica in the intended blockade. Emperor Haile Selassie later revealed that he had been informed Laval also promised Mussolini landing facilities on French soil if this should become necessary.

Later on, after the victory of the so-called Popular Front in France, which put Laval out of commission, demands were made to bring him to trial for high treason, but nothing happened.

Laval, by refusing Bruning aid, made the continued

existence of the democratic system in Germany practically impossible. Encouragement and some sort of relief to Germany at that time could have helped to send Hitler back to where he came from, for German election figures show unmistakably that Hitler's star was declining. But Bruning was not fitted to meet the situation; he could see no other means than prayer and cutting down the wages of the workers, thus making things only worse. He did not have the courage of little Dollfuss of Austria, who set himself up as a dictator, and, instead, handed over the reins to another Catholic leader, Franz von Papen, who was already conspiring with Hitler and then promptly helped to establish the Nazi dictatorship. This was, apparently, what Laval and the Comite des Forges (the French steel industry), in accord with the German steel magnates Thyssen, Hugenberg, and Krupp, wanted. Re-armament in Germany would mean re-armament in France—and big business all around. Laval may not have seen the danger to France itself, believing perhaps in Hitler's anti-communist slogans and trusting in his own friendship with Mussolini. Anti-British and anti-Russian at the same time, Laval and Mussolini saw in a strong Germany only the best help for their common plans—the destruction of British power in the Mediterranean and a united attack on Russia which would open that country to capitalistic expansion.

Both Hitler and Mussolini trust in Laval's hostility to England, and see in him a man of their own brand, while Petain ideologically belongs to the clerico-fascist type of Dollfuss, Franco, and Salazar. While Laval would accept a unification of Europe under Hitler predominance, Petain's resigned attitude regarding the independence of France calls for a reconstitution of papal dominance over Europe and the world at large—something in the nature of the régime of the Middle Ages.



## Epiphany

By Gilbert S. Perez

(To the memory of Francis Thompson)

IS it that I can only see His face  
 Through glimmering wax-white tapers,  
 And only there,  
 His cherub angels  
 and His wounded side?  
 Shall a futile bolt,  
 From dead or deadened  
 Sanctities—  
 In chasmed gloom,  
 Drive Him away  
 From temples where  
 No incense cloudlets rise,  
 But where the children's songs

And laughter fill  
 The sunlit air?  
 Godless!  
 Good Francis—  
 Thou wert weak,  
 Yet strong in opiumed grief;  
 And in thy song,  
 I see the truth  
 That filled thy soul:  
 "Naught shelters thee,  
 Who wilt not shelter Me."  
 But He is there  
 For He is everywhere.

# Democracy in the Philippines

**G**entlemen of the National Assembly, these are fateful days in which we live. Vital forces are reshaping political and social institutions the world over. Fear and want are afflicting the human race. Men and women everywhere are scanning the future for security and a more promising life. In the midst of this great crisis, our duty is clear. By a solemn covenant with America, the advent of our national independence is assured. We must prepare for it; we must not procrastinate; we must not falter. Trusting in Divine Providence, we must move forward firmly and courageously to achieve our long-cherished ideal—the establishment of the Philippine Republic—and to secure for our people prosperity, happiness, and freedom under the shelter of peace and democracy.

President MANUEL L. QUEZON

In his State of the Nation address to the National Assembly, January 31, 1941.

**F**ORTUNATELY for us in the Philippines, we have no doubt whatever that the Second World War, or any war in which the United States may become involved, will indeed be a war to preserve democracy and liberty. We are aware that the old slogan of the First World War is never mentioned now except in a tone of sarcasm and derision. But we in the Philippines know for an absolute certainty that the war will, in so far as it shall concern us, be truly a war for freedom and democracy.



For this is the only true meaning of Filipino loyalty to the United States: that in casting our lot completely and unreservedly on the side of the American nation, we shall lend our strength to the preservation of liberty—the same liberty that the United States has vouchsafed to us in the most remarkable compact concluded between a sovereign power and a subject nation in modern times. In this sense, therefore, the cause of Britain, the cause of Free France, the cause of the Chinese people, and the cause of the United States, is our cause. Their cause is our cause because in the large principles of democracy for which they are fighting, are involved the principles of liberty and equality which apply particularly to our case as a subject people moving towards independence.

And this, too, is the reason why we can not honorably retreat from the independence program that we have marked out for ourselves. We can not retreat because the ideals of democracy and liberty are all of one piece; because we can not abandon our aspiration for freedom and independence and at the same time pretend to be advocates and defenders of democracy. We can only go ahead, and in the light of the common lamp of freedom, seek our place in the concert of free peoples as beneficiaries of the great sacrifice which all the lovers of democracy today are called upon to make.

Dr. CARLOS P. ROMULO

In an article, "The Philippines and the Far Eastern Crisis", *Philippines Herald*, February 1, 1941.

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## From a Speech in the National Assembly By the Hon. Dominador M. Tan

**I**f there is any country on earth where democracy has been and is a living reality, that country is the great republic of the United States of America which has clung to the principles of democracy from the time of its birth. In the United States, democracy has been and is a success. The very air that is breathed there gives abundant proof of the innate goodness of democracy, and the American people are so unalterably resolved to keep to themselves the blessings of democracy, that they would sooner give up their lives than that political order under which they live. It is in the United States where the claim that democracy caters to the mediocre is given the lie. This is proved by the fact that at the head of the great American nation is a man whom we could rightly classify as an aristocrat. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was born with a silver spoon in his mouth; the blue blooded aristocracies of Europe have nothing on the ancestry of Mr. Roosevelt, who, had he been born in old Europe, would

certainly have been one of the most conspicuous and acknowledged of aristocrats. . .

I am sure I voice the sentiments of this Chamber when I say that we feel the deepest gratitude for the unmistakable signs of friendship and deep concern for our welfare shown time and again by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and more recently by his approval of the Constitutional amendments, and that the American people may rest assured that in this corner of the blue Pacific it can count on the undiluted loyalty and affection of sixteen million Filipinos.

In these trying days, when the world is undergoing the greatest convulsions in recorded history, we can make our loyalty to the United States more sublime than we could in peace time by directing our every effort towards the closest cooperation with the living principles of democracy which the great American people, through its great President, is now fighting for.

# Three Letters

Editor, Philippine Magazine

Dear Sir:

I see that the government has yielded to the pressure\* and taken the side of the Catholic hierarchy in the fight you have been waging in your magazine against the vicious propaganda conducted by the Jesuits for absolutism and reaction.

It has always been my belief that the greatest menace to whatever little democracy has been brought over to the Philippines by the American rule comes from the influence of the Church over our ruling class. It has been said that all oppressing classes of every description need two social functions to safeguard their domination, the function of the hangman and the function of the priest. In the Philippines the Church has helped a great deal to keep the rural masses in their persisting pitiable position of peasants without land, dirty, ragged, superstitious. The hierarchy has always been allied with the landlords, the usurers, the exploiters.

Your controversy with the Jesuit propagandists (though not a religious one), involves the whole theocratic doctrine concerning the origin and nature of state power. According to Roman Catholic Church doctrine, all authority comes from God; hence, the Church is superior to the State and whenever the teachings of the Church come into conflict with the laws of the State, the former must prevail. These principles are embodied in the most important Church documents and in the treatises of Catholic theologians and philosophers.

It is a fact that while so-called radicals are prosecuted or rather persecuted for almost any utterance against the existing political or social order, Catholic priests are left unmolested when they preach every day in their pulpits and through every means of propaganda, that marriage, other than Church marriage, even if authorized by law, is not marriage, but concubinage, that Catholic parents should not send their children to the godless public schools, and indulge in other reactionary and subversive attacks against our laws and institutions.

The traditional and historic opposition of the Catholic Church [as an institution] to democracy, springing as it does from some of its fundamentally political doctrines, can not be denied. For while democracy is based on the right of the people to make the laws they see fit, the



Roman Catholic Church is the embodiment of ecclesiastical absolutism, originating from an alleged divine right of control over the religious, moral, and social life of man. Consequently, the Church is fundamentally and dogmatically opposed to the modern democratic State, which is predicated upon complete freedom, equality, and the right of the people to govern themselves. On the point of social equality, the Church asserts that the social problem can not be solved without the Church, and it proceeds to the solution from the basic principle that there is necessity for wide inequality of material conditions.

The Church claims that its teachings and doctrines, being founded on eternal truths, are immutable. Thus the opposition to freedom and progress is inherent in its historic stand on social matters. And it is due to this that we now find the hierarchy in close alliance with the forces of fascism and reaction in a world-drive against democracy.

As to the Jesuits, they are the most militant group in the Catholic organization. Their methods are well known; Jesuit casuistry, duplicity, and cunning having become proverbial. In attacking you, they abandon the Catholic principle of internationalism and resort to chauvinistic appeals, repetitiously mentioning that you are alien-born, although you are an American citizen, as if the accident of your birth had anything to do with the issue. They also advertise that thirty-eight percent of the Jesuits in the Philippines are Filipinos, but they conceal the fact that not one of these Filipino Jesuits occupies any important position in the Society. All of them are subordinates functioning *ad nutum* of their American and Spanish mentors, whom they obey *perinde ac si cadavera essent*, according to the words of their ritual.

I want to finish this long letter in expressing to you my most sincere sympathy and hearty support. Unless all the liberal and progressive elements unite to defend and preserve free and democratic institutions, I fear that the dark and cruel days of bygone Spanish rule will be repeated. So on with the fight.

Yours truly,

Pedro Abad Santos

\* Although this statement expresses a rather general belief, it is not accurate.—Editor.

Editor, Philippine Magazine

My dear Sir:

I AM a great admirer of Dr. Rizal and I believe that my country will not be able to produce another man of his stature in a hundred years. It has filled me with indignation that there should be some Filipinos who, moved by a fanatic sectarianism, are capable of condemning Dr. Rizal's books and of vilifying his memory. I can not find the words to express my gratitude to you, a non-Filipino

who has so energetically defended our National Hero against these attacks.

The action of the Secretary of Public Instruction in suspending the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools is, in my opinion, based on an overly strict interpretation of the article by "American", and there is much more reason to prohibit entirely the publication of a paper like the *Commonweal* which poisons the minds of our youth by inculcating prejudices against the man to whom we owe so much and who is known to the world as the greatest representative and exponent of the spirit of our race.



Certain representatives of the Roman Catholic Church have tried to discredit Dr. Rizal, attacking the firmness of his convictions and the fortitude of his character with the fable of his "retraction". I lived with Dr. Rizal for a long time in Europe and in the intimacy of private life formed a conception of the real character of the man.

When in Japan on a special mission, I received news of the calumnies being propagated by his enemies regarding his alleged retraction just before his execution. Some two months after his death, on March 6, 1897, I wrote a letter to the President of the Revolutionary Junta in Hongkong in which one of the paragraphs ran as follows:

"The reading of the 'Ultimo Pensamiento' of our lamented Dr. Rizal caused a profound emotion in me. How great that man really

was! It seems the Spaniards want to persecute him even in the grave since they slander him by attributing to him confessions and retractions of which he could not have been capable. This is not the time for polemics and it is best to remain quiet and to try only to carry out what that great Patriot, due to the cutting short of his life, was not able himself to accomplish."

I consider it a humiliation that some of the future leaders of my country should receive their diplomas on bended knee from men who dare to insult our dearest feelings.

Authorizing you to publishing this letter over my signature if you deem it desirable, I am,

Your obedient servant,

*Jose Alejandrino*

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UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
Manila

Office of the  
President

Mr. W. R. Babcock  
Manila

Dear Mr. Babcock:

I have your letter of January 30 regarding the controversy between the Editor of the Philippine Magazine and the Jesuits which has been aired in the press recently together with the action of Secretary of Public Instruction Bocobo in suspending the use of the Magazine in the public schools.

I think your allusion to this action by the Secretary is not exactly accurate when you use the expression "barring from the public schools". I do not understand that the Magazine has been barred. The Magazine heretofore has been required reading in the classes in English, and what has been done, as I understand it, is to suspend this required reading. I would not take this as implying that the Magazine is absolutely barred from coming into the schools; that, for instance, it could not be subscribed for and placed in the school libraries.

In regard to the objectionable statements on which Secretary Bocobo based his decision, my reaction on reading his statement and his order was a sympathetic one. I believe he expressed the attitude which a Protestant as

well as a Roman Catholic would take in this particular matter. Of course, I sympathize with the general attitude which the Philippine Magazine has taken in its condemnation of the propaganda in favor of totalitarianism voiced by a section of the Roman Catholic Church. But I think Mr. Hartendorp weakened his cause by such allusions to religious matters as are objectionable, as Secretary Bocobo has indicated, to both Protestants and Catholics alike. Mr. Hartendorp has expressed his regret for this, and that was a manly statement. I regret that the Magazine overreached itself in this way and thereby partly neutralized the otherwise commendable course it has been pursuing in upholding the principles of free democracy against the opposite type of government, both political and ecclesiastical.

While standing with the Magazine in its general attitude. I can not endorse the statements made in the article which you quoted in your letter, and I am obliged to take the position that under the circumstances, Secretary Bocobo was justified in his action.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*Charles R. Hamilton*

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## To be a Poet

Gerson Mallillin

To be a poet  
is to kneel  
not before man  
but before God  
for man.

To know  
that this world is a vast church  
where each must burn his heart  
in faith  
and in love—

To know this  
and to live thus—  
faithfully, devotedly,  
is  
to be a poet.

# Garroting America's Press

By "Historian"

THOSE of the society of Jesus were a small number of poor fishermen of Galilee. The prominent families of the country did not belong to that society. There seems instead to have been a cordial understanding between those prominent families, the hierarchy of that time, and the Roman dictator. But the poor, the sick, the miserable, all those afflicted by the oppression of the conjoint rule of the dictator, the hierarchy, and the rich, gathered around the strange prophet who told them of the Father in Heaven and promised that those who were the last in this life, would be the first in the after-life. The society of Jesus did not desire wealth and power, and placed its hope and trust in things better than those of this world. Jesus died on the cross, asking God to forgive his murderers because they did not know what they did. He did not cry out for vengeance, and his followers did not demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. But they struggled long for what we now call freedom of speech, and long is the list of martyrs who died in agony for repeating the words of Jesus and spreading his gospel of love and peace to other lands. And His name came to be adored by all those who knew Him as the Lord, the Lord who brought comfort to those in poverty, sickness, and slavery.

The Society of Jesus today—or the organization which has so styled itself—boasts in the Philippines that the thirty-eight per cent of Filipinos among its membership belong to the *prominent* families of the country. The world has gone a long way since "prominent" families have taken the place of the simple Galilean fishermen; since the poor have been replaced by the rich; since the slaves have been replaced by the slavers; since the preachers of the gospel have become shrewd business men, who control real estate, mining, and insurance companies, participate in stock speculation, collect rents, and sell the eternal blessings for hard cash. If there had been radio broadcasting stations and newspapers in the time of Pontius Pilate, the society of Jesus would have had no part in them—it would not have had the money.

The early Christians suffered greatly from the Roman dictators of those centuries, but the Society of Jesus today is on excellent terms with dictators. Not that the dictators have changed; they are the same now as they were then—ruthless oppressors of the nations, ruling with fire and sword, cruel warlords, pitiless conquerors. These dictators are and always have been allied with those who hold huge fortunes piled up from the labor of their slaves. The big industrialists, the big bankers, the big landowners are always the dictators' advisors, while for the poor there is nothing but poverty, and prisons and firing squads if they dare utter a protest. Today, in the venerable company of the Francos and Salazars, the militarists and the coupon-clippers, we find, strangely enough, the Society of Jesus. Its membership no longer represents the poor and the oppressed. Preaching the gospel is no longer a dangerous calling for them which found its only reward in bringing hope and comfort to those in misery; it has



become a paying proposition. Well protected by warlords and falangists, they help in the organization of slave-states. While the disciples of Jesus were imprisoned, tortured, and killed for preaching the ideal of the brotherhood of man, we find the Society of Jesus of our day in the camp of those who imprison, torture, and kill the men who rebel against this inversion of things and who now preach the brotherhood of man.

Differences in words mean little. What were then "tribal" egoisms and interests, are now "national" egoisms and interest. What were the tribal gods before, have now been replaced by a deity who has been split into a number of national Jehovahs. And flying the banner of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Society of Jesus promotes Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, etc., nationalism, and recently has given the people of the Philippines a dose of this strange Christianity by playing the nationalist flute over the Manila radio. These men who always point with pride to their mission work in foreign countries, now try to muffle an adversary, the editor of the *Philippine Magazine*, by denouncing him untruthfully as an "alien". These men whose major contention is that truth is eternal and certainly not national, stir up chauvinistic prejudices whenever it suits their ends. Their mission work, however, could prosper only under the protection of the swords of the *conquistadores*. What is left now of, say, the mission work of Francis Xavier in Asia? When the conquerors had to leave, their work broke down—unlike the work of the real society of Jesus, the Apostles, who won the hearts of the common people and had the weapons of the mighty against themselves and not with them. Their sort of mission work needs the support of the powerful—of the warlords, or, in a democratic society, the captains of commerce and industry. They promote their work through the intimidation of their adversaries.

THE fact that a majority of the American people up to the present day does not know the truth about the so-called civil war in Spain, is solely due to the policy of intimidation of the press in the United States applied by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. This is but one example of many that could be referred to. At the beginning of the fascist invasion of Spain, the American press was impartial and tried to print the truth: that the dictatorship had been voted out by the Spanish people in free elections, that a democratic government had been established, and that the big landowners, big business men, and reactionary militarists had negotiated with the dictators of Italy and Germany to overthrow democracy in Spain. The issue was land, bread, and liberty—not religion. Religion only came in when the hierarchy made the case of the fascist invaders its own. Within a short time, the Roman Catholic clergy in the United States had started a concerted action to suppress the truth in the American press, and it succeeded. The Spanish people who tried to defend themselves against the foreign invasion led by Spanish generals, were branded as "bolshheviks" while the invaders were held up as saviors of civilization.

How it could happen that a tiny minority could force the whole American press (with some very few exceptions), has been revealed by the American newspaper man, George Seldes, who himself became a victim of the pressure exercised. Out of the numerous, well documented details he has gathered together, the writer cites only a few. Those who want to read more on the subject may refer to his book, "The Catholic Crisis", published by Julian Messner, Inc., New York.

Seldes cites from the *New York Times* and other papers, a report of an anti-communist mass meeting in Brooklyn, with Attorney-General John J. Bennett, Jr. presiding, where one Father Curran (head of the "International Truth Society") charged that the "newspapers of Manhattan and Brooklyn have been very unfair to the anti-communist group in Spain" and asserted that "because I control \$20,000 of business with one Brooklyn newspaper, I have forced it to take a more liberal attitude". Here at

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United Press

It will be similar to the regime of Italy and Germany in that it will reinforce the hierarchic principle, exalt love of country, practice social justice and the well-being of the middle and working classes; but it will have defined national characteristics. It will be a suit cut to Spain's own measure.

As Franco said nothing of the well-being of the middle-class and the workers, this "popular" program had to be added by the frightened United Press people to enlist friendship for the conqueror in the United States, and the announced destruction of liberal institutions had to be suppressed!

All in all, the American public was fed with lies, small and big, about Spain, its democratic government, and the fascist alliance that accomplished the conquest of that unhappy country. The pressure exerted by the Catholic hierarchy, which resorted even to anti-Semitism in its efforts to becloud the issue, became a little too much for even the *Catholic News* and the periodical called the *Editor and Publisher*, which is edited by a Catholic. Both publications turned against the radio broadcasting priest Father Coughlin and his worthy brother in spirit, Father Thorning, which two are probably the most vicious propagandists America ever has harbored. There were other Catholics who became disgusted with the business; for instance, Lawrence Fernworth, former contributor to the Jesuit weekly, *America*. Fernworth exposed the propaganda about the atrocities committed against priests and nuns in Spain as largely forgeries, and this so infuriated the hierarchic "power-house", as this organization is known in American newspaper circles, that a campaign was undertaken against him as a result of which he lost his position on the *New York Times*.

This great and important newspaper collapsed completely before the Catholic pressure and helped a great deal in spreading the great lie about Spain throughout the United States. The *Times* owner, Mr. Sulzberger, later on tried to defend himself by stating that "the folks on the sidelines,

least is one case of a frank admission of corruption of the press by a Catholic priest, and of the advantage these strange representatives of the Lord take of their business investments.

This sort of thing went on all over the country, and affected not only the newspapers, but the news agencies as well. The Loyalists and Republicans of Spain were referred to as the "Reds" and the rebellious fascists, including their allies from Germany and Italy, were served up to the American public as heroes. As fascism was not a popular thing in the United States, Franco had to be transformed into some sort of a liberal and friend of the masses. How this transformation was accomplished may be illustrated by the following example. On July 14, 1937, Webb Miller, United Press correspondent, asked Franco what form of government he intended to establish. The answer was made in writing. To the left, following, is the United Press version; to the right, the official Franco text, published later:

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Official text

It will follow the structure of the Totalitarian regimes, like Italy and Germany. It will adopt corporative forms. . . and it will destroy the liberal institutions which have poisoned the people, etc.

the parties of one faction or the other. . . create the trouble". This trouble consisted in threats from the Catholic "power-house" that subscriptions and advertising might suffer if the paper continued to report what was the truth. Seldes remarks as to this:

"The 'vicious and deliberate attack on the part of Rebel sympathisers' was the minority Catholic attack, but so great is the fear of this group in newspaper offices that the publisher of the most important paper in the country would not name names. There was no attack, vicious, deliberate, or otherwise, from the friends of democratic Spain; there were protests, letters, and an appeal to decency and reason. No one tried to get *Times* advertisers to stop advertising and no one threatened to boycott the paper".

Shocking as all the details are of the abuse of the pulpit and of the boycotting of those newspapers which tried to print the truth, the writer can not adduce them here, as to do so would require scores of pages. Such famous American newspapers as the *New York Post*, the *Philadelphia Record*, and the *Baltimore Sun*, collapsed before the well-planned and concerted attack of the Catholic hierarchy. Editors sent humble letters to bishops offering their apologies for having printed the truth, and promising in future to print what turned out to be lies. It goes without saying that the Society of Jesus had its honest share in all this good work, as, for instance, the case of the silencing of the *Brooklyn Eagle* by the Rev. William Smith.

George Seldes, who made a thorough study of this phenomenon so alarming in a democracy, was not able to name more than five important American newspapers which withstood this pressure, and came to the following conclusion:

"And so it happened that a small minority of a minority sect was able to control the news of a great war in a neutral press. Moreover, the Catholics, having perverted the free press in America, continued in their own press to denounce the secular press as unfair to Catholics. Their own press is well worth looking into."

The action taken by the Catholic hierarchy during the Spanish War is only one example of a continuous line of policy followed with respect to the press. It has always been like that, and may be for some time to come. A dozen years ago, Heywood Broun, attacking the pressures which make cowards of editors and a free press impossible, wrote:

“The Irish are quite a different proposition. Admitting the danger of generalities, I would contend that the Irish are the cry-babies of the Western world. Even the mildest quip will set them off into resolutions and protests. And still more precarious is the position of the New York newspaper man who ventures any criticism of the Catholic Church. There is not a single New York editor who does not live in moral terror of the power of this group. It is not a case of numbers but of organization. Of course, if anybody dared, nothing in the world

would happen. If the Church can bluff its way into a preferred position, the fault lies not with the Catholics, but with the editors”.

Where muskets and cannon and the gallows and the block are not available to help the political cause which has so insidiously been hitched to Religion, other means of terror have been found. And all this for an end which is this:

The reestablishment of the world-monarchy of the Pope and a return to the Dark Ages, including religious and racial persecution, a systematic destruction of science and culture, and general obscurantism. This is not phantasy. It exactly describes the state of the world if it were remodelled after the hearts *virorum obscurorum*. It already exists in miniature in Portugal, the heaven on earth of Manila's Ateneo Fathers.



## “Under the Prestige of an Exalted Name”

By “American”

**T**HE Jap threatens us. The Dago threatens us. The Square-head threatens us. We tell them all to go to Hell.

And certain sectaries of an order of foreign origin and of unsavory antecedents, known to History by a peculiar name and for a peculiar fame, see fit, even in our own country from time to time, to launch insidious criticism upon the American government and the American people. They depreciate the actuations of our government, they deplore the manner of our education of the young, they deprecate the fashion in which the Goddess of Liberty dresses her hair.

There are, we know, morose and meticulous dissident souls, who pursue through life a questful and querulous existence and are everlastingly ready to find fault with the universe and its appurtenances; captious creatures, in short, disposed to snarl at the color of an angel's wing. These banded propagandists are in point.

This gentry, with high misconceptions of decorum, make it a practice to indulge and abuse on these shores a freedom of expression seldom permitted in other lands. They load the American Republic with reproaches and accusations. The government is godless, the people are godless, the schools are godless.

The Man of Munich promises for us infernal things to come shortly. The Men of Loyola predict for this ungodly government and this ungodly people infernal things to come both soon and late if they are not allowed to rewrite our laws, to revise our curricula, and to reorganize our system of life.

These votaries should be made to know that the kind of godlessness which they incessantly reprobate is the very thing that the Founding Fathers crossed the ample ocean to establish. They left the besotted cities of Europe to build on cleaner coasts a nation that should be perpetually free from the thralldom of sectarian polity.

These progenitors of the American people had seen and suffered the fury and the ferocity of the damnable clerical oligarchies that held the palsied populations of Europe



by the throat. They were determined, with the help of God, to found and foster one nation in this world that should be forever exempt from priestly ruin and priestly rule.

Ten thousand generations of mankind have crawled and crept beneath this pallid moon and have crouched and cringed before the soothsayers and the pseudo-saints and have gone down in turn crippled and crushed by a cruelly calculating authoritarianism. By daring, determined efforts, one large state on this planet has been nurtured and defended to afford to humanity a refuge from the monstrous menace of ministers of morbidity.

Until recent days, the portals of this Republic have stood open to the persecuted peoples of the Earth. Through these portals audacious politicians in clerkly garb have filtered in. These adventurers in band have come slyly to practice in the New World enterprises often outlawed in the Old.

Meddlesomeness is their business. Officiousness is their trade. The world is their province. They are determined, while breath and opportunity avail, to decide and dictate our lives, our letters, and our laws. Unless restrained, they would determine and dominate the destiny and the doom of this Republic.

These evangelists under this flag enjoy a freedom, a prosperity, and a wholesomeness that were never known under the inquisitorial despotism from which the founder of their order sprung and in which, no doubt they would assure us, he took a goodly and a godly part. They would, if they were able, introduce in America the very sort of theological tyranny under which the hamstrung hordes of abject Europe then stewed and stunk. Since such dream can not, of course, eventuate in actuality, they console their souls by their sly aspersions on America and all that America stands for.

The constituents of this band, as could be expected from its Latin upspringing, engage in quixotic sallies in every direction, and, when checked in their exuberant

jousts and upbraided for their militant activities, take shelter within the folds of sacred robes and demand protection behind the prestige of an exalted name.

These people pretend to a subtle superior sapiency in all matters that pertain to God or man, and assume privilege to orient our outlook and to order our existence. They resent all manner of criticism or animadversion upon their order, their utterances, and their acts. They claim exemption from judgment and eternally seek the sanctuary of eternal holiness.

In the dim archives of memory still linger the murmurs and the moans of martyred myriads done to death by saintly assassins. Amidst these anguished accents there

sounds the vibrant voice of Jose Rizal, still unhalting and unshushed. Above the bastions before which he stood in his final agonizing moments, now swirls a flag unstained by the gore of such victims. Where that flag floats no cassocked politician shall issue orders or lay down laws.

We face the Future. We ponder the Past. America is awake and aware. She knows the dangers that lie abroad; she knows the dangers that lurk at home. She knows her enemies without and her enemies within. She knows the German, the Jesuit, and the Jap. The malignant implacable foes of liberty and humanity will be dealt with and be done with in good time when they sufficiently menace the safety and the sanity of this Republic.

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## Sardanapalus

BY JOHN H. BROWN



**A** BANDIT chief, unshaken  
Behind his castle keep,  
Spews out a speech should waken  
The nations from their sleep.

The world may pause and ponder,  
Amidst this noisome noise,  
If ever there did maunder  
As yet such vile some voice.

The world may now well wonder  
What yet may be its plight,  
If one foul fiend should sunder  
The things of life and light.

There seeks in desperation  
A putrid poisoned mind  
To recreate Creation  
And to unman Mankind.

This dire and dismal day,  
A sin-seared soul is set  
To work its wicked way  
By throttle and by threat.

It holds in domination,  
Unto its gross intent,  
The cattle population  
Of a cattle continent.

Unto that damned indecency,  
Unto that frowzy frown,  
We make no meek obeisance,  
Nor yet do bow we down.

We speak not slack nor slow,  
We stand untrembled yet,  
To give the felon blow for blow,  
A threat for every threat.

O man of morbid muse,  
It were a fatuous thing  
To cherish and to choose  
To be of Earth the King!

Wert thou by strange disaster  
From a witches cauldron whirled  
To be the god and master  
Of all the goodly world?

The wonted grace of gladness  
Is vanished now from Earth,  
All hearts are filled with sadness  
That ever thou hadst birth.

Though Fury's self did rear thee,  
Begotten of the Night!  
We hear thee, not to fear thee,  
Though multiplied thy might.

Prepare now for the fray,  
Put forth thy utmost strength,  
Try now confirm thy sway  
At great or lesser length.

Now burnish bright thy bolts  
To strangle and to strike,  
Drive on thy dupes and dolts,  
O Furor of a Reich!

Come, make a stirry story  
For scribes and scribes,  
A saga grim and gory  
Fit for Teutonic tribes.

Move all thy engines near,  
Prepare thy shards and swords,  
Firm arms shall shock and shear  
Thy hateful Hunnish hordes.

Though records of thy race  
Satanic imps appal,  
We curse thy ferine face,  
Thou Assur-bani-pal!

The Pole, the Slav, the Dane,  
The Belgian and the Frank  
Shall meet thee yet again  
With men of richer rank;

Far firmer foes to face  
Than have come in thy ken,  
A nobler, riper race  
Of finer mettled men.

Though all thy hosts thou muster,  
Thou shouldst betimes recall  
Amidst thy blatant bluster,  
The writing on the wall.

By stead and stint of purple print,  
The finger runs and writes,  
As if to hint in token tint,  
Forthcoming scenes and sights.

On sea and land the gods have planned  
Thou shalt have full thy meed,  
Thou must withstand a bolder band,  
A better, braver breed.

Thy measure has been taken,  
Thy weight has well been weighed,  
We stand and stay unquaken,  
Thy stride is stopped and stayed.

Soon upraised high against the sky,  
Dark ciphers grim and great  
Shall testify and certify  
Thy future and thy fate.

To save their dower though nations cower  
Before thy braggart boasts,  
No earthly power in that last hour  
Shall help thy hungry hosts.

Inert at end to stem or stay  
The famine and the fight,  
Thy fated Volk shall rue The Day  
When they shall know The Night.

Author's note: "The Assyrian dynasties have given History unexampled records of cruelty and perversion. All the Assyrian kings were blood-thirsty and all were effeminate. The bloodiest monster that ever reigned in Nineveh was Assur-bani-pal; the most effeminate was Sardanapalus, and most historians hold that these names refer to the same person.

# From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

## *The Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, South Carolina*

**T**HE first three or four days that I spent in Manila I was almost Crazy with delight.—The dress of the beautiful Mestizas took my eyes, the skirt of their dress of Piña tightened around the lower limbs by the dark blue silk “tapis,” shows all their form, whilst the loose thin muslin like Piña shirt scarcely covering the breast exposes the whole body down to the waist to the critic’s eye. The hair is combed back or allowed to hang loosely down the back and the richly worked slippers held on by the little toe *outside* finished the dress.—The Men are obliged also, from the Nature of the Climate, to dress as lightly as possible.—A pair of thin *silk* pantaloons, tied around the waist, a *Piña* shirt over it & a straw hat or “Salacot” is all they wear.—It will be useless for me to describe minutely each particle of dress as I have sent home a beautiful Indian dress with a “Salacot” & “Chapa” valued at a high price.—

Manila is fortified with a high Wall, ditched, & draw bridged &c, & recalls to mind some of the anciently built European towns. The City proper, is built much in the old Spanish style, houses with their little projecting balconies, streets not very wide & Churches at almost every Corner.—Foreigners are not allowed to reside within the City Walls, troops are seen in almost every direction & the whole City resembles one large Garrison.—At 11 O’clock at night the City Gates are closed when all communication with Manila proper is stopped.—It would seem strange at first, to think that an Americano or Estrangero could not live within the Walls, but We must consider that We *Episcopalians*, who call ourselves Christians are looked upon by Catholics upon an equal par with Chinese! *Tuckey* had already attempted an Insurrection in Manila, and the English have also in turn taken the Capital of the Philippines. For these reasons We are not allowed to live within the Walls.—It is so disagreeable however to be (as it were) in prison every night that only those who are compelled to live in Manila reside there. All the Government Offices are in Manila, & the Cathedral besides numerous Churches.—Although the Churches are in vast numbers none of them are at all remarkable for beauty of appearance.—All the structures are low with thick solid stone walls on account of Earthquake & the Churches copied after those of Spain are all very sombre within.—The City of Manila is rather a disagreeable place to live in but as most of the Gentlemen Spanish reside without the Walls no one who can ever avoid being drawn within the city would ever think of living so.—

The River *Pasig* separates Manila from “Binondo.” Here all is life & bustle. The Wide “*Escolta*” with its numerous Chinese & Mestiza Shops was always a delightful walking place for me.—All the Foreigners live in Binondo & not far from the principal Church of this “*Ward*” (for such it may be called) was where Messrs Russell & Sturgis lived.—I have called Binondo a *Ward* for such indeed it may be called.—*Binondo* is about the size of one of our Charleston Wards—the place then takes another name,

has another Church for the People & perhaps other regulations.—Thus not far from Binondo (where the Hotel is) is *Sn. Fernando*, next comes “*Tondo*” whilst in other directions are the Wards of *Sn. Gabriel*, *Sn. Miguel* &c. &c.—In speaking to a Stranger however of Manila generally Binondo &c. is meant as such. In Manila perhaps the people carry their religion to a greater point than they do in Spain.—Every day seems to be a Saint’s day & often have I cursed at the Binondo Church bells turning over & over again, making even more noise than Catholic Valetta, when I have wished to be quiet in my room.—In Manila the Host is often seen passing along the Streets.—I however, who never wish to be noticed in any Country (or perhaps stoned—Valparaiso) would always do as the Manila people did viz: take off my hat & drop on my knees in the streets until the Host had passed.—In Naples (*Chiaja de Riviera No. 88*) my room was a cold dark & gloomy hole remote from the others, almost every night the slow tinkling of the Host bell would arouse me from my sleep.—I would think of the dying man, the *Campo Santo* &c, & generally boyish like get alarmed, but now those silly fears have died away & I can behold any thing.—

Few travellers are aware that in a foreign country much is lost by passing the hours of early dawn in bed.—I however who have been trained by a Man who well knows the World have always been accustomed to rise early.—In Manila there are few early risers and as Jack is pretty well known to be a poking kind of man, I not to be annoyed by beggars as well as to mix in with the people would sally out from Russell & Sturgis’ every morning at day break with a coloured shirt, old straw hat, slippers & my blue pantaloons strapped round my waist with a leather strap & a little white Jacket. In this costume I would swing along the streets like a Tar & No one ever noticed me.—As it is so very warm in Manila as soon as the Sun appears above the horizon, the Guards are always changed quite early in the morning. These soldiers drill remarkably well, & always look very clean & well dressed, the Officers who are all Spaniards (Europeans) present quite a fine appearance.—It is found requisite to be very strict with these Manila troops and for the least offence a man is put in the Chain Gang & for very little more he is shot.—In one of my early walks towards the end of the “*Calcada*” I noticed a crowd of persons collected together.—On approaching I found they were about to shoot a man.—An entire Regiment with about thirty cavalry all in full uniform framed three sides of a Square, the fourth side being opened towards the Bay the Prisoner could be seen bound to a Stake.—A great number of women mestizas were present to see the operation performed.—I who had never before seen a soldier shot was curious to see how it was done for as my Father has often told me that in travelling a Man should endeavour to see every thing, I have ever followed that Rule viz: some things once will suffice whilst others can be seen many & many a time.—Like an independent Tar, I pushed

my way through the crowd until near the soldiers where I could have a good view of the unfortunate man.—Dressed in white with his coffin close by him, he was attended by the Priest, a Crucifix was placed in his hand, a bandage over his eyes, he was then bound to a stake, seated on a stool.—A Tap of the drum, a Corporal & six men marched up until within six feet from the man.—They took aim at his left eye fired & marched off.—One regiment broke into companies the band played & marched off to their barracks.—I walked up to the dead man, pieces of wading smoking were in his head the bullets had made quite a hole over his left eye & truly it was an awful sight to behold.—And now though several months since I have seen this execution the appearance of that man is still fresh in my memory.—One Mode of execution in Manila is by “el garrote” a collar with a screw which choked a man to death. I have never seen this.—When a man is shot the Regiment is composed of a Company from each regiment around Manila.—

My favorite walk in Manila was over the Old fashioned bridge across the Pasig River (connecting Binondo & Manila) into the Calsada, here I would generally find the Country Indians & *Mestizoes* coming to Manila with fruit &c. for Market, large trees are planted on each side of this “Public walk” under the whole shade of which are to be seen old drummers initiating the Young boys into the use of the drum, trumpeters are also puffing away, their discordant notes plainly heard at a great distance. The “Calsada” leads down to the beach or water’s edge along the back of the city, from this point I could see the foreign ships at anchor about 3 miles off in the bay.—The Sun becoming hot I would walk along the front walls & return home through the City of Manila in the shade, this being a walk of about three miles.—

Sometimes my walks would be in other directions, towards the Mole or light house amongst the Sailors, or then again towards Sn. Gabriel, or Sn. Miguel where I could admire the beautiful *Mestizas*.—Once when walking along the Mole of Sn. Fernando I slipped on the stones, fell down & tore my old rotten shoe so that I could not keep it on my foot, I limped along until I got to a Liquor shop called Jack’s Retreat or some such name.—The Sailor at the bar thought I was a Sailor & asked what ship I belonged.—I told him “I had put in in distress, as the Craft had sprung aleak—” He sent a Chinaman to buy me a pair of Sailor’s shoes I paid a dollar & set out again on my journey.—As I considered Myself in Manila as a mere Traveller, the Office in Canton having been sufficient for me, I never troubled myself much about Counting House Matters.—My great object was to learn a little of the Spanish language.—A Young Spaniard from *Havanna* Sr. Dn. Jose Albairua gave me lessons in Castillian & much of my time was spent with persons who spoke Spanish.—Some of my pleasantest moments in Manila were spent in the following way.—At eleven or twelve o'clock when all were buisy in the counting house, I would sally out with my umbrella & pocket well filled with Cheroots to a favorite *Mestiza* Shop in the . . . .—Although these *Mestizas* keep shops some of them are quite lady like & indeed better informed than many of the high Spanish families.—The two *Mestiza* Girls whom I used to patronize were well acquainted with what was going on in the World.—They were *las hermanas* real *Mestizas* the youngest “Josephina” was My favorite.—They were

quite rich & Mr. Griswold who knew them well told me that they often gave very pleasant parties but having lately lost a relative they were in mourning.—I who only went to see Josephina for the purpose of brushing up Spanish learnt much from her.—The Sun was so hot that I never made any compliments.—I would stretch off on the little counter on my back & smoke whilst she would likewise smoke one of my Cheroots.—I have spent hours in Josephina’s Shop in this way talking Spanish the whole time.—I never knew her other name she likewise *only* knowing that I was Dn. Luis.—I astonished this *Mestiza* Girl by telling her that I was *married!* so that it would be truly ridiculous to hear her ask after “La Senora”:—Josephina also thought that I was a Roman Catholic for wishing to make her a *cumsha* before I left Manila, I to her great delight gave her a likeness of Pio IX which I had brought with me from Europe.—It is a pleasant thing for *Mestizas* to keep Piña Shops in the Escolta for thus they see the people passing in this wide beautiful street & learn a little of what is going on in Manila.—They shut up their shops quite early & take an evening ride on the Calsada.—Piña which is so much used in Manila consists of the fine fibres of the *Pine Apple* woven together.—Some of this is so very fine that in the fabrics all the windows have to be closed as the least breath of air prevents the Girls from working it.—A Piña Shirt without being embroidered costs four or five dollars but they may be bought costing fifty & more dollars.—I wished to buy a few handkerchiefs for my sisters but was a little surprised to find that what I wished would cost from \$15 to 30 dollars.—Many people think that because You are in the Country You may purchase an article for little or nothing & frequently in going to Manila China people say “Oh! get me so & so—” A Piña scarf such as I would wish to cumsha a lady with would cost at least Seventy Dollars.—I have never seen any thing in Europe, not even the finest French Handkerchief, as fine as I have seen Piña.—It is said that an *entire gown* of Piña may be sent in a good size letter through the Post Office. I have sent a gold ring in a seal from New Haven Ct. to Paris to My Sister and I do not doubt at all but that with One Hundred dollars one may buy a beautiful Piña dress fine enough to be doubled up into a letter.—Piña is so costly that it would not pay to send any of it to foreign Countries & for that reason We never heard any thing of this beautiful fabric with us.—The Gay European *Señorita* need not think however that because she is flourishing at the ball with a Sixty Dollar Cambric handkerchief she is better off than most people. Glad indeed would she be could she procure one or two of these Manila Piña Handkerchiefs.—I would advise the Man who *has Money* to *throw away* to expend a few hundred dollars in purchasing Piña for his lady.—You may have anything embroidered You please, birds, flowers, & Your name as well as in Paris.—The only objection to Piña handkerchiefs is that Piña is never purely white, it is of a *very pale* straw color. At Night however it is quite white enough.—After Piña, the principal article of dress used is made of what is termed “*Hu-Sey*” (know not if spelt right)—The word *Hu-Sey* is said to be of Chinese Origin meaning “*Raw Silk*”—As much of this article is shipped from China, it is worked by the Philippine People, mixed with a species of hemp & the

(Continued on page 73)

# Less Than the Lilies

By Alfredo Elfrén Litiatco

I WAS living near La Loma in those days, and inasmuch as the firm for which I was working had its offices on Juan Luna Street, and there were as yet no Halili buses in operation, I naturally took the Rizal-Sta. Ana trams. However, instead of alighting at Plaza Lawton and transferring to a via-Jones Bridge street-car, I'd get off at Plaza Goiti and walk the rest of the distance to where I worked. Going home, of course, the route was reversed.



In that way, I saved twelve centavos a day in transportation alone, as I always went home for lunch. That came to at least three pesos a month, which is no sum to scoff at for a stenographer making only fifty pesos and with several brothers to help through school. So it was that I was quite willing to travel on foot through either the Escolta or Dasmariñas four times daily.

It was owing to that measure of economy that I frequently came across the street peddler whom I have not forgotten in all these years. He was a short and thin old man, not less than sixty, I should think, but spry enough—and cheerful. It was this cheerfulness that I noticed about him first, for the paradoxical reason that it was what I would call the quiet sort of cheerfulness. He was not one of your blatant, aggressive hawkers, all sales-talk and hustle. What liveliness he had was not forced, and his smiles were not professional.

Nor was he the pestering type. Sometimes, indeed, he let minutes elapse before he so much as looked at a prospective customer. Let's say he happened to be selling toy butterflies. Well, he'd simply squat on the sidewalk, wind up the mechanisms, and place the butterflies on the pavement, there to whirl around, tin wings flapping. Like as not, he'd be humming as he released butterfly after butterfly, a cheap cigarette jerking limply between lips that had few teeth behind them. All the time, his air would be one of complete absorption: he would wind and wind and puff and puff, till he had to narrow his twinkling eyes to keep too much smoke from getting into them. It was as though he was interested in playing with, rather than selling the toys.

But, of course, it was not so. Throughout, I knew, he hoped that passers-by would stop to look on curiously and amusedly, and perhaps even make inquiries. Then he'd have a chance to talk rapidly and eloquently about how cheap those toys were, and how durable, and don't you see how interesting, and how they could not fail to delight the children waiting for Father to bring home a surprise. And all that patter, delivered as he looked up at last, while he continued mechanically but nimbly to show what his wares could do.

To me, however, he was more interesting than anything he ever tried to sell. I don't believe I paused more than a second or two each time I chanced upon him, being always in a hurry to catch my tram or to reach the office on time, but I saw him often enough for a more or less complete

picture of him to form gradually, like a jigsaw puzzle, in my mind. And the finished picture was one to haunt the consciousness of a writer of stories such as I was even then.

For despite the gayety with which his manner was sprinkled for so long, I felt sure that he had not been cut out for the kind of work he had undertaken. He had, to be sure, a certain fluency, and his was in its own way an appealing personality; but he was not equipped with all that a street seller should have. Among other things, he was not sufficiently bold and resourceful and—shall we say, unscrupulous?

There was his voice, for instance. He had a ready tongue, yes, but his sales-talk was robbed of effectiveness by his inability to talk loudly and pungently enough. His tone was an old man's, weak and quavering. Had he been more astute, he might have turned a handicap into an asset by capitalizing on that very quaver. But apparently, he lacked the professional beggar's cunning: he never made a deliberate attempt to be a pathetic figure.

So far as I was concerned, though, he did not have to make the attempt: he was a pathetic figure. For all that he strove hard for the barker manner, there was always a certain timidity about him. Once, on New Year's Eve, I saw him wearing a colored paper cap and tooting a cardboard horn—his current offerings. The sight was at once incongruous and pitiful.

And there was his pallor. The cheeks that sagged against toothless gums were so sallow that it embarrassed me—that is the only word I can find to express my feeling—as much to look at them, as to watch him trying to be the hail-fellow-well-met type that a salesman should be. Why, I kept asking myself, had this shy and sickly oldster been compelled to take to the streets and peddle such things as whips for rig drivers, peseta fountain pens, and wooden hangers that sell at six for five centavos? Could not one of his obvious willingness to work find something better to do—something more lucrative and suitable to his temperament? Had he no grown-up children or other relatives to take care of him? Or could it be that he did have them, but that they were not disposed to support him in his old age? It was not pleasant to reflect on how much of a forgotten man, in very truth, he was.

For as month followed month, the realization grew on me that he was losing his fight to retain a foothold, so to speak, on life. He became shabbier and thinner, and listlessness crept upon him little by little. It even seemed as though his pallor was increasing. Also, he eventually gave up smoking.

And then, one day, I saw him for the first time without anything to sell. *This time, he was begging.*

It had come to that, then! He had been reduced to mendicancy, unable to cope any longer with the implacable hounds of a hostile fate. What had that gallant old man done to deserve such a destiny?



Such were my thoughts as I hurried away. For that is what I did. The way I had suddenly seen him, emerging diffidently from the corner of a building and thrusting out a pleading hand, *only to withdraw it shamefacedly the next moment*, distressed me so that I felt positively sick. I shrank from him even as *he* shrank after his irresolute attempt to accost me, and I reached the office before I knew it.

Once there, however, I was able to collect myself, and

was soon indulging in self-reproach. Why, for heaven's sake, had I neglected to give him something? I resolved that the very next time I saw him, I would give him as much as fifty centavos. Nay, I would not wait for chance to bring us together again: I would actually look for him.

I did, and for many days. But I never saw him again. So far as I could make out, he had finally become lost in the whirl of a world in which, so we are told, only the fittest survive.

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## Killer, When We Meet

Anonymous

**Y**OUNG fellow, they say you are free,  
Stalk the streets, run the roadways;  
The car is yet yours to run over  
The unsuspecting, walking and riding,  
When, some night, you step on the gas  
And throw out the clutch . . .  
Bam you go! A smash.  
Young fellow, where is my husband,  
The man you killed?  
The Court allows you to go free—  
Unavoidable accident . . .  
Don't you ever again lick your lips,  
Feel the wheel of your car in frenzy,  
Sense the power that you may drive so crazily?  
Wild youth—that and no more they say of you!  
Come not near me, for if we meet,  
My boy, I too, shall claim unavoidable accident.  
Will then the Court allow me free to stalk the road, gun in hand?

As you with wheel of car—tearing, smashing . . .  
But I, in my mind, destroyed you, a mangled mass,  
Besmattering the pavement.  
Would you could do as much for me, that I not die each night  
In lone, staring grief!  
Dead my heart for my beloved.  
What great cause, what victory has his poor life served?  
How glorious his death? What battlefield? A martyr's life to give?  
Yes, you, the people, listen to me,  
You with lives of those you care for, with lives still living,  
Let them not be vainly caught under a crazy driver's wheels,  
That he, in stupid lust for speed, in silly daring, run them over,  
Maim and kill them.  
Hunt him now, he is here, and hunt him down,—  
Killer of the road.

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## The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

**T**HE military situation in China during the past month has not changed much, except that the Japanese have become more weakened than ever. There were several local pushes by the invaders, but none was successful. The most sanguinary battles raged in southern Honan, central Hupeh, northern Kiangsi, and southern Kwangtung; and the results were everywhere disastrous to the Japanese to a greater or lesser extent.

The northernmost battlefield is in Suiyuan province, and the westernmost base of the Japanese in the province is Paotow; here the Japanese made an attempt to push westward, but the effort ended in failure. On the other hand, the Peiping-Paotow railway was so seriously damaged by the Chinese that service had to be suspended for days.

In Shansi province, the fighting has for the last two years or so been largely centered in the southern part of the



province, which together with the northern part of Honan, must be considered as one battlefield. Here the Japanese made an attempt to cross the Yellow River at Maotsin Ford, which ended in failure. The invaders also tried to "mop up" the guerillas in Linfen, Fencheng, and Sinshui, but not very successfully. In fact, the Japanese in Fencheng were reported to be very nervous following the failure of their campaign. On the other hand, the Chinese have constantly attacked the invaders at Wanchuan and Chiehsien, inflicting great losses on the Wanchuan garrisons.

In northern Chekiang, the Chinese successfully raided Changhsing, the Japanese base on the western bank of Tai Hu (Lake), and also occupied Hsipuchen and Hsiangshan.

In northern Kiangsi a battle lasting half a month was fought in the Minshan region, which ended in defeat for the

Japanese. The attack of Japanese forces on Changchen from Lungchiang, too, ended in a rout.

It is a pity that fighting broke out between the New Fourth (former communist) Army and the Chinese regulars in southern Anhwei over a military order. But to date this seems not to have affected the Chinese resistance to the Japanese aggression at all.

The Chinese scored a success in southern Hupeh, when they recapture Hwangan Shih, near Tungcheng, while the Japanese failed in their attempt to clean up the eastern part of the province and maintain free communications between Kwangshui and Hokow. In the central part of the province, the Japanese made numerous attacks from their bases in Chungsiang, Kingmen, Tangyang, and also from Pingchingkwan and Yuanan in the north—all ended in greater or smaller reverses. Especially serious was the defeat of their two-route attack from Chungsiang and from Yuanan.

These attacks, however, were originally intended only to distract the attention of the Chinese and keep them from sending reinforcements to the battle in southern Honan. But the Chinese in southern Honan needed no reinforcements, especially as the Chinese high command had known for months as revealed by General Li Tsung-jen after the battle was practically over, that the battle was in the offing.

The Japanese used over three and half divisions or 90,000 men in their spring offensive in southern Honan. This force was split into three columns, the central column following the Peiping-Hankow railway from Sinyang northward, and their right and left wings taking the fields respectively east and west of the railway. The battle started on January 23, and by the end of the month, it had appeared to reach its climax: the Japanese central column had broken through Chinese defences at Mingchiang and reached a point north of Siping and south of Yencheng on the railway, covering some 125 kilometers; their right wing swept from Chengyang to Sihwa, covering 140 kilometers; and the vanguards of their left wing penetrated to Siangcheng, though the main forces reached only Suyang, 160 and 120 kilometers respectively. The tide of battle then began to turn, and by the 8th of this month the Japanese had been driven back to where they started from at all points, though in the meanwhile their west wing had swept southwestward from Wuyang to Paoan, Fangcheng, and Nanyang, and then turned southeastward to Tangho and eastward to Piyang and back to Sinyang where they had started, covering over 300 kilometers in a little over a week. According to General Li who was in command at this front, the Chinese had taken nearly two months to prepare for the battle, and everything—the feigning of defeat, the ambush, the flanking movement—went according to the battle plan. The Japanese said that the Chinese used between 170,000 to 200,000 men in the battle. What of it? China has unlimited man power; Japan ought to have known that before it chose to fight China.

Down in South China, Japanese troops were landed at Bias Bay once more to attack Waichow in order to stop the communications between Hongkong and Kwangtung.

This amounts to an admission by the Japanese of the failure of their blockade of the China coast. Their attack on Waichow was blocked at Tamshui; and there is a story that all this is a ruse for massing troops near the Kowloon region, preparatory for an attack on Hongkong.

Two Japanese admirals flying in a naval plane met an accident south of Canton, and all the six men in the plane were killed. The Japanese said that the plane struck against a mountain, while the Chinese claimed that it was shot down by them. However that may be, secret documents were found on their bodies, and one of the admirals—Osumi—was revealed as going to Hainan Island to assume command of the Japanese fleet in carrying out the southward expansion policy.

The Thai-Indo-China war ceased when the Japanese called for a halt. At the time of writing, their peace delegates are, significantly, in Tokyo, not so much ironing out their differences as agreeing to the Lion's share Japan demands for "bringing peace" to them. Even now, before the peace agreement has been signed, Japan has already obtained concessions to use Thai airbases, and has landed troops in Saigon.

Meanwhile the British have not been idle; troops as well as air planes have massed on the western border of Thailand on the Malay Peninsula.

Japanese officials made it known to the world that the New Order of the Far East included the Netherlands East Indies; the Dutch Government in England promptly sent a protest; the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs censured the Dutch for that; the Netherlands East Indies authorities threatened to break off the trade parleys; and promptly came a Japanese denial. Japan has lost a diplomatic victory in the first round with the Dutch. It may now try other tactics to save its face.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew "requested" American missionaries to leave Japan; and Japanese women and children will soon evacuate New York.

All of these developments would seem to indicate that some one is about to throw a burning cigarette end into the powder keg in southeastern Asia.

The Japanese did attempt to appease America by sending Admiral Nomura as their new ambassador, armed with a three-point argument, that Japan's foreign policy is based on the tripartite pact, that America should recognize Japan's special position in the Far East, and that within this framework Japan is willing to ameliorate Japan-American relations. As an American remarked, What a pity, the Japanese Government is going to throw away a lot of money!

America's aid to China is increasing in scope and tempo. Most significant is President Roosevelt's sending a fact-finding envoy to Chungking to determine the actual situation and needs of China. Meanwhile, Soviet Russia has signed another trade agreement providing for CN\$100,000,000 worth of ammunition in exchange for Chinese goods.

Little wonder, then, that both the Japanese Premier and the War Minister have been outspokenly pessimistic recently concerning the China "incident".

# Rising Manila

By I. V. Mallari

**T**HOSE who have an admiration for the magnificent and the monumental, will surely be impressed by the great classic masses of the twin buildings just put up by the Commonwealth Government on Wallace Field—one for the Department of Finance and the other for the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. For these two structures are, in more ways than one, the beginnings of the realization of the grandiose plan that the late Daniel H. Burnham designed for the Civic Center of our national capital away back in 1914. Burnham, it will be remembered, was a great exponent of the grand manner in architecture and city planning. He was one of those responsible for the architectural style of the epoch-making Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, which awakened, literally overnight, the interest of the American people in the classic ideals of beauty. He was also one of the most influential members of the Macmillan Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to bring L'Enfant's master plan of Washington, D.C., up to date.



Thus it is that the architecture of official Washington has been classic in spirit if not in execution. And we in this country have copied, not only the American form of government, but also the style of architecture that the Americans have adopted officially for their national capital. So faithfully have we done our copying, in fact, that the two new buildings on Wallace Field are strongly reminiscent of the House and Senate Office Buildings on Capitol Hill. The only new note that we have added, as far as I can see, is the slightly curving colonnaded portico of the main entrance facade. And this is not so very new either, for it somehow recalls the very ornate Victor Emmanuel Monument in Rome.

This is only one way of saying, of course, that the two new government buildings on Wallace Field lack freshness and originality. Like the Triangle Buildings in Washington, they give no hint of the activities that are to go on in them. Much less are they expressive of our character as a people. Or are they? Perhaps they are at that. For we as a people are easily satisfied and impressed and blinded by the external manifestations of wealth and power, of culture and greatness. We paint the exterior walls of our houses and neglect altogether to put finishing touches to the interior apartments. We overdecorate our *salas* and treat our bedrooms like *bodegas*. And the two new buildings on Wallace Field are like that. Their interiors, with the possible exception of their entrance lobbies and the suites reserved for the Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, do not begin to fulfill the splendid promise of their magnificent shells.

On the whole, however, the new buildings for the Department of Finance and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are satisfactory enough in other respects. Like the House and the Senate Office Buildings in Washington designed by Thomas Hastings, after which they are

closely patterned, they are what may be termed well-mannered. Certainly, they are infinitely more pleasing to the senses than their neighbors, the Legislative Building and the new Manila City Hall. Unlike the latter two, they give the impression that their designer has brought to his work a better understanding and a finer appreciation, not only of the basic principles of classic architecture, but also of the more practical problem at hand. The corridors as well as the offices are spacious and airy and bright. The stairs are wide and easy to climb. The comfort and the convenience and the well-being of the men and women who are to use the buildings have been well taken care of, and that can not but result in greater efficiency.

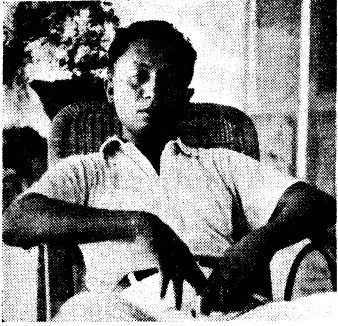
The suites for the two department secretaries deserve special mention. Located just above the entrance lobbies, they afford a fine view of the semi-circular plaza separating the two buildings. Or, rather, they will afford a fine view when the plaza is finally completed. The rooms of these suites do not only look cool and quiet because of their color schemes of brown and green. They are really cool and quiet, because of their sequestered situation and because of the protection from the heat of the sun afforded by the main entrance porticos.

Standing on the flight of steps leading to the main entrance of either of these two buildings, one can easily visualize the magnitude and the magnificence of the plan for the Civic Center. The great semi-circular plaza, bounded by imposing edifices of harmonious design; the avenues radiating from this plaza like the rays of the sun which is the symbol of our national unity; the Capitol dominating this group and giving it emphasis; the two wings of this Capitol extending as far as the Rizal Monument on Dewey Boulevard and enclosing a majestic court of honor; the huge expanse of Burnham Green serving as a foreground to this monumental group and relating it to the limitless view of Manila Bay—these will give form and meaning to the inchoate space that is Wallace Field.

For architectural beauty can be achieved only by an orderly and intelligent manipulation of voids and solids. Space should be enclosed either by buildings or by trees, in order to imbue it with character and individuality. That is why the Provincial Capitol of Occidental Negros in Bacolod looks forsaken and lost. There is no visual limit to frame the composition and to prevent it from debauching into the surrounding wilderness. And that is why the Place de la Concorde in Paris is so beautiful and so aesthetically satisfying. The beholder is not allowed even for a moment to forget the closely-knit architectural unit before him. His eyes are not allowed to wander but are brought back again and again to the focal point of the composition by the lines of the surrounding buildings, which are in harmony with one another and with the plaza which they enclose.

# The Sultan's Saturday Night

By Clo Wind



Sultan Mohamad Mochsin Sjah of Batjan. His is the smallest of the three sultanates of Ternate.

COLLECTING butterflies in the primitive islands of the eastern East Indies and cannibal Papua, is not forever a matter of lonely camps, hard work, and enforced frugal living, for occasionally in Batjan, a small town of perhaps a thousand people, there is a fiesta which in its own small way can rival any large hotel gathering anywhere.

Thus as my husband and I sat in the *Pasangrahan* of Batjan, Moluccas, packing some thousand kaleidoscopic butterflies captured on the island, a knock at the door and a well modulated inquiry for *Tuan Wind* announced a visitor. He proved to be a lieutenant of the Sultan of Batjan's bodyguard, dressed in a white uniform with big brass buttons and a white turban that set off his proud brown face, but no shoes. He informed us that the Sultan was giving a fiesta for the *Controlleur* who had just been transferred to another territory and that the Sultan requested the honor of our presence at eight o'clock that evening. Apparently all the world likes "going away" parties! So we thanked him and promised to attend.

There followed for us a scramble and scurry to open boxes wherein were packed our best clothes worn two years before on the steamer coming over. We aired the best bib and tucker to clear them of moth-balls and cockroaches, and with trepidation entrusted the pressing to Boki and his ten-pound, charcoal iron. We trimmed each other's hair and hunted high and low for a nail file, finally using the forceps. But at eight o'clock we emerged from the flurry, fully dressed: I in an evening dress with silver jewelry made by the natives there, and my husband in a fine tropical suit which the native tailor had copied faithfully from his woolen American-made. Flowers were an easy problem, for my gallant strolled into the front yard and picked gardenias for my hair.

When our good friends, the *Controlleur* and his wife were ready, we four walked down the extremely dark streets of Batjan, successively beguiled by the sound of pounding sea, smell of stale native food, or heady scent of invisible flowers. Ahead we could see the bright lights from the palace shining on an inquisitive crowd of native people. Their numbers filled the narrow street, but respect for their Sultan kept them very quiet.

Ascending the broad concrete steps, we were met at the door by the *Tuan Sultan* and by his wife, the *Tuan Poetri*, which means literally "Mister Princess." She must be given the masculine title in order to insure respect, for ordinarily no woman here counts for as much as a man.

The Sultan, stouter than his subjects, presumably from softer living, wore a light brown tropical suit and excellent European shoes. His mark of distinction is a black satin, square-topped cap, embroidered in gold, which he always wears even while eating, though I have known him to use it for a fan when the weather is too hot. The *Tuan Poetri* was more resplendent in embroidered sandals and a red *sarong* practically covered in a close design of gold threads and quite heavy with wax. Her *kabaia*, or jacket, was made of thin green velvet. At her breast was a huge diamond sunburst, while every movement of her dainty hands disclosed the glitter of gold bracelets and rings. A single ornate hair-pin kept her long black hair in place.

Our greetings, and indeed the evening's conversation, were given in an astounding mixture of Dutch, Malay, and English.

We were escorted to our chairs and immediately offered cigarettes, chocolates, and whatever we liked to drink—mostly beer on such a hot night. And then at last we had a chance to look around at the house and guests. The huge room was a sort of fat "T", the arms being nearly eighty feet long and a third as wide. It was brilliantly lighted by kerosene lamps. The guests were divided into five separate parties of about fifteen each. Ours consisted of the Sultan and his consort, the two *Controlleurs* and wives, the Doctor and the Radio Operator, both of whom were Javanese, the plantation owner and his wife, and ourselves. We were seated in a large circle in the exclusive body of the "T" which was like a big bay window.

All the other guests were native Batjanese. Two parties each were in the other two ends of the room. They were the *Kapala Kampongs*, or heads of the villages; the Sultan's officials and government clerks; and two parties of important persons in the town such as teachers, store owners, etc. These were formed in two parties as some were Mohammedan and others Christian.

On the large white stucco walls hang many objects of interest. Directly in the center is a fine colored print of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in her robes of state and adorned with the crown jewels. At each of the end-walls is a huge oil painting in very dark colors; one representing the Bay of Batjan, and the other the volcano of Makian. There is also a large photograph of the Sultan's father, in a dress suit enhanced by gold braid, a breast ribbon, and numerous medals. This old man had some ten wives and over seventy children. At his death, the government chose the present Sultan as the most capable man

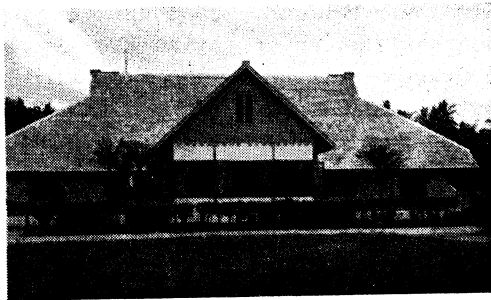


Batjan women listening to a phonograph.

among the many contenders for the position. The only other decoration in this room of such magnificent simplicity and spaciousness, is a series of native shields. These, shaped like an hour-glass, are of black wood, only three feet long and perhaps eight inches wide at the ends. They are lavishly inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

The middle of the floor was left free for the dancing, which was to the strains of a "Hawaiian" orchestra the members of which wore white clothing enlivened by bright green sashes and paper leis, and a "swing" band distinguished by white turbans. They were surprisingly good for such a small place, too. All popular songs were sung in English, as their repertoire is gained from records.

We all had our drinks and then a dance on the smooth, tile floor. The next dance we had to sit out to regain a cool composure, and when the Batjanese people saw that we didn't care to dance they took the floor. They all danced in the same unusual style, and inquiry elicited the information that they can only waltz in the Portuguese manner of many years ago. Around and around the couples went, queerly out of step, to a foxtrot, the long sarongs and loose slippers awkward to dance in. Every man wore a turban, some embroidered in gold stars that glittered with each whirl. The Christian women wore what they fondly believed to be European dress, though to us they looked like old clothes with all the buttons and ribbons removed. But they all seemed like to dance and always clapped for an encore.



The Palace at Batjan

was being served! But though the Princess has a lieutenant between herself and the common servants, she graciously arose to hand the plates to some of the party, thus taking the edge off the formality. The edge was still further removed when someone mentioned mustard for the rissoles. A new jar of Heinz best was brought and presented to the Princess on a silver tray, but sad to relate she couldn't open it! The Sultan arose, went to her side, and tried his hand. Together they peered at it like a young couple with a feverish baby. The jar was finally sent back to the kitchen, there opened by fair means or foul, and returned—just as we finished the delicacies and arose for the next dance.

During this giddy whirl to a "new" American song only some three years old, I learned that the men in white turbans were distant relatives of the Sultan, while those with gold embroidery were in the immediate family. Outsiders wore turbans of printed *Batik* cloth; except for the Europeans and Hawaiian orchestra, every man's head was covered.

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## Evening Prism

By Harriet Mills McKay

HERE is amber, here is jade,  
 Here, the purest emerald made. . .  
 And ruby-red and blue combine  
 In purple's restful anodyne. . .  
 Here is amethyst and mauve  
 That the lengthening shadows wove  
 Out of shade and changing light  
 Before the sun had time to write  
 Symbols on the evening sky  
 Signalling a brief goodbye.

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## From a Voyage around the World (1850-1852)

(Continued from page 67)

whole together is called "*Husey*."—This Combination of Hemp & Silk is very strong & is much used for shirts.—I think a *Hu-sey* shirt equally as pretty as a *Piña* besides not being so costly.—The Women wear a handkerchief round the neck made solely of hemp, quite a Curiosity.—I have sent home shirts of "*Piña*", "*Hu-sey*," Mestiza

Gowns, Hemp handkerchiefs, &c, such as are comonly worn.—

The Spaniards in Manila are a miserable proud set, nearly all of whom are either Officers in the Army, or hold some petty Government Office.—Spanish Society is scarce.—A Society, mainly supported by the foreign commercial

Houses, called the "Casino" give a ball about once a month.—The Casino is not well attended but here only the "upper ten" of Manila are admitted.—I used to dance away in grand style at the Casino with a Yong Spanish Girl Señorita Gonzales (big name but small potatoes)—The Casino is generally stiff & no one seems to have much interest in it.—Almost every week however some Mestiza family gives a Ball—These are truly delightful & I have truly had some pleasant evenings & Nights at these Balls.—Casino being in the City breaks up at 11!!—

My Father has often amused me when relating his dance with the Mestiza in Manila, & then again the dinner parties &c, Methinks also I hear him now telling us the amusing story of the Gentleman on the Table who struck the Capt. in the Mouth with the Chicken &c, &c, "Yes! said My Father to me, You'll amuse Yourself in Manila & so I did.—The Merchants in Manila are a real jolly set much more so than in *poor, dull, Canton*, where there is never any thing going on.—Dinner parties are frequently given, An evening Party, or *Mestiza Ball* can also be at any time, by merely inviting the *ladies* to come to the House, or You may give the Ball in a Mestiza's House.—At these Mestiza Balls a supper is provided & as no Mestizos or Indians patronize these Balls You generally have a delightful time.—Nothing in my mind is more beautiful than to see a ball room filled with Charming Mestizas in their rich coloured dresses waltzing & polking along in the most graceful style.—I never shall forget my first waltz with a Mestiza & how pleased I was.—It was on Christmas Night last that Mr. Chas. Griswold said to me "Well! Manigault shall We go to a Ball to Night?" Oh! Yes! said I, Any thing.—Off We started to meet the crowd at Mr. Stewart's (Scotch House & a damned fine fellow) After drinking several glasses of the *real Whiskey Punch* & remaining until Midnight,—we all went to One of the Churches close by, Mass was over, & the Mestizas were now ready for the dance.—We hastened to the House where the Ball was to be given & found a

good number of persons already there.—This Ball was given by an Englishman Mr. Lewis i. e. he paid for the Music supper &c, & the Mestiza family invited the people.—*Not Many Compliments*, for it is Compliment enough for You to ask a *Mestiza* to dance, for this reason all enjoy themselves much.—

One thing which is indeed astonishing is to see how the Mestizas keep on their slippers in dancing, These beautiful little slippers which scarcely cover the toes are held on by the little toe alone which remains outside, The Mestizas will dance away & turn as fast as possible the little slipper seldom falling—Even if perchance it *does* slip off, without losing the time of the Music, the Mestiza will slip it on again as if nothing has happened.—I would frequently when not dancing Myself stand close by solely to admire the pretty Mestizas.—The hair combed back, with Gold filagree worked Comb (Much like Maltese Work)—and two gold hair pins, not infrequently with a diamond head, Next the ear rings, rich Piña dress of variegated Colours & frequently I would catch a glance at the petticoat or under gown also richly worked.—I would sometimes go to these Balls with Albaitua the Teacher, so that we could converse in Spanish together, he also knowing almost every Girl there.—The Music from a full band playing the beautiful Manila airs, & also such fine Young Women must Compel any one to dance.—

Mestizas have beautiful long black hair, They wash their heads almost every day & then apply the *fresh Cocoa Nut Oil*.—Frequently the hair is down to the feet & Mr. Griswold tells me that sometimes it drags on the ground.—A Mestiza is frequently seen with her hair dishevelled hanging down her back, this is to allow it to dry perfectly from the bath, before applying the Oil.—I should have before mentioned that at the Mestiza Balls the *Mamas* who accompany their daughters and the Old Ladies are allowed the privilege of smoking.—One soon gets accustomed however to see a Mestiza with a *Cigarillo* in her mouth & indeed I think it improved the Girl.—

(To be continued)

## "For the Record"

*Announcement over the radio, Sunday, January 26, by the Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda combination:*

Some time ago the members of the Chesterton Evidence Guild made Mr. Hartendorp, the Editor of PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, a sporting proposition. They offered him ₱1,000 if he could prove one of the many libelous accusations he had made in his magazine against the Society of Jesus, namely, the accusation that the Society of Jesus teaches, officially, that the end justifies the means.

The January issue of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE, just out, proves definitely that Mr. Hartendorp does not relish sporting propositions. Instead of taking up the challenge and proving his accusation—the sportsmanlike thing to do—the good Editor merely proceeds to sling more mud. It is unfortunate, in a way, that Mr. Hartendorp should choose as a target for his mud-slinging propensities the Society of Jesus. Unfortunate, because it is to the Society of Jesus that the Catholic parents of the Philippines have contributed the largest number of their sons—104 in all. Did Mr. Hartendorp realize that in attacking the Jesuits, he was indirectly attacking many Filipino families of excellent standing? Does Mr. Hartendorp realize that 38% of the Jesuits in the Philippines are Filipinos? Yes, I repeat, 38% of the Jesuits in the Philippines are native born—not naturalized—Filipinos. That he should have attacked the honour of a religious order to which the Filipino people have given such an unmistakable sign of their approval is hardly to the credit of Mr. Hartendorp, who is, when you come down to it, a guest of the Filipino people.

We are therefore glad that at least it was no Filipino who made this vicious attack, for Mr. Hartendorp is an American by adoption, and he vouches for the fact that his fellow mud-slingers, who conceal themselves coyly behind the pen-names of "Historian" and "American", are also Americans. The American community in the Philippines, well-known for its unsullied tradition of square-dealing and sportsmanship, has our sincere sympathy. It is regrettable that Mr. Hartendorp, who adopted the American name, has apparently not adopted at the same time the American passion for justice.

We hope that this is the last time we shall be compelled to mention Mr. Hartendorp on this Hour. There is just one more thing to add.

Yesterday the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Honorable Jorge Bocobo, told the Archbishop's official representative that he was incensed with the blasphemous attack on the Holy Eucharist in the January issue. To the Archbishop's official representative the Secretary said:

"I myself am not a Catholic. I am a practicing Protestant, and I myself take Holy Communion. Such a disparaging reference to so holy a thing is shocking. You have my authority to announce on the Commonwealth Hour tomorrow night that on Monday noon I am issuing instructions to all the Superintendents to suspend the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE from the list of required reading in the High Schools. I hope that no Catholic will think that I should ever knowingly tolerate in the Public School system an attack on things that to them are more precious and sacred than life itself."

The Chesterton Evidence Guild takes this opportunity to say its word of most respectful appreciation to His Grace, Most Reverend Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, for his gracious recognition of their crusading spirit and for so voluntarily bringing to their assistance the full weight and authority of his high office as Shepherd of the Flock of one of the greatest archdioceses in the world.

*Additional statement issued to the press by the Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda combination and published on Monday, January 27:*

1. Using the broadcast on "Salazar" by the Chesterton Evidence Guild as an occasion for an attack on the Catholic Church in general and the Ateneo de Manila in particular, Editor Hartendorp in the September issue declared that "we cannot think of organized Catholicism as such except at our own peril," and that Catholicism is allied with Fascism. He further declared that the Faculty of the Ateneo de Manila was anti-democratic, anti-American and anti-Commonwealth.

2. Mr. Hartendorp's ludicrous charges were refuted by the Chesterton Evidence Guild on the following Sunday over the Commonweal Hour.  
3. Independently of the Chesterton Evidence Guild's broadcast, His Grace, the Archbishop of Manila wrote a vigorous letter of protest to the Secretary of Public Instruction, Mr. Jorge Bocobo, in which His Grace said:  
"As spiritual head of the Catholic Archdiocese of Manila, I am requesting you, Mr. Secretary, to whom has been intrusted the care of our school children, to put an end to such anti-Catholic attacks in a magazine which finds its only prestige in the fact that it has been required for use in the senior classes in the high schools as a supplementary class reader for several years and is now recommended by the Director of Education for use in the first and second year classes also.  
Hoping that you can and will take effective steps to remedy this situation and requesting the favor of a reply, I am  
Very sincerely yours,

MICHAEL J. O'DOHERTY, D.D.  
Archbishop of Manila."

4. Six weeks later, His Grace the Archbishop sent an official representative to Secretary Bocobo to find out what action was being taken on his protest of October 5th.  
5. Secretary Bocobo declared that he had completed an investigation and had submitted the findings to Malacañan, assuring the Archbishop's representative that satisfactory action would be taken. At that time he requested that the Chesterton Evidence Guild would suspend its attack, stating that Mr. Hartendorp had agreed to desist until the Secretary received instructions from Malacañan.  
It was agreed upon that the weekly spot announcement of the ₱1,000 reward to Editor Hartendorp if he could prove his libelous charges against the Jesuits, could be continued. That same afternoon Secretary Bocobo informed by phone the Archbishop's official representative that Mr. Hartendorp had no objections to the spot announcement.  
6. To the surprise of all concerned and despite the agreement to suspend the controversy pending the President's decision, the January issue of Mr. Hartendorp's magazine resumed the attack more libelously and viciously than before. It also went so far as to make blasphemous references to the sacred doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.  
7. Immediately His Grace, the Archbishop, sent his official representative to Secretary Bocobo demanding immediate action of this latest insult to the honor and dignity of the Catholic Church and the affront to one of its approved Religious Orders.  
8. Expressing his indignation, the Secretary informed the Archbishop's official representative that though he is not a Catholic, he is a practicing Protestant and participates in the Protestant Communion Service. In the presence of the official representative, he phoned to Editor Hartendorp and asked him to explain why he had broken his agreement.  
9. Mr. Hartendorp's attempt to explain the violation of the agreement was rejected by the Secretary who said: "Mr. Hartendorp, I am writing you a letter tomorrow to say that in my opinion you have broken the agreement."  
10. The Secretary then authorized the official representative to have announced on the Commonweal Hour, Sunday, January 26th, that on Monday noon, January 27th, he was issuing order to all Superintendents "to suspend the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE from the list of required reading in the High Schools."  
11. The official representative of the Archbishop previewed the radio announcement on this subject, read it over the phone to Secretary Bocobo, at 12:30 January 26th. The Secretary approved the statement.

*Statement of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine Sunday evening published in the Manila Daily Bulletin for Monday morning, January 27:*

You may quote me as saying that this is a strange way of making an official announcement. Yesterday (Saturday) the Secretary of Public Instruction called me up and told me of renewed complaints by the Jesuit Fathers against the Philippine Magazine and asked me to write a letter stating my side of the question and telling me that he would decide the matter on Monday. I worked on this letter today, but I find that the matter had been decided before he asked me to write my letter. I intend to give him my letter just the same tomorrow early in the morning, and I will have plenty to say in the February issue of the Philippine Magazine.

*Letter of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine of Monday morning, January 27, covering his letter to the Secretary of Public Instruction written the day before:*

Manila, January 27, 1941

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In spite of the fact that, according to a rather unusual unofficial announcement over the radio yesterday, substantially confirmed by you over the telephone afterward, I am sending you herewith the letter you requested Saturday and which I wrote before hearing the radio announcement, because whatever you had already decided to do when you asked me to write the letter and what you may still decide to do, every word contained in this letter still holds true.

The charge of "blasphemy" was a complete surprise to me, as you had not mentioned it in your telephone conversation Saturday. I think those learned in such things will agree that blasphemy must be intentional and therefore I am not guilty of it, for nothing could have been farther from my thoughts than to offer any intentional indignity to anything Catholics and Protestants, too, hold sacred. The offending passage occurred in a contributed article, satirical and flashing in

style, and I must admit that the meaning given by the complainants to a few words in this passage did not occur to me when I passed the manuscript for publication. I am, personally, extremely sorry for this, entirely irrespective of any practical consequences.

The fact that in the heat of battle, blows can not always be carefully directed, should, I think, be taken into consideration. The fact remains that my fight with the Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda combination was and remains a political one, which I am waging with all my strength in defense of our democratic institutions against a calculated, deadly attack. That must not be lost sight of, and I feel that I should have from your office at least a benevolent neutrality, with no aid given the enemy directly or indirectly, lest the Government find in the end that there is no press organ here daring enough to defend its institutions.

Already last night, in its triumphant broadcast, the Ateneo-Commonweal combination had "Mang Tibo" say significantly, "The result of exercising the brain is an empty stomach". That is what they threaten the Philippines with.

Very respectfully yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

The Hon. Jorge Bocobo  
Secretary of Public Instruction  
Manila

*Letter of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine of Sunday, January 26, written to the Secretary of Public Instruction at his request of Saturday:*

*(Both of the Editor's letters were published in full in the Philippines Herald for Monday, January 27)*

Manila, January 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Secretary:

After your telephone conversation with me yesterday, in which you stated that it seemed to you that I had broken the "truce" which you sought to arrange between the Jesuit Fathers and the Philippine Magazine, I am taking the liberty of writing you this letter, as the Jesuit Fathers obviously had their say, probably at length, while you heard me only over the telephone.

On December 26, you telephoned me about the matter of "suspending the controversy" begun with my criticism of the Jesuit propaganda in favor of the corporative form of state of Portugal—suspending it out of respect for the President of the Philippines while the question of the protest of the Jesuit Fathers against the continued use of the Magazine in the public schools, which was to be referred to him, was pending. I took your efforts to arrange this suspension seriously and on the same day, in good faith, I confirmed my side of the telephone conversation with you in a letter in which, however, I reserved the right "to comment on any further propaganda of a nature similar to that which prompted the original criticism", adding that I felt this to be my duty as apparently the only Manila editor sufficiently independent to challenge these attacks on the democratic institutions of this country.

After this date, over the radio, what I from the first designated in the Magazine as the "Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda combination" did no more than refer to the "₱1000 offer" to me if I could produce the books cited as authority for certain statements made in the Magazine as to the ethical system of the Jesuit Order (which the right to continue to do was made a condition, as you told me, by Father Hurley, and which condition was accepted by me with the proviso that this entitled me to refer to the same subject). Disregarding the fact that the "offer", as first made, required that I prove that the Jesuits ever taught a certain doctrine (that the end justifies the means), which the Magazine had said they practice, and disregarding, also, a change in the "offer" to the effect that I would have to physically "produce" the books—some of them rare volumes in Latin which ordinarily are not found outside of Jesuit institutions which, naturally are not open to me,—disregarding all this, I make no objection to these announcements for, though calculated to discredit the sincerity and reliability of the Magazine, I think that intelligent listeners are not likely to be greatly impressed with such tactics. Any good encyclopedia will confirm what the Magazine contributor, "Historian", said about the contents of these books.

At the same time, however, the Ateneo-Commonweal combination went *right on* with its attacks on the Magazine and on me personally

in the columns of the *Commonweal* and also continued its general pro-fascist propaganda. The Jesuit Fathers can not deny, or, rather, evade, their responsibility for this, for, according to the "Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc.", periodically required by the Bureau of Posts, and last published in the October 3 issue of the *Commonweal*, the Society of Jesus is one of the owners and stockholders of this publication. It is well known, furthermore, that the Jesuits, as the principal propagandists of the Church, are especially concerned with Church publications, and I have reasons to believe, although I could not prove, that Father Russell M. Sullivan himself is the columnist who conceals himself under the pen-name "Sentinel".

The December 28 issue of the *Commonweal* commented sarcastically in an editorial (p. 10) on the December Philippine Magazine editorial entitled "Our 'Godless' Public Schools", stating that it "continues the publications' misrepresentation of the Catholic effort to make religious instruction in the public schools better than a matter of administrative concession". In this same issue of the *Commonweal* appeared two alleged "letters" in which I was charged with "malice" and the Magazine was called a "scandal sheet." The "Watchtower" column, conducted by "Sentinel", which contained the opprobrious attack on the writings of Rizal, also contained a reference to me. In this attack on Rizal's books, "Sentinel" was clearly speaking for the Ateneo de Manila with an authority which only a priest could assume. I answered "Sentinel" in my editorial in the January issue of the Magazine entitled "Noli me Tangere".

The January 4 issue of the *Commonweal* contained a reference to me in the "Watchtower" column to the effect I should place less reliance on "historians in quotes" and a letter in which "Mr. Hartendorp's submarines" were referred to. This same issue gave only 8 lines to President Roosevelt's great radio address of December 29 on the "unholy alliance of power and pelf" and gave 6 lines to Hitler's reply, published in a "box" (p. 17). Another article in this issue stated that the threat of the imminent invasion of England "presents a fetching picture—and a powerful incentive for Uncle Sam to rush double-time to the rescue"; in the same article there was a reference to "the noisy American scramble to rush to the aid of Britain".

The January 11 issue of the *Commonweal* contained an editorial which referred to the Hitler regime as only one which is at war "with the object of our sympathies (Great Britain) for the moment". It contained a paragraph by "Sentinel" which stated sarcastically that "so-called philosophers" do not consider Bergson a great philosopher, as Catholics do, "because he didn't blare out for democracy and denounce fascism", another paragraph again attacking Rizal's books, and still another reference to "Mr. Hartendorp and his historian". There was also a "letter" which called me a "cheap muck-raker" and the Magazine a purveyor of "lies". This same number of the *Commonweal* contained a virulent attack on Commissioner Osias which insinuated that because of his divorce and re-marriage, he is not a good moral character (pp. 10, 11).

The January 18 issue of the *Commonweal* contained no direct references to the Magazine that I noticed, but it did contain a "letter" which stated that President Quezon's veto of the Religious Instruction Bill was undemocratic because the Assembly had voted for it "in spite of the dirty campaign waged by the enemies of religion". Another "letter" in defense of the moving picture censors referred to "so-called democratic institutions, e.g., a yellow press that calls itself free". "Sentinel" again entered the lists by comparing the democracies and the dictatorships as follows: "We prattle about the freedom that people breathe in a democratic country and scoff at the *peace and order* that they maintain in the dictatorships", etc.

The January 25 issue of the *Commonweal* contained an article with a big, black head-line, "Bestiality on the Campus", intimating that the recent incident on the University of the Philippines campus was one of the "results of forty years of education here". It also contained an article (pp. 10, 11) on the wonderful peace maintained in Europe under the Pope during the Middle Ages and on how "absolute separation of Church and State is at the root of our modern chaos".

The fascist propaganda injected into the "Catholic" radio-hour broadcasts also went merrily on. In one radio-skit the fascist salute was represented as being only the accepted gesture used before our courts in taking an oath.

All this, Mr. Secretary, is very poisonous propaganda—against our form of government, against our system of public instruction, against

the position of our national hero. It is a poison of which—if it is not counteracted—the Philippines as we know it will die. It is a poison with the purveyors of which I can not observe a truce.

The truce you tried to arrange between the Ateneo-Commonweal combination and the Philippine Magazine was not broken by me. There was never even a pretense at its observance by the Jesuit Fathers. If they persuaded you to believe that their "controversy" with the Magazine was only over the radio, they deliberately misled you. My only means of defense—and offense—is the Magazine. Their attack on the Magazine is well organized and reaches everywhere—in the streets and in private homes, in churches and schools, in business and government offices. They preach from the pulpit the lie that an attack on the "Church", meaning the propagandists I am exposing, is an attack on religion and every Catholic communicant. They misrepresent the Magazine and myself by every available means of communication. If I were to lose the power, in one way or another, to write freely, as I have always done, in the columns of the Magazine, I would be completely defenseless and the Magazine would be rendered useless.

I well knew the odds from the first. But these are dark days everywhere, and all any of us can do is to do our duty as we see it, whatever the odds. You should have heard the first broadcast directed against me personally after my first criticism of the propaganda in favor of the Portuguese corporative state system. I do not think anything more scurrilous ever came from even Goebbel's Nazi radio stations. Strangely enough, perhaps, this didn't bother me at all. I might say I almost enjoyed it because it proved how hard I had hit them in what they were and are trying to put over *on the Philippines*. I have hit them even harder this time, in the January issue of the Magazine, fortified by facts which these traitors continuously furnish me with themselves. My aim is now to make the Magazine so respected and so feared that the Jesuit Order will not dare to continue this propaganda openly in this country at least.

For several years I listened to and read this Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda, but I did not think I was strong enough to rashly court a head-on conflict. There was the propaganda against Republican Spain and against the Freemasons, but, being neither a Spaniard nor a Freemason, I said but little about that. I even did not say much against the continuous and increasingly virulent attack on our public school system, saying to myself that we have our school officials to look after that. I did not say anything when America and its institutions were held up to scorn in many indirect ways. I did not say anything when our Constitution was characterized as a "masonic" and "undemocratic" document. But I could hold myself no longer when these men began to preach the beauties of the corporative system of government and publicly expressed the prayer that a Filipino Salazar might arise among us to take the place of such a man as President Quezon. I struck, and I struck hard, heedless of personal consequences, and I have already succeeded in putting dismay and fear into these men—these virtually anonymous men, who do not represent themselves, nor anything professing fealty to the Philippines or the United States, who may come from anywhere, who have set out on a campaign to overturn the institutions and to sabotage the spirit of what all of us, Filipinos and Americans, have struggled for so many years here to establish and inspire.

But these men are writing their own epitaph in every line they write, preaching their funeral oration in everything they say. This is wartime; actual war may soon be upon us. Authorities already have these men's "number". The time may soon come when they will be shut up, and shut up rudely, and they know it. You will therefore find them fearful and cringing and entirely powerless, if they are only faced with firmness. They know they are conspirators and betrayers, and not for the glory of God, but for their own miserable, cruel, and inhuman ends. I am not afraid of them. I am only afraid of good men who unwittingly may join in assisting their evil. I stand alone, represent nobody but myself, no institution except the Philippine Magazine itself, the oldest American publication in the Far East. Everything I believe in and stand for appears in print for all the world to see. I have no secret instructions, no secret income, no secret protection from anywhere. You may judge me entirely by what you read in the Philippine Magazine. Yet, too, I have been made to feel recently that I have behind me the good will of a vast class of people in this country, in official and unofficial life, Catholic and Protestant, who have been worried and offended and angered by the policies and propaganda of



the men I have been attacking, the men who I am practically the only editor in Manila who has dared to call to account.

I have at times been an adviser to the President of the Philippines, whom, with President Roosevelt, I respect above all other men. I realize that your own position as respects this "controversy" is one not without difficulty and embarrassment. If I may presume to advise now, I would say that you could inform these men—who have rushed to you for shelter and defense though they control much vaster resources and much greater means of publicity than I do, that you are of the opinion that this "controversy", as they call it, is a wholly political and not a religious one, that such criticism as I have voiced they have only drawn upon themselves by their own attacks on the substance and spirit of our democratic institutions, and that they have no right even to ask you, as an official of the government which they constantly attack and you are sworn to uphold, to protect them in any way against counter-attack. You could tell them that they already have every facility to answer me, much greater facilities than I have, and that they should not be afraid to meet that test if they are honest and sincere. You could say that both the American and Philippine Constitutions guarantee the rights of a free press. As to the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools, you could say this was determined upon for good reasons years ago and that you do not feel it necessary now to interfere with the policies of the Bureau of Education in that respect, the more so as any such action as they ask for at this time would certainly be given various interpretations at home and abroad which would not be to the interests of the Government.

Very respectfully yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

The Hon. Jorge Bocobo  
Secretary of Public Instruction  
Manila

*Letter of the Secretary of Public Instruction to the Director of Education, of Monday noon, January 27, and published in the Philippines Herald of that day:*

January 27, 1941

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that, after a careful consideration, I have decided that the use of the "Philippine Magazine" in the public schools should be suspended at once. Instructions to that effect should be sent without delay to all Division Superintendents.

Section 927 of the Administrative Code provides as follows:

"Sec. 927. *Discussion of religious doctrines to be eschewed.*—No teacher or other person engaged in any public school, whether maintained from Insular, provincial, or municipal funds, shall teach or criticize the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service."

The "Philippine Magazine," which is required reading in the senior year of the public secondary schools, publishes statements that are derogatory to the Roman Catholic Church, and also pronouncements that are offensive to Christians in general, whether Catholic or Protestant.

Some of the statements that attack the Roman Catholic Church, which appeared in the September (1940) issue of the "Philippine Magazine", are as follows:

1. "There appears to be an affinity between Catholicism and modern corporative chambers." (p. 341)
2. "The representation, as in Portugal, of 'moral' (church) and 'cultural' (also largely church) entities, in the Corporative Chamber, runs counter to the fundamental democratic tenet of the separation of church and state." (p. 341).
3. "'Reasons of state are not valid when they conflict with the moral law'—as laid down by the Roman Catholic Church." (p. 342).
4. "But not only the past, but the present shows that we can not think of organized Catholicism as such except at our own peril. Catholicism as an institution is authoritarian and is to-day, before our eyes, allying itself with political authoritarianism—fascism."

With regard to the statements that are offensive to Christians in general, whether Catholic or Protestant, some of such assertions are found in the January (1941) issue of the "Philippine Magazine", in the article entitled "This Terminology" (p. 26). The article purports to advance arguments against the proposal that the government extend financial aid to private schools and colleges that are teaching religion.

The objectionable statements are hereunder quoted (underscoring by this Office):

1. "It was recommended that the government employ itself in the traffic of sectarian dogma."

This reference to the teaching of religion as a "traffic" can not be permitted because it ridicules not only such teaching in the private schools, Catholic or Protestant, but also the optional religious instruction in the public schools which is authorized and safeguarded in the Constitution of the Philippines.

2. "Presumably it (the government) would sponsor with fine impartiality the schematic postulates of the Crescent and the Cross, and would dispense in Manila the wafer and the wine and purvey in Zamboanga the sacred waters of Zem Zem."

This scornful allusion to the sacred act of Communion is shocking to both Catholics and Protestants.

3. "The government would resume its olden function of disseminator of the eternal verities and with its several exegeses and sundry praxes would treat and train puerile minds in the niceties of the Onenesses and Threenesses."

This is also offensive to Christians in general, because the doctrine of the Holy Trinity is treated with derision.

4. "And from the Pasig's ancient shores our broadcaster urges that the Philippine government engage in the mongery and mummery of theistic tenets."

This exposes to contempt the belief in the existence of God as presented by the various religions. While the Philippine public school system does not lean toward any particular church, it does, however, teach faith in Divine Providence, and offers opportunity to all churches to give religious instruction.

Very respectfully,

JORGE BOCOBO  
Secretary of Public Instruction

The Director of Education  
Manila

*Statement of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine to the press after reading the Secretary's letter to the Director of Education, published in the Manila newspapers on Tuesday morning, January 28:*

The fight I have been waging through the Philippine Magazine against the pro-fascist and anti-democratic propaganda of a section of the Roman Catholic hierarchy here and elsewhere, will be carried on.

There is some justification for Secretary Bocobo's action with respect to the January issue of the Magazine and its use in the schools, but the terms he used in his letter to the Director of Education appear to me to be unnecessarily sweeping and severe. I admit the mistake of not having carefully edited the article by "American" to which he referred, but the provocation should be given proper weight, and, furthermore, it was written in so brilliant a style that at the time I thought that the few deletions that occurred to me would mutilate it, and I also thought that, after all, we are living in the twentieth century. I understand now that the article would give offense to some Christian people, which certainly was not my intention. In the next issue of the Magazine, I will make such amends as I can, but I will not allow these enemies within to confuse the issue which was and remains political and not religious.

*Interpretation of the Secretary's order to the Di-*

*rector of Education as published in the Commonwealth (Manila) for Saturday, February 1:*

Wires were kept hot this week when the bureau of education, acting on a direct order from the secretary of public instruction, telegraphed all division superintendents of the country to stop immediately the use of the Philippine Magazine in all public schools. The department's order does not only require the elimination of the magazine from the required reading list for fourth year English and literature classes but absolutely bans it from the premises of all public schools, from the elementary up.

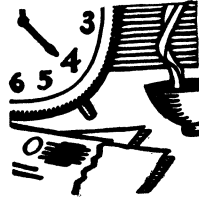
That the ban is more far-reaching than at first appeared was emphasized by Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo himself to the *Commonweal* last Wednesday. The common belief was that, since the magazine had been on the required list, henceforth high school seniors will have to learn their Filipino folklore and legends from other sources. (It was learned that the magazine's publication of Philippine folklore and legends as a feature was the reason for its inclusion in the school list by the bureau of education since 1934). His order meant a complete prohibition against the magazine. Its display in classrooms, reading rooms, school libraries, and other parts of the school-buildings is forbidden in the order. Back numbers and new all fall under the department ban.

*Statement of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre in his press conference on Friday, January 31, as reported in the Philippines Herald:*

The High Commissioner would not comment on the Hartendorp-Commonweal case, saying that it was a purely Commonwealth affair. He denied assertions that the case involved abridgment of an American's rights in the Islands, saying that it\* applied equally to Americans and Filipinos. Mr. Hartendorp's being an American was only a coincidence, according to him.

\* Presumably the reporter meant the law cited by the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Editor of Philippine Magazine was not present at this press conference and has made no appeal to the High Commissioner nor made any such assertion as referred to.

## Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



In deciding on the contents of this issue of the Philippine Magazine, my main difficulty was which of the many letters I received from all parts of the country and from all kinds of people in connection with the order of the Secretary of Public Instruction suspending the use of the Magazine in the public schools,—which of these I should include. Practically all of them showed a misunderstanding of just what the

Secretary's order was and of the reason he gave for his order. But if, for this reason, I were to refrain from publishing some of these letters, an entirely wrong impression would be created as to the reaction of a large part of the public, the more so because of what I can only call the miserable silence in respect to the affair in the editorial columns of the daily press. The *Philippines Herald* was the only newspaper which printed the correspondence involved in full; the other papers printed only summaries, and there was no editorial comment at all. To judge from these papers, nothing had happened; yet I can state as a fact that the feeling in every newspaper office in Manila was intense, and it was all in favor of the Magazine. For that reason, besides printing some of the letters I received, I am also printing excerpts from a number of periodicals in Manila which while not generally considered so representative, in this case, at least, presented a truer picture of the public mind than the more important organs.

The day after Secretary Bocobo's action suspending the use of the Magazine in the public schools, I wrote "American", author of the offending article, "This Terminology", a note telling him not to be too down-hearted about his article having been the one which led to the Secretary's order. He came back with the following: "Just keep the flag nailed to the mast. I hope to get to the city shortly and perhaps may have some suggestions to offer. I was glad to have your brief note. The Magazine has won every argument except the appeal to fanaticism.

A stream of letters came in from the first day. One American wrote:

# BETTER LIGHT....BETTER SIGHT.... BETTER MAKE-UP

says REDDY KILOWATT.



"Lady—there's a big difference between War Paint and Make-Up."

A good light on EACH of your dressing mirror will help you to apply make-up evenly and artistically.

Why not see *your* electrician about this arrangement of lights?

MANILA ELECTRIC COMPANY

"As a subscriber to your magazine I have followed your controversy with the Jesuits. You are under the military handicap of having to fight on two fronts—against the political section of the Roman Church and against the totalitarians. Your opponents employ the radio broadcast which reaches everyone, and you have only your own publication which reaches the few. When the Falangistas first employed the radio here during the Spanish Rebellion I protested to the Department Secretary, but with no effect. If the loyal element had then collaborated, the present use of the radio by the Jesuits might have been prevented. At any rate, you would be in a class with Rizal if he had lived in the present. It is a sad commentary on Filipino leadership that present conditions could be possible. The attack is most unfair, and Bocobo's wordy statement is worse. There will also be an unfavorable reaction to the Philippines in the United States when the facts become known. Meanwhile you will likely receive some extra subscriptions to your Magazine as local Americans and many Filipinos resent the unfair purpose of the attack."

A Filipino employed in the U. S. Army wrote: "I read the news about your daring attack on the local 'frailes' in yesterday's *Herald* and it was only in this way that I learned about you. Please accept my congratulations and keep up the work. It is my fervent hope that you will be able to open the eyes of my countrymen and make them realize that although we were freed from physical slavery, there are still mental and moral slaves among us. I wish I were a writer myself, like you, but I can not express myself in writing."

A woman professor in one of our universities wrote: "May I tell you I am in complete sympathy with your side of the fight? Not that the knowledge will help you at all except as an infinitesimal part of the moral support which I am sure you have from a large portion of our thinking population. I need not add, 'Keep up the fight', because men like you will do so anyway."

A Filipino university professor wrote: "Much as I hate to, I feel the necessity of apologizing to you. My being connected with the 'highest institution of learning in this country' prevents me from being outspoken, but, God, I am itching to do something. I assure that although I may not be able to help you, I am behind you in this crusade."

A Filipino from a near-by provincial town wrote: "I trust you will

overlook the force of boldness on my part in addressing you this unsolicited letter. The only justification that I know and in doing this is the effect upon me in having read your letter to the Secretary of Public Instruction regarding your 'controversy' with the Jesuits which were published in the issue of *The Philippines Herald* for January 27, 1941. I only wish to make known to you that I share your view on the 'Ateneo-Commonweal propaganda'. I, too, for sometime have listened to this propaganda and have entertained great doubt as to its religious character. But being merely a common *tao* without any means of expressing his objection, I have thus remained as such with those doubt and objection in my conscience. The social and seeming political imports of this propaganda I greatly fear. Above all, I wish to congratulate you for the challenging stand that you have taken. If this sentiment will further encourage you in taking up this issue, I assure you of its sincerity."

One who signs himself a "college teacher" wrote: "Allow me to add my humble voice to the support, vocal and silent, that you are getting from all parts of this country in your fight against forces that desire history to repeat itself in a land that is still wet with the blood of its heroes. It is undiscerned by many of my countrymen that many of the blessings of what we call the democratic way of life have come about in this country through the effort of Americans and other sincere foreign friends. We Filipinos gingerly approach a good fight even when the very life of the nation is at stake, as in the present case, when subtle and insidious ways are resorted to by certain groups to recover a lost place in the political life of the people. The order of the Secretary of Public Instruction banning your magazine from the public schools is indefensible and can only be interpreted as an official surrender to tremendous pressure, and we college teachers fear official ramparts elsewhere are also weakening. You have the support of many teachers throughout the breadth and length of this land, and here in Manila almost all college professors I meet are incensed at the means used to stifle your prophetic voice. The *Tribune* story this morning says you are continuing the fight. Of course, you would. History is on your side, and the intelligence of the country is following you and leading the unpublicized discussions of the subject in schools, private homes, and clubs."

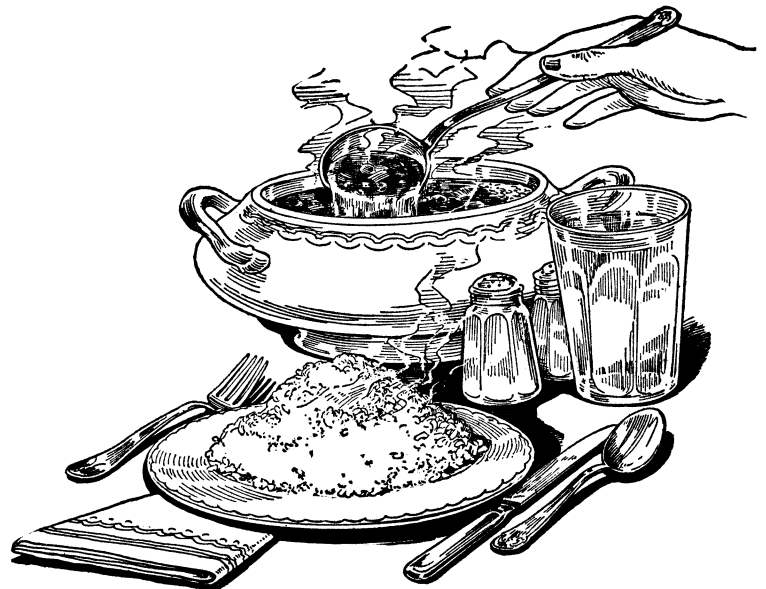
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**H**EALTHY, hearty and easy to prepare—Campbell's Vegetable Soup with rice, makes a delicious main dish for lunch or dinner.

Cook the amount of rice you will need. Then heat a tin of Campbell's Vegetable Soup as it comes from the can (so thick it is difficult to take out) and add it to the rice. You may pour the soup over the rice before the dish is brought to the table, or serve each separately.

The 18 different vegetables and rich meat broth that go into Campbell's Vegetable Soup make this a delicious dish.

Campbell's Soups help housewives in two important ways—they make meals better and more nourishing—and at so little cost.



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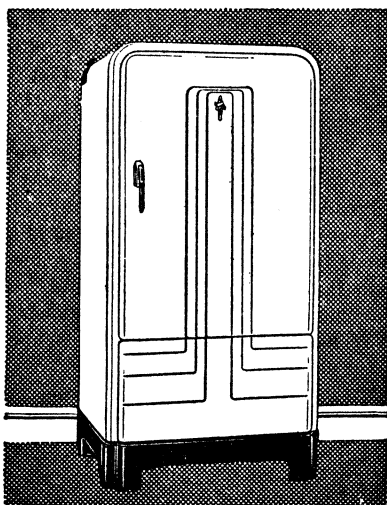
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THE FREEZING UNIT IN THE  
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FIRST INSTALLATION AND  
UNDER NORMAL USE.



MANILA GAS CORPORATION

A Methodist Minister in a provincial town wrote: "It is with keen interest that I have followed your daring stand against the Roman Catholic hierarchy and its effort to undermine our democratic institutions in this country. You have the backing of all liberal minded citizens of the Philippines. While the action of Secretary Bocobo against the Magazine is unfortunate and obviously hasty, it has, on the other hand, aroused our people's consciousness to the perils of the propaganda of active agents of the enemies of democracy. You are not alone, sir, and so go ahead and we will be with you."

An American from the Southern Philippines wrote: "It seems to me, if some article was truly objectionable, the democratic way would have been to ban that particular number or merely issue orders that it should not be read or discussed in the classes by the teachers and pupils. A suggestion occurs to me: In order not to be obliged to draw your punches because of the use of the Magazine in the high schools, would it not be possible to have the controversial matter printed in a separate section that would not be sent to the schools? The Philippine Magazine is too valuable a publication to be allowed to die or get killed. I say this although you know I am for absolute, immediate, and complete independence, which it is not the policy of your publication to advocate but which I think is to the best interests, present and future, of the United States, although I admit not to the best interests of the Philippines or my own personal business. America's interests, prestige, and good name are far too important to jeopardize by continuing to bear all the responsibility without commensurate practical authority. . . . By the time you come around to my way of thinking, I fear you may have lost the means of getting in some hammer strokes. But let's hope not! Just to show my confidence, I am inclosing a check for ₱12.00 to cover any of my subscriptions due, including a new one to the . . ."

A high school teacher in a Luzon province wrote: "I have not stopped, and my fellow teachers in the high school have not stopped following the 'controversy'. What a pitiful climax it is, or, should I say, what a dramatic and nationally important turning point has been reached. I heard the radio broadcast about Rizal's 'retraction' dramatized over the radio on the eve of December 30, and my old father, a catholic, but a practical one, sprang from his mat and indignantly said that it was all a false and wicked work of priests. My revolting nature came once more to the boiling point when I read about the suspension of the Magazine. Mr. Hartendorp, yours is not a lost cause, although the Secretary has said in the paper that the case is closed, as long as there are thinking individuals anywhere in the Philippines. Even this morning, many male teachers in this school discussed the matter and many bitter remarks were made about the new rule. I read to them your answer in the Monday *Herald*, and what a reaction they showed! You have all our moral and material support. As proof of this, about half our teaching force is willing to subscribe for the Magazine personally. For one thing, they will receive two books each, according to your premium offer. Kindly send me about 30 subscription blanks for the Magazine and also a list of the books you are giving as premiums. Kindly reserve at least 10 copies of your January issue, as we want to start our subscriptions with the first issue of the year. I once worked for your Magazine as a subscription agent many years ago when I was out of a job. Since then, although I may not have been a regular subscriber, I have never missed a single issue. I hope you will send me the subscription blanks and the book list as soon as possible. Best regards and good luck. You may publish any part of this letter, but please don't mention the name of the high school. . ."

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A Manila government employee wrote me: "What has come to pass should not discourage you at all. Persecutions are of a transient nature, while human rights are permanent. The bigotry of clerics who have long ago lost their hold on a vast portion of humanity can not triumph over the righteousness of the cause which you have espoused so valiantly and fearlessly. It is indeed tragic that instead of commendation and encouragement, which you fully deserved, what you got was a reprisal from one official who should at least have kept himself neutral in the controversy. But that should not dishearten you or deter you from pursuing your course. On the contrary, it should make you more determined to fight. With the aid of your trenchant and prolific pen—that weapon which, according to Victor Hugo, 'hath the lightness of the wind and the force of the thunderbolt'—you should continue your relentless warfare on this clandestine combination which seeks to disrupt our democratic institutions that have been ingrafted into the Filipino way of life during the four decades of association with the great American Republic. It will be, to quote Victor Hugo again, 'a spendid warfare—the war of one alone against all; the grand war of mind against matter, of reason against prejudice; a war for the just against the unjust, for the oppressed against the oppressor, the war of goodness, the war of kindness'. But you will not be alone. We will be with you in this fight."

The Manila *Democracia* wrote in an editorial before Secretary Bocobo's action suspending the Magazine, "Journalistically, no periodical in the country has rendered more distinguished service than the Philippine Magazine for the year 1940..." In a subsequent issue, *Democracia* stated editorially: "The affair of the Church hierarchy and the Editor of the Philippine Magazine has come to a head in a very abrupt fashion. Just as this department has been dreading, the authorities concerned took the more convenient course—that of appeasement by sacrificing freedom of the press and discussion upon the altar of power..."

The *Far Eastern Freemason* wrote (before the suspension): "The Philippine Magazine has been winning its arguments without any difficulty. Mr. Hartendorp, the Editor, is a scholar and a gentleman and insists on his rights as an American citizen to criticize any organization that prefers a church dictatorship like Portugal to the democracy taught in the United States. It is really too bad that the Jesuits forgot themselves and resorted to villification and slurs against the Editor."

*Kalayaan* stated editorially (translated from the Tagalog): "The Secretary of Public Instruction, upon representations of the Archbishop, has issued a dictatorial order to stop at once the reading of the Philippine Magazine by the students in all the high schools of the country, holding that the Magazine is anti-Christian (meaning, of course, the Roman Catholic Church). What started this conflict? The Jesuit Fathers and the *Commonweal*, a Catholic weekly organ, have been broadcasting over the radio anti-democratic propaganda in favor of Salazar's fascist Portugal. Mr. Hartendorp, the stubbornly courageous editor of the Philippine Magazine, dared to criticize those subversive broadcasts. He defended democracy and upheld the noble principles of our Republican Commonwealth government, at the same time exposing the kind of government these fascist Jesuits would like to have here. And Secretary Bocobo banned the Magazine from the secondary schools. That is a dangerous action and should be opposed by all. The powerful pro-fascists are allowed to continue their attacks on democracy, while its ardent champion here is tied down and muzzled in his noble attempt at defense. Send your protests to Secretary Bocobo. The President and the whole nation should be informed of this

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dangerous decision of the Secretary. If the country lets such a decision pass without protest, the day will come when our constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press will be matters of the past, and over all will hover the loathsome power of the Jesuits. The Philippines then, once again, will be back to where it was before, when it was in the clutches of the Spanish *frailes*." In an English editorial, this paper said in part: "The reported withdrawal from the prescribed list of required readings in the public schools of the Philippine Magazine, is one more illustration of the extent to which the fascist alien friarism in the Philippines will go in extending its political and economic power over the country. Briefly, the immediate issue is as follows: The Catholic Church hierarchy, through its media of publicity, the pulpits, radio, newspapers, and student and similar organizations, has subtly and consistently advocated totalitarian government as in Portugal and Spain, with the friars at the helm. Mr. Hartendorp, in his Magazine, called attention to such subversive activities, roundly criticizing the hierarchy for engaging in such non-religious activities. Immediately, the hierarchy approached the government officials, with the result that the Magazine is now banned from the public schools. The implications are as follows: The friars are intolerant of any criticism and can not hold their ground on the basis of reason. It is very clear that if Mr. Hartendorp is wrong, he can easily be exposed through the many media of propaganda available to the church of which the public schools are one. But the friars decided otherwise, and used the method of suppression through its influence with the state. In spite of the fact that it is the friars who are the subversive elements in the Philippines, and that Mr. Hartendorp is merely exposing their subversive activities, it is Mr. Hartendorp who is made to suffer. This incident marks another chapter in the campaign of the friars to destroy freedom of speech and of the press. The friars seem to easily forget recent history. It was because of their corrupt and abusive practices that the Revolution of 1896 became history. It was the weakness of the Spanish civil government which was utilized by the church dignitaries to perpetuate their abuses against the people."

I have reprinted all these various comments, in order to show the reaction. I do this in justice to those liberal elements in our population, in justice to the Filipino love for freedom and their belief in democracy in which I have again and again expressed my faith. I regret that in reprinting these statements, I do so at the expense of the Government. Many of the opinions expressed are unfair to Secretary Bocobo personally and to the Government. But no one can expect people generally to make fine distinctions in evaluating a decision of a government official; the people look on such matters from a broader point of view, they see only the larger questions involved. I myself, in my letter to the Secretary, dated January 26, warned him as follows: "As to the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools, you could say (to those representatives of the Catholic hierarchy who protested against this use) that this was determined upon for good reasons years ago, and that you do not feel it necessary now to interfere with the policies of the Bureau of Education in that respect, *the more so as any such action as they ask for at this time, would certainly be given various interpretations at home and abroad which would not be to the interests of the Government.*" Misunderstanding, to an extent, though the reaction of the people may be in this case, I believe that the Commonwealth Government, which is dedicated and sworn to the democratic system, may well be pleased with these letters and these expressions of public opinion for they demonstrate it to be sound.

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been summoned to Moscow. Berlin spokesman states that "influential governing clique is attempting to sabotage French-German relations" and that Germany's policy toward France depends on outcome of struggle for and against cooperation with Reich. German newspaper criticizes Dutch, stating they "must try once again to excavate themselves from rubbish of prejudice and false leadership to find way to Reich which was lost since peace of Westphalia (1648). Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens of Netherlands in book published today, "Juggernaut over Holland", states Dutch people can not be forced to accept place in Reich and will revolt at earliest opportunity. Reported Germans in Rumania are battling disorders there, including sabotage by railway employees. Reported King Boris and Premier Filoff have left Vienna for Germany. Reported that Britain last month began sending over during machine-gunning motor-cyclists in groups of 50, carried across Channel by trawler at night, to harass Germans on French coast, take prisoners, gather first-hand information, and commit sabotage; riders frequently do not return, but raids demonstrate German vulnerability and keep Nazis in state of apprehension. German planes blast Bristol for second consecutive night. Air Ministry reports Bremen was again attacked and is "sea of flames"; Hamburg and various oil centers and invasion ports were also attacked. Amy Johnson, Molliion, outstanding woman flyer, drowns in Thames after bailing out of plane she was ferrying for British air-transport auxiliary. Crack Australian troops reported to have smashed into center of Bardia, where resistance is now confined to restricted areas; 15,000 fascist troops have been taken prisoner. Petain eliminates word "Republic" from all official documents and substitutes "French State"; his own title is "Chief of French State". German sources in Belgrade state Germany will not permit Valona and Durazzo to become Italian Dunkirk and will at all costs try to prevent British from attaining full mastery in Mediterranean. *Gazzetta di Popolo* (Turin) asks "What need for defense justifies this moral suicide of United States? By sea, United States can be attacked, at most, only in Philippines."

Jan. 6.—French and Japanese trade delegations meet in Tokyo. Col. Furnage states he has received instructions to confine his future actions solely to receiving apology from Japanese authorities. Australian announcement states 7 Europeans were killed and 67 are missing and 1 Filipino seaman killed and 4 missing in and following attacks by German raiders in Pacific on neutral shipping during past few months.

Reported that Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop handed Filoff ultimatum on 4th and that latter agreed to passage of German troops through Bulgaria; aim said to be to cut off Turkey from Greece and take Greek port of Salonika; Yugoslavia's role expected to be that of "unhappy spectator". British radio states Germans have been dropping huge land-mines by parachute in "deliberate and negligent slaughter". British flag reported hoisted over

Bardia, main Italian stronghold in Libya, claimed by Mussolini to be impregnable, at 1:30 p.m., Sunday (5th), with 30,000 Italian prisoners taken, including 6 generals, much war material and 50 tanks; Australian troops are given large share of credit and Free French forces are said to have cut off Italian retreat. Believed greater part of Graziani's army which was assembled to make drive against Suez Canal last summer has now been either captured or killed. Taking of Bardia clears Port Sollum, which has been under shell-fire from Bardia, and also gives British better water-supply. King Farouk and Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha congratulate Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell on victory. British advance elements from Bardia reported already on way to Tobruk which has been under air attack for several days.

Jan 7.—*Kokumin Shimbun* predicts "obliteration" of Britain from European map and urges Japanese people to prepare for impending Japanese-American war. French circles in Hanoi state Japanese aviators are instructing Thai pilots and in some cases even piloting Thai planes bombing Indo-China towns.

Berlin spokesman states Roosevelt's message to Congress is "rather sharp". Highest sources in Sofia deny Filoff saw Ribbentrop and that Bulgaria received ultimatum through any channel whatsoever. One of most disastrous floods in history reported in Bulgaria, interrupting train service and making few roads in country impassable. *United Press* reports that Turkish authorities reaffirmed Turkey will fight in event Germany crosses Bulgaria. Buckarest quarters state Roosevelt address is timely at moment when war shows tendency to spread to Southeast Europe; speech may influence policy of small nations who may be called upon to make important decisions shortly. London commentators state Roosevelt put all resisters of aggression on same plane and made clear he has no idea of defying tyranny on one continent and appeasing it on another. RAF on night of 5th bombed Brest, also Bordeaux where they sank and damaged several Italian submarines. German communique denies bombing of Dublin on January 2 and 3 and states it is probably another "Athena case" according to "well-known Churchill methods"; states Germany is prepared to apologize and give compensation if it is proved German planes dropped the bombs. Reported RAF heavily bombed Tripoli last night, also Tobruk, and that Italians have evacuated El Adem, air base of Tobruk, where 40 Italian planes were destroyed. *London Times* states British casualties in Lybia total less than 2000. Rome Radio states Bardia was never heavily fortified and was attacked by "brute force", 400,000 men and 800 tanks, against "mere handful" of Italians. Rome quarters state Roosevelt aims to provoke Axis powers to declare war against United States.

Jan. 8.—Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* states "in declaring that America should be arsenal for democratic powers, Roosevelt might as well have declared war against Axis". Japanese military mission reaches Berlin.

Reported from Hanoi that French and Japanese authorities have agreed to prohibit re-export of American goods formerly destined for Free China and detained in Indo-China, amounting to \$12,000,000; stated French plan to requisition goods they need and make payments direct to owners while goods which customs officials consider were "illegally imported" will be auctioned off, with proceeds to be turned over to owners.

German press scores Roosevelt address as "provocative and aggressive war-mongering", and rants about "British 5th column" in United States and "United States 5th column" in South America; "Roosevelt, war profiteer No. 1". Cold and snow halt German raids over England. British Admiralty admits loss of 1,067 ships (4,248,558 tons) of which 636 ships were British, from opening of war to end of year; losses slackened off during December. Maulana Abdul Kalan Azad, President of *Vil India Congress Party* is sentenced to 18 months prison term under Defense of India Act. Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of Boy Scout movement, dies at his home in Nyeri, Kenya, British East Africa, aged 83. Leahy presents credentials to Petain and is given military honors; *Le Temps* for second time in week emphasizes French neutrality and states Leahy brought personal message from Roosevelt giving assurance of "material aid for our children and invalids... nothing could touch us deeper in our distress... There is no possible political or military justification for blockade of unoccupied France and its overseas empire. Every possible guarantee has been offered that nothing will reach occupying power. British blockade is unjust and useless cruelty to former ally". *Madrid La Semana* states Roosevelt's address was "ingenious" but based "on error of presupposing Britain will win; his attitude, however, will undoubtedly contribute to prolonging war". Italian Council of Ministers under Mussolini reaffirms faith in Axis victory "which will give Italy its just place in new Europe and free world from hypocritical exploitation and oppression of British plutocracy". Rome Radio states fixed principle of Axis policy is always the Monroe Doctrine, namely complete disinterestedness to New World; we are prepared to go farther; by New World we mean not only North and South American continents, but also Australia, New Zealand, and all islands of Pacific". Reported Greek destroyers shelled Valona for 3 hours without being molested Monday night, all ships returning safely to port. Filoff returning to Sofia states reports of his visiting Germany are not true.

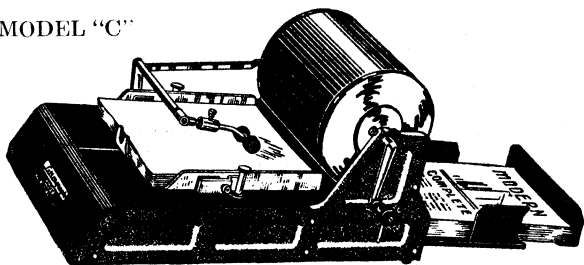
Jan. 9.—Reported Thai officials declared martial law, but not war. Reported Thai forces are driving toward Sisophon, major Cambodian city, and that French forces are withdrawing. *Domei* reports warfare raging along entire border from Ventianne to Cambodia. Believed Japanese are instigating hostilities for purpose of influencing French-Japanese trade negotiations now in progress in Tokyo.

Churchill in address to "Pilgrims" (American society in London for promotion of Anglo-American

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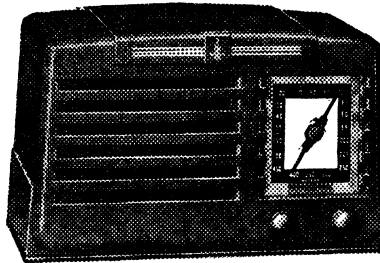
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friendship), states Anglo-American unity is of paramount importance in present crucial period of world history; "it is no exaggeration to say that future of whole world and hopes of broadening civilization founded in Christian ethics depend upon these relations". RAF bombed German naval bases in north on first flight since Sunday (5th); German air activities were also limited during period. RAF also bombed Naples and Palermo last night. British air officers in Cairo state over 500 Italian planes have been shot down since Italy entered war. British headquarters at Cairo announces that Abyssinians are in revolt. Admiralty announces loss of *Regulus*, 22nd British submarine admitted lost. Greek Radio states Italian high command has evacuated 35,000 troops from Valona in past 2 days, showing "desperate situation."

Buenos Aires report states Russia has offered to form fleet of 200 merchant ships to carry Argentine goods to Russia for re-export to other European countries; Argentine government said to be "highly interested" and willing to renew commercial relations broken off since 1930 because of communistic activity in country.

Jan. 10.—Reported French plane dropped a few bombs on Bangkok but was driven off; Thai high command states it will carry out reprisal against Saigon. Thai troops reported sweeping into Cambodia with French retreating.

Germany and Russia sign new trade pact. DNB states it provides for deliveries of grain and cotton "in largest quantities ever agreed upon in history of international relations"; Russia will also deliver lubricating and "heating" oils, petroleum, manganese, and flax; Germany in return will send industrial products; agreement also settles problems connected with Russian occupation of Baltic states, including compensation of German property owners, and makes final settlement of German-Russian border in former Poland. Official Moscow sources state pact will greatly expand Russo-German economic relations and provide for largest volume of trade between the 2 countries since end of World War. Berlin reports state barrage balloons and anti-aircraft fire foiled British attempt to attack western Germany; this is first admission Germans copied British balloon defense system. Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt envoy, lunches with Churchill and confers with Halifax within 24 hours of his arrival in London. RAF stages biggest daylight air raid of war on French invasion bases with bombers escorted by fighters; of few enemy planes encountered, 3 were shot down, with no British planes lost. Adm. R. Platon, Vichy Minister of Colonies, accuses Britain of "wanting French colonies throughout world to barter away if compromise peace is offered by Germany". French press accuses British of stimulating Thai attacks on Indo-China. Greeks announce fall of Kliura after 4-week siege—one of 2 fortresses defending Valona, other being Tepelini.

Jan. 11.—Adm. Baron M. Osumi, senior member of Supreme War Council, states aggravation of situation in Pacific will certainly come. *Kokumin Shinbun* demands that Nomura be not sent as Ambassador to Washington, to indicate Japan's determination to oppose "mad American anti-Japanese policies". Hanoi announcement declares French plane did not intend to bomb Bangkok and that if Thai planes bomb Saigon, Dalat, or Pnompenh, French planes will bomb Bangkok.

*Tass* (Russian news agency) states Russo-German trade agreement is based on agreement of February 11, 1940 and constitutes further step in economic program outlined in 1939. *Izvestia* states Russia is following non-belligerent policy and plans to conclude economic agreements with both belligerents and non-belligerents during coming year. *Pravda* states, "contrary to efforts and tricks of enemies of Russia to drive wedge between Russia and Germany". Germany consistently follows policy of peace and friendship toward Russia. London *Daily Mail* states Russian help to Germany continues on only small scale, and that while Baltic situation has been regularized, situation between 2 countries in Balkans is "not friendly". Hopkins tells press, "There is going to be completely united effort in United States production of material to be used by ourselves, Britain, Greece, and China." Reported British carried out heavy air raid over Messina, Sicily, bombing naval vessels in harbor, docks, and oil tanks. Rome communique states German air force joined Italian in attack on British naval formation off Sicily and scored hits on 2 aircraft carriers. Rivas Cherif, son-in-law and chief aid of former President Manuel Azaña, reported executed in Spain.

Jan. 12.—Following several days of rumors about German forces having entered Bulgaria—*Tass* states: "If German troops are at present in Bulgaria, or are being sent to Bulgaria, this is taking place without knowledge or consent of Soviet Union". Filoff states, "Despite Bulgaria's desire for peace it may have to go through tragic times. Question of peace or war does not depend on small countries. It is essen-

tial that Bulgaria remain calm and show no partisanship... War is threatening to envelop entire world as result of President Roosevelt's pledge to give all possible aid to Britain". German press states Roosevelt's aid to Britain bill, permitting repair of foreign warships in United States harbors, violates Hague Convention of 1907 which United States joined. German newspaper *Reich's* advocacy of Switzerland abandoning its neutrality and attaching itself to Germany, rouses storm of protest in Switzerland. London subjected last night to air raid reported to have done tremendous damage. British Air Ministry announces arsenal at Turin, Italy, was blown up by RAF. British headquarters at Cairo states British forces advanced 230 miles since start of campaign in North Africa and that Italian troop losses during period totalled nearly 80,000 killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; 5 entire divisions and 3 Blackshirt brigades have been destroyed, 1 general was killed, and 8 generals were captured; British also captured 41 medium and 162 light tanks, 589 guns, 600 machine-guns, and 700 light machine-guns, with much ammunition and stores; also 1700 lorries, many of them unserviceable, however. Italian casualties at Bardia totalled 2,041 officers and 42,827 men, killed or captured. Petain relieves S. Lecoq as base commander of French air force in Africa under decree banning Freemasons from command of military posts.

Canadian government announces plan to build air bases in Canada between United States border and Alaska which will be available to American planes; plan believed based on United States-Canada defense board recommendation.

Jan. 13.—*Yomuri Shinbun* states passage of lend-lease bill by Congress would be tantamount to "open challenge of Axis by Congress, which holds power of war and peace".

King George receives Hopkins in Buckingham Palace. Announced in London that groups of numerous stocks and bonds held by British subjects in United States have been transferred to British Treasury to provide for defense financing. Air Ministry announces new daylight air attacks at low levels against German troops around Channel gun-emplacements and ground defenses and various airdromes and ports. Press calls attention to act that since daylight raids began on nearest enemy airdromes, German air attacks on England have been of briefer duration. Authoritatively stated in London that "large number" of new American planes, including flying fortresses, are being flown across Atlantic in continuous stream; this is believed responsible for RAF going out on 24-hour shift. James Joyce, noted Irish writer and poet, dies at Zurich, aged 58. Bands of roving dogs in northern France, abandoned by their refugee masters, reported preying on cattle for food. Rome communique states 2 Italian torpedo boats attacked British naval concentration in Sicily Channel on 10th, sinking British cruiser; German planes also attacked concentration in central Mediterranean, hitting another cruiser. Gen. V. Sodu announces he has tendered his resignation as commander-in-chief of Italian forces in Albania for reasons of failing health; will be replaced by Gen. U. Cavallero, chief of general staff. High Turkish officials reported to have asserted categorically at Istanbul that Turkey would declare war if German troops cross Bulgarian frontier.

British Middle East command staff officers arrive in Ankara for military discussions with Turkish general staff.

Jan. 14.—Japanese planes raid Chungking for first time in many months, one firing some 35 shots at property of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company which was plainly marked with American flag and Company's name.

Reported from Budapest that Hitler, Mussolini, French War Minister Huntziger, and Navy Minister Darlan, will meet tonight at Berchtesgaden. Bulgaria formally denies any foreign troops have entered country. British Admiralty states Italian and German dive-bombers on 10th, off Sicily, damaged cruiser *Southampton* and aircraft carrier *Illustrious*, but that at least 12 of attacking planes were shot down and 1 Italian destroyer sunk during engagement and that two damaged British ships have arrived safely in harbor. Stated that destroyer *Gallant* has also been damaged either by mine or torpedo. Plymouth reported heavily bombed in another single-town attack last night. London reports state that continuous raids of invasion coast has pushed back German bases 50 miles during past 2 months; British daylight raids for 4th consecutive day are said to "mark turning point in air war". British planes said to have struck heavily at Turin, Venice, and Catania on night of 12th; on same night Italian airdromes on Sicily and mainland were also heavily bombed. British reported to have successfully raided Italian positions in Gallabat sector on Sudan-Abyssinian front. British reported to have offered safe-conduct facilities to all Italian women and children if Italy agrees to evacuate them from East Africa. Minister of Information Alfred Duff-Cooper in radiocast to South America urges cooperation and friendship with Britain; he praises Free Frenchmen and Gen. de Gaulle, stating there has been remarkable growth of pro-British sentiment in France and that despair there has given place to hope and resentment to reason; "Free Frenchmen whose lot is now heaviest of all to bear, will in days of victory come home as conquerors, restoring to their own people the freedom they forfeited". Amb. W. C. Philips arrives in Rome, reportedly bearing Roosevelt message to King Victor Emmanuel. Rome Radio states British offensive in North Africa was "well organized and magnificently equipped", praises bravery of British troops, and declares, "We are quite prepared to take off our hats to them".

Jan. 15.—RAF prevented by bad weather from bombing German areas, last night attacked German air bases in Norway. Admiralty announces ship losses during week ending January 5 were smallest since week ending May 5, only 14,678 tons. Reported from Berlin Germans are tearing down Maginot Line fortification; original cost was \$500,000,000. Vichy propaganda service comes out with severest anti-British outburst since Dakar, accusing Duff-Cooper of bad faith and definitely taking sides with Italy, Spain, and Portugal against Britain for having "despoiled Latin powers of their colonial empires". Italian communique states British attacks on Tobruk have been repulsed with heavy losses to British. *Popolo di Roma* predicts Axis in next few months will launch great offensive against British fleet in Mediterranean with aim of annihilating both western and eastern units of fleet and deal direct blow at very heart of enemy resistance.

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VOL. XXXVIII

MARCH, 1941

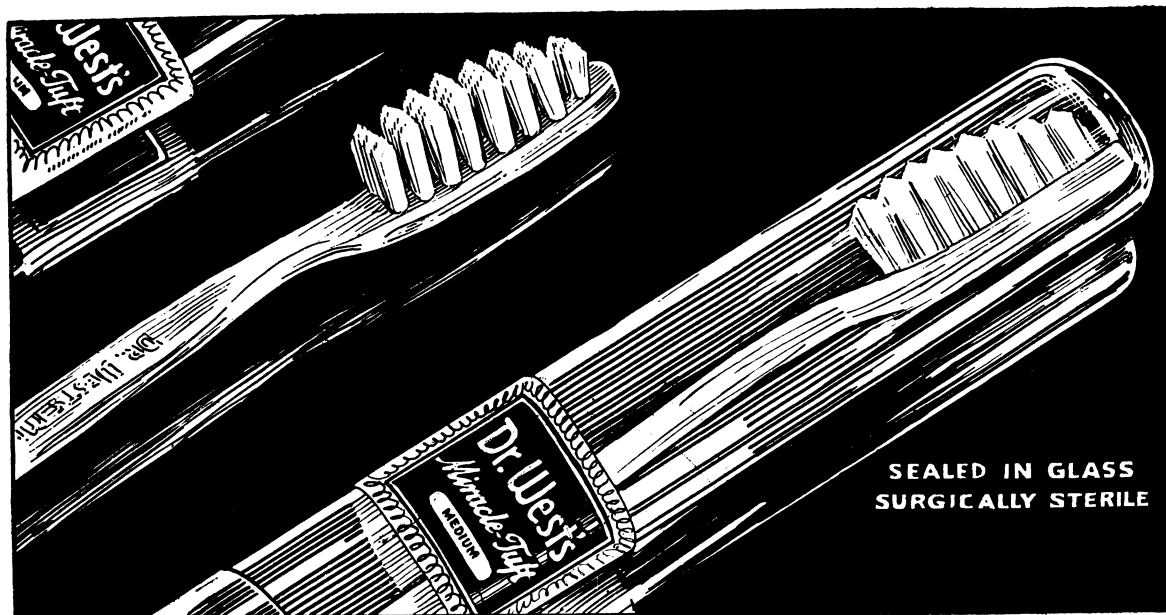
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXVIII

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# Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



Business has been ruled by uncertainty throughout February, the principal influencing factors being the increased political tension in the Far East and the rather a cute shipping situation. Despite prevailing uncertainties, the volume of business appears to have been fairly well maintained, with continued substantial import orders reported for the more important commodities. It is evident that a considerable part of this business is speculative, based on a possible future disruption of transportation facilities in the Pacific area. Forward import business was very severely hampered by uncertainty concerning shipping space.

Domestic sales during February were fairly satisfactory in view of prevailing conditions. Significant developments were a considerable drop in sales of luxury or semi-luxury items such as passenger automobiles, radios, and electric refrigerators, and subnormal consumption in certain important staples such as wheat flour and canned fish.

The price trend during February was definitely unsatisfactory. The upward trend in the prices of the major Philippine products which had been apparent since September, 1940, was reversed, with a fairly substantial decline occurring during the month. Declines occurred in prices of six of the seven major commodities, ranging from 2.9 percent for copra to 8.1 percent for palay. The only advance was in abaca, which moved upward about 8 percent. A simple average of prices of these seven commodities at the end of February shows a decline of 2.8 percent from the previous month, while the figure is 14 percent below that on the corresponding date of 1940.

Available statistics indicate some decline in economic activity during February, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Week ended—	Bldg. Permits		Bank Clearings
	No.	Pesos	
February 1, 1941..	24	138,350	₱5,705,472
February 8, 1941..	30	115,650	7,707,314
February 15, 1941..	14	345,200	10,749,828
February 22, 1941..	18	92,300	10,475,200

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Week ended—	Bldg. Permits    Securities    Securities		
	No.	Sales	Aver. Quot.
February 1, 1941..	24	₱202,229	46.53
February 8, 1941..	30	156,937	43.85
February 15, 1941..	14	215,000	42.56
February 22, 1941..	18	157,084	42.56

The weekly average of building permits was considerably below January, but the published figures show a very sharp increase in bank clearings. This increase, however, may be attributed entirely to the fact that one large foreign bank became a member of the Manila Clearing House Association during the month. If it were possible to discount the clearings of this bank, it would be found that the average for February was somewhat below the previous month. The weekly average of securities sales shows a drop of nearly ₱70,000 compared with January and is the lowest average since October 1940. Prices showed a steadily downward tendency, the average for February 22, 1941, being nearly 12 percent below that for January 25, 1941.

The New York sugar market was quite strong throughout February, with prices for spot advancing from 2.94 to 3.15 cents per pound. The local market for export sugar failed to follow the New York trend, with sugar opening at ₱5.00 per picul, subsequently falling to ₱4.70 and regaining the ₱5.00 level at the close of the month. This may be attributed to the scarcity of shipping space and to a further increase in the Conference freight rate to the United States Atlantic Coast to \$20.00 per short ton effective February 17, 1941.

The coconut products market continued to be fairly strong, influenced by the improvement in the United States market and by continued substantial inquiries for shipment to China, Japan, and Russia. However, the scarcity of shipping space and general uncertainty caused a moderate recession in prices. Copra showed a somewhat erratic tendency with prices falling during the first three weeks of February, but subsequently advancing rather sharply. Coconut oil showed a somewhat similar tendency with sales confined largely to forward deliveries. The copra cake and meal market again became severely depressed, which contrasts with a moderate recovery during the two previous months. Demand for desiccated coconut showed a contra-seasonal gain with American buyers apparently anticipating their requirements with a view to possible future developments.

The abaca market showed a very erratic trend, influenced by further heavy purchases by the United States which were confined largely to Davao grades I and J-1. Practically no demand was reported from London, but there was a fair volume of inquiries from British India. Purchases by Japan were normal but were confined largely to the leading Davao grades. Davao prices advanced irregularly with grade I being sold above grade F and with sales of J-1 at prices considerably out of line with those of the general market. Prices in Manila and other producing centers showed a different tendency, with actual sales of the higher grades made at somewhat lower prices but with sellers reluctant to dispose of their holdings based on the strength of the Davao market.

Balings during the month are believed to have been fairly large, probably in the vicinity of 115,000 bales. Preliminary figures indicate some decline in exports during the month, with shipments to the United States about 38,000 bales, to Japan 27,000 bales, and to Great Britain only 3,000 bales, with exports to other countries bringing the total to an estimated 90,000 bales.

The rice market during February continued to be affected by reduced consumption and by heavy offerings of Mindanao and other southern rice at very low prices. In consequence, prices moved downward rather sharply despite the possibility of a shortage of supply during the coming year.

The wheat flour market was quite strong during February, with local prices advancing considerably owing principally to the existing shortage of supply, with a serious shortage anticipated during the next two months. Domestic consumption was substantially below the level of the previous year.

# History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Jan. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon himself swears in Dr. Jose Fabella as Secretary of new Department of Health; Dr. Hilario Lara has been named Under-Secretary.

Jan. 17.—President appoints former Representative Nicamor Carag, defeated for governorship of Cagayan in last election,

Governor of Mountain Province. In name of government, President accepts donation from S. F. Gaches of 16-hectare estate with large house in Muntinlupa, Rizal, for crippled children's hospital.

Budget Commissioner S. Marabut states that with ₱99,390,000 appropriated for operating expenses of government this fiscal year, capital expenditures not included, there impends ₱10,857,000 deficit.

Jan. 18.—President grants National Development Company permit to develop coal deposits in Zamboanga and iron in Surigao, Company to pay government royalties on output.

Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas states expected ₱10,000,000 deficit has been covered by not filling vacancies, withholding promotions, and economies in purchase of equipment and supplies.

Solicitor-General R. Ozaeta files suit against Dominican friars for unpaid income taxes for 1934 and 1936 amounting to ₱26,000, allegedly due on income from non-religious sources.

Jan. 19.—Manila Tribune reports that members of National Assembly group in favor of re-examination of independence program are quitting the move impressed by Speaker Jose Yulo's recent statement that "we have nothing to fear as to future of Philippines"; idea of obtaining place for Philippines within orbit of economic bloc of Western Hemisphere in both political and economic sense, is said to be gaining favor.

Filipino survivors, numbering 98, who were landed by Germans on Emerau island, December 21, arrive in Manila from Australia; were members of 3 ships sunk by German raiders in Pacific—which, they state, are heavily armed and appear to be operating in close cooperation with Japanese ships which furnish them information; one of rescued men states German officer told him there are 12 other German raiders being fitted, armed, and provisioned in Japanese ports.

Jan. 20.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, opening drive for funds for campaign against infantile paralysis, reminds radio listeners that President F. D. Roosevelt suffered from disease and "stands out as one of any other, rest hopes of democracy and human liberty". President Quezon sends message to President Roosevelt on his birthday.

Maro leaders and priests in Jolo offer prayer to Allah, on occasion of observance of 1000th day since death of Senator Hadji Butu, for speedy recovery of President Quezon.

Deportation Board dismisses charges against Father Luis Vogel, German Catholic priest, for lack of evidence; was accused of being pro-German propagandist.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon appoints Apolinario S. de Leon Insular Treasurer, succeeding Antonio Ramos.

Acting Commissioner of Private Education Camilo Osiat in meeting with heads of private schools, states these schools are integral part of national system of education, complementary and supplementary to public schools, which should have "for common guide the national and democratic ideology in the Constitution of Philippines as charter of liberty, democracy, and republicanism".

Jan. 24.—U. S. High Commissioner is advised by State Department that provisional recognition has been granted Louis Le Roch as Consul for France in Manila.

President Quezon under Act 601 recently enacted, issues proclamation establishing rules for operation of cockpits throughout country.

Jan. 25.—President issues proclamation covering operation of cabarets and night-clubs, requiring that they close at midnight except on certain holidays.

Jan. 27.—President Quezon issues executive order directing that no new activities be undertaken by government even if authorized in budget, no vacancies be filled, no increases in salaries be granted, all temporary and emergency personnel be dropped, no

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new furniture or equipment be bought, and 25% of appropriation for sundry expenses be automatically set aside as savings.

Second National Assembly opens for third and last time in regular 100-day session. Assem. M. Kalaw and Assem. D. Maramba introduce resolution of loyalty to United States in its purpose to protect and perpetuate integrity of democracy.

Secretary of Public Instruction J. Bocobo, acting on protest of Archbishop of Manila, suspends use of Philippine Magazine in public schools.

Jan. 28.—Assembly adopts resolutions congratulating President Roosevelt on his reelection and Vice President H. A. Wallace for his election, and thanking Secretary of Interior H. Ickes for his help in securing approval of amendments to Philippine Constitution. Assem. E. Lagman of Pampanga laments his province should have been chosen as experimental ground for communism and attacks display of red banners and establishment of other communist rituals in towns controlled by communists.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon orders abolishment of all extra compensation to government officials when drawn from public funds and per diems granted to government personnel for extra work.

Jan. 31.—President Quezon sends lengthy message to Assembly on state of nation, reviewing accomplishments of Commonwealth since its inauguration and making various recommendations (See February Philippine Magazine).

John R. McFie, prominent lawyer, is installed Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Philippine Islands, succeeding Jose de los Reyes; latter in address states challenge before masonry in this country is for more earnest devotion to its mission of freeing people from shackles of fanaticism and superstition and to work for maintenance of complete separation of church and state.

Feb. 2.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo speaking before Philippine Veterans Association, urges Filipinos to stand by United States in these critical days and assures listeners that defense of country is in good hands and there is nothing to be afraid of.

Maj.-Gen. G. Grunert, commanding general of Philippine Department, U. S. Army, announces that President Roosevelt and army authorities have authorized increase in Philippine Scouts and that rather than train new recruits, he, with cooperation of Commonwealth authorities, will give one year's training to 5000 Philippine Army reservists; applicants must be between 21 and 28 years old; they will receive regular Scouts pay.

Feb. 3.—President Quezon is reported pleased with Army plan which is regarded as boost to Philippine defense. Reported he is continuing to improve in health.

Fire razes business section of Dumaguete; damage estimated at P3,000,000.

Feb. 4.—Lauchlin Currie, personal envoy of President Roosevelt to Chungking, states in Manila, en route by Clipper, that at invitation of Chinese

government he has taken short leave of absence to secure first-hand information on general economic situation in consultation with Chinese government.

Civil Liberties Union of Philippines asks Auditor-General J. Hernandez to take action on loan of P250,000 granted to Jai-Alai Corporation by Agricultural and Industrial Bank, assailing validity of loan on legal and moral grounds.

Reported from Chicago that Carlos P. Romulo has declined nomination for presidency of Rotary International because of "unsettled Orient situation".

Feb. 5.—Assembly passes bill repealing act passed last year which modified great seal of Philippines because symbolic sun, which was substituted for castle and sea-lions in coat-of-arms, appeared too much like sun in Japanese flag.

Feb. 8.—Assem. Guillermo E. Bongolan of Nueva Vizcaya introduces resolution providing for legislative investigation of subversive activities—"fomenting disobedience to duly constituted authorities, encouraging distrust in government, and attacking principles of government enunciated in Constitution". Bongolan states inquiry would investigate extent, character, and objectives of propaganda activities in Philippines against institutions recognized by law and subversive of principles enunciated in Constitution whether originating from domestic sources or foreign countries, with view to aiding Assembly in any remedial legislation. Resolution receives popular reception, many assemblymen having expressed concern over subversive propaganda activities in this country.

Feb. 11.—President Quezon in budget message asks Assembly for outlay of P111,675,480 for expenses of national government for next fiscal year; of this amount, P12,397,130 is for capital expenditures (not for operating expenses), which include certain funds for public works. Total is P2,000,000 more than that for current fiscal year, and about P17,000,000 more than expected revenue, which would be made up from amounts invested in United States bonds, reversion of certain existing funds, and unappropriated surplus.

Feb. 12.—Catholic bishops in Manila convention decide to oppose bill providing that all private educational institutions be placed under supervision of Department of Public Instruction as they "believe bill would affect liberty of conscience and right to preach gospel in Philippines".

Feb. 13.—Dutch ship which yesterday left Manila returns to port; reported all Dutch ships in Far Eastern waters have been ordered to proceed immediately to neutral ports.

Feb. 15.—On appeal of owners of night-clubs and cabarets, musicians, etc., President Quezon extends closing hour from midnight to 1:00 A.M. on ordinary days.

United States

Jan. 16.—Secretary of War H. L. Stimson states before House naval affairs committee in support of lend-lease bill in aid to Britain: "I think we are in very great danger of invasion by air in contingency that British navy should be destroyed or surrendered." He warns that Britain will face crisis within 60 or 90 days and insists that President be given sweeping powers as "very probably" necessary to prevent British defeat; he does not object to limiting powers granted by bill to 2 years, but opposes other restrictions. War Department announces it will have 1,418,000 enlisted men and conscripts equipped with basic weapons by June and will have completely equipped army ready in 1942.

Jan. 17.—President Roosevelt reported to have authorized Red Cross to send wheat flour to Spain to be paid for out of funds President holds for rendering aid to foreign civil populations. Reported that President, despite bitter partisan attacks, shows no disposition to revise lend-lease measure; he tells press many provisions are designed solely to protect America in world situation that shifts hourly.

Secretary of Navy F. Knox states British crisis might come as result of intensified, combined submarine and air-attack and actual invasion, and that Germany is attempting to defeat Britain in order to seize control of sea routes in preparation for penetration of western hemisphere; he states Europe is not self-supporting and German armies are powerless to obtain necessary materials unless they control sea; Britain was never powerful enough to support army strong enough to conquer Europe and has been able to survive because of its control of sea; our nation has evolved without particular hindrance from Britain, but it would be different if control of sea passed to Germany; if Germany beats Britain it would have immediately available ship-building facilities seven times greater than ours; British navy can survive only if British Isles survive; should British Isles fall, we can only believe that British navy, which never runs from danger, will fall at same time; no British government could last 24 hours if it tried to save fleet and did not order it to fight to the last. He states Japan has treated Pacific mandated islands like "private property" and has fortified Carolines and Marshall islands, adding, "it was very unfortunate" that United States allowed Japan to take over islands originally. Rep. G. H. Tinkham states Roosevelt has "plotted against peace and safety of United States by knowingly and with design committing United States in advance to active participation in present wars in Europe and Asia". W. Willkie in New York radiocast urges Americans to give President all powers he needs to carry out aid to Britain as this will make it possible that "we Republicans can compete with him again in another free election. . . . If Britain collapses, within a few years, free way of life, will pass from America".

Army officials at Honolulu announce receiving from United States 13 mechanically operated, radio-controlled robot planes; stated they are intended only for training of anti-aircraft units.

Jan. 18.—White House announces President has asked Secretary of State Cordell Hull to give

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Willkie full information on European conditions and United States policies preparatory to his visit to England.

W. S. Knudsen tells House foreign affairs committee that United States would probably be forced to fight Germany, Italy, and Japan if Britain falls; he states it will be late 1941 before any great increase in help could result from lend-lease bill unless we take products from our existing facilities; he is not fully satisfied with defense program, but says, "I think we are doing as well as can be expected. We are doing fairly well. Our real showing won't start until tooling is ready, and it is coming on now."

J. P. Kennedy retiring U. S. Ambassador to Britain, in radiocast states he never predicted British defeat but that "one can recognize enormous difficulties facing Britain without foreseeing its

defeat". He states he favors "outright gifts" of arms, munitions, and planes to Britain, but that United States should stay out of war unless attacked. "Duty of country is plain—all must be behind President, but country is not faced with such immediate dangers as to justify this surrender of authority and responsibility by Congress" provided for in lend-lease bill. "United States by declaring war could not assure quick British victory and could not hope to balance disparity between British and German armed strength".

Jan. 19.—President Roosevelt takes oath of office as President of United States for third term, having broken third-term tradition by vote of 27,000,000 against 22,000,000 for Willkie. H. A. Wallace takes oath of office as Vice-President. In short inaugural address, Roosevelt states: "Democracy is not dying. . . We know it because, if we look below surface, we sense it still spreading in every continent, for it is most humane, most advanced, and, in end, most unconquerable of all forms of human society. In face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate integrity of democracy. . . For this we muster spirit of America faith in America."

Roosevelt, Hull, and Willkie confer at White House; President gives Willkie personal letter to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Party line-up in new Congress is: House—266 Democrats, 162 Republicans, 5 of various affiliations, and 1 vacancy; Senate—66 Democrats, 28 Republicans, and 2 of various affiliations.

Jan. 21.—President in press conference states he never considered using American warships to convoy supply shipments to England; he discloses government is considering freezing assets of all foreign countries in United States if certain circumstances arise.

Kennedy states before House foreign affairs committee that British opinion is divided on advisability of United States entering war as this might slow down flow of material aid; he states he never understood why German army, if it had air superiority permitted British army to escape from Dunkirk and why it had not wrought greater destruction in England's industrial centers. . . "so far they have not indicated they have that strength; if they have strength to capture the air, crisis might come any day". Asked whether he knows British war aims, he states he certainly does not. He declares United States must stay out of war, but give outmost aid to Britain; that he is against lend-lease bill, but has absolute faith in Roosevelt's ability and integrity, and can give no suggestions as to how bill should be changed. *United Press* states, "Kennedy's evidence left most of his hearers puzzled".

Jan. 22.—Washington sources close to government state Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka's speech was calm, but clearly revealed such divergence in American and Japanese views "as would cause disastrous split at any time. . . He largely ignored United States's historically established interests in East Asia". Under-Secretary of State S. Welles informs Russian Ambassador: "Following our recent conversations, I am happy to inform you that government of United States has decided policies set forth

in statement issued to press by President on December 2, 1939, and generally referred to as moral embargo' are no longer applicable to U.S.S.R. These decisions are being communicated to interested American manufacturers and exporters". Embargo was applied when Russia invaded Finland and applied especially to airplanes and gasoline.

O.M.P.—Office of Production Management, headed by Knudsen and labor leader Sidney Hillman, with Secretaries of War and Navy as members, issues statement: "Industry must subordinate its concern over possible effects of tremendous immediate expansion. . . and unexpressed hope for war-time profits must be sternly suppressed. . . Intelligent and patriotic cooperation of men who man the machines is vital. . . Labor must avoid any attempt to make improper use of its position in present world-wide emergency. . . Whole principle of collective bargaining and rights of labor is being challenged. If totalitarian forces of world are victorious. . . both capital and labor will become involuntary vassals of all-powerful state". Knudsen, former production genius of General Motors Corporation emigrated from Denmark at age of 20; Hillman came from Lithuania at same age and was President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and Vice-President of C.I.O.

House sends to Senate bill for \$300,000,000 to strengthen anti-aircraft defenses of fleet. Sanford McNider, one-time assistant Secretary of War, tells House foreign affairs committee he believes it impossible for any group of powers to invade western hemisphere even if Britain is defeated; "we have greatest navy in world and are reinforcing it all the time". Socialist leader Norman Thomas states he earnestly desires British victory, but "British victory in war in which we don't even ask for Churchill's terms of peace or plans for reorganization will not automatically solve problems of world revolution; an America whose democracy is solely dependent on military victory by British, is an America already defeated in her soul".

Associate Justice James Clark McReynolds announces intention to resign on February 1, ending 16 years on Supreme Court; President has accepted resignation, which gives him opportunity to appoint his 6th justice to the 9-man court; a conservative, McReynolds voted against every one of the New Deal measures during first years its cases were presented.

Willkie leaves for London, via Lisbon, by Clipper. Jan. 23.—Secretary of Finance H. Morgenthau submits to Congress revised statistics from British Treasury showing United Kingdom has gold and silver balances in United States totaling \$1,811,000,000 and gold hoardings totaling \$292,000,000, while gold hoardings elsewhere in world, not available for payments in United States, total only \$30,000,000. House passes and sends to Senate \$909,000,000 bill for 400 auxiliary naval vessels costing \$400,000,000, shipyard facilities costing \$315,000,000 and ordnance factories costing \$194,000,000. Col. C. A. Lindbergh states before House foreign affairs committee that "invasion across ocean by sea or air is absolutely impossible now or in any predictable future so long as United States maintains army, navy, and air force

of reasonable size", and urges construction of 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes which in addition to reserves he states are "adequate to insure American security regardless of outcome of European war". He states if Hitler wins, United States would have to come to agreement with him "in somewhat same sense we have with Soviet Russia" and that he does not believe American entry into war on side of Britain would bring victory without internal collapse of Nazi Germany. He states sending 50 destroyers was "mistake". "I think Europe would be in more peaceful condition if we took no part in her wars. I don't believe we can force peace in Europe. I prefer to see neither side win and would like to see negotiated peace. I believe complete victory for either side would result in prostration of Europe, such as we have never seen before. Collapse of British navy would not seriously menace United States. I believe we are strong enough to maintain our way of life regardless of what other attitude Europe takes. I don't believe we are strong enough to impose it on Europe or Asia." He states he estimates Germany had facilities for building 20,000 planes a year in 1938, and this probably has been increased several fold since then, but that German planes are not being built to invade western hemisphere. He declares United States possesses only very few hundred modern war planes and that it would be mistake to export them when each European belligerent possesses some thousands. He states America encouraged Britain to declare war "when she was unprepared" and opines that this will be repented after the war. He states he is against lend-lease bill because it would be one more step away from democracy and closer to war. "Secretary of State has reached a position he would not

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have reached if there had been clear foresight on part of officials of our government". Sen. W. H. Smathers introduces resolution authorizing President to negotiate with Cuba on terms whereby it would be admitted to statehood.

Gallup Institute of Public Opinion reports 62% of those who voted Republican and 74% of those who voted Democrat at last election now favor lend-lease bill.

Jan. 23.—Hull states he is confident Germany has received very few American supplies transhipped from Russia as export licensing system is used to check such transactions

Vinson bill is redrafted by Rep. W. G. Magnuson to permit Navy to sell torpedoes and small, out-moded naval craft already stationed in Far East to form nucleus for Philippine off-shore patrol.

Jan. 24.—President Roosevelt, on presidential yacht *Potomac*, meets Lord Halifax, new British Ambassador who arrived aboard new 35,000-ton battleship *King George V*, far out in Chesapeake Bay. Halifax tells press, "I have come here as member of war cabinet to make known to government and people of United States from time to time in what way, if they are willing, they can best give us help we need. The more quickly and generously help can be made effective, the sooner shall we be able to break Nazi power which is trying to enslave Europe and world".

Sen. E. C. Johnson introduces substitute bill authorizing \$2,000,000,000 outright gift to Britain for war materials purchased in United States provided Britain give complete information on its performance. Sen. R. A. Taft introduces bill authorizing Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend Britain \$1,000,000,000, Canada \$500,000,000, and Greece \$50,000,000. Gen. Hugh Johnson (ret.) opposing lend-lease bill, states before House foreign affairs committee, "If we are not careful we are going to be in war in 30 or 90 days, possibly on west coast of Africa. . . Nobody knows what Japan is going to do. Nobody knows what Russia is going to do. We should stay out and make our position strong it will be secure no matter what happens." He states he believes no nation would be able to attack United States successfully now. He states he favors lending Britain \$500,000,000 or more. Philippine Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, appearing before House naval affairs committee, asks for approval of Vinson bill which would permit Navy to enter into contract with Philippine government and discloses bill was designed to permit Commonwealth to build off-shore patrol force.

Gallup Institute reports that 71% of people are "in general approval of Roosevelt as President—he is at greatest height of his personal popularity".

Jan. 27.—United Press states Washington officials give scant attention to Foreign Minister Matsuoka's statement that American attitude is "outrageous" and point out Japan has neither historic or actual claim to domination of western Pacific, either in terms of population or precedent; sole Japanese claim lies in military power which United States will likely not recognize; they point out United States was first great modern naval and commercial power to open Far East whereas Japan was comparatively late comer; United States has legitimate interests in Far East, both territorial and commercial, and will likely not recognize exclusive Japanese domination or any change in present status.

Hull tells Senate foreign relations committee that Japanese new order contemplates creation of empire of 1,000,000,000 people which would constitute serious threat to United States interests and that "long efforts to obtain mutual understanding and cooperation have been virtually fruitless". Senate passes bill authorizing \$300,000,000 to modernize fleet air defenses.

Halifax states, "our first aim is to win war and then reconstruct world in such fashion that another war will not recur".

Jan. 29.—Morgenthau tells Senate foreign relations committee that Britain, Greece, and China can not continue to fight unless Congress passes lend-lease bill. Every piece of British property in United States will be placed on auction block this year to finance British war purchases.

Gen. G. C. Marshall, chief of staff, tells press Germany will probably attempt to invade Britain in April or May; asked about United States air power, he says it is strong enough to resist "any enemy attack we might visualize at present, but not strong enough to defend nation if Britain goes under"; asked if Britain could win without American aid, he says: "It is extremely hazardous"

Jan. 30.—Under-Secretary of State Welles states Axis if victorious over England would immediately attempt to invade western hemisphere; he states United States relations with Far Eastern nations is based on desire to uphold treaties and accepted international rights; "United States has made every endeavor to promote friendship with other powers provided their policies made such friendship possible; United States has never attempted nor intended to extend its hegemony or jurisdiction in Pacific area in recent years; Monroe Doctrine has always been policy of self-defense, not aggression, and there is no similarity between that and 'New Order' in East Asia".

Jan. 31.—Knox states before Senate foreign relations committee in urging passage of lend-lease bill that "there are certain menacing developments indicating that very great crisis will come within 60 to 90 days". Sen. C. Glass states, "I think we ought to start torpedoing first, for I certainly am in favor of convoys and sending our ships anywhere we may under international law; I favor shooting hell out of any one who interferes with them". House foreign affairs committee (a few hours after Hitler's speech) approves lend-lease bill and urges speedy enactment by vote of 17 to 8. Chairman S. Bloom states "Committee's report is direct answer to Mr. Hitler". House ways and means committee approves bill raising statutory national debt limit from \$49,000,000 to \$65,000,000,000. Rep. J. M. Coffee introduces bill prohibiting export of arms, ammunition, and other war materials to Japan until Japan withdraws its forces from China.

Former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, J. W. Gerard, states Nazis would embark on program of world conquest if they succeed in defeating Britain; states there are nearly 2,000,000 persons of German descent who with Italian elements compose 35% of population of Brazil, offering medium for penetration of South America.

Adm. K. Nomura, on way to Washington as Japanese Ambassador on S.S. *Kamakura*, is escorted into Pearl Harbor by 2 American destroyers; he tells press, "I see no problems existing between our nations which can not be solved by diplomacy. . . We do not want war".

Feb. 1.—Rear-Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, noted as a tactician, takes over command of all 3 fleets of U. S. Navy from Adm. James O. Richardson at Pearl Harbor.

William Gibbs McAdoo, former member of Wilson Cabinet, dies in Los Angeles, aged 78. George E. Vincent, educator and one-time head of Rockefeller Foundation, dies in New York, aged 77.

Feb. 2.—Knox tells Senate foreign relations committee he is "tremendously worried" about Britain's chances of winning war and that odds would be against United States if obliged to face Axis alone as it would possess 70% greater ship-building facilities; "present sorry state of world affairs had its rather clear beginning in 1931 when Britain did not support United States in sustaining Nine-Power Pact when Japanese invaded Manchuria, but it would be unwise to withhold aid from Britain on this account". Sen. C. Pepper proposes Congress confer on President "full wartime powers to meet terrible emergency facing us". Sen. B. K. Wheeler states President is "attempting to discredit me because I won't cease warning American people that administration's policy is taking United States into a war that is not ours".

Freighter *Cold Harbor* leaves with cargo of food, clothing, and medicine for Spain and unoccupied France, Britain having given permission for vessel to pass blockade.

Salmon O. Levinson, world-known Chicago corporation lawyer generally credited with authorship of Kellogg-Briand pact outlawing war, dies, aged 75.

Feb. 3.—Senate approves bill to complete building of 200 freighters.

Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt extends export license system to oil well and oil refinery machinery, radium, uranium ore, and calf-skins, interpreted as another step in economic war against Axis powers.

Hull reveals government is studying problem of using 500,000 tons of merchant vessels of Axis powers and nations controlled by them now tied up in United States harbors; other unofficial source states

United States and Britain have reached conditional agreement whereby 14 French ships (119,000 tons), idle in United States ports, would be released for service.

Feb. 5.—Knox reveals arrangements made to send China 100 warplanes as first instalment of 500 which Chungking government has been seeking; also that Navy has offered Greece 30 Grumman naval planes as free gift as they would be classed as obsolete, but that Greece has not accepted them because it wants planes of another type. Other government source discloses that 90% of military plane output was diverted to Britain during December and January; production will exceed 1000 a month by March. Official naval sources state United States has 2,138 new naval units of all kinds under construction at 84 different naval yards, including 16 battleships, 130 destroyers, and 19 cruisers.

Reported officials are considering plans to use Iceland as transshipment base for war supplies for



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Britain; American ships would transport goods to Iceland, which is neutral, and goods would be picked up there by British ships, reducing by 2/3 distance they now have to travel.

Charles Beard, American historian, states before Senate foreign relations committee that lend-lease bill is one "for waging undeclared war" and that Congress must decide "whether it is prepared to carry United States into war in Europe and thus set whole world afire, or stay out until last ditch and preserve stronghold of order and sanity against forces of hell... must likewise decide whether to give Britain unlimited access to U. S. Treasury for purpose of guaranteeing British empire's present extension, economic resources, and economic methods".

Feb. 6.—President nominates John Gilbert Winant as Ambassador to Britain; is former Governor of New Hampshire and director of International Labor Office at Geneva. President honors Philippines by naming new cruiser after archipelago; new cruisers will also be named after Hawaii, Guam, and Samoa.

Rep. V. Marcantonio states war is "between two gangs of imperialistic bandits, one of which stole yesterday and other is trying to steal today"; he denounces Halifax as "imperialist who betrayed people of Spain and also sold democracy down river at Munich". Lindbergh tells Senate foreign relations committee "I personally do not believe England is in position to win war" and he urges United States not to attempt to establish distant bridgeheads as "American neck would be stretched clear across Atlantic and across Pacific in relation to Philippines... It makes great difference to us who wins war in Europe, but I do not believe it is either possible or desirable for us to control outcome of European wars. Germany is natural air-power just as England is natural sea-power."

Nomura arrives at San Francisco, his ship escorted into port by two American destroyers.

Feb. 7.—President signs \$313,500,000 appropriation bill to finance construction of 200 cargo ships.

House by unanimous voice-vote approves amendment to lend-lease bill declaring none of provisions will alter Neutrality Act provision banning American merchant ships from war zones designated by President. House defeated amendment to prevent Russia from receiving any aid under bill by vote of 185 to 94.

Feb. 8.—House votes 260 to 165 for lend-lease bill after defeating 13 attempts to modify it; only amendment made over Administration's objection was one enabling Congress to end President's authority under bill at any time by mere majority vote of both houses.

Under-Secretary of War R. Patterson states before Military Order of Carabao that Philippine Army may become bulwark of civilization; "Philippines today possesses strategic importance undreamed of when first American officers arrived in Islands early in century".

Feb. 9.—Former Senator Reed Smoot, co-author of famous Tariff Act of 1910 and other tariff legislation, dies in Florida, aged 79. W. Van Devanter, retired Associate Justice of Supreme Court, dies at Washington, aged 82.

Feb. 10.—International News Service states President has entrusted Amb. Winant with American peace plan to be followed after end of war looking toward international society based on economic as well as political democracy and social justice and economic security, religious freedom, and freedom

of speech for vanquished as well as victors, with vast scheme for public works to meet unemployment conditions after demobilization, restoration of Hull's reciprocal trade program, and international exploitation of colonies.

Senate confirms appointment of Winant and also exchange of posts between Ambassador to China N. T. Johnson and Minister to Australia C. E. Gauss. Sen. A. T. Ellender states there is no chance of normalizing American-Japanese relations while Japan remains wedded to Axis. House approves bill raising federal debt limit to \$65,000,000,000.

Elizalde tells United Press, "We Filipinos must be ready to offer everything we have in defense of our way of life and all things dear to us; Philippines must become more conscious at once of tremendous threat which hangs over us and over all democracies".

Gen. W. Krivitsky, former chief of Russian intelligence service in western Europe, is found shot to death in Washington hotel; authorities state death looks like suicide.

Feb. 11.—President in answer to question at press conference states in event United States is involved in war in Far East, such development would have no effect on deliveries of war material to Britain. Asked if he thinks there is any danger of war in Pacific, he replies in negative but declines to elaborate. Reporters got impression question and reply had been prepared in advance to enable President to make public statement on subject and observers believe remarks indicate United States factories would continue to concentrate practically full energies on production of materials for Britain while nation would rely chiefly on navy and on blockade and stringent financial and economic controls in dealing with Japan. Nomura arrives in Washington and is met at station by 100 members of Japanese Washington and New York communities as number of State Department officials; reception is strikingly different from welcome given Halifax.

Willkie, returned from visit to England, appearing before Senate foreign affairs committee, states if Britain should collapse, United States would be at war within 30 days and that only way to aid Britain quickly enough is to pass lend-lease bill, limiting applicability to Britain, China, and Greece and including time-limit; he also states United States should supply Britain with from 5 to 10 destroyers monthly. He confers with President for 1-1/2 hours after appearing before committee.

Automotive industry which produces 100,000 cars and trucks weekly is turning technique of mass production toward building air armada of 50,000 planes and engines on what may eventually be unlimited scale.

Feb. 12.—President asks Congress for \$830,000,000 to speed up naval rearmament program and work on air bases, shipyard expansion, etc., including \$4,700,000 for fleet operating facilities, additional power, and bomb-proof shelters for Guam. Knox states he is against "depleting Navy any further"; U. S. Fleet now possesses 159 destroyers, with 15 more scheduled for delivery this year and 45 more in 1942; "we can not spare destroyers if we want a balanced fleet".

Feb. 13.—President and Knox confer after which White House issues statement that "President is thoroughly informed concerning question of British need for destroyers. Despite differences of expression on this question, as reported in press, President has reason to believe it will be under study for some time because there are many elements which enter picture".

Senate foreign relations committee approves lend-lease bill by vote of 15 to 8.

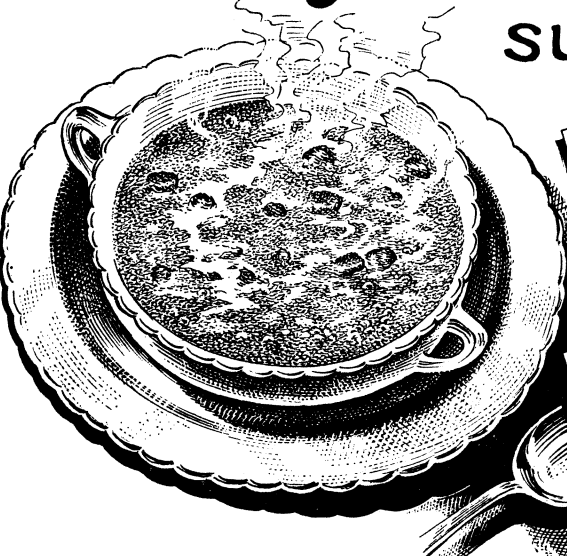
Feb. 14.—President receives Nomura and welcomes latter's assurances that he is resolved "to achieve better understanding" and thereby "preserve peace of Pacific"; Nomura stated recent developments have been "cause of considerable concern on both sides of ocean". President in press conference states warning to Americans to leave Far East is merely routine repetition of previous warnings and advises reporters to refer to State Department before using such phrases as "increased gravity". Stated in Washington that United States, Britain, Australia, and Netherlands East Indies are engaged in one of greatest pressure moves ever made to counteract German pressure on Japan to enter war and strike

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at British and Dutch possessions; move reported to have shocked Tokyo. Washington sources say recent talks between Hull, former British Ambassador Lord Lothian, and Australian Minister R. A. Casey perfected plan for concerted action in case Japan strikes, though no specific commitments were made. Army circles reported urging some thought be given to making Philippines main Far Eastern fleet base instead of Singapore.

Senate approves bill raising debt limit to \$65,000,000,000. House naval affairs committee reports favorably on "junior lend-lease bill" for Philippines, permitting Navy Department to sell, loan, or lease to Philippines obsolete naval equipment, not including ships, and to make repairs of such equipment at cost; amendment provides Secretary's right to take such action must end when Philippines becomes independent. Revealed in House naval affairs committee that Navy is contemplating construction of complete base at Tutuila and Samoa as southwestern point in whole Pacific line.

Wall Street prices slum 1 to 4 points, with selling heaviest in many months.

Feb. 15.—Dr. J. Lauden, Netherlands Minister at Washington, after conferring with Hull, states Netherlands "will fight any aggressor". Halifax also confers with Hull and later tells press, "It is fair assumption that Britain is interested in keeping Pacific matters from going to pieces".

Other Countries

Feb. 16.—Tokyo press bitterly denounces Secretary of State Cordell Hull for "slandering" Japan and other Axis powers. *Kokumin*, commenting on rumor that United States might mediate in Thai-Indo-China hostilities, states it is attempting to "trespass on sacred confines of East Asia".

British Royal Air Force reported to have struck heavily at Wilhelmshaven in concentrated attack throughout night. Admiralty announces cruiser *Southampton*, target of German-Italian air attack on 10th, is total loss as ship could not be towed to port and had to be sunk. Ministry of Health orders compulsory removal of all children under 14 from Greater London as "likely to suffer in mind and body" from German bombings. Pope Pius XII receives German Ambassador and discusses religious situation in German-occupied territories.

Feb. 17.—Premier Prince F. Konoeye postpones statement previously promised for today on domestic and foreign problems. *Domei* news service states government has decided not to issue statement on Hull's testimony before House; *Asahi* states it is "clear challenge to Axis powers, just short of ultimatum". Chungking National Military Council announces 4th Route Army has been abolished as it acted in defiance of orders and planned revolt; ordered to continue northward march until it crossed Yellow River, army instead moved south and sought to waylay government's 40th Division; later fought in self-defense and succeeded in disarming communist army by January 12; speedy liquidation of crisis was due to fact that many officers of 4th refused to side with rebels. *Domei* reports that Thai forces numbering 100,000 have driven French Indo-China forces to bank of Mekong; observers state French forces lack fighting planes while Thai received 40 bombing planes from Japan recently.

Berlin communicate states German planes scored direct hit yesterday on aircraft carrier during attack on Malta; Rome communicate states ship was *Ilustrious* which was damaged on 10th. RAF bombs Wilhelmshaven for second consecutive night, also docks at Emden, Bremerhaven, Rotterdam, Flushing, and Brest. Reported British have given permission for number of French cargo ships from South America to pass through blockade. Prime Minister W. Churchill states in speech at Glasgow, with H. Hopkins, emissary of President Roosevelt,

on platform, that he has no slightest doubt what end of war will be but that he can hold out no hope for easy passage; "Before us lie dangers—I would hardly like to say as great as those which we have passed, but at any rate dangers which, if we neglect anything, might be fatal, mortal. . . . We do not require, in 1941, large armies from overseas. What we do require are weapons, ships, and airplanes. All we can pay for, we will pay for, but we require far more than we shall be able to pay for. . . . Hitler is master of great part of Europe. . . his armies can march almost anywhere they will. . . but every day this occupation of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and presently perhaps Italy as last has built up volume of hatred for Nazi creed and German name which perhaps centuries will hardly efface. It is for Hitler of supreme consequence to break down Britain's resistance and thus rivet effectively shackles he has prepared for people of Europe. . . . Before us lie many months of having to endure bombardment of our cities and industrial areas without power to make adequate reply. . . . I hope that by end of year and beginning of next, in air and on land, we may be at no disadvantage as far as equipment is concerned. . . I watch with deep emotion the stirring processes whereby the democracy of great American Republic is establishing its laws and formulating its decisions in order to insure that British Commonwealth shall be able to maintain, as it is maintaining at present, the front line of civilization and progress". Reported that Italian prisoners captured by Greeks states liner *Liguria* (15,000 tons) and *Lombardia* (20,000) laden with Italian troops, were recently sunk in Adriatic. Reported Italy is running very short of oil and other vital war materials and may quit war before end of year.

Feb. 18.—Reported that Hull remarks have produced deeper anxiety in Tokyo than any development since United States advised American citizens to withdraw from Far East. Reported that Gen. Chu Teh, "Red Napoleon" and Gen. Pang Tu-huai have protested to Chungking, demanding immediate cessation of attacks on communist troops and members of communist party.

British troops reoccupy Kassala, Sudan, 250 miles east of Khartoum and few miles within Eritrean border.

Feb. 19.—Lieut.-Gen. K. Suzuki, former commander of Japanese forces in China, states he believes China will keep up resistance for long period, that European war is also long-term conflict, and that decisive factor in both is undoubtedly United States. "Japan must not be content with military preparations, but must try to solve its international difficulties by means of diplomacy". *Japan Times and Advertiser*, mouthpiece of foreign office, urges adoption by United States of "more practical attitude. . . war would not get either country anywhere. . . American people can make honorable deal with Japan."

Britain orders compulsory mobilization of all male civilians between 16 and 60 to fight fire-bombs, except members of home-guards, police, and other special services; conscription of women for similar duty may follow. Announced at Vichy that leaders of French and German metallurgical industries are negotiating for "complete collaboration"; French Ministry of Labor and Industrial Production issues communiqué: "First practical experiment in Franco-German collaboration has demonstrated great advantages; our country can draw from policy established by Marshal H. Petain." Official Athens spokesman denies Italian allegations that British motorized troops have landed at Salonika; "limited operations" took place in Albania yesterday with capture of numerous prisoners and abundant war material.

Feb. 20.—Hongkong observes centenary of its foundation as British crown colony. Thai naval

forces claim victory over Indo-China ships in naval-air battle in Gulf of Siam on 17th with loss of 3 French ships including cruiser *Lamotte Piquet*; French deny claim.

After denying up to that moment meeting between Chancellor A. Hitler and Premier B. Mussolini was scheduled, terse official announcement states they met today at undisclosed place and reached "complete agreement on all questions". British claim 15 Italo-German planes were downed during violent raids on Malta yesterday, making total of 30 planes in 3 days. V. Gayda, Mussolini spokesman, states American war supplies were instrumental in recent British African successes, including planes and large numbers of trucks.

Jan. 21.—Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka at opening session of Diet, states: "Japan must perfect itself as state highly organized for national defense, not only to meet pressure but also to secure its economic life, self-supply, and self-sufficiency within East Asia. . . . Netherlands East Indies, Indo-China, Thai lie within sphere of common prosperity. Indies and Indo-China, if only for geographical reasons, should be in intimate, inseparable relationship with our country. Therefore, situation which hitherto has thwarted development of this natural relationship must be thoroughly remedied and relations of good neighborliness secured by promotion of mutual prosperity. . . . Chiang Kai-shek is still greatly harassed by communism and is keeping up resistance to Japan due to misplaced hopes in assistance from Britain and United States. . . . United States has evinced no adequate understanding of fact that establishment of sphere of common prosperity throughout greater East Asia is truly matter of vital conduct. . . . United States apparently entertains idea that its own first line of defense lies along mid-Atlantic in east, but in west, not only along eastern Pacific but even as far as China and South Seas. . . . Assumption of such attitude by United States would not contribute to promotion of world peace. . . . Japan is dominated by firm determination to go forward with work of stabilizing Far East. . . . Japan as leader of East Asia can not be indifferent to Thai-Indo-China dispute, which it hopes will be settled at earliest possible opportunity". He points out undesirability of present relations with Russia being left as they are and declares Tripartite Pact was not directed against Russia. "We earnestly hope Soviet will understand Japan's true intentions". He also voices confidence in Italian armed might stating he feels sure "our ally Italy will attain its object before long". Premier Konoeye in opening session warns of multiple obstacles facing Japan and states establishment of new order in East Asia forms backbone of Japan's foreign policy. War Minister Maj.-Gen. H. Tojo states army is confident of "brilliant future ahead in connection with China incident", but admits peace is still distant. Diet opens under conditions that indicate that with abolition of political parties and close supervision of all interpellations, it will be most supine in Japan's history. Announced in Tokyo that Russo-Japanese provisional one-year fisheries agreement has been signed and agreement reached on formation of commission to formulate permanent treaty. Saigon report states *Lamotte Piquet* was not scratched and that Thai lost its 3 best ships. Irish residents in Hongkong telegraph Prime Minister E. de Valera urging "immediate abandonment of present policy of neutrality" and substitution of cooperation with Britain in war against dictatorships.

Announced in London that 3,793 civilians were killed and 5,044 sent to hospitals throughout United Kingdom as result of air raids during December, lowest for one month since *blitzkrieg* began; figures were: September 6,854 killed, 10,615 hospitalized; October, 6,344 and 8,695; November, 4,585 and 6,202, respectively. National Arbitration

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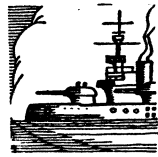


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# Editorials



To understand the strategic position in the Pacific today, it is necessary to understand the position that obtained some years ago. At that time, none of the democracies anticipated any early likelihood of having to fight in this part of the world. Great Britain was preparing for a possible show-down in Europe, and France was similarly preoccupied. The Dutch did not foresee the possibility of war in their Far Eastern possessions. The United States was even deliberating whether or not to withdraw entirely.

In a further estimate of the situation, it must be recognized that the monumental collapse of France has cancelled out the French factor in the Far East. The Dutch, however, have exerted all their energies to put the Netherlands East Indies in a position of defense at a cost of probably several hundred million dollars, with the result that they have passed from a state of practical unpreparedness to a condition of readiness which would make an attack on them a major enterprise. The British, too, have converted a merely blue-print defense system into a concentration of force in the Strait Settlements, including a first-class army of some 125,000 men, which probably could not be overcome. The situation there now is one of security. All these countries were handicapped merely by the tactical mistake of being unprepared for defense, and they have now had time to prepare. In the case of these countries, there was no change of underlying policy, or of strategy.

As, however, the great crisis developed between the democracies and the aggressor states, it became clear that the situation and the developments in the Pacific would depend upon the progress and final outcome of the armed struggle between these two groups which broke out and is now concentrated in Europe and in Africa. It became clear, furthermore, that the victorious power would not be a merely hemispherical, but a world victor.

In the case of the United States, the situation is very different. The transformation that has taken place is of a double nature and far transcends the others in importance. The United States had long been somewhat hesitant in its general policy in the western Pacific. It stood by the great Open Door doctrine with respect to commerce, but it also clearly indicated at various times that it was not prepared to fight to maintain it. There was always much talk about it not being worth while to fight for the American stake in the western Pacific. The United States differed from the other democracies in having practically no territorial interests here, as the Philippines was scheduled for early independence.

Japan in joining the Axis states last year based its action on the belief that Germany would win, just as Italy had done. Mussolini thought he had to join Germany actively to get some share of the loot, and made a tremendous mistake in thinking that the collapse of France meant the end of the struggle.

It was no secret that the United States, in case of a war in the Pacific in which it might be involved—which was hardly considered thinkable—intended temporarily to abandon the Philippines after a citadel defense at Corregidor, the strategy being the taking back of the Islands after the war had been won. In other words, the United States did not plan to fight tactically for the Philippines, the Archipelago, therefore, being left exposed to a *coup de main* whereby it might be taken by a foreign foe with only small effort.

Japan's signing of the Tripartite Pact did not necessarily mean that it intended to fight. As a matter of fact, fighting on the part of Japan would be superfluous whether the Axis powers win or not. For, if Germany won, Japan could realize many of its aspirations in the war's aftermath; and if Germany lost, what Japan might win in the interim, it would be forced to disgorge. Considering either of the two possible, therefore, it is the part of wisdom for Japan not to fight. The role of Japan, as an Axis partner, is to force the democracies to keep as large a part of their forces in this part of the world as possible, and it is succeeding in doing so by the threats and menaces which are keeping the United States Fleet in the Pacific, compelling Great Britain and Australia to concentrate forces in Malaya, and forcing the Dutch to spend millions for defense—all to bring together in southeastern Asia a force comparable to what Japan might send into this area.

Almost unobtrusively, however, a new factor\* was introduced some five years ago which strategically has now affected the balance of power in the Pacific. That factor was the national defense program undertaken by the Philippine Commonwealth Government. As a result of that program, when the Far Eastern "crisis" began to develop

Japan today, therefore, is following the best plan under the basic conditions of its choice of partners. In doing so, Japan is following the tactical as well as the strategic dictates of the situation, as it is actually in no condition to fight another war, for although its navy is still a first-class potential, Japan itself as well as its army is close to a condition of exhaustion following the four years of war in China. Its best policy under the circumstances is to do just what it is doing, maintain a menacing attitude and receding when it thinks it has gone a little too far.

\*The meaning of this new factor was well understood by the Philippine Magazine. See the issue for January, 1936, editorial, "The National Defense Act"; issue for April, 1936, editorial, "Girding for National Defense"; issue for August, 1936, article by the editor, "Defense of the National Defense"; issue for October, 1936, editorial, "In the East Indies, Too"; issue for January, 1937, editorial, "Conspiracy", etc., etc.

a few months ago, the Philippines had available no less than twelve divisions of troops, or some 125,000 men.

That force is not only trained, but, what has apparently never been clearly understood, is fully equipped along the same lines and with the same weapons as regular American divisions. That it is not heavily motorized, is of little consequence because such equipment as armored cars and tanks would be of little use in the fighting that would have to be done here; neither is the enemy likely to land such equipment or likely to be able to use it if it did. The Italian armored divisions were completely useless in Greece. That the air force of the Philippine Army is not—at its present stage of development—of commensurate strength is another factor of little importance, as great numbers of American planes could be brought here within a few weeks. What is important is that the Philippines is sufficiently self-sustaining in regard to food to make a blockade, if one were attempted, of little use. Personnel and munitions could be flown in. What is important is that the Philippine Army gave the United States a base of resistance which its own token military force here had never before established.

The United States Government, as the situation developed, was quick to realize the transcendent importance of the changed conditions in the Philippines. Communication between Secretary of War Stimson and General MacArthur obviously resulted in a complete change of strategic plan which was heralded to the world by the public statements of Secretary of the Navy Knox, confirmed by Secretary Stimson, that the United States would defend the Philippines just as it would defend any part of the United States. This was later emphasized by Assistant Secretary of War Patterson when he spoke of the Philippine Army in laudatory terms and predicted that it might become a "bulwark of civilization" in this area.

With the rapid building up of the American components of the Philippine forces, the Philippines has now taken its place alongside Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies as a strong point which would require a major effort on the part of an enemy either to contain (envelop) or attack.

The meaning of this new situation was reflected in a statement made a few weeks ago in Tokyo by an authorized spokesman in which he expressed Japan's "anxiety" that the Philippines might become a "menace" to Japan. Such a statement, while flattering to the defense program, is hyperbole on its face. The whole Philippine project is a defensive one which threatens no one, as the effort is wholly confined to making the home soil secure. A prepared Philippines constitutes no offensive menace to Japan whatsoever. It could only constitute a defensive obstacle to a predatory Japan.

Seldom in history has a measure of greater strategic and tactical value been accomplished, at so modest a cost and with no bloodshed, as the security thus achieved through the existence of the armed forces of the Commonwealth.

The preceding analysis as to the possibilities of war in the Pacific is based on the logic of the situation. One other possibility has to be taken into consideration, and that is that the Japanese militarists may not follow a logical course, and that a fantastic state of mind exists among them, is not to be denied.

But if Japan is so mad as to go to war with the democracies in this part of the world, it is likely that the China Sea will become the trap for a large part of the Japanese navy that China has proved to be for the Japanese army. Extension of the Japanese naval lines to the south would expose them to easy perpendicular attack from the east, and a devastating air attack might be made on Japan proper from the direction of Alaska.

Visitors to the Philippines have spoken with surprise of the calmness of mind prevailing here. It is a great philosophical truth that people are like animals in possessing a sort of intuitive sense of danger. In the Philippines such a reaction is still not to be observed, it appears for very good reasons.

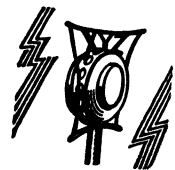
We salute the Philippine Army which has now come of age and the modest soldier whose stroke of strategic genius conceived, founded, and developed it to such telling purpose in the great struggle for civilization engulfing the world.

The Ateneo-Commonweal propagandist junta is terribly upset by the resolutions adopted by the Philippine Fascist Writers' League and the Picnic is Over Philippine Civil Liberties Union requesting the Secretary of Public Instruction to lift the

suspension of the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools. They tried so hard to prevent their passage, and they went through anyway. I was informed that certain Ateneo Fathers attended all the sessions of the Writers' League conference, morning, noon, and night, in the hope of exerting some check on the proceedings, and that they had spokesmen there among whom there was no less a personage than a justice of the Court of Appeals who was noted during his days in the Philippine Senate as a skilled parliamentarian. By raising the question of a quorum, he was able to prevent the passage of the resolution in the plenary session, although four or five other resolutions had already been adopted without this question having been raised and the session was attended by several hundred people. However, the resolution had already been adopted by the League itself, so that this maneuver only resulted in building up further antagonism against those who by a mere trick were thus able to thwart the vehemently expressed wishes of the great majority of those present. What the Fathers witnessed there can not have filled them with any satisfaction.

The "Chesterton Evidence Guild" published a letter, which was indeed a marvel of misrepresentation, urging the Civil Liberties Union to "reconsider" its resolution. It had evidently given up doing anything with the Writers' League as completely hopeless, though some of the officers were a few days later politely and in all charity invited to act as judges in an Ateneo oratorical contest. In reply to the letter of the "Chesterton Evidence Guild", the Union said that there was "no reason to alter its original stand on the matter."

The anonymous Commonwealth writer, "Sentinel", realizing that his cabal has to deal with genuine sympathy for the democratic cause of the Magazine among our predo-



minantly Catholic population, stated hypocritically that "Catholics... sympathize fully with the editor of the Philippine Magazine... his loss of circulation, though deserved, was not our aim... but sympathy has little weight in the matter... the editor who had chosen to fatten on public school English classes... should not be restored to the public school pantry... it seems strange that the petition was not sent to the Commissioner of Public Welfare instead." That is the kind of sympathy the predecessors of Sentinel and his friends in the beautiful Middle Ages showed to the unfortunates burned by the hundreds of thousands at the stake. Sentinel said nothing about the attacks of his gang not only on the circulation, but the advertising of the Magazine.

As for "fattening" on the public schools, readers know that instead of the ₱3.00 a year subscription rate, the schools pay only ₱1.80 a year, ₱.90 for six months, and ₱.50 for three months. Monetarily speaking, there was never any profit in these subscriptions, and they are of value to the Magazine in that sense principally as a sort of "back-log" to its circulation, the bulk of the subscriptions for the last ten years have come from outside the schools. The Bureau of Education officials, in concluding the arrangement with the Philippine Magazine, considered not only the general nature and quality of the publication, but, no doubt, also the fact that I had for many years permitted the Bureau to use much copyrighted material taken from the Magazine in the regular school text books at no cost to the government. I believe I may say that our schools have profited from the publication of the Philippine Magazine to a far greater extent than the Magazine profited from the school subscriptions.

As the action of the Writers' League and the action of the Civil Liberties Union were entirely voluntary, and I took no part at all in the introduction, framing, or passage of their resolutions, they are phrased somewhat differently from the way in which I would have phrased them, but neither resolution is the "distressing piece" Sentinel has tried to make it out to be, except to him and his friends.

I made no effort whatever to get any organization to pass any resolution. For one thing, I know that if it came to passing resolutions, the Commonweal-Ateneo combination could probably flood the office of the Secretary of Public Instruction with them, though not from such organizations as the Civil Liberties Union and the Writers' League, which, if any resolutions are to be considered at all, should have real weight with him. But I value them more for their underlying spirit than for any practical effect they may have, because they go so far to justify the faith I have repeatedly and publicly expressed, in this and in other connections as well, in the democratic-mindedness of the Filipino people. Other proof I may cite is that during the six months the "controversy" with certain Jesuits and their hangers-on has been raging, the Magazine has received *only five* cancellations of subscriptions—all of them from small Catholic schools which were subscribing to only one copy a month each, except for one school, which had ordered two copies a month. I received no cancellations from any individual Catholic readers at all. And hundreds of new subscriptions are coming in. This proves that the Magazine has carried not only the general public with it in its attack on this subversive propaganda

## CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES

### RESOLUTION

*Asking the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, to reconsider his order stopping the use of the Philippine Magazine as supplementary reader in our public schools.*

Late last January, the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction issued an order which suspended the use of the Philippine Magazine as supplementary reader in our public schools. The reason advanced for his action was the publication in that magazine of two articles containing matter offensive to Catholics and other Christians.

For almost 30 years, the Philippine Magazine, besides adequately filling the need for supplementary reading in our public schools, has been one of the country's leading teachers of democracy and love of civil liberties. In its long and enviable history, the only blot in its record is the publication of the two articles in question. While the Civil Liberties Union does not attempt to justify the publication of certain offensive lines in the articles in question, it must, however, allow the editor, Mr. A. V. Hartendorp, the extenuating plea that the articles in question were provoked by the equally offensive broadcasts of the Commonweal Hour, and the further extenuating circumstance that their publication followed a prolonged controversy with the Commonweal Hour on a political matter.

While the affair does not involve freedom of speech, dealing, as it does not with a right but with a privilege extended to the Philippine Magazine, it happens, however, that because of the peculiar economic situation of the magazine, dependent as it is on circulation in the public schools, the order of the Secretary of Public Instruction amounts to a ban on the magazine, which may presage a dangerous tendency to stifle freedom of the press in this country by government action.

For this reason, then, that the Philippine Magazine has proved itself of great value as supplementary reading in our schools, for the reason that it has always been an exponent of democracy and civil liberties, and for the further reason that in 30 years of publication the magazine has been remarkably free from objectionable matter, the Union asks the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, to reconsider his order suspending the use of the Philippine Magazine as supplementary reading in our public schools.

Manila, Philippines, March 1, 1941.

A T T E S T :

R. MARINO CORPUS  
The Secretary

campaign here, but carried with it also the whole body of readers, practically entirely.

Long before the resolutions I have referred to were passed, I myself wrote to the Secretary of Public Instruction asking

that the suspension of the Magazine be lifted on the ground of simple justice to the Magazine in view of its contribution, past and present, to Philippine cultural life, and in the interest of the schools themselves, and the country in general. I renewed my promise that matter such as the few expressions in one issue to which legitimate objection was made, would not again appear in its columns. I added, however, "I must state specifically, that this can not apply to the Magazine's stand against the subversive propaganda which it was the first to expose and attack. The Magazine could not, and would not deserve to live one month longer, outside or in the schools, if I compromised on that point."

That determination is what worries Sentinel, who wrote in his column: "We do insist. . . on our right not to be sniped at constantly with poisoned pellets by a man ensconced in the security and advantage of a public school subsidy." (*Sic!*) He says nothing about his security and his advantages, far greater than mine. He and his pals don't want to be "constantly sniped at"—while they are industriously planting the mines to dynamite our free institutions. Bless them, the good men don't feel so safe any more!

Those who have followed the Ateneo-Commonweal radiocasts every Sunday will have noticed that the tune has changed quite radically. For the past three Sundays the mellifluous broadcasters have been explaining that democracy is really and after all a Catholic idea. And the *Commonweal* is now publishing articles about the Pope's opposition to "totalitarianism". Well, that's that much gained, though as far as democracy is concerned, people will no doubt recall the democracy of ancient Greece, not to mention primitive democracy; and as far as Vatican policies are concerned, they will think of the cordial relations established with those eminent democrats, Mussolini, Salazar, and Franco.

Let us let it go at that. Father Sullivan and his men-at-the-microphone have tacitly admitted that the Philippine Magazine accomplished what it started out to do; let them

#### PHILIPPINE WRITERS' LEAGUE, MANILA

#### RESOLUTION

*Requesting the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, to reconsider his order prohibiting the use of the Philippine Magazine as supplementary reader in the public schools.*

On Sunday, January 26, 1941, the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction issued an order prohibiting the use of the PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE as supplementary reader in the public schools. He gave as his reasons for his action, the publication in two issues of the magazine of articles offensive to the religious sensibilities of Catholics and other believers.

In the eyes of many Filipino students and writers, the Philippine Magazine has come to be recognized as an outstanding cultural institution. So useful has it proved to students and writers that a way should be found to permit its continued use in the school as an indispensable aid in the teaching of English.

For this reason, and for the further reason that the Philippine Magazine is today one of the most courageous defenders of democratic principles in this country, the Philippine Writers' League respectfully requests the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, to reconsider his order banning the Philippine Magazine from the public schools.

(Unanimously approved, February 16, 1941.)

keep in mind that probably for some time yet anyway, it will not be wise to do any cheer-leading for fascism, even clerico-fascism (the adjective doesn't make tyranny any sweeter), under the American and Philippine flags—both symbols of freedom. The fascist picnic here is definitely over; the country has been fully awakened to the danger. Flowers to Father Sullivan, in the hospital. And God bless us, every one.

#### A PUBLIC STATEMENT OF THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Concerning a certain article that has appeared in the press in the form of a letter-memorandum requesting that the Union reconsider its resolution on the Hartendorp case, the CLU has referred the said letter-memorandum to the original committee, which on the basis of its report has decided that there is no reason to alter its original stand on the matter.

However, to rectify certain misconceptions and to place matters in their proper light, the Civil Liberties Union wishes to explain:

1. That the Union's committee made a thorough investigation of its own in order to arrive at an unbiased and impartial conclusion, and neither the Union nor its committee saw any need of hearing the parties to the controversy inasmuch as all the pertinent facts involved were of record in various publications which were available to the Union and its committee.

2. That the Union's committee was formed and instructed to make a study of the question long before the Philippine Writer's League met to consider and adopt its own resolution on the same question, and the Union is satisfied that the members of the committee appointed to study the Hartendorp-Commonweal Hour affair performed their task in an impartial manner.

3. That the Union's resolution was unanimously approved

only after the Committee Report had been thoroughly considered, discussed, and amended.

4. That the Union found that the religious angle of the controversy was purely incidental to the discussion of a political issue, and that, unfortunately, there seems to be an assumption that the Union supports Hartendorp's views on religion. The Union does not take any sides in the religious issue. What the Union does believe is that the publication of objectionable matter in *one* issue should not be sufficient ground for a ban on *all* the issues of the magazine.

5. That regarding the question of provocation, neither of the parties to the controversy can be a competent judge of its existence, and it is believed that a disinterested body like the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION is in a better position to judge who was guilty of provocation.

6. That the Union, in mentioning the peculiar economic situation of the magazine, was not much concerned with the financial question involved, but rather with the principle that any form of pressure exerted through government action on the press is undemocratic.

7. These facts sufficiently show that emotionalism had no place in the deliberations of the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Released for publication by authority of  
THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION OF THE PHILIPPINES  
Manila, March 7, 1941.

(Sgd.) R. MARINO CORPUS  
Secretary



# Air-Raid Letter

*From a Jewish Refugee Girl in London*

"... **I**N the evenings we always stay at home. The air-raids now start at around seven o'clock and last throughout the night. There was much damage done close by in our neighborhood, but so far we have not suffered directly. Even now, as I am writing this, the anti-aircraft guns are making a terrible noise, and I hear planes roaring over the roof. It all depends on chance, and we have gotten used to it. If we are lucky, we shall live through this; if not—well, that can't be helped. One gets used to almost anything, even this every-night danger.

"There is no air-raid shelter near our house, so we usually just go downstairs when the enemy bombs come too close. We stay in one of the apartments there. It is not very much safer than upstairs, but we feel better.

"I think it is really marvelous how the people here take all this. Nobody complains. Things are taken as they come. But we all hope these swine in Germany will be paid back in their own coin ten-fold.

"Many people sleep every night in the underground stations. It is not too clean and hygienic there, but it is safe, and that is the main thing. We are all trying to adjust ourselves to the circumstances. I, for instance, slept for a while beneath the staircase in a small compartment formerly used to put away the baby-carriage. I did not get enough air there, but otherwise it was all right. But think of those people who think they *must* have a large bed room and a comfortable bed, or else 'can not live'.

"During the day time, nobody ever pays much attention to the air-raid warnings. Traffic, business, daily life go on as usual. Only when people hear the bombs dropping very close by, do they go to a shelter.

"I could go on writing about these experiences and impressions for many pages...

"Our friend, Susan, had good luck. The house she lived in suffered a direct hit two weeks ago, but none of the inmates suffered more than a few cuts and bruises. She was really very lucky..."



## We Little People Look at the War

By Mrs. G. F. Harris

**M**ANILA.... the Bay with its warm and oily water... falling evening... distant shapes of ships with little piercing lights... under a heavy sky, grey-green, with gold and purple splashes, changing, fading as night folds its fantastic curtain. With the sun gone, depression takes hold of me as I gaze at that dark Bay...



Something inside of me shrivels and dies with fright. What do you think of the War? I am so frightened that I can not speak or cry out.

**T**HE next day is hot and sticky, and what's the use of doing anything, even think? I think of last night. Well, that was last night, and today is today. No heavy, not even light thinking today! It may affect you differently, but I can't think in this heat. Maybe I haven't much to think with. That is also possible.

So it is afternoon, and I am in a nice, cool, air-conditioned theater. The picture is, may I say it? a bit rotten... glamor-girls, tutti-frutti, weak, waspish, and addle-headed. Are these the women to build a nation, to bear strong sons to protect us? Wonder whether that is why France fell. Dressmakers, hair-dressers.... so much for the *tres-jolie* side! Sure, France has its fine, strong peasants, but perhaps not enough of them.

Forget the picture! But why do the men in Wall Street (aren't they back of the picture business?) find it profitable to feed this pap to the people when they are faced with a need for virility and strength? Yes, in women as well as men.

Thoughts! always bothered with them. "Boy, wake me at five o'clock in the morning. Don't forget. I have to take the early train for Baguio."

That War. Always the War. What have I to do with the War? It's all too big. None of my making. Wars there have always been and will always be. Man is so made that he kills or is killed. There is nothing, no, nothing I can do about it. Turn off the radio, throw away the newspaper with its head-lines, and we'll go on, just from day to day... My mind does not, and can not take it in. I confess I am a little person and am afraid of War... I don't know what makes it go on, when everybody hates it so much. Can the big fellows put me straight with their theories? All I know is that we are little people, who don't ask a lot of life. Why can't we live our lives with a fair amount of ease and security, without the threat of this destruction, carnage, terror?

Am I a coward that I can not face this huge, mammoth thing? A great country, not savage, warring on another civilized country, and tearing to pieces the nearby smaller countries that get into the way. Now the whole world of people stands in mortal dread of being blown to pieces with all and everything they struggled for piled up in ruins.

I HAVE a little pillow and stretch out, and forget it all; sleep from Manila to Damortis. There I take a bus, and we start the climb to the foothills. You know what the scenery looks like, and I must condense this writing, or I won't be able to tell you what drove me up here. Some day, when it is over, I mean the War, I will write about the scenery. I go ecstatic over scenery, but this is not the time for that. Wonderful, lovely day, but who cares? I just came up here to get cooled off, because one furnace, the mental one, is all I can stand being burned up in.

BAGUIO. Into a chilly bed . . . cover up . . . and read . . . read the paper. The War again, always the War. At one time I was crazy about poetry . . . those startling images of Carl Sandburg! But I can't read it any more. Guess the War has me down. I drop the paper. Will England, with the help of the United States—hope it won't be too late—smash Germany? Everybody I know is thinking the same thing . . . I can't stay in bed any longer . . . The mere thought of those unfortunate people in London, seeking their underground shelters each night . . . and yet they smile in the news-reels. Brave souls, the English . . . like them, and always did. No need of war to find that out. I pick up the paper again. "NEW GERMAN BOMB—Amazing Power of Destruction" . . .

Thoughts clamor to be born; not just lazy thinking. I think of the two men I had heard talk in the bar-room of the hotel, miners maybe, wore khaki, looked as if they knew the meaning of a hard day's work.

"You know, Ed, I'd give my life; yes, I would, if I could make this a better place for my kids to live in when I am gone. Sure hate to leave them in this mess. The War, my God, the War! And it gets nearer to us every day. Just look at this: 'New German Bomb' . . ."

"Well, what the hell can you do about it? What is it to you? Have a drink. You need a drink."

WHAT can I do? Give my life? What's the good of saying that? It's too vague, and too untrue! I don't want to give up my life. Nobody does. We want to live and enjoy the years. This talk of dying. Any fool can talk of that. Time to die is when you've got to die; so don't die, living.

"But", says a voice to me, quiet, like thinking, but a voice, "if you feel so awful about the War, the useless suffering, the waste . . . if you have something to say about it, say it, write it out. An editor may also be a human being, with feelings, and folks will read what you have to say if he will print it. Create Public Opinion."

But isn't there enough Public Opinion now? Aren't the people so sick and tired of this damn War that they go to these glamor-girl pictures because they fill in the gaps between horror and horror? All right then. Let them not go on reading this. Just throw this into the waste-paper basket.

BUT you didn't, and you're still reading? Then with your indulgence, let me tell you what one woman thinks. Let us try really to awaken to the danger that is now so near us and that comes nearer every day. And let us think about a human—humane, same thing—way of living, a really democratic way of living, greater than any-

thing individual and personal. Let us determine to create a world in which free people can live in and move about in without terror. Even in Germany.

The Germans! What is the flaw in the make-up of the German people? They have led in science and in the arts and literature and music. They should be a well-rounded people. But are they? If they are, why, oh, why did they bow down to this Hitler, this great madman, this outlaw grandioso, and all the hundreds of lesser Hitlers? What weird power has he exercised over them? Well, it is not so surprising if we recognize the weakness in the make-up of the Germans. Among them *Achtung! OBEY!* starts with the child. The child first obeys its parents, then its teachers, and so on up the line, all others in authority, From childhood on, they are ruled by pressure and force, which finally they never even question. A mighty nation, these Germans, but a nation is only as great as the free people in it, as great as its leaders who rise in freedom. And the greater the freedom, the lighter the authority; the lighter the authority, the greater the freedom. Even the coarser mentalities can not function under a Gestapo that controls the press, the church, the school, and even the household, and everything that is thought and done. How much less, in such a land, can great minds function, whose very quality depends on the delicacy of the mind's working in an atmosphere of freedom. A mind suppressed is a mind blotted out. Man and man may be the same, so they say, but there is a world of difference in how hampered or how independent they are. How much we owe our dreamers, and who can dream in Germany? Its great thinkers all have left Germany, left it in flight.

DREAM here if you can. Baguio is a lovely place in which to dream away your days, but that is not the kind of dreaming I mean. Hitler says to his regimented Germans that the rest of the world is no better than a mob. Then let us be a mob, drawn together by our thinking, and not by discipline, as in Germany, which is regimented to the last minute of the day, to the last button, to the last picket in the fence. Laugh if you can about that, but we don't like it, and we won't submit to it. Yes, we are the mob, and we will mob together, and we will advance on Hitler on a million feet.

"Mein Kampf". Have you ever read it? Well, do so, if you can stand it. It got me so boiling that I fired it out of the window, but I did go out and pick it up again. This book alone tells you what little show of intelligence he expects from his people. "Obey me, you unthinking serfs! Obedience, discipline, order. Do not think for yourself. You are not fit to think." That is his line.

Before we can make this a livable, free and easy world to leave to our children, this disciplined monster created by Hitler must be destroyed. We, the mob, will take this thing out of the world, before it goes any farther. For this we will band together. *We will fight!*

In case—just in case—some German or some fascist sympathizer should say to me: "My dear Mrs. Harris, you are a fool, and what a fool. Don't you know, or does it not occur to that addled brain of yours that this war is not fought for political ideas, but for world markets, for colonies? But then, you are a woman and you can't think. We in Germany don't let women even try to think. Women

think *weak, weak*; they can not think *cause*, only *effect*, and that not to the finish. In democratic countries they let women and children do the thinking, and you women tell the children of the Horrible Hitler who will gobble them up if they don't go to sleep. And now the Big Fellows in Wall Street, you've got them scared; and they have given the Hollywood Boys the *go* sign, and these are inciting war with their propaganda pictures . . . and so it goes. Women, in their dumb and scared way, unable to think things through, short-sighted, think of their children and the children to come, and of their men . . . and they will lose this war."

All right, we women say. We'll listen to what you have to say. Maybe we *can* understand, after all. What about World Markets?

You want "markets". That is all, is it? Are the cards clean and on the table? Yes? All is fair in love and war? And the end justifies the means? And there is might over right? And you should and will win the War?

But don't you know, can you not think with that regimented brain of yours, that if you won—which God forbid—you *could never live down the hate*, and that the end of this war would only mean another war? Yes, we, the democratic mob, would go on hating you down to the last child, Jewish or not. That, by the way, is another thing you will never live down—your horrible crimes against a small minority, the Jewish people among you.

But that is getting away from World Markets. But what about World Opinion? Yes, we know that other nations have been guilty of crushing the weak, and not so long past. But when did wrong piled on wrong make right? In all this morass, we must find some firm ground to base our thought on. To pile up wrong on wrong, and war them out, means world destruction. Is that what you want?

There is one clear thought that pounds in my brain. You are building up a world hatred that you and the Germans who will live after you can never live down. What if you did become strong for a time through your conquests? Man does not live by bread alone; he is not completely materialistic. Did you ever think of that? There is Religion—yes, we know about the abuse of it, but the real, civilizing force of religion is founded on the teachings of a great martyr, on love and self-sacrifice, and for this Christian principle men have and will continue to give up their lives and all their goods.

Sacrifices such as we have never thought possible would be made before we submitted to the iron heel and hell of your creed of world domination—world damnation. But we will not have to submit. We will vindicate the wrongs done to the small nations, to France, to your own people who could not accept the creed of horror which you imposed. In the din of your struggle for "world markets" we hear the cries of the small nations, the small civilized nations who have done so much to advance world culture. The commerce of world suffering you have brought about would, even if you won, permit no voluntary trading with you, not, willingly, anything. What "good-will", as men of business use the term, could you gain even in a thousand years?

You want control of the seas! But could we ever forget the ships carrying refugee children which you torpedoed? You want the supremacy of the sea! To what God do you pray for this victory? To Hitler? Better a thousand

times any other rule or no rule at all than that of such as Hitler. You can not win with him or with the slave-armies he has organized. The democratic mob will be too much for you. Life is too good for any of that you would impose on the world.

But to return to the "world market" idea. The countries you have fallen upon are mostly the smaller nations, and, conquered and "unified" in dissention and fear and hate, would constitute nothing in the future but a vast and fertile field for future and greater wars—despite anything you could do about it.

You shout and threaten, but you also wail that Germany is a poor and over-populated country, suffering unemployment and poverty and hunger. You say that God did not intend people to live so and that conquest is the only way out you know. You think that by the destruction of other peoples you will acquire what is yours by the Will of God, you who by virtue of your "Aryanism", sit at His right hand. All the world is to be yours, through your "supermen", by the grace of God and the Gestapo.

We, too, millions of us Americans, came from those old and overpopulated countries, where we were houseless and hungry; packed up our few things and took our children and went away. The world still exists, and there *is* room. We don't have to push each other off a dime, we don't need to butcher the weak and the young and stand in blood up to our necks. How do you expect the world to forget and forgive that? And was it necessary, through such horrible means, to get for the people of Germany the few comforts a body needs to keep warm in winter and cool in summer, yes, only food and shelter . . . never mind the "glory"?

World Markets again. But when you put the weight of shame on a people, all for world markets, is it worth the price? Are there, among you "efficient" Germans, no thinking persons, even males, who can see the *inefficiency* in this furious onslaught on the whole world, the futile and terrific waste?

War there was and War there always will be—so they say. But the true meaning of life is to preserve life, not to destroy it. We, the mob, think and hold with Democracy. The little fellow as well as the big fellow has his voice in it. We will defend Democracy, because it is the best we know, and because it seems right. Democracy can be made to suit the little fellow as well, and there are many of them. And when he is needed, he is ready and willing to fight for what he believes in—the rule of Right. Just make it clear to him, the little fellow, that he is not alone, that he is not lost. Ours is the combined strength of all ordinary people, and to Hitler we say, "No, you shall not win. We will not let you win."

We Americans are not always in accord with our own authorities. We assert the right to criticize; we do not accept their orders as if they came from demigods. How grateful we should be that we can say this without peril, that we may freely complain of abuses. In the fascist countries, no one can say anything in criticism or complaint. There the mailed fist is thrust into the mouth of any one who ventures an utterance not prescribed by the dear Fuehrer. This right to think for ourselves and to speak out, we can defend and we will defend. There is a War, and what a War! And we are in it—to the death, if need be.

# Forgive Us Our Trespasses

By Arturo A. Alitaptap

**D**ARKNESS still lingered on the slopes of the mountains. The air was cold and clear, and the leaves dripped from the heavy rain that had fallen during the night.

Gorgonio, on the way to his rice-fields through the forest, was singing a song, which he interrupted now and again with snatches of tune on his mouth-organ.

*"Halina kayo sa bukid  
At tayo'y magtatanim  
Habang ang langit  
Ay na-ngu-hu-ngu-hu-li-him-lim.  
Papatak ang ulan  
Tayo'y magpapakabasa  
Anong sarap ng buhay  
Kahit nilalamig  
Matatamnan ang lahat ng bukid."*

(Come to the open fields. Come  
While clouds yet hide the sun,  
And we will be planting rice.  
The rain will fall—ah, we love the rain.  
Oh, this happy beautiful life!  
Though we be cold, by afternoon  
All the field will be set  
With seedlings of rice.)

As he sang, he caught sight of an orchid, high up in a tree. "Aha!" he exclaimed. "There hides a bashful *dalagita!*" (young lady) He put his musical instrument in the pocket of his shirt and easily climbed the tree. Carefully he detached the aerial plant from its hold on the bark, as he whispered to the flowers: "*Kay ganda, kay yumi!*" (How lovely, how modest) and thought of the time he had used the same words to Maria whom he had found on a morning not so long before looking for snails under the boulders in the river, her skirt lifted above her knees. I'll offer her these flowers, he thought, and I'll say: "Take this, Maria, *binibini* (young woman) of my heart, and they will not wilt so soon."

Arrived at his field, he noted with quiet dismay that the low dykes of hard mud that had outlined and divided his fields had been broken by the waters from the slope and that the rice he had planted a week or two before lay flat in the ooze.

Heaving a sigh, he hung the orchid in a shady spot, and, rolling up his patched khaki pants, he walked out knee-deep in the mud of the field.

**E**USEBIO slowly raised himself from his sleeping mat to a sitting position. His sleep had been troubled with strange dreams, and his head felt heavy. He had dreamed of trees that walked and killed; of the ground beneath his hut turning into quicksand, engulfing it; of himself and his wife with their child in her arms running for safety to the mountains with the sea rushing fast behind them.

He got up and, taking care to be as quiet as possible, walked over the creaking bamboo floor to a peg in the wall on which hung his bolo, which he strapped around his



waist. He reached under the table for a bamboo tube, leaning there, partly filled with *tuba*. He shook it to determine the amount of the contents, placed the brim to his mouth, and slowly tilted it as he drank. He took down a basket hanging from a bamboo beam and taking out a small, smoked fish, ate it. Then he finished the tuba in one long gulp.

A smile crept into his face as he looked at his wife and his eight-month old child, still asleep on the mat. Noiselessly he went to the earthen stove in a corner, and started a small fire, having difficulty in doing so as the fuel-wood was damp. He took a small pot, washed it, and after filling it with water, placed it on the fire. He squatted there till the boiling water lifted the light tin lid, then he dropped in a spoonful of tea-leaves, and allowed the fuel to burn itself out into embers and ashes, scraping them up around the pot to keep it hot until Asiang, his wife, should get up.

Finally he went to the door, opening it only slightly and lifting it so it would not rasp on the floor; then he passed out and carefully closed it again. He hesitated on the bamboo steps when he heard the baby cry at a tiny break in its sleep and heard his wife hushing it. He smiled again as he expanded his chest.

He picked his way down the slippery trail and crossed a perilously swinging bamboo and rattan bridge over the creek. At last he came to his fields and gained an unobstructed view of the expanse of water over which he could see not a single rice-plant waving.

**T**HE two men saw each other at the same time, Gorgonio already deep in the mud of his field, Eusebio still at the edge of the cultivated ground.

"*Lintik, ano?*" Gorgonio shouted (a mild form of curse, referring to the lightning). "How is the rice in your east fields? Good?"

"Good. But, anyway, I like these fields better. I intend to trade my east fields with these of Genio's here. He has some fields there also. After the trade, all mine will be here, and all of his will be there, and neither of us will have to come and go so much. I can have my house here, and he can have his over there."

"Yes, that would be better for you both."

"I heard you acquired another piece of land at Ilayang Tiro."

"Yes, my two brothers are there now, clearing it."

"I like those two brothers of yours, Oniong. They're not like those lazy, good-for-nothing sons of Genio."

"Ah, yes. We have the words of our father in our hearts. Before he died, he told us: 'The soil is the one kind of wealth that you can rest in when you die.'"

"*Siya nga.* But I see we have work to do today. *Lintik!* Why does this water have to come down this way!"

"First we will have to see that it will run off into the creek," suggested Gorgonio. "Then we can pile up the earth here to mark your land from mine. The boundary

starts from this stick I have already stuck in the ground."

"Wait, I think that is not the place, Oniong. It should be around here", said Eusebio, while his eyes searched the woods. "Here is the place. From this point you can see the kamachile tree at the edge of the fields. At the spot you have marked, the tree can not be seen. I have always remembered that, since the first time I came on this land." He walked up to Gorgonio and the stick. Gorgonio tried to see the tree from where he stood, and admitted it was true that he could not see it from there.

"But", he said, "look at the soil stretching from here to that last parcel at the edge of the woods. See the light shade, in contrast with the dark soil of the fields? That is because that has never been plowed".

"It can not be so, because I am sure that at the point from which I can see the kamachile tree, there the boundary starts. I can not be mistaken".

"But from that spot, there is no line, as you can clearly see here."

Both became uneasy as both were sure that what they claimed was correct. In ever hotter words, one tried to explain the error of the other, neither listening seriously to what the other said in support of his claim. They each stood at the spot where they thought the boundary started, and from there, with nervous voices, persisted in their claims.

Who struck the first blow, neither could have said. Both could have been sentenced to six days imprisonment, with the one ordered to sleep in a bunk above the other, or both could have been sent away from the court for wasting the time of the justice of the peace.

But the fight continued. In a short while they had exchanged blows that opened cuts in their faces. They grappled. Gorgonio being the younger and stronger, had the upper-hand. Repeatedly he pushed the head of Eusebio deep into the mud. Then, with a quick movement

of his legs, Eusebio kicked Gorgonio several feet in the air. Gorgonio landed with a splash, and Eusebio was on him instantly. Gorgonio in turn kicked him off, and was over him again, beating him.

Suddenly, Gorgonio felt a sharp pain in his right leg, and when he looked down, there was a bloody wound. He was barely able to elude another thrust at his abdomen. With the breath escaping from his mouth in a hiss, Eusebio was in a moment four meters away, stuggling frantically with the wooden sheath of his own bolo. He drew it.

The fight could not last much longer after that. Both collapsed after inflicting cuts upon each other on various parts of the body. With the bloody bolos still in their hands, they lay sprawled on the muddy ground, all their strength departing with the blood that oozed from their wounds.

The sun was just clearing the horizon, the wet grass glistened, birds and insects darted about. Each man wished for a little more strength to finish his enemy, but they could only look at one another while the minutes passed blurringly on. The world became darker and darker and they felt the atmosphere heavy on their chests. Then they both knew they were dying.

Gorgonio spoke first. Said he faintly: "Eusebio, I feel my time is shorter than yours. Before I close my eyes, say you forgive me, as I am forgiving you, too . . ."

Eusebio looked at him through the mist and when he heard the words, "I am forgiving . . ." they came to him as from a great distance. A smile twitched his mouth. And before he finally closed his eyes, he said, "God will forgive us both".

When Genio came to work in his fields later in the morning, he found the two already dead, their hands strangely clasped in friendship's grip. And he wondered why they had fought, for their bodies were lying on his land.

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## Binuang Tree

By Harriet Mills McKay

**E**ACH day the binuang tree hangs out  
A brilliant, red-gold leaf,  
A gorgeous flash of color,  
Like a gypsy handkerchief.

I think it bears a message  
For those who see and heed . . .  
The tree is tired of standing still  
And wishing to be freed.

She beckons to the passing winds  
With daring scarfs of red . . .  
A captive with a rover's heart  
Who would be free instead.

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## Morning Wind

By Harriet Mills McKay

**A**GILE-fingered at her loom,  
In her spacious green-hung room,  
The morning wind with a magic shuttle  
Weaves the pattern-changes . . . subtle  
Lights and shades on every leaf,  
Turned to shimmer . . . brightly brief.

# What of the Original Philippine Constabulary?

By A Former Officer

SOME months ago rumor had it that the United States Government was having a census taken of the enlisted personnel of the Constabulary who served in the early days of the organization—this with a view to providing them with pensions. But nothing further having been heard on the subject, the report may have been a rather cruel canard. These men are all old, the majority unable to earn a livelihood, many of them in dire distress.

The service they rendered is well known for it was the *Philippines Constabulary* which made possible the success attending the American administration of the Islands during the latter days of the Empire and until the sweeping changes of 1913—a period in Filipino-American relations both people may now take pride in.

The Constabulary mopped up the *Insurrectos*, eliminated the *Tulisans*, did away with slavery, large scale cattle rustling, and *robo en cuadrilla*, kept an eye on the provincial and municipal officials; enforced quarantine during epidemics of cholera, and epizootics of surra and other diseases; assisted in the rounding up of lepers and guarding them pending their transportation to Culion, and in numerous ways helped out other governmental entities. The organization was also active in suppressing local uprisings, and with the U. S. Army and the Scouts in campaigns against the Moros, *Pulajans*, and others. Furthermore by unceasing patrolling of the country, the Constabulary maintained law and order not only in the more civilized parts of the Islands but also in what theretofore had been considered as beyond the pale of the law. This latter included country occupied by the so-called non-Christian tribes with whom after a short time friendly relations were established and where organized and openly-conducted head-hunting was suppressed. This age-old custom was however carried on secretly by individuals in the more inaccessible mountain districts as a "relief" to great grief, such as a death in the family, and in feuds, but principally to enable a young man to present his prospective bride with the prenuptial gift *de rigueur*—a freshly-severed human head. These killings were far outnumbered by those taking place in the Christian provinces, but their premeditated and cold-blooded savagery made them more conspicuous. The ramifications of the duties of the Constabulary at first included the operation of the telegraph system of the Islands and also transportation from Dagupan to Baguio for some years.

In those early days of the American occupation, there being but few dry-weather "roads", none in the rainy season navigable to anything but a carabao and sled, the Constabulary hiked, so that a fat *constabulario* was indeed a *rara avis*. I recall but one, a sergeant in one of the companies at Catbalogan during the Pulajan uprising, who, when an inspector asked if there were any complaints, stepped forward and under considerable emotion stated that the ration was fair in quality but sadly deficient in quantity and that he was always hungry and obliged to spend his entire pay on food.



Patrolling was gruelling work, carried out of necessity in rain, storm, and mud, or under a tropic sun. It was especially trying in the mountains, peopled by bands of lowland renegades. Trails were either non-extant, the streams serving as such, or overgrown, hard to follow, and

straight up and down the mountain sides. There was always the danger of ambush, of springing a man- or game-trap set in the trail, or of running into sharpened bamboo stakes stuck in the ground, inclined in the direction of visitors and hidden in the grass. The one advantage in the mountains was the game—wild carabao, deer, and pig—and, failing it, the ever present monkey and freshwater prawns—both food for an epicure. Malaria, small-pox, and parasitic skin diseases were omnipresent—not to mention the leeches.

The Filipino constabulary soldier was loyal, brave, willing, and untiring. Many were adepts at securing information—often at the risk of life—so that in spite of the handicap of strange dialects, the average officer knew what was going on in the vicinity. Many of the non-commissioned officers, especially first sergeants and staff sergeants, were splendid men, well worthy of the confidence placed in them. Moreover, none of the constabulary had been long enough under the influence of "civilization" and "education" to be averse to hard work or to becoming mud-bespattered.

In return for this arduous and hazardous calling, the enlisted man received a daily ration of \$.105 and a quarterly clothing allowance of \$4.50. The basic monthly pay of a private was \$6.50 with a step-ladder increase for the different grades up to that of staff sergeant, who received \$22.50. From the pay of officers and men certain sums were deducted for pension and retirement, but after some thirty-odd years, finding that the fund was insufficient for the purpose, the Commonwealth Government returned to each individual the amount collected from his pay.

The local constabulary officer was the eyes of the central government. He was expected to be on as friendly terms with the people as circumstances permitted and to keep superiors informed regarding conditions. Often called upon to settle disputes, to give legal and medical advice, and in cases even to pinch-hit for the surgeon and accoucheur, he also prosecuted and defended cases in the justice of the peace courts and occasionally before the courts of first instance. In many stations his duties required that he be amphibious. The life was hard physically, to which, when an officer was alone in an isolated station, was added the lack of society, reading matter, and recreation. I was in one station where it took a minimum of two months to get a reply from Manila and in another where once, after five months without communication with the outside, my money and supplies long since exhausted, I was obliged to seek both by making an eighty-mile (crow-flight) hike over trailless mountains which consumed fifteen days, the return trip much less. However, to one fond of hunting and fishing, interested in new types of his fellow man, and able to stand such minor inconveniences, the life was most in-

teresting, especially so the contacts with wild tribes with which after a period of mutual suspicion, amusing surprises, and becoming acquainted with tribal customs and view points, mutual and lasting friendships were formed.

Many of these officers served as governors or sub-governors of special provinces, as regularly appointed or ex-officio justices of the peace, as internal revenue officers, etc.

The United States Government has been more than liberal with the Filipinos and is about to hand them their independence upon a golden platter, but so far has done absolutely nothing for the Constabulary—commissioned or enlisted.

In 1913 the Constabulary had been for some years at the height of its efficiency, but the drastic *blitzentlassung* of experienced American officials beginning on October 6 caused unrest and a feeling of uncertainty throughout the government. In 1916 the Philippine Legislature passed a bill giving one year's pay to each American officer who by a certain date would express his willingness to "retire". This bill, the Osmeña Act, becoming law, practically de-Americanized the Constabulary. It was a surprise to the many young officers who had been brought out from military schools in the United States under the impression they had a career ahead of them. The withdrawal of U. S. Army officers detailed for service with the Constabulary plus the wholesale exodus of the American officers was a

severe blow to the organization. The Philippine Scouts who served contemporaneously with the original Constabulary receive pensions and even the Commonwealth of the Philippines is pensioning the *Veteranos de la Revolucion*—those who served *against* Spain and the United States.

Is it too much to ask that the Federal Government give substantial recognition to the loyal service of the Filipino constabulary soldier, service which so materially aided early American rule in the Islands?

It is suggested that all men who served in the Constabulary during the period from its organization in August, 1901, until October 6, 1913, the date of arrival in the Philippines of Governor-General F. B. Harrison, be pensioned and that, in computing the amount of the pension, consideration be given to the increased cost of living—about double to-day.

There are still living in the United States several retired Army officers who were detailed with the Constabulary and who served with it for long periods during its rising and flood-tide of efficiency, who will, I feel sure, indorse favorably the helping of the Filipino constabulary soldier of those days. These officers are: Majors-General J. G. Harbord, W. C. Rivers, P. E. Traub, M. D. Cronin, and D. E. Nolan. Major-General C. E. Kilbourne also served for a short time.

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## Holy Week in the Bisayas

By Angel V. Campoy

**H**OLY Week is with us—to most Filipinos a week of meditation and prayer. Even the unreligious stop to ponder the mystery of Christ's life and death on earth. And like the people of other Christian countries, the Filipinos also have their Holy Week superstitions.

Holy Week begins with Palm Sunday, when devotees go to church carrying different kinds of palm leaves in commemoration of Christ's entry into Jerusalem on which occasion, according to the Bible story, the people met him singing and waving palm leaves. Palm leaves brought to church and blessed by the priest on this day, are considered holy and are believed to possess mysterious powers. They are afterward folded into crosses and fastened on the walls or hung over doorways to keep evil spirits away. Sometimes they are burned with incense for the same purpose.

Fasting begins on the following Monday and lasts until the next Sunday—Easter Day. All meat is strictly avoided. The observance of the ceremonies in memory of the crucifixion, begin on Wednesday. In the afternoon the people go to church to witness what in the Visayas is called the *teneblas*. Children look upon this as fun, for they are allowed to make as much noise as they can with their *matrakas* or bamboo buzzers to suggest the commotion during the search of the soldiers for Jesus. This ceremony is completed on Holy Thursday.

On Good Friday the ringing of bells, and singing and music in any form is forbidden. People go to church in mourning clothes. One superstition is that if anyone commits some unreverent act on this day, he will be innerly compelled to commit the same act throughout every day of the year. Baking bananas on this day is believed to give one freckles.

On Good Friday, commerce with spirits is believed to be easier, and herbs gathered and prepared on this day are thought to have the strongest curative powers. "Charm oil" is made only on this day. It is made from a mature, "lone" coconut that grew on the east side of a tree; that is, it must be the only nut that grew and matured of a whole cluster. The oil from such a nut is extracted early in the morning and it is brought to a boil exactly at noon and various herbs mixed in while the witch doctor mutters incantations. The oil is in great demand for the treatment of insect bites and for skin ailments believed to be caused by evil spirits. A certain cave on Siquijor Island is said to be the place where numbers of witch doctors go each year to concoct their oil and renew their supernatural powers.

The bell ringing on Easter Saturday is awaited with much interest by many people because they believe that young trees stunted in their growth will begin to grow and will bloom much earlier if they are shaken at the first sound

of the bells. Superstitious people of short stature give themselves a good stretch when they hear the sound, in the hope of growing taller. Persons with flat noses give them a pull. The idea of growth, apparently, is connected with the belief in the Resurrection.

Easter Sunday is a festive day and people go to church in their best holiday attire. They go very early to watch the enactment of the meeting between Jesus and His Mother, just before daybreak. This ceremony is staged under a decorated arch at a street crossing. After this the people enter the church to attend the mass. After mass, they

gather in the plaza in front of the church to see the burning of an effigy of Judas, the betrayer. The figure is tied to a stake and always has a pack of playing-cards in one hand and a bag, supposed to be filled with money, in the other. The figure is stuffed with rags and kapok and fire-crackers. A band strikes up a tune as the fire crackers begin to explode, to the great amusement of the people and especially the children.

Then all repair to the sumptuous dinner which has meanwhile been prepared in every home, definitely ending the week of fasting.



## Toward the Future

By Ramon Enerio

**I**T may be said that ours is an age of dictatorships as well as imperialist wars, economic dislocations, and ideological conflicts. A realistic appraisal of all existing governments today reveals that each and every one of them is more or less a dictatorship in one form or another.

There is the dictatorship of one man, as in Germany and still, perhaps, Italy; the dictatorship of the militarists, as in Japan; the dictatorship, supposedly, if not actually, of the proletariat, as in Soviet Russia, and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, of big business and finance capital, as in the capitalist democracies.

Yet it is certain that as a form of social control, dictatorship is not compatible with the highest ideals of humanity, and the rule of force as exemplified in the various dictatorships must meet its end sooner or later in conflict with humanity's basic impulse to freedom.

Looking in utter disillusionment at the world in its present state, one is tempted to think humanity is beyond redemption—that human nature is so constituted that our fine ideals of brotherhood, cooperation, and peace will never triumph over the instincts of greed, rivalry, and pugnacity. But in the "total perspective", may not the present chaotic conditions be looked upon both as the death-spasm of an outworn social system and as the birth-throe of a new and better system to take its place?

It is of little value to think of ourselves either as optimists or pessimists, and such tags as "liberal", "conservative", and "radical", are generally meaningless. Reason and intelligence should rise above temperament and mood and individual interests, or above any creed or philosophy, and better than any other characterization is that of "realist", provided that means one who tries to square his beliefs with facts.

Yet let us not allow the defects and failures of today to prevent us from seeing the brilliant possibilities of tomorrow. It is unrealistic to look upon man either as a ready-made angel or a fiend; he must be looked upon as an organism rising through trials and travail from the sordid-



ness and cruelties of barbarism, to the refinement and gentleness of civilization.

Our first duty is to make a searching study of the causes of our present troubles. President Quezon, though not generally thought of as a social scientist or philosopher, delivered himself of a realistic and penetrative statement in his address before the University of the Philippines at the Commencement exercises in 1939. He said:

"I shall only say in passing that, without fully accepting as valid the theory that the interpretation of history must be found in some economic fact, the root of all the current troubles that face humanity today is, in my opinion, the unjust and inhuman way in which the capitalistic system has been allowed to operate both in the fields of national and international relationships. . . . It is my firm belief that until a new order is established whereby the wealth of the nation is shared by all classes of society, and the common man is given a chance to live as a human being, and whereby every nation is permitted to have equal access to essential raw materials, and world trade is allowed to take its natural course, international covenants to insure peace will not be worth the paper on which they are written."

This was a comprehensive as well as incisive statement and it should, in fact, be clear to every one that civilization can bear no great fruit until the majority at least of the human family have been so emancipated economically and politically that the earning of a mere livelihood will be only a minor part of the business, or, rather, the art, of living. Man must be released from the animal and slave necessity of toiling long hours merely to feed himself, for how else can there be time for the pursuit of higher and finer living? Man's advance can be measured by the amount of freedom and leisure he has gained for himself along the hungry and bloody path of evolution.

The scientific knowledge and technical skill now available, if applied with but a little more wisdom, a little more common-sense, and a little more unselfishness, would be sufficient to provide far more than just the basic necessities of living. We must strive for, and we must also believe in a future in which all men and women will enjoy equal freedom and equal opportunity to benefit from the achievements that man's collective efforts have brought about and will continue to bring about through the ages.



# From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

From the Hitherto Unpublished Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, S.C.

Edited by V. H. Gowen

ALL Classes in the Philippines chew the "Buyo" — or what we erroneously call Betel Nut (i. e. Areka Nut, Betel Pepper leaf, & lime of *shell* & not stone)—This is rather a disgusting thing at first to the stranger, but as it is easy to follow Vice, it will be seen hereafter how soon I also became attached to my Buyo.—

One of the Most Curious, as well as highly interesting places to be seen in Manila is the "Pelea de Gallos" or Cock Pit.—Here the lazy, sleeping Indian at last shows life, Here the true Character of the Manila Man is seen, Here one learns a vast deal of human Nature, though Many have visited Manila & yet not been to the Cock Pit.—As the Spaniards are fond of the Bull Fight so does the Cock Fighting seem to be the only thing which pleases the Manila Man.—Consequently the raising of Game Cocks is with him considered of great importance.—

Every where will be seen Manila Men with their Game Cocks under the left arm walking along they caressing them as if their Children. Should a fire occur in an Indian hut—he first thinks of saving the old Game Cock—then when he had placed *him* in a safe place, Wife & Children are thought of.—There is a wild Cock & hen which I have seen in the Provinces, the Cock is said to fight well & the Indians value them at a high price if taken alive.—This Cock is a beautiful bird, not large, with bright red plumage & a beautiful tail—The Hens are much like tame hens.—They fly much like pheasants.—I should say that no people in the World know more of the Nature of the Game Cock than the Manila Men or Indians in the Philippines.—The Gaffs used in combat are of the very best steel & resemble much a lancet. These are difficult to find as the Manila Man (like the Spaniard with his cloak, the Greek with his Costume) would rather part with any thing else than an old family Relic.—I through my kind friend Mr. W. W. Wood succeeded in procuring two which I have sent home.—The Manila Man cuts off the Natural spur, & fastens on the bright steel gaff above it. This would strike us as being unnatural "per es el costumbre del país." The Gaff is *only* put on the *left* leg and they say that the left spur *thrusts in*, whilst a Cock always cuts a gash with the right leg.—Should Your Cock be killed in combat You, the owner, must not eat him as this will ever afterwards give you bad luck.—One way of telling a Good from a bad Cock is by observing the scales on his legs—if large he is good—if not, bad.—There is some truth in this remark, as much in combat seems to depend upon the first jump—a strong Cock will jump clear over the other & thus avoid a blow which often proves fatal.—The Government of Manila receive a certain sum for allowing regular Cock Pits to be built in various parts of the Island—and every "Pueblo" rich enough to support a Cock Pit pays this tax to the Government & thus no cheating is allowed.—In all Manila & the numerous Villages around there is but one Cock Pit. This is situated in an open Green in "Ton-



do", and is opened on all Sundays, from 11 to 4 o'clock P. M., as also on fiesta days. As this Cock Pit is for a large number of Persons, I have been told that they pay the Government Thirty thousand dollars Yearly!! (Rather tough Master Jones!)

As the Cock Pit is considered by the Spaniard as rather a low & gambling place, I always used to go dressed like a Sailor, for of course Jack was always there as independent as a King. The first time I visited the "Tondo" Cock Pit was with one of the Servants of Russell & Sturgis'.—Mr. Wood told him to explain all to me, the boy of course being highly delighted at being able to go to the Cock Pit.—Reaching the Tondo Square a large crowd of Indians were in front of the Circular Bamboo building some with Game Cocks under their arms, others with the favorite bird bound to a little stake, fastened in the ground around which it was walking.—A *Reale* apiece took us in, Here was another Crowd of Men with the fighting cocks betting away, as if on horses.—Some of the most beautiful cocks I have ever seen were here, large Noble looking birds seeming as it were eager for a fight.—In the centre of this enclosure is a raised platform of dirt perfectly smooth & enclosed with railings, seats are around it from which the Spectator has a fine view of all.—Here many an Indian from a distant pueblo has come to bet his entire fortune on his favorite bird.—Here you hear the "Tagalog" (Native Language) rattled away with its high singing notes, evidently showing that the Indian once at least in his life is aroused from slumber.—The Judge is now at his post, the Secretary with pen, Ink & paper is also ready, the moment has arrived, the little door is opened & in come two Manila Men with each a Game Cock under the *left* arm, they face around a little—the crowd now begin to bet, the noise & bustle commences whilst the Gold pieces & dollars are thrown down on the ground so that there can be no cheating.—When all the money is staked on each side and all is ready the word is given, the leather sheaths which have up to this time covered the gaffs are now removed, & the deadly, shining, sharp steel weapons are exposed to view. The Cocks spring at each other & often the very first blow drives the two steel gaffs so far into their body that entangled for a while they both drop together on the ground.—Up again in an instant with entrails trailing they dash at each other & do not cease the combat until *one* or *Both* fall dead.—Sometimes the fight lasts for a good while, then it is far more interesting, but I have seen the very first jump kill them both.—One cannot but admire the great courage of these animals, sometimes with both legs broken they sit down and face the foe 'till death.—When the cock hesitates a little the crowd hoop & shout as the Spaniards do at the "Corida de Toros" the poor cock being quite confused as to what to do.

The "Pelea de Gallos" generally excited me much & if I have ever been tempted to bet it has been at the Tondo

Cock Pit for no cheating is allowed.—I however on one occasion remembering My Father's betting &c!!, thought I would not bet myself but gave the boy a dollar & told him he might bet away.—The Muchacho soon gained with my dollar five more but as he got excited & went on betting the poor devil lost every cent of it again in a few moments.—Some are fortunate enough to gain hundreds at the Cock Pit but many a poor Indian is reduced to poverty.—These Philippine Natives have such a mania for cock fights that often should You meet a poor Beggar, ten chances to one he is only endeavouring to scrape up enough money so as to purchase a fighting cock. I myself am very fond of cock fighting & hope one of these days to try my Manila Gaffs on some of the cocks we have with us.—

Having now been three Weeks in & around Manila & therefore having seen all the sights to be seen I began to think of going into the Provinces.—He who has only seen Manila, in the Philippines may be likened unto the one who has been to China but only seen Canton, for truly he has only seen the worst part. The Government of Manila (not the Spanish Government) has always been very particular about allowing the "Estrangero" to visit the Provinces, but within the last few months, owing to the Invasion of Cuba by a few Miserable Yankees, which has taken place since my departure from home, all Americans in this part of the World find a good deal of difficulty in procuring Passports for the Interior. Thus it is that We Southerners have to suffer for what is done by the low Yankee Class, but thanks to God it will not last long. I in Manila was very much enraged against the Yankees, for, not only did I, at that time receive the news from home of the late disturbances in the States but also I found that it was mainly on the Cuba account that I could not go into the Interior.—But again Who cannot but call a Government weak, miserable, and good for nothing, afraid of a handful of Men!!—Thus in Manila When a Stranger arrives, he is obliged to get some friend to stand security for his good conduct as long as he remains in the Philippines, and (especially We, "who are not Christians" stand a damned poor chance in the Philippines)—I also had to sign a Government Passport saying that I was a North American, a Traveller, had come to Manila for two months, &c, &c,—Mr. Griswold stood security for me.—All this is a mere form but it only shows how Spaniards everywhere are the same *One hundred years* behind the age, regarding Men as boys.—(That was my impression when I left Spain.) I was bent upon going into the Provinces & as a Frenchman, friend of mine (Guichard) had gone without difficulty I began to think about trying to pass off for a Frenchman.—Mr. W. W. Wood however in the house, who is something of a Chemist, Mineralogist, Botanist, Doctor, Painter, &c, &c, had on one or two occasions been sent for by the Government to go into the Provinces & to make an examination of the Waters of the "Laguna de Bay"—He thus used his influence in procuring me a Passport as well as one for himself.—At first Wood was refused but the next day to our surprise two Passports came. Wood's was worded saying that he visited the Laguna for the purpose of examining a certain Quarry whilst his friend (myself) accompanied him "por su salud!!"—

But before the Reader is carried along with me up amongst the Indians it may perhaps be asked who is this

Gentleman Mr. Wood.—Mr. Wood, whom I look upon with perhaps more interest than any other person in the East, is from Baltimore & consequently a Southerner.—A Man of upwards of forty years of age whose history to me is very interesting.—Twenty Seven Years ago he left the States & came around the Cape of Good Hope to China.— He was with Cushing for a while in Canton and also with Wilcox. His restless mind however did not permit him to remain long in Canton, as a Supercargo he dashed off to Sydney, & New Zealand, in which latter place Wood has had exciting times amongst the Warlike Tribes, as also learning something about the Nature of Plants. He has also been to the Sandwich Islands amongst the natives of those Islands.—Like Many others however he was not successful in Commerce, & Naturally enough he thought how delightful it would be to live in the Wild Woods amongst the free roaming Indians, where with what little he could scrape up he would purchase land & turn Planter.—Las Filipinas took his fancy where about eighteen years ago he first landed. About fifty miles from Manila on the shores of Laguna de Bay he purchased land adjacent to another hacienda held by a Frenchman, Mr. Vidie,—but now held by Mr. Vidie whose hacienda is well known as "Jala Jala".—Mr. Wood planted Sugar Cane & raised Coffee, but after four or five years at that, he lost all he had & like others we know, lost five thousand dollars besides.—Wood had however in that time become a real Indian.—He built a bamboo hut, took an Indian Wife for himself (just what I should have done)—his quick mind also soon grasped the Tagalog Language & in fact, bare footed with Salacot & shirt, he passed from the civilized to the savage life.—Having however lost all & in debt besides he once more returned to the civilized life & entered as simple clerk the house of Messrs. Russell & Sturgis (now ten years ago) in Manila.—His Indian Wife died eight or nine years ago having had by her a daughter.—This Mestiza Girl now sixteen is very beautiful & Wood thinks all the World of her.—I have her daguerreotype given me by Wood.—It looks much like her.—This I have sent home with the Manila things. Wood took another wife but this second time, a Mestiza, also a very pretty Woman, by whom he has three children, nearly white. Wood's eldest daughter plays the harp & sings delightfully and in every respect is a real Mestiza, not speaking English at all. Mr. W. lives in a small house with his family where I have many a time been.—He is, as before said, a little of everything & takes daguerreotypes remarkably well.—Although never having visited Europe he speaks French beautifully & can converse on any subject under the Sun.—The very first day I took breakfast at Russell & Sturgis & saw Wood, he told me "that he knew my Name well & was very certain that he had seen my Father, as well as the Major whom he had seen in at his Father's house in Baltimore about thirty years ago.—How pleasant it is to meet a person of this kind One who speaks to You of Your Father & brings back in Your mind recollections of home.—I soon became very intimate with Wood although he used to say that *his* day had gone by & that all the Young Men of the present time were rather high minded for him.—He seemed to think however that I had a somewhat different character from Most Young Men of the present day, which consequently suited him better.—The fact is I have been brought up

always to associate with persons older than myself for from *them* You learn the Most.—I always however rank My old companion Mac. as the best friend I had in the East.—

### Voyage a la Lagune 1r. Janvier 1851!!

CHRISTMAS was fast approaching when Manila is quite dull all shops closed, business stopped for a week, & all who can seek retreat away from Manila.—The day before Christmas Wood, having made all the necessary preparations, told me We should start that afternoon.—We pushed off in his carriage, crossing the bridge over the Pasig, along the Calsada, then to the left through the Village of *Sta. Anna*.—When near *Sta. Anna* & just barely out of Manila, I was surprised to find how every thing looked like country already, the Banana Trees on each side of the road, & the bamboo huts reminding me of Anjer where one of the pleasantest days of My life had been spent.—Suddenly a large drove of Oxen followed by Indians on horseback came panting & rushing down the road involving us in a cloud of dust, no rain having been felt for a long time.—These (said Mr. Wood) were going to the Manila Slaughter houses & had been driven all the way from *Sta. Cruz*, a distance of 40 or 50 Miles.—

Passing this Pueblo We came to the open Paddy Fields.—These resemble much more our Rice fields than what we see in China, for here the fields are as large as ours & cultivated in large squares whereas the Chinese Rice fields are cut up into little patches the size of our front Garden.—The road wound along the side of this immense Field, of wretched looking Rice, shaded from the Sun by Clusters of lofty Bamboos.—(I may here remark) that the Manila Man transplants his Rice like the China Man, but as one Crop is sufficient for his support he does not trouble himself about two Crops of Rice & a Crop of Vegetables as cunning Tuckey does, and even with this single Crop the Indian does not bother himself much. The Rice is transplanted in March & April just before the rainy season, the rains then descend in torrents & continue for 4 or 5 Months, the Rice becomes Ripe & the lazy Indian has nothing to do but harvest. This Year the rains were scarce & so thin & puny did the Rice look that it reminded me of our volunteer Rice which springs up after harvest.—The Noble looking Bamboos (which Humbolt classes under the head of "Tall Grass") are in the Philippines far more beautiful than in China, for here they are allowed to grow in their wild state, in clusters, their lofty tops bending over like Ostrich Feathers.—In China all that I have seen are set out & trimmed regularly—a few it is true between Whampoa & Canton are in Clusters, but these are small. In the Philippines also I noticed a different Class of Bamboo which I had not seen in China viz: with a yellow stem.—From what I have seen I should say that although the Bamboo is the greatest of all plants in China still it does not flourish as well in the Celestial Empire as in Luzon & the other Islands south.—Mr. Wood called my attention to the Mango Tree, that delicious fruit which I have also seen in Charleston brought from the West Indies.—This fruit is very refreshing in warm weather & it abounds in the Philippines.—As the Sun was setting we reached the little Pueblo of *Sn. Pablo* situated on the South side of the Pasig River.—Here our journey by land was ended only ten miles from Manila but we had avoided a long & tedious

Route in the "Banco" or Native Canoe up the crooked Pasig against a very strong current.

Our "Banco" which had left Manila in the Morning was waiting for us near by. A few eatibles on board & one or two old rusty swords & pistols which Wood had brought in case an attack.—"Manuel" (Mr. Wood's boy) had come along to take charge of the things.—Our Crew was composed of five Indians, four to paddle & one at the helm with a paddle, who was honored with the title of "Piloto".—These Indian "Bancos" are long narrow Canoes with high bow & stern resembling the Anjer Native Canoes.—Being so Narrow they go against a stream at a great rate & also are so well managed by the Indians that it has surprised me much to see in what high seas they can exist.—The "Banqueros" & "Banco" being all ready I saw Mr. Wood step aside into a *Mestiza* hut & procure for himself "a buyo".—Now, said he, We are ready, he tied a handkerchief around his head, We jumped into our little banco & away We went paddling away against the strong current of the Pasig River.—How delightful is the feeling of being once more in the Pure Air admiring the beauties of Nature after a residence in (as it were) a City nearly under Martial Law.—Wood was delighted to have an opportunity of getting Clear of the Counting House, whilst I in turn felt happy that t'was his Will to accompany Me. The Tall Bamboos bend down on each side of the dark waters of the River, Now and then an Indian Canoe dashes by suddenly with the favourable stream, the banquero hailing the Indian as he passes whilst he in turn noticing "Castillanos" in the Canoe jokes with the Piloto telling him he will make a good job. On Yonder bank two or three Indian Girls stand washing their half naked bodys & dishevelled hair in the running stream.—Al! indeed is Wild, yet Who is he who has a Soul, who *can-not* admire the beauties of Nature?!—Old Wood seemed to be in his glory, Oh! Yes! said he this Wild & unrestrained life is what suits me.—

As the Chinese raise their ducks in boats so do the Indians have *their* peculiar style of raising ducks.—The eggs are hatched out in some class of oven & when the ducks are large enough to walk they are put in a Pen one half of which is in the Water. Here they pick up little bates & worms & can either swim about or remain on land, when accustomed to the pen, they are allowed to swim outside always returning home.—We saw on the right bank of the Pasig Many of these pens & a great quantity of ducks.—The Pasig River now branches off, one to the left going to the Pueblo of Pasig from which the River takes its name.—We took one of the branches on the right & soon stopped the Canoe at a little village (the name of which I know not)—Here our Indians bought Rice, for they, like all of us, can do *nothing* without a good belly full.—Several Women were here on the banks of the river, in the water over their knees, fishing for the poor little minue fish (C-r-r-re Matin! no can spell—hi! Yaw!)—(Weather squally 11th. June 1851—Barque Linda bad passage we are making—ah Ouil! Tres mauvais)—Mon Dieu que faire—

(Editor's Note:—Here Manigault has sketched the outline of a fish. At the top of the preceding page he has noted in correction: "Banca & not o".)

(To be continued)

# Wartime Hongkong

By C. H. Hoh (Hoh Chih-Hsiang)

**T**O a transient observer, wartime Hongkong appears little war-conscious. But for the din raised by the digging of air-raid shelters and the presence of sandbags around government buildings, the Colony presents a singularly "peaceful" appearance. Life goes on merrily and the only other serious reminder of the existence of war and of a potentially ominous future for the port is the holding of "black-out" practices at times.

The appearances, of course, are misleading. Actually, the authorities have been busy, perfecting defense preparations for coping with any emergency that may arise. As pointed out by Ernest O. Hauser in his article in *Asia*, the island bristles with fortifications. The entire Colony is divided into several defence areas, manned by troops and volunteers. Many regions in the hills have been declared "military zones" and are forbidden to civilian approach. Air defence seems to have been given special attention, as indicated by the building of dugouts and the daily reconnaissance flights of aircraft. If and when a crisis should descend on Hongkong, it can be safely assumed that the port will not be caught by surprise, but how long it can hold out is a debatable question.

Hongkong, as it is, stands a tribute to British enterprise and Chinese labor. Literally carved out of the rocks, the port represents a remarkable engineering achievement, considering the rugged topography of the island. Hongkong's waterfront presents an impressive view, while the night scene is quite a colorful spectacle, with the hills illuminated by lights. The natural scenery is superb.

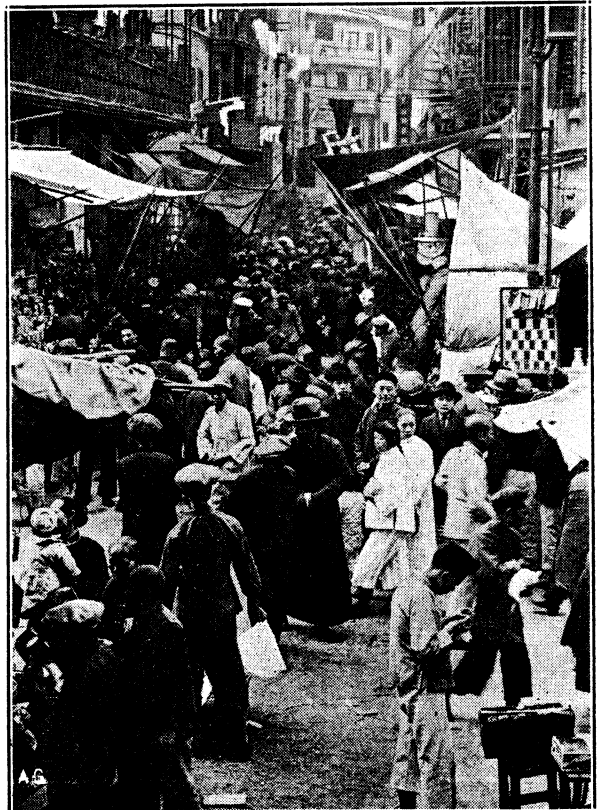
Collectively, Hongkong island, the Kowloon peninsula, and the New Territories are known as the Colony, with a total area of about 390 square miles. Hongkong itself consists of an irregular ridge of lofty hills rising to a height of 2,000 feet above sea level. Eleven miles long and two to five miles in breadth, the island has a circumference of 27 miles and an area of 32 square miles. Comparatively, Kowloon and the New Territories are more flat country, although the border regions are quite hilly.

Despite the rugged terrain of the Colony, communication enterprises are extensively developed. There are 371 miles of roads, of which 173 are in Hongkong, 106 in Kowloon, and 92 in the New Territories. Many of the roads were built by cutting through the rock and represent a considerable expense in money and labor. Motor traffic is particularly well developed, with a wide network of bus services linking all parts of the Colony. Communication between Hongkong and Kowloon is maintained by a number of ferries, the distance being usually negotiated in from seven to twelve minutes. Rickshaws are fast becoming an anachronism and are likely to be soon eliminated. Sedan-chairs are few. They find little favor with the general public, though some persons prefer these ancient vehicles to modern automobiles in going up the hills.

Normally, Hongkong's population falls below 1,000,000, but it has been sharply increased since the start of Japan's war in China. The overwhelming influx of refugees from Kwangtung and other parts of China at one time in 1939 sent the Colony's population up to the record figure of 1,500,000. In spite of the recent evacuation of European women and children, the present population still totals some 1,300,000. Overpopulation has created complex problems of food, sanitation, and defence, which have led to the recent adoption of the Immigration Control Ordinance.

Despite its status as a British Colony, Hongkong is predominantly Chinese, for they constitute nearly 98 per cent of the population. With the exception of the foreign firms, a few Indian and Japanese stores, the entire retail business is in Chinese hands. Although English is generally understood, Cantonese is the prevailing dialect. Following the influx of persons from many parts of China, the Shanghai dialect and the mandarin are now rapidly acquiring popularity and are frequently in use.

Abnormal conditions produce abnormal phenomena. So, pre-war Hongkong and wartime Hongkong present striking differences, the most noticeable today being overpopulation accompanied by a rising cost of living, enforcement of wartime defence measures, sudden increase in the



Hongkong Street Scene

number of newspapers and schools, and abnormal development of the consumption businesses.

The rising cost of living merits special attention, as it affects nearly 90 per cent of the population who are Chinese. In terms of food, housing, and clothing, the cost has risen 41 per cent as compared with last year, and more than 100 per cent with pre-war days. Hongkong has never been self-sufficient in its food supply, which normally comes from Kwangtung, Indo-China, and Thai. The Japanese occupation of coastal Kwantung and the present crisis in Indo-China are vitally affecting the food situation in Hongkong. The shortage of supply has naturally resulted in soaring prices.

Rice, the staple food for the Chinese in Hongkong, is now quoted at HK\$17 per picul, as compared with its pre-war cost of \$7 to \$8. The housing situation has improved somewhat lately, following the compulsory evacuation of European women and children. Still the cost represents a rise of from 50 to 100 per cent, varying according to the locality. The cost of clothing has also gone up considerably, but this does not affect the majority of the population as seriously as food, for to the poor dressing is never such a problem.

The mounting cost of living is responsible for the prevailing crime situation in Hongkong. Prisons are overflowing with inmates, and many undesirables have been deported. The press carries almost daily reports of armed robberies, burglaries, snatchings, and thievery. So far no case of kidnapping, however, has been reported. Hongkong has a large refugee population, the size of which varies from month to month and which is unascertainable. The refugee camps maintained by the Hongkong Government alone was caring for more than 10,000 at the end of October.

The precise defence measures undertaken naturally are scrupulously guarded from the public, but the construction of air-raid shelters is an "open secret." The Hongkong Legislative Council has approved an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to finance the project. It is planned to build sixty shelters within a period of eight months. At present, sixteen shelters are under construction, the largest of which, it is said, can accommodate 5,000 persons. For the purpose of studying the system of "bomb-proof" tunnels in Chungking, Wing-Commander A. R. Steele-Perkins, Director of Air Raid Precautions in Hongkong, made a special trip to China's wartime capital last October. The digging of shelters is mainly done by machinery, for which purpose expert mining engineers have been brought from the Philippines.

The most beneficial effect of the Sino-Japanese war on Hongkong is the elevation of its cultural level due to the presence of so many "refugee" Chinese newspapers and schools. Some leading Chinese journals driven from coastal China have resumed publication in Hongkong and several new ones have been started, which together with the schools combine to exercise a fertilizing influence on Hongkong's business-minded population.

Though Hongkong's foreign trade has shrunk considerably, the large influx of Chinese has brought a boom to its retail and consumption businesses. To all appearances, wartime Hongkong prospers. Hongkong's two main thoroughfares, Des Voeux Road and Queen's Road, are filled daily with endless throngs of people. Shops and stores, one and all, are doing brisk business. The cafes of Hongkong's two swanky hotels, the Gloucester and the Hongkong Hotel, are packed during the tiffin hour and at tea time. Leading Chinese restaurants, such as the Golden Dragon, the Golden City, the Ying King, and a host of others, are doing a roaring business. The number of restaurants, tea houses, and cafes is overwhelming. Conservatively estimated, they total at least 1,500. Foods are expensive. A full-dressed table with "snake soup and live monkey" costs \$200 to \$300, which in terms of Chinese national currency at the present exchange rate amounts to four figures.

Amusement resorts, particularly the cinemas and cabarets, are likewise doing a thriving business. At present, there are twenty-seven movie houses with a total accommodation of 31,000 seats, eight cabarets, and several ball rooms, added to which are Cantonese theatres, ballet groups, circusses, and skating rinks—the latter an innovation. The cabarets are all well patronized. For the benefit of rich "refugees," many girls are "imported" from Shanghai on a "contract labor" basis. Most of the girls are making "good" money. The most popular ones are credited with a monthly income of \$500 to \$600 which is considered very high by the low scale of salaries paid in Hongkong.

This is the bright side of Hongkong, but it is a false facade. The majority of the population is suffering from the exorbitant cost of living, and poverty is wide-spread. Besides the large refugee population cared for by the Government and by charitable organizations, there are thousands of street dwellers (who at one time in 1938-39 reached the enormous figure of 50,000). These ill-fed and tattered creatures spend most of their time on the pavements, combating hungry stomachs in the day and braving chilly winds at night. Most of them are dejected, though some appear cheerful, seemingly unconcerned over their lot. One may not infrequently see a group of these emaciated street dwellers nestling together on a straw mat and playing a game of mahjong or poker.

There are striking similarities between Hongkong and Shanghai. Both are confronted with the problems of overpopulation, high cost of living, and instability, and both are experiencing an abnormal development. The contrast between the rich and the poor in Hongkong is as shocking as it is in Shanghai. To the rich, Hongkong is a paradise. All the amenities of life are within one's reach if one has the money to pay for them. And many are enjoying life to the brim, eating, drinking, and merry-making. The poor are a long-suffering lot.

Although the future for Hongkong is unpredictable, the majority of the people there appear to have faith that the Colony will be able to survive the crisis, when and if it comes.

# The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

**L**AST month, the most sanguinary fighting took place in Kwangtung, where the invaders made landings at points along the coast. The most important of these were at Pakhoi and Taishan. In making the landings, over ten Japanese vessels were sunk, and in case of Taishan, twice the Japanese captured the city, and twice they were driven out. After short-lived success, the Japanese landing parties were either driven back to the sea or to obscure places where they face imminent annihilation. The Japanese claimed that these new adventures of theirs were in the nature of raids for food and raw materials. Dai Nippon must indeed be nearing the end of its resources to stoop to plain piracy and brigandage. In fact, Japanese raids for rice have long been going on elsewhere.

Japanese losses of strategic points in Central China were explained by a Japanese spokesman as due to their desire to reduce the size of the occupation forces.

In Kwangtung the Chinese army regained Lupao and Lungkang. Tamshui was for a while subjected to constant Chinese attacks. The city of Canton was raided, and the Japanese airdrome outside the city seriously damaged. Kongmen was raided for two successive nights, with five or six Japanese supply depots burned down.

The Japanese also attempted to make landings at Wenchow, but one of their gunboats was sunk. Japanese trains struck land mines at Kashing, on the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, and again at a point between Soochow and Wusih.

In northern Anhwei, Chinese troops recaptured Kuoyang, while in the southern part of the province, Chinese mobile artillery sent five Japanese river gunboats to the bottom of the Yangtze.

In the early part of this month, the Chinese army scored a victory over the invading forces in northern Kiangsi. The recapture of Wuning was followed by recaptures of Kwanyinshih, Huoshaopo, Tachiaoho, and Hochiangchieh. The Chinese are cleaning up the invaders along the Sui River.

In northern Hunan, Chinese fighters made night raids on Taolin, an important Japanese base, and land-mines destroyed a Japanese train at Liaoping.

In southern Hupeh, Chinese forces attacked Tungshan. The Sashi Japanese attacked Tsefushih, but were defeated after a three-day battle. In Chungsiang, central Hupeh, desertion of Japanese soldiers was for a time almost a daily occurrence. On the southern bank of the Yangtze, opposite Ichang, the Japanese on the 6th of this month launched a three-column attack, pushing westward to strengthen their outer defenses of Ichang; but by the 8th their way south was checked; and by the 11th the Chinese counter-offensive had begun to tell on all three of the Japanese columns, and the central column had to resort to smoke-screens to cover its retreat. A Chungking military expert predicted that the invaders might before long be driven back to the barest holdings on the southern bank of the Yangtze.



In Sinyang, the Japanese base in southern Honan, whence they started their ill-fated offensive as reported in these columns last month, the remains of over 5,000 Japanese men and officers were cremated. Otherwise, the province was rather quiet. Also quiet was Shansi, but lately severe fighting broke out again in its southeastern corner, especially in the Yicheng region.

A word must be said about the development subsequent to the liquidation of the New Fourth Army. The Communists made a twelve-point demand on the Central Government authorities, which included punishment of a certain number of officers responsible for the affair, the re-establishment of the New Fourth Army and reinstatement of its commanders, etc. etc. This was not accepted, but negotiations went on between the Communist and the Government. Unfortunately no solution was reached before the opening of the first session of the Second People's Political Council. Last minute efforts were made, but unsuccessfully. The Communist delegates refused to sit in the Council, which, however, went on with its regular program. There is no arguing about the seriousness of the situation. General Chiang Kai-shek has promised to publish all documents relative to the case, and Government and military authorities promised that it would not be allowed to develop to such a point as to hinder the campaign against the invaders. Personally this is all that I care about, and I believe many people feel the same way.

There is also no arguing that there are some serious problems in China, the most important of which are the food and the transportation problems, both of which were tackled in the recent session of the Council, and the Government promised to give them more attention. However, the most significant development was that the Council, which started out as a more or less advisory body, is beginning to wield some real power and authority. The Ministers of the Executive Yuan made their reports in turn and were interrogated. This is in striking contrast to the Japanese Diet which "voluntarily" gave up the right of its members to interrogate Cabinet ministers!

The Japanese made frantic efforts to make peace with China. Feelers were sent out that Japan was already negotiating, through its Nanking puppets, for peace with Chungking, on such terms as that the Japanese would evacuate Central and South China and allow the Chinese Government to return to Nanking, and that when "economic cooperation" was established the Japanese would further evacuate North China. Such terms were unthinkable for them in the first year of the undeclared war, but today the Japanese are prepared to concede probably even something more than that. Chungking remained adamant, denied that there were such negotiations, and reaffirmed its stand—to fight till all Japanese forces are ousted from China.

Japan's desire to make peace is easily understandable. It is nearing the end of its resources. Beginning from

# The Higher Life

By Catuca

**W**E'VE always claimed that American women here spoil their servants by paying them two or three times what we pay, but now it looks as if they also spoil the boys who answer the Dog-Lost notices in the papers.



When you hand them two pesos now in return for your dog, which you notice is carefully tied with a rope so it could not run off and try to find its way home by itself, the boys bargain with you saying that American ladies always pay ten pesos when they get their dogs back.

Personally, we think, Mrs. Cruz and Mrs. Jones should get together on these things. Maybe the former might be able to convince the latter to come down a little bit. If it turns out that Mrs. Jones' prices are right, well two others ought to get together, and those are their bosses if they work, or their husbands if they don't. Maybe the Cruz family should get a raise or two to even things up a bit.

We've all read the little paragraphs in the papers that go like this: Lost, this and that kind of dog; color blue, green, white, yellow; answers to name of so-so-so; please return to address so-so-so-so for reward, and no questions asked. When our dog didn't come home one day from one of her frequent *paseos* by herself when she finds the gate open, we ran just such a notice in the Sunday paper after over a week of calling up the city-pound man, asking the neighbors and the neighbor's help if they had seen her, and generally looking for her.

A bus driver who parks in the shade of the plaza a stone's throw away said he'd seen her playing with a couple of boys, so when someone came in answer to the advertisement, we weren't surprised to see two boys. They had found a dog, or, rather, it had walked into their parents' botica, the day before and they'd tied it up so it wouldn't stray further. It was the kind of dog we had described in the advertisement, but it was not exactly the same color and it didn't answer to the name we gave, but they thought they'd try anyway. They looked like nice boys and they listened politely when we suggested turning the dog loose just to see if it could get home without any help.

The next day two other boys came along. They seemed to be sure it was our dog they had at home. All they wanted to know was how much of a reward they had coming

to them. After someone suggested that it would be nicer to talk about rewards when they'd brought the dog over, they went home for her. They were back in a little while, all three of them. To our naturally prejudiced eye, it seemed that the dog was thinner; certainly she was unusually quiet.

The boys were waiting for their reward. They said they wanted fifteen at first, then ten, then four. But they took the two pesos we offered, saying that an *Americana* would have paid ten. In spite of the fact that the notice in the paper had said, "no questions asked", we did ask a few, which they answered willingly. They said they'd found her a long way from our house two days before and she'd barked so much that night that when they read about her the next morning, their mother said to take her back and claim the reward.

In the dog stories we read when we were a child, man's best friend always found a way to get home. Even when purposely led astray or abandoned in strange and far-away places by kind-hearted masters who couldn't keep them but didn't want to kill them, they came back somehow, muddy and footsore maybe but still able to wag their tails behind them. We may be wrong, but when so many dog owners as we've noted lately have to resort to the classified page to get back their pets, it must be because boys find it profitable to pick up friendly little dogs.

Not that boys are the only ones, but there's no need to go into that. Several solutions to the canine problem suggest themselves. If your dog is too friendly to strangers, you can keep him tied up all the time or eternally be on the look-out for open doors and gates. That is one can either have an unhappy pet or be unhappy oneself. Or you can exchange him for one of these street dogs that no one will even think of stealing.

This last isn't such a bad idea. A couple we know once acquired a sorry-looking puppy that didn't look much better when he was grown, except that he was cleaner and fatter. But they loved him just as much as if he were pedigreed, and they taught him to do tricks like drinking milk out of a cup on a bar, standing on a chair to be able to do so. Because he didn't look like a dog that anyone would pay ransom for, he never got lost.

---

April 1, this year, the Japanese forces in China will have to procure their own food, as no provision was made in the Japanese budget for the subsistence of the army of occupation. Then there were signs in Japan, it was reported, of growing dissatisfaction with the tripartite agreement. Perhaps that is why Foreign Minister Matsuoka is going to Berlin and Rome, and probably to Moscow also. What he wishes to accomplish is clear from the logic of the situation—closer relations with and some help from Germany

and Italy, and probably a non-aggression pact with Russia. Whether he can accomplish these objectives must remain to be seen.

Meanwhile, Singapore steadily strengthens its defences. Japan has had to give in somewhat to even the supposedly helpless Netherlands East Indies. The Thai-French peace was concluded, but Japan seems to have gotten very little or nothing out of it.

In short, Japan accomplished almost nothing last month.

# "Chewing the Buyo"

## A Sketch of Manila

From Harper's New Monthly Magazine, February, 1852

WITH a population of 3,000,000—part of which has been for centuries the colony of a European power—and producing many of the tropical products of commerce, the Philippine Isles remain almost as much a *terra incognita* as China or Japan!

These islands offer a striking illustration of the adage, that "knowledge is power". They illustrate the power of civilized man to subdue his savage fellow. For ages have a few thousand Spanish merchants been enabled to hold one-third of the native inhabitants in direct and absolute slavery; while more than another third has acknowledged their sway by the payment of tribute. The remaining fraction consists of wild tribes, who, too remote from the seat of commerce and power to make them an object of conquest, still retain their barbarian independence.

But it has ever been the policy of Spain to shut up her colonies from the intrusion of foreign enterprise—the policy of all nations who retrograde, or are hastening toward decay. This is the true reason why so little has been written about the Philippines and their inhabitants, many of whose customs are both strange and interesting. Perhaps not the least singular of these is that which forms the subject of our sketch—*Comer el Buyo* (Chewing the Buyo).

The buyo is a thing composed of three ingredients—the leaf of the buyo-palm, a sea-shell which is a species of periwinkle, and a root similar in properties to the *betel* of India. It is prepared thus: the leaves of the palm, from which it has its name, are collected at a certain season, cut into parallelograms, and spread upon a board or table with the inner cuticle removed. Upon this the powdered root and the shell, also pulverized, are spread in a somewhat thick layer. The shell of itself is a strong alkali, and forms a chief ingredient in the mixture. After having been exposed for some time to the sun, the buyo-leaf is rolled inwardly, so as to inclose the other substances, and is thus formed into a regular cartridge, somewhat resembling a cheroot. Thus prepared, the buyo is ready for use—that is, to be eaten.

In order that it may be carried conveniently in the pocket, it is packed in small cases formed out of the leaves of another species of the palm-tree. Each of these cases contains a dozen cartridges of the buyo.

Buyo-eating is a habit which must be cultivated before it becomes agreeable. To the stranger, the taste of the buyo is about as pleasant as tobacco to him who chews it for the first time; and although it is not followed by the terrible sickness that accompanies the latter operation, it is sure to excoriate the tongue of the rash tyro, and leave his mouth and throat almost skinless. Having once undergone this fearful matriculation, he feels ever afterward a craving to return to the indulgence, and the appetite is soon confirmed.

In Manila every one smokes, every one chews buyo—man, woman, and child, Indian or Spaniard. Strangers



who arrive there, though repudiating the habit for a while, soon take to it, and become the most confirmed buyo-eaters in the place. Two acquaintances meet upon the *paseo*, and stop to exchange their salutations. One pulls out his *cigarrero*, and says: "Quiere usted fumar?" ("Will you smoke?") The other draws forth the ever-ready buyo-case, and with equal politeness offers a roll of the buyos. The commodities are exchanged, each helping himself to a cartridge and a cigarrito. A flint and steel are speedily produced, the cigars are lit, and each takes a bite of buyo, while the conversation is all the while proceeding. Thus three distinct operations are performed by the same individual at the same time—eating, smoking, and talking! The juice arising from the buyo in eating is of a strong red color, resembling blood. This circumstance reminds us of an anecdote which is, I believe, well authenticated, but at least is universally believed by the people of Manila. Some years ago a ship from Spain arrived in the port of Manila. Among the passengers was a young doctor from Madrid, who had gone out to the Philippines with the design of settling in the colony, and pushing his fortune by means of his profession. On the morning after he had landed, our doctor sallied forth for a walk on the *paseo*. He had not proceeded far when his attention was attracted to a young girl, a native, who was walking a few paces ahead of him. He observed that every now and then the girl stooped her head toward the pavement, which was straightway spotted with blood! Alarmed on the girl's account, our doctor walked rapidly after her, observing that she still continued to expectorate blood at intervals as she went. Before he could come up with her, the girl had reached her home—a humble cottage in the suburbs—into which she entered. The doctor followed close upon her heels; and summoning her father and mother, directed them to send immediately for the priest, as their daughter had not many hours to live.

The distracted parents, having learned the profession of their visitor, immediately acceded to his request. The child was put to bed in extreme affright, having been told what was about to befall her. The nearest *padre* was brought, and every thing was arranged to smooth the journey of her soul through the passes of purgatory. The doctor plied his skill to the utmost; but in vain. In less than twenty-four hours the girl was dead!

As up to that time the young Indian had always enjoyed excellent health, the doctor's prognostication was regarded as an evidence of great and mysterious skill. The fame of it soon spread through Manila, and in a few hours the newly-arrived physician was beleaguered with patients, and in a fair way of accumulating a fortune. In the midst of all this some one had the curiosity to ask the doctor how he could possibly have predicted the death of the girl, seeing that she had been in perfect health a few hours be-

(Continued on page 121)



# Rising Manila

I. V. Mallari

**W**ITH the steady rise of real estate prices in Manila, multiple dwellings are finding favor even among Filipinos. Within the last few years, our local capitalists have been investing their money more and more in apartment buildings.



One of the most recent of these apartment buildings is "The Admiral", which the Aranetas have just put up on Dewey Boulevard at Cortabitarte. It has an air of quiet elegance, with definite Spanish touches in the design of the facade.

This Spanish feeling persists and becomes more pronounced in the reception room, which opens directly on a side street. Only, here, it is not Spanish Renaissance but Spanish Gothic which has been chosen as the style of decoration. Both the furniture and the metal chandeliers are beautifully in keeping with the atmosphere of this room, dominated by an exquisite antique Spanish chest. I cannot help wondering how young jitterbugs feel in entering this room, which is rather forbidding in its formality.

The jitterbugs, I imagine, will be more at home in the adjacent room, which is whimsically called "The Coconut Grove". Like its prototype in Hollywood, the chief decorative accent is a very life-like coconut tree, with green light bulbs for fruit. Paneled in varnished strips of

rattan and furnished with chairs and tables of the same material, this room has a feeling of gaiety and friendly informality.

Used for formal entertaining, is the air-conditioned "Blue Room," done in royal blue, old rose, crystal, and silver. The deeply upholstered chairs are comfortable, and the mirrored walls make the room look twice as spacious as it really is. Done in the modern manner, it does not have the severity of most modern rooms.

But the largest public room in the building is "The Malayan Court"—so called most probably because of the strong Malayan motif of its polychromed walls and ceiling. The chief accent of the decorative scheme is a mural painting by Dumlao, but neither in design or in execution, is there anything distinctive about this picture. Dumlao seems to have lost sight of the fact that mural painting is only a handmaiden to architecture. A mural should be "flat" both in design and color scheme to enhance, rather than detract from, the beauty of the walls.

The black chairs and tables are imitations of the furniture to be found in the grand old houses of our fathers, and add a note of richness and graciousness to the room.

Huge French windows open directly on a flagged terrace facing Dewey Boulevard and Manila Bay. This terrace

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is one of the few places in the city where people can eat *al fresco*. It shows the great possibilities of the sidewalk as a center of social life. Protecting the groups of tables and chairs from the heat of the afternoon sun, are gay-colored umbrellas, which form a bright spot in that section of the fine and fashionable boulevard.

The upper floors of the building are divided into apartments of various sizes, the larger ones provided with kitchenettes. Strangely enough, however, in spite of the fact that these apartments are intended for the very well-to-do, the kitchenettes do not have the facilities—built-in shelves and closets, for example—that are standard fixtures even in apartments for the very low-income groups now being put up in many American cities and suburbs.

In other respects, though, the Admiral apartments are pleasant enough. The individual rooms are spacious and airy and bright; and their windows, especially those facing the Bay, afford a magnificent view. Every bedroom has an attached bath, some of which are provided with tubs, while others only have showers. But again the absence of built-in closets is noticeable. This makes the purchase of unsightly *aparadors* imperative.

Filipino architects have made definite advances in the design of multiple dwellings, but they still have to learn a lot from their American colleagues about the art and the science of saving space and time and human effort and temper. They have to learn how to incorporate into their

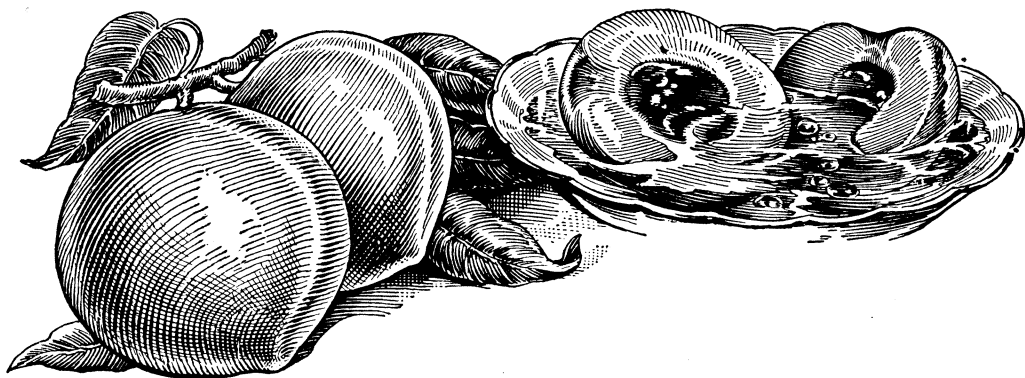
houses the little details that make life for the housewife and the members of her family both orderly and happy. They have to learn how to make an apartment or a house what the great French architect Le Corbusier calls "a machine for living in".

\* \* \*

Also put up by the Aranetas is the newly opened "Times Theater" on Quezon Avenue. Looking at this building, I cannot help wondering why our architects, trying to design in the modern manner, have to add notes bordering on the bizarre. The facade of this theater reminds me of the grain elevators of Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago. But the huge cylinders of the grain elevators are nothing but silos placed side by side, and have a definite function; they are for the storage of grain. But what have silos got to do with theaters?

The cylinders on the facade of the Times Theater only serve to make the building look top-heavy. Of course, we know that, being made of reinforced concrete, those little posts below can support the seemingly great weight placed upon them, but the eye demands that they should also look capable of supporting such a weight.

The main feature of the lobby is the pair of winding stairs, which connect the different levels of the building. Very decorative are these stairs; and they give an impression of lightness and grace, because they are free standing and their balustrades of chromium and glass have an un-



## NATURE'S FINEST!

**P**ICKED when they're fully ripe, and sent directly from the orchard to the cannery, Del Monte Peaches are indeed nature's finest!

Most popular of all canned fruits, these luscious, golden peaches are a grand dish for any meal.

For something special—serve them hot with meat, and make a real treat of your main course.

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usual delicacy. But the lobby itself has a cluttered look, and the provision for the display of posters—an important consideration in any moving picture house—is inadequate.

There are two foyers—a circular one on the same level as the first landing, leading to the loges, and a larger rectangular one on the same level as the second landing, leading to the balcony. These foyers are feminine in their richness and delicacy and elegance, but also rather stiffly formal, so that one does not feel like sitting down on the expensive chairs. One feels that those chairs and sofas are there more for show than use.

The only distinctive feature of the auditorium is the proscenium, which is a frank acceptance of the fact that the Times Theater is primarily for the exhibition of moving pictures and all that is necessary is some sort of frame for the picture being exhibited. This is all very well. Unfortunately, the architect felt compelled to prettify the area around this frame with murals.

These murals were done by Enrique Ruiz, who is still very much the pupil of Eugene Savage and Ezra Winter. They are interesting because of the way they are lighted, which gives them a phosphorescent glow when the auditorium lights are switched off. But their decorative value is somewhat doubtful, as they serve to give the area around the proscenium a spotty look. One feels that Ruiz had some ideas he wanted to express, but did not integrate those ideas into a unified composition.

## “Chewing the Buyo”

(Continued from page 118)

fore. “Predict it!” replied the doctor—“why, sir, I saw her spit blood enough to have killed her half a dozen times.”

“Blood! How did you know it was blood?”

“How? From the color. How else!”

“But every one spits red in Manila!”

The doctor, who had already observed this fact, and was laboring under some uneasiness in regard to it, refused to make any further concessions<sup>1</sup> at the time; but he had said enough to elucidate the mystery. The thing soon spread throughout the city, and it became clear to every one that what the new *medico* had taken for blood, was nothing else than the red juice of the buyo, and that the poor girl had died from the fear of death caused by his prediction!

His patients now fled from him as speedily as they had congregated; and to avoid the ridicule that awaited him, as well as the indignation of the friends of the deceased girl, our doctor was fain to escape from Manila, and return to Spain in the same ship that had brought him out.

<sup>1</sup> “Concessions” is the word used in the original article, probably a misspelling for “confessions.” The article is, of course, full of inaccuracies as to fact. *Buyo* is not “eaten”; only chewed. The principal ingredient is the fruit of the areca or betel palm, and the other ingredients are the leaf of the betel vine, a plant allied to that which yields black pepper, and shell lime. The use of this mixture as a masticatory is widespread among Oriental nations and is supposed to sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestion. It is an unsightly habit, however, and has all but died out in modern Philippines.

## War Letter from Australia

Holsworthy, N. S. W.  
Australia

Dec. 24, 1940

Dear Hartendorp,

Sitting at the table in the Guard Tent, acting as N. C. O. in charge of the Regimental Guard, I gaze over the camp hutments to the blue-hazed hills rolling towards Sydney, smell the flowering gum-trees now out in masses of creamy blossom, and think also of the war, of the kilian sands and my fellow soldiers of the A. I. F. fighting the Fascists there in the dust and heat, and of you, too, in Manila, fighting *your* battle against ignorance, prejudice, reaction. 'Tis a mad world, my masters! The fact that tonight is Xmas Eve, signaling the birth of the Prince of Peace, deepens the irony of the fantastic medley we call life on earth in 1940.

The November issue of the Magazine has just reached me and I regret that I missed reading the October number. You evidently have a real scrap on, just as I, too, had in Manila in bygone days; then you helped me mightily, and now I can at least send you warm assurance of my sympathy and moral support. I rejoice to find (from your personal column) that you are also gaining firm support from good friends and well-wishers.

You are fighting an age-old campaign, and you can give blow for blow in the firm confidence that your cause is not only a good one but that it is also, in the end, a victorious one. Of old the Christian Church tried to stop Galileo and Bruno—but truth marched on “*e piu el muove*”—still the earth and mankind moves on towards the light of reason and away from the darkness of superstition. We are now in an ethical twilight of international chaos, since we have allowed the ganster principle—if we may call it that—to invade the international field. The economic division has cut across national lines, confusing issues, blinding the Chamberlains and their camp followers and leading them now to the verge of destruction. But you will win the day, not the Jesuits, for yours is the future just as the past was often theirs. So, too, the forces of violence, greed, and oppression embodied in the regimes of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany are bound to be defeated in the long run, however long and painful the run may be. Reason, justice, and freedom can not be held continually in thralldom; force alone is eventually suicidal, provoking its own slaughter; and the spirit of man will

never be content to give up entirely its hard-won liberties. “*En cet foi je n'âiz vivre et mourir.*” As Villon quoth in the Last Testament.

Even now the Fascist facade is crumbling beneath British and Greek assaults. The unfortunate workers and peasants of Italy, forced into fighting a war for which they have no heart, will not stand up against the Greeks defending their homes against unwarranted attack and the free volunteers of the British and Imperial armies. Here in this Regiment of artillery are fine chaps, men of all classes and ranks. On my gun team I serve as a humble No. 5 (handling ammunition) alongside a farm laborer, a worker from the steel mills, a property owner and sheepbreeder who takes first prizes each year at the Sydney Show with his Border Leicester rams, a wheat farmer, and a produce merchant. Next door a gun will have as its gunners a bank clerk, a winery hand, an unemployed labourer, an accountant, a dairy farmer, etc. Fine fighting material, men who have joined up as free men of their own free will to strike a blow for something they consider worth while—not conscripts driven to the slaughter like the helpless Italian troops—men who are independent and self-reliant, who refuse to be driven, but who, under the right leadership, will do a job well and willingly. I myself joined up last July, feeling that I did not want anyone else to do my fighting for me, and that I wanted to be “in the game” by going on active service instead of just “barracking on the sidelines”, writing leading articles (editorials) exhorting others to make sacrifices. Hence I gave up a good job at £900 a year to become a plain gunner at five shillings a day—a drop from about 90 dollars a week to nine! My salary is not being made up by the *Herald* so that my wife has bought a pharmacy (she is a chemist by profession)—is running a chemist's shop, working *very hard* in a small place, instead of having a nice home, friends, and leisure. So there has been genuine sacrifice—especially on Mrs. Moore's part. Yet this is small compared to what the people of England have suffered and are enduring now. But they will stick it out, for although the English may have faults—sentimentalism, stupidity, lack of realism, etc.—they have plenty of “guts” and tenacity as well as a traditional self-confidence which makes them unbeatable because they never know when they are beaten!

I should like to write much to you of the war issues, of Japan, and Australia, the United States and the Philippines, but have no time. We will be sailing abroad soon. The very best to you, old man,

Yours ever,

TOM INGLIS MOORE

## San Miguel Brewery's "Golden Book"



Probably the handsomest trade-book ever published here is the "Golden Book" of the San Miguel Brewery, gotten out in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this important and progressive Philippine enterprise. The book is bound in gold cloth, embossed in red and black, and every page has a lithographed decoration. There are numerous illustrations, facsimiles (of clippings from such old Manila papers as *La Oceania Española* and *El Comercio*, reproductions of old photographs of the city, of the plants and offices of the company, and of the founders and present officers, also lithographs of the first labels used on the bottles.

The book opens with an interesting article on the history of beer. It points out that this heartening beverage was one of the oldest products of human industry and human thirst. It was fully described in the Egyptian "Book of the Dead", assumed to be not less than fifty centuries old; it is mentioned in early Chinese records; it was a popular drink among the doughty old Romans. The brewing of beer as an industry developed in the Middle Ages, and was engaged in principally by the religious orders whose great stone monasteries were ideally suited to the processes involved. The log of the good and historic ship, *Mayflower*, states, according to the author of the article, that the Pilgrims landed at what is now Plymouth because they were running short of beer.

"... For we could not now take time for further search or consideration; our victuals being much spent, especially our beer..."

Then follows a history of the San Miguel Company from 1890 which marshals the names of many men prominent in the life of the Philippines during the past half century. Starting with a daily production of some ten hectoliters of beer and some five tons of ice, the Company, under wise management, developed rapidly, for beer and ice, good anywhere, are especially desirable products under the Philippine sun. Various other enterprises were absorbed, and various subsidiaries were organized. Today, the Company has a normal daily output of around 50,000 bottles of beer, 50,000 bottles of soft drinks (Royal Soft Drinks, Tru-Orange, Royal Soda), 150 tons of crystal ice, also a large production of (Magnolia) reconstituted milk, fresh Pasteurized milk, table and pastry cream, cottage cheese, buttermilk, Chocolatit, ice cream, sherbets, and frozen confectionaries—all produced under surgically-clean conditions, with the touch of the human hand entirely eliminated. By special contracts with the American manufacturers, the Company also produces the famous drink, Coca-cola, and Fleischmann's yeast. It manufactures its own glass bottles, and also the so-called dry-ice. The number of employees has increased from around 70 in 1890 to some 1600 today.

The San Miguel Brewery voluntarily adopted various pro-labor measures long before these were required by law in the Philippines, and in 1937, the Commonwealth Government selected for the first rewards to "model" employers and employees, both the San Miguel Company and an old employee of the San Miguel Company for these official distinctions.

Milk, ice cream, soft drinks, beer, ice—all of dependable purity, all wholesome and good, these in constant and dependable supply, is what we all owe this Company, and the Philippine Magazine sincerely wishes it another fifty good years and fifty more after that.

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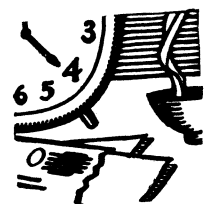
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# NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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# Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office

In this month's issue appears the third instalment of the Manigault Journal from a hitherto unpublished manuscript made available to the Philippine Magazine through the kindness of the Rev. V. H. Gowen. It is printed exactly as written, without corrections as to grammar, spelling, or punctuation, and without deletions of any kind. An American friend of mine suggested it might be better to eliminate certain



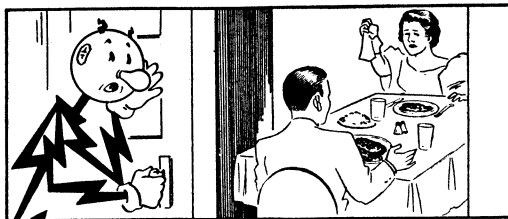
expressions used by the author, especially those that refer to the laziness of the "Indians", but I told him that this record, set down nearly a hundred years ago, gives us a valuable picture of the Philippines as seen by a young American of that time, and that it would be inexcusable, especially on first publication, for any editor to tamper with it in any way. As for his statements about the laziness of the country, José Rizal explained that years ago in his famous essay, "The Indolence of the Filipino", in which he said: "The evil of indolence... is an effect of misgovernment and of backwardness... and not a cause... Indolence in the Philippines is a chronic malady, but not a hereditary one. The Filipinos have not always been what they are..." Neither are they today what they were in Manigault's time or were still even in Rizal's day.

Arturo A. Alitaptap, author of the short story, "Forgive us our Trespasses", was born in Santa Rosa, Pasig, Rizal, in 1917, and now lives in Lucena, Tayabas. In a note to me he stated he still remembers a big flood in Santa Rosa. "The dark waters of the two rivers that bound the town rose over their banks and met in the middle of Santa Rosa. We ran across the steel bridge to an army officer's house. My mother brought along a big bowl of rice and some adobo and my father carried a big bundle of bedding. We were helped to a fine breakfast in the big house the following morning, but we had a disappointing experience learning for the first time that there is a kind of salt Americans use that looks like first class sugar; that was after we tasted our coffee... I am a graduate of the Araullo High School and no more. Then I realized I had to get a job and forget about a university education... Once in a while I allow my mind to fly."

Ramon Enerio, author of the short essay, "Toward the Future", is head-teacher in the Maloco-Capilijan barrio school, Ibajay, Capiz. He wrote me: "I am of the brooding, reflective, ruminating type. My chief interests seem to lie in the realm of ideas. To me, no pleasure is comparable to that 'rare delight' which Plato calls 'the joy of understanding'. Years of recreational association with literary works of all kinds have developed in me a certain catholicity of taste in literature and a rationalistic attitude toward all ideas, systems, and institutions. Although born and brought up in a rather religious atmosphere, I never acquired a really orthodox attitude. In time I came to lose all belief in the supernatural and all interest in religion except as a social phenomenon for objective study. I am an ardent admirer of such rationalists and smashers of shams as Bertrand Russell, Clarence Darrow, and Theodore Dreiser. My latest literary explorations are in the direction of Marxism and Leninisms." Mr. Enerio completed only the second year high school course, but nearly twenty years of teaching and, as he adds, "fourteen years of married life and the duty of supporting a large family, have not stifled in me the desire to broaden my education through constant reading". It seems to me that a man who can think and write like Mr. Enerio does, and with his experience, should receive something more of recognition than merely a head-teachership in a barrio school.

Mrs. G. F. Harris, one-time dancer, pianist, and house-wife, author of "We Little People Look at the War", wrote me from Baguio: "I shall keep trying this writing game, so different from the music racket. You play a piece, they listen, and it is over—very nice—and you worked and worked, never mind how long. But the writing—that can go on and on. I know I have just started to tap that certain something that I have always wanted to say, just bunches of things I want to say, and I don't want my way of telling to be too rough. But I am so keen to tell folks what I really think of the social set-up and the economic farce—I just can't wait, it seems, to get things straightened out and put into proper form. But when I get into my stride, I'm going to let them have it with both barrels... Other people may write with some kind of

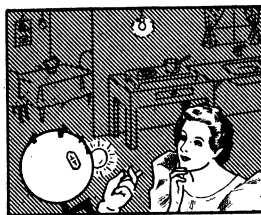
# This Can Happen In Dark Kitchens



Reddy: "I knew this was coming; it's another job for me."

Husband: "This steak is overdone; you know I like my steaks rare."

Wife: "I'm sorry, dear; the kitchen is so dark I can not see what or how I am cooking."



Reddy: "Put a brighter light here and your troubles are over; simple isn't it?"



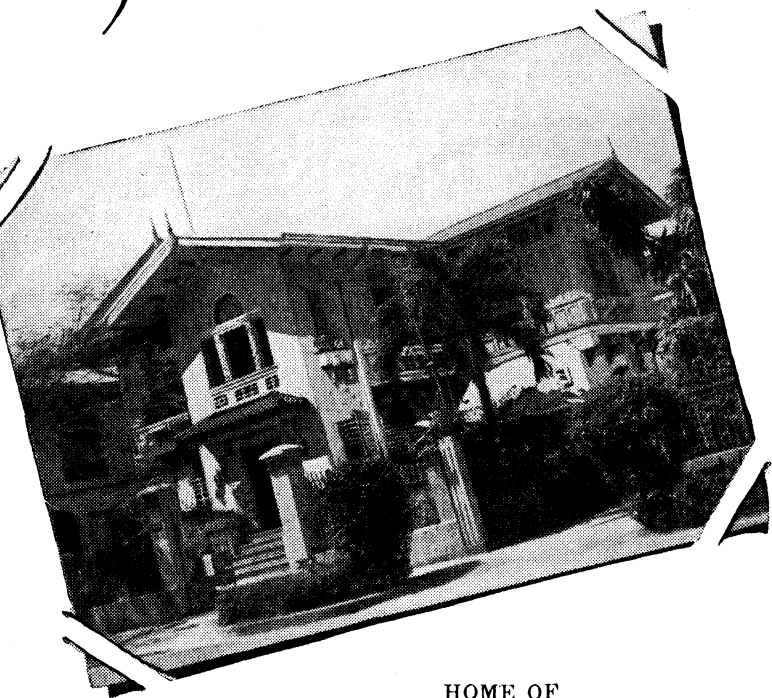
"No more fuss  
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Reddy suggested"

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magic, just snap their fingers and the typewriter does the rest, but for me it is hard work. But when I think what other writers went through to be able to express themselves, what hardships and privations, to be able to put on paper what they think is really true and has some meaning, well, I'm ready to start as well. . ."

Angel V. Campoy, author of "Holy Week in the Bisayas", lives in Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, and is a teacher.

When I was in Baguio a few weeks ago, Mr. Perfecto Sison, Librarian of the College of Arts and Sciences, a branch of the University of the Philippines there, called my attention to the article on buyo chewing in Manila in a copy of *Harper's* of the year 1852. I include this eighty-eight year old article in this number of the Philippine Magazine as a literary curiosity. Director Eulogio Rodriguez of the National Library was so interested in the original article that he had a photostatic copy made of it.

Marc T. Greene, then in Hongkong and about to go to Thai, sent me the article on "Wartime Hongkong" by C. H. Hoh, writing me with respect to him as follows: "I have a friend here from Shanghai—C. H. Hoh, or Hoh Chih-hsiang—who is here in Hongkong at present with the Chinese Central News Agency. He was for a long time assistant editor of John B. Powell's *China Weekly Review*, and as such was accustomed to receive threats of liquidation from Japanese sources about once a week. The other day he showed me this article which I thought might appeal to you. He is a very intelligent fellow, this Hoh, and a good journalist. He has written much for the Chinese magazines and reviews. I am sorry I haven't been able to send you anything of late, but my correspondence has been considerably expanded and now ranges from the London *Spectator* to the *Austral-Asiatic Bulletin*, including my regular papers in the States. I got back here from Africa last September and have been in Shanghai and Hongkong since. I am expecting to leave for Bangkok tomorrow. Drop me a line some time."

I had an *amende honorable* from another famous newspaper man, Randall Gould, who recently resigned as editor of the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury*. He wrote: "You may not be aware of the fact that I was a recent Manila visitor, but confession is good for the soul, and I was there—but only a matter of hours, between Clippers from and back to Hongkong. I went down to make a brief survey of interests owned by the same people who hold the *Post*, as preliminary to a return to New York in February to work in our head office. It was my full intention to get after you, but things were piled up on me too deep. . . Wilbur Burton [another correspondent and contributor to the Philippine Magazine] has been in and is his usual amiable and saturnine self. I confessed to him that I had failed to catch you and he obviously felt that I had grown dead on my feet, which may be the case. I had been in Chungking ten days and perhaps wasn't wholly thawed out by Manila's better atmosphere. . . Best regards."

Edward Henry Russell, who has had some poems in the Philippine Magazine recently, wrote in regard to another poet: ". . . Before I close I want to say a word or two in reference to the poems you have published recently. First of all, I want to take my hat off to John H. Brown. Let's have more of his poems. It seems to me that his poems are individually in classes by themselves. Take his 'The Lighted Lamp' and 'The Dawning'. They are entirely different from each other, but both are outstanding in their own ways; they show hints of the author's panoramic sense. Asis, too, is another poet I would like to read more of; the thought in his poems is very elusive and beautiful."

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N. V. M. Gonzalez wrote me: "May I have your permission to publish in book form my Mindoro stories which have appeared in your Magazine? The University of the Philippines Press is interested in putting them out. On the jacket of my book, 'The Winds of April', is an announcement of the proposed new book. I took the liberty—and I hope you won't mind—of quoting passages from the Four o'Clock column about some of those stories. The collection will be entitled, 'Seven Hills Away', and will include about twenty or twenty-one stories, twelve of them from the Philippine Magazine. Professor Jamias will write a brief prefatory note." Of course, there was no question about my permission for him to publish the Philippine Magazine stories in book form. Every issue of the Magazine is copyrighted, but that is as much for the protection of the authors as of myself, and I claim no permanent rights from the authors for anything published in the Magazine.

Later Gonzalez brought me a copy of his book, "The Winds of April", which in manuscript form was given a special award, though not the prize, in the 1940 Commonwealth Literary Contest. It is decidedly not a story of plot. It is largely autobiographical and is in fact the story of the development of a young Filipino writer whose work has for some years shown genuine distinction. There is a certain confusion in the book which corresponds with the somewhat confused state which still marks our writers in English. The book is alive and true and contains passages of great effectiveness and beauty. It is a book of real literary, psychological, and Philippine interest.

As for the letters received by me with reference to the attacks on the Magazine by certain Jesuit Fathers because of the exposure of their anti-democratic propaganda in this country, these continue to come in in such a stream that I can not possibly print more than a very few of them this month. One I believe I may well value the most came from a young Filipino married woman who wrote me just before going to the hospital to meet the most important experience in the life of any girl. She wrote: "I am so sorry for what happened—I mean about the suspension' of the use of the Magazine in the schools and the fact that the newspapers are not coming out in your support. I feel that yours is a valiant fight, and I want so much to be in on it with you and your friends. At present I really can do very little, because I will go to the maternity hospital tonight or tomorrow, but after that I hope you will let me know

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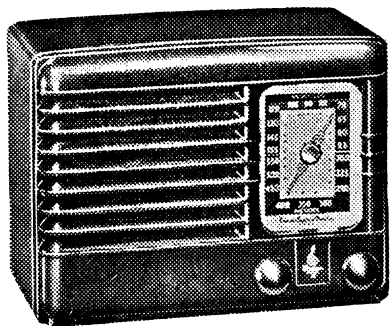
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if I can be of help, even in a small way. All this waiting I have been going through has been hard, but I hope it will mean a bit of heaven soon."

One letter was in Tagalog and ran as follows:

"The Philippine Magazine

"Mr. Hartendorp

"Mahal na ginoo:

"Ang aming kapisanan ay buong pusong kumakatig sa inyong pagtatanggol sa Democracia, Kapayapaan at Kapanatagan ng bayang Pilipinas. Kumakatig kami sa inyong pagbaka sa Reaksion at Pasismo dito at kami ay handang tumulong sa inyo sa pagtatanggol sa usapin ng inyong Magazine.

"Kaya't inyong ipagpatuloy ang pakikipaglaban sa Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo o sa Kalihim Jorge Bocobo at sa mga prayle na pinagkasumpasumpa ng mamamayang Pilipino.

"Gumagalang,

Lupon sa pagkatig,

"1. Alejandro Tolentino, *Chairman*

"2. Antonio Bamba

"3. Candido Alao"

A famous Englishman, who saw the January issue of the Magazine in Repulse Bay Hotel, Hongkong, wrote: "Since coming to this hotel, I have had great pleasure in reading your most excellent Magazine, and would like to subscribe to it. Kindly, therefore, put my name down as a subscriber for one year. As I am leaving Hongkong early in March for Peking, send the Magazine to (an address in West City, Peking). . ."

A Manila business man wrote: "Pressure of work has kept me from writing sooner, but I wish to congratulate you on the stand you have taken and I sincerely hope that the worst result that it will have on you will be a big increase in the number of your subscribers. I have pleasure in enclosing my check for ₱3.00 for a year's subscription, beginning with the current issue."

A very prominent Catholic Filipino scientist and educator wrote: "There has been considerable rashness in connection with the banning of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools. . . I regret the supineness of our press."

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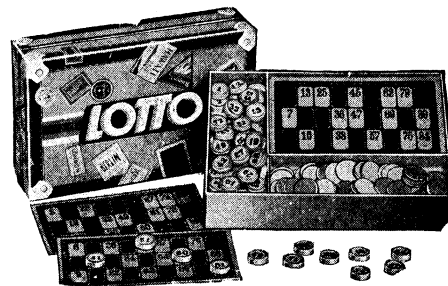
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An American reader in Tacloban, Leyte, wrote to a subscription agent of the Magazine: "Please note that I have been a subscriber to this very fine magazine for a number of years; hence I do not need another subscription. . . You may rest assured that the people here in Tacloban are all interested in the material published in the magazine, especially that which pertains to the question of a new clerical dictatorship here. I know there have been a number of subscriptions going in from here and I hope Mr. Hartendorp will be able to maintain publication. . ."

The Secretary of an important society wrote: "I have placed your magazine in the library for the perusal of members. I am following with interest your timely exposes and your controversy with the forces of fanaticism in our country. Rest assured all liberal minded men are with you in your crusade. . ."

In reply to a note in which I thanked him for his championship of the Magazine in the plenary meeting of the Philippine Writers' League about which I had read in the newspapers, Governor Wenceslao Q. Vinzons wrote me: "The defense I made of the Philippine Magazine was a duty I considered I owe to your publication for the service it has always rendered to our people."

A Filipino critic wrote: "To ban the whole Magazine because one of the issues contained certain objectionable matter was, I think, absurd, considering the established reputation of the publication."

A letter from Zamboanga read: "Our first impulse, on hearing over the radio of the Magazine's 'suspension,' was to wire you at once our sympathy. We decided, however, to wait for your February issue, feeling we should know more about the matter and not being able to get any information from our 'free' press. We have just now received the February issue. . . If there were only more of such Voices as yours, crying in the wilderness; if there were only more such writers as 'American' and his decontaminating satire! Yes, just a very few more of you, then, perhaps, would come a day of real Christianity and civilization for this country."

An American "old-timer" wrote: "I seem to have overlooked my subscription for this year, for which I am sorry, especially at this time, when you may be thinking that there might be a special reason for it. If there is any reason, it is because I have been feeling a little below par

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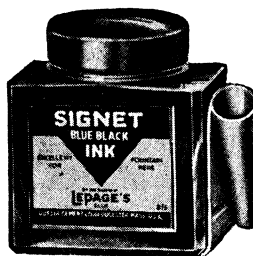
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physically. . . I am sending you a two years' subscription to demonstrate in a small way my faith in the Magazine and my approval of your stand on the issue of a free press as well as free other things. I feel that the men who are making trouble for you are not worthy of notice except for the rottenness they are capable of. I am sorry that you let the slip occur that led to the action of the Secretary of Public Instruction, but I am sure you did not intend that. It is a sickening state of affairs that for fear of attacking Religion, we may perhaps give these men a full right-of-way to do as they please. The demands of the Philippine Republic in 1897 included the banishment of all religious orders. It seems true that the Philippines will never be able to forge ahead as a real nation until it throws off their sinister influence. If this is left until 1946, we will never be able to check them, I am afraid." This writer is a Catholic.

Another correspondent stated: "I was present at the Philippine Writers' League convention at which the resolution requesting the Secretary of Public Instruction to lift the suspension of the Magazine was taken up. It was tabled on that occasion, but I was glad to see that you have so many friends among what we may rightly call the intelligentsia in this country. I do not have to say that I am with you in this unfortunate controversy, although I am a Catholic myself."

The following is an extract from a letter from an Anglican priest:

"... You seem to have been in the thick of battle while I was gone. Taking the Philippine Magazine off the list of required reading for schools struck me as a very silly business. It is worse; it is an ominous business. There are one or two phrases in 'This Terminology' of which I would change the wording, yet the statements in the article are historically true. Because I hold by theology and the Sacraments, I am most jealous of seeing them abused in support of tyranny and corruption. The sacrilege is not so much in the contentions of the article as in this abuse by the hierarchy wherever they have dominated the civil government. I won't write further on this subject except to wish you success in the battle you are fighting on behalf of all who still value freedom and a decent chance of growth for our children. . ."

A writer from a nearby province—an American, by the way—suggested a very drastic course for the Magazine to take. He wrote: "Here is what I think you had better do under the circumstances: let down the bars to Japanese advertising. In this world a man has to live to accomplish anything, and to live in this naughty world, a man often has to do things that are a little bit wrong; he has got to choose the least of the evils. And, anyway, the country is acquainted with the iniquities of the Japs. Now it is the enemies within that are the most dangerous, and you have to maintain publication. Furthermore, it is good tactics to use the ammunition obtained from an enemy to fight a worse enemy. This advice may be cock-eyed, but, anyway, keep a stiff upper lip. I don't doubt you will win out in the end. . ."

I appreciate this friend's good will and the purity of his intentions if not of the means he suggests, but the Philippine Magazine is not for sale and never will be. If the worst comes to the worst, I will be the last publisher of the Philippine Magazine. If I were to cease its publication, there would be no law against some other man starting a "Philippine Magazine", but it would have to start all over again with Vol. I, not Volume XXXVIII. I'll become a rag-picker, as incomparably more honorable.

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# History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 98)

think they can bring about estrangement between us. If we (Hitler and Mussolini) have joined hands, this is handclasp of men of honor". German planes bomb London early in night, but bad weather forced them back to their bases. Willkie visiting air-raid shelters and seeing women and children there, is distraught and states, "I'm a touch egg-but this moves me deeply". RAF concentrated on Wilhelmshaven last night. Cairo British head quarters announces capture of Derna was completed this morning. Alexander G. Korizis is appointed Prime Minister of Greece.

President F. Batista of Cuba declares all totalitarian associations in Cuba to be illegal and bans all totalitarian propaganda and immediate expulsion of foreigners convicted of spreading it; Spanish government has recalled Consul-General G. Resira well known Falangist.

Jan. 31.—Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai admits presence of Japanese naval units are cruising off Saigon "due to naval necessity... involved in armistice negotiations". Reported from Saigon Japanese have been sending large shipments of munitions to Bangkok. Thai and Indo-China sign armistice providing for mutual withdrawal from position occupied at 10 A.M., January 28, to create 20-kilometer buffer zone; this leaves Thai forces in control of parts of Laos and Cambodia; final peace settlement will be made in Tokyo.

Churchill states "British successes in Libya exposed rottenness of Nazi-Fascist regime; instead of marching in triumph to Athens and Cairo, Italians are now forced to bring in Germany to rescue and rule them". Hopkins is received at luncheon by King and Queen. Gen. C. de Gaulle appeals to French army in Africa to reenter war and help drive Italians from Africa. "Are you going to stand inactive, your arms by your side, when fate of France and its empire is being decided at your guns' range and when, for a start, men of Gen. Catroux have entered Tobruk and men of Gen. Delarminat have taken Murzak?" Paris press brings anti-Vichy outburst to climax by bitter attack on Foreign Minister P. Flandin and other Cabinet members excepting heads of armed forces, and demands former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister P. Laval be returned to Cabinet. Reported from Vichi that Hitler has demanded reinstatement of Laval and also that Axis forces be permitted to use French Mediterranean naval and air bases.

Feb. 2.—U.S.S. *Mindanao* gunboat arrives in Canton from Hongkong with 100,000 capsules of synthetic vitamin B1 for Chinese hospitals for victims of beriberi. *United Press* reports informed Saigon quarters as believing Japanese action against East Indies and possibly against Singapore may occur within very short time; state Japanese are anxious to start southern drive before United States makes up its mind to take strong stand in Far East.

British capture Agordat, Eritrea, also Berentu, 80 miles west of Asmara, the capital. Cairo RAF announcements states Tripoli, capital of Libya, was heavily bombed on 31st. Violent riots reported from Johannesburg, blamed on extremist Boer and German elements. Paris *Nouveaux Temps* warns that Hitler may impose "peace of destruction" on unoccupied France unless Vichy accepts "peace of association". Gen. M. Weygand, replying to de Gaulle, states, "You heard appeal to participate again in struggle which will mean end of France; I appeal to you not to take path leading to destruction of France; have faith and confidence in Chief of State, Marshal Petain's collaboration program which will lead to rebirth of France". Reported Pope has sounded College of Cardinals on convoking a conciliabule of 2000 bishops at Rome as soon as war is over; meeting would be most important since Council of Trent.

Feb. 3.—N. Hoshino, Minister without portfolio, tells Diet budget committee Japan is justified in utilizing natural resources of entire South Seas region. Reported that Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs C. Ohashi has rejected representations of Netherland's Minister against inclusion of Indies in "New Order" of East Asia and told him "sphere of common prosperity such as Japan advocates concerns only economic affairs and has no political character." *Yumiuri Shimbu* states Indies would "forfeit right of existence if it persists in bigotted, obstinate

attitude instigated by Anglo-American influences." King Hua-ting, editor of Shanghai pro-Chungking *Shun Pao*, is assassinated, two pro-Chungking Chinese courts are bombed, and gang of Japanese try to burn down Shanghai Race Course shed in which taxpayers' meeting was scheduled to be resumed on 6th.

For 2nd time this year RAF delivers daylight mass air attack on Boulogne docks, bombers escorted by 3 squadrons of Hurricanes with further 3 squadrons of Spitfires keeping guard above; German fliers, seeing formidable formation, fled. Admiralty announces that heavy air attack was carried out on Sardinia on 2nd by naval aircraft; taken to indicate planes are still operating from carriers despite German dive-bombing attacks. RAF officials state lull in German air activities may be attributed to very bad flying weather, to necessity of repairing many damaged bombers, and to diversion of considerable number of bombers to Mediterranean to help Italians... Paris committee rivalling Petains "national union" group of 51 members, threatens to establish rival government with program of collaboration with Germany. Darlan confers with Laval in Paris. Greeks reported now dominating 6000-foot mountain range of Trebeshini, strategic key to whole of southern Albania.

Feb. 4.—Matsuoka states in Diet that Japanese military and naval authorities are claiming belligerent rights and that government is considering invoking them to prevent foreign assistance to Chiang kai-shek. He states he wants to make clear to America Japan does not want to risk war for sake of its aspirations, but that situation has never been marked by greater misunderstanding. "United States misunderstands Japan's intentions and strength. I think that rather than abstract statements, clarification to America through compilation of cold figures showing Japan's economy could be established without dependence on America and Britain, is best means of eliminating present underestimation by Americans of Japan's power." Foreign office spokesman tells press "Japan legally recognizes Dutch government in London, but, practically, it is different". Dutch officials in Batavia state Dutch government in London and Batavian administration are inseparably linked and these relations are not subject to Japanese interference, acceptance, or discussion. They express hope Japanese government will find means to deny statement reportedly made by Ohashi to Dutch Minister when he forwarded protest of Dutch government to inclusion of Indies in "New Order", because, if it does not, "it is difficult to see how discussions could be continued". Dutch press states that if reports are correct, negotiations should immediately be broken off as Indies rejection of Japanese new order was clear and firm. Reported that van Mook yesterday handed Japanese delegation an answer categorically refusing to discuss any proposal giving Japan a favored position in any part of Indies, but is willing to discuss development of normal trade relations with Japan. Reported that Thai has permitted Japanese to use airfields in northern part of country for bombing attacks on Burma road.

British Admiralty reports mercantile shipping losses for week ending January 26 totalled 33,604 tons; of 9 ships lost, 7 were British. RAF reported to have heavily raided Castel Benito, Italy's principal airbase in Libya on 2nd and 3rd. Donovan, Roosevelt envoy, reported to have left Istanbul for Cairo.

Batista suspends constitutional guarantees for 15 days and orders arrests of chiefs of Cuban army and navy staffs and police head for alleged seditious activities.

Feb. 5.—Undetermined number of Japanese warships reported cruising off mouth of Menam river leading to Bangkok and Japanese troops reported preparing to concentrate on Thai border in Cambodia ostensibly to enforce armistice terms; believed Japanese are bringing pressure on Thai to draw country into its sphere. Travelers report British are throwing up earthworks along Malayan-Thai frontier. K. Yoshizawa, chief of Japanese delegation in Java, presents Batavian government with telegram from Tokyo denying remarks attributed to Ohashi.

RAF reported last night to have launched damaging air attack on Calais, Boulogne, Bordeaux, and Ostend; flames reported to have leapt 9000 feet in air. Willkie, after being received by King and Queen yesterday after his return from Liverpool, enplanes

for Lisbon, telling press English people are "almost miraculously fortunate in their present leadership. I doubt whether in history there has been any one man more particularly suited for his job than the Prime Minister". In a radiocast addressed to Germany before he departed, he stated: "I am proud of my German blood, but I hate aggression and tyranny. We, German-Americans, reject the hate, aggression, and lust for power of present German government". Czecks reported sabotaging on large scale food supplies intended for Germany. Stated in Vichy that Laval is demanding supervision over foreign and home affairs and over propaganda, and that Petain declared his demand impossible.

Feb. 6.—Japanese reported fighting in Honan province to regain control of railways connecting north and central China. Thousands of Japanese troops reported being landed north of Hongkong and to be converging on Waichow. Chinese announce completion of new 900-mile road between Lashio, Burma, and Hsichang, southern Sikiang.

Petain reported to have offered to surrender direct control to Darlan while retaining title of Chief of State as compromise with Laval's demand for premiership with authority to appoint cabinet. Paris press states if Petain does not play game according to Hitler's rules, Germany will regard France as constant potential enemy; press claims policy of Flandin is Anglophile and demand France declare itself as abiding by Hitler's rules without awaiting outcome of next German operations against England. Reported Hitler has declared German-French collaboration "must be reality before end of month". Reported that Bulgarian Minister to Berlin has returned to Sofia with renewed demands that country join Axis and permit German troops to pass through territory to attack Greece.

Feb. 7.—Matsuoka in opening Thai-Indo-China peace conference in Tokyo states Japan is "prepared with determination and responsibility to bring about settlement of dispute because establishment of common prosperity sphere throughout East Asia is not only Japan's policy but a historical necessity". Japanese seize large quantities of inbound and outbound products in raid on Chinese supply route from Hongkong to Shiuchoo via Murr Bay, including oil, tires, cotton fabrics, rubber boots, and such exports as tungsten and antimony.

British capture Benghazi, capital of Cyrenaica and one of last two remaining Italian ports in Libya; not believed that Britain will carry offensive further west because of difficult terrain and distance and because desert operations are virtually impossible during hot months, also because Italian power in Libya has already been smashed. British forces in Eritrea move into action against Keren, strategic Italian stronghold at top of 6000-foot escarpment which Britons must climb with little protection against Italian fire. French authorities refuse via to Donovan to cross Syria on way to Palestine "in view of delicate situation in Syria and to avoid any incidents". Gayda states enactment of lend-lease bill by United States would constitute open violation of neutrality.

Feb. 8.—Netherlands Indies government adopts export licensing system to prevent Indies raw materials from reaching Italy and Germany; clause stipulates "no more exports will be allowed than quantities estimated as normal imports needed for home consumption" of importing countries, including Japan. Chinese reported driving back Japan in Honan.

RAF again carried out terrific attack on invasion coast, believed intended to halt imminent German invasion attempt. Laval spurns Petain's offer and demands full powers stating he will be responsible only to National Assembly—of his own choosing. Spain and Argentina sign trade treaty providing for Argentine shipments of cotton, wheat, and meat.

President G. Vargas of Brazil orders all foreign language publications in country to change to Portuguese within 6 months.

Feb. 9.—Chinese claim that guerillas on 7th shot down Japanese plane 42 miles south of Canton carrying Adm. M. Osumi, member of Supreme War Council and former Minister of Navy, and other ranking officers, and that extremely confidential documents were salvaged revealing Japanese plans to launch southward push. Japanese announcement states plane crashed into mountain side when flying low to avoid fog; Japanese marines hastened to wreckage. Reported from Saigon that 90,000 Japanese soldiers in Formosa and Hainan have been equipped with thin clothes, mosquito nets, etc.,

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suitable for tropical expedition. Reported there are now 90,000 British troops at Singapore; extensive land, sea, and air practice operations are being carried on.

King George congratulates Gen. Wavell and British army of the Nile, stating its successes will rank high in annals of British Empire. Churchill in broadcast to Empire and United States says forward tentacles of German army have already penetrated Bulgaria and that actual troop movements may already have begun; he warns Balkan states that if they permit Hitler to pull them to pieces one by one they will face same fate as Norway and Denmark and appeals to them to oppose Germany side by side with Britain and Turkey; he states Italian war-machine in Africa has been irreparably smashed and that canal and Egypt are safe from attack; referring to successful attack on Genoa, he states this is base from which German expedition might sail to attack Weygand in Algeria and Tunis; he states that Germans in air attack on British fleet lost in a 3 days out of 150 dive-bombers upwards of 90, of which 50 were destroyed in air and 40 on ground. "Our navy is more powerful and our flotillas more numerous. We are far stronger, actually and relatively, in air above these islands than when our fighters beat down Nazi attack last autumn. Our army is more numerous, more mobile, and far better equipped and trained than in September. . . . Developments of past 4 or 5 months have been far better than most of us had hoped. British war planes will soon drop more bombs on Germany than Germans on Britain. . . . In last war United States sent 2,000,000 men across Atlantic, but Britain does not need gallant armies either this year, next year, or any year I can foresee. . . . Give us your faith and your blessing. . . and all will be well. . . Give us the tools and we will finish the job." Reported that British navy last night subjected Genoa, great Italian southern port to terrific bombardment by both light and heavy units, first naval tattack against Italian mainland of entire war.

Feb. 10.—Ambas. J. C. Grew reported to have advised American missionaries to leave Japan. Chinese claim Japanese in Honan are falling back in disorder. Saigon reports state Japanese are concentrating strong air force in Indo-China and that they have secured permission to use several Thai airfields including one at Bangkok. British reported concentrating at Alorstar, northern Malay peninsula and also to be moving toward Burma shore, facing Maguit island.

Announced in London that Britain has severed diplomatic relations with Rumania. RAF stages other day-light air-raid on Boulogne and Dunkirk, meeting almost no opposition. Admiralty announces that 2 battleships, *Renown* and *Malaya* carrier *Ark Royal* cruiser *Sheffield*, and numerous smaller cruisers and destroyers participated in Genoa attack, while aircraft bombed oil refineries and other targets at Leghorn and railway junction at Pissa; only 1 naval plane lost in engagement. British reported to have rounded up 25,000 prisoners at Benghazi. Petain names Darlan his successor in event of his death or inability to perform official functions. Berlin foreign office official states, "Nothing is known here" of German troops in Bulgaria. *Associated Press* reports reliable Sofia diplomatic sources as stating that special Russian envoy has informed Bulgarian government that Russia would not interfere if Germany demands passage for its troops.

Feb. 11.—Official Chinese news agency states Japan has 7 army divisions ready to move south.

British official news agency states German use of Rumanian airfields for new invasion attempt would result in immediate British bombing. British navy bombards Ostend starting great fires. Antifascist Italians in Britain launch "Free Italian Committee" aimed at enlisting Italians all over world in movement to overthrow Mussolini and help Britain win war. Admiralty reports merchants shipping

losses for week ending February 1 as totaling 15 ships (57,263 tons) of which 11 (40,429) were flying British flag. Berlin sources state Churchill's speech is "bombast" and that his claims of German air losses in Mediterranean are 40% exaggerated. Reported many Germans in civilian clothes are pouring into Bulgaria; troops concentrations reported opposite Bulgarian town of Vdin. Reported German reconnaissance planes machine-gunned British-occupied airfields in Iceland. Reported Gen. F. Franco and Foreign Minister R. S. Suñer are on way to Italy via France to confer with Mussolini.

Feb. 12.—Japan's newly formed single political party issues manifesto singling out United States as helping Chinese resistance and urging nation to "prepare for worst, otherwise lasting peace in East Asia can never be realized". *Central China Daily News*, organ of Japanese puppet Wang Ching-wei, states Japan is merely awaiting beginning of Germany's *blitzkrieg* against England to launch its southward drive. Commercial negotiations between Japan and Indies remain suspended pending clarifications of statements attributed to high Japanese officials regarding Japan's alleged non-recognition of Netherlands government in London; telegram retracting remarks of February 5 not regarded satisfactory by Dutch.

RAF bombs objectives in northwestern Germany, Holland, Denmark, and southern Norway, including other attack on Hanover which was also bombed previous night. British military commentators state "tide of war has probably turned" with British home and overseas forces taking offensive. British bombers reported to have attacked Rhodes on 10th, also Addis Ababa airport. Yugoslavian reports state 1000 German planes have landed in Bulgaria and airfields have been occupied by German personnel; Bulgarian semi-official press states, "very small number of German air-force instructors have arrived in country and are now stationed at various airports." Reported Petain and his wife and Darlan have gone to Riviera. Reported that Franco and Mussolini conferred at Bordighera on French-Italian border; communique states Italy and Spain are "in complete agreement regarding European problems".

Reported that French gold valued at \$945, 232,334 is locked away in Port de Saix at Fort de France, Martinique guarded by all available forces France could muster—14,000 sacks of gold coins and bullion each weighing 60 kilos.

Feb. 13.—On instructions of State Department U. S. diplomatic and consular officials in China, Japan, and Indo-China send circulars to all American families urgently advising women, children, and non-essential men to return to United States; learned that British women and children are leaving Shanghai. Bangkok government denies Japanese have been granted use of airports but that Japanese commercial planes have been given permission to use direct Saigon-Bangkok route formerly used by Air-France. Reported Japanese fleet is concentrating off Haiphong. Official Batavia announcement states Japanese government has acknowledged that Netherlands government position with respect to control of Indies "is now very clear"; it is stressed that Indies representatives in current economic negotiations are delegates of Dutch government in London and not merely of Indies government. *Chungking China Press* urges United States to occupy Indies "lest it miss the bus". Australian Deputy Prime Minister A. W. Fadden states "grave advises" concerning Pacific situation imply that war has reached "new stage of utmost gravity".

Stated British authorities in London frankly admit possibility Japan might enter war besides Axis while Reich attacks anew. German high command states German naval vessels attacked British convoy off Portugal and sank 14 armed merchantmen (82,000 tons) carrying supplies to England. German planes attack Benghazi, recently captured by British. Franco confers with Petain at undisclosed place on

Riviera at former's request, with Darlan and Suñer present; roads were blocked and telephone, train, and air services were not permitted to function in vicinity of rendezvous to guard against attacks on life of Franco. Reported *Conte Rosso*, 17, 879-ton liner, carrying refugees from Libya, struck Italian mine and was sunk. Reported Greece has rejected German plan to bring about peace between it and Italy. Reported Bulgaria has demanded from Greece corridor to Aegean Sea between bays of Salonika and Saros. Donovan reported in Bagdad.

Batista prohibits dissemination of totalitarian propaganda of every kind, by press, radio, film, or post, in Cuba.

Feb. 14.—Japanese Cabinet spokesman states "We do not see imminence of war in Pacific, in which sense we agree with President Roosevelt's comment a few days ago". Shanghai Japanese spokesman states though Japan has no desire "to disturb waves of Pacific, if any nation applies any strong pressure, Japan will be compelled to take certain measures". Shanghai observers consider Pacific relations approaching crucial stage as result of Japanese assistance to German sea-raiders and Japanese military pressure in Singapore. Said that some 4,000 Americans have left Orient in recent months but that some 4,000 more remain. Fadden states "there has been no further deterioration in international situation, but last night's grave warning was necessary". Japanese Consul-General states he "can not understand reason for warning as relations between Japan and Australia are friendliest and cables I am continually receiving from Japan contain nothing to justify alarm."

Hitler and Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop receive Yugoslavian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister at Salzburg. German planes raided Malta last night and British planes the Italian Dodecanese islands. British government declares that after February 15, Rumania will be regarded as enemy destination and all goods of Rumanian ownership or origin will be subject to seizure. Petain returns to Vichy. Vichy reports state Hitler got Mussolini to ask Franco to attack Gibraltar or permit passage of German troops for purpose, but that Franco insisted on need for Spain to continue policy of neutrality. Weygand reported to have left Algiers for western French Morocco. Greeks reported to have taken 7000 Italian prisoners. Reported that on January 15, former King Alfonso XIII renounced his rights to Spanish throne and named his third son, Don Juan, "King of all Spaniards when Spain judges this opportune".

Feb. 15.—Official Japanese communique states it is true situation between Japan and United States has given cause for some concern but that it is needless to say that both Japanese and American governments are doing everything in their power to prevent situation becoming one of extreme tension; it charges that "propaganda" now being conducted to represent relations as "extremely aggravated" should be ascribed to "ulterior motives of some foreign elements". Reported that Japanese government has advised all Japanese residents in North and South America not to be disturbed by sensational and irresponsible reports but to steady themselves and pursue business as usual.

Informed London quarters reported increasingly inclined to believe Russo-Japanese conversations regarding non-aggression pact are progressing and that this is definite possibility, freeing Japan from menace of Russia in north and permitting it to push its southward expansion program. London last night suffered heaviest air attack in more than month, but raid did not reach blitzkrieg scale. RAF last night raided Ruhr and Rhine areas. London report states Yugoslavia has no intention of joining Axis and that Yugoslav officials at Salzburg took opportunity to re-emphasize their determination to prevent spread of war to Balkans. According to survivors landing at Madeira, heavy German cruiser yesterday between Madeira and Azores sank 6 British merchantmen from a convoy.

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# Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



**BUSINESS** conditions improved rather materially during March, despite the disturbed international situation and the acute shortage of shipping space. Import business was exceptionally active with substantial orders reported for nearly all of the more important commodities. A portion of this business may be attributed to seasonal influences, while a large part consisted of replacement orders, since current stocks of most products are very low. As in previous months, business was influenced to some extent by speculative factors based on possible future developments in the Far East and on the probability of advances in prices in the American market.

Domestic business showed normal seasonal improvement in most lines, although sales of a few important commodities such as cotton textiles were somewhat disappointing, while there continued to be a marked contraction in sales of luxury and semi-luxury items. Most lines of business continued to be dominated by the shipping situation, with an acute shortage of space evident for both inward and outward cargoes. By the end of March, there was practically no outward space available until June, with considerable difficulties experienced in making bookings even for that month. The situation with respect to inward cargo was similar with very little space available before June or July. Sales of export commodities were definitely hampered, since exporters were unable to accept the large volume of orders for early delivery. Similarly, business in many of the more important import lines was necessarily confined to shipments during July to August. Local shipping circles anticipate an improvement in the shipping situation after May, but world conditions certainly are not conducive to optimism. It appears to be highly probable that the volume of both exports and imports will be materially reduced this year owing to the lack of shipping facilities.

The price trend during March was very encouraging. The downward tendency which appeared in the previous month was reversed and there were very considerable increases in prices of five of the major Philippine products, ranging from one percent for rice to 26.4 percent for copra. The only declines were in domestic consumption and export sugar, these being comparatively small. A simple average

of the prices of the seven major Philippine commodities at the end of March shows an increase of 6.5 percent during the month while the figure is 2.8 percent above the corresponding date of 1940.

Available statistics indicate some seasonal improvement in economic activity during March, as shown in the following tabulation:

Week ended—	Bldg. No.	Permits Pesos	Bank Clearings	No.	Securities	
					Sales	Aver. Quot.
March 1, 1941..	13	76,500	₱13,913,486	13	₱156,934	42.47
March 8, 1941..	20	64,400	12,629,424	20	255,219	43.92
March 15, 1941..	18	153,200	12,777,858	18	265,322	44.16
March 22, 1941..	16	84,360	11,556,219	16	270,351	43.99
March 29, 1941..	10	33,750	12,177,982	10	303,269	42.82

Bank clearings advanced very sharply to a new high, although this gain may be attributed partly to the fact that one large bank joined the Manila Clearing House Association about the middle of February. Securities sales advanced to the best level for the present year, the weekly average being ₱80,000 above that for the previous month. Average quotations also moved upward during the first three weeks, but subsequently declined to some extent owing to relaxation of Government restrictions on prices. The outstanding exception to the upward trend was with respect to building permits which have fallen very sharply, the weekly average being more than 50 percent below that for February.

The New York sugar market was very strong during the greater part of March, with spot prices advancing from 3.15 cents per pound to a high of 3.45 cents per pound, although there was a slight recession during the latter part of the month to 3.40 cents, following the announcement of increases in American consumption quotas. The improvement was based primarily on active demand by refiners based on possible scarcity of shipping and by advances in prices of refined sugar. The local market failed to respond to the New York advance owing to the extremely tight shipping situation. Since practically no space was available for early shipment, trading was restricted to minor small lots, while prices were largely nominal and slightly lower.

Domestic consumption sugar continued to decline owing to heavy selling pressure and poor consumption. At the end of the month, quotations had fallen to the lowest level in several years.

The copra market improved very materially during March, with prices reaching a high of ₱6.00 per hundred kilos during the third week of the month, this being the best level since 1939. Subsequently, the market receded to the level of ₱5.25 per hundred kilos, which represents a net gain of about 75 centavos during the month. Local demand was very active while United States quotations were much higher, the Pacific Coast market advancing from 2 to 2.65 cents per pound during the month. Sales were hampered by inability to secure shipping space.

The coconut oil market showed a similar trend, quotations in New York moving upward sharply from the level of 3-1/4 cents at the beginning of the month to a high of 4-3/8 cents toward the close. Local prices advanced rather sharply while the tone of the market was much firmer.

The copra cake and meal market continued to be very depressed owing to lack of shipping space, with quotations unchanged despite an advance in prices on the United States Pacific Coast from \$22.50 to \$24.00 per short ton.

The desiccated coconut market was very strong with demand considerably above seasonal expectations.

The rice market showed a somewhat improved tone during the early part of the month, influenced by fairly active demand for export to China. The market weakened subsequently, following the issuance of an executive order prohibiting exports of rice from the Philippines.

The palay market was rather quiet, with prices showing little change.

The abaca market continued to be somewhat erratic during March, with the volume of sales affected by the scarcity of shipping space. United States demand was quite active, with continued substantial purchases by Government agencies and a

fair volume of buying by cordage manufacturers. Japanese buying was steady in fair volume throughout the month, while London again entered the market on a substantial scale toward the close of the period. Prices showed an irregular upward tendency, with Davao cordage grades advancing materially but with lower grades somewhat weak. Non-Davao grades showed a similar tendency, with certain grades very strong but others declining.

Balings during the month are believed to have been very large, probably about 120,000 bales. Exports also were quite substantial. Preliminary figures indicate total shipments of about 100,000 bales, of which some 40,000 bales went to the United States, 25,000 bales to Japan and 25,000 bales to Great Britain. At the end of March, stocks were quite heavy, but a considerable portion had been sold for forward shipment.

## History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Feb. 16.—Dutch ships which shortly after leaving Manila were ordered to return to port a few days ago, again leave.

Feb. 17.—President Manuel L. Quezon reported to have told committee of provincial governors who called on him and asked him to run for reelection, "If you want me to run, you must also support Vice-President Osmeña"; Osmeña reported to have said he is "always ready to serve". President orders Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan to require communist municipal officials of Arayat, Pampanga, to take oath of office in form prescribed by government and sanctioned by established usage, Secretary of Justice having so recommended; officials attempted to take oath with closed fist.

Feb. 18.—At convention of governors and city mayors, Osmeña and Alunan formally advocate reelection of President Quezon, both stating they do so without his knowledge or consent, Osmeña characterizing President as "symbol of our progress and unity... man whose statesmanship has reached full maturity by process of development extending through more than generation of epoch-making history". Osmeña warns that country faces grave problems because of repercussions of war and states that "one bright spot on uncertain horizon is found in our relations with United States. For 40 years these have been and continue to be of friendliest sort. If establishment of Commonwealth and international crisis had any effect on them at all, it has been to make them even closer. American Philippine collaboration today, based as it is on free will of two peoples, has firmer foundation and is more intimate than ever. This fact is of utmost importance to us for it constitutes cornerstone of our collaboration has been fruitful of benefits to both Philippines and United States... These benefits are illustrated by one outstanding example. We have received great assistance from sovereign country in execution of our defense program. On its part, United States may justifiably feel that locally created armed forces are valuable asset in maintaining internal peace and order here and in discharging its responsibilities for our defense". Convention passes resolution "... We hereby express and make known universal sentiment and eager desire existing all over Philippines to elect His Excellency Manuel L. Quezon and the Hon. Sergio Osmeña to their respective positions". Members of National Assembly in stormy caucus reported to have expressed view that governors in interviewing President Quezon committed breach of political etiquette in ignoring Nacionalista Party directorate; stated that Assemblymen endorse reelection of President, but not that of Vice-President, favoring instead Speaker Jose Yulo or Assem. Quintin Paredes for post.

Feb. 19.—Malacañan issues press statement to effect that President Quezon is not candidate for reelection, will not campaign if nominated, but will consider it his duty to serve if reelected; statement declares that when governors called on him, he stated that if they should favor his candidacy for reelection, he felt they should also include the Vice-President on same ticket.

Pedro Sabido, manager of National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, reported to have urged advisability of placing exportation of hemp under government control in view of its importance to national defense.

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Feb. 20.—President Quezon reported to have set aside P10,000 in prizes for next Commonwealth Literary Contest.

Reported that Philippine National Bank made net operating profit from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, of P2,212,095; National Development Company, P678,379; Cebu Portland Cement Company, P1,076,872; trust funds of Agricultural and Industrial Bank, P1,889,553; and National Rice and Corn Corporation, P141,312; other national companies, including Manila Railroad, Manila Hotel, National Food Products Corporation, National Development Corporation, Buenavista Farmers Cooperative Association, National Trading Corporation, National Land Settlement Administration, and Agricultural and Industrial Bank proper lost an aggregate of around P700,000.

Feb. 21.—Ernest Hemingway, celebrated novelist, and wife arrive in Manila by Clipper from San Francisco on way to Hongkong; in message to Philippine Writers League he states, "I think writer's gravest problem, always, is to write the truth and still eat regularly".

Feb. 23.—President Quezon signs bill restoring old seal of Philippines.

Feb. 24.—Americans in Manila organize American Coordinating Committee to coordinate steps citizens will take in case of war emergency; officers are: F. H. Stevens, President; Col. H. Gilhouser, E. D. Gundel-finger, and H. MacGowan, Vice-Presidents; R. D. Standish, Treasurer; R. S. Swinton, Secretary.

Feb. 25.—President Quezon receives delegation of governors and Secretary Jorge B. Vargas reads statement for him declaring, "I can not exact any condition because I am not agreeing to my own nomination. I am leaving it entirely to responsibility of Party whether it should nominate me or not... Convention, of course, is free to nominate whomsoever it desires not only for Presidency but also for Vice-Presidency, and I wish it would find its way to nominate some one else in my place. Regarding Vice-Presidency, all I wanted to say was that it was my honest opinion that as matter of fairness and justice, Vice-President Osmeña deserves to be renominated if I am renominated". Governors draft resolution asking President Quezon to revise rules and regulations of Nacionalista Party; object is said to be to take control of party directorate away from the Assembly.

Philippine Airways files incorporation papers with plan to establish air transport service from Aparri to Davao; incorporators are Andrea Soriano, J. M. Elizalde, E. von Kauffman, R. J. Fernandez, and J. R. Schultz.

Feb. 27.—President Quezon reported to have sufficiently recovered to move from Quezon City to his bungalow in Mariquina for change of surroundings.

Reported that Alunan has received letter from Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde in Washington recommending plan for civil defense similar to project recommended by Federal authorities for American cities which might be vulnerable to attack.

Reported that freight rates from New York to Manila will be raised from 20 to 40%, according to items, effective April 1; previously rates were raised 25% and rates from Philippines to United States were also raised 25%.

Feb. 28.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre states in press conference that United States and Commonwealth authorities have been working since October on plans to take care of civilian population in emergency but that he welcomes creation of American Coordinating Committee "which will fit right in to our work".

Mar. 2.—Spanish Consul-General Alvaro de Maldonado leaves Manila to take charge of consulate in Shanghai.

Three Moro outlaw bands reported now at large in Sulu, guilty of 12 killings in last few weeks.

Mar. 3.—President Quezon confers with Speaker Yulo on question of rift between Assembly and governors, but at suggestion of President's physician, conference is broken off before its conclusion. Politicians reported to be attaching importance to fact that Speaker has remained absent from his office since governors launched Quezon-Osmeña ticket.

Presidential envoy L. Currie, passing through Manila on way back from Chungking to Washington, states he is "very much satisfied with results of his trip".

Mrs. Hilton (Mina E.) Carson, prominent social worker and former teacher, dies at her home in Parañaque, aged about 70.

Mar. 5.—President Quezon and Speaker Yulo again confer, Floor Leader Pardes also being present;

Secretary Vargas issues statement that relations between President and Speaker are cordial as ever and that such differences of opinion on public issues as they may have can always be satisfactorily settled.

Mar. 6.—Constabulary in Sulu kill 4 Moro outlaws and wound 2 others.

Mar. 7.—President Quezon writes letter to Speaker, released to press, stating there is no valid cause for him to resign as Speaker and President of the Party as he was determined to do and advising him, from point of view of best interests of government and in consideration of their personal relationship, not to present it. "When provincial governors passed resolution in favor of my reelection, they had every reason to assume that they were only following your leadership... From my knowledge of what transpired, I am convinced that nomination for office of Vice-President came up unexpectedly to the governors themselves... Every one knows that I would not sanction or tolerate any act of disrespect toward recognized head of our Party... particularly in your case... and in view of high office which you occupy as Speaker of National Assembly, one of the coordinate branches of our government..."

President states he wishes to take advantage of opportunity to express his appreciation for valuable cooperation which he and members of Assembly have given his administration, thanks to which "we have been able to achieve that unity of purpose which is so essential to efficiency of government. Your offer to withdraw from public service for purpose of preserving this unity is wholly in keeping with conduct you have always observed of placing welfare of country above your own interests and fully justifies faith which people have reposed in you. I do not however agree with you on necessity of your withdrawal. On contrary, I believe government is in need of your services now more than ever". Yulo issues statement saying: "I shall resume my duties in Assembly and in Party... I am deeply touched by President's letter and once more am indebted to him for his expression of confidence and trust". He explains that when governors convention, composed mostly of members of directorate of Party, without consulting him as President of Party, launched a presidential ticket, he felt this action was tantamount to expression of lack of confidence in and respect for constituted leadership of Party. "I felt fundamental principle of party government was involved, and that was whether or not as Speaker of National Assembly I am entitled to respect due to head of one of coordinate branches of our government and whether as President of Party I should allow prestige and authority of that office to be ignored".

Mar. 8.—U.S.S. *Trenton*, light cruiser, arrives in Manila Bay on visit; there are now 4 cruisers in Philippine waters—*Houston*, *Cincinnati*, and *Marblehead* being others.

Mar. 11.—Daet, Camarines Norte, suffers destructive fire.

Mar. 12.—Reported that 10 crated light dive-bombers originally consigned to Thailand in storage in Manila, are being removed by U.S. Army trucks supposedly to Nichols Field.

Mar. 13.—President Quezon holds 1-hour Cabinet meeting in his summer home in Mariquina for first time in 5 months; reportedly decided at meeting to forbid sale of any Philippine ship; to prohibit export of rice; and to take over Metropolitan Theater mortgaged by Metropolitan Theater Company to El Hogar Filipino for P1,200,000, possibly to turn it over to Philippine Charity Sweepstakes for offices; also to reestablish Manila-Baguio air-mail service.

Mar. 14.—Electoral Commission names former Senator J. M. Veloso, who protested election of Assem. A. R. Cinco in 5th district of Leyte, the winner.

Mar. 15.—President Quezon in conference with educational leaders approves changes in public school policy setting maximum entrance age at 7, reducing elementary course from 7 to 6 years, dividing year into 4 quarters of 12 weeks each with only short vacations between, and adoption of double session in places where there are too many pupils for single-session.

New Philippine Airways service is inaugurated with flight from Manila to Baguio.

United States

Feb. 16.—*Journal of American Medical Association* states army enlistment tests have proved "we are not nation of weaklings... by comparison with previous records, general health of nation is good".



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**Feb. 17.**—Reported that Harry Hopkins, returned to Washington, had conversation with President Franklin D. Roosevelt that lasted until 2 in morning. Hopkins stated in New York, "British need our help and desperately need it now". After seeing President, he states, "With what we can send them, they will win; it won't be stalemated war".

Federal Security Administrator P. V. McNutt indicates it is regrettable that Philippines is not at present fortified and urges further economic aid to China, stating that Sino-Japanese war has become "preliminary action" in outer defense of Philippines, "inseparable from our hope for peace."

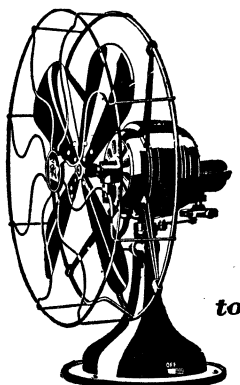
Floor Leader A. K. Barkley, asking for swift passage of lend-lease aid to Britain bill, states, "if Hitler wins, totalitarians would have control of foreign exchange, trade, and raw materials of both Europe and Asia, including materials vital to American national life and defense; if Hitler wins we must presuppose Japan as Axis power will control, if it does not occupy, entire Pacific west of Hawaii, including Malaysia and East Indies; if Hitler wins Axis powers will have naval strength 2-1/2 times that of United States, not considering British navy, considerable part of which might be captured." Sen. C. Pepper states that if bill is not enough to save Britain, "United States will go even further. Call it war or no war, put this down as a promise—America will not let England



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fall". Sen. B. K. Wheeler states bill resembles "full-powers" law under which Premier E. Daladier took France into war without approval of Parliament" and repeats his charges that general condition of army and navy with respect to airplanes, ships, "and everything else . . . is deplorable."

Henry Ford states, "We should give them—Britain and Axis, tools to keep on fighting until both collapse; there is no righteousness in either cause; both are motivated by same evil impulse—greed."

**Feb. 18.**—President issues series of executive orders establishing naval defensive sea and air space areas around Alaska and Pacific and Caribbean sites where new bases are situated and closing areas to commercial vessels and planes except with permission of navy.

**Feb. 19.**—President signs bill raising federal debt limit from \$49,000,000,000 to \$65,000,000,000.

Under-Secretary of State S. Welles states, "In this very critical world situation, United States is far more interested in deeds of other nations than in statements some of their spokesmen make". Amb. Adm. K. Nomura states Japan dislikes seeing great power such as United States establish air and naval bases near Japan, but that Japan realizes Philippines, Guam, and Samoa are United States possessions; he states he does not believe United States would build large large in Philippines, and that Japan considers its southward expansion program purely economic matter.

Reuter news agency reports that opinion in Washington has changed from "all aid short of war" to "war if that is necessary to save England". *International News Service* reports that opinion in Washington is that if Japan wants to improve relations with United States, it must withdraw from Axis alliance.

House passes bill authorizing \$245,228,500 for new Pacific, Atlantic, and Caribbean bases with almost complete lack of opposition. Rep. E. Izac stated: "We see now our attempt last year to appease Japan by refraining from essential harbor improvements at Guam was failure; Japanese actions have become more warlike than ever". Adm. H. R. Stark stated in letter to Chairman C. Vinson of naval affairs committee that proposed Guam improvements are "in-offensive and if Japan did not profess offense this would, in my opinion, be unmerited, and should be disregarded totally". Letter from Secretary of the Navy F. Knox stated that Guam improvements are of "particular importance to the navy". Vinson told House, "Navy is ready for any emergency . . . should time ever come, you can rest assured navy will give good account of itself and I am confident you would be gratified with results".

**Feb. 21.**—Postmaster-General F. Walker states 15 tons of German, Italian, Japanese, and Russian printed propaganda material has been seized at ports of entry during past 2 months.

Gen. G. C. Marshall reported to have told Senate military affairs committee that army will transfer some dive-bombers and other planes to navy to bring aircraft carriers of Pacific fleet to full war-time strength.

Senators B. C. Clark, G. P. Ney, and Wheeler in radio program denounce lend-lease bill as "war-bill" which would strip nations of its defenses and create dictatorship in America.

Rep. M. Dies states German agents have been sent to South America in great numbers from ranks of German army and constitute secret military organization.

British Embassy in Washington announces that "aircraft are being flown" from west coast of United States to British forces in Far East. *New York Herald-Tribune* states 200 long-range bombers are being flown from California to Singapore by way of Hawaii; also that 70 of latest and fastest American pursuit planes are being transported by sea to China.

**Feb. 22.**—Reported U. S. Department of Agriculture has signed agreements with 11 South-American countries for promotion of scientific experiments to make hemisphere self-sufficient in rubber.

**Feb. 23.**—Reported from Washington that United States will hold Germany to account for sinking of any American ship regardless of alleged misuse of American flag by Germany's enemies.

Department of Agriculture reported to foresee serious food shortage in Germany within 6 months due to British blockade, decreased domestic output, and consumption of war reserves.

Reported from Washington that U.S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre may be asked to return from Philippines to become State Department counsellor; J. H. R. Cromwell reportedly mentioned in insular circles as possible successor.

**Feb. 25.**—President Roosevelt asks Congress to authorize additional appropriation of \$3,812,311,197 to speed up defense program. He also recommends placing all government jobs under civil service except those of policy making and those requiring senatorial confirmation. House approves \$122,802,883 naval authorization bill for shore establishments. Rep. G. H. Tinkham states he will introduce resolution placing Congress on record as opposed to stationing any part of U. S. fleet at Singapore. Wheeler threatens filibuster against lend-lease bill. Clark denies Britain is fighting America's battle and states United States should devote its energies to home defense. Sen. R. M. La Follette states bill would give President power to create state of war, leaving Congress only permission to say 'ja' with formal declaration of war.

W. Willkie in radiocast bitterly attacks appeasers as "enemies of society at critical moment".

Earl Browder, forced to relinquish leadership of Communist Party because of 4-year prison sentence for passport fraud, announces his successor will be Robert Minor, former newspaper man.

**Feb. 26.**—Administration reported to have adopted "common-sense definition" of boundaries of western hemisphere as lying between 30° on Atlantic side and international date line on western side, including Greenland, but not Iceland.

Administration leaders state they are determined to fight all amendments to lend-lease bill that would weaken President's authority, particularly amendment which would prohibit sending of troops outside of western hemisphere or American possessions. Chairman D. I. Walsh of Senate naval affairs committee states Guam and Samoa projects are "essential to defense of United States and therefore justified". Sen. G. M. Gillette, asked whether Guam project might have repercussions in Far East, states, "I don't give a damn—you can quote me on that." Testimony of army and naval officials before Congress published today indicates navy wants \$1,600,000 for construction of ammunition depot at Mariveles, a project which has been under contemplation since 1928 but not carried out because of uncertainty of Philippine situation; also \$32,000 for improvements on Cavite air station, and \$100,000 for improvements on Dewey drydock at Olongapo; army asked for \$1,500,000 for constructing hard-surfaced run-ways at army air-stations in Philippines, \$185,000 for miscellaneous construction in quartermaster department, and \$120,000 to complete improvements on buildings and utilities at army posts in Philippines. Navy asked \$4,700,000 for Guam harbor and \$8,100,000 for Tutuila naval station.

Secretary of Interior H. Ickes in New York speech charges Hitler is resolved to destroy both Jews and Christians, bitterly attacks those Americans who oppose aid to Britain, and declares United States "contains indeterminate number of dangerous 5th columnist who are serving avowed purposes of Hitler and Goebbels, some of them for pay. . . There is widely disseminated movement that draws together such men as M. K. Hart (chairman of American Union for Nationalist Spain—Franco), Father Coughlin, Col. C. H. Lindbergh, Lawrence Dennis (Harvard economist, considered America's No. 1 fascist), Maj. Al Williams, and many others who might be mentioned, who would sacrifice democratic ideals and Christian civilization to alien economics and social predispositions. . . These men are supported by others who play upon prejudices of anti-Semite and anti-Negro elements. There are Quislings who in pretended patriotism would cringingly forsake our guns and ground our planes that Hitlerism might more easily overcome us".

**Feb. 27.**—Secretary of State Cordell Hull states he does not care to dignify with comment reports from Japan that United States has tried to influence parties concerned in Japanese mediation effort in Indo-China-Thai hostilities.

Secretary of War H. Stimson states 6 more army air corps units have been scheduled for service in Alaska. War Department states 2 more squadrons of fast pursuit planes will soon be sent to Philippines (50 planes and 65 pilots); also disclosed that 66 army officers whose tour of duty in Philippines was about to end, have been ordered to remain. New Aircobra interceptor pursuit plane reaches speed of 620 mph. in routine test dive; previous record was 575.



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Sen. G. W. Norris who voted against America's entry into World War in 1917, states he will vote for lend-lease bill as "it is necessary to keep us out of war; with passage of bill it is probable that Britain will win and Hitler-machine will disappear".

Feb. 28.—U.S. Office of Production Management advises economy in use of tungsten as shipments from Far East "have become somewhat uncertain and any development which might cut them off entirely would present serious problems"; advises substitution of alloys when possible.

Mar. 1.—With reference to British protests, Russian Ambassador assures Welles that United States exports to Russia are "destined exclusively for domestic needs".

Wheeler finishes 2-day speech in which he called lend-lease bill "foolish and ridiculous, empowering chief executive to commit acts of war, and called on President to use his good offices to bring about end of war". Sen. L. Hill states if Hitler wins United States "will find itself within jaws of gigantic pincers movement—one jaw will be Japan and the other Germany, with South America as handle through which pressure will be applied".

Mar. 2.—Plans reported to have been completed for massive aid to Britain immediately after passage of lend-lease bill, including transfers from stocks on hand. Reported Washington government is studying defense of Philippines and giving particular attention to care of civilian population in event of attack.

Magazine Ordnance states United States now has on order 50,000 war planes, 9,200 tanks, 380 warships, and 200 merchant ships, representing cost of \$15,000,000,000.

Mar. 3.—Clark blocks efforts of administration leaders to limit debate on lend-lease bill after Sen. W. F. George asked unanimous consent to limit speeches to 1 hour for each senator and speeches on amendments to 1/2 hour; Clark stated there was no justification for saying opponents of bill are filibustering and debate had so far been "very brief on question involving destiny of nation". Sen. W. Smaathers states, "I believe bill is last chance to save Europe, yes, entire world, from enslavement to totalitarian powers". House unanimously passes Vinson bill authorizing Secretary of Navy to sell naval equipment at cost to Philippines; Rep. W. G. Magnuson stated Philippines "still is United States territory and is therefore entitled to benefits in defense cooperation."

Mar. 4.—President states in press conference that crisis confronting America now is more grave than that of 1933; he minimizes extent of labor interference in defense production. In executive order he freezes Bulgarian credits in United States to prevent their utilization by Germany. He also places under license control 16 additional strategic commodities, including copra, coconut oil, petroleum, lead, borax, phosphates, and jute.

State Department announces negotiations with Mexico have begun for mutual aid pact similar to that with Canada.

War Department for first time in history intervenes in labor dispute, ordering Penner Corporation of Dayton, Ohio, to resume electrical installation work; American Federation of Labor workers were protesting the hiring of workers affiliated with the Committee of Industrial Organization.

McNutt in speech states American people must realize their interests are at stake in Sino-Japanese conflict as Japanese victory would menace great series of United States island possessions and threaten sources of rubber, sugar, copra, hemp, coconut oil, tin, tungsten, chromite, and quinine.

Mar. 5.—Hull in message to Washington lecture group states: "In relations with Far East as well as elsewhere, United States has 2 main ends in view, promotion and protection of legitimate United States interests on basis of respect for legitimate rights and interests of other countries, and furtherance of peaceful, mutually beneficial relations among members of family of nations. Seeking to attain these ends, this country has favored equality of opportunity, respect for national sovereignty, and faithful observance of treaties as basis for really durable international order."

Senate, taking first legislative action on lend-lease bill, adopts amendments providing for termination of President's powers under bill by majority vote of both houses; restricting transfers of army and navy material to value of \$1,300,000,000 and requiring specific congressional approval for further transfers, army and navy chiefs to fix value of equipment loaned, leased, or given away; leaders decided to op-

pose amendment designed to confine activities of American troops to western hemisphere and United States possessions, Hull having stated such amendment would encourage Japanese aggression. Nye attacks bill as it would mean "sacrifice of American lives and even our form of government" and describes Britain as "very acme of reaction and imperialism under which fewer than 1/7 of population lives under democratic form of self-government."

Panama agrees to grant air bases to United States outside of Canal Zone for defense of Canal.

Mar. 6.—State Department asks Italy to close its consulates at Detroit and Newark "for reasons of national policy", and orders movements of all Italian diplomatic representatives, except those of Ambassador and his immediate staff, be restricted; believed to be in retaliation for Italy's closing of American consulates in Naples and Palermo and restriction of movements of American Ambassador and staff in Rome.

Alaskan territorial legislature passes bill stripping Governor of administrative powers and adopts memorial against appointment by President of any more "outsiders". Governor Ernest Gruening's entire legislative program was scuttled.

Gutzon Borglum, famous American sculptor, dies in Chicago, aged 69.

Mar. 7.—Hull confers with Amb. Lord Halifax and Australian Minister Richard Casey.

Gallup pole shows 55% of men between 21 and 29, asked whether they favor lend-lease bill, voted yes, 24% no with qualifications, and 11% had no opinion on subject.

Mar. 8.—Senate passes lend-lease bill by vote of 60 to 31; 49 Democrats, 10 Republicans, and 1 Independent voted for and 13 Democrats, 17 Republicans, and 1 Progressive voted against bill. Powers

of President under bill will end June 30, 1943, or can be terminated at any time by concurrent resolution; President must report to Congress on status of aids at least once every 90 days; bill authorizes repair and outfitting of British warships in American shipyards.

Lin Yu-tang reported to have stated in letter written in Los Angeles that American-Japanese war may burst out by another mere touching of fuse and that United States would need only 6 months to beat Japan.

Mar. 9.—Embassy in Washington issues statement that British government is "obliged to reaffirm its determination not to permit blockade to be weakened by admission of supplies from overseas into territory under enemy control".

Mar. 10.—Senate approves \$242,000,000 naval base expansion bill and \$10,800,000 authorization for naval shore stations. Senate also approves resolution asserting United States would not recognize transfer of any territory in western hemisphere from one non-American to another non-American power.

Army announces passing of 1,000,000 mark for first time since World War—total strength now 1,035,000.

W. A. Harriman, chairman of board of Union Pacific Railway, leaves for London as President's personal representative to expedite American aid to Britain.

Former Postmaster-General J. A. Farley, returning from 2-months trip to South America, states he is "satisfied that regardless of strong Axis influence there, people realize fully their interests are tied up with ours."

Mar. 11.—President signs lend-lease bill 15 minutes after it is sent to him from Capitol and immediately approves long list of army and navy weapons to be sent to Britain; he reveals he asked leaders of congress-

# Better Light for Better Make-Up

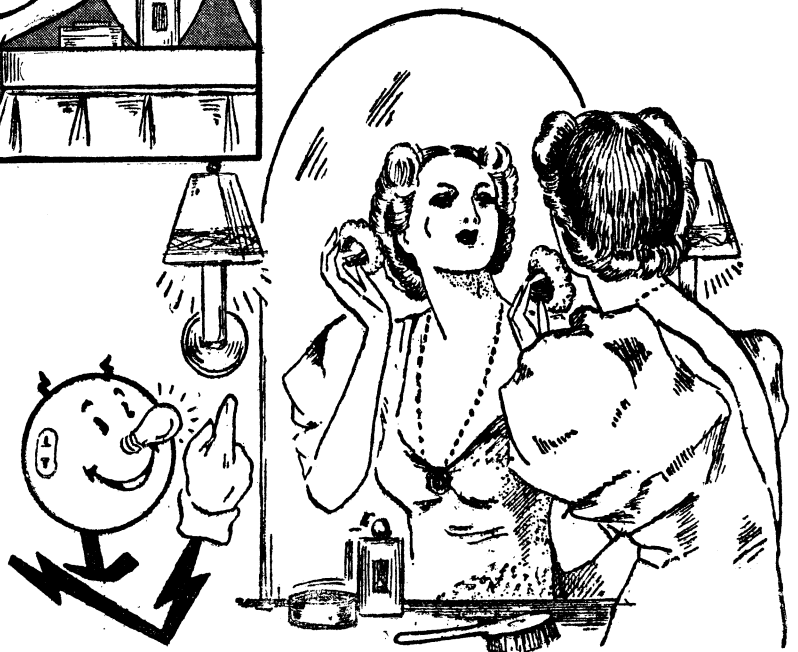


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sional appropriation committees to establish small sub-committee to confer with him regularly regarding his activities under the act. President reported considering creation of super-mediation board to regulate labor relations in defense industries; strikes reported going on in 24 different plants holding government defense contracts and at 4 army construction projects.

Head of Transocean German news service and his assistant are arrested in Washington on charge of violating 1938 foreign agents registration act.

Mar. 12.—President authorizes unlimited export of aviation gasoline and lubricating oil to various countries of British empire.

McNutt states in Washington speech that "United States is in Far East to stay" and that Philippines would be defended against Japan with cooperation of Philippine army. Urging adoption of mutually acceptable agreement whereby United States would remain sovereign in Islands, he states, "final decision must rest with us even in event Filipinos did not ask to remain under American flag. Since Filipinos are still our wards, we can, in any eventuality, use our best judgment regarding their future. However, I am convinced Filipinos would be glad to see us remain on basis of reciprocity in politics and trade... Average Filipino would invite United States to stay if there were any indication invitation would be accepted".

Mar. 13.—President asks Congress to appropriate \$7,000,000,000 to implement lend-lease act, pushing budgeted cost of program for United States and its friends to \$35,000,000,000.

Mar. 14.—President states in press conference that any nation resisting aggression is entitled to United States assistance, and indicates Turkey and Yugoslavia are so qualified.

Senate unanimously passes 4th supplemental defense appropriation bill totaling \$1,533,000,000. House passes \$3,446,000,000 naval supply bill for 1942, including \$1,515,000,000 for continuing 2-ocean navy construction program and \$434,000,000 for aircraft.

Mar. 15.—President Roosevelt as guest of honor at White House correspondents dinner, states in speech broadcast to nation that dictatorships can not win and that United States has started "all-out effort" to assist Britain and other countries resisting aggressors, including Greece and China. "Flow of war materials will be increased and yet increased until total victory is won." He states American people reached decision slowly and democratically and that this means end of appeasement and compromise with tyranny and oppression. "Prussian autocracy was bad enough; Nazism is far worse, for it openly seeks destruction of elective system of government in every continent... Enemies of democracy are wrong in calculation that democracy could not adjust itself to terrible reality of world at war. Dictators believed conquest of our country would be 'inside job', accomplished by disrupting country into confusion and by mounting moral disintegration, but America is not country which can be confused by appeasers, defeatists, and manufacturers of panic". He states final extent of sacrifice depends on speed with which nation acts now, but that call is only for sacrifice of some privileges and not of fundamental rights. There is great difference between loyalty among democratic peoples and obedience which dictators enforce; dictators' boasts of building up a master race will prove "stuff and nonsense." "America's determination must not be obstructed by war profiteering, unnecessary strikes, shortsighted management... Nothing short of an all-out effort will win... It is not enough for us merely to trim the wick and polish the glass of lamp of democracy. The

time has come when we must provide fuel in ever-increasing amounts to keep flame burning." When dictatorships disintegrate, "our country must continue to play its great part in period of world reconstruction". He praises "proud and magnificent morale" of Britain, stating its essence lies in fact that "it is completely clear to masses of plain people they would rather die as free men than live as slaves... China likewise expresses magnificent will of millions of plain people to resist dismemberment of their nation. China, through Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, asks for help and America has said China shall have our help."

Stimson states some defense material made available to Britain under new act is already on the way.

Other Countries

Feb. 16.—British announce mines will be laid closing Malacca Straits to all shipping; is most drastic action taken so far at Singapore. British Legation at Bangkok advises women and children to leave Thai as soon as possible. Thai government communique states it maintains friendly relations with both Britain and Japan. Bangkok radio denies Japan asked for naval and air bases.

Germans in Poland removing statues of famous Poles and plowing up cemeteries in effort to remove all traces of Polish national life. German planes continue scattered offensive over England. Relays of hundreds of British bombers reported to have subjected French coast to heaviest bombing of entire war, starting explosions that were felt in England; Boulogne area was severest hit. Official *Osservatore Romano* editorially deplores published statements regarding Pope's policy in present war, denying that his attitude is anti-democratic.

Feb. 17.—Russo-Japanese trade treaty negotiations open in Moscow; Japanese reported optimistic over resumption of negotiations which failed last year. Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka states in Diet that Japan, "while not claiming leadership over all peoples of East Asia, is possessed of capabilities for leading them; Japanese have ample natural resources to attain their aspirations despite belief to contrary prevailing abroad". Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs C. Ohashi states Japan is not contemplating immediate move southward and that false reports as to situation are regrettable; "although rights and interests in south are matter of life and death to Japan, government is determined to settle these questions through peaceful diplomatic negotiations because resort to arms would cause destruction all around and Japan would not be benefited... Japan is concerned about Philippines as friendly neighbor and therefore desires Islands will not endanger Japan in future".

German Grand Adm. Eric Raeder reported to have conferred with Adm. A. Riccardi, chief of staff of Italian navy, at Merano, Italy, and to have reached agreement for waging common seawar against Britain. Vice-Premier Adm. J. Darlan, who now directs French home and foreign affairs as well as navy, reported to have appointed new staff of 22 permanent general secretaries in hope this will satisfy Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Turko-Bulgarian declaration is signed stating 2 governments agree they will not resort to aggression against each other, will seek means to increase their trade, and will further develop their mutual confidence and friendly relations, which provisions "do not affect their contractual obligations with other countries". Hurricane blows electric train from trestle near San Sebastian, Spain, killing or injuring 150 persons, and blowing down power line on oil-tanker moored at Santander docks, starts enormous fire.

Mar. 18.—Matsuoka states passage of aid-to-

British bill by United States Congress would have no serious effect on Japan and that he doubts measure will have "important bearing" on Germany's operations against Britain as it would take at least 6 months after passage before there could be effective results. Japanese Cabinet spokesman states Japan is "prepared to mediate everywhere in world to help restore normal conditions"; as to Far East he states "so far as we can see there is no ground for entertaining alarming view." Japanese Shanghai army organ, *Sin Shun Pao*, states "there is nothing that can not be settled peacefully and amicably between Japan and United States" and declares British are fostering tense situation in south Pacific in order to goad America into fighting Japan. Reported from Saigon that Japanese naval forces in Gulf of Siam have been heavily increased in past 12 hours. Reported that all but 2 ports in British North Borneo have been closed to Japanese shipping.

Germany reported from Sofia have taken steps to convince Greece it would be wise to make quick peace with Italy on Mussolini's terms as, due to Turko-Bulgarian declaration, Greece is now open to attack through Bulgaria. Authoritative London quarters state Turkey has remained completely loyal to British throughout and kept government informed of progress of negotiations with Bulgaria which Turkey instituted in hope of maintaining unity in Balkans; "Turkey has most certainly not shown itself ready to acquiesce in any aggressive action by Germany". New York comment on Turko-Bulgarian declaration is pessimistic as it is interpreted as preparing way for unopposed German march through Bulgaria. Canadian Prime Minister W. Mackenzie-King forecasts "long grim months" and states military authorities hold growing belief in possibility of world-wide conflagration involving attempted invasion of England timed with thrusts against Gibraltar and Suez, and Japanese thrust against Singapore.

Feb. 19.—Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai states arrival of British reinforcements in Malaysia "can not be interpreted as gesture contributing to peace and may be regarded as pressure against Thai which is cooperating with Japan in effort to establish new order in East Asia". Some 15 Japanese warships reported cruising in Gulf of Siam. Powerful Australian troop units arrive at Singapore equipped with most modern equipment and mechanized transport, and powerful squadrons of bombers and other warplanes also said to have arrived.

Berlin spokesman points out with reference to Japanese mediation statements that official confirmation is lacking that either side has sought aid of Japan in mediation. Reported German authorities have done nothing to increase provisions in occupied France but Paris press blames Vichy government and not Germany; Vichy reported shipping meats and other foodstuffs to occupied areas. Japanese Ambassador in London, calling on Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler on 17th, reported to have denied Japan has any intention of attacking British or Dutch territory. With reference to Japanese mediation reports, London source states British spokesmen have repeatedly declared victory would be only end to present war which British would accept. Admiralty reports mercantile shipping losses for week ending February 9 totaled 13 British and allied ships (29,806 tons); Germans for same week claimed to have sunk 102,500 tons. Sofia reports state. Premier B. Filoff states Bulgaria has no intention of threatening anyone and that its unalterable policy is to avoid any aggressive acts. Turkish press insists Turko-Bulgarian declaration does not affect relations with Britain and Greece and that reports that agreement should be credited to Axis are not correct.

Feb. 20.—Domei reports that 100 members of French airforce have arrived in Indo-China from France and have been assigned to French airbases in Cambodia and Laos.

German news agency DNB states German government does not know of any note Tokyo allegedly directed to London regarding mediation; London reports state note was German-instigated. Australian Premier R. G. Menzies arrives in London. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and General Sir John Dill, chief of Imperial General Staff, arrive in Cairo. British forces reported within 150 miles of Addis Ababa; 15,000 tribesmen reported in revolt around capital, endangering lives of many thousands of Italian civilians. Vichy government of Marshal H. Petain orders removal of Jewish directors of more than 500 French firms. Turkish Embassy at Vichy states Turko-Bulgarian declaration is no new development but dates back 3 months when Turkey, fearing German occupation of Bulgaria, massed troops on frontier and wanted to calm Bulgarian fears; Turkey kept Britain and Greece fully informed, and situation in Mediterranean is absolutely unchanged.

Feb. 21.—Domei reports that Matsuoka told Japanese press he never offered mediation to any nation, but in note to Eden, in reply to British inquiry about Japanese mediation in Indo-China-Thai dispute, "I expressed my views concerning establishment of world peace". He also told press it is "unnecessary" for United States, Britain, Australia, or Netherlands Indies to take any pre-

# "There's one girl I'll never dance with again!"

• A girl may be the prettiest girl in the world—and the best dancer, too—but men are sure to shun her if she isn't careful about underarm odour.

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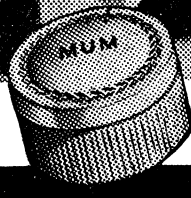
And Mum is so easy to use! Just a touch of this pure white cream under each arm and you are sure of your personal daintiness and popularity. Mum is harmless to fabrics, so you can use it *after* you're actually dressed. And Mum is actually soothing even to freshly-shaved skin. Don't run the risk of offending. Do as thousands of charming women do. Get an economical jar of Mum from your chemist's or store today.



# MUM

9M-11

Use Mum on sanitary towels, too, for positive protection against offending.



TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

cautions against Japan; "Japan has not taken any steps whatever to cause Anglo-American concern in Pacific or South Seas. I should like Britain and United States to show restraint regarding this point". Ohashi reported in Japanese press to have "warned" Australian Minister Sir, John Latham against Australia's "useless arming" if it desires lasting peace. Gen. K. Tanaka dies in Kobe, aged 72. Chungking *Central Daily News* states 90 new giant Japanese bombers have arrived at Hanoi airdrome.

Former Foreign Minister M. M. Litvinov is expelled from Central Committee of Communist Party. Belgrade reports state British troops landed on Greek island Lemnos, in upper Aegean Sea, 140 kilometers from Bulgarian frontier and 560 kilometers from Rumanian oilfields. German troops reported crossing Danube from Rumania into Bulgaria on pontoon bridges. Rome press claims German and Italian planes "levelled" British defenses on Malta. Greek diplomatic quarters angrily deny reports of Italo-Greek peace negotiations. Technical and field hospital detachments from German army of occupation in France enter Spain to render aid in reconstruction of fire-ravaged Santander; Berlin spokesman denies troops are entering Spain.

Feb. 22.—Reported that Japanese entering Saigon under pretext of mediating dispute with Thai are now dictating to colony's officials, duplicating conditions in northern Indo-China; foreigners in Saigon are convinced Japan is preparing to strike at East Indies. Vichy Council of Ministers reported to have rejected Japanese mediation compromise which would give 1/3 of Laos and 1/4 of Cambodia to Thai.

German raiders continue fierce attacks on Wales coastal towns begun 2 nights ago; Swansea also bombed for second successive night, starting numerous fires. (Portuguese military delegation arrives in London at invitation of British government to study air defenses). German communique states German naval forces sunk British merchant ship in Indian Ocean which, coming from Montreal, displayed United States flag and had United States colors painted on hull; stated this should be of grave concern to United States as otherwise every ship flying American flag must be suspected by German raiders. German officers reported arriving in Sofia, and students stage demonstration against "German occupation".

Feb. 23.—French delegation reported by *Reuter* to have protested against presence of Japanese fleet in Indo-China waters, stating they can not consent to negotiate under this threat. *Domei* reports Japanese are watching with growing concern warlike preparation by French in Tonkin. Chungking *Central Daily News* states 100 Japanese warships and commercial vessels are active in Gulf of Tonkin and in Hainan waters, including 2 aircraft carriers.

Tass official Russian news agency states Swiss report that agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria was concluded with active assistance of Russia, "does not correspond with facts". Military quarters in London state Lemnos story was circulated by Germany to see how British would react. British announce mining of central Mediterranean between Sicily and Tunisia and Sardinia and Italy to prevent crossing of German and Italian forces into Africa. Cairo headquarters announces British are continuing advances on 3 African fronts—Abyssinia, Eritrea, and Somaliland. Free French troops disembark on Red Sea coast to aid British operations in Eritrea. Reported Germans have occupied 4 railway stations in Sofia. Sofia report states Russian Ambassador has informed Germany Russia would find itself unable to adhere to Russo-German economic agreement of January 10 if Germany crossed Bulgaria. Zurich report states Hitler has demanded Yugoslavia join Axis or acknowledge New Order, partly demobilize its army, give Germany right to move troops and war materials across country, and permit Germany to establish airbases in southern Serbia near Albania. Foreign Minister S. Sarajoglu of Turkey states in semi-official *Ulus* that Turko-Bulgarian declaration in no wise altered Turkish foreign policy and that Turkey would honor all its obligations. Unconfirmed Turkish reports state Turkey would declare war on Germany if Germany enters Greek-Italian war, but would remain on defensive, allowing British fleet to pass through Dardanelles and cut vital oil shipments to Rumania. Premier B. Mussolini states in Rome rally that Italy actually has been at war since 1922 "when we lifted our flag of revolution against the pluto-democracies" and that events in last months have "exasperated our will and we must intensify our hate against enemy; hate is indispensable for victory... Our 10th army has been destroyed and our 5th air squadron has been destroyed, and since we state this, it is useless for English to exaggerate facts. Italy is mature and we tell the truth". He claims German mechanized units as well as Stuka dive-bombers have arrived in Libya and Sicily, heralding "new season of success". Former King Alfonso XIII of Spain, ill at Rome, and sinking fast, is visited by King Victor Emmanuel III and his Queen.

Feb. 24.—Matsuoka states "white race must cede Oceania to Asiatics as place for Asiatic peoples to migrate to; its resources are sufficient to support between 600,000,000 and 800,000,000 people." Adm. T. Toyada, Vice-Minister of Navy, states United States plans to fortify Guam indicate preparation to encircle Japan, but that counter measures have been decided upon, fully considering all circumstances. *Nichi-Nichi* states Singapore and Guam would be destroyed at one blow and urges United States and Britain to stop such useless fortifications. Japanese army officers, accompanied by Italo-German military advisers, reported to have left Hainan to visit Paracel and Spratley islands where Japanese have air and sea bases; said there are more than 100,000 troops on Hainan, but that many are suffering from dysentery and malaria. French flag-ship, cruiser *Lamotte Piquet*, and 2 destroyers, chief units of Indo-China fleet, leave Saigon river for unannounced destination; in river they could easily have been


trapped. Reported Indo-China has rejected all Japanese demands for new military and air bases.

Hitler, at Munich beerhall rally on 21st anniversary of founding of Nazi Party, states he can mobilize 1/2 of Europe and bring Britain to submission. "There will be an entirely different picture in March and April. Our battle at sea can begin in reality now. New U-boats are ready... Two hours ago I received reports that German surface warships and U-boats had sunk 215,000 tons of shipping in 2 days." Referring to relations with Mussolini, he states, "When I choose a man I stick to him; bond which unites our revolutions is insoluble. If there is time when one of us is better off and other worse off, former will help latter, because it is a common enemy we are going to defeat... German nation and army, party and state, are indissoluble. Only a few fools could ever think of revolution in Germany. States can not be built on capitalism. It will not be the gold-standard which will emerge from this war." Royal Air Force reported to have struck furiously at Boulogne and Calais last night. British planes also raided Addis Ababa airdrome.

Feb. 25.—Reported from Shanghai that Matsuoka has tentatively decided to visit Moscow and Berlin in March. Japanese press states government has decided to ignore growing opinion in Diet calling for appointment of temporary acting premier because of Premier F. Konoye's absence since February 9; said to be suffering from a cold. Tokyo spokesman states Thai-Indo-China armistice has been extended 10 days "because peace settlement is near". Nearly 1000 Americans leave Shanghai on S.S. *Coolidge*.

German high command communique states that in addition to sinking 125,000 tons of enemy shipping by U-boats in attack on one convoy on 23rd, other U-boats sank total of 83,000 tons in Atlantic. Pre-

mier Winston Churchill confers with Japanese Ambassador and is believed to have told him of dangers of increased tension if Japan persists in southward expansion policy, saying that while Britain has no intention of attacking Japan, it is forced to read the signs and take measures for Britain's safety. Churchill also conferred with Turkish Ambassador and Greek Minister. *Reuter* reports from London that United States as well as Britain have warned Japan of danger of any further southward drive. Butler states in Commons, in reply to question, that Matsuoka, "after referring generally to European war, observed that Japan was fully prepared to act as mediator or take whatever action was calculated to restore peace and normal conditions, not only in Greater East Asia but anywhere in world. In subsequent public statements, after consulting Germany, Matsuoka indicated his words were not to be regarded as offer of mediation in European war. In any case, he has been informed by Prime Minister that in case of kind for which we are fighting—cause in no way concerned with territory, trade, or material gains, but affecting whole future of humanity—there can be no question of compromise or parley". Authoritative London quarters deny Hitler's claim that 215,000 tons of British shipping had been sunk in 2 days, but do not elaborate on denial. British Ministry of Food announces that after March 10 anyone eating more than 1 egg, or any one who has both fish and meat at one meal, will be liable to 2 years imprisonment and fine of £500; hotels and restaurants are subject to same rule. Petain installs new Cabinet regardless of Berlin's demands for reinstatement of P. Laval, with Darlan as Vice-Premier and Gen. C. Huntziger as Minister of Defense. Sofia quarters state Russia has informed Balkan states through normal diplomatic channels



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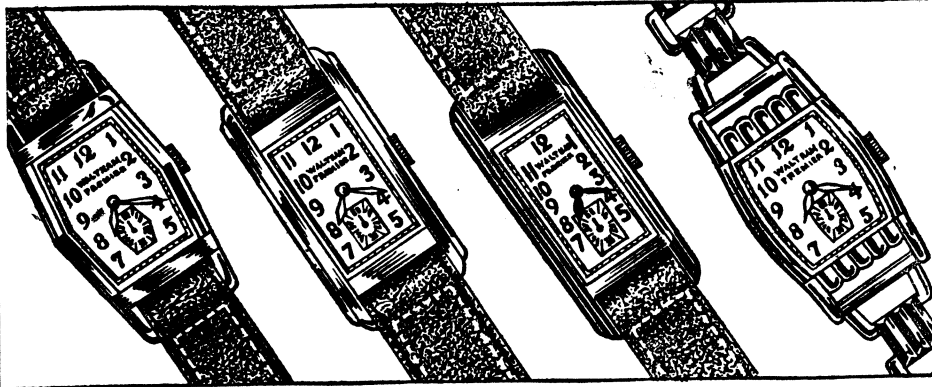
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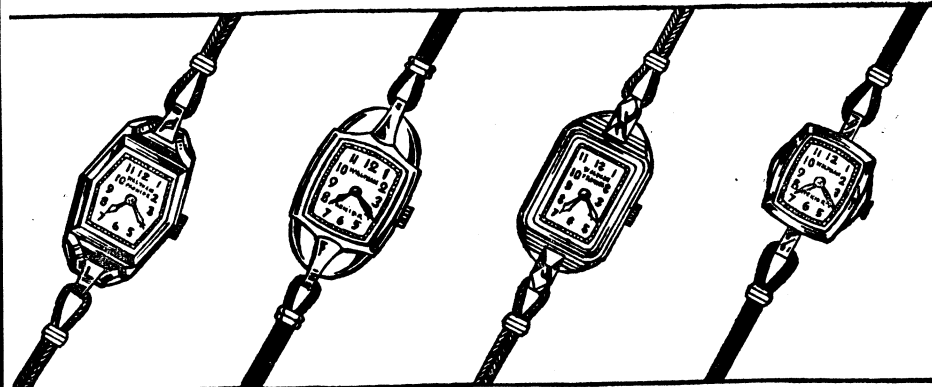
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P.M. 4-41

that it will not interfere in any way in Balkan events which might result in armed conflict with Germany. Reported from Ankara that preparations for attacking Greece through Bulgaria are proceeding with strengthening of bridges and putting up of German road signs. Turkish Ambassador to United States reported to have informed State Department that Turkey will be faithful to its obligations to Britain and Greece.

Feb. 26.—In written statement to Diet, Konoye states he is hopeful diplomacy can save peace in Far East and he will stay in office "as long as Emperor has confidence in me". Chungking spokesman states Chinese-British joint defense of Yunnan, Burma, and Malaysia is being studied. Chungking Sao Tang Pao states Japan is bullying Thai into acceptance of demands similar to "21 demands of 1914" on China in hope of converting country into Japanese colony. Thai Minister in Moscow states he has laid groundwork for establishment of diplomatic and trade relations with Russia.

Berlin sources state U-boats on 23rd and 24th sank total of 192,000 tons of enemy shipping. German staff officers said to have taken over entire resort of about 200 villas 44 miles from Sofia; British Legation is evacuating English woman and children; Minister, asked whether Britain will break of diplomatic relations, states this will be done when it is decided that German infiltration has become actual occupation. RAF struck at invasion coast and Rhineland last night. Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair states before English-Speaking Union that 1000 Italian planes, constituting 1/2 of Italy's first-line strength, have been destroyed in Mediterranean area and that 90 German dive-bombers were destroyed in 3 days in January during mass attack on Malta. British forces reported to have occupied with little opposition Castel Orizto, yesterday, important Italian sea-plane base on easternmost of Dodecanese group, within sight of Turkish coast. British troops occupy Mogadiscio, Somaliland capital Admiralty reports that for week ending February 16, 12 merchant ships (37,636 tons) were sunk by enemy action. Rome reports state German troops clashed for first time with British on Libya coast, southeast of Agedabia, on 24th, "taking some prisoners". Eden and Dill arrive in Ankara.

Feb. 27.—Reported from Japan that Japanese have set midnight of 28th as deadline for French acceptance of Japanese "ultimatum" with respect to Indo-China-Thai mediation. Japanese in Indo-China are ordered to be ready to evacuate on moment's notice. French state Thai would never have made such "excessive" demands if not backed by Japan. H. de la Chevrotiere, President of Cochinchina Colonial Council, states "Japan's attitude in Tokyo negotiations is not neutral; Japan is not mediating, it is dictating". Reported both Thai and Indo-China are disinclined to accept Japanese terms, Tokyo having taken attitude that two small countries must accept Japanese leadership because failure of negotiations would mean irreparable loss of prestige to Japan; Japanese press charges that third powers are trying to disrupt negotiations. Vichy spokesman states: "France has fixed its maximum concessions and it is iron-bound certainty it will not go one inch beyond them, whatever happens. We have been given guard of the empire under Franco-German armistice, and we will keep our word." Darlan reported to have informed American Ambas. W. D. Leahy on 22nd that France needs war materials to maintain integrity of Indo-China and would like to buy planes and other war equipment. L. Curry, envoy of President Roosevelt, leaves Chungking for Hongkong, stating his visit has been "memorable experience" and has "confirmed his faith in greatness of China's destiny".

Russia and Rumania sign trade agreement. German planes blasted scattered areas in England and RAF again bombed Boulogne and other parts of French coast last night. Numbers of persons reported killed in Amsterdam in clashes with German police. Belgrade quarters estimate Germany has 23 divisions (450,000 men) ready for any Balkan move, with 14 divisions along Bulgarian and Yugoslav borders. Italian forces in Somaliland reported demoralized and surrendering in large numbers. Cairo communique states British advance units drove back small motorized unit, believed to be German, in brief clash west of Aghiel. \*Reported British Ambas. Sir Stafford Cripps has flown from Moscow to Ankara to confer with Eden.

Feb. 28.—Japanese Cabinet spokesman states that despite acceptance of terms by Thai government, French delegation to Tokyoc conference has not yet communicated with Foreign Office but that French acceptance might still be accepted tomorrow on account of time difference between Tokyo and Vichi. "Our final mediation plan is quite acceptable to both countries and there is no chance it will be modified at 11th hour". Japanese official in Saigon states, "With 12,000 Japanese troops in Tonkin, large Japanese air force in Hanoi, and Japanese warships outside Haiphong and off southern coast, Indo-China must agree to Japanese-Thai demands." Indo-China defense council reported to have decided to reject Japanese proposal. Saigon quarters state Japan has taken unreasonable stand and that territorial demands include 2/3 of Cambodia and Laos, valuable strategic and economic areas, many times greater than 22,000 square miles Thai demanded in September. Vichy government announces that Japan's "second proposals" are "basically acceptable"; understood that Matsuoka slightly trimmed territorial demands, Thai to get everything west of Mekong river and important part of northwest Cambodia. Dutch Lieut.-Gen. G. T. Berenschot, commander-in-chief of Netherlands East Indies army, tells press of military expansion program designed to create 3000-mile chain of forts along equator with larger infantry units stationed along line to protect air and naval bases, thus raising efficiency of air and submarine forces.

(Continued on page 172)

# Editorials

Military and political developments have proceeded with such rapidity during the past few weeks that it is difficult to view them in correct perspective.

The scene as a whole is, at this writing, depressing with respect to the Balkan fighting and the set-back in Cyrenaica, but what Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a recent speech remains true: "Everything turns on the Battle of the Atlantic". That should remain the center of interest as it must remain the center of warlike activity.

Just as the Allies failed to turn the German right wing in Norway, it is probable they will fail to turn the German left wing in the Balkans. This is not because the Germans are such superior soldiers, but because they have never struck until they were sure of an overwhelming superiority of force. They have the advantage of inside lines.

The mountainous Greek topography, however, is exceptionally well suited to defense, and it is possible that the heroically fighting Greeks, aided by the British divisions there, probably not aggregating over 80,000 men, not including the air force, will be able to take a heavy toll of some of Germany's best soldiers—men whom no war-lord can replace. Had France taken such a toll before it laid down its arms, the history of the war might have been very different.

Although Germany may, therefore, have to pay a big price for the Balkan Peninsula, the solidification of its military position in Europe that will be achieved by its probable conquest of the Balkans, will thenceforth make it a difficult thing to attack and destroy the German army by any purely military means. From the Allied point of view, the fighting there came too soon, and Churchill, in fact, disavowed responsibility in the speech already referred to, stating:

"It has never been our policy, nor in our interests, to see the war carried into the Balkan Peninsula . . . We did not wish to take the responsibility of pressing the Greeks to engage in conflict with the new and terrible foe gathering upon their borders . . . (but) if they were resolved to face and fight the fury of the Huns, we had no doubts that we should share their ordeal and that the soldiers of the British Empire must stand in line with them."

At the outset of the German hostilities in the Balkans, Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, who had previously hoped to be able to secure domination of that area by threat and menace, and probably thinking of the inevitable heavy cost of the campaign, said: "I could not wait any longer, but had to act immediately". The developments of war often have a logic of their own, and Hitler came to grief against the desperate courage of the Yugoslavs and Greeks, —the spirit, indeed, is always an incalculable element.

The Italo-German surprise advance along the Libyan coast was a very definite set-back, though the British will at once, no doubt, throw in enough troops to wipe out this presumably small mechanized enemy force. It seems evident that the British should have gone on to



take Tripoli instead of leaving the job unfinished and that they should have maintained a better blockade in the narrow waters in the central Mediterranean between Italy and the African coast. And if it were really inadvisable to take Tripoli at the time when it looked like they had the chance, they should at least have completely destroyed Benghazi before withdrawing.

Offsetting this minor enemy success, however, was the great improvement in the general situation resulting from further destruction of Italian warships and the total annihilation of Italian power in Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland, and Eritrea. The clearing of the Red Sea of enemy ships will, from now on, make possible the direct shipment of supplies to that area from the United States, no doubt an important gain.

The Germans also know that the Battle of the Atlantic is the critical one, and it is doubtful, therefore, that Germany will continue its push southeastward after it has achieved control of the Balkans, as this would mean not only a dangerous extension of its lines, but would add to the danger of possible obstructionist tactics by Russia, if not of actual conflict with Russia, as well as with Turkey, which Germany does not want for the present. Russian disapproval of the German aggression in the Balkans had already become pronounced, but was made very evident by the signing of the "Neutrality Pact" between Russia and Japan in Moscow this month. Regardless of the pretended enthusiasm with which this pact was hailed by Berlin propagandists, it must be understood as probably primarily a move threatening to Germany.

While Joseph Stalin would not scruple to promote a war between Japan and the United States even at the present time, and while, superficially, this pact may seem to free Japan from the Russian threat in the north land enable it to pursue its southward adventurings, the main Russian motive in negotiating this pact must have been the desire to obtain greater freedom for itself in dealing with the growing German threat in the Balkan area. The pact is, in fact, a confession of uneasiness on the part of both signatories and was concluded in weakness rather than strength.

As for Japan, as was stated in these columns last month, it is in no condition to risk a war with the United States. Such forces as have been concentrated at Hainan and Formosa were brought there to reenforce Japan's "diplomacy" in French Indo-China and Thailand, and are far too small to suggest any immediate plans for aggression farther south. The real nature and meaning of the Russo-Japanese pact will become clearer when it becomes evident whether or not Japan will withdraw any considerable portion of its troops from Manchuria.

While military control of the Balkan countries, if Germany achieves this, would strengthen the German position tactically, the strategic results would not be so important. Great Britain has no large forces to lose there, and even if the Germans controlled the whole northern coast of the Mediterranean, the British would still con-

trol the African coast (when the small Italo-German force in Libya is wiped out), and the Mediterranean itself. The southernmost tip of the Balkan Peninsula is still a great distance away from the Suez Canal, and the Italo-German naval resources are not now great enough to constitute any serious threat.

The Balkan countries would give Germany some additional food and raw materials, but the production of the whole area would still far from compensate for the loss of overseas sources of supply. Even if the Balkan countries sent all their exports to Germany, they would satisfy only a little over twenty per cent of Germany's normal import requirements; and sabotage would greatly reduce that twenty per cent.

Even if—though it appears very unlikely—Germany were in the end to overcome all obstacles and take Suez, Gibraltar, the entire Mediterranean, and all of North Africa, the war would still not be won, for that entire section of the world has never been self-supporting.

That is why the Battle of the Atlantic is all-important. The only way Germany could conceivably win the war would be to defeat the British navy, which it could only succeed in doing by conquering the British navy's main base, the British Isles.

What now seems probably is a long-drawn-out war of attrition. There will be continued German attacks on British shipping, continued air attacks on Britain, and, probably, an invasion attempt. In this connection it is a hopeful fact that ship-replacements with America's aid can apparently keep up with the German destruction of ships. It is also a hopeful fact that the German air-attacks seem to have deteriorated during the last four months.

The outcome of the war still appears to hinge on the ultimately available physical resources, in which the democracies are far superior, and on morale—endurance and spirit. And the democratic spirit, the spirit of freedom, has always proved superior over the slave spirit.

Despite peripheral military successes and outlashings of ferocious destructiveness, German might is that of the spasmodic violence of a mad and diseased criminal. There is neither health nor sanity beneath its convulsive efforts. It has made itself the temporary master of a continent which it has converted into an area of death and hunger and hatred, and this can never provide the basis for permanent empire.

The "Committee for Philippine-American Cultural Relations" was recently organized in Manila, with prominent Americans and Filipinos of various affiliations as members and with

Dr. Walter Brooks Foley as the Executive Secretary (Post Office box 2957, Manila). A pamphlet published by the Committee states that "the general bases for contacts between the United States of America and the Philippines have been almost wholly politico-economic for over forty years" and points out that while "politics and economics are important phases of national and international life", "they should be servants of welfare and advance rather than controlling agents".



It is stated that "the world is being drawn together" in two ways—compulsorily and voluntarily, and the members of the Committee are exponents of the latter. And they believe that United States and Philippine cultural cooperation will serve as "a nucleus for a greater association which can be constructed East and West". "The Philippines are at the heart of the stirring march of hundreds of millions"—in India, Malaysia, China, and Japan. "If, today, democratic developments issuing out of the United States through the Philippines, can serve as proof of the resilience and resource of Christianity in practice, we can re-make the world in a newer and better form".

In an article, "Democracy Expands in the East", reprinted by the Committee in pamphlet form from the periodical, *Religion in Life*, Dr. Foley states more specifically: "It is the belief of the writer, after ten years of observation and residence in Asia, that democracy is finding expression in the very heart of the oldest surviving civilization in our modern world; that all the Asiatic peoples whose cultural existence has been interwoven with India and China are those who have seen a great light, rising, in spite of much darkness, out of the West".

Of the possible role of the Philippines in this situation, he states: "The opportunity is open for a Filipino leadership of high caliber in the affairs of Asia. Both Filipinos and Americans are under obligation to keep this fact in mind. . . Our urgent task is to see that suitable connections are maintained East and West which will keep the channels of communication and contact open at all times. America can not afford to prove the isolating factor, on the basis of economic determinism, in preventing the rapid extension of democratic life in Asia when the moment is most favorable for advance. There can be no independence of lasting significance, either in America or the Philippines, without interdependence. Freedom is no longer to be secured by separation. The ultimate international values will be attained by assistance and helpfulness where such can be rendered freely and acceptably without any suspicion of exploitation".

Dr. Foley closes by stating: "Asia has all the potential possibilities of becoming a great new center of democratic life. American friends of internationalism must come to see that Western democracy and Christianity will survive only as they extend and expand to cooperate with democracy and Christianity rising in Asiatic lands."

The Editor of the Philippine Magazine took no part in the organization of this Committee, but readers of the Magazine will be quick to note that the Committee is sponsoring an attitude and a program of which the Philippine Magazine has been an exponent for many years.

On leaving the Philippines some months ago, Mr. J. Weldon Jones, now Assistant Director of the Budget of the United States, urged the necessity of a "new vocabulary" in discussing Philippine-American relations.

"We are using too many words full of powder smoke and too few based on sound common sense these days. What is the meaning of 'manifest destiny', 'imperialism', 'exploitation', and 'colonial policy' in this day and age? Actually, terms like that are outmoded, and our thinking is hampered by a lack of new words to



express new ideas. The Filipinos suffer from the same inadequacy. Patrick Henry's 'Give me liberty or give me death' matched the feelings in their own hearts. In time, though, they began to realize that they might be given liberty *and* death, but our vocabulary just doesn't contain the words to express the proper solution. I think the new vocabulary is the first thing we must look for in adjusting Philippine-American relations."

His remarks on this subject, first published in the Manila press, were reprinted in the latest issue of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde's Washington magazine, *Philippines*, and therefore, as the urging has been given this much currency, it may be worth while to make an effort to suggest some relatively new words which, however, have been used in the Philippine Magazine, as to be preferred to some other words, for a good many years.

For America's "manifest destiny", we may emphasize not America's greatness and power so much, as America's *responsibility*. For "imperialism" as thought of in connection with America's growing responsibilities, we may emphasize *Pan-Americanism* and *Pan-Pacificism*, *cooperation*, *mutuality*, *unity*. The word "exploitation" should be dropped entirely and *development* and *utilization* substituted for it. The phrase, "colonial policy" was never used correctly with reference to any American policy.

Instead of stressing "independence", we may well stress *freedom*, the rights and duties of *citizenship*, *representation*, *inter-dependence*. The phrase, "sovereign power" should not be used to refer to the government as centered at some particular place but as resting with the *people*, and the use of the words the *Federal Government* is to be preferred to "sovereign power". There is no place for "subjects" in the American scheme of things anymore than there is place for "colonies". We may speak of *overseas* or *noncontiguous territories*, *commonwealths*, *free states*, and think of *mutual interests*, *cooperation*, *partnership*, and *membership* when we use these words.

Instead of differences we can think of similarities, *common interests*, *common loyalties*, *common aspirations*. Instead of stressing national or racial differences, we can stress our *common cultural affinities*, *common systems and ideals of government*, *common philosophical and religious beliefs*.

What is important, after all, is not so much the use or avoidance of certain words, as the cultivation of a broad and liberal way of thinking. What one says is important, but the way one says it, the spirit that underlies it, is much more important. We must get away from the hide-bound, the personal, the sectarian, the narrowly national and racial kind of thinking; the kind of thinking that is affected by the shape of a man's nose, a shade of difference in the color of a man's skin, any superficial, insignificant difference in manners and ways. We must not be captious and critical, always seeing fault or superiority and inferiority in a difference. Difference should interest us rather than divide us; broaden us rather than confine us. Narrow-mindedness is not an indication of superiority, but is only silly and stupid. The man who thinks that he, himself, or his family, or his school or university, or his country or his race, his hair-cut or the shape of his collar is so much better than any one else's, is just a little nearer to the monkey than he ought to be.

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading, "For the Record", are published my letter of February 4 to the Secretary of Public Instruction asking him to lift his order suspending the use of the Philippine Magazine in

### Comment on Secretary Bococho's Letter

the public schools, previously officially required in certain high school classes, and the Secretary's reply to that letter, dated March 24, refusing to lift the suspension.

I wrote him a frank and friendly letter because I believed that fundamentally we saw eye to eye in the conflict raging between the forces of liberty and democracy on the one side and of reaction, aggression, oppression, and slavery on the other, which has thrown almost the whole world into war, and of which the fight between the Magazine and certain Jesuit propagandists here is a part. But the Secretary replied in cold, guarded, legalistic phrases, with an anxiously meticulous logic, as though he felt he might say too much, yet feared he might say too little to phrase his argument. Yet the logical edifice he erected is a rickety one, built on inadequate foundations and without regard to the general topography. And he wrote as if he were a judge and I a criminal in the dock. Yet I am guilty of nothing more pernicious than of assailing the men who are the enemies of all he is supposed to stand for. I defended the principles of the Constitution of the Philippines which he, like all government officials, is sworn to uphold.

The Constitution declares that the Philippines is a "republican state" and that "sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them".\* It declares that the government "shall embody their ideals ... and secure to them and their posterity the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty, and democracy". That Constitution makes the establishment here of a clerico-fascist form of government, such as that of Portugal, absolutely impossible, and public advocacy of such a form of government by a group of political agitators, even if they wear priests' robes, should be legitimately open to challenge even by a magazine which may happen to be required reading in the schools. No law, on the basis of any "logic" whatever, should be so interpreted as to ban any publication from the public schools, even temporarily, because it has taken it upon itself to challenge such propaganda.

While the original order of suspension was based primarily on allegedly blasphemous statements in a contributed article in the January issue, no mention of this was made in the letter continuing the suspension, but the same four brief quotations from the Magazine, also referred to in the original order, were again lugged in to support the Secretary's reasoning. These four sentences or parts of sentences are perhaps somewhat broad in nature, and to an extent do support his argument. However, all four statements were picked out from the September issue of the Magazine, and the Secretary very well knows that I made a strong effort, especially in the October issue and subsequently, to make it clear that I was not attacking "religion" or the Catholic Church (as my antagonists were the first to allege in an attempt to shield themselves), but only the Jesuits who were engaging in the fascist propaganda which

\*This clause is limited, until the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States of America, by the Ordinance appended to the Constitution.

had already for a long time scandalized a large section of the public. I emphasized this repeatedly, yet the Secretary ignored that and clung to the "four statements" as if they were all that I had said on the subject and as if they constituted the real point at issue.

In my letter, I defended these statements as being political and as not reflecting on religious belief, but, said the Secretary, "even granting this to be true, it is a fact that they tend to stir (up) animosity against the Roman Catholic Church"—and that is against the law with respect to me as editor of a publication required by the school authorities to be used in certain classes. My defense of those four statements, he said, shows that "in the future, whether the suspension of the Magazine is lifted or not, similar statements will again appear . . . and public school students should not be compelled to read any magazine which attacks or defends any church". He apparently takes for granted that the subversive propaganda which the Magazine attacked and with which, as I stated in my letter, I would not compromise, will continue. Here the Secretary is right. These propagandists may be counted upon to continue their propaganda or resume it, in a more virulent form, if they are left unchecked, and the Secretary may take such satisfaction as he can in having shielded and encouraged them.

The Secretary took his stand on the letter of the law, Article 927 of the Administrative Code, which states that "no teacher or other person engaged in any public school. . . shall teach or criticize the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect". As the Magazine was required reading, I fell, according to him, under the classification of those other than teachers "engaged" in the public schools.

But the law protecting churches and religious sects from attack in the schools, should not be interpreted to cover organizations, whether they call themselves religious or not, which carry on political propaganda, or to protect religious institutions when they do carry on political propaganda, especially propaganda subversive of our basic institutions. Certainly, the law was never intended by those who framed it to be so applied.

The question arises as to whether, if I had not made the "four statements", or if I were to withdraw them but continued to answer the clerico-fascist propaganda so long as it continues, such activity of the Magazine would still be construed as "stirring up animosity against the Catholic Church".

In spite of the "four statements", subscription records show that I have not alienated Catholic readers of the Magazine. Such animosity as is being stirred up against the Catholic Church is stirred up by these propagandists, not by me. I have received hundreds of letters and telephone calls and visits from Catholics who support the stand of the Magazine against those who have for their ultimate aim the destruction of our democratic government and the substitution of the Spanish, Portuguese, and French form of clerico-fascism, a la those Jesuit darlings, Franco, Salazar, and Petain.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, the reader will see a letter I have addressed to His Grace, the Archbishop of Manila. On the nature of his reply may depend whether I will withdraw the "four statements" in so far as these apply to the Philippines. As it is, I have not repeated them since they were made in September. I was able to deal adequately with our local exponents of clerico-fascism without broadening the issue. But, as I stated before, there will be no compromise with these men who, as a writer in this publication has pointed out, should wear diplomats' uniforms instead of the robes of priests.

The Secretary of Public Instruction, who was, heretofore, noted for his eloquent pronouncements in favor of liberalism, democracy, etc., has perhaps "leaned backward" in a mistaken effort to be impartial in a matter in which personally, as a believer in democracy, he can hardly have been neutral. On their own admission, those whose hostility the Magazine aroused brought great pressure to bear on him. But, for whatever reason, if indeed there were any reason outside the compulsion of his iron sense of logic, the Secretary took the action he did take. His original decision, and now his maintenance of this decision, has outraged many citizens and has, in my opinion, placed the government in a lamentably false light. In appreciation of his, to them, favorable action, the Commonwealth Ateneo microphonists the very next Sunday put a skit on the air, dealing with highly imaginary commencement exercises in an imaginary public school, in which the public school system, of which the Secretary is in charge, was once again attacked and ridiculed! Like other statesmen, the Secretary will perhaps learn that attempts at appeasement of the enemies of democracy are futile and, in fact, suicidal.

### Vox Populi . . .

In the letter of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine to the Secretary of Public Instruction dated February 4, the Editor stated: "I have made no appeals to any other officials of the government and tried even to discourage the bringing of any pressure upon you by others."

In an editorial in the March issue, the Editor stated: "I made no effort whatever to get any organization to pass any resolution. For one thing, I know that if it came to passing resolutions, the Commonwealth-Ateneo combination could probably flood the office of the Secretary of Public Instruction with them, though not from such organizations as the Philippine Civil Liberties Union and the Philippine Writers' League, which, if any resolutions are to be considered at all, should have real weight with him."

That was confirmed by the *Philippine Commonwealth* for April 5, which proudly announced the following:

"Secretary Bocobo's office received over 100 telegrams and more than 500 letters from all over the country commending his original decision; only one letter, from a Methodist group, and three resolutions protested against it."

Couldn't they do better than that?

# A Letter to the Archbishop\*

March 31, 1941

**Y**our Grace:  
The controversy between the Philippine Magazine and certain Jesuit Fathers seems to have come to an end with the apparent abandonment of their fascist propaganda, at least for the time being.

Yet, judging from the many letters I continue to receive, the controversy still goes on in the minds of the people, who have not been clearly enlightened on the question as to where the Roman Catholic Church stands with respect to the most important world issue of our day, the conflict between democracy and totalitarianism, which involves the alternative between the maintenance of our civil and human rights and the acceptance of fascist slavery.

It appears that many people, here as elsewhere, identify the stand of the Jesuits or the most vocal of them, with that of the Church, particularly on the ground that no exception has been taken to their subversive propaganda by other Catholic leaders. Others can not conceive of the Church itself and its highest dignitaries as being in favor of dictatorship and a slave-economics. Still others, perhaps the greater part of the Catholic eighty per cent of the people of this country, are in a state of confusion, having been left in the dark as to the political aims of their Church while they can no longer deny that the Church has such aims.

It may be taken for granted that the overwhelming majority of the people here favor the present Constitution of the Philippines and would perhaps favor a still more liberal one, while even the few individuals who may be in favor of some kind of dictatorship may not be entirely in favor of an abolition of all the rights at present secured to the people by the Constitution. For me, it is beyond doubt that the propaganda of certain Jesuits here has not contributed to public confidence in the Church and its representatives in the Philippines.

As an editor and publisher, I should welcome the opportunity to be of service in contributing to a settling of the doubts that have arisen in the minds of so many people. And while the silence maintained by your Grace and other Catholic leaders here during the seven months that this controversy has lasted would seem to justify the suspicion of those who identify the Church as a whole with the Jesuit propagandists, I do not wish—disregarding my own private

opinion—to emphasize this conclusion unless it should be substantially supported either by definite statements to that effect by the authorities of the Church themselves or by their continued silence in the face of such open propaganda. Even obvious facts, such as the support given by the Church to the dictatorships in Spain, Portugal, and other countries, and the fact that characters like Father Coughlin are permitted to retain their place in the clergy, may not be sufficient proof that the Church as a whole supports *in all parts of the world* the dictatorship principle and the abolition of civil and human rights, the exacerbation of national and racial hatreds, and the war-lord adventurings that are necessary elements in fascist ideology and practice. It can not be denied that many events and developments appear to support the accusations against the Church, while very little has come forth to refute them.

In the interests of the country to which, as an editor and publisher, I have for many years devoted my best efforts, I suggest that a word be spoken by your Grace, the highest authority of the Church here, as to the official attitude of the Church, *in this country in particular*, toward dictatorship and fascists measures in general, especially with reference to the fundamental democratic principle of the elective representation of individual citizens in government.

I need not emphasize that such a statement by your Grace would be published in the Philippine Magazine in the dignified manner such a pronouncement would require. Such a statement may do much to settle the confusion created among the Catholic part of the population of the Philippines by the unrestricted propaganda here of the men of one specific Order.

I respectfully submit this suggestion to your Grace, hoping that I may be favored with a reply early enough (within a week or so) to enable me to include it in the next (April) issue of the Philippine Magazine. I am sending you this letter registered, so that it may not be lost in the mail.

Very sincerely yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP.

His Grace

The Most Reverend Michael J. O'Doherty, D.D.  
Archbishop of Manila

\*Up to press-time, no reply to this letter was received.

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## Sword and Shield

By Harriet Mills McKay

**C**LING to beauty as a sword  
To strike against the untoward  
Way of kindless fate that treads  
Our fairy-fragile dreams to shreds.

Cling to beauty . . . let it be  
A shield against adversity . . .  
For I have known my faith renewed  
From her all-gracious amplitude.

# Letter from a Tartar Girl

By Joseph B. Man

**T**HIS "love letter from beyond the Jade Pass" was one of those documents carried by a caravan which was lost in the quicksands in Sinkiang more than two thousand years ago. Perhaps it was intended for one of those young men in Peking who had been sent by a Han Emperor across the northern frontier in search of fine horses for his army. It is too bad that he never received this letter, which was only recently unearthed. . .



Since we parted last, I have gone farther westward. Each li that I took seemed to carry me a thousand lis away from you. Whenever I think of the days when we used to comb the grass of the thick-treed mountain slopes with our horses' legs; whenever I recollect the fun we had during our archery contests; whenever I remember the songs you hummed for me near my tent, and the way you touched my hair with your hands, my heart seems to break and my thoughts swirl like the crazy waters in a river-eddy. A thousand times have I wished that I had the feet of a man, so that I might. . .

**T**HE Tartar girl addresses you.

My Lord, I was fourteen when you left me. Now I am ten and eight. For four long years, longings which sickened my heart have fully swollen my breast.

'Tis the eleventh month again. The swallows have long left. The last multi-colored leaves of autumn are showering over my head and shoulders in the same way that they did when last we parted at the gate of the pass.

Ah, the winds are getting colder on the top of this hill. Soon my world will be nothing but snow. My Lord, I have heard them say that this year the winter will be very cold here. However, fear not to cross the Great Wall and come. I have long kept for you my warmest blanket.



## Nightfall

By JOHN H. BROWN

**T**HE red and gold splay splotches rolled  
Beyond the purple crest  
Of Maravil's enchanted hills,  
The sun had gone to rest.

The azure sky below and high  
In sombre dye was dressed,  
The weary world once more had whirled  
From out the wind-swept West.

The vesper bell was heard full well  
By every parishside,  
The day's quiet knell provoked the spell  
Of solemn eventide.

North, South, and East, each docile beast  
Was lain in its lair,  
From myriad throats low plaintive notes  
Were wafted on the air.

Then sudden soon arose the moon,  
The evening was beginning,  
It was a right rich mellow night  
For sacrament or sinning.

The heavens cleared, the stars appeared,  
The lamps were shining out  
Far down beside the surgent tide  
Along the river's route.

The firmament in all extent  
Gave forth in jewelled lustres  
The sparkling light of murkless night  
From all the still star-clusters.

There crossed the bay one lingering ray  
Refracted from the sun—  
Another day had passed away,  
Another night begun.

A new intent to life was lent,  
Some reckoned rhythm run,  
Full exigent, a span was spent,  
A term of Time was done.

# Is Thailand in Japan's Power?

By Mark T. Greene

**A**FTER a recent visit to Thailand and a pretty intensive investigation, as well as long conferences with several of the Ministers, the conclusion I reach is that this little country, a place of charming and polite people and of an exotic Oriental atmosphere found in few other parts of the East, is being a good deal misunderstood, and possibly unfairly judged in respect of its relations with Japan.



While I was there the mediation agreement was reached in Tokyo. As a result of that agreement, which returns to Thailand the much-desired navigation rights on the upper Menam River and about one-sixth of the land area Thailand has lost to the French at regular intervals since 1863, the impression appears to prevail rather generally abroad that Thailand now becomes practically a political vassal of Japan and possibly a pawn to be moved, when and if the time comes, in the game against British interests in the East. It has even been charged that Thailand is now to all intents and purposes a member of the Axis and that whatever Japan demands of her in the way of "reward" for the partially-favorable arbitration decision must be granted, even though it place Thailand definitely in the non-democratic group.

But before a categorical judgment of that kind can fairly be rendered, the general position requires a good deal of careful exploration. So also do the events leading up to the boundary dispute and the Japanese mediation of it.

Various factors, including the rigid press censorship now prevailing in all parts of the East excepting only Shanghai and Manila, have so far prevented much of such exploration so far as the public is concerned. Still the name Thailand—or Siam—associates itself to the outside world mainly with Siamese twins and white elephants.

Moreover, Japan's attitude of declared sympathy with the Thai territorial claims is rather naturally admitted by no one to savor of altruism, and so it is unfortunate for the Thais that the Japanese, of all peoples, should be the ones to aid them in the land recovery. It casts a grave suspicion upon the Thais and has gone a good way toward alienating from them the sympathy and goodwill of the rest of the world. It is a definite case, this, of the corrosive effect upon a reputation, politically speaking, of being too much in bad company.

But for all that, it does not seem clear to me, as the result of my investigation in Thailand, that the people there either wish the country to become a satellite of Japan or, so far at least, has become so to any significant extent. Whether they will, remains to be seen and probably will be seen very soon, when, as is altogether likely, Japan demands payment for services rendered.

Thailand's modern history really began only in 1932 when the bloodless revolution—perhaps the only one of its kind in history—altered the government from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy. The general trend of things since then has been in the direction of replacing feudalism,

both political and economic, with a régime more akin to the modern spirit. Personally, I have had a good opportunity to note the change and what it has meant, because I was in the country in 1930 and my recent visit was the first since then.

I marked, as any fair observer must mark, the remarkable progress that the little country has achieved since then, a progress that has advantageously affected—as anything pretending to be progress must if it is to be of any value—the masses of the Thais, most of whom are agriculturalists. Until the end of the purely feudal, absolutist régime, these masses were in almost complete economic thralldom to the Chinese. The Chinese owned all the rice-mills and, as in Bali and others of the Dutch possessions, more than half of the Thai rice-growing peasants were in the grip of the Chinese money-lender.

Not only, that, but practically the whole retail trade of the country was in Chinese hands. Taxes were so low that Siam was a true happy-hunting-ground not only for the Chinese but for all other foreign traders. There was no income-tax for anybody, and about half the national revenue—which was composed largely of the "capitation-tax" of five ticals annually and was paid by everyone—went into the "privy-purse," that is to say the personal funds of the enormous "royal family." This, in various forms of relationship, affiliation, and service, numbered many hundreds, all living in luxury off the labor of the peasants.

The country itself was making no progress whatever, either material or cultural. It was dominated entirely by foreign interests, and the only school system that existed was in the hands of the Buddhist priests, with a very few foreign mission exceptions. Japanese commercial influence, in active competition with British, German, French, Dutch, and Chinese, was increasing. The peasants grew their rice and sold it to Chinese mill-owners at vast disadvantage to themselves, often at an even greater disadvantage to Chinese middlemen. If the crop was bad, or perhaps failed entirely, they were aided by these middlemen or by Chinese loan-sharks. There was no such thing as rotation of crops, and, after the rice had been grown and harvested, the peasants spent wastefully what had been received for it and idled until the next crop matured.

It seems incredible, viewing the position in the retrospect, that America and Britain concerned themselves so little with this slothful state of things which was all the time playing directly into the hands of the Japanese. Here was a nation of agreeable, easy-going, and friendly people, readily receptive to sympathetic interest from abroad. But all the interest anybody showed was the acquisitive one, and the Japanese were of course not the least acquisitive. They began to make their influence felt, commercially at least, twenty-five or thirty years ago. You found it alleged by every foreigner in the country that practically all Japanese in Siam were espionage agents of one sort or another, not necessarily engaged in discovering military

secrets—if there were any—nor in making maps of the country, but rather in a kind of subtle cultural penetration that was designed and, as we now see, to a large extent succeeded, to inculcate among the Thai people an interest in and a liking for things Japanese. And, more than all, in a conviction that Japan was Thailand's only friend, east or west.

How unfortunate it was that the European nations did not take measures to counter all this, is now but too apparent. But they were, as usual, concerned only with trade, seemingly never giving a moment's consideration to a fact that ought to have been very obvious, that here was a land of rich natural resources, a treasure to any of the "have-nots," also a region of great strategic value to a possible enemy of European territories and interests in the Far East.

As a matter of fact, then, the whole attitude of the Western world toward Thailand was one that played directly into the hands of the Japanese and they have taken full advantage of it. It is, then, something less than fair for any one of the Western nations to denounce the Thais as willing tools of the Japanese and—as is already being done—to treat them as foes of the Western democracies.

The Thais have, as noted, made definite progress in the eight years since their revolution. Together with a material advance that manifests itself in a number of ways not to be overlooked by anybody, they have made long strides culturally, especially in the matter of education. For the purpose of furthering this and of preparing for important official positions the most promising young men of the country, they have sent to America and England during the past eight years more than one hundred students, each at the national expense. I talked with several of these, one of whom was Rhodes Scholar, graduate of an American college and later of the London University School of Economics. Since the war all Thai students in England have transferred to America.

Most important of all, perhaps, the new Thai government has made definite progress toward shaking off the economic grip of the Chinese. One way of doing this has been the establishment of government rice-mills, thus abolishing the Chinese middleman, the burden of whom is lifted from the shoulders of the peasants. Income-taxes have been established, but, inasmuch as incomes below 2000 ticals a year are exempt, this hardly affects the agriculturalists. It does, however, very much affect the Chinese and other foreign traders, all of whom are very wroth at the end of their economic idyll in little Siam and active in disseminating anti-Thai propaganda and in misrepresenting the situation as to the Japanese.

The Chinese are most indignant and nothing they could do in the line of anti-Thai propaganda during the past few years has been overlooked. Furthermore, the new Thai régime, as one of its first acts, [decreed that the huge amounts of money the Chinese were sending out of the country must, for the sake of Thailand's own economic stability, be considerably decreased. Chinese propaganda has tried to convince the world that this decree was Japanese-inspired for the purpose of preventing Chinese aid from Thailand to the invaded homeland. This is not the truth nor anything like the truth. The decree came several years

before the commencement of the Sino-Japanese conflict and had nothing to do with it. The Chinese in Thailand have not, however, been prevented by the order from sending, in one way or another, more than \$10,000,000, Chinese currency, to China during the past four years. They are still making money in Thailand and still, as you may easily note by looking about Bangkok whose population is more than half Chinese, are very content there. Yet there is nothing bad enough for them to say about the present Thai government and no end to their insistence that it is a pawn of the Japanese.

It may turn out to be, no doubt of that; but if it does, the entire blame cannot fairly be placed upon the Thais. I am in a position to state that when, at the collapse of France the Thais for the first time saw an opportunity to get back some of the land that had been taken from them and, most important of all, the recover their navigation rights on the upper Menam River, they approached the governments of both America and England in respect of their claims. They asked how those claims would be regarded and what would be the attitude of the two Powers toward a possible attempt to implement them. (In this connection it should be remembered that the Thais made definite claims upon France as to a rectification of the frontier in 1936, not waiting, as they are generally accused of having done, until France was a conquered country and not in a position to resist).

The Thais were informed by both governments that, the position in the Far East being so delicate, America and Britain strongly advised an adherence to the *status quo*, at least for the time being. "Why was this?" Deputy Foreign Minister Nai Direck Tainam, who is government spokesman to foreign diplomatic representatives and correspondents, asked me, as he has asked every other British and American newspaper man. "Knowing our history, has your government, then, no sympathy for our territorial aspirations?" I answered, as I had to answer, that under present conditions it was unavoidable that expediency largely determine the trend of international relations.

You see the position, then. Japan comes along and says, "Now is your time, Thailand! At long last comes your chance to get back your lost regions. We, holding the dominant position in Indo-China now that the home country has fallen, can easily force a return of your lands under the guise of mediation. You formally accept our proposal to mediate, and the other party will have no choice. You better go ahead and do a little fighting so as to impress the world with the importance of the mediating role, then we will step in, promising to mediate in your favor to such a point as may at present be advisable. Reward? Oh, no, we ask nothing whatever. We are simply anxious to increase our prestige in southeast Asia, in order to bring nearer the New Order and Sphere of Co-Prosperity in the Far East!"

Do you ask whether the Thais are really so naive as to swallow that? In a way they are. That is to say, they are no match at all for the Japanese in the game of intrigue and deception which is the Japanese interpretation of "diplomacy." So the fairest view of the Thai position is, as it seems to me, that it has been badly tricked but is yet deserving of more sympathy than blame. I do not know what the Japanese will demand. That is, indeed, one of

(Continued on page 167)

# Moises Puts over a Business Deal

By Editha Lopez-Tiempo



"I HOPE he will sell," Moises said, anxiously. The young man walking beside him kept a sympathetic silence. "These people are not hard to handle," Moises continued, "but they are very sensitive. A wrong word, and all is lost; the poorer they are, the more touchy they are, it seems."

Nardo, his companion, said not a word. He felt that his cousin-in-law, Moises, knew more about these people than he did and he did not see how any suggestion of his could be of help to him, for he was hardly a month in the place, while Moises had lived here for seven years.

It was two o'clock in the afternoon, and the sun was at its hottest. The dry dust swirled about their feet as they walked on toward the barrio of Tinac-ban. As Moises removed his helmet to cool his head, the sweat rolled from his forehead, and down his cheeks and nose. The young man had never before seen anybody who could perspire as his cousin-in-law, Moises, perspired.

"We will be there soon," Moises said. "You have not seen Tinac-ban yet, have you?" he asked. "It is a very small barrio—just a few nipa huts. The people are a quiet and contented group; lazy, too."

The two men stopped for a while in the sparse shade of the *madre-de-cacaos* that fenced a piece of rice land. And as Nardo fanned his hot face with his *buri* hat, Moises again observed that they did not have much farther to go, pointing to a wooded hill still some distance away. It looked like a cool spot in the midst of those flat stretches of dry brown grass. Tinac-ban. So that was how it got its name. *Covered, hidden.*

They cut across the brown field, and the hot wind seemed to penetrate their sweat-damp clothes and lodge itself inside their very bodies. As they approached Tinac-ban the breeze cooled and they already felt some reward for their tramp.

It was indeed a small and poor barrio. The cogon-thatched roofs were ragged and weatherbeaten. The thin lengths of bamboo that were nailed across the walls stood out from the frayed *sawali*. The ends of two pairs of crossed beams protruded from every roof, as though the thatch had sagged. But the ground under the houses was clean and free of rubbish. Under one of the houses a fat little girl was looking up through the slits of the bamboo floor and coaxing a playmate to come down and play with her.

Moises led the way to a house that was larger than the rest, and an attempt had evidently been made to give it a "civilized" air. Flower pots were ranged along the porch railings, and a clambering *sigadilla* vine partly covered it.

The man standing at the top of the stairs spied the two approaching and went hastily down to meet them. He was a big, dark man, but looked shy. He led his guests into the living room where there were a few chairs and a rude, home-made table. In one corner of the room was

a *chungca*; a little boy and girl were playing the game, and as the visitors entered and sat down, they looked up bashfully and tried self-consciously to continue it.

But very soon, the rattle of the little shells ceased, and at a look from their father, they slipped out of the room.

Evidently, the old man knew what the two men were there for, because when Moises opened the subject, the old man waved a hand, saying, "Wait. Let us have a drink of something first." He walked off to the kitchen and came back with a pitcher of *tuba*. His little boy followed with three glasses. Nardo had never drunk *tuba* before, but remembering what Moises had said about the sensitiveness of the people, he took a glass and tried to make it last as long as he could. But try as he would he could not escape a second glass.

Finally, Moises started, "It is like this, 'No Juan. I am interested in buying your land. I heard that you did not want to sell it, but I know the report is not true because what would you want to keep a little lot like that for? You have much bigger rice lands along the road which are much less trouble to visit and take care of than that little piece there in the hills. It does not pay for the trouble you have in taking care of it."

'No Juan pursed his big mouth and looked doubtful. "But I get bananas and a few vegetables from there."

Moises leaned forward. "How many bunches do you get there every month?" he asked triumphantly. "Not many, I think. Those that are not stolen by the owners of the adjoining lots are harvested by the monkeys. It would be all right if you lived nearer, but you live so far away. In my case, it would be different because I live very close by. And it is not worthwhile for you to hire a man to look after that small piece of land. He would only cheat you. All the bananas and vegetables will go into his own mouth."

Moises could talk if he wanted to, Nardo thought. 'No Juan started to refill his and Moises' glasses for the third time, but Nardo held on to his, and then, as 'No Juan put the pitcher down, Nardo stood up and placed his almost empty glass on the table. He felt hot about the cheeks and ears. Walking slowly to the porch, he heard Moises explain to the old man that his cousin was not used to drinking *tuba*, coming as he did from Manila; people in that great city never heard of *tuba*. 'No Juan clucked his tongue in sympathetic understanding, and Nardo was relieved to see that the old man was not offended.

Moises continued to depreciate the value of the old man's land, and Nardo, listening from the porch, began to think amusedly that he should like to go and see for himself if it were as worthless as Moises described it.

Sitting on the porch, he observed a *tuba*-gatherer climbing a coconut tree. After a while, his sharp tapping sound came through the still air. It was now about three o'clock,

and the shade under the trees looked very inviting. Calling out to Moises that he was going to walk around for a little, he wandered over to where the tuba-gatherer had left his bamboo container. He had propped it up against a rock near the coconut tree. Looking curiously into it, Nardo saw that it was full of a muddy brown liquid. The tuba's peculiar sweet, fermented smell came up to his nostrils and he moved away.

Not many people were about. A few women sat at their windows and looked curiously at Nardo. Children paused in their game of *pico-pico* and looked shyly up at him. A woman in a loose, shapeless dress was pounding rice indifferently under her house.

In about an hour the men would be coming home from the mines, tired and wet and dirty. Depositing their lunch baskets at the stairs or handing them to their wives, they would carry with them a change of clothes to the hot spring not far off and wash up...

The warm sensation in his face was gone, and Nardo walked back to the house of 'No Juan. The loose-robed woman again looked at him with a sort of phlegmatic interest as he passed. He wondered whether Moises had succeeded in talking the old man into selling him his land. When he had left them, Moises was telling 'No Juan that the latter was getting to be an old man and would very soon be unable to visit his lot up in the hills to cut the bananas and take them home. Imagine the climb! And a man his age should not be toting about a dozen heavy *buligs* every month over two or three kilometers of dusty road. And did he think he could depend on his two children to do that work when they were grown up and he was already weak

and trembling? Of course not! These young people of today are not as hardworking as their fathers were. What would his children care about a useless little bit of land in the mountains when they already had broad rice fields to attend to?

Moises' face showed that he had been successful. If Nardo had had any doubts, they would have been settled by the papers on the table, with the old man's quivery signature at the bottom of each page. Moises knew his business. Not many could, in a little over half an hour, talk a man into selling a piece of land which he had kept and tended all his life, and which had belonged to his father before him. It took a real knowledge of the people to deal with them. There had been cases where the proud old mountain men had refused to sell to some tactless *Americano* for double the price Moises had paid. And, incidentally, it took plenty of practice at tuba-drinking.

Moises stood up to go, and the old man conducted the two men to the door. The sun was no longer hot. Moises and Nardo walked back slowly. At the place where they left the dry fields to walk on the dusty road again, they stopped at a pool of clear water formed by a small spring trickling down the side of a hill. After Nardo had carefully scooped up the water into his cupped palms and drunk, Moises soused his hot face and head. Nardo regarded his cousin-in-law dipping his head into the cool water to rid himself of the effects of the tuba, and thought that at last, Moises must be happy. Ever since the time he had found traces of gold in samples of rock taken from 'No Juan's land, he had wanted to buy it. Looking back at Tinac-ban, Nardo saw that the huge shade trees once more hid the cluster of brown huts from sight.



## The Japanese Idea of Themselves

By A. Vespa

FROM childhood, the Japanese are taught that in their veins runs the blood of gods, a blood far superior to the blood of any other race; that the Japanese are a race of Gods destined to conquer and rule the world; that their Emperor is divine and a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess, known as *Amaterasu-no-mi-kami*, and that no other race in the world can put forward such claims. Japan's belief in its racial and spiritual superiority over all other races, and its insistence that such belief be shared by aliens, is a blocking-stone to any understanding with them. To express, even in the slightest way, a doubt of their divine origin is considered blasphemy and outrage; any question about the discrepancies in their mythological history, is considered in bad taste, not worthy of answer. This belief is not limited to the common people or to those who have studied only in Japan. The most distinguished Japanese scholars, foreign-educated, statesmen and diplomats of many years' service abroad, remain steadfast exponents of the theory that Japan is a nation of gods.



In the course of a lecture which Professor Buni-chi Horioka, a Japanese scholar with a foreign education, delivered at a meeting of the Asiatic Society held at the German Embassy in Tokyo, in 1928, he expressed this firm conviction of almost every member of the Japanese race, in absolute faith, to an audience consisting mainly of Europeans and Americans. He said:

"Now it is our oldest and strongest belief that the Empire of Japan was originally entrusted to her descendants by *Amaterasu-no-mi-kami* known as the Sun Goddess, with the words: 'My children, in their capacities of Deities, shall rule it'. This was the origin of the Imperial family. This national belief of old is called 'Kanagara' which is, we believe, peculiar to Japan and will be found nowhere else on earth. The phrase 'Kanagara' means to 'follow the way of the Gods' or to possess in one's self the 'way of the Gods.' For this reason, or in the same sense, the country of Japan, since Heaven and Earth began, has been a monarchy and it will be continued thus for ever and ever.

"From the remote time when our Imperial Ancestor first descended from Heaven and ruled the land, there has been great concord in the Empire, and there has never been any factiousness toward the throne."

There were present the most critical historians and the most ardent research students in Japanese history from the



Western world, and the lecturer apparently assumed that his audience would accept his statement as literal fact.

Professor Tanaka in a lecture, delivered in April, 1931, in Tokyo University stated:

"The knowledge that we are children of Gods, that Japan is a country of Gods, ruled by a divine Emperor, enables the people to accept their hardships philosophically, knowing that Japan is All-powerful and one day will rule the world."

At a conference held in Dairen, July 2, 1932, Professor Yamaguchi, Doctor in Jurisprudence of the Tokyo University, speaking of the visit of the Lytton Commission said:

"The Japanese must entertain no illusion concerning the resolution, which the League of Nations will adopt regarding Manchukuo. So long as the world continues to doubt the Divine Origin of our Emperor and the Divine Origin of all Japanese people, we must expect nothing good. But we must not give up hope, we must not get discouraged. The light of truth is gradually illuminating the way: many people to-day who used to smile when you mentioned our divine origin are now beginning to change their mind, and the day is not far when the entire world will recognize, not only our moral and material superiority, but also the superiority of our origin, and, amazed at such greatness, will devoutly bow before our Divine Emperor and before the Divine Japanese people, the people of God."

On the occasion of the Coronation of "Puppet Emperor" Pu-Yi of Manchukuo, the Harbin Russian newspaper *Nash Put* made the mistake of referring to the new emperor as "Tenno". A cyclone of Japanese indignation broke loose. The Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in Harbin sent for the editor, and threatened him with arrest:

"How dare you call this Pu-Yi 'Tenno'? Do you know what 'TENNO' means?... 'Tenno' means 'Divine', and this word can only apply to the Emperor of Japan. The heads of other states can be called emperors, kings, presidents, etc. . . , but never 'Tenno'. There is but one Divine Emperor in the world: the Emperor of Japan, and he alone has the right of being called 'Tenno'."

General Minami, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Manchukuo, in a newspaper interview given on the 20th of September, 1935, when he was visiting Harbin, declared:

"The path of Japan is traced by the Gods and cannot be changed. Our mission is divine. If the Gods have destined Japan to rule the world, Japan will rule the world.

"Our steps in our march forward are not controlled by minorities nor by majorities in the Parliament; they are directed and controlled by the Gods, by our ancestors who also were Gods like all Japanese are Gods."

A book written by two Japanese students, "Light Radiate from Japan", which has had wide publicity, contains the following quotations:

"Japan is superior to all other nations because she is a country of Gods."

"Japan is peerless in the world, because of her boundless patriotism".

"Japan is unsurpassed because of the absolute justice prevailing in it."

"Japan is one large, harmonious family."

"Japan is unequalled in her excellence by virtue of her ancestor worship."

**B**UT Japan's insistence on its superiority is not limited to its racial and spiritual grandeur. Japan is superior in everything; in science, in philosophy, in literature, in art—in these all, Japan is peerless.

Everything which the Japanese have copied from the outside, scientifically-minded world, they now believe to have originated themselves. The belief is nation-wide. The Japanese ego is seriously convinced that in mechanical

engineering, for instance, as well as in all other lines of human activity, their country has produced the greatest geniuses of all time.

Japan, in Japanese minds, excels in all things and ranks first as a nation of inventors.

Only few years ago, the Minister of War of Japan awarded a certain Mr. Minomia a pair of silver vases for inventing the airplane.

In February, 1927, Henry Ford was sued for stealing a Japanese invention. Here is the dispatch sent out by the Tokyo Rengo press agency:

"Mr. Gisuke Minamoto, instituted a suit, Monday, in the Yokohama District Court, against Henry Ford. The world's automobile magnate is charged with destruction of reputation and obstruction of business."

When Marconi visited Japan in 1935, the Emperor could not receive him in audience because the Imperial Japanese Court was in mourning. At least, it was so reported in the English editions of the Japanese papers. But the Japanese editions told an entirely different story.

The *Nichi Nichi* made the following announcement apropos of the Marconi visit:

"The Marquis Marconi could not be received in audience by the Emperor of Japan because, although Marconi is a great man who has achieved many improvements in wireless telegraphy, the Japanese cannot forget that the inventor of wireless telegraphy was a Japanese by the name of Kisuda. It has always been that way through the centuries. . . . We Japanese do the inventing and those foreign barbarians reap the fruits of our intelligence, of our labor and culture. Kisuda died a poor man; Marconi is a Marquis and a millionaire."

The *Osaka Mainichi*, May 19, 1934, stated:

"If Japan has copied a few machines, a few motors, and a few guns, from the Occident, that is but a very small fraction of what the Occident has copied from Japan. Everything which the West has today that is great and beautiful, it has received from Japan. Their sciences, philosophies, systems of culture, morals, their social and domestic laws, were all copied from Japan. In chemistry, in astronomy, in nautical science, we are a hundred years ahead of the Occidental nations".

In an address to the officers of the Japanese garrison in Mukden, May, 1929, General Suzuki, Chief of the Japanese Intelligence Service, speaking on the subject of the World War, made the following puffy remarks:

"If Japan contributed comparatively little in a material sense, its moral and scientific support was immense. Among those who constituted the Supreme Command of the Allies, there sat several Japanese Generals to whom belongs the credit for having prepared many of the most important plans of battle. The same applied to the Allied navies. Japanese Admirals rendered priceless service due to the marvelous experience they had acquired during the Russian-Japanese war."

During the visit to Manchukuo of twenty-seven journalists, representing the largest newspapers of America and Europe, specially invited by the Japanese Government, the Japanese military command gave special instructions to Japanese secret service agents assigned to accompany and . . . watch them. These instructions were contained in a pamphlet of which the following is an extract:

"It is hereby ordered that all our agents show the greatest regard to the foreign journalists and treat them with utmost politeness on all occasions. These foreign visitors will do what they always do; they will get drunk, they will fight and commit all sort of actions incomprehensible and inadmissible to us Japanese. However, our agents must remember that these journalists come from nations that are little civilized, that they are barbarians without any principles or morals, and that the things which to the Japanese are repugnant and dishonorable, are considered in good taste by Europeans and Americans."

# From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

*From the Hitherto Unpublished Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, S.C.*

Edited by V. H. Gowen

## Laguna de Bay

NIGHT was now coming on as we hove in sight of the Laguna de Bay.—This Laguna or Lake is about as large as Manila Bay or from 40 to 50 Miles in length & a little less in breadth.—It is surrounded on all sides by Mountains, Volcanic Rocks, & high hills & perhaps the learned would endeavour to say that it is the “Crater of an old Volcano”.—In Many places You could imagine Yourself at sea as You cannot see the land across.—The only stream to lead off the Waters of this large lake is the short River Pasig, thus arises the strong stream always flowing towards Manila.—In the Rainy season the Waters from the numerous mountains cause the waters of the Laguna to rise three or four feet, Mr. Wood showed me the mark on the rocks along the shores of the Lake for the rainy season had not yet commenced.—In the Laguna the wind generally blows pretty strong in the Middle of the day, whereas in the mornings, evenings & nights moderate breezes generally prevail.—(A plan of the Laguna is in my drawing book sent home)—

For this reason it is always necessary to travel at night when in the little Bancas.—We were now bound for Mr. Vidie’s hacienda Jala Jala but would not reach it until next day.—

The banqueros paddled away, very little breeze blowing on the Lake, the Night was dark & chilly but they seemed to be getting on favourably.—In the middle of the Night we reached the Pueblo called Binongonon.—Here as dark as could be without a light, cold and dismal, the Indians wanted to eat. I was very hungry myself but did not mention it to Wood until he himself remarked that a little grub would not be bad.—The Indians by rubbing two pieces of bamboo together soon had fire, a pot with water was put on the fire & Rice thrown into it.—When boiled, each Indian eat with his right hand (as they always do even the best Mestiza families) one or two placing the rice in their “Salacots.”—It was a strange scene to see them squatting down around the blaze apparently perfectly happy.—Wa in turn took a cold fowl brought with us & eat it with our fingers, water was boiled for us in which we threw in a handful of Tea, all boiling together, (Hi! Yaw! what would Tuckey say!)—Hungry I eat well, took another Manila Cheroot & again seated myself in the Banca.—

The “Island of Talim” situated in the Centre of the Laguna lay between us & “Jala Jala,” seperated from the Northern shore of the Laguna by the little narrow “Estrecho de Quin-a-bu-ta-san.” After passing the strait we then bid adieu to the shore & launch out into the open Bay.—We reached the little narrow passage about two oclock in the morning, but the wind was whistling amongst the trees so that we did not dare to venture across.—We pulled the Canoe or Banca near by the Rocks & hove too until early dawn.—The Night was quite dark, clouds flying quickly over our heads. The dawn of day at last came forth &



fortunately the wind had subsided so that the “Piloto” said there was no fear.—Imagine Yourself going across the Ashley River from Charleston to Sullivan’s Island in little Canoe, for such indeed was our mode of travelling, but then with Indians we need not fear, he generally knows the weather pretty well. The Island of Talim is full of Monkeys, & almost always they are seen coming down to the water to drink, we however did not see any.—Soon our little Canoe was in the middle of the Bay pitching & riding the waves beautifully, Each wave would dash the spray into the bow of the banco over the Naked backs of the Indians, they shouting at each other apparently with delight whilst Manuel was employed in bailing out.—

I asked Mr. Wood if there was no danger, when he gave me the satisfactory reply that on one occasion he had been kept three days near the Straits of Quinabitan before Crossing—and on another occasion in a Yawl boat just where we then were a sudden gust of wind came from between the Mountains & upset the Yawl. Yes (said he) We barely escaped with our lives, & after floating about on the keel for several hours We were at last picked up by an Indian Canoe, not however until several Canoes had passed us heedless of our melancholy situation.—My fears were soon ended however for now we were under the lee of the Jala-Jala Mountains & the wind abated a little.—every moment the water became Calmer & Calmer until about eight Oclock We reached the shores of “Jala-Jala.”—Jala-Jala (as before said) is the name of the promontory upon which Mr. Vidie (a frenchman from Bordeaux) had his hacienda.—Almost all foreigners who go to the Laguna are recommended to Mr. Vidie’s care, he being highly delighted to see strangers as also being able to explain every thing about the country to the traveller.—Mr. Vidie was expecting us & being great friends with Mr. Wood I knew I should pass a pleasant time.—In the “Voyages Autour du Monde” is a picture of Jala Jala which resembles Mr. Vidie’s House so much that any one who had ever been there would easily recognize it. Mr. Vidie received us kindly our Conversation being solely in French as he could not speak *English*.—He is about as ugly a little Frenchman as I have ever seen—Not five feet high (I should say) and eaten up with small pox, bare footed, dressing like an Indian burnt by the Sun, one would think he had been in the Philippines all his life.—Poor Man like our friend Mr. W., He (Vidie) also has had his troubles in planting.—I am not at all surprized that it is a difficult thing to get on planting in the Philippines & for my part had I to plant in the way that Mr. Vidie does I should certainly leave planting alone.—One Can not force the Indian to work, he considers himself as good & as independent as the Master himself & if he works three four or five days out of the week that is doing well enough for him.—In the Philippines the Planter pays a pretty heavy tax to the Government which would not suit us at all, the little

sum which we pay being scarcely anything.—I did not ask Mr. Vidie much about his plantation as he did not like to converse much on that head.—I explained to him all about our Carolina Rice from the moment we put the seed into the ground until it was sold in Market, this subject interesting him so much that three weeks afterwards hearing that I was still in Manila & he having to purchase something for the hacienda, paid me a visit for the sole purpose of asking me about Rice.—The Indians who work on the hacienda have their bamboo huts built all together in rows not far from Vidie's house. A kind of driver is over them and also a "Curate" (Curé) to take care of their souls.—This Curé (in Spanish *Cura*) is compelled (I believe) by Government to live on the plantation & for that reason *alone* I would never have any thing to do with a plantation under such regulations.—A rudely made Church is near by the little Pueblo. Here on Sunday we went to Mass with Mr. Vidie, The Music was such a mixture of trumpets, Violins, &c, &c, with each one playing a different part of an Opera, that it was all I could do to prevent myself from laughing.—After going through the whole Ceremony we returned to the House (I) fully satisfied that the "Cura" was as much Master of the place as Mr. Vidie. Mr. Vidie has three "Muchachos" to wait on him at table.—Every evening as the Sun goes down each one will approach us & bowing with his head will say "Buena Noche" when we would answer in the same words.—In conversing with Mr. Vidie on the subject of planting Rice & telling him that I did not see any advantage in transplanting the Grain.—Oh Yes! said he, with us it is sometimes of great importance. "We never transplant the Grain until the rainy season has well set in, for sometimes when the rains are backward we can afford to water the small patch before transplanting whereas were the entire Crop already set out the whole would perish through the drought.—I thought this a sensible remark & is perhaps one of the only things in favour of transplanting Rice.—In China, however, where two Crops are obtained & it is of vast importance to transplant for whilst the first is ripening the second is already two Inches out of the ground & nearly ready for transplanting.—

Nothing pleased me more than to wander about the fields of *Jala-Jala*.—Often could I imagine Myself at home in the Country at Gowrie as I'd stroll over the Paddy fields alone—Courageous Buffaloes (Carabou) so hostile to strangers never allowed me to roam far, the thought of Pootoo & the Water Bullock would return to mind & I'd generally hasten home without going very far.—Mr. Vidie told me that it was principally to avoid the "Carabou," that he dressed like an Indian, but also so that the Indians could not discern between him and another Indian at a distance.—

We spent our days at Jala Jala in making excursions on foot into the Woods.—These thick forests are so densely thick that unless You meet a Chance path, or follow the bed of some mountain stream, it is nearly impossible to cut your way through the thick brushwood, vines, & small trees which exist.—In these Woods are found the (Gabaliz) or Wild Boar in vast Numbers, upon the delicious dark flesh of which We daily fed during our stay in *Jala-Jala*.—The Wild Carabou, & Monkeys in vast numbers also exist in these Woods.—Mr. Wood called my attention to the

famous Wood of the Philippines called *Molave*. This is as durable (it is said) as Tique & is well known to all who visit the Philippines, as most of the Manila boats are built of this durable Wood.—The *Molave* Tree is Crooked & has many branches well suited for the "Knees" of ships.—

Another Tree of interest was the Species of *Banana* from whose heart the fibres are taken, from which all the Manila Rope is made.—Thus the Manila Rope is nothing but the fibre of a Tree, thing which My Father has told me long ago but which I always thought I should best understand when I should see the Tree Myself.—

But the Most interesting of all plants to me was a Vine which I can never forget, viz: the prickly *Ratan*. When first I saw this vine my mind carried me back to My old School Master, Christopher Cotes, when he would beat the learning into me, two marks of whose Ratan have never left my body.—I stopt to gaze upon the plant that had taught me all I knew, for truly had I not had such a Man as Cotes I really think I'd learned but little.—

The Rattan is a long Vine whose outer bark or covering is covered with closely laid prickles rendering it difficult to touch without being caught & firmly held.—the Vine is of an immense length & winds up into the loftiest trees.—An Indian cut a piece of one for me with his "Bolo" (Tagalog means Knife) stripped off the outer bark & presented me with the smooth Rattan.—I had never before seen the Wild (Mono) Monkey, but in these woods they *Clucker*, or make a peculiar sound & it is highly amusing to see them racing about the lofty Trees hopping from branch to branch.—One would think that at a distance it would be difficult to discern between a Monkey & Squirrel, this however is not the case, the Monkey not hugging the branch as the Squirrel does.—Monkeys are very hard to kill, I regretted much however not having a gun as I had some beautiful shots & nothing would have pleased me more than to say that I had killed a Monkey.—

In one of our walks when deep in the thick forests, our Indian Guide who was always well armed & a little ahead of us suddenly started back.—We asked what was the matter when he pointed to the side of the Mountain separated from us by a deep Valley & asked if we did not see two Indians close on the track of a Wild Boar.—At first I looked in vain but now I could distinctly see the nearly naked Indians armed with lances & a couple of dogs running as fast as possible, the Boar had buried himself in the thickets whilst the hunters were closely pressing upon him.—The whole scene reminded me of Peter Parley, & as if t'were but a picture before me.—

The Boar is always hunted with a Spear & generally at Night.—They are very strong & the bristles are so thick that frequently the point of the lance is turned.—Mr. Wood told me that he used frequently to hunt the Boar at Night with the Indians & that it was very exciting the wounded boar frequently turning on both man & dogs many of the latter being frequently killed.—Indians are frequently seen limping from some old wound of a Wild Boar, They however have always as a last resort the "bolo" about a foot in length with which they can do great execution.—

As will be seen by turning to Page 89, Jala Jala occupied a promontory several miles in extent.—On one side of

(Continued on page 166)

# The Happy Farmer (?)

By Mrs. G. F. Harris

**W**ASN'T it Schumann who wrote the music, nice little classic for youngsters, that you high-diddle-diddle on the piano? Running, bright melody; quite a lilt to the merry tune. Can hear it now as it comes back, and the picture Schumann had in mind. He drew for me a rollicking lad, his hard, fat cheeks the color of bright red apples; thick yellow hair, sweat-matted on his head; and his body made strong and secure with the hard and simple work in the open fields. And yes, there is food aplenty that he raises from a generous land. Gives him that careless strength. Born of the earth and to the earth he knows. The Happy Farmer; play the melody as you meet him man to man.



But, Schumann, we are in the Orient now, and may I whisper: your melody does not happen to fit another Happy Farmer. And you did not write it for the Filipino Happy Farmer, you did not know him, and he was so very far away. To be exact, I think of the children of the Igorot Farmer, and where is the merry tune for them? These are the mountain lands, and the rain drives them down,—ranging children, five of them, and a Mother. They carry carrots and camotes in long heavy baskets on their backs, with a tumpline across their foreheads. Boys and girls, have you never had a bath other than this terrible rain that streaks your sweaty, dirty backs, as the chilly wind blows through your ragged and filthy half-covering? And why are you so thin? Are you not farmers? Does not your farm yield something more than the cabbages and camotes for my table? Over many miles of mountain trail, have your skinny bodies trudged, and with a load more heavy than I would care to carry even a little way. What will you buy with the money you get? Matches and canned milk? Not just matches and canned milk is all you get for this load! Surely not! And you may answer, could I understand you, "But we get very little, so very little, and we do so need the matches and the milk."

The Happy Farmer, five assorted sizes, the little one with the leg-sores limping along with his Mother. How old are you, little boy? Maybe five, maybe less. Poor baby. The rain and the rain drives the good from the soil, washes it down the mountain, runs and leaves a lack. This lack is packed in a long straw basket down his back, strapped to his head. So there are six of them winding down the narrow trail; sure-footed and fast they go.

May I follow you to your home, see for myself just what it looks like? When you see a thing for yourself with your own eyes, then you are sure. So, over four hours of driving, climbing in a small car; and I should describe the trip, great scenery, sheer drops of three thousand feet; and I am more than squeemish, love my life, and here with one slip . . . farewell to thee!

So with aching joints, and plenty "goin' round the mountain," we are here at last, and we invade. This is your home; reminds me of an igloo; mud-packed hut, thatched roof, dug out of the mountain. This mansion has a single

entrance, a very small opening near the ground which serves for door and window. In this blackened interior, huddled together for warmth and dry . . . filth, smoke, mud, and darkness—or what little light the small opening admits; we can barely see, as we mentally count, the ten or twelve, old and

young, in this horrible thing called a home.

Happy Farmer, and these are your pigs, swilling around in this loose, grey bog outside your hovel? But the pigs—and, may I say it . . . your hovel, why it seems almost the same; your igloo, as it were, is just a little bit bigger, but no different; made of mud, round, and the same hole to crawl into, with the floor mud-caked as in your home.

I guess I cry too easily, but this would be enough to make anybody, even you who happen to care enough to read this, cry that human beings could be born to this vile existence. Lower than animals, yes indeed. This, among ourselves, is just called a "primitive" state of existence, where life is so cheap . . . cheapest thing imaginable. I could go on, but I get to feeling bad and sorry for myself, and ashamed that we human beings should in this enlightened age, have to stand by, do nothing about such things, just shrug our shoulders. Igorots . . . have no feelings . . . always lived like that . . . light a cigarette . . . and that's that . . . and so what. Well maybe we can not do anything about it, and maybe we can, and if it is that hopeless, there certainly can be no harm in just putting down what I saw on paper . . . Now what harm, what harm?

I met a writer while I was up there; he had a fine camera, and photographed the Igorots; he knew their tribal customs, and he could write. When I saw the stuff printed in a swell magazine, it was simply wonderful. Talk about romance and thrills, and the fire-eating, head-hunting mountain braves! Why, the wedding ceremony alone was enough to put you into a dither. All right, you writer, take your camera and photograph these wild and woolly head-hunters. Tell of the tribal customs of the primitive braves, and peddle it to the swell Magazine—no names—and make the native of Oskaloosa, Iowa, as he sits over his whisky-soda on the front porch with his wife Emma whom he had by his side for more years than he can count—how he longs to get away from it all . . . and just go wild . . . whoopee! All right, Magazine, will you print *this* article, too, and boy! I'll send you some pictures of such gruesome poverty that the native of Oskaloosa will jump himself right out of his seat, and it won't be with thrill of adventure. Why the smell alone . . . (Too bad a fellow can't put the smell of a thing in his writing; they say poor writing stinks; well then this is poor writing because it stinks—only, may I turn it around, and say it is writing about the poor . . . and what poor!

But as I pick my way back to the Hotel after many hours, and I want to finish this thing off, I just wonder what you, Igorot, what you think of us? Isn't there something about our being our brother's keeper? When he is in a horrible condition, we seem to get in his skin, even

if it is a brown one, and we feel we are just the same before the Great Judge—who talks to us, still and quiet, without fanfare and blowing of horns . . . saying that while we are alive we must not and we can not forget the other fellow, because that is how the game is played . . . that is, if it is played on the square. We don't want any revolutions or any wars, and therefore we want folks to go out and see how the other fellow lives and quietly see what they can do about him. Just that. So he will get some of the primitive comforts, if only a few of them; so he will have warmth and shelter, and water and soap to clean himself with; so, mainly, that he will have enough to eat; also so that he will get some education, enough to bring him a few enjoyments as well as a knowledge of how to take care of his land and what to grow on it; so in short, he be enabled to plant his feet on the path of what we call common sense. Well I don't need to go on, you know what I mean . . . Right here I simply must mention that an Igorot doctor yes, educated in the States and knows the score, said it was not unusual for a woman to have ten children

and more than half of them die before the first year. Infant mortality is higher than you would even believe, so you go up and find it out for yourself and let that Igorot doctor prove it to you. The mother, there she sits in a corner, smoking a pipe, and maybe she wonders. What is the good of wondering? She is old at thirty.

As I said before, we start out to do one thing and end up with something else, take a transfer . . . human weakness. But the point I want to bring out is that we need you, Farmer; we, the rest of us, we are depending on your cabbages and camotes for our table. May we ask you not to hate us too much with your sullen envy and your quiet scorn? But let not your scorn be too still, and some day, who knows, you a farmhouse may have . . . Miracles do happen, fairies do come to life, you a real farmer will be, and something like the Happy Farmer of Schumann's time and fancy. Who was it said, "But in the mud and scum of things, there always, always something sings." Sing it soon for the Happy Farmer!

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## Manika's Wedding

By Geronimo D. Sicam and Neneitte Udarbe

THE birds chirped a welcome to the first rays of the sun as Malakus, Manika's father, emerged from his hut in the jungle, and Gonot, Mapanao's father, arrived with a bundle of freshly cut young coconut fronds to help Malakus build the *abong*. Soon other men came to help also.

When the make-shift shelter, thinly roofed and walled with coconut leaves, was completed, Malakus brought in a fat, squeeling pig, its legs securely tied, and placed it on a small elevated platform in the center of the *abong*. Gonot planted his spear beside it deep into the ground. Ongot, Manika's youngest brother, placed a coconut-shell bowl beside the spear.

The men now put on their long, cotton trousers and their long-sleeved red and black shirts, stitched with yellow and red threads. Then came the young women and their mothers, dressed in brightly-colored *patadiong* or skirts, with tufts of sweet-scented herbs and roots at their waists, all with betel on their red lips.

Finally came Esek, the high priest of the tribe. Dressed like the others, but in unrelieved black, he entered the *abong* reverently. "A-aa-ab!" he began, passing his hands over his face, his fingers taut as the strings of a violin. His body began to tremble slightly. His eyes rolled upward so that only the whites could be seen. He seemed turned into another man. He began to dance and sing, uttering unintelligible words. Then, suddenly, he stopped, wrenched the spear violently out of the ground, and, shouting "Nee. . . eee. . . eee!", he thrust it into the pig's throat. The red blood gushed out and with trembling hands the priest grabbed the coconut-shell and caught the blood of the sacrificial hog. Three times he filled the bowl and three times he drained it.



"Hee . . . eee . . . eb!" he concluded, as he placed the bowl on the ground. Then, slowly and quietly, he turned to Manika and Mapanao and blessed them, and toothlessly he smiled as he announced to Malakus and Gonot that the first part of the wedding ceremony was over.

Malakus and Gonot and Esek, the priest, the guests following, now climbed the rude ladder that led to the door of the house of Malakus, erected on tall, slender posts, walled with tree-bark, and roofed with leaves of the rattan. The palma brava floor was clean and shiny, covered in places with mats. Malakus and Gonot squatted down, facing each other, with the priest to one side, while the guests gathered around. The bride and bridegroom were not present, as this was an affair between the parents and not the children.

Esek announced to the people that years ago Gonot had asked Malakus to pledge Manika, a pretty little girl of three, to Mapanao, Gonot's sturdy son, then five years old. A dowry, valued at approximately eight hundred pesos, had been agreed upon.

It had taken father and son ten years of hard work to prepare for this day, ten long years to make clearings in the wilderness, ten years to breed the horses counted among those people's form of wealth. So spoke the priest. Now, Manika, in the beauty of her early 'teens, is like a flower blooming in the forest, waiting for the hands of the young Mapanao.

After Esek completed the brief recital, Malakus and Gonot began counting with the aid of grains of corn, each of which represented a value of five pesos. Every time Mapanao's father, Gonot, named a portion of the dowry, Malakus, Manika's father, valued it, counted off the equivalent number of grains of corn, and placed them on one

side. Soon so many clearings, horses, pigs, ivory ear-rings, bracelets, agongs, and spears were accounted for, to the satisfaction of both parties.

"Hee...eee...eb!" concluded Esek, thus ending the second part of the ceremony.

More mats were spread on the floor for the visitors, because the wedding feast was now to begin. The bride and bridegroom were called in to entertain the guests. Food and wine were brought up,—sweet *camotes*, green, sweet-scented *palay*, and *camoteng cahoy*. Sticks bearing pieces of the roasted meat of the sacrificial pig and roasted fish were brought in; also the roasted livers of monkeys.

The visitors ate their fill and drank *bais*, the native wine, which flowed plentifully from their bamboo containers. The big, communal bowl, old as Manika herself, was filled and emptied many times as it was passed among old and young. Even the young lasses drank freely in honor of the bride, and while they ate and drank, one young girl, Inga, sang happy songs to make the hearts of those present still more glad.

The drinking and singing and dancing went on until the setting of the sun, when the guests began to depart for their scattered homes in the hills. Even Gonot and his son Mapanao, the bridegroom, returned to their own house, for Manika had to be left alone with her mother for the last time to listen to her counsel, the counsel of mother to daughter handed down through the generations.

The mother told her that in her new home her husband would be the master, she a mere slave. The woman must serve the man like a god, and must subordinate her every wish to him, obey him in everything without question. If the man should take another woman to himself as a second wife, she must not murmur, but must work in harmony with the newcomer, without jealousy or hate. If the man should decide to discard her, she must not complain and must return to her father's house in all humility, resigned to her lot. Sufferance is the virtue of the women of the tribe.

And she, Manika, must always be careful to serve her husband well, to be useful to him, especially when her breasts begin to sag and his affection wanes. She was

beautiful now, more beautiful than the youngest wife of the *datu*, the chief, but she would not always be so. The years will be cruel to her even if her husband is kind. If her husband should not deign to look upon any other woman, then she must thank the *anitos*, the ancestral spirits, of her tribe, for then she would be the sole bearer of her husband's sons, who will be loyal to her until the end of her days.

Silence reigned in the forest, and the night-wind blew gently. Soon the moon would rise and light the way to the *payag-payag*, the newly-built home of the young couple.

Mapanao, accompanied by his father, are on their way to claim the bride. Mapanao, barely fifteen, is now a man, a man who comes to claim his woman. His step is sure and manly. With a body hardened by many a chase of wild game, there is strength in his muscular arms and sturdy legs. Gonot walks by his side. He does not talk, but there is pride in his old eyes, for Mapanao, the tenth and last of his stalwart sons, has become a full and worthy member of the tribe.

The two reach the house of Malakus. Manika is weeping! Mapanao calls to her, but she does not answer. She does not like to be separated from her mother. Mapanao promises her many more fat pigs and chickens. Urged by her mother, Manika finally goes to the door. But she clings to her mother. She does not wish to look upon Mapanao's handsome face.

Gonot says, "I will give you my new *ilit* (farm-clearing), Manika. There is plenty of corn and millet growing there, and camotes. Come, Manika. Mapanao is waiting for you."

Manika stops crying, and after a little more persuasion she goes down the steps and, finally, she consents to go with her young husband.

Gonot and Malakus sit down together on a log and watch the dying embers of a fire beside the house, talking of their youth and of the game they hunted in the recesses of the distant mountains, as quietly, hand in hand—like Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden—Manika and Mapanao walk in the moonlight toward their new home. . .



## Imitation of Heaven

BY GERSON MALLILLIN

LOOK at the bright disarrangement  
Of twinkling lights on the bay  
Where the anchored ships lie silent  
and in purposeless array.

Such an attractive confusion  
Wonderfully duplicates  
The bright anarchic position  
Of stars in the azure gates,

Where peaceful perpetual riot  
Is the government and law  
That no fiery planet-patriot  
Ever wished to overthrow.

# The Standard of Our Democracy

By E. Pascua Alcabedas

**T**HE Filipino people supposedly live under a democratic form of government. Democracy means the rule of the people. Our government must therefore be a government of, for, and by the Filipinos. On this point the Philippine Constitution is very clear. In the declaration of principles under Article II, Section 1, we read:

"The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them."

The Philippines then is for the Filipinos to govern. This means that you, he, she, I,—every one of us,—must work together for the common weal. We, each and all of us, should take it upon ourselves to act—in our minor capacities—as President Manuel L. Quezon once pledged he would act. In a speech delivered July 20, 1935, he said:

"I look upon the Constitution of the Philippines as the expression of the sovereignty and of the aggregate will of the Filipino People. I shall abide by its provisions. I shall uphold the democratic principle underlying the institutions that it establishes. I am opposed to a dictatorship. I maintain that no man who believes in a dictatorship can with safety be entrusted with the reins of executive power under our Constitution. Democracy can only survive if those at the helm of the government believe in the people's right to rule and have faith in their inherent capacity to decide rightly important public questions.

"I will hold inviolate and will defend to the utmost the individual rights and liberties. I shall safeguard free speech, the freedom of the press, and the equality of every man before the law, however poor or ignorant. I shall insure for every citizen of the Philippines, from Luzon to Mindanao and Sulu, the right to worship God as his own conscience dictates."

It is not enough to recite the promise. We must execute it in our every individual and collective act, private or public. We must have a good rule, a good government. Our government can not be better than what we make it by our own direction and control. A government, like a body of water, seeks its own level. If the people is corruptible, their choice of public servants, reflecting this weakness, will be corrupt and turn the government into a channel of corruption.

Whichever way we look at it, maladministration or misadministration mirrors our inability to make the wise choice. As success in selecting the right man for any post demonstrates our ability in exercising our authority, so any failure in selection indicates misapplication if not betrayal of that authority. A betrayal of trust by an individual, is but a miniature of the betrayal of authority by the ruling people. Each individual able to rule himself contributes to the total authority of a self-governing populace.

The authority to rule has its root in every individual among the people. In this principle lies the secret of and the only reason for a democracy. Said President Theodore Roosevelt:

"We have founded our republic upon the theory that the average man will, as a rule, do the right thing, that in the long run the majority will decide for what is sane and wholesome.

"If our fathers were mistaken in that theory, if ever the times become such—not occasionally but persistently—that the mass of the



people do what is unwholesome, what is wrong, then the Republic can not stand, I care not how good its laws, I care not what marvelous mechanism its Constitution may embody. Back of the laws, back of the administration, back of the system of government lies the man, lies the average manhood of our people, and in the long run we are going to go up or go down accordingly as the average standard of our citizenship does or does not wax in growth or grace . . .

"The best constitution that the wit of man has ever devised, the best institutions that the ablest statesmen in the world ever have reduced to practices by law or by custom, will be of no avail if they are not vivified by the spirit which makes a State great by making its citizens honest, just, and brave. . . There are plenty of questions about which honest men can and do differ. . . But there are certain great principles, such as those which Cromwell would have called 'fundamentals', concerning which no man has a right to have more than one opinion. Such a principle is honesty. If you have not honesty in the average private citizen, or public servant, then all else goes for nothing. The abler a man is, the more dexterous, the shrewder, the bolder, why, the more dangerous he is if he has not the root of right living and right thinking in him—and that in private life, and even more in public life."

The writer has spent half of his years of life in the government service. As an observer behind the screen, he has come to learn that infidelity to one's conscience or lack of a sense of individual responsibility, lies at the bottom of any official irregularity or anomaly. Those implicated may involve a public servant or a private citizen or both in collusion. But it always involves a breach of loyalty to civic spirit and public duty. Each evasion or circumvention if not open infringement of the law, constitutes an act of treachery which if left unpunished will pollute and demoralize any government office.

Lacking in individual self-control, a people may easily be robbed of the blessings of freedom in a democracy. A people comparatively young in the customs and usages of popular government, could subtly be deluded into acceptance of the form for the substance. United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt once remarked that a democracy in form but not in substance is what we have in this country. We as a people are overly and wrongly sensitive to such criticism. Reluctant to admit a fault, we prefer to hide it rather than correct it.

It is true that the real significance of freedom is but slightly understood here, especially among the masses. We want to be free, yet are prone to deny others what we wish for ourselves. And in our youthful impulsiveness, we can hardly distinguish between liberty, which is the freedom to do good, and license which is the freedom to do wrong. At the same time we often act as if we admit that the exercise of our supposed sovereignty were the particular prerogative of a few individuals among us.

The right of free discussion is too often considered to be the privilege of just one favored party. If the people are actually to rule, this right should ever be asserted by them. Dr. William E. Channing has said:

"Nothing awakens and improves men so much as free communications of thoughts and feelings. Nothing can give the public sentiment that correctness which is essential to the prosperity of a com-

monwealth but the free circulation of truth from the lips of the wise and the good. If such men abandon the right of free discussion; if awed by threats, they suppress their convictions; if rulers succeed in silencing every voice but that which approves them; if nothing reaches the people but what would lend support to men in power,—farewell to liberty. The form of a free government may remain but the life, the soul, the substance has fled.”

In the “*tayo-tayo*” system at which we are so adept, we often act as if the business of popular government were a private matter into which personal friendship enters. Such a conception has no place in a rule of the people, for themselves and by themselves. Thomas Paine pointed out this evil when he wrote:

“Government is not a trade which any man, or any body of man, has a right to set up and exercise for his or their own emolument, but is altogether a trust in right of those by whom the trust is delegated, and by whom it is always resumable. It has of itself no rights; they are altogether duties.”

In a republic it is important that we encourage the virile expression of a stately and impersonal individualism. To quote from a speech of Senator Sergio Osmeña:

“It is absolutely essential that our country and our people be trained to adhere to principles rather than to men, that when a fundamental question is at stake they lay aside all personal considerations and support only those measures and policies which, they are sure, will hasten the realization of the supreme ideals of the country or will redound to the greatest benefit of the nation at large.

Those who are elevated to positions of trust and responsibility in the government are supposed to be the enlightened servants of the people. If they are at all to lead, they must keep the welfare of the people at heart. They can remain faithful to this trust only by keeping in close contact with the people for the purpose of studying their

needs. Should our public servants fail to hold office in the interest of the people, then democracy becomes but a delusion. The people in whom sovereignty begins and ends should become aware of the danger of such an alienation. To prevent it they must individually and collectively keep alert watch. Every citizen must strive in education, training, and practice to make himself equal to the task of self-rule, for this in the aggregate is popular government. With Dr. José Rizal, we must realize that there can be tyrants only where there are slaves.

In the words of John Stuart Mill:

“A people may prefer a free government, but if, from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it; if they will not fight for it when it is directly attacked; if they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it; if by momentary discouragement, or temporary panic, or a fit of enthusiasm for an individual, they can be induced to lay their liberties at the feet of a great man, or trust him with powers which enable him to subvert their institution; in all these cases they are more or less unfit for liberty.”

This idea can not be overemphasized. If we are to have a democracy, let each of us attain to the best in us. To be worthy of the freedom of democracy, license should not be mistaken for liberty. Enjoying liberty is to make truth the main concern for the good of every man. Dishonesty robs him of self-control and self-respect. The incorruptible mind is the sole depositary of sovereign authority. It is incumbent upon us jointly and severally to articulate this true soul in the many for the good of every one and all. For it is by the independent and spontaneous expression of this impersonal common soul-self or conscience, resident in all men, regardless of color or creed, that we have come upon the adage: *Vox populi, vox Dei*.

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## The “China Incident”

By Lin Yu

THESE was comparative quiet on the various fronts, though some sanguinary fighting was reported from southern Shansi, western Hupeh, and northern Kiangsi.

From far-off Suiyuan in the north came news of the recapture by the Chinese of Sincheng, 16 kilometres southeast of Paotow, Japanese base in western Suiyuan.

Severe fighting was reported in southern Shansi, at Hotsin, Fencheng, Houma, and Yuncheng, in the south-western corner of the province, as well as in the southeastern part. Here the Japanese launched a fierce attack from Hukwan and Changchih with Ningchuan as their objective. They reached their objective and then were beaten back to their bases, it all taking place in less than a week. Fighting also see-sawed in the Changma region.

Honan enjoyed a comparatively quiet month, though the Japanese did attack, from Chungmo, eastern Honan, and sustained a serious setback. The 45th and 46th regiments of the Chinese troops conscripted by the Japanese



and stationed in Loshan, after attacking their erstwhile Japanese masters, came over to the Chinese side, and since this wholesale coming over, individual desertions have been numerous.

In Hupeh, the Chinese first raided and later recaptured Tungcheng, in the southern part of the province. The Japanese claimed that they abandoned the city in order to take a stronger strategic position. If this were true, they fought the Chinese here long and bitterly for nothing. In the western part of the province, on the southern bank of the Yangtze, opposite Ichang, the invaders used over 20,000 troops to push farther west, but so disastrous was their defeat that they had to use smoke-screens to cover their retreat. And the Chinese military authorities claimed that they used only a “very small number” of soldiers.

Chinese mines and mobile artillery again played havoc with Japanese war vessels at Tunglin, each accounting for one Japanese gunboat. Chinese forces also wrested Wuwei District from the Japanese, and two strategic points in two

(Continued on the next page)



# Rebel Song

By W. M. B. Laycock

A sacrificial altar is  
The earth, I wis,  
From which, in incense wise, the blood and tears  
Of all humanity down all the years  
Goes smoking in a bitter, acrid leaven  
Of agony and sorrow to High Heaven—  
Goes smoking upward to the hotch-potch rant  
Of bleat-bland praise and supplicatory chant  
Men deign invoking favour of their God  
Beneath the berserk scourgings of his rod.

To Life's Triangle lashed, even as my betters,  
Against the fetters  
That sear and bruise, against the scourging rod,  
Against the wrath of God,  
So that no cry for pity the torment wring  
Out of my heart, it is a little thing,  
A matter of no moment so only I die  
Still strong to deny  
To Heaven, and Hell, and Earth that one weak cry.



other districts in eastern Anhwei, while severe fighting was reported from Hofei where the invaders launched an attack on Wushanmiao.

The Chinese army followed up its victory at Wuning, northern Kiangsi, and cleaned out the Japanese on both banks of the Siu River to Jaochi, later attacking Juichang in the north and Fengsin in the south. Then the invaders used between 50,000 and 60,000 troops to push westward from Nanchang, capital of the province, besieged by the Chinese for months. They succeeded in reaching Sangkao and even farther west, but at the time of writing they had been beaten back to Nanchang once again. The invading forces set out in a three-column attack to encircle the Chinese troops, who purposely allowed them to break through their first and second lines of defense, having prepared the region west of Shangkao as the battlefield. When the enemy got there, their forces following the northern route had already been beaten and those following the southern route were being held in check; a counter-encircling movement then began, while at the same time the Japanese lines of communication were destroyed. The battle started on March 15 with its climax on April 4, ended in a Chinese victory, the Japanese suffering over 20,000 casualties.

On the Kiangsu-Chekiang border, the Chinese raided Changhsing, started an offensive in the Liyang region, and regained Suan. The Japanese also started an offensive in Ihsing, but they were defeated after a four-day battle.

The wholesale kidnapping of the Bank of China employees—128 in number—and the bombing of two offices of the Central Bank, both incidents taking place in Shanghai, need no comment. These actions are a sorry commentary on their doers, not so much on those who are directly involved as on their Japanese masters. Indeed, by these actions as well as in the coastal raids, the Japanese may be said to have stooped very low.

The invaders made several raids on the Kwangtung

coast again last month, landing troops at Swabue, Haifong, and Chaoyan. These raids were admittedly for seizure of tin, tungsten, cotton textiles, provisions, and incidentally some munitions, spare parts for automobiles and trucks, and oil.

Japanese military spokesmen declared that from the seizures of these goods it was proved that the powers were not willing to cooperate with Japan in establishing the "New Order of Greater Asia". What of it? The "New Order of Greater Asia" has proved to be detrimental to the interests of the powers, and they would be fools indeed to support it. That American should be drawn closer and closer to the British and the Dutch in the Far East is something only to be expected. When Japan heard that America would send war supplies to aid China, it darkly hinted that ships carrying such aid would be stopped by force if necessary.

The British people have been clamoring for a stronger policy in the Far East. The commander of the British forces in the Far East visited Manila, conferred with the highest American political, military, and naval representatives here, went away, and then came back to confer with the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Minister of Colonies who were passing through Manila on the way to Batavia. It is not to be thought that they talked about the weather alone. Perhaps they are getting the stage set for action. For the Japanese Foreign Minister has been busy visiting Moscow, Berlin, and Rome.

There has been much speculation about the purpose Foreign Minister Mastuoka's trip to Europe. Speculation aside, his mission can not be other than drawing closer to Germany and Italy and obtaining a non-aggression pact from Russia. The latter would virtually be a permit for Japan to do further mischief in the Far East at any propitious moment. But Russia is just beginning to wake up to the danger of German expansion into the Balkans and has now congratulated Jugoslavia on its stand against German aggression!

# The Higher Life

By Catuca

**W**E used to think that a papaya tree with branches was a rarity. Someone said so when we were a child, or maybe a book did. At any rate, it's a fact that there weren't many papaya trees to see then that didn't grow just one stem. When we saw one for the first time, out in the province, everyone wanted to take a picture of it to show to people back home.

\* \* \*

Long after that, after seeing an occasional branching tree here and there, we began wondering if papaya styles weren't changing. Maybe the trees which were supplying us with breakfast fruit had grown tired of growing in the old way and had decided to try a little variety. After all, at least half of the papaya population of the world is said to belong to the feminine gender. The sight of a papaya with branches soon stopped making us feel like a female Columbus or Magellan; there were too many of them.

\* \* \*

With papayas growing back of our house from seeds carelessly thrown there, we even found a reason for this branching out. Perhaps it isn't the only reason, but here it is. One of our trees broke in the middle during a storm. The boy threw away the top half which had fallen to the ground, but he didn't think to uproot the rest of the trunk and throw it away too. Eventually it grew leaves again, branching out in all directions. Since then every time a tree has had a similar accident, it has grown branches.

\* \* \*

This about nanka trees, we heard only recently, and we haven't had time to find out if it's true or not. We'll know



in ten more years or so, because right now the nankas we have growing near the garage and where the papayas are, aren't old enough to bear fruit that don't drop off before they're bigger than under-sized calamansis. Anyway, it is said that when a nanka tree has grown quite old and is about ready to die, it does something very strange. It grows fruit in the earth about its roots.

\* \* \*

Once our mother went over to her uncle's in search of a ripe nanka to take home with her. That was when she was a little girl. Well, her uncle said she could look the trees over and if she found a ripe fruit, she could have it. Personally he didn't think she'd have any luck because from the size of them the week before, none of his nankas could be expected to have ripened yet. She went out to the yard and towards the far end she didn't have to look at the fruit to know that there was a ripe one somewhere. Her nose said so.

\* \* \*

She looked and looked where the scent seemed strongest. Her prize wasn't anywhere in sight. So she got her uncle to help and together they found it under a little bulge on the ground. The earth had cracked just the littlest bit, but it was enough to let the penetrating scent out. They dug carefully around the fruit, and mother took it home.

\* \* \*

We heard from someone else that when you want to see how old a nanka tree is, find out how low it bears its fruit. Up to a certain age, the branches serve the purpose, but after that, the trunk is the place. And still after that, it's under-ground.



## Invocation at Midnight

By RICARDO VINZONS ASIS

**W**HITE, mocking moon,  
Taunt us with your silent laughter,  
Kiss our brown faces in treason;  
We, born for the light of the sun,  
Do hold our peace in the gloom of the night  
And its snares and delusions.

We bear your kiss as Jesus bore the kiss of Judas,  
Because it is night and we are helpless.  
And we hear the flap of bat-wings  
Among the banana leaves.

But soon the dawn-birds will sing,  
Announcing the morning,  
Glorious and free;  
And we shall laugh at you,  
White, mocking moon,  
As you flee.

# "For the Record"

*Letter of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine to the Secretary of Public Instruction asking him to lift the suspension of the use of the Magazine in the public schools:*

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have delayed my response to your letter dated January 27\* addressed to the Director of Education suspending the use of the Philippine Magazine in the public schools, an official copy of which reached me on January 30, until I had seen the next succeeding issue of the *Commonweal* and heard the next succeeding Ateneo-Commonweal Sunday evening broadcast.

While the *Commonweal* issue of February 1 devoted considerable space to the affair, many pages, in fact, the broadcast last night did not mention it and was devoted to a dramatization of the life of "Our Lady of Lourdes" and an "integrated" news summary in which the democracies were not referred to, as formerly on occasion, as the "so-called" democracies. As to the interpretation the *Commonweal* gave to the order of suspension, I refer you to page 3, column 1 of the issue referred to.

The suspension of the Magazine already promises to do the publication considerable damage, especially with respect to advertising, although I do not believe it has actually suffered in reputation among liberal-minded people, in part, no doubt, because of my immediate admission of error with respect to the publication of the contributed article on which you principally based your action. There has, in fact, been a considerable increase in subscriptions from the general public, although not enough to offset, in number, the school subscriptions, were I to lose them. The effect on advertising and income is what my adversaries counted on and what they wanted. Some of the Jesuit priests from America (and Ireland) are expert fighters of liberal newspapers and magazines. It is a regrettable fact that what happened demonstrated to some people, including some advertisers, what they are led to believe is the "power" of the "Catholic Church."

Immediately on publication in the newspapers of your letter to the Director, I publicly admitted in the daily press that I was in error in not having edited more carefully the contributed article, "This Terminology", in the January issue of the Magazine. I voluntarily and immediately said that you were to an extent justified in the action taken, and I also said that I would make such amends as are possible in the next issue of the Magazine. I did not question your decision because I felt I was wrong in the matter directly at issue—though not on the real and much larger issue—and that I owed it to truth and my own



honor to admit this. By making this public acknowledgment promptly, I automatically blocked protest by others on my behalf in so far as I was able to do so. In other ways, during the past week, I have defended you in this action, and my friends have gone so far as to say that I am your principal defender. But I could not continue the fight I have been waging on a basis I felt in any sense to be wrong. I am also

convinced that my antagonists hoped that your action might divert my attack from them to you or to the Government, and I am determined to keep my eyes on the target for as long as that may be necessary. Furthermore, I have always upheld the Government and have fought for it and never against it for more than twenty years. I would not want to bring disrepute to that Government by any criticism of mine, especially criticism I did not feel to be fully justified.

I am sure that it was never your intention to damage the Magazine or to weaken it in any way in the struggle in which it is engaged for the maintenance of a free press, our public school system, the position of Jose Rizal in the hearts of the people, our general democratic institutions, and our democratic inspiration. But there is another consideration. The schools need the Philippine Magazine as much as the country as a whole does, and some of the actual class-room work has come, during the past eight years, to be based on its use. I need, furthermore, only to mention the many extracts from the Philippine Magazine reprinted, with my permission, in numerous textbooks used in the schools.

The January issue contains the first instalment of the Manigault Journal, a hitherto unpublished manuscript of great historical and human interest, written by a young American who visited the Philippines in 1850. It is an important contribution to Filipiniana and will be published in four or five instalments. There are other items, such as the editorial on Rizal's "Noli me Tangere" which should not be lost to the schools.

Some explanation, I believe, should therefore immediately be made to the principals of our schools as to the binding of the Magazine at the end of this year. The January issue is the first number of Volume XXXVIII and could not be left out of the twelve numbers for the year—if the Magazine lives out the year, which I fully believe it will, not because I think I am stronger than the propaganda combination I have been fighting, but because I believe right and democracy and enlightened public opinion are stronger than this combination.

If something of the sort must be done about the offending article, "This Terminology", I offer to print an additional page, blank on one side, printed with some folk-tale or poem or other, to be sent to all principals to paste over this one article, which would be easy to do as it fills just one page.

**THE  
IDEAL  
MIXER**



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For all the reasons I have advanced, in justice to the Philippine Magazine and its rich contribution, past and present, to Philippine cultural life, and in the interest of the schools and the country in general, I now respectfully ask—a week after the announcement of your decision, during which time I have made no appeals to any other officials of the government and tried even to discourage the bringing of any pressure upon you by others,—that your suspension order be made to apply only to the use of the January issue of the Magazine in the public schools. I, on my part, renew my promise that matter of the kind objected to will not again appear in its columns. I must state specifically, however, that this can not apply to the Magazine's stand against the subversive propaganda which it was the first to expose and attack in this country. The Magazine could not, and would not deserve to, live one month longer if it compromised on that point.

However, I believe that the opportunity your action gave me in obtaining publication in the daily newspapers of my letter to you concerning the nature of the propaganda I attacked, with actual quotations from the *Commonweal*, and your own demonstration that you would act, and then promptly, only when an editor actually and clearly breaks the law, however unintentionally (which has greatly strengthened your position as against the protests of these propagandists), that continuance of the bitter campaign I have been waging may not be necessary, for the whole experience must have thrown a scare into these enemies within that they will not soon forget. This effect on them would be enhanced if now, in turn, you do the Magazine prompt justice. Last night's broadcast was already so innocuous that it seems to show that the propagandists have heeded my warning, published in the daily press last Tuesday, that the fight would go on as long as I was able to maintain it or until they concluded that to continue their campaign was unhealthful.

In closing, I should like to state with reference to your letter to the Director of Education, that I accept without demur that the statements quoted on page 2 from the article, "This Terminology", are indeed objectionable, except that I should like to point out that the word "traffic" as used has no reference to "street traffic" or to "sale", but means "interchange"; also, that the word "puerile" refers to the minds of children, not to belief in God.

As for the passages in your letter quoted on page 1 and the top of page 2, I must say that No. 1 of the statements referred to as objectionable plainly refers to a political fact, and does not reflect on religious belief; the same holds true of statement No. 2. Statement No. 3 is actually a quotation by me from a little handbook put out by the Portuguese Government itself which I have since mislaid but which is based on Part I, Sec. 1, Par. 4 of the Constitution of Portugal which reads:

"The Portuguese nation shall constitute an independent State. In the domestic sphere its sovereignty shall only admit the limitations of morality and law..."

In Portugal, the morality would, of course, be that laid down by the Catholic Church. In the handbook this was made obvious, and I am sorry that I can not now find this. Statement No. 4 clearly refers to Catholicism as an organization, in other words, to the hierarchy or a section of it, and does not reflect in any way on religious belief.

Very respectfully yours,

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

P.S. I feel I should inform you that I intend to publish a résumé of the whole affair in the next (February) issue of the Philippine Magazine, together with letters from the public, etc. It might therefore be better—looking at it from the point of view of your Department—to lift the suspension on the classroom use of the Magazine effective not with the next, but with the March issue. An earlier announcement to this effect, however, would be of great help to me in dealing with advertisers. What the March issue will contain largely depends, of course, on whether my antagonists really have had enough, and will, in fact, conclude they had better abandon the subversive propaganda campaign they set out on so daringly.

\*See the February issue of the Philippine Magazine

THE HON. JORGE BOCOBO  
Secretary of Public Instruction  
Manila

*Letter of the Secretary of Public Instruction to the Editor of the Philippine Magazine declining to lift the suspension:*

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

MANILA

March 24, 1941

Sir:

In reply to your letter of February 3, 1941, asking that my order suspending the use of the "Philippine Magazine" in the public schools

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be lifted, effective with the March issue, I wish to inform you that after a careful consideration, I can see no reason why said order should be lifted.

I have taken note of the following statement in your letter:

"I, on my part, renew my promise that matter of the kind objected to will not again appear in its columns. I must state specifically, however, that this can not apply to the Magazine's stand against the subversive propaganda which it was the first to expose and attack in this country. The Magazine could not, and would not deserve to, live one month longer if it compromised on that point."

After having read again the articles and editorials in the "Philippine Magazine" beginning with the issue for September, 1940, my belief is confirmed that the campaign of the "Philippine Magazine" against what it considers—rightly or wrongly—as anti-democratic propaganda, can not be carried on without attacking the Roman Catholic Church. In other words, judging by the trend of the "Philippine Magazine" articles and editorials, its political campaign necessarily carries with it criticism levelled against the Roman Catholic Church.

An evidence of the impossibility of continuing the political campaign of the magazine without at the same time assailing the Roman Catholic Church is the fact that in your own letter of February 3, 1941, you tried to justify the four objectionable statements of the "Philippine Magazine" in the issue for September 1940, mentioned in my decision of January 27, 1941. Those statements are:

1. "There appears to be an affinity between Catholicism and modern corporative chambers." (p. 341).
2. "The representation, as in Portugal of 'moral' (church) and 'cultural' (also largely church) entities, in the Corporative Chamber, runs counter to the fundamental democratic tenet of the separation of church and state." (p. 341).
3. "'Reasons of state are not valid when they conflict with the moral law'—as laid down by the Roman Catholic Church." (p. 342).
4. "But not only the past, but the present shows that we can not think of organized Catholicism as such except at our own peril. Catholicism as an institution is authoritarian and is to-day, before our eyes, allying itself with political authoritarianism—fascism."

You claim that these statements are political and do not reflect on religious belief. Even granting this to be true, it is a fact, however, that they tend to stir animosity against the Roman Catholic Church. Section 927 of the Administrative Code forbids teachers and other persons engaged in any public school from doing either of two things: (1) teaching or criticizing the doctrines of any church, religious sect or denomination, or (2) attempting to influence the pupils for or against

any church or religious sect. Section 927 of the Administrative Code reads as follows:

"Sec. 927. *Discussion of religious doctrines to be eschewed*—No teacher or other person engaged in any public school, whether maintained from Insular, provincial, or municipal funds, shall teach or criticize the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service."

The four statements referred to are objectionable because they influence the pupils against the Roman Catholic Church. The fact that in your opinion those four statements are not objectionable because they do not criticize any doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, shows that in the future, whether the suspension of the magazine is lifted or not, similar statements will again appear. If so, then, to restore the "Philippine Magazine" as required reading in the public schools would be contrary to law, and would be in contravention of the policy of this government to observe impartiality toward all churches. Public school students should not be compelled to read any magazine which attacks or defends any church.

Very respectfully,  
(Sgd.) JORGE BOCOBO  
Secretary of Public Instruction

MR. A. V. H. HARTENDORP  
Editor, "Philippine Magazine"  
217 Dasmariñas, Manila

### *Statement of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine to the Press:*

(Published in the Manila Daily Bulletin for March 29 and the Philippines Herald for March 30.)

The Philippine Magazine under my editorship has always stood for democracy and freedom and has fought totalitarianism and fascism even before they were known by those names. In pursuance of this policy, the Magazine has criticized and attacked presidents, prime ministers, and, recently, some priests.

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In attacking the fascist propaganda of certain Jesuits here, I made a definite effort to distinguish between them and the Catholic Church as a whole, but through the months of controversy a few broad phrases may have crept in which can now be picked out to serve any purpose. Insofar as any statement of mine was too broad, or proved wrong, I am quite ready to withdraw it and to rectify it.

The law protecting churches and religious sects in the schools—or anywhere else—should not be made to cover organizations, whether they call themselves religious or not, which carry on political propaganda, or protect such organizations when they do carry on political propaganda, especially propaganda subversive of our democratic institutions, subversive, also, of the public school system itself. Certainly, in my opinion, the law was never intended to be so applied.

## From a Voyage around the World

(Continued from page 155)

which lived Mr. Vidie on the other his Overseer, an Indian named Antonio,—Antonio invited us to go and see his house as well as the tract of land which he himself cultivated around his dwelling, accordingly one bright morning we sallied forth on horseback across the Mountains which separate the "Casa del Vidie" from the "Casa de Antonio."—The path across these Mountains is very steep & as I was the youngest of course I received the worst horse however as I well knew that I had much riding before me

in South America & the Cordilleras I stuck on to the horse & had the satisfaction at the end of the ride that both Vidie & Wood were galled whilst I had not felt it in the least.—This path from Mr. Vidie's house to the "Casa de Antonio" is in one or two spots very beautiful.—The dense forests, a little bridge across the mountain stream with the Monkeys making their peculiar noise high up amongst the Trees, all was to me a delightful scene.—As we reached the summit of the Mountain Pass the view which presented itself over the Laguna reminded me of what my friend Mac. & I had seen from the heights of Pootoo.—From the top of these Mountains Sta. Cruz could plainly be seen on the S.E. side of the Laguna whilst the smoke of the great Volcano of *Taal* (sending forth Mud & Water could distinctly be discerned rising (as with Vesuvius) like white vapor into the dark blue heavens.—

Reaching Antonio's farm We found the Indians at work in the fields plucking the Rice worth the trouble of harvesting for so great had been the drought that most of the Rice was not worth the trouble of reaping.—Antonio, whom I had seen a day or two before was sick in bed with a fever.—A sweet looking daughter of his however, an Indian Girl of about twenty, asked us into the bamboo hut & glad indeed were we to shelter ourselves from the burning Sun. I who of course could not understand the Tagalog Conversation had my eyes fixed on the Girl the whole time. Her calm countenance was one of those denoting good disposition which I could not but admire.—A breakfast of Wild boar, eggs, & beautifully boiled Rice, was set before us & I was determined to show the Indian Girl that I

*Compliments*

*of a*

**Friend**

admired the Indian Meal & consequently cleared my plate in no time.—This Tagalog language is very beautiful when spoken by a female & I have often been provoked at not being able to join in a Tagalog Conversation with the Indians.—From Antonio's house is a fine view of the Laguna, the Lofty Peak of . . . . . Mountain presenting the exact outline of "el Vesuvio."—We all reached Mr. Vidie's red roofed house about One O'clock highly pleased with our interesting visit to Antonio's House.—

(To be continued)

### Thailand in Japan's Power

(Continued from page 150)

the questions of the hour in the Far East and it may be answered before you read this. It may be answered in a way that will be to the disadvantage of the rest of us and put Thailand altogether outside the pale of countries friendly to the democracies. If Japan demands military bases which it does not appear to have done so far, despite the rumors—if it demands these, as is not unlikely, the Thai Ministers assert vehemently that they will refuse the demands, even to the point of fighting. If they do not, or if they do and are overborne—as they must be—then an equally certain endeavor by somebody to aid them may be the final spark to the Far Eastern powder-barrel.

# PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

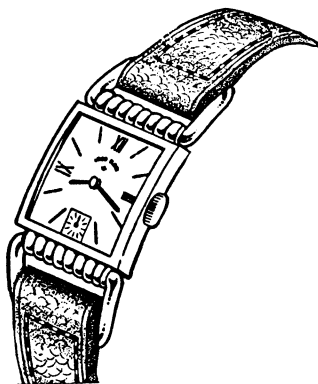
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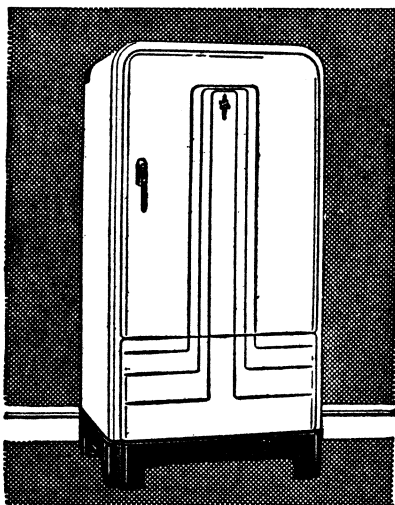
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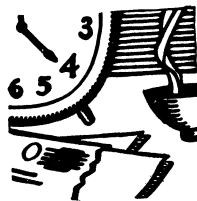
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## Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



About the passages covering his visit to the Philippines almost a hundred years ago in Louis Manigault's hitherto unpublished journal, readers may refer to notes published in this column in previous issues. Publication began in the January number.

A. Vespa is the author of the famous book, "Secret Agent of Japan"; he is now in the Philippines.

Marc T. Greene, author of the article, "Is Thailand in Japan's Power?" wrote me from Hongkong: "I have just returned here from my trip through Thailand, British Malaya, and Sumatra. I had intended to come over to Manila from Singapore, but could find no way of getting there within any definite time. . . I am glad you accepted that article of Hoh's [War-Time Hongkong, March issue]. As you know, he is now in Hongkong. He worked for Powell, in Shanghai, for a number of years, as one of two assistant editors of the *China Weekly Review*. In Shanghai, he never knew when somebody might not come around and blow his head off. This was threatened several times, and he was warned by the Shanghai police. Incidentally, a curious thing happened in that connection. One of the Chinese assistant superintendents of police who warned him, was himself killed by the Wang Ching-wei gangsters not long afterward. So Hoh came down here to Hongkong where he has a good position. . . With best wishes, and hoping you are getting on reasonable well, etc." Mr. Hoh himself wrote me: "I am glad to have made your acquaintance through Mr. Greene. I have many friends in Manila, including the Chinese Consul-General there, Dr. C. K. Young (with whom I worked on the *China Press*, Shanghai, before the war). Mr. Greene has been a friend of mine for the past fifteen years. We used to work together on the *China Press*. He spoke highly of you and of the excellent magazine you edit. He told me that your magazine is interested in articles on China, and suggested that I might be of service to you by sending you contributions from time to time. . ."

Geronimo S. Sicam is a member of the faculty of the Davao High School. The story, "Manika's Wedding", was written by him and a student of his. He wrote me: "Neneitte Udarbe is a student of mine, in the fourth year. I should say she was a student of mine, because I am teaching third-year English. She stayed quite a long while at Klagdeng, Camansa (one of the municipal districts of Davao province) among the Mandayas. We are at present collaborating on a volume of short stories which we plan to enter in the next Commonwealth Literary Contests if they will be continued. The stories will deal with the ways of the simple Mandayas."

Editha Lopez-Tiempo, author of the story, "Moises Puts Over a Business Deal", is the wife of Edilberto K. Tiempo, already known to the readers of the Philippine Magazine, also a high school teacher. She wrote me: "I was born twenty-one years ago in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya. So far, I have had three stories published, each of which was given one asterisk by Villa in his annual index of short stories. I am a B.S.E. student in Silliman University, while my husband teaches English. I hope this year to finish a novel which I plan to enter in this year's Commonwealth Literary Contest. 'Moises Puts over a Business Deal', is one of the chapters and I merely added a few paragraphs to give it the form of a short story."

The article by E. Pascua Alcabedias is somewhat more didactic than I generally like to publish, but it is sincerely written by a civil servant who began as a laborer in the Bureau of Public Works in 1917, then served several years as a primary, elementary, and high school teacher, and who is now chief of a section in the Motor Vehicles Division of the Bureau of Public Works. Although a first-grade civil service eligible, he told me he now receives a salary lower than that customary for a messenger, but that in spite of this he is not discouraged in doing his best to serve his country. He states he recently had two articles of his

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published in the *Rosicrucian Digest*. His case, it seems to me, is one that would bear looking into by the Government Salary Standardization Committee. In this connection, I recently heard of an employee of long service in the Bureau of Posts, Manila office, who, though chief of his section, is paid considerably less than another man, working under him, who has had only two or three years' service.

I again publish a short essay by Mrs. F. G. Harris, who has, of a sudden, begun to write with great fury. She wrote me: "You sent me a long professorial letter going over all that about discipline, grammar, clarity, order, and bed-rock stuff. . .swell going. . . yeah, I kept your letter. But it just rolled off my back; it sounded just like the talk they gave me at the school I went to in Hollywood. . . they talk like that there, and when I go back there, I'll give them plenty to talk like that for. What I want to say, I want to say strong and heavy, yell it out. Just give me a chance, will you, and if I don't produce clarity, logic, and all the rest, I'll just take this typewriter right out and throw it into the back-yard. If you think for a minute that I don't well think out everything I write, well, you think again. No, I am working out my style, and the style is difficult, and if you are so kind as to print the stuff before the style is exactly on the ready side, that is your indulgence and hard luck. But we will have a good laugh yet, because I will get there. I don't mind your criticism, not at all; I ask for it. You are one, practical person, but just shuffle along with me, and we will go to town, and get the man in the street, the fellow who is in too big a hurry to really read and dig out good things. We'll fix it up with tobasco sauce and ketchup, so he will read, because we will speak his language and not the language of the classroom. . . With practice, I'll get better if you point out the places that gap and don't make sense, and the twistings and turnings, so the reader just doesn't run up a blind alley, gets dizzy, and puts the thing down. We have to keep him reading. Some folks not as smart as you are would straighten out my stuff until they took all the flavor out of it and left it flat and tasteless, and then it would be good for nothing. When you work over some of my stuff, it is as though I had done it myself. It takes great talent to crawl in under another fellow's hide and think as he does. This talent you have, Mr. Hartendorp. So help me. What I lack, you've got, and you can sure dish it out to the customers in fancy style. You make my hash look like caviar, and they think it is caviar, and eat it and like it. And maybe it is caviar." Well, I think some of Mrs. Harris' stuff is very good, and it does not take as much "going over" as she thinks it does.

A friend of the Magazine wrote me from a nearby province: "I like the March number. The editor rests on his oars, but gives no sign that he has lost any part of the battle [with certain Jesuit Fathers in the controversy over their fascist propaganda here]. "I wrote two months ago that the Magazine had won every argument except the appeal to fanaticism. That was entirely true then, and it is entirely true now. No man on earth can overthrow the arguments of the Philippine Magazine, and I can explain exactly why that is so. There is nothing necromantic about the Magazine and its editor. The Magazine reflects something better. It expresses straight thinking, and in this expression it uses clean, straightforward English, the best in these Islands. This is the reason for the prestige of this periodical. It is respected and admired for its clarity and sanity. An instance in point is the leading editorial in the March issue. The calm, clear view therein taken of the present Far Eastern situation, is very illuminating. Of all the mass of stuff that has appeared upon this subject, I have found nothing so carefully and correctly reasoned as this editorial. Sometimes I think the simplest thinking and the simplest writing, are the best. And I think the editor holds the same conviction. . ."

Anent the same editorial Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison was so kind as to write: "I have read the editorial with great interest, and am sure other readers will readily agree that it is very enlightening and encouraging as well. Allow me to congratulate you very heartily on your knowledge of the Pacific situation and your good grasp of our strategic position."

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(Postage Extra)

I received letters from two Manila newspaper women during the month. One wrote that she had heard the first radio broadcast directed against the Magazine some months ago by the Ateneo-Commonweal microphonists and she describes her impressions as follows: "That night there came into the room as satanic a set of voices as it has ever been my displeasure to hear. You could hear the mean streak. Not all the words were clear, but there was a good deal of chanting and singing of your name, each time followed by rising waves of hoots and cat-calls. Rabble. It reminded me somehow of the Bible stories about the mob demanding the life of the King of the Jews. . . . When I spoke of this to a friend, she said: 'Write the man. . . for all you know, it might mean something to him'. If it means anything to you that a bunch of us think a lot of you personally and line up beside you in a dirty fight, and that looks good on paper, well, here it is." The other wrote that she had discussed the matter with some Ateneo friends of hers who "gloated" over the attacks on the Magazine, but that she thought they showed too blind a prejudice and used arguments that were "too pat", and so, she stated, "I have added my insignificant voice to the general clamor of protest against the suspension of the Magazine in the schools, because, I would like, you see, to have my son reading your publication when he reaches high school age; that would make my task of rounding him out so much easier. . . . Only the other day, a teacher friend of mine was quite heated in her protestation against the suspension. She assured me that in her school a great number of the teachers feel that the order was uncalled for and unjust."

An important columnist on a Manila daily wrote me as follows: "I have received a number of sarcastic letters commenting on the statement you made in a recent issue of the Magazine to the effect that no writer or columnist in the Manila press dared to comment on Bocobo's order banning the Magazine in the public schools, with the single exception of Mrs. Castrence. Although you were, strictly speaking, correct, yet the impression that the ordinary reader must have gotten from your statement, to wit: that we were all absolutely indifferent either to the cause for which the Magazine has been fighting or to the fate of the Magazine itself, is hardly correct. For reasons that you must know, it was impossible for us to write in our columns on the Bocobo ban, much as we wished to. But to infer that we were therefore indifferent to the cause of the Magazine is hardly fair since before that some of us came in for some nasty treatment in the Ateneo-Commonweal radio hour because of our comments on the Magazine editorials on Portugal. Also, after the ban was ordered, Roces, Dayrit, Mangahas, Lopez, and others, as if to make up in action what it was impossible for us to accomplish in words, framed and succeeded in pushing through the two resolutions in the Philippine Writers' League and the Civil Liberties Union. I think you will agree that our record on this matter is not to be described as showing any indifference. This is just to put the record straight. If you can find some way of rectifying the impression that was conveyed by your earlier comment, we shall be grateful." My correspondent is mistaken in saying that I accused Manila newspaper men of indifference. I stated, in fact, that they all or the most of them felt keenly on the subject, but that, apparently, it was not possible for them to express an opinion on the matter in their papers. This letter proves the truth of this, although subsequently a number of Manila newspapers loosened up on the subject. However, again, since the news was published that the Secretary of Public Instruction refused to lift the suspension of the Magazine in the schools, there has, up to the time of this writing, been no comment on the matter in the daily press. A few Jesuits here appear to have the big Manila papers "buffaloed". Yet if they had been firmly dealt with by the entire press in Manila, there wouldn't have been another peep out of them. I am all the more obliged and the cause of democracy in the Philippines is indebted to the Manila newspaper men who, in their private capacities, are standing by the Magazine.

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The following appeared during the month in the "Letter Box" of the Manila Daily Bulletin:

"Iloilo, April 3, 1941.

"The Editor,  
Manila Daily Bulletin

Sir:  
"I am enclosing a copy of a letter being sent this morning to Jorge C. Bocobo, secretary of public instruction, which I believe, is self-explanatory.

"Sir:  
"I have just read the report in the Manila Daily Bulletin of Saturday, March 29, in which you are reported as having denied the request of the editor of The Philippine Magazine to lift your order of suspension of that publication as required reading in the public schools.

"May I say at the outset, I have no ax to grind for the Philippine Magazine, nor is it my concern whether that publication is or is not required reading in the public schools. I would like to point out, however, that if your line of reasoning as quoted in the Manila Bulletin is to be followed, our public school system is laid open to all kinds of attack by totalitarian propagandists under the protection of the very officer whose duty it is to protect that school system, so long as it is done under the protection of religion.

"In the Bulletin article referred to, you are quoted:  
"Even granting this (Mr. Hartendorp claimed that his statements objected to are political and do not reflect on belief) to be true, it is a fact, however, that they tend to stir up animosity against the Roman Catholic Church."

"In other words you state that when statements attacking subversive activity and totalitarian propaganda stir up animosity against the religious organization to which such a propagandist may belong, he must not be exposed. I have read the articles related to this matter appearing in The Philippine Magazine since last September. It is perfectly clear that Mr. Hartendorp's claim was directed, not against the Roman Catholic Church but against the political activity of those seeking to hide behind the robes of the church. In one of the articles Mr. Hartendorp went so far as to prove his interest in and respect for the Roman Catholic Church. But, immediately when exposed for their subversive political activity, the propagandists sought to turn the political issue involved into a religious one. And now you uphold them with the argument that to attack their activities in the political realm is to stir up 'animosity against the Roman Catholic Church.' In so doing you are giving the 'green light ahead' to any and all who would attack our democratic institutions, the public school system being foremost among them, so long as it is done under the guise of and perhaps even in the name of a religious organization. In so doing you grant open sesame to all who would destroy the very institution you are under oath to protect and defend. I am not against the Roman Catholic Church as such, but when it lends itself to protect and shelter those who would destroy our democratic institutions, which have sprung from the teachings of that same institution, then it must take the consequences. Your position, as indicated in the Bulletin article should call forth the most vigorous protest of all clear-thinking citizens, and my protest is herewith uttered in the very strongest possible way.

"Very sincerely,  
"S. S. FELDMANN."

Of the February issue of the magazine the *Far Eastern Freeman*, the "Observer", who conducts the column, "On the Firing Line", (again I say I am not affiliated with the Masons), wrote: "The Observer" strongly recommends the reading of the Philippine Magazine for February. All the articles are splendid, but we, as Masons, are interested in the 'Statement by the Editor' and the other editorial, 'Contradictions between Catholicism and Fascism'. Those who have been following the editor's criticism of the Jesuit propaganda in favor of the corporative form of state of Portugal should be sure to read 'For the Record'."

A friend in Shanghai wrote: "I have followed your brave fight right along in the Magazine. There is no doubt whatever that controversially and morally you have won the fight. But I tremble at the cost to you. It is all very well for the rest of us to say, 'Keep up the good fight; it is the likes of you that will save the human race', and then smugly congratulate ourselves that we have extended a helping hand to a fighter in a good cause. I don't kid myself that way. But do believe that I think constantly of you. You are right, dead right on the whole thing. If I had a million dollars, you should have half of it, but then I haven't a million dollars. Perhaps I can find an angel for you, but they are very rare in Shanghai and usually take good care of their money and never fritter it away in the cause of righteousness..."

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## History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 142)

DNB reports that German bombers yesterday sank or damaged 28 British ships, totaling 146,000 tons. Reported mayors of Amsterdam, Hilversum, and Zaandam have been fined 15,000,000, 2,500,000, 500,000 guilders respectively in connection with recent disturbances; mayors must raise sums from all persons who have paid income taxes above certain amount. Admiral of Fleet, Lord Chatfield, states he hopes Japan will not be so foolish as to make Britain fight in Far East over its southward expansion program. "We need not fear a fight in Far East, although we could ill afford any further strain on our meager naval resources". He warns Britain must expect great combined air and sea attack on British trade routes by German forces during next few months. British announce their forces have evacuated Castel Orizo yesterday, having accomplished their objective. Members of British diplomatic and military mission headed by Eden and Dill state at Ankara "agreements have been reached on all points and talks were so extremely satisfactory that there will be no need for further full-dress conferences". Petain restores religious instruction in French public schools; he states this is "act of humanity" as children's health was gravely menaced by sitting in unheated churches studying catechism, while well-heated school rooms were idle. Stefani news agency publishes long list of armaments Italy sent to Spain during civil war there, stating this affected Italy's war potential but was necessary for "reasons of national, revolutionary, and Mediterranean policy... necessary to prevent Spain from becoming military and naval base for France and Britain". Former King Alfonso XIII, who fled from Spain in 1931, dies in Rome of heart disease, aged 55.

Mar. 1.—United Press reports that two of largest United States rubber companies own plantations in East Indies covering 100,000 acres worth \$500,000,000; also that 40% of Indies oil production is controlled by American companies, properties worth \$300,000,000. East Indies is source of much of tin used in United States and virtually all its quinine. "Indies are of more irreplaceable value to United States than any other comparable area in world".

German high command announces that German naval units during February sank "astounding" total of 550,000 tons of enemy shipping, while air force sank another 190,000 tons. King George VI meets new U. S. Ambas. John C. Winant at railway station outside London, returning high courtesies Roosevelt gave Halifax. Admiralty announces destroyer *Exmoor* was sunk in attack on convoy on 27th in North Sea without further damage to convoy; is 36th destroyer British have admitted losing. Bulgarian Premier B. Filoff formally signs pact with Axis in Vienna in presence of Hitler; Filoff declares, Bulgaria "will keep friendship agreements with its

neighbors as well as traditional friendship with Russia". Vanguard of German troops in full battle-gear including gas-masks moves into Bulgaria and are reported to have occupied Varna, chief port on Black Sea. Spanish government declares 3 days of national mourning and Gen. F. Franco grants permission for burial of body of ex-King in Spain in royal pantheon in the Escorial.

Mar. 2.—Japanese Diet adjourns session after approving largest budget in Japan's history. Vichy spokesman states government has agreed to Japan's request to come to terms with Thai, but has not consented to concessions asked and has offered compromise on basis of further discussion. *Asahi* reports French Ambassador notified Matsuoka of French acceptance of Japanese plans in principle but requested its "further good offices" to urge Thai to make concessions. Thai said to have gained rich rubber plantations, rice-lands, and tin-mines of Bat-dambang, on which Japan has obtained priority in deliveries.

Berlin sources state Russia was kept fully informed of all negotiations leading to Bulgarian capitulation; understood that Russia acquiesced. German headquarters reported to have been established at Chankuria; Sofia will be declared an open city. Bulgarian Minister in London resigns in protest against Bulgarian policy. Eden, now in Athens, confers with Premier A. Korisis and is later received by King George III. Cripps leaves Ankara to return to Moscow. Mussolini's spokesman, V. Gayda, states Yugoslavia would do well to follow Bulgaria's example and indicates German action against Greece is expected soon unless it makes peace with Italy. Ankara spokesman states Turkey may be forced to fight alongside Britain if German action in Bulgaria brings war to Balkans and threatens Turkey's security.

Mar. 3.—DNB states German bombers sank 4 more merchantmen yesterday totaling 24,000 tons, making 11 British ships (61,000 tons) in past 48 hours and total losses since February 1 over 800,000 tons. German political quarters state Bulgaria's adherence to tripartite pact is "comparable to military victory". High command states troops have been sent into Bulgaria "for reasons of security in face of British measures and intentions of extending war and to protect Bulgaria's interests". Berlin spokesman states troops are entering as "guests" and do not constitute occupying force. Bulgarian Parliament ratifies pact, some 20 oppositionists, mostly peasants, vainly protesting against decision to act without debate. Filoff states "task of German troops in country is temporary and aimed at safeguarding peace and tranquillity of Balkans. Bulgaria remains loyal to contracted engagements and will abstain from all aggression." Diplomatic sources in Ankara state Russia was not indifferent to German move in Bulgaria but felt unable to do anything regarding it at present; Moscow is "willing" to improve rela-

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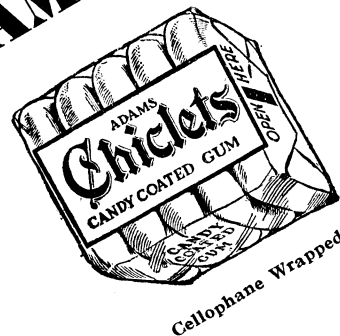
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tions with United States and Britain, but wants recognition of its annexations in return for economic agreement and benevolent attitude to Turkey or even actual aid to Turkey if Turkey fights Germany.

**Mar. 4.**—Bangkok report states arrangements have been concluded for resumption of normal diplomatic and consular relations between Thailand and Russia, broken off during revolution of 1917.

Admiralty reports merchant ship sinkings during week ending February 24 totaled 13 British ships (53,835 tons); Germans claimed 215,000 tons. Germans decree compulsory state service for civilians in Holland; large numbers of Dutch Jews are being deported to central Poland. Sofia quarters state 6 of 20 German divisions assigned to Bulgaria have already arrived. Reported Turks have 500,000 troops in Thrace. Moscow broadcast states that on March 3 Commissar for Foreign Affairs M. Vishinsky informed Bulgarian Minister in Moscow that government "can not share view of Bulgarian government and considers that entry of German troops into Bulgaria, independently of whether Bulgarian government wishes it, leads not to consolidation of peace but to extension of sphere of war and to the involving of Bulgaria in the war. . . Soviet government, true to its policy of peace, is not in position to render any support whatever to Bulgarian government in execution of its present policy". Reported from Ankara that Hitler sent message to President I. Inonu assuring him Germany is not threatening Turkey and intimating Germany desires to look after Turkish interests; also that he proposed Turkey mediate in Italo-Greek war and promised restoration of Syria to Turkey.

**Mar. 5.**—Konoye reported to have called Cabinet meeting following third French rejection of mediation terms. Cabinet spokesman states Japanese government has made "some minor revisions" in Thai-Indo-China agreement, but is determined to have negotiations concluded by March 7 when present truce expires. Japanese women and children reported to be leaving East Indies. Japanese claim they landed at Pakhoi and 5 other points along Kwantung coast between Hongkong and Hainan on night of March 3 to tighten blockade, meeting with no resistance. Chinese reports state more than 100 Japanese warships have passed Fukien coast, sailing south.

German spokesman states Russian declaration with respect to German occupation of Bulgaria is understandable, but that Germany "can in no way tolerate restrictions on measures deemed necessary to defeat British. Our policy in southeastern Europe is based on will to create sure, permanent peace and to strike at British wherever we encounter them". Japanese Ambassador reported to have handed Church ill note from Matsuoka said to contain assurances Japan does not intend to attack British empire at any point. Churchill reported to have told Ambassador that Britain would defend its interests and would be judged of what their interests are and when they would be considered as threatened,

and that it is for Japan to decide by whatever action it takes, whether war will spread to Pacific. Britain formally severes relations with Bulgaria and orders British Minister to return to London. It also announces that Bulgaria will be regarded as enemy destination for contraband control purposes. Admiralty announces British naval forces successfully raided Lofoten islands of northwest Norway, used as German submarine depot. German raiders bombed Cardiff last night, doing considerable damage, in continuation of attacks on coastal towns rather than industrial areas in further effort to disorganize British shipping. RAF bombed Rhineland, Russia and Switzerland conclude trade treaty, first since Russian revolution. Official Athens announcement states representatives of Greece and Britain "examined most carefully situation in Balkans where their joint efforts will continue to work in interests of preventing extension of war". Gen. M. Weygand arrives in Vichy by plane from Algiers. Americans returning to United States from France state Germans are sneering they will be in New York soon; they report, "French are getting mad as hell; French women are pushing their men to resist the Germans; no one will speak to a German anymore; at first indication United States is entering war, you will see change all over Europe because all the people need for a revolution there is a little encouragement". Ex-King Carol and Madame Lupescu reach Portugal after escaping from Seville, Spain, where they have been held virtual prisoners.

**Mar. 6.**—Thai, French, and Japanese delegates to Tokyo conference issue communique stating agreement has been reached on principal points, remaining details to be settled in next few days. Two French submarines with tender arrive at Saigon from Dakar. Authoritative foreign source in Saigon states Japanese have been accumulating huge stocks of arms and munitions in Thai.

RAF last night bombed French coast and again scored hits on Boulogne docks. Greek general staff announces it has sent considerable forces to Macedonia and eastern Thrace; "Army and Greek people are decided, in face of events no matter from what direction, to fight on with undying will for liberty and fatherland." Turkish press states Russia has administered "icy shower-bath to Germans and Bulgarians".

**Mar. 7.**—Moscow radio for third time repeats government's declaration of its displeasure over German occupation of Bulgaria. British headquarters at Cairo states British forces during past 3 weeks swept over 100,000 square miles of territory in Somaliland, and killed or captured 21,000 enemy soldiers. British reported to have taken 5 Italian ships (28,000 tons) when they captured Kismayu, Somaliland. Yugoslav spokesman reaffirms country's neutrality and indicates Yugoslavia does not intend to join Axis powers. Italian news agency rejects possibility of Italo-Greek armistice; "differences between Italy and Greece will be decided by arms, and Greece will pay price of acts it has committed against Italy".

Ankara sources state Hitler's message to President Inonu expressed desire for closer diplomatic cooperation, readiness to send high German statesman to Ankara and to receive high Turkish statesman in Berlin, denial Germany threatens Dardanelles or has any aggressive intentions toward Turkey, and made lengthy exposition of events following signing of Versailles Treaty, accusing Britain of misusing small nations and especially Turkey.

**Mar. 8.**—German Ambassador E. Ott leaves Tokyo for Moscow and Berlin. Reported Matsuoka will also leave for Moscow and Berlin almost immediately.

Some 300 Norwegian volunteers, 215 German prisoners, and 10 Norwegian "Quislings" captured on attack on Lofoten islands, arrive in London where British-Norwegian raiders a few days ago sank 11 ships (18,000 tons) and destroyed important oil plant; 300 Norwegian volunteers volunteered to leave islands to accompany expedition back to England. Cairo RAF headquarters states 16 out of some 100 German planes which attacked Malta on 5th, were shot out of air. Reported that more than 100 German army officers have reached French Morocco to "observe application of German-French armistice terms". Rome circles express surprise at United States action in closing Italian consulates in Newark and Detroit, stating closing of foreign consulates in south Italy was war measure and applied to all nations except signatories of tripartite pact so this could not be regarded as directed especially against United States.

**Mar. 9.**—Vichy government announces conclusion of mediation conversations at Tokyo. DNB reports that Matsuoka will shortly visit Berlin and Rome and may cross Siberia with Ott, planning at Moscow to push negotiations for non-aggression pact with Russia. Japanese army and navy forces quit Kwantung coast, invaded last week, stating their purpose there was accomplished; Chinese claim Chinese reinforcements forced them to withdraw. Netherlands Indies government orders 60% of all East Indies cargo space on ships sailing to United States and Canada must be reserved for rubber and tin during next month and 40% to manganese.

British Admiralty states that by end of March Britain will have completed construction during past 12 months of total of 480 large and small warships over 5 times as many ships as within any year since commencement of naval rearmament program. British cruiser sinks Italian raider in Indian Ocean, taking 100 crewmen prisoner. Vichy officially denies Germany is bringing pressure on either government or Weygand for African and Syrian bases. Reported that Russian Kiev and Odessa military districts have been strongly reinforced and that number of Russian submarines have been transferred to Black Sea. Neutral observers think Hitler may refrain from blitz tactics against Greece as Turkey would probably have either open or clandestine Russian support if it fought on side of Greece. Greeks announce they took more than 1000 Italian prisoners in fighting in central Albania yesterday. Greeks reported eva-

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cutting Thrace and establishing line of defense east and west of Salonika, especially at Doiran pass.

Mar. 10.—German press states passage of aid to Britain bill by United States Congress shows American attitude is no longer of defensive character but offensive interference; Germany must now consider Roosevelt enemy of new order in Europe. German planes bombed London last night for second night in succession, doing heavy damage and causing numerous casualties. Darlan warns that he will order French fleet to escort food ships to France in defiance of British blockade if Britain continues to seize them; he tells press he told Ambassadors Leahy and France is facing starvation and that rather than to allow 40,000,000 people to starve, he would use what is left of French fleet. French government reported to have appealed to United States for at least 5,000,000 quintals of wheat to prevent starvation in unoccupied France. In mean time American gift-ship *Cold Harbor*, docks at Marseilles with milk, medicines, vitamin-concentrates, and woollens for French children—first American ship in Mediterranean in 6 months. Another Red-Cross vessel, *Exmouth*, will shortly bring additional foodstuffs, including oatmeal. Spokesman of British Ministry of Economic Warfare states "it must be remembered French government has accepted principle of economic cooperation with Germany and that Britain is fighting to free not only 40,000,000 Frenchmen but many times that number of enslaved people in Europe; we have hoped France will show understanding of our blockade policy; if there were any means of helping unoccupied France without helping Germany, British government will always be prepared to consider them, but so far no proposition has been forwarded." British Admiralty announces Italian cruiser *Condottieri* was torpedoed by submarine.

Mar. 11.—Announced that Matsuoka will leave Tokyo tomorrow for Berlin and Rome to "exchange personal felicitations with and meet leaders of Germany and Italy in connection with tripartite pact"; trip was proposed when pact was concluded, but Matsuoka was too busy at the time. French and Thai plenipotentiaries sign peace treaty giving large areas in Cambodia and Laos to Thai. Japanese press states mediation is "glorious page in Japan's diplomacy, marking establishment of Japan's right of leadership in East Asia and first step in retreat of Anglo-American influence in Far East."

Reported that Russia, angered by Germany's total occupation of Bulgaria, has stopped shipments of oil and gasoline to Bulgaria and may interrupt delivery of other materials to Germany. British Air Minister states that in past 10 months RAF has destroyed 4,250 German planes and 1,100 Italian planes, while British losses were only 1,800 planes; British bombers made 280 raids on enemy airdromes and sea-plane bases, 300 raids on docks and shipping, 470 raids on railways and communications, and 630 raids on industrial targets, all in Germany, and not including very numerous raids on objectives in German-occupied territory. Admiralty announces that merchant ship sinkings in week ending March 2 totaled 148,000 tons—4th highest of entire war; German claims were 432,500 tons. Admiralty states, "enemy is now making supreme effort"; authoritative quarters state counter measures have proved "partially successful". Athens report states Mussolini has been touring Albanian front for past 6 days and has been "greatly discouraged by general outlook". Rome press accuses United States of abandoning neutrality and states this will break Pan-American unity because it is against general American interests.

Mar. 12.—Tokyo spokesman states Indo-China and Thai have pledged neither will enter into any political, economic, or military understanding with third powers which "would be disadvantageous to Japan". Thai celebrates conclusion of peace, government building flying both Thai and Japanese flags. Officials in Saigon state, "Japanese in September promised to protect integrity of Indo-China and instead encouraged Thai to rob us". Vichy government issues statement that France yielded to force

in granting Thai's claims and that it does not recognize their legality.

Hitler in speech at Linz states, "At no time in German history has so much been done in so short a time as now. Hour of triumph will come. Then we will work to give this great German Reich the character of an empire of labor, of the social and communal life". Berlin spokesman warns that American ships carrying war materials as aid to Britain will be attacked. Churchill in Commons thanks United States for passage of lend-lease act, terming it "new Magna Carta, monument to generous and far-seeing statesmanship... The most powerful democracy has in effect declared in solemn statute their will to devote their overwhelming industrial and financial strength to ensuring defeat of Nazism in order that nations great and small may live in security, tolerance, and freedom. I offer United States our gratitude for its inspiring act of faith." Ministry of Economic Warfare states number of French firms in unoccupied France are producing war materials for Germany, including airplane and tank parts, motorboats, and munitions; France also is sending substantial quantities of cereals, oil, copra, phosphates from North Africa to Germany." Stated in London that Britain has always been prepared to let food enter unoccupied France where 90% of population is pro-British, provided there is some guarantee that French people will get it, but such guarantee has not been forthcoming. Six persons are killed and some 30 injured, including 6 British diplomats, in Istanbul Hotel when 2 bombs explode, blowing out front of hotel and setting it on fire; believed bombs were planted in baggage of British Minister Rendell at Sofia. *Popolo di Roma* states passage of lend-lease act "determined a de facto state of war between Axis powers and United States".

Mar. 13.—Chinese claim Japanese drive westward of Ichang, begun recently, has been completely shattered. Vichy diplomatic quarters state Matsuoka may ask Hitler to send 1500 planes and pilots to Orient.

Germans claim they raided Liverpool last night as well as other English areas. Germans deny British statement that only 1800 British planes were lost during past 10 months, stating total of 3,784 were destroyed. British reports state German raiders last night attacked Merseyside area in first large-scale raid in months, losing 9 planes; though several hundred planes participated, damage bore no relation to scale of raid. Long-range British bombers bombed Berlin last night for first time in 82 days and Bremen and Hamburg were bombed simultaneously in heaviest raids over German territory of entire war, "very heavy bombs" being used. Boulogne and Low Country objectives and an airdrome in Norway were also bombed. Air Ministry states "several new and more powerful types" of war planes were used and that bombs were aimed with "deadly accuracy". Unconfirmed reports state British have landed some 10 divisions (180,000 men) at Piraeus and Salonika. Athens dispatch states Mussolini himself directed Italian offensive in Albania for several days but failed to gain an inch of territory, though effort was costly in lives, with 2000 dead, 8,000 wounded, and 3,500 taken prisoner. Minister of Interior R. Suñer states in speech that Spain's friendship with Germany is unshakable and that Spain and Germany are struggling for common goal—a new Europe.

Mar. 14.—Matsuoka leaves Osaka for Hsinking, stating on his departure he wants to ask people to remain calm. "We must not get unduly excited and regard any country as particular enemy. Some Japanese consider arrogance against foreigners as patriotism, but this might only embarrass Japan". He states he has no special agenda and wants only "to meet Hitler and other influential leaders among our allies". Chinese press states his purpose is to obtain Hitler's offices in securing non-aggression pact with Russia.

Germans claim attacks on Berlin were intentionally directed against residential quarters, and that "more

than 50 patients and nurses are dead or buried under wreckage of 2 Hamburg hospitals; claim 10 British planes were downed over Berlin. Reported negotiations between Germany and Yugoslavia are deadlocked and that Germany has modified its original demands. British reports state Germans last night singled out Glasgow area but also bombed Liverpool, South Shields, and Merseyside in attacks on food store houses and port facilities; raid on Glasgow was heavy, but did not approach last year's blitzes against Coventry, Bristol, and Birmingham; 11 German planes were shot down, making 30 so far this month, RAF heavily bombed Embden, Hamburg, and Bremen last night. Announced Britain will send Sir Arthur Salter, of Ministry of Shipping, to United States to work out details of shipping aid program.

Mar. 15.—Reported British fighting men and materials are reaching Greece daily from Africa. Said that 100,000 soldiers equipped with tanks and flame-throwers have landed, representing vanguard of 300,000 men.

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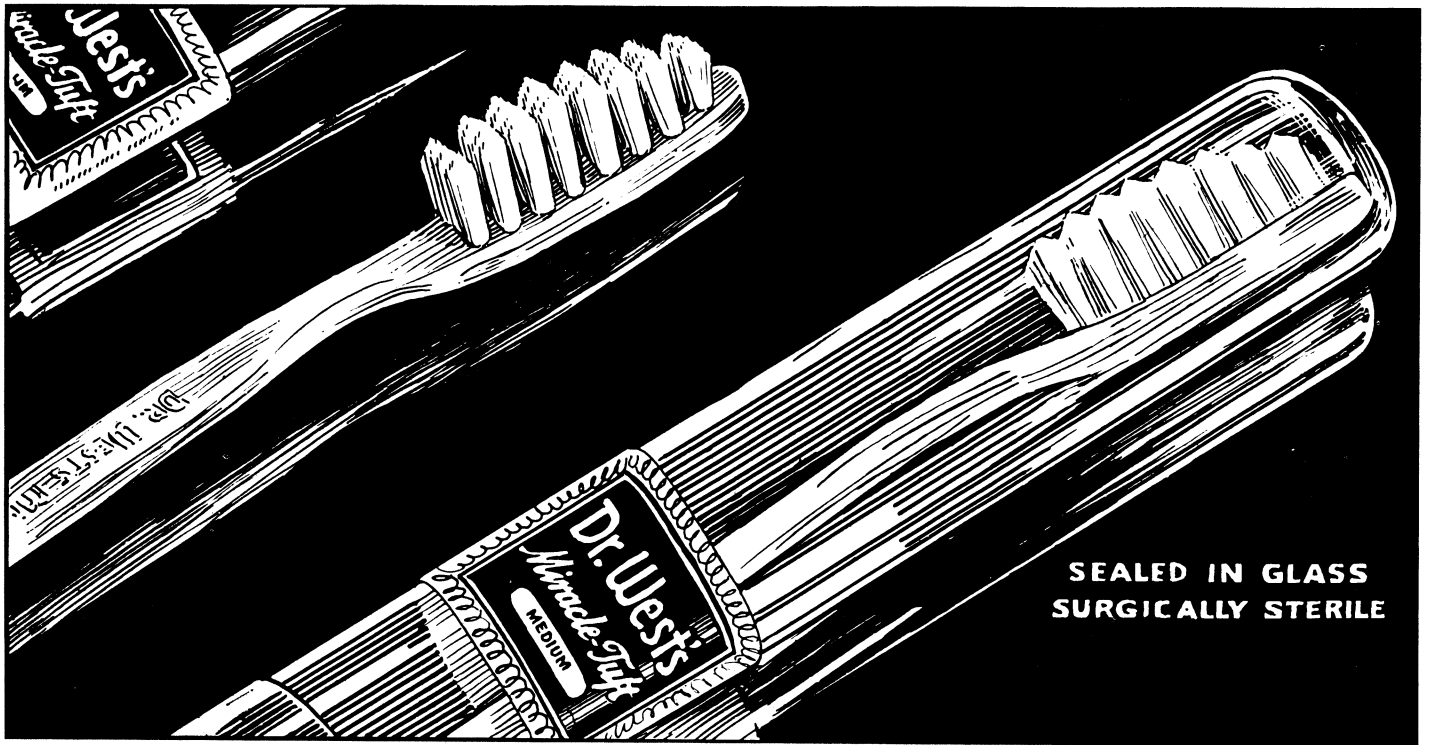


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# Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



APRIL witnessed a continuation and intensification of the upward trend in business activity which was noted during March. The general tone of business was definitely much more optimistic, influenced by the sharp advance in prices of certain major Philippine products. War developments appear to have had very little effect on local conditions. Import business continued to be very active with further large orders for most of the more important commodities. It must be reiterated that a portion of this business is speculative since it is based on possible future developments in the Far East and the certainty of advances in prices in the American market. Retail trade fell somewhat below seasonal expectations and there continued to be very disappointing sales of luxury and semi-luxury products.

The lack of shipping space continued to be a rather serious problem. Actual current movement of cargo has been very satisfactory but owing to heavy advance bookings it is impossible to secure space for early shipment. There were further advances in ocean freight rates during April, particularly those on export shipments of sugar, coconut products, and abaca. It was significant that prices of the two latter products were not affected by the advance, although sugar appears to have been depressed to some extent. This is a reversal of the trend during the greater part of 1940 when any advance in freight rates was followed by an immediate decline in the local prices of the commodities affected.

Prices of the leading Philippine products showed an erratic upward tendency during April. There were very sharp increases in prices of copra, coconut oil, and abaca, but increases in other products were very small while export sugar quotations declined and domestic consumption sugar was unchanged. Average prices of the seven major Philippine products showed a net increase during the month of 18 percent owing primarily to the very sharp advance in the three commodities mentioned. Comparison of prices at the end of April with the corresponding date of 1940 shows a net average increase of 19 percent. Here again the price tendency is very erratic, with copra, coconut oil, and abaca very much higher, but with prices of export and domestic consumption sugar, rice, and palay considerably lower. The sharp advance in domestic commodity prices during April was not reflected in increased consumer buying

during the month. Apparently, the new level of prices has not been in effect long enough to have any marked effect on domestic buying power.

Available statistics showed minor changes in economic activity, as indicated in the following table:

Week ended	Bldg. Permits No.	Pesos	Bank Clearings
April 5, 1941.....	21	72,900	₱13,592,840
April 7-9, 1941.....	8	159,700	6,110,058
April 19, 1941.....	21	113,500	14,782,677
April 26, 1941.....	14	95,900	12,563,247

Week ended	Securities Sales	Securities Aver. Quot.
April 5, 1941.....	21	₱267,771 44.07
April 7-9, 1941.....	8	116,875 42.95
April 19, 1941.....	21	199,817 41.86
April 26, 1941.....	14	193,293 41.79

Building permits improved rather considerably with weekly average values showing a gain of about ₱28,000 or 34 percent compared with March. Bank clearings on the contrary declined, the weekly average falling about ₱850,000 or approximately seven percent. A portion of this decline may be attributed to the prolonged Easter holidays. The securities market appears to have been adversely influenced by the disturbed international situation, with average weekly sales falling about 22 percent below March and with average quotations receding steadily, with a net decline during the current four weeks of about two percent.

The New York sugar market receded slightly during April, with spot sugar quotations falling from the opening price of 3.40 cents per pound to a low of 3.31 cents, advancing toward the close of the month to the level of 3.35 cents. The local market continued to be dominated by the scarcity of shipping space. Since bookings for early shipment were impossible, transactions were severely limited, with only occasional small sales reported at from ₱4.80 to ₱4.85 per picul. Nominal quotations declined gradually from ₱4.85 per picul during the beginning of the month to ₱4.60 at the close. The Conference freight rate on export sugar to the Atlantic Coast of the United States was increased from \$23.00 to \$25.00 per short ton effective April 28, 1941.

The copra market advanced very sharply during April owing to small offerings by producers and to a very substantial advance in prices on the American market, which appeared to have been based partly on reduced stocks of oils and fats and partly on speculation as a result of a possible future shortage of supply owing to lack of shipping facilities. Prices on the local market advanced to the best level in considerably more than a year and at the close of the month the market had become highly speculative. On April 23, 1941, an increase of \$10.00 per short ton in trans-Pacific freight rates on coconut products was announced effective April 28, 1941. The new rates to the United States Pacific Coast per short ton are copra \$25.00, coconut oil in bulk \$26.50 and copra cake and meal \$23.00. Rates to the United States Atlantic Coast are \$5.00 higher. The market was not adversely affected by these new high rates but on the contrary advanced further, based on the assumption that the new high rates would insure adequate shipping space.

The coconut oil market showed a similar trend, with marked activity reported in the United States, with prices advancing sharply and the local market closely following the American trend.

The copra cake and meal market improved slightly based on an advance in prices on the United States Pacific Coast and somewhat better demand.

The desiccated coconut market continued to be very good with demand substantially above seasonal expectations.

The rice market continued to show somewhat greater strength during April, although any substantial advance in prices was prevented by a reduction of 20 centavos per sack in the price of foreign rice sold by the National Rice and Corn Corporation. The tone of the market was improved also as a result of the elimination of Guam from the ban on rice exports, with substantial sales reported to that area during the month.

The palay market continued to be rather quiet but prices moved upward moderately.

The abaca market was extremely firm during April, with prices advancing sharply to the best level in considerably more than a year. The Conference freight rate was advanced to \$7.00 a bale on April 28, 1941, but this did not adversely affect local prices. The principal influencing factors were the heavy buying by the United States and above normal purchases by Japan, with fair quantities purchased by other countries, particularly British

India, which entered the market on a substantial scale. Demand from London was negligible, being confined to scattered inquiries for small lots. The principal cause for the sharp price advance is believed to have been the cumulative effect of the very heavy buying early during the present year, which has caused a shortage of supply of the leading cordage grades. A further factor is the probability of a substantial reduction in production, particularly in the Bicol region, as a result of the serious drought which has prevailed for about six months.

Balings are believed to have been quite large during April, preliminary reports indicating a total of 115,000 bales. Exports were quite large, early reports placing the total at about 100,000 bales. With local consumption accounting for the difference between balings and exports, stocks at the end of April were about the same as those at the beginning.

## History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Mar. 16.—Constabulary in Sulu kills Moro outlaw in Seit Lake forest encounter, wounding 2 others, bringing total recently killed to 5.

Mar. 17.—Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos upholds legality of ₱250,000 loan extended to Jai-Alai Corporation by Agricultural and Industrial Bank. Reported Benito Razon, Manager of National Trading Corporation, recently held conference with 25 leading business men, heads of firms dealing in essential commodities, asking them to make recommendations as to supplies that should be stored for emergency.

Mar. 19.—Other increase of 10 to 20% in freight rates from U. S. Pacific Coast to Philippines is announced, effective May 1. Philippine Army reservists begin 10-day refresher course, with U. S. Army officers cooperating. Four Constabulary soldiers, including sergeant, and 5 Moro outlaws killed in Jolo; Lieut. A. G. Manapul and 3 privates wounded; outlaws belonged to group which ambushed bus last month, killing driver, conductor, and inspector. In other Sulu encounter today Moro wanted for murder is killed by patrol.

Mar. 20.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre confers with President Manuel L. Quezon, reportedly on defense precautions for civilians. Secretary Santos authorizes prosecution of Governor T. Confesor of Iloilo for alleged violation of election law during December elections. Constabulary kill 2 more outlaws at Seit Lake. Seven German Sisters of Holy Ghost College apply for Philippine citizenship.

Mar. 21.—Joint Sayre-Quezon statement announces that Civilian Emergency Administration will be created by President Quezon to formulate and execute policies and plans for handling civilian population in case of war emergency. President Quezon names Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison head of organization. High Commissioner states in press conference that "active defense" or military protection is in hands of United States authorities until 1946, but problem of providing safety for civilians is responsibility of Commonwealth government. Some 60 Japanese in large fishing-boat reported to have raided Nauyen, It-bayat, Batanes on 10th, and to have gotten away with various local products. Lieut. Manapul and Private S. Angsa die of wounds received in engagement last Wednesday.

Mar. 22.—Insular Collector of Customs imposes fine of ₱1,000 on Japanese fishing-boat identified as *Diabi Maru* for entering Philippine Waters without customs permit; said crew obtained quantities of limestone and coconuts.

Mar. 24.—Reported that Philippines has slipped down from 5th best customer of United States in 1939 to 8th in 1940. Sulu Constabulary unit attacked at lunch in school house by 14 Moros, repulses them, killing 12, including 1 woman; 2 of them last week killed Chinese storekeeper.

Mar. 25.—Gil Puyat, prominent Manila business man, is appointed Dean of College of Business Administration, University of Philippines.

Mar. 27.—President Quezon leaves for Baguio by special train, reported to be looking well after his long illness. Secretary of Interior R. Alunan announces 50,000 hectares of land, accommodating more than 4000 families, will shortly be opened for

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settlement in Cagayan Valley by National Land Settlement Administration under same plan as Koronadal, Cotabato, Settlement; each settler will be given 12 hectares of land and necessary initial capital advance. Airmail service to Baguio and Bicol region is resumed.

**Mar. 28.**—President Quezon approves termination of detail of Camilo Osias as acting Commissioner of Private Education at his own request so he may devote more time to duties as Chairman of National Council of Education; former Commissioner Lino Castillejo, on leave, will be recalled to duty.

**Mar. 31.**—President Quezon approves increase in Constabulary force of 78 officers and 2,043 men. United States naval authorities in Philippines take 4 Danish ships at anchor here into protective custody.

**Apr. 1.**—President Quezon's order creating Civilian Emergency Administration is released; establishes provincial and municipal committees. President reported to sanction plan to issue P20,000,000 in bonds, half to be spent in construction of school buildings, P5,000,000 to replace amount reverted from Government Center Fund to General Fund, and P5,000,000 to be held in reserve; Speaker José Yulo states as school buildings would be used by future generations, it is proper they pay cost.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham unexpectedly arrives in Manila on transport plane with number of aides on way from Singapore to Hongkong and confers with U. S. defense chiefs including Adm. T. C. Hart and Gen. Douglas MacArthur; High Commissioner reported coming from Baguio to meet him. Aide states Sir Robert is only "casual visitor", passing through; he will spend 2 nights here. Charles Francois Baron, delegate-general of Free France in Far East and former Governor of Chaudarnagar, India, arrives in Manila on way to Singapore; he will stay with former Consul-General G. Willouquet, head of local De Gaulle organization.

**Apr. 3.**—President Quezon appoints Serafin P. Hilado Commissioner of Immigration; was sent to United States last year to study immigration questions. Twenty-two Moros reported killed in battle with Constabulary at Panamao, Sulu, including 3 who participated in killing of Bureau of Public Works foreman last week.

**Apr. 4.**—Brooke-Popham leaves Manila for Hongkong, indicating he will return to Manila on 8th or 9th; states his visit was "most interesting"; reliable quarters reported to have said whole strategic and tactical position of American-Philippine forces in relations to British defenses in Far East was reviewed in conferences with High Commissioner Sayre, Adm. Hart, Gen. Grunert, and Gen. MacArthur.

**Apr. 5.**—Philippine-American Trade Association reported to have passed resolution urging National Assembly to request Congress to repeal export taxes and diminishing quotas on certain Philippine products sent to United States, stating present wars in Europe and Asia have disrupted economic life of Philippines by closing foreign markets and raising freight rates. "Effects on war on Philippine economy are serious. There is real and sound basis for requesting Congress to repeal export taxes and the reducing quotas".

**Apr. 6.**—Six wanted Moros surrender to authorities in Jolo, apparently intimidated by government's iron-hand policy; 65 Moro recalcitrants have been killed by Constabulary since February 20.

**Apr. 7.**—Doña Maria Escobar de Limjap, philanthropist and mother-in-law of Vice-President Sergio Oameña, dies in Baguio, aged 76.

**Apr. 8.**—Netherlands Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens, Minister of Colonies C. J. I. M. Welter, and other Dutch officials arrive in Manila by Pan-American clipper on way to Java; Van Kleffens states his presence here and scheduled arrival of Brooke-Popham are purely coincidental. Judge José Ma. Paredes of Pampanga court of first instance rules that relationship between land-lord and tenant is one of partnership and directs hacendero of Santa Ana, Pampanga, to share with his 16 tenants, on 50-50 basis, sugar-benefit payments he received from United States government. Philippine shipowners reported to have filed petitions with Public Service Commission for 30% increase in inter-island freight and passenger rates.

**Apr. 9.**—Brooke-Popham returns to Manila. After conference between American, British, and Dutch officials here, High Commissioner emphasizes meeting was strictly unofficial and that he is merely pursuing policy of keeping in close touch with re-

sponsible officials in this part of world and that discussion centered on "general situation".

**Apr. 10.**—Brooke-Popham leaves for Singapore. Move of Philippine-American Trade Association reportedly endorsed by all local Chambers of Commerce; Committee of Foreign Relations of Assembly has favorably reported on resolution asking Congress to repeal export taxes. Northern Luzon Conference of United Evangelical Church of Philippines, San Fernando, Union, ratifies resolution pledging support and loyalty to governments of United States and Philippines in program of national defense and preservation of democracy; "only in democracy can there be found the Christian way of life, individual freedom, peace and happiness which evangelical Christians espouse".

**Apr. 12.**—Two heavy Consolidated bombers reach Manila via Pan-American Airways route, piloted by 2 famous American fliers, Clyde Pangborn and Bernt Batchen; will be flown from Manila to Singapore by British airmen.

#### The United States

**Mar. 16.**—President Franklin D. Roosevelt confers at White House with Phillip Murray, head of Congress of Industrial Organization, and William Green, President of American Federation of Labor; latter pledged that 4,000,000 members of his organization are prepared to make any sacrifice which future may demand. Navy Department announces 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on good will and recreation visit.

**Mar. 17.**—American ship *Exmouth* leaves Jersey City for Marseilles with Red Cross cargo of good, clothing, and medicines valued at \$1,250,000.

**Mar. 18.**—President signs 4th supplemental national defense bill for \$1,533,000,000 including \$8,100,000 for Samoa, \$12,954,500 for Wake, \$4,700,000 for Guam, and \$4,115,000 for submarine base and \$5,592,000 for naval air-station at Midway.

**Mar. 19.**—President appoints 11-man board to mediate labor disputes with C. A. Dykstra, Director-General of the draft, as Chairman. United States and Canada sign St. Lawrence river-power agreement providing for power and navigational construction in international rapids section to cost \$1,266,170,000. House approves \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill (Lend-Lease Act appropriation bill) by vote of 336 to 55.

**Mar. 20.**—Another U. S. Naval squadron reported to have arrived at Sydney, Australia. Sen. B. K. Wheeler states cruisers to New Zealand and Australia indicate United States "means to protect British empire in Orient. . . Americans should not be asked to fight on behalf of British exploitation of Orient and Malaysia". Col. C. A. Lindbergh writing in *Collier's*, warns that United States is rearming "too late" and that if it enters conflict now this could only end in "defeat and humiliation"; he charges that Britain and France by their failures in time of peace "brought curse of war on Europe. . . defeat to France and devastation to England".

**Mar. 21.**—Senate by voice passes \$3,446,000,000 warship construction bill.

**Mar. 22.**—Reported that Administration has worked out production schedule to supply Britain with 20,000 warplanes in next 18 months—10,700 to be constructed under Lend-Lease Act and 9,000 ordered privately by Britain before passage of Act. House passes 5th supplementary defense bill for \$4,389,000,000 by vote of 327 to 0; chief item is for equipment of army of 4,000,000 men. Rep. H. Fish states if present excessive spending continues, "our entire economic and financial structure may collapse to be replaced by new order of national socialism".

**Mar. 23.**—Maritime Commission spokesman states some 400 merchant ships will be built for Britain under Lend-Lease Act at cost of \$1,250,000 each; some 50 ships, most of them reconditioned over-age World-War vessels, will be transferred to Britain in next few days.

**Mar. 24.**—President Roosevelt signs \$66,050,000 bill for naval and air base construction. Senate after only 2 hours' debate passes \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill by vote of 67 to 9. W. S. Knudsen, Chairman of Office of Production Management, reported to have told Senate appropriation committee that when tooling work is finished, United States will be able to produce war materials twice as fast as Germany.

**Mar. 25.**—President Roosevelt "freezes" Yugoslav credits in United States. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles tells press that United States "views with satisfaction" agreement of neutrality recently concluded between Turkey and Russia. National Defense Commission spokesman states government is "highly appreciative" of Philippine Commonwealth's attitude toward export control of strategic materials; revealed that President Quezon early this month offered to withhold shipments of strategic materials to Japan and Russia if United States deemed this advisable. Maritime Commission awards contracts for building 137 cargo ships to cost \$205,000,000. Pennsylvania state police troops use tear-gas in driving pickets away from gates of Bethlehem Steel Corporation plant which holds \$1,000,000,000 in war orders and employs 18,000 workers; strike was ordered by CIO when an independent organization of workers in plant refused to abandon election of its own bargaining representatives. Amb. Lord Halifax in New York speech states British war aims are to win the war, prevent repetition of such tragedy, and help to insure future prosperity justly shared by all.

**Mar. 26.**—Secretary of Navy F. Knox and Knudsen order Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee, closed by strike for 64 days, to reopen immediately, declaring strike is delaying completion of 25 destroyers; pointed out strike was too serious to await consideration by new mediation board. Dykstra convenes first session of Defense Labor Mediation Board.

**Mar. 27.**—President Roosevelt, cruising in Caribbean, signs \$7,000,000,000 appropriation bill flown to him by plane. Welles announces that American Mi-

nister at Belgrade has been instructed to inform Yugoslav government that Roosevelt under Lend-Lease Act is enabled to render material assistance to any nation seeking to protect itself against aggression and to tell King Peter that his decision to oppose German demands is widely welcomed in United States by every liberty-loving man and woman. Secretary of War H. L. Stimson urges various States in Union to form home guards to be available in case of serious labor or other disturbances, stating that "one possibility" is that country is confronted by 5th column activities. Murray telegraphs Knox and Knudsen challenging their right to order immediate resumption of work at Allis-Chalmers plant. Rep. K. Stefan expresses opinion in House that Philippines has authority to regulate exports from Philippines to prevent shipments of strategic materials to Germany via Russia, contending that Philippines could initiate export control legislation and submit it to President Roosevelt for final approval.

**Mar. 28.**—Navy Department states no comment can be made as to whereabouts or future movements of 2 naval squadrons of 13 ships which visited New Zealand and Australia; previously stated ships would return to Hawaii; believed ships may go to Dutch East Indies or Singapore. U. S. Army reported to have asked Congress for funds to evacuate army dependents from Philippines as ordered, it is revealed, by Secretary of War. Labor Mediation Board asks management and workers of 4 important strike-bound plants to resume operations after which Board will make effort to negotiate permanent settlement. Four-day Bethlehem steel plant strike is settled. Allis-Chalmers plant as CIO members were warned by their leaders they would forfeit membership if they went to work.

**Mar. 31.**—Reported that United States authorities seized 28 Italian (168,775 tons), 2 German (9,086), and 35 Danish ships (118,853) tied up in American ports since start of war, including 23,000-ton liner *Conti Biancamano* at Panama; many Italian ships were found with sabotaged engines and boilers and action was taken to prevent further wrecking which would constitute menace to ships and traffic in harbors. German and Italian governments protest.

**Apr. 1.**—President returns to White House and tells press he has allocated \$1,080,000,000 in past few days to purchase defense materials and food to assist Britain and other embattled democracies. United States and Mexico sign convention providing for reciprocal use of existing air bases, permitting American planes to fly over Mexico to reach Panama Canal Zone without prior notification. Some 400,000 coal miners in 12 states stop work pending negotiation of new wage agreement. Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde denies that Philippines under Tyding McDuffie Act, has "all the authority and United States all the responsibility," stating "shoe is on other foot".

**Apr. 2.**—Secretary of State Cordell Hull in press conference refers to sinking and burning of Axis ships in South American harbors during past few days in seizing justification for United States action in seizing ships. Government orders prosecution in all ship-sabotage cases. Reported that 19 French ships, including *Normandie*, in American ports have been placed "under surveillance". Adm. H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, reported to have invited naval chiefs of all South American nations having navies to visit United States; also Mexican and Cuban naval heads. Sen. T. Conally

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demands government seize and operate all national defense plants "in which production is delegated either by capital or labor". House directs naval and military committees to make separate inquiries into progress of defense programs in view of strike situation; proponents of investigation state that labor "dictators" are being permitted to call strikes while Congress is appropriating billions of dollars to fight dictators abroad. Allis-Chalmers plant informs authorities it is again shutting down "to avoid bloodshed", asking also for protection U. S. troops; CIO refused to call of strike, charging government is working for interests of business rather than national defense. Strike is declared in Ford River Rouge plant, Michigan, largest industrial unit in world, CIO claiming employees were being kept inside glass plant and steel building by force; strike also said to be in support of union demand for collective bargaining and election rights, reinstatement of discharged union members, and in protest against discrimination against union.

Apr. 3.—Hull notifies Italian Ambassador that President Roosevelt has decided that continued presence of Adm. Alberto Lais, Italian naval attaché, "is no longer agreeable to this government"; stated he is guilty of complicity in sabotage of Italian ships. Hull states has rejected German and Italian protests against placing ships under protective custody. Stimson hints army may take over Allis-Chalmers plant and operate it with soldiers. Reported that Secretary of Interior H. Ickes has favorably endorsed recent Philippine proposal to sue funds owed Philippines from gold devaluation and sugar-excite tax to be used for Philippine defense. Reported Philippine government has inquired regarding possibility of Export-Import Bank extending aid to Philippines in program to make Islands self-sufficient in food supply, and that inquiry received immediate attention. Senate passes 5th supplementary defense bill. Ford, Motor Company appeals to Roosevelt to end "terroristic picketing" of River Rouge plant where strikers have formed auto-barricade, 15 cars deep, to enforce picket lines; CIO claims strike involves 95,000 men. United Automobile Workers officials make conditional offer to permit Federal Office of Production Management agent to designate workers to be escorted through picket lines to maintain defense work. Company official states Henry Ford has twice asserted that 8 discharged men "will never again work for Ford Company".

Apr. 4.—President Roosevelt tells press that seizure and operation of certain industrial plants may be necessary if strikes continue, also enactment of anti-strike laws; he states he regards Allis-Chalmers strike as very bad situation and that something has to be done about it; asked whether communist activity is involved, he answers in affirmative. He states he has allocated \$500,000,000 from \$7,000,000,000 appropriation for construction of 212 cargo ships. Navy reported to have completed 4 destroyers and 2 submarines since March 1; production of airplanes last month reached 1216 as against 972 in February and 1,036 in January. Senate unanimously ratifies United States-Mexico convention for reciprocal use of air bases. American Federation of Labor claiming it represents majority of workers in Ford plant, Federal Judge A. T. Tuttle issues temporary injunction enjoining CIO and United Automobile Workers from interfering with workers wishing to return to jobs. Chief of U. S. Conciliation Service, J. R. Steelman, transmits order to CIO giving United Mineworkers of America and soft-coal operators 24 hours to reach agreement.



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Apr. 5.—Hull and Knox state government is proceeding as rapidly as possible to send military and other supplies to Yugoslavia. Knudsen condemns strikes throughout country, stating Ford strike is "purely for purpose of speeding up union organization effort... Next 4 months will be vital to history of workers... if we can put steam on, we may save lot of blood later". Mediation Board announces settlement of Allis-Chalmers strike; plant to reopen on 8th. Murray calls on 250,000 employees of U. S. Steel Company to stop work effective midnight, 8th, on account of failure of workers to obtain wage increases and other benefits.

Apr. 7.—President signs 5th supplemental defense appropriations bill. Hull following conference with President states invasion of Yugoslavia is "but another chapter of present planned movement of attempted world domination, further proof there are no geographical limitations or bounds of any kind to aggressor's movement for world conquest. American people have greatest sympathy for Yugoslav nation thus outrageously attacked and will follow closely valiant struggle these people are making to preserve their homes and liberty". Reporters infer from remarks made by Hull that he considers Russian-Yugoslav treaty encouraging sign. Reported that government plans to use Danish freighters to speed up aid to Balkans; Danish Washington Legation spokesman states Denmark willingly forfeited ships to aid democracies. Rep. R. R. Bizley states it is consensus among Congressional leaders that United States would send expeditionary force to Europe "if Britain can not handle Germany" and that United States warships would convoy freighters to Europe "if such course becomes necessary to get materials to Allies". House military affairs committee begins investigation of progress of defense program; first witness, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, asserts present mediation machinery is capable of dealing with labor situation.

Apr. 8.—President Roosevelt sends message to King Peter pledging material aid and expressing "earnest hopes for successful resistance against criminal assault on independence and integrity of your country". Vice-President H. A. Wallace states, "study of tactics of aggressor nations has led us to realize that our greater likelihood of remaining at peace is to make these ruthless treaty-breaking nations understand that American people are ready for war if their rights are transgressed at any vital point. It is one of rights American people to defend democracy by helping Britain, China, Yugoslavia, Greece to the limit in supplying them with planes, ships, munitions, and food; our second right is to defend the multilateral revision of the Monroe Doctrine as defined at Havana Conference". Announced that Under-Secretary of Navy, James Forrestal will leave shortly for England "to establish liaison" between Navy Department and British Admiralty in connection with lease-lead program. State Department announces Italy has demanded recall of assistant U. S. military attaché at Rome, presumably in retaliation for United States demand for recall of Lais. National Labor Relations Board orders collective bargaining elections held in 8 strike-bound plants engaged in defense production, including Ford plant where such election has never before been held.

Apr. 9.—New 35,000-ton battleship *North Carolina* is commissioned 5 months ahead of schedule; sister-ship *Washington* will be commissioned next month, year ahead of schedule. Reported United States will give Britain 10 coast guard cutters of 2000 tons each under lend-lease program. Knudsen tells House military affairs committee he favors enactment of legislation permitting government to commandeer and manage strike-bound defense plants until settlement is reached between employers and workers; he states United States will produce 18,000 planes this year and between 27,000 and 36,000 in 1942; April production of 13-ton tanks will average between 5 and 10, with similar production of medium-sized tanks. Boston United States Circuit Court of Appeals orders 5 Bethlehem Steel Corporation officials to show cause why they should not be held in contempt for allegedly failing to comply with Labor Relation Board's order to cease dominating employees' organizations. Sen. M. Shepard, Texan Democrat, co-author of 18th (prohibition) amendment to Constitution, dies in Washington, aged 66.

Apr. 10.—President Roosevelt places Greenland under protection of United States according to agreement signed by Hull and Danish Minister yesterday; United States will establish air bases there. Roosevelt asks Congress for authority to requisition and purchase any foreign vessels immobilized in United States. President confers with CIO chief Murray for 55 minutes. War Department announces complete censorship of military information concerning overseas bases. War Department spokesman states services of Maj. W. C. Bentley, U. S. military attaché at Rome, were "entirely ethical and correct".

Apr. 11.—President Roosevelt proclaims Red Sea open to United States shipping. Maritime Commission officials state some 20 cargo ships a month will be sent direct to Suez ports. Announced truce has been reached in Ford strike, men will go back to work, Company will rehire all strikers, fundamental issue to be negotiated after men hold collective bargaining election under auspices of Labor Relations Board. Michigan industrial area threatened with another strike—involving giant General Motors plants, laborers demanding closed-shop agreement.

Apr. 12.—Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Assistant Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Air Force, reported to have arrived at Lisbon on unannounced trip to London to make personal investigation of British air needs.

Apr. 13.—Washington official circles state Russo-Japanese "Neutrality" pact "amounts to very little" United States reported to be considering extending aid to Ireland under lend-lease program provided it

will give Britain air and naval base facilities needed to protect Atlantic convoys.

Apr. 14.—President Roosevelt asks Congress to add \$728,767,000 to \$6,000,000,000 War Department budget next fiscal year, including \$289,000,000 for Air Corps. Hull states Russo-Japanese agreement "would seem descriptive of situation which has existed between the two countries for some time past; therefore it comes as no surprise although there existed doubt as to whether the two governments would or would not agree to anything in writing. Policy of this government, of course, remains unchanged." Observers agree pact constitutes diplomatic reverse for Germany in drive to Dardanelles and may end anti-comintern front. Following Denmark's recall of Danish Minister H. de Kauffman, State Department is reported to have notified Copenhagen it considers him authorized Minister of Denmark; Hull told Kauffman, United States considered Copenhagen as "acting under duress" in recalling him. State Department reveals that Italy has sent 2nd protest against seizure of Italian ships.

Apr. 15.—President Roosevelt tells press plans are being made to extend aid to China under lend-lease program, using war materials on hand after T. V. Soong, President of Bank of China, had interview with him. He states government will protect its merchantmen wherever they go so long as they do not enter war zones proclaimed under Neutrality Act. President places Harry Hopkins in charge of lend-lease program. Government has reportedly informed Brazil government that all facilities gained by establishment of United States bases on Greenland will be available to planes and ships of all other American Republics for common defense of hemisphere. Stimson tells special Senate committee investigating progress of defense program that army and navy must be prepared to fight in any part of western hemisphere "or even possibly in other regions"; he states Germany prepared for war since 1933 and that "to plan war today, a nation should begin preparations at least 3 or 5 years in advance... today we are facing not only dangerous emergency but there is strong evidence that this emergency may be prolonged and that we may have to continue our efforts for a long time". Knox states before House naval affairs committee, "We are now in midst of decisive period of present war; if disaster comes to those now fighting I see this nation surrounded by nations which have made no secret of their dislike for our institutions and ideals". United States Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and Republic Steel Corporation grant increases in pay and more liberal vacations, forestalling strike affecting 380,000 workers; National Steel Corporation had already granted increases. Four persons are killed and 23 are injured in fighting with mine guards at Middleborough, Kentucky.

### Other Countries

Mar. 15.—Vatican report states all inhabitants of Vatican City, including Pope Pius, at his own request, have been placed for first time on restricted diet.

Mar. 16.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler states in Berlin speech, "No power and no assistance in world will change outcome of war; Britain will collapse". He states German forces will soon smash at British position in Mediterranean; "if during winter months our allies (Italy) had to bear brunt of British attack, from now on German forces will resume their share of this burden". He again accuses Britain and France of having started war and declares, "German soldiers are conscious that this war will decide fate, freedom, and future of German people for all time to come". British Royal Air Force attacked Ruhr area last night. British claim some 60 German planes have been shot down over England in recent weeks. British government calls on women, married and single, 20 and 21 years old, to register for national service; men between 41 and 45 are also called to register. British take Berbera, capital of British Somaliland, evacuated 7 months ago. V. Gayda, Italian spokesman, states Axis new order includes independence for India. Athens radio states speech of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was death warrant of Hitler's new order. Ankara radio states Roosevelt "banned Nazi desire to rewrite history from sphere of plausibility".

Mar. 17.—Japan *Times* (Tokyo) states Roosevelt address "means world war."

Lloyds reports British and neutral shipping losses during first 18 months of war totaled nearly 5,000,000 tons, number of ships, 1245; Italo-German losses totaled 422 ships, 2,000,000 tons. British warn Italy that bombing of Athens will bring retaliatory attacks on Rome. British sources in Istanbul state number of British troops in Greece is round 150,000.



N. Titulescu, former Rumanian foreign minister under ex-King Carol, dies, aged 67; was friend of A. Briand and supporter of League of Nations.

Mar. 18.—Acting Prime Minister A. W. Fadden announces that U. S. naval squadron of 2 cruisers and 5 destroyers will reach Sydney on 20th for 3-day visit; elaborate welcome being prepared; squadron is not same now visiting New Zealand.

German press calls Roosevelt "wolf in sheep's clothing." Prime Minister Winston Churchill, toasting J. G. Winant, new American Ambassador, at luncheon, states that in succession of American visitors—Hopkins, Wilkie, Donovan, Harriman, and Winant he discerned one thing, "they would be ready to give their lives, be proud to give their lives, rather than see that good cause be trampled down and darkness and barbarism again engulf mankind. You, Mr. Ambassador, share our purpose. You will share our dangers and interest, and day will come when British Empire and United States will share solemn, but splendid duties which will crown the victory". Winant states, "World has known tyranny before, but never tyranny more cruel, absolute or so relentlessly organized"; he declares he dedicates himself to policy of Britain and America "to help one another build new world, happen than the last". W. A. Harriman, Roosevelt representative, states on arrival in London that "American people mean business" and that he has come "to assist in supplying material aid to British Empire; I shall be in England for duration of war". Admiralty reports shipping losses for week ending March 9 numbered 25 ships (98,832 tons); January weekly average was 53,000; February, 75,000. Rome communique claims German planes attacked British formation on 16th in east Mediterranean and torpedoed 2 battleships. Reported that units of British fleet conveying troops to Greece have swept sea for Italian warships but encountered none.

Mar. 19.—German planes raided Hull last night, also other northeastern coast town, inflicting heavy casualties and damage. RAF bombed Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and Rotterdam industrial centers. Revealed that large quantities of food are being sent from France to prison camps in Germany distributed by French Red Cross. E. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states in House of Commons that burdens imposed by Germany on conquered countries in supply and cash levies is enormous, about £1,150,000,000; Norway has to pay annual sum of £68,000,000 (£25 per capita), Denmark £26,000,000 (£8 per capita), Belgium £75,000,000 (£8 per capita), Netherlands £54,000,000 (£6 per capita), France £827,000,000 (£20 per capita); he states maximum demand from Germany contemplated under Young Plan was £125,000,000, less than 1/3 of present French payment. British capture Tijiqa, southeastern approach to Addis Ababa and are closing in on Keren. British planes on 16th reported to have heavily attacked Tripoli harbor. Foreign Minister Anthony Eden meets Turkish

Foreign Minister S. Saracoglu at Cyprus at former's invitation; communique issued states they reviewed various developments and reemphasized their complete identity of views. Turkish National Assembly approves measure extending martial law throughout country for indefinite period. Athens confers honorary citizenship on Roosevelt and renames important thoroughfare after him.

Mar. 20.—Forty American planes said to have arrived in China from United States, part of 100 planes China has asked for.

Hundreds of German planes bombed London suburbs for 7 hours last night in worst raid of year; at least 4 were shot down. Yugoslav Crown Council, hard pressed for several weeks, approves signing of pact with Germany by vote of 13 to 4, all those favoring program being Croats and Slovenes and those opposed being Serbs. Regent Prince Paul informed Ministers no one would be permitted to resign until agreement with Germany had been signed; four ranking generals who opposed policy were retired last week. Large-scale sabotage of railroads and communications reported in Bulgaria, number of trains derailed. Greek units enter Tepelini, Albania.

Mar. 21.—Domei Japanese news agency reports last group of Japanese women and children to leave Singapore sailed on 19th; only few remain.

Germans claim that recent exchange between German and British air forces show Germans have at least 15 to 1 numerical superiority and that ratio will be still greater in coming raids. Germans claim they sank 100,000 tons of British Shipping in past 24 hours in dive-bombing attacks on 2 convoys off coast of west Africa and in other attack in Mediterranean off Crete by planes and submarines. Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop states war is already won and events of 1941 will compel enemy to admit defeat. Stated in London that German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, most powerful German naval units, are in western Atlantic. British-Australian troops reported to have captured, in blistering heat of 105° F., one of main bastions of Keren. Reports from Rome state Pope may make "fresh and extreme effort" for peace. Reported from London that Catholic organizations throughout world and especially in United States have asked to present peace appeals to populace.

Mar. 22.—German *Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Magazine* states "developments are rushing to climax and hour is ripe for Japan, ally of New Europe". Germans raided Plymouth last night, but raid was of short duration. RAF raided L'Orient for second time in 2 days in most intensive attack of war on this submarine base. Reported from Belgrade that German Minister has told Yugoslav Premier that Reich is "extremely angry and impatient" over delays in signing of pact. Yugoslav press is ordered by government to print: "Great nations can afford to undergo risks, but small nations can not; so Yugoslavia has decided to maintain neutrality and peace

as basic condition of its development and progress". Serb soldiers and students stage anti-Axis parades and Regent calls Cabinet meeting following refusal of 3 Ministers to reconsider their resignations. Athens report states Premier Benito Mussolini is close to madness as result of Italian defeats and collapse of his ambitions; said to suffer from insomnia and persecution complex. A. Tovar, Spanish Under-Secretary of Press and Propaganda who recently accompanied Foreign Minister R. Suñer to Germany and Italy, states Spain can not remain neutral and declares Hitler is "scourge of those who have reduced Spain to 3rd-class power".

Mar. 23.—Fighting in Kiangsi, said to have been going on for several weeks, reported to have assumed major proportions with tide turning in favor of Chinese. Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka arrives in Moscow and is received by Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs in reception devoid of ceremony. British Admiralty announces that report that German planes scored hits on 2 British battleships are completely unfounded. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, announces that Britain now has the most fighting and bombing planes in its history, indicating operational strength has passed 23,000 planes, while first-line strength is now 3000; estimated Germany has operational strength of 35,000 planes and first-line strength of 5000.

Mar. 24.—Japanese land forces at Swaboe and Chaoyang, important Kwantung ports north of Hongkong. Ten persons are killed and 50 wounded in time-bomb explosions in 2 Chungking government banks in Shanghai International Settlement, climaxing week-long terror which started when several officials of Nanking government's Central Reserve Bank were assassinated.

Joseph Stalin receives Matsuoka in presence of Foreign Commissar V. Molotov; later Matsuoka leaves for Berlin. Russia and Turkey exchange declarations to effect they will each refrain from acts embarrassing to other if either or both should be involved in war—exchange amounts to reciprocal non-aggression agreement and is taken as obvious move against Germany. Diplomatic quarters in Belgrade state Russia has forbidden export of oil to Germany since March 1 when German forces entered Bulgaria. Diplomatic quarters in Vichy state President I. Inonu of Turkey in recent message to Hitler said that although Turkey wants to avoid Balkan war, it will not remain inactive if its zone of security is menaced. RAF last night bombed Berlin and coast of France, also Kiel and Hannover; in Berlin raid, tons of largest demolition bombs were dropped and 10,000 incendiaries; civilians reported evacuating. Belgrade report published in London states Greece warned Yugoslavia it would regard as hostile act any permission granted Germany to send hospital trains and war materials across Yugoslavia. Reported King Victor Emmanuel and Pope are aligning for peace; Italians said to have been terrorized by few British raids of Genoa and Taranto



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Martial law reported proclaimed throughout Syria on 22nd because of political and economic unrest in French protectorate.

Mar. 25.—Berlin announcement states that "as consequence of illegal British occupation of Danish Iceland and because blockade-breakers have recently attempted to use island as base, Germany is compelled to include Iceland in blockade, Yugoslav Premier D. Cretkovitch and Foreign Minister A. Cincar-Markovitch sign protocol in Vienna under which Yugoslavia "joins tri-power pact" while Axis powers at same time deliver note assuring Yugoslavia their forces will not march through Yugoslav territory. Hitler was present for 10 minutes during ceremony. Ribbentrop declares Germany has neither territorial nor political interests in Balkans but that practically entire area is committed to new order, making it possible for first time in history "to bring about sensible new order in Europe based on continental interests... it is our present objective only to prevent a foreign power from gaining control of this area in order to find possibilities there of continuing war; final objective will be exclusively to assist in bringing about new order which will appease by just and sensible means this area which is so important to whole of Europe, thereby making its economic possibilities accessible and developed to benefit of all. In East Asia it will be no different. It must be objective of great powers allied in tri-partite pact and of states adhering to them to see that Europe and East Asia will arise so that these states are free from foreign influences and intrigue and can build up their own national culture and life and grant their peoples a long period of peace and happy economic future". Britain reported to have warned Yugoslavia of its intention to attack Germans wherever they may be. British troops reported to have reached Yugoslav border west of Salonika. Rome Radio states British troops in Greece face "another Dunkirk". Rome communique states Marshal R. Graziani at his own request has been replaced as chief of staff of army, commander of Italian forces in Africa, and Governor of Libya, his place in Africa being taken by Gen. I. Garibaldi.

Chile foreign ministry announces Carol and Madame Lupescu have been granted permission to reside in Chile.

Mar. 26.—Matsuoka is given spectacular reception in Berlin and states, "Japan is praying for quick German victory. We want nothing from Americans and leave them in peace; they should follow our example and leave us in peace in Asia". Berlin spokesman states in connection with report that Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles had urged Yugoslavia not to adhere to tri-partite pact, that "this is very interesting extension of Monroe Doctrine and we reserve right at suitable time to claim similar right for ourselves". British estimate Germany has lost nearly 10,000 trained airmen, either killed, wounded, or captured over England. Admiralty announces merchant ship losses for week ending March 16 totalled 17 British ships (60,670) and 6 allied ships (11,103), total 71,733 tons, as compared with 141,314 tons sunk during first week of increased attacks, 98,832 in second week, and 68,099 in third and preceding week; total for entire war is now 5,132,862 tons; total enemy shipping losses are approximately 2,300,000 tons. Rioting breaks out in Belgrade and other parts of Yugoslavia against Axis pact.

Mar. 27.—Chinese military spokesman states Japanese lost 20,000 men killed and wounded in Kiangsi fighting.

Hitler receives Matsuoka; interview lasts 2 1/2 hours. Berlin communique states Ribbentrop-Matsuoka conference resulted in "complete unity of views on many questions arising from cooperation of the three powers". Berlin high command states German and Italian motorized units occupied El Agheila, Libya, after brief battle on 24th. Young

King Peter II, who would normally have assumed royal powers on his 18th birthday next September, mounts Yugoslav throne after bloodless military coup; Prime Minister who signed pact with Germany is under arrest and Regent is reported to have fled; new Cabinet is formed with Gen. D. Simovitch, former chief of staff, as head of government; Belgrade throngs demand punishment of "traitors" who signed pact; Patriarch Gravilo of Orthodox Church states in broadcast, "Yesterday's scheme has been expiated... we must fight and die for freedom just like many millions in other countries". *Giornali d'Italia* states, "Evidently England is playing with back-held cards, gambling with obscure forces which it has used more than once, riot and plots". Berlin radio states Yugoslav coup is "purely internal affair". Wave of rejoicing sweeps Greece at news of Yugoslav revolution. Churchill states Yugoslavia "has found its soul" and will probably repudiate Axis pact and that Britain will give it all aid in its power. Churchill and Winant sign agreement giving United States 99-year lease on British air and naval bases in West Indies and Newfoundland. British capture Keren after weeks of continuous assault; also Harar, second largest town in Abyssinia guarding eastern approach to Addis Ababa. Reported that recent Russo-Turkish agreement provides that Black Sea is open to British fleet; reported that British warships have reached Dardanelles.

Sensational revelations concerning Nazi infiltration in Chile are published in leading Santiago paper.

Mar. 28.—Reported that Germany Tokyo Embassy has staff of more than 300. Hitler confers with Matsuoka for second time. Germany reported to have served what is tantamount to ultimatum on Yugoslavia demanding it reply today noon whether new regime intends to indorse tri-partite pact signed by previous government. Berlin spokesman states that reports of maltreatment of Germans in Yugoslavia "unfortunately have been confirmed". RAF attacked targets in Ruhr and Rhineland last night. Observers believe that picture Hitler hoped to show Matsuoka has been spoiled by Russia's renewed pledge to Turkey and Yugoslav revolt; honors shown Matsuoka underline decline of Italy as German hope and shows shift of emphasis from Rome to Tokyo. Said that immediate cause for overthrow of Yugoslav government was Foreign Minister's conclusion of secret agreement to demobilize army, contrary to promises given before his departure for Vienna. King Peter issues proclamation: "If we are to live, let us live in liberty. If it is time for us to die, let us die for freedom". New government reported by high diplomatic source to have informed Germany that fulfillment of terms of tri-partite pact is "impossible because it would be contrary to will of Yugoslav people"; other sources state Yugoslavia will "return to full and absolute neutrality" and that signature to pact would not be denounced but would not be ratified by Parliament. Prince Paul is arrested near Hungarian frontier while trying to flee from country, but is later released and permitted to leave for Athens. London air alarms shriek for first time since March 20 when 3 German planes appeared but were turned back. British Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison warns that threat of gas attacks has increased. Pope in address to patrons of Naples Hospital pleads for peace, stating "men of intellect could conquer their passions and pardon offenses... justice and mutual equity would be sufficient for reestablishment of peace and tranquility... we will do everything to hasten event".

Reported that Spanish exiles principally in United States and Mexico are planning organization of *Union Nacional Democracia Española* with juntas in all American republics to oppose nazification of Spain which would include not only republicans and socialists but also royalists and Catholics, with final goal to reestablish a free Spain; a plebiscite or constitutional assembly would decide future form of government.

Mar. 29.—Some 500 tons of medical supplies for China, part of 1200-ton, \$3,000,000 American Red Cross donation, reach Rangoon. Reported from Berlin that Matsuoka statements there leave little doubt that Japan would fight if United States enter European war, though he stated he hoped Pacific would really become sea of peace; he stated Japan was not exhausting its strength in China and could fight for 10 years longer without becoming fatigued. Disturbances reported from many German-occupied countries, necessitating military means to maintain order; plight of small countries becoming increasingly serious because of German seizure of local commodities on principle that "welfare of German people must come first". Zurich report states Hitler has given Yugoslavia 3 days to decide question of adherence to pact; Belgrade denies ultimatum was served. Belgrade sources state German Ambassador was informed that events speaking for themselves indicate that certain points in pact were not acceptable to Yugoslav people. Italy reported to be attempting to find formula whereby Yugoslavia would be able to approve pact and yet remain aloof from military developments as coup came only one week after signature of Italian-Yugoslav trade treaty in which Italian needs were given special consideration. Parliamentary private secretary to A. V. Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty, in speech in Commons criticizes presence of Japanese Ambassador in England on grounds he and his staff are able to report British secrets to Germany.

Brazil reported to have stopped immigration of all nationalities except North and South Americans.

Mar. 30.—Chinese claim Japanese forces in northern Kiangsi were annihilated, with 2 generals killed and another general seriously wounded. Matsuoka is given royal send-off as he leaves for Rome. Berlin official source states formal protest has been made against anti-German "outrages" in Yugoslavia and against its military mobilization; demand for immediate redress of "personal offense" against Hitler also reported to have been made. Germans claim sinking of 10 British tankers (75,000 tons) in 2 different convoys; also claim successful attack last night on Bristol docks. Yugoslavia issues proclamation announcing country's "full independence" and expressing hope any difficulties with its neighbors could be settled peaceably. Germans leaving Yugoslavia en masse. Reported Russia has sent congratulations to new government declaring, "Yugoslav people again have shown themselves worthy of their glorious past". British Air Ministry states new British bombers are carrying as much as 5 tons of bombs; believed to be new American planes. Admiralty communique states 3 Italian cruisers and 2 destroyers were sunk in eastern Mediterranean in night engagement that began on 28th and lasted 12 hours, with no loss to British ships. British source states, "It is fair to assume that Italian fleet no longer exists". Admiralty also announces that British warships which called on 4 French merchantmen convoyed by destroyer to halt for inspection, were fired upon by French Algerian shore batteries and bombing planes and in self-defense returned the fire; British ships were justified to fire on merchant ships, but refrained in interest of humanity. French Admiralty protests against British attack and states that ships carried war supplies for Germany. RAF reported to have raided Tripoli on 28th and Asmara on 29th. Six Syrians reported killed and scores hurt in clashes with French and Senegalese troops; Syrian leaders are demanding immediate establishment of parliament and free elections. Vatican radio issues call to Catholic Germans to awake and face pagan tendencies which Nazi régime is spreading throughout occupied territories, threatening establishment of pagan state-religion. Vatican paper *Osservatore Romano* publishes letter from Archbishop Grober of Reiburg, Germany, appealing to Catholics to "resist government persecution".

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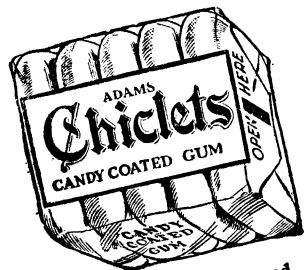
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stating it is sinful to endure passively restrictions imposed by Nazi régime.

Mar. 21.—Chinese claim to have recaptured Feng-shin on 29th; Japanese reported retreating to Nanchang.

RAF attacked Brest last night, known to be harboring *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*; also entire coast from Calais to Dunkirk. Announced in London that RAF destroyed enemy aircraft at average rate of 50 monthly since January 1. Reported that a 4th Italian cruiser and a 3rd destroyer may also have been destroyed in Mediterranean (Ionian Sea) battle, and that British warships engaged returned to Alexandria showing no evidence of damage; said British saved nearly 1000 Italian seamen from drowning and were forced to abandon rescue work by German bombing attacks. Italian War Office confirms loss of 3 cruisers and 2 destroyers, but states enemy suffered "very heavy losses". Yugoslav communique expresses regret over recent incidents involving Germans and urges people to keep cool and preserve peace. German Minister leaves Belgrade.

Cuban government seizes Italian freighter in Havana harbor. Two German merchantmen are set afire and scuttled by their crews when Peru cruiser thwarted their attempt to leave Callao harbor without clearance papers and after 2 other freighters had illegally slipped out of port.

Apr. 1.—Japan reported rationing rice. Batavia meteorological observatory suspends issue of weather reports and forecasts.

Berlin spokesman states United States action in seizing Axis ships and crews is not based on law and is "absolute impairment of human rights". German raiders last night bombed various parts of eastern coast of England. Minister of Economic Warfare, Hugh Dalton, states Germans take their pick of all incoming cargoes in France while Italians are permitted to take smaller pick; more than half such imports are taken by them. British last night raided Bremen and Emden with "new type of explosive bomb of great force". British capture Asmara, capital of Eritrea, leaving Massawa, major Italian port on Red Sea, as last point under Italian control. Eden and Gen Sir John Dill reported in Athens. French crowd in Lyons cheers Roosevelt in front of U. S. Consulate, singing *Marseillaise*. Rome papers call American seizure of ships "act of piracy". Vatican reports state Pope recently sent several protests through Nuncio in Berlin against renewed Nazi persecutions of Catholics.

Peru troops occupy airdrome of German Lufthansa airline at Lima. Crews of 1 German and 3 Italian ships in Venezuela port scuttle their ships; 1 Italian ship and 1 German ship are set afire by their crews in Costa Rica port.

Apr. 2.—Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang closes plenary session at Chungking and issues manifesto pointing out livelihood of people should receive first consideration in reconstruction of

China, thanking Russia, Britain, and United States for sympathy and assistance given, and declaring, "We have been striving faithfully toward creation of nation for, by, and of the people and despite war have been striving to promote constitutionalism".

Viscount Elibank urges in House of Lords formation of Imperial War Council with American representation such as in last war. London reported free from air raids for 12th consecutive night. King George II of Greece receives Eden. Reported German troops are massing along Austrian, Hungarian, Rumanian, and Bulgarian frontiers of Yugoslavia, and that German agents are inciting Croat, Hungarian, and Bulgarian minorities against government. Yugoslav spokesman denies German atrocity stories, stating they are "pure invention". Vichy government purges universities of professors known to have political principles in opposition to regime of Marshal H. Petain. Gen. C. de Gaulle states in Cairo, "I defy men of Vichy to declare war on Britain and allies and predicts such move would bring French rebellion". Reported chief Italian centers of power are in hands not of German troops but German Gestapo agents who have sent patriotic and potentially anti-German officials to front; Mussolini said to be German's best friend in Italy as he clings to hope of ultimate German victory as only chance of saving himself. Matsuoka confers with Mussolini and Foreign Minister C. Ciano, and also visited Pope with whom he is reported to have discussed prospects of peace.

Mexico government orders navy to place under protective custody 12 Italian and German ships in Mexican harbors (73,886 tons).

Apr. 3.—Chungking announces appointment of Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to London as Foreign Minister.

High London authority on Japanese affairs states Hitler's plan to extend Axis from North Sea to Pacific has failed and that he will not be able to use Japan as cat's-paw; states Matsuoka's trip was complete failure and that he has been recalled to report personally to Emperor Hirohito and is returning with grave loss of face. British naval aircraft reported to have sunk Italian destroyer in Red Sea trying to escape from Eritrea and left another destroyer sinking; is 14th Italian destroyer lost in war. German high command claims capture of "well-fortified British advance base in North Africa on 31st. British admit mixed force of Germans and Italians is "pecking at us", but that fighting has been confined to skirmishing along coast. German high command issues other communique stating "pursuit of British in North Africa continued, and Benghazi was taken". Reported that Count Paul Teleki, Premier of Hungary, has committed suicide; said to have shot himself in head following stiff German demands Hungary be virtually handed over to Germany as preliminary to German attack on Yugoslavia with which Teleki only recently concluded pact of "eternal friendship"; schools are closed for 2 days in mourning. Foreign

Minister L. de Bardossy, pro-Nazi, is appointed Premier of Hungary. German forces reported concentrating at border town of Bela Crkva, only 50 miles from Belgrade. Yugoslav government proclaims Belgrade to be open city. Government announces leader of Croat peasant party has agreed to remain in new Cabinet as Vice-Premier. Matsuoka departs from Rome after 63-hour visit and after conferring twice with Mussolini. Gayda states new accord was reached in connection with possible entry of United States into war. Vatican report states Matsuoka conferred with Pope for 65 minutes after which Pope said, "I was most pleased with audience. Matsuoka is a great statesman". *Popolo di Roma* states recent naval battle was "Italian success because it disrupted traffic between Egypt and Greek ports".

Mexico, Venezuela, and Peru throw their weight behind United States program and continue to move against German and Italian interests; Peru government attaches funds of owners of scuttled ships, and also funds of Lufthansa; Mexico closes important German school in Mexico City as source of Nazi propaganda; Venezuela Foreign Minister states scuttling of 4 Axis ships in Venezuela ports is offense against Venezuela sovereignty.

Apr. 4.—Rep. R. F. Stewart of Australia states that if Matsuoka's Berlin statement that Japan would support Axis under all circumstances represents official view of Japanese government, there remains no hope of understanding in Pacific. Hitler receives Matsuoka on his return from Rome to Berlin. German planes raided Bristol last night. RAF again attacked Brest in effort to cripple *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* reported to be still there. British reported to have sunk 5 Italian destroyers in Red Sea during past week; Italy has now lost total of 18 destroyers and 22 submarines. RAF also struck heavily at Tripoli and German-Italian motorized units in Libya. British official announcement states "Benghazi was evacuated by our light covering detachments in face of determined advance by strong Italian-German forces and after disposing of numerous tanks and inflicting considerable casualties; move made to pursue policy adopted at Sidi Barrani of waiting to choose our own battlefield". Evacuation is taken as bitter blow in London, but experts point out that it is desert warfare and that important factor is loss of men and materials rather than loss of territory.

Italian Consul in Colon, Panama, is arrested and jailed.

Apr. 5.—Matsuoka leaves for Moscow. Berlin quarters state diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia have for all practical purposes ceased to exist. Russia and Yugoslavia conclude non-aggression treaty, effective immediately, providing that both will refrain from aggression and respect each other's independence and integrity, and that in case one of them should become victim of aggression by third power, other will keep policy of friendship toward first;

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Apr. 6.—Reported that Japanese forces are in full route toward Nanchang after 6-day battle; Chinese Minister of War states battle was "most brilliant feat of entire war".

German bombers open attack on Belgrade early (Sunday) morning without warning, DNB news agency claiming attack was "extremely successful". German forces attack country from various directions and simultaneously strike at Greece across borders of Thrace and western Macedonia, German Minister to Greece at 5:30 informing Premier A. Koricis that German troops were marching into Greece "because British forces had landed in Greece". Greece immediately declares war, Premier announcing, "We are fighting for independence and will resist every attack". Communications with Yugoslavia are cut off. Hitler issues proclamation stating, "I could not wait any longer, but had to act immediately. . . Both Yugoslavia and Greece are victims of British intrigue; those misled people must thank Britain for this situation, greatest warmonger of all time. . . After long effort I finally succeeded in securing cooperation of Yugoslavia by its adherence to tri-partite alliance without having demanded anything except that it take part in construction of new order. At this point, criminal usurpers of new Belgrade government took power of state unto themselves, which was result of their being in pay of Churchill and Britain. . . Members and officers of German Embassy and employees of consulates in Yugoslavia daily were being subjected to most humiliating attacks. German schools, exactly as in Poland, were laid in ruins by the bandits. Innumerable German nationals were kidnapped and attacked and some were even killed. In addition, Yugoslavia planned general mobilization in great secrecy. . . When British divisions landed in Greece, just as in World War days, Serbs thought time was ripe for taking advantage of situation for new assassinations against Germany and its allies. . . Fight on Greek soil is not against Greek people, but against that arch-enemy, England, which again is trying to extend war far into southeast Balkans as it tried in far north last year. . . In this section therefore, we shall fight until last Britisher meets his 'Dunkirk'." German press boasts of Belgrade being left "sea of flames". German planes also bomb Salonika. Athens announcement states Greeks are everywhere holding their own. Italy declares war on Yugoslavia because it made "common cause with Britain and Greece". Official London circles state Yugoslavia, like Greece, can count on British support against this new aggression. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of British forces in Middle East, is placed in command of British campaign in Balkans. Announced at Cairo that British occupied Addis Ababa, capital of Abyssinia on 5th, also that German-Italian advance across Libya has been halted east of Benghazi; British planes heavily bombed Tripoli on night of 2nd. Reported that on 3rd military leaders in Iraq deposed Regent, Emir Abdullah II, uncle of King Feisal II, and set up government headed by Saiyid Rashid Aali Gailani, former Premier, said to have Axis leanings. British are guarding Iraq oil fields.

Apr. 7.—*Popolo di Roma* states scheduled talks among British, American, and Dutch officials in Manila are effort to "frighten" Japanese, but that they are not perturbed by "childish maneuvers". Matsuoka states he is prepared to prolong Moscow visit if this should prove useful; he states he does not anticipate any changes in Far Eastern situation requiring his immediate presence in Tokyo; he expresses belief that Russo-Yugoslav treaty will not affect relations between Moscow and Berlin.

RAF carried out widespread raids on German positions and ships along French coast, sinking 1 destroyer and damaging another. Britain severs relations with Hungary. British government sends message to Yugoslavia stating it welcomes Yugoslavia as "resolute and powerful ally". British planes bombed military concentrations at Sofia last night. Germany formally assures Turkey it does not intend to invade Turkish territory. DNB claims German airforce fatally disrupted Yugoslavia's entire transport and communication system; official communicate states reports from all fronts are favorable after overcoming admittedly bitter resistance. Some 150,000 German troops are involved in Rupel Pass attack on northern Greece; another 150,000 are attacking Yugoslavia from Rumania and Bulgaria, while 300,000 are attacking Yugoslavia from the north. Forces opposing them are composed of 1,000,000 Yugoslav troops, 800,000 Greeks, and British troops estimated at around 100,000. Greeks claim they stopped invaders "all along front". Rumania and Bulgaria emphasize their "neutrality" though German attacks come through their territories, and Bulgaria protests against British bombing of Sofia. Greeks break relations with Hungary and Bulgaria. Ankara radio declares as to Hitler's statement, "No statement can help justify this new act of aggression; accusation that Britain brought war to Balkans is untrue".

Apr. 8.—Premier F. Konoye reiterates that Japan's policy is based on tri-partite alliance and, pointing out that Japan faces grave situation both at home and abroad, urges reform of all phases of national life. *Kokumin* expresses suspicion that secret agreement exists between Russia and United States and warns Japan to beware. *Hochi Shimbun* voices dissatisfaction with tri-partite alliance on grounds Germany enjoys non-aggression status with Russia while Japan remains open to Russian threat; "Britain could only be destroyed if Japan, Germany, Italy, and Russia are solidly united".

RAF last night carried out heavy attack on Kiel, Bremerhaven, and Emden. London report states Italy suffered 140,000 casualties in Libya, 31,000 in Italian Somaliland, 92,000 in Albania, and 20,000 in Abyssinia; British losses on same fronts were 2,966. Admiralty reports merchant ship losses for week ending March 30 totaled 13 British ships (58,870 tons) and 5 allied ships (14,975); average weekly losses in March were 98,000 tons; announcement amends figures for week ending March 16, showing total of 37 ships (146,098 tons) lost, largest loss for any week this year. Germans carried out only scattered raids over England last night, but also bombed northern Ireland, killing 9 people. Germans in Balkans believed to be using total of 3,400 planes in 2 fleets based at Sofia and in other area in south Australia or Benat region of Hungary. Reported from Istanbul that German troops occupied port of Alexandria, Grecian Thrace, near Turkish border cutting off communications between Turkey and Greece; Greeks previously indicated they would not defend area. Crumpling Yugoslav forces in south threaten to break communications between Yugoslavia and Greece and expose Greek left wing. Nish and Skopje reported occupied by Germans. Neutral military experts predict eventual abandonment of Salonika as Greeks are outnumbered 10 to 1. Rome announcement states Italo-German mechanized units have recaptured Libyan port of Derna. Cairo announcement states RAF raided Benghazi and are also attacking enemy motor transport and troop concentrations along coast.

Apr. 9.—Japanese naval authorities confiscate over \$1,000,000 (Chinese) worth of gasoline being loaded at Woosung onto British chartered steamer destined for Rangoon; ship was released after gasoline was taken off. Nanking puppet police release 130 Chungking Bank of China employees arrested in their Badlands (Shanghai) dormitory on March 24.

Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey Layton tells press in Singapore that "if there is flare-up in Pacific, we will get powerful naval reinforcements quickly, regardless of whether United States comes in with us. . . Any part of American fleet could be accommodated at Singapore tomorrow if necessary".

Churchill states in Commons that German aggression might explode at any moment into invasion of Britain, attack on Turkey, or thrust at Russia's wheat fields and oil wells, and that even Egypt may be threatened by mechanical divisions in Libya, but that main theater of war remains in Atlantic and that British war effort depends on full-scale American effort. RAF last night again blasted Kiel. Germans again attacked Coventry and other areas, 9 German planes being shot down over England. British troops enter Massawa, last vital center of Italian defense; said campaign is over except for mopping-up operations which may be left to South African forces and patriots; Red Sea being cleared of enemy and no longer war-zone may remove American objections to American ships sailing direct to that sea. Report from London that Germany is organizing Czarist officers, White Russians, and dissident Ukrainians, many of them being given positions in German army. Berlin quarters commenting on break in diplomatic relations between Britain and Hungary, states, "England has no business in Balkans; this applies to diplomatic representatives too"; asked whether this would hold good after the war, answer is, "We are speaking only of the war at the moment—what happens after the war will depend on whether England still will be there." Berlin reports state Derna has been recaptured and 2000 British troops taken prisoner, including 6 generals. Yugoslav government issues announcement; "We inform all civilized peoples of frightful crimes committed by German armed forces in war imposed on us. Belgrade, capital of our country, which in good time was proclaimed open, undefended city, was bombed by German aircraft without any declaration of war. On Sunday morning, while sound of churchbells was calling faithful to church for divine services, the bombardment, eclipsing all imagination, was launched. . . turning city into mass of ruins. . . streets covered with bodies of children, women, and old men. Never during long history of this martyred city were such cruelties committed even by most primitive invaders". German troops take Salonika and Greek troops trapped east of Vardar are reported to have capitulated. Reported Greek mountain forts along Macedonia line of defense were blasted one by one by unremitting bombardments by Stuka planes and howitzers and field mortars. German planes bombing Yugoslav and Greek airdromes are said to make as many as 6 trips a day with only 20 minutes' rest between flights. Main Greek forces forming new line west of Salonika. RAF fighters and bombers reported assisting Greek forces. Reported that German and Italian troops met and joined strength in south Yugoslavia near Totova, cutting Yugoslavia off from any further assistance by land. Reported that British and Greek forces had prepared for loss of Macedonia and Thrace; main line said to be further south where British forces are entrenched. Paris Society for Protection of Animals publishes appeal to animal lovers to drown all puppies and kittens at birth because of widespread suffering and hunger among pets in France.

Apr. 10.—Germans bombed Birmingham, Newcastle, Southampton, and Ipswich last night. British state they destroyed 11 German raiders Wednesday, 10 Tuesday, and 6 Monday night. Admiralty reports British submarine torpedoed 2 heavily-laden merchant ships in Axis convoy in central Mediterranean. Berlin celebrations are dampened by RAF raid of center of city last night; Germans state Prussian State library and Opera House on Unter

(Continued on page 218)

## PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE 38TH YEAR

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# Editorials

It is doubtful that the Iraq trouble will develop into anything really serious for the present, if for nothing more than that Hitler and the months from December to the Near East March are practically the only time of the year when desert military campaigns do not involve the greatest risks. Adolf Hitler may have considered or may still be considering making a grab at Iraq's oil fields, but the resistance of the Yugoslavs and Greeks, aided by the British, in the Balkan Peninsula, delayed him just long enough to make the move highly inadvisable, even if he were willing to chance the danger of Turkish and Russian opposition and possible, or even probable, resistance.

Some of the Iraq leaders had for a long time shown strong pro-Axis leanings, but the Arab world generally, though it may not love the British, fears and hates the Fascist imperialists. The Arabs are a proud and freedom-loving people, and, like the Jews, are Semites. They know what the German *Herrenvolk* and the "New Romans" think of them. British imperialism has, on the whole, stood for progress, but Fascist imperialism envisages only the ultimate extermination of native peoples and their replacement by colonies of the "superior" race. The bloody Italian warfare in Tripolitania, Libya, and Abyssinia, and the systematic terror and mass cruelty practiced there, have become known throughout the Arab countries. Mussolini's barbarities have utterly condemned him, despite his hypocritical assumption of the bombastic title, "Protector of Islam". It may be taken for granted that the Arabs hope for a British victory and will give no willing aid to the Axis powers.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared in his latest speech in the House of Commons that "the loss of the Nile Valley, the Suez Canal, and Malta would augment the heaviest blows we could sustain", and pledged that the army of a half million men which Britain now has in this area will fight to the death.

It is true that if Hitler could achieve control of the Mediterranean, North Africa, and the Near East, he would greatly strengthen his position, and the resources of this area would help him to withstand the British blockade; it would also cut important British lines of communication and supply, and be a very serious blow to Britain's prestige. But to achieve this result would take a series of major campaigns at great risk, and, if achieved, would spread the Axis armies still more thinly over widespread territories, everywhere hostile to the invader. And in British economic strategy, neither the Mediterranean area nor the Near East play a decisive part. Only few of the petroleum products of that region are sent west of Suez, being consumed chiefly locally and in India; and the United States, Latin



America, and India are more important sources of cotton than Egypt and the Sudan.

Hitler, therefore, could not thus defeat Great Britain, and much less Great Britain and the United States. The present war involves sea- and, secondarily, air-control, and all of the Near East and all of North Africa, their fertile areas as well as their vast deserts, would not assure Hitler of that control. All the rest of the world, agriculturally and industrially by far the more important part, would still pertain to the democracies so long as they control the seas. The Battle of the Atlantic and the Battle of Britain will be the decisive battles.

If, then, Hitler does make an attempt to seize the Mediterranean and invade the Near East, this could not be regarded as bringing him decisive results in the case of local victory, and it would mean that he is still flinching from the challenge of the main battle.

He might undertake this effort because there would be no other move he could make and he feels that he can not remain inactive; because he hopes, by fresh "victories", to maintain his control over the mind of Germany; because he wants to postpone a reckoning and perhaps fancies that the more territory he can temporarily win, the better will be his final "bargaining" position; because perhaps he hopes even for involvement with Russia which, he may calculate, would gain him some condonance, perhaps support, from certain elements in what he now calls the "plutocracies".

Hitler might, however, still think he may gamble with some chance of success on an attack on the Suez Canal by way of Libya and Egypt, or by way of Syria, thus avoiding possible conflict with Turkey and Russia, at least for the time being, but if he attempts this before securing control of the Mediterranean, this would involve tremendous risks, especially to his supply lines. And with it all, he would be moving farther and farther away from his central position, which, until now, has been one of the chief elements of his strength. And where are the ships that could give him control of the Mediterranean? A very great air force might give him that, but he does not have such a great air force any more.

If Spain would play his game and he could first secure Gibraltar—if France would play his game and he could get hold of what is left of the French fleet and count on French support in Syria—if Stalin would really play his game dependably—if Japan would give him active help—but these are all *ifs*, and even if some or all of these *ifs* came true, in whole or in part, there are still the great and rapidly-growing sea-fleets and air-fleets of the democracies and the growing land-armies under their banners to bring Hitler and his evil group of enslavers at last to heel.

Switzerland, the last neutral and the last democratic country in Central Europe, is now being subjected to the same kind of German newspaper attacks that in other cases have preceded armed invasion and subjugation. As a slave-empire can not risk leaving any islands of freedom within the embracement of its territories, this development was so much to be expected that it would hardly justify special comment, but an editorial in the *Boersen Zeitung* so concisely reveals the criminal and twisted viewpoint of Nazism that it is worth quoting.

The article charged the Swiss Government with "tolerating" what the writer called "anti-German propaganda" in Switzerland, and declared:

"We have recently warned the Swiss to take heed of the Yugoslav catastrophe and observe what can happen when there exists a wide divergence of opinion between a government's foreign policy and its domestic policy, the press, and public opinion. . .

"As a result of previous experience in other European crises, we hold a government responsible for public opinion. . .

"The warning seems not to have helped. Important Swiss news papers, parties, organizations, and individuals continue to side with Germany's enemies and to whip up public opinion against Germany. Germany's enemies are glorified, and its friends are persecuted. . .

"Many other European countries have lost their neutrality in this manner. . ."

Here is all the arrogance, insolence, and brutality, and also the bold-faced hypocrisy that marks Nazism or Hitlerism. It is pretended that the anti-German feeling in Switzerland—and it is admitted that there is much of it—must have been "whipped up" artificially by propaganda and is not the natural result of Germany's appalling crimes.

Here, too, is the German political "idealism". According to Nazi conceptions, public opinion should not direct the course of any government, any more than the course of the Nazi government is so directed. It is the government that must control public opinion. Not the will of the people, but the weak shifts of intimidated officeholders, acting under Nazi dictation and terror, must prevail. And the people must be misled by lies or their will must be broken by ruthless violence. As it is in Germany, so must it be in Switzerland. The independence and sovereignty of other nations is hooted at. Germany holds the Swiss Government "responsible" for the time being and as long as it is permitted to survive at all. That Government is not responsible to the Swiss people, who elected it; it is responsible to the Nazi usurpers and aggressors.

The Nazis profess nothing but contempt for the masses, whether in Germany or in other countries, a scorn which has its origin in and which serves to conceal their fundamental fear of the masses whom everywhere, diabolically, they would enslave and exploit. The masses are only to breed—for war and toil. To bleed and to sweat and to shout "Heil Hitler!" at command would be for the people the highest forms of self-expression. The Moloch to which the generations would pay sacrifice is the State, with Hitler and any demagogue mountebank who would be selected as his successor as its living symbol. While behind him, under the massed banners of a spidery cross, fit emblem of the crucifixion of a world, would skulk that small, self-perpetuating group of cruel and evil men of

limitless voracity who would hold mankind in everlasting thralldom.

Here, lastly, in this item in the *Boersen Zeitung*, is evident that spiteful envy of the "glorification" given to Germany's enemies—the honor accorded those daring and able to resist the onslaught of its mechanized ferocity and the prayerful, anxious hope reposed in them by those who have felt the Nazi rod. And here, too, is heard once again the ancient complaint of the savage, who, though temporarily triumphant, is innerly convinced of his inferiority, knowing that he bears the mark of the beast upon him, and who, amid the corpses of his victims, whines of "persecution" and still speaks fatuously of "friends".

The Nazi conspirators and rapists seek exculpation in the bluster about the "Greater Germany", a greatness they pretend to conceive of as necessarily based on the reduction of all other states and which, more covertly, they hold to require the degradation of all men to the level of mindless serfs.

In the end, these continental criminals will meet judgment, for nothing that is evil can be permanent, and nothing that is not rotten at the core can be erected by brutal men on the victimization and debasement of other men. Greatness, national or otherwise, can only come from the elevation of men in the freedom to which their humanity and manhood and their capacity to reason demand. These vaunting felons, strutting the world as conquerors, can not create anything but greater infamy. The people whom they would destroy will destroy them, and Germany itself will survive only as a name, as another word for odium and obliquy.

Senator Claude Pepper, member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated on the floor of the Senate this month, "It is time for the American people to get tough". The expression used in an Americanism and does not mean that the American people should acquire "flexibility without brittleness" or develop a capacity of "yielding to force without breaking", but should, in fact, be strict, hard, and violent. It is time, and the American people *will* get tough. Democracy can be tough and rough, and often has been.



As Walt Whitman, most American of poets, wrote at the time of the Civil War:

"Long, too long, America,  
Traveling roads all even and peaceful, you learned from joys and prosperity only,  
But now, ah now, to learn from crises of anguish, advancing, grappling with direst fate and recoiling not,  
And now to conceive and show the world what your children en-masse really are,  
(For who except myself has yet conceiv'd what your children en-masse really are?)"

The joys of liberty and the prosperity of a great land which Whitman spoke of eighty years ago, have now made the American people even more easy-going, and generous and tolerant and lenient almost to the point of weakness. And much of the world has indeed come to look upon them as soft and easily gulled, and, perhaps, easily overcome.

But Whitman knew better. He wrote in another of his poems:

"I have lived to behold man burst forth and warlike America rise. .  
Thunder on! stride on, Democracy! Strike with vengeful stroke. .  
Crash heavier, heavier yet, O storms! You have done me good. ."

Neither liberty was established and maintained for every American by softness merely, nor was America's great wealth created by indolence, and people who know joy and prosperity naturally have that "strength through joy" that Hitler hypocritically rants about to the young people he systematically enslaves.

And, therefore, has America's Battle Hymn a greater validity than Germany's "*Deutschland uber Alles*". The American hymn speaks of the Truth marching on and of its lightning and terrible swift sword. It speaks of the swift answer of the soul, of jubilant feet, of the Hero who crushed the serpent with his heel, of Christ who died to make men holy, and of the Americans' readiness to die to make men free.

This spirit of Democracy is unconquerable and irresistible, and after this present period of challenge and war, another poet will again sing, as did Whitman:

"Lo, Victress on the peaks,  
Where thou with mighty brow regarding the world,  
(The world, O Libertad, that vainly conspired against thee),  
Out of its countless beleaguering toils, after thwarting them all,  
Dominant, with the dazzling sun around thee,  
Flauntest now unharm'd in immortal soundness and bloom. . ."

In answer to numerous inquiries received, the Editor has to state that no reply has been received from the Archbishop of Manila to his letter of **The Archbishop's Stand?** March 31, published in the April issue of this Magazine.

Readers may therefore continue to indulge in surmise as to—

(I) whether the head of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines

- (a) endorses, or
- (b) does not endorse

the propaganda engaged in by certain elements in the Church, notably the Jesuits, in favor of the dictatorial clerico-fascist form of government, as opposed to our constitutional democratic form of government;

(II) whether he

- (a) regrets,
- (b) is indifferent to, or
- (c) desires the continuance of the confusion

that has been created in the minds of loyal Catholic citizens, here as elsewhere in the democracies; \*

(III) whether he

- (a) does not want to,
- (b) does not dare, or
- (c) is not able to help settle this confusion; and

(IV) whether he, as a member of the Catholic hierarchy, is

- (a) free, or
- (b) not free to express his opinion on the matter.

Neither the British nor the Germans have up to this writing made any statement regarding the dramatic trip of Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the Nazi Party, from Germany to England, that is **The Hess Flight** fully enlightening. Did Hess flee for his life or is the whole thing a part of a Nazi plot aimed at putting something over on the British people? Is Hess a lone wolf or does he belong to a pack—which need not necessarily include Hitler? What is the British part in the adventure—is there a plot between the Nazis and some influential Britons?

No definite answers are possible, or will be possible for some time to come. But certain deductions may be made. Hess, it seems probable, could not have taken the step he did without the knowledge and consent of some high-ranking Nazis, and the chances are that Hitler himself is in on the scheme. The purpose of the move is undoubtedly to come to terms with the British. Militarily, the Germans have now conquered practically the entire continent and further military adventures will be attended with more and more risk. The invasion of England has been put off again and again as the most hazardous enterprise the Germans could undertake. Germany's supplies are running lower and lower. And while Germany's efforts become more difficult every day, England's military machine, through American help, is growing ever stronger. The Germans feel time is with their enemies. They once failed, in 1917, to make peace, when that was possible, and America's entry into the war, as many Germans remember, decided the outcome then, and may decide it again. To make peace at the height of military success must be the sense of the group that sent Hess to Scotland, whether that group includes Hitler or not.

Diplomatically, the situation is similar to the military situation. Germany has just achieved some success in its relations with the French; success with Spain may follow, though there is considerable opposition; success with Turkey may follow, although there is more opposition. A fight to bring the Turks to submission would be a hard task. It may be said, therefore, that diplomatically, Germany has also reached the peak of what is safely obtainable.

To make peace now, therefore, would be wise, so, most likely, these Nazis think. It was, of course, not possible for Hitler himself to go, so the man known to be most trusted by him was sent. Hess is no longer of direct value to the Nazi machine. He was valuable when Hitler was rising to power; he was his master's faithful dog, always at his side, who encouraged him in his bloody enterprises and who warned him of danger on many occasions. Hess is also the more thoughtful of the two; not really intelligent, but not subject to hysterical fits, as is Hitler, and not liable to do anything in a temper that might have to be regretted. Hess is a ruthless murderer and bone-crusher, like all Nazis, but he is also a man who will stop to think. Hitler now has all the skillful military and political advisers he needs, so this mission may have been considered the last task that was to be entrusted to him.

The Hess attempt seems to indicate that the leading Nazis doubt they will be able to enforce peace terms on England and that they can do nothing with the present

\* Proof of this confusion may be found on pages 213-217 of this issue of the Philippine Magazine.

# Primitive Kalinga Peace-Treaty System

By R. F. Barton

I HAD about three months with little to do before I could take up certain anthropological studies I have in mind, as I concluded it would be better to wait for the change in the monsoon before proceeding to the locale, and therefore I asked Professor H. Otley Beyer whether he had anything to suggest that would occupy me for that length of time. He then spoke of the relative dearth of information on the Kalingas and pointed out that as a new road connecting the Kalinga country with the Ilocos coast would soon bring a flood of home-seekers to Kalinga's northern plains, some attention should be given to Kalinga culture before it becomes too greatly corrupted.

With funds provided by Professor Beyer and rather reluctantly, feeling that duty was a hard task-master, I in consequence took myself off to Lubuagan, Kalinga, but there I was amply rewarded by finding a most interesting culture, showing, indeed, the highest native political development so far reported with respect to any non-Christian Philippine group.

I make this statement advisedly. True, Kalinga society has the same basis as all other native societies in the Philippines—the kinship group, which holds what may be called the executive or enforcing power and which defends the members of the group against torts and punishes them, and the territorial unit, which consists of the barrios situated in a single valley, with, sometimes, descendant barrios outside it. This territorial unit has no legislative or judicial power to speak of; in fact, these are absent from native Philippine societies, but it does possess mediating power. Public-spirited rich men, called *pangats*, advise peace whenever trouble arises and appoint a go-between or mediator to bring about a settlement between contending kinship groups. The go-between can give no orders or judgments, and the quarreling groups need not follow his advice, but there is one thing they must do—and that shows the germ of government in the modern sense, the germ of the idea of the state: they *must* keep the peace so long as the go-between has the case in mediation. If one or the other party resorts to the lance, the go-between kills the offender or one of his relatives.

This latter development is not a wholly distinctive thing in Kalinga society—there is the same institution in Ifugao, for example. But the elements in Kalinga society that are unique, so far as is known, are those of citizenship, peace-pacts, and the individuals who hold these peace-pacts in trust. I do not think these three elements have been found elsewhere in the Philippines, although the Kalinga peace-pact system appears to have spread to some extent into Abra, Bontok, Apayao, and Ifugao.

At Lubuagan, capital of Kalinga, there are over forty peace-pacts "held" by some twenty-five pact-holders, some of these individuals holding pacts with from two to five different regions.



The negotiation of a peace-pact begins with an exchange of spears. A man from the region suing for peace, let us call it region A, sends his spear to a prominent man of the other region, say B. The receiver of the spear in region B goes to the pangats and says, "Do you want me to keep

this spear?" The matter is informally discussed and if it is decided that the spear shall be kept and that the receiver shall be the pact-holder, this man sends back his own spear to region A, and a time of truce is ushered in during which head-hunting balances are struck between the kinship groups of the two regions; that is to say, if one family "owes" another family a life, it must pay in cattle and other forms of wergild a total that may amount to as much as ₱2000 or more.

When these matters have been satisfactorily settled, the folk of region A come to region B and are there entertained and feasted for two days; this is called "drinking the pact". During the celebration the peace-pact is ratified. This, though not in written form, as the Kalingas have no form of writing, consists of eight articles, as follows:

- (1) Statement of the boundaries of each region. These must be defined, whether the regions are adjacent to or distant from one another, because they determine the region and the people for whom each of the two pact-holders (the man who originally sent the spear and the man who accepted it) are responsible.
- (2) Each pact-holder is responsible for the acts of the citizens of his region and for all acts within that region that affect citizens of the other region.
- (3) Neither region will pollute the soil of the other with foreign blood; that is, each region will respect the neutrality of the other. Neither region will permit a third region to stain its soil with the blood of the other.
- (4) Each pact-holder guarantees visitors from the other region shelter and food.
- (5) In the event of the illness of or accident to the citizens of one region occurring within the bounds of the other, the pact-holder there will provide for the return of such persons to their home region, providing carriers or attendants as the case may require. In the event of serious illness or death, the person will be returned wrapped in blankets.
- (6) Each pact-holder will assist traders from the other region in every possible way. If requested, the pact-holder will appoint reliable agents to execute commissions for the visiting trader.
- (7) Money stolen from or lost by a citizen of one region within the other region will be restored to him by a collection taken up from the citizens of the place where this occurred.\*
- (8) Pact-holders will facilitate the collection of debts owed citizens of the other region by citizens of his own region, or seizures (*tolivan*) made to cover such debts.

It is the duty of the pact-holders to punish any infraction of the peace by one of their co-citizens by slaying the offender or one of his relatives. He also collects wergild for the family of any man slain and for himself.

It is evident that the peace-pact negotiations began as a sort of brotherhood rite from the fact that the pact-holders are considered to be "brothers"; in fact, their children may not intermarry. The pact may formerly have been essentially only an agreement between two individuals that each would punish an offense against the other's family or village with the spear received from the other.

\* Question: But may a man not say that he lost money when he had none or claim that he lost more than he had? Answer (Pangat Kanao): A man wouldn't do that. If he did, it would be found out, and he would be punished very severely. But he wouldn't do it. Comment: A Kalinga has no private life; his life is an open book. He could not withstand the circumstantial investigation which the pact-holder of his own region (who would be notified) would make.

Nowadays they do not actually use that particular spear, though they may if they wish.

There are certain perquisites pertaining to the office of pact-holder: he shares in the indemnities he collects from his co-citizens for torts committed against people from the other region; he shares in the proceeds of sales made for citizens of the other region in his own region; and if he avenges the slaying or wounding of a citizen of the other region, he receives a gift called *lotok* from the kinship group of the person avenged. If he collects an indemnity (*baiyad*) from the other region for a violation of his own region's neutrality, he receives a share. Lubuagan has money in trust from such an indemnity, Pangat Dugyang being the "treasurer".

But the pact-holder's expenses of maintaining the dignity of his office considerably exceed his income from it. His recompense is principally the dignity and honor he enjoys. The pact-holders have a high sense of honor and are in every case superior men. The system they maintain works so efficiently that a man's life is safer in a foreign town than in his own. In a sense it is the pact-holder's kinship group that holds the pact, for this group supports

and aids him, spying for him, and fighting for him, if necessary.

Pacts are inherited as if they were property. And it is an interesting fact that seven or eight of the Lubuagan pacts are held by women. One of these, Gaiyampo, the mother of Lubuagan's leading pangat, Kanao, is an original holder. This came about in the following way: Thirty years ago, an existing pact between Lubuagan and Ginaang was broken and no man wanted to hold the pact for either town because feeling ran very high. Yet the towns adjoined each other, and lack of a pact interfered with trading and the collection of debts and was a nuisance in many ways. Consequently, Gaiyampo said that if a certain Ginaang woman, her friend, would hold the pact in Ginaang, she would hold it for Lubuagan. It was so agreed, and since that time there has been no trouble between the two regions. Go to Gaiyampo's house and you will usually find it full of Ginaang people who have come to Lubuagan for the day. They highly regard and respect her.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In a succeeding issue of the Philippine Magazine, Dr. Barton will tell of some actual cases of violations and preservations of neutrality, wars on account of violations of neutrality, of disputes over boundaries, of peace-pacts broken, of protection of aliens, of battles stopped by neutral pact-holders, etc.

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## Star of England

BY JOHN H. BROWN

**S**TILL stand uncrushed the ancient walls of England  
That fend each hour the shore and surf and sea,  
Expectant to the cares and calls of England,  
Wherever England's folk may bide or be;  
Still stand unhushed the ancient halls of England  
Where freedom first was formed and fashioned free,  
As made and mannered by the brawls of England  
When England founded life with liberty.

Now go unrung the ancient bells of England  
That pealed in every age to victory;  
And then the very fens and fells of England  
Were dight and dowered with desert decency;  
Now flow unsung the ancient wells of England  
That filled the fountains full and fresh and free,  
And made the dainty dales and dells of England  
The haunt and home of living liberty.

Still rise erect the ancient hills of England  
That shade and shadow every lovely lea,  
And guard and guide the roving rills of England  
That seek the shelter of the sun and sea;  
Still ply unchecked the ancient mills of England  
Outputting still prodigious quantity,  
To save and satisfy the ills of England  
With ripe and rich concoct commodity.

Still stead and stay the ancient moles of England  
Still lapped and laved by England's surgent seas,  
Where borne by the kindling coals of England  
Still freight and fare old England's argosies;  
Still spread and splay the ancient rolls of England,  
The gleam and glory gleaned, in war and peace,  
On fair-fought fields by sovereign souls of England,  
In all the series of the centuries.

Still float afar the ancient hulls of England  
That dominate old England's destinies,  
And furnish forth the living lulls of England  
To order English life as England please;

Still soar afar the ancient gulls of England  
And hover over English shores and seas,  
Examplimg still that naught annuls for England  
The lessons of her lores and liberties.

Where swim or swing the sparest spar of England  
In torment tossed upon the wildest waves,  
By bitter blasts beset still far from England,  
Where countless caravans have gotten graves;  
Where climb and cling each tawny tar of England  
Whose beaten brow the spiteful spray still laves;  
There firm and fast still steads the Star of England  
That never led nor lighted serfs or slaves.

Still hold and hive the ancient laws of England  
That built and bounded half the wondrous world,  
And wrought the rabble race to pause to England  
Wherever battle banners were unfurled;  
Still bold and blithe the ancient cause of England,  
Wherever salten seas have poured and purled,  
Shall work and win pluperfect plause for England,  
However England's star is twined or twirled.

In olden days a wondering world had seen  
The lurid light of Star of England rays,  
And through an age with fateful years between  
The world has watched the Star of England blaze;  
The golden days since one coruscant queen  
Have been most brilliant Star of England days;  
And now upon a sober saddened scene  
Steadfast and still the Star of England stays.

O shining star of liberty and light,  
Whose beams have brightened all this globe's girth!  
The nations of the world have reckoned right  
That thou in duest term of Time hadst birth!  
The outmost isles obscured in blackest blight  
Are learned and lessoned in thy wondrous worth!  
The mightiest of nations gives her plight  
Thou shalt prevail amongst the Stars of Earth!

# This Freedom

By John H. Brown

IT stands written:

"We, the people of the United States, in order . . . to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish . . ."

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to *all the privileges and immunities of citizens* in the several States".

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech . . . or *the right of the people* to assemble . . ."

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the *privileges and immunities of citizens* of the United States."

We have here some (and they are not the least) of the celebrated guarantees of the American Constitution. They are set forth in unequivocal terms. Here is good meaty expression in the King's English equal to any that any King of England ever used or heard.

It was no band of wild-eyed torchbearers that formulated these unparalleled pronouncements. The authors of the Constitution had not in the starry night heard strange voices or beheld fantastic visions. This Constitution was drafted by an incomparable group of scholars whose work and worth stand unexceeded in all the ages since the waters were divided from the waters.

These words were put together many years ago. They were clear and meaningful then. They are clear and meaningful now. No master of semantics is needed for their interpretation.

Yet it is not true that a real understanding of this Constitution is of general vogue. Many of our able-bodied editors and not a few of the owlish schoolboys who adorn the Federal bench have failed to read aright this glorious instrument of freedom.

Freedom of speech is not defined by the Constitution. In fact, to a certain extent, its definition is prohibited. Congress, to a certain extent, is enjoined to refrain from dealing with it. Now here are two statements which call for substantiation.

First it is to be noted that this Constitution lays an injunction on the Congress directly and on the States indirectly. Second, Congress is not absolutely disempowered in the matter of regulating this freedom. It is limited only in the making of such regulation or rather in the application thereof. The verity of this will quickly appear.

It is plain that Congress was not endowed with authority to legislate for the entire human race but for only a part of it, that part which resides within the Federal domain. And with regard to the beings under this jurisdiction, Congress is restrained in its prescriptions and its proscriptions as to a certain element. Our text tells us what that element is.

"We, the people" . . . "ourselves and our posterity" . . . "the right of the people." It is the people's rights which are protected, the people's freedoms which are guaranteed.

There is a widespread belief that freedom in the United States is exuded by the soil; that it permeates the electric



atmosphere; that it is immanent in the American ambience. This is not at all true. Freedom appertains, by the text, to the people.

Now the people must clearly be ourselves and our posterity. And who, after all, are we?

The United States of America has many habitants. There are many dwellers therein. A vast swarm of settlers and residents, a great army of sojourners, guests, and visitors abide within these borders. A motley throng of alien people is domiciled in this enormous republic. Many of these variegated denizens are strangers within our gates. They do not call this their republic. The Republic does not call them its people.

The Constitution makes no mention of habitants and dwellers or inhabitants and indwellers. Sojourn, abode, residence, and domicile convey no rights except the rights of hospitality. The guarantees of the Constitution do not pertain to the stranger within our gates.

Let us consult our text. ". . . the privileges and immunities of citizens . . ."; ". . . the blessings of liberty . . ."

This Constitution plainly brings us good tidings. It brings us great blessings, the "blessings of liberty". It is evident that it is the "right of the people", "the privileges and immunities of the citizens" that the Constitution is concerned with.

By the dawn's early light then we can see and we can say that it is "the people" who are securing to themselves and their posterity these blessings. It is the "right of the people" which is mentioned and made sacred. And we see also that the "privileges and immunities of the citizens" are not to be abridged either by the Congress or by any inferior legislature.

Would it seem to be that "we, the people" and "ourselves and our posterity" are "the citizens of the United States?"

None other, stranger, and none else! And, stranger, it shall be thy prime duty, while thou sojournest beside these blue waters, that thou keepest thy vocal apparatus in primest clamping condition! While thou lingerest on these fair shores, freedom of speech for thee shall be only a courtesy! The Constitution of the United States does not contemplate the lifting of thy voice or the offering of thy advice! No imperious interdiction impedes thy silence, no mighty mandate prescribes that thou mayest not be stilled!

It were pointless to inquire whether the Constitution follows the flag. This sovereign redaction is not restricted by any geography, terrestrial or heavenly. What the Constitution follows is Congress, at every moment and at every step. If Congress should treat of the International Date Line, the Constitution would function in the very middle of the Pacific Ocean. If an American expedition should raise the American flag over a remote camp in the mighty mazes of the Antarctic wastes and Congress should legislate thereunto, the Constitution would govern every act. If the recent comet should require a name, Congress could deal with the sidereal nomenclature of outer space and must needs do it constitutionally.

It were futile also to allege that the Constitution empowers and restrains only the Federal legislature and not local legislatures. All authority exercised in the Philippine Islands during forty years has come from Congress and Congress has no authority except that granted by the Constitution and operates under no deterrents except those imposed by that majestic code.

The Philippine Constitution follows very closely the

tenor and the terms of the American Constitution and consequently provides the basis for the liberties of the citizens and not for the liberties of foreigners.

Both the government that sits at Washington and the government that sits at Manila possess, within these boundaries, ample powers, under the Constitution, to stifle every un-American utterance and to throttle every alien throat.

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## The Little-Town Mayor

By Gloria S. Villaraza

**K**A Igme worked his way slowly up the trail. His old knees shook—the dual effect of old age and the tiring trudge from the barrio.

Ka Igme slapped his aching thighs and chuckled softly to himself. “Let me see this path make me tired again next year! By then, my feet will be resting comfortably on the flooring of a *carretela* when I go to town every week-end. . .”

On reaching the crest of the hill, his eyes happily swept the countryside stretched out below him. Was he not the uncle of the next mayor of Malinaw? Even now, he could still see the length of dust and stones he had come over from his barrio, Gagasac. Everybody in the barrio had helped campaign for Pio. Pio would bring the barrio’s dream-road to realization. Everyone in the village knew that Pio was a pet of the province’s higher-ups.

Ka Igme stopped at the village store as usual for a glass of wine. Some men, idling on the store’s long bench, were eager for news. He sat down among them self-importantly, and answered their queries with the same self-importance. How Pio was? Pio was doing fine. There was nothing to worry about the campaign in town. The votes were in the bag. The barrios? Only Paco and Binalbagan were not so sure as yet. . . But there was really nothing to worry about. ‘*Pareng* Monching had promised to look after Paco; and *Kuya* Julian would proceed to Binalbagan as soon as he arrived home from Masantol this afternoon. . .

The men were silent for a while, thinking up more questions to ask. Ka Igme waited patiently, but the men could think of nothing more. So Ka Igme stiffly rose from his seat and, as nonchalantly as he could, told them, “Well, Maria is probably impatient already, waiting for me.” And he turned his tired steps toward home, leaving the men idling as before.

Election day was a week off yet, and Gagasac was not worrying, what with the favorable news constantly coming in from town. The whole barrio worked, but it was Ka Igme who went to town the most frequently to see how matters stood. Paco and Binalbagan had been looked after as promised, and the town itself was tended regularly.

Two days before election, the “leaders” surveyed the field and saw nothing wrong. It was entirely forgotten that Malinaw’s population was made up of approximately fifty per cent *Sakdals*, twenty per cent indifferent farmers, and only thirty per cent real thinking citizens. Perhaps



the people of Malinaw could not view themselves just as others might have seen them. Or perhaps the thinking part of the population was overly confident that the voters would not be blind to the fact that it would pay them to elect a mayor who was a pet of the higher-ups. But however it was,

the people of the barrio of Gagasac at least vividly foresaw the end, the nearing end, of the fatiguing travel of its people from home to the town. Surely, with the thorough campaigning that had been done, Fate would not will that the cause Pio stood for would come to nothing.

And the big day came. Pio’s leaders went their way with assurance, and Gagasac was calm. Because Gagasac was a won battlefield, Ka Igme spent most of the day in town. There was indeed need for him in Malinaw, as hands were in demand to serve the voters food and drink. And there was need to go around to the voting-booths to guard against foul play. It was a long-established view in Malinaw that fraud was a natural element in any election. So, Ka Igme was very busy.

The day crept uneventfully on. Besides the familiar bustle of an election day, little happened to make it stand out from the days of the previous two weeks or so. Ka Igme and his brothers, after lunch, were all at ease and let the young people go about the remaining duties of noon time as they pleased. They were taking time to rest and prepare for the afternoon’s events.

The late afternoon found Pio’s henchmen all on their feet again. The polling booths were alive, for last-minute votes were being rushed in. Ka Igme went from precinct to precinct, looking over the late-comers.

Then came the counting of votes. Pio’s leaders watched it progress with satisfaction. And when dusk was settling on Malinaw, the returns from all the precincts in town gave them reason enough to hail a victory. Pio was leading by a neat margin of two hundred votes. And the returns from Gagasac gave him a lead of a hundred twenty more. Gagasac did not fail Pio by even a single man.

Paco was soon heard from. Paco gave Pio fifteen votes over the *Sakdal* candidate.

By seven o’clock, reports from Masantol and Binalbagan came in. The returns were not so satisfying; but although the two barrios had given Pio up by seventy-eight votes, there was still a lead of two hundred fifty-seven to assure

victory. Binalbagan had been the only fear of the leaders, and when it failed to bring Pio down, Pio was hailed mayor by exultant Malinaw. There were only too barrios still unaccounted for: Binahaan and Tabing-Ilog. And there was absolutely no danger to be expected from them. They had been campaigned intensively. So now, all that Pio's leaders waited for was to learn by how many votes the rival candidate had been defeated.

But that night was destined to bring Malinaw one of its greatest surprises. The news came, though not officially, that Tabing-Ilog had voted as one man—against Pio; and that Binahaan had also turned from him, giving the other candidate a margin of fifty-eight votes over his.

Ka Igme went to bed, unbelief accompanying him. Pio defeated! Just how foolish did they imagine Binahaan and Tabing-Ilog to be? The Sakdals were trying to put on a show, that was all. Sleep soundly tonight, and the morrow would bring the right news in. . .

Ka Igme did not even dream of the dreadful prospect. The reports were perfectly absurd. He let matters stand at that.

The next day, Ka Igme did not bother to go with the others to the barrios. He would wait in town. There was absolutely no sense in going that far just to see if a bit of ridiculous news were right. No! He would wait for the people of Binahaan and Tabing-Ilog to come to town themselves to personally deny the news.

But the whole morning passed with no person from either of the two barrios coming in to disclaim the reports. Even Pio's leaders failed to return. The hot noon passed away. Then the afternoon slowly crept on.

Ka Igme was the first to see the returning investigators come wearily down the road. They are only tired, but the news they bring is good, he thought.

Ka Igme hailed them boisterously. But they still drooped.

The barrios, it seemed, had been taken over by the Sakdals only two days before the election. No one there was willing to account for the wholesale turn-over. And the leaders of Ka Igme's nephew had gone back without fully understanding how it had all happened.

Ka Igme managed to smile. "I thought I would taste the comfort of a carretela to Gagasac after all these years. But I see I was wrong. . ."

After some time, Ka Igme went home to Gagasac. As he labored once more up the last steep hill on the way, his old knees shook. He painfully kept his eyes on the trail. He feared to look around over the broad countryside, for looking would bring his old frustrated dream swimming before his vision—a long serpentine road winding its white way from Gagasac to the borders of Malinaw.

Ka Igme strove hard not to stop on the top of the hill. But his breath was coming short and fast. His old knees were awfully tired. . . Ka Igme leaned his arm wearily on the gnarled trunk of a yambo tree. His eyes hurt in their dryness. He closed them and kept them shut hard.

When Ka Igme was a boy, he had already dreamed that some day the barrio would be accessible not just by foot alone. There would be stout bridges spanning the gullies

and creeks. . . There would be the brown road running unbrokenly on and on. . . carretelas moving smoothly over it. . .

He had waited sixty years in vain. Then Pio had come, his candidacy giving almost real tangibility to that dream. Ka Igme thought that at last, Malinaw would have one mayor who would have enough resource and influence to get the road to Gagasac built.

Ka Igme still remembered. He was eighteen then. He had rushed home to his *Inang*, shouting that the road would be built. If you are not from Gagasac, or from some other barrio like it, you will not really know what it meant to Ka Igme to have that road. You will not know what it is to have to go to town and come back home again especially during the rainy season. You will not know how it feels to trudge sixteen kilometers back and forth over a slippery trail; circling bluffs, fording swollen creeks, braced up only with the thought of the needs of the family waiting at home; sometimes delayed for hours by a storm on the way, and reaching home numbed, wet, and shaking, in the dead of night.

Ka Igme had run all the way from the last hill to his *Inang* in his excitement. He had come from town that time, and had heard the news in passing by the *Municipio*. All the way, his heart had sung. And when he had reached the last slope, he had broken into a run.

His mother was on her way to the stove carrying a pot of rice when he had burst into the house. The pot had fallen to the floor. He still remembered. And he had never made up to his *Inang* for the breaking of that pot. For the road was never begun.

Some years later, he had carried her to town with the help of some relatives, and had laid her gently in the town cemetery. And the way over which he had carried her, was that same rough trail that she had trudged when she had come to Gagasac as a bride, years before.

Ka Igme had married. His children had grown up. But the road never came. Always, every Christmas, he and his wife and children had put on their shoes in barrio Paco on the way to town; because, up to Paco, there were so many brooklets to wade through. And if it happened that the Christmas was a rainy one, they usually also had their clothes bundled up till they reached Paco; they dressed up in 'Na Karia's house there.

One day, Nene, his youngest child, got ill. It had been raining for several days and the trail was very dangerous in parts. There was no doctor in Gagasac nor in the other barrios, so Ka Igme went to town. Alone, Ka Igme would have gotten back to the barrio in less than four hours; but with the doctor, who was not used to the rough road, they arrived too late for Nene.

Ka Igme was not alone in cursing the town's politicians. The doctor trudged back to town, feeling bitter all the way. This was not the first time that a life had been lost because of the inadequate roads to the barrios. A road would not cost so much. . . If only a politician's child died, as Ka Igme's daughter had!

Ka Igme looked bitterly along the path winding below him. Some day, he would be carried to town by way of that same old trail—as his mother had been. . .



# Substance and Form in Poetry

By Gerson Mallillin

IN every critical debate involving the character of great poetry, discussion always centers on the comparative importance of substance and form. Substance is the generative vision, or the general import, of a poem, while form is the manner in which that generative vision is made evident and conveyed. All great poetry, like the works of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Whitman, are characterized by the superior significance of both their substance and their form, while works of lesser importance suffer from an inferiority of either one of these or of both. When a poem suffers from an inferiority of either its substance or form, critics are divided in their estimate of its merit, some holding that the greatness of the poem should be sufficiently established by its substance, while others contend that not the substance but the form should be the deciding consideration.

Controversies of this nature arose even during the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and modern critics who argue for the primacy of substance still quote Aristotle who said that the superiority of poetry lies in its being "more philosophic and of graver import" than all other kinds of literature. This view of the Greek master was also shared by Epictetus who, upon being derided by his contemporaries for laying more stress on his thoughts than on his language, countered with this singular passage:

"As if a man, journeying home, and finding a nice inn on the road, and liking it, were to stay forever at the inn. Man, thou has forgotten thy object; thy journey was not *to* but *through* this inn. 'But this inn is taking.' And how many inns, too, are taking, and how many fields and meadows! but as places of passage merely. You have an object which is this: to get home, to do your duty to your family, friends, and fellow-countrymen, to attain inward freedom, serenity, happiness, contentment. Style takes your fancy, arguing takes your fancy, and you forget your home and want to make your abode with them, on the plea that they are taking. Who denies that they are taking? but as places of passage, as inns. And when I say this, you suppose me to be attacking the care for style, the care for argument. I am not; I attack the resting in them, the not looking forward to the end which is beyond them."

So there is something beyond style? we are led to inquire after reading this passage. What is it? And as we ponder upon the answer we remember Sainte-Beuve. "Literature", says this great French savant, "is moral inquiry, the study of the soul of man." We remember also Matthew Arnold and his famous canon of criticism:

"Poetry is at bottom a criticism of life. The greatness of a poet lies in his beautiful and powerful application of moral ideas to life—to the question: How to live. . . A poetry of revolt against moral ideas is a poetry of revolt against life; a poetry of indifference to moral ideas is a poetry of indifference to life."

But as we have said, there have always been writers who believe that substance is not as important in poetry as form. For instance, there is Archibald MacLeish who said that "a poem should not mean but be." There is also our own Jose Garcia Villa who, in a recent paper on Filipino poetry, laid down this dictum:



"Progress in the arts is never a progress in subject matter but progress in form. All art moves towards the refinement of its form: art assumes the stature of art not because of what it says, but because of its form."

Following this postulate on the arts with a definition of poetry, Mr. Villa said:

"Poetry is the *art of the word*—one may even go so far as to say, the art of the *individual* word—and for this reason exacts the highest technical demands on the writer. More than in any other branches of literature, in poetry the *utterance* assumes the greatest importance. Poetry may have no subject matter at all—in which case the execution becomes everything." (Italics in the original)

Between these groups of personages, which should the literary beginner believe? One group, while not denying the importance of form, stresses the greater significance of thoughts, ideas, which make up the substance of all literary effort. The other group eschews altogether the importance of substance, to them a poem may have "no subject matter at all", it "should not mean but be." One group demands attention to the creative vision, the other demands attention to technique.

Mr. MacLeish and Mr. Villa belong to our age and they exert a very profound influence upon our writers. However, we young beginners should know whom to follow. If we forget Aristotle, Epictetus, Sainte-Beuve, Arnold, and even Goethe, who said that "all talent is wasted if the subject matter be unsuitable",—if we forget these, there are still many others who are equally able to fortify us against the predominant literary fashion of our times.

There is Conrad Aiken, a Pulitzer prize winner in poetry, and one of the most creative poets in America, who, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, said that those who would have a poem "not mean but be" are the

"intellectuals, the aesthetes, who conceive of a poem as a detached aesthetic object, hung in the void, which has been shaped quite without feeling, exists by itself, and makes no statement; no statement, that is, but an aesthetic one. But just how it is supposed to work, this epistemological miracle, this poetic being without meaning, and just how it is that the most supremely articulate statement of which man is capable (and that is what poetry is) can exist without meaning, are nowhere made clear. If poetry were a pure nonsense, or gibberish, that would be a different matter. But it is not a pure nonsense, it is, in fact, and in essence, man's language; and therefore one is driven inescapably to the conclusion that a poem can not be considered as a mere detached aesthetic object, but must, instead, be considered functionally and vitally as a psychological and aesthetic *correlative*. In the last analysis, it is nothing whatever but an objectification (by articulation) of feelings and beliefs. Its *only* being is in its meaning, we may therefore say (by which we intend *total* meaning, with all the effective colorations and distortions), is its function. . . Exactly, of course, as it is the function of language." (Italics in the original.)

Besides Aiken there is Whitman who said:

"The great poet swears to his art: I will not have in my writing any elegance or effect or originality to hang in the way between me and the rest, like curtains. I will have nothing hang in the way not the richest curtains. What I tell I tell for precisely what it is. Let who may excite or startle or fascinate or soothe. I will have purpose, as health or heat or snow has, and be as regardless of observation. You shall stand by my side and look in the mirror with me."

There is also Emerson who said that

"the sign and the credentials of the poet are that he announces that which no man foretold. . . He is the only teller of news, for he was present and privy to the appearance which he describes. For we do not speak now of men of poetical talents, or of industry and skill in metre, but of the true poet. . . The true poet who has a new thought and a whole new experience to unfold; he will tell us how it was with him and all men will be the richer in his fortune. For the experience of each new age requires a new confession, and all the world seems always waiting for its poet."

There, in those few words of the Wisest American, is summed the whole argument against technicians like Mr. Villa. Contrast Emerson's regard for the "new thought" and the "new experience" to Mr. Villa's indifference to subject matter. Contrast Emerson's disregard for "men of industry and skill in metre" to Mr. Villa's "highest technical demands". The ideal of the former is the poet who communicates the deepest and highest awareness of his moment in the eternity of time, while the ideal of the latter is the inane person whose prime obsession is the acquirement of the skill to construct meaningless verbal patterns for no other purpose than to dazzle his fellowmen.

But does humanity need to be impressed? we are constrained to ask. The answer is No. As Emerson put it again in another significant passage, "All men live by truth and stand in need of expression." What we need then is expression, not impression,—expression not as a detached aim, but as a means whereby we may arrive at the truth, without which we can not truly live. This implies that we must seek perfection in poetry—in poetry, most especially, wherein "man comes nearest to uttering the truth"—not for the progress of art which, according to Mr. Villa, consists in the refinement of its form, but for the sake of elevating ourselves to the higher beauty of truth, incomparably more significant than the beauty of mere form. I do not, of course, mean to say that form is not a truth by itself; what I mean is that it would cease to be the truth that we know it is, if we were to measure the progress of, and limit, poetry by it.

Which is just what Mr. Villa would have us do when he says: "Art assumes the stature of art not because of what it says but because of its form. . . A poem may have no subject matter at all—in which case the execution becomes everything." But the governing instinct of the poet is to establish the individual vision in tradition. How can poetry without subject matter (*contradictio in terminis*) move towards embellishment, even at the hands of the best technician? And granting that such a technician can achieve form without subject matter, what could it, as an artistic product, reveal to us? Would it touch or appeal to even our aesthetic sensibility? Would that exalt art, and come as a welcome light in our darkness? I don't think it would. "Another hell of emptiness would be added to the other hells of man's life."

Says Ludwig Lewisohn:

"It is the mind and the vision that counts. The modern writer stands or falls by an infinitely higher, more exacting, more flexible standard than his predecessor. . . In every system of rationalizing thought, it is the proof that perishes and the vision that remains. . . Where every high school teacher and every reporter on a provincial newspaper can, with some pains and training, write tolerable prose or traditionally correct verse, only he can hope to be briefly saved from oblivion who, in the solitariness of some creative hour has added a new and personal note or perception or thought or vision to the sum of what mankind already knows and feels. . . A poet may be God's fool; he can never be an empty technician." (Italics mine.)

#### POSTSCRIPT

It must be emphasized that Mr. Villa is not following in his poetry what he is preaching in prose. Many of his poems are infinitely superior to what should be expected of him were he writing according to his critical postulates.

As to Mr. Archibald MacLeish, he has repudiated his "Ars Poetica" by writing the following lines:

"There is nothing worse for our trade than to be in style;  
He that goes naked goes farther at last than another. . .  
(Who recalls now the address of the Imagists?)  
But the naked man has always his nakedness:  
People remember forever his live limbs."

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## Prayer for England

By Harriet Mills McKay

I PRAY, lest the towers of London fall  
And the world is darkened under a pall  
Of grief and doubt and anxiety  
That builds a spirit's slavery.

Freedom's cornerstone would break  
And crumble to naught in hearts that ache  
For right to speak and hear and see  
In ways of truth and liberty.

I pray. . . Let the strength of England rise  
In towers of truth against the skies  
To gleam in the dark of aggressors' might,  
And set a sorry world aright.

# Farewell to Shanghai

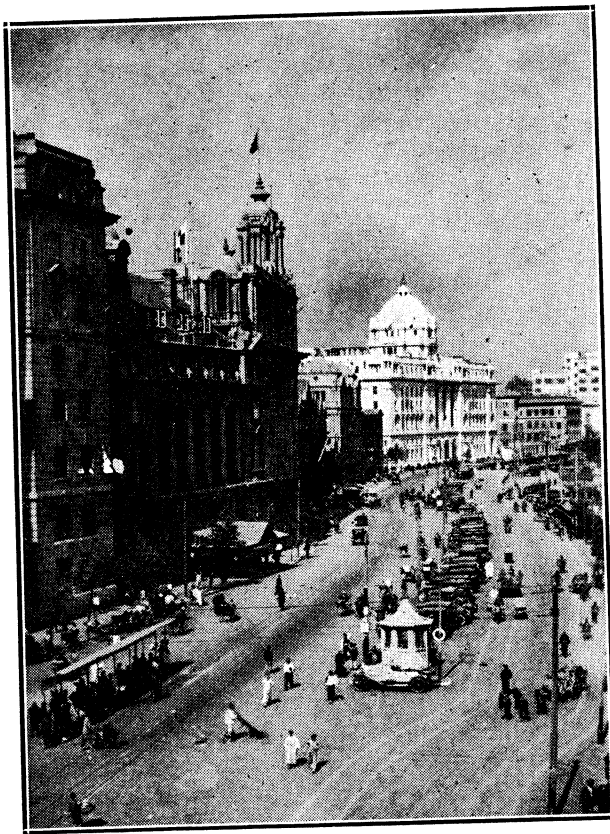
By Wilbur Burton

SOMEWHERE in the mid-Pacific on a ship that does not yet have to run blacked-out—Far East behind, Hawaii ahead—I view Shanghai in the poignantly personal retrospect of fifteen years, about half of which I have actually spent there between interludes in most of the other major metropolises of five continents and many islands. Cities are corporations with souls, and your individual reactions to them depend on how completely you share their souls: on your tears and your laughter and your loves and your hates in civic fellowship. On that basis, Shanghai has been more nearly home to me than any other city of the world, far more than any city in the U.S.A., and more than many another metropolis that I objectively like better—such as Manila, or Mexico City, or Rio de Janeiro, or Paris, or London, or Peking.

All of which is to say that I can write of Shanghai only with subjective feeling, even sentimentally, although my personal history there is, of course, no part of this piece. But the international history I personally saw in the making there over a period of fifteen years will help explain the fate of Shanghai today.

In 1926, the Bolshevik-directed and Chinese capitalist-financed general strike was just over and the Chinese Nationalist armies under General Chiang Kai-shek, but largely directed by the Bolsheviks, were on the march from Canton to Hankow. The Chinese, not the Japanese, were then all four of the horsemen of the Apocalypse to Western Shanghai. Some of the conservative missionaries even publicly branded General Chiang as an anti-Christ, and in one meeting I attended they scored the modernistic, pro-Nationalist missionaries as “ecclesiastical Bolsheviks.” Scared old ladies used to call up the espionage department of the Settlement police with stories of signal lights being flashed down the Whangpoo from the tower of the Soviet Consulate. And there was a campaign in the correspondence column of the British official organ, the *North China Daily News*, against Chinese department stores selling nude pictures of Western femininity.

I left Shanghai in the Autumn of 1927 and four years later arrived from Moscow in Mukden just as the Japanese had taken over the Manchurian capital. I beat them to Shanghai, however, and was living out near Hongkew Park when the first Shanghai war started. Working all night



The Shanghai Bund

on a local newspaper, I started along North Szechuen Road just before dawn to try to get home. The Japanese military would not permit me to go beyond Range Road, boundary of the Settlement proper. Meanwhile Japanese airplanes began circling overhead and soon were dropping flares over the dugouts of the Nineteenth Route Army around the North Station. Bombs followed the flares: it was the first air raid on a great city since the end of the First World War.

There was a British police inspector on duty along Range Road, and we talked between the thud of the bombs—we were safe enough at about a quarter of a mile from the station. He viewed the scene with satisfaction.

“The Chinese,” he said, “have finally met their masters. The Japs are doing what we should have done long ago—cleaning

out all those labor unions and communists in Chapei. And when they get through, Shanghai will again be a fit place to live in.”

This was a common view, particularly among the British—and publicly voiced, although less bluntly, by the chief British publicist H. G. W. Woodhead, C. B. E., who now uses the columns of the *American Shanghai Evening Post* to urge American aid to Britain against both Japan and Germany. But in 1931-32, Mr. Woodhead found the Japanese wholly justified in taking over Manchuria, meanwhile saving Shanghai from the Nineteenth Route Army, labor unions, and communists.

Within two or three years, however, it began to dawn on most Britons—though not yet on Mr. Woodhead,—that even if the Japanese had “saved” Shanghai, it was not for the benefit of Westerners. And by the end of my second sojourn in Shanghai, in 1936, the process had already started of tacit alliance between General Chiang and the Western Powers against Japan. The “Anti-Christ” of 1926 had become in a decade a Messianic hope. The attitude of even the Shanghai “diehards” changed radically to the Chinese; it was discovered that they really possessed many virtues, and that there might not be any lowering of “white prestige” to associate with them socially. Indeed, during this period I saw the beginning of the one pronounced change for the better in the Far East of my time: the virtual end of white racial snobbishness, with concomitant liquidation of Chinese xenophobia in so far as Western foreigners are concerned.

I missed many of the dramatic steps in the process, for I was far away in Latin America when the "China Incident" started in mid-1937. But I saw the effective consequences when I returned in early 1940, and also the consequences of letting the Japanese get away with their conquests of 1931-32. No longer did British police inspectors have any authority on Range Road. The line of outright Japanese control in the International Settlement had been extended southward to Soochow Creek; I myself missed a few Japanese press conferences in the swank Broadway Mansions because the Japanese gendarmes on Garden Bridge would not recognize a Manila official cholera vaccination certificate. And now even Mr. Woodhead was anti-Japanese!

In its current stage, Shanghai is a city conquered, but not yet all occupied, by Dai Nippon. All the territory surrounding the International Settlement and the French Concession is directly occupied by the Japanese with a subordinate Nanking puppet régime exercising nominal authority. In the Hongkew part of the Settlement, all authority is directly exercised by the Japanese with the Shanghai Municipal Council in suspended animation—if it can be called animation any longer. In the rest of the Settlement, the Council dares not defy the Japanese, but the Japanese have so far not dared to ask for too much—especially with the United States increasingly on the alert. The Japanese just this spring have asked and received greater representation on the Council which seems simply further surrender in principle as well as in fact. The French Concession has become Japanese in fact if not in name, but so far they have not molested any foreigners with extra-territorial protection. (Up to the end of my last sojourn I lived there myself, while I would not have dared to live in Hongkew.) In so far as Chinese are concerned, the Japanese are supreme everywhere; there is the terroristic "76 Jessfield Road"—with its horde of expert assassins and kidnapers—to take care of anything that it may not be politic to do directly: one of my long standing and most delightful Chinese acquaintances was a victim of the former less than a year ago.

On the other hand, Shanghai is still in some respects the freest city on the entire Euro-Asiatic continent. In it, indeed, the last entirely free exchange market in the world—with yen, sterling, and dollars all at their "natural" level there. But how long this continues depends on how soon the Japanese can inflict the new Nanking dollar on the city. Between Chinese puppet courts and "76 Jessfield Road," it is already being widely accepted on a par with the Chungking dollar although it has no bona fide economic backing whatsoever.

The Shanghai foreign press is free so far as any direct censorship is concerned, but every editor—I speak as an ex-editor—is inclined to resolve any doubt into discretion. Foreign correspondents are wholly free—unless they think too much of the new Japanese press law whereby if you at anytime or anywhere write anything about Japan or her imperialism, you can be held accountable if you come within the jurisdiction of Dai Nippon. In any event Press Wireless operates free from all censorship, and there are various ways to send out mail without going through the Chinese Post Office that now swarms with Japanese censors,—things which the Japanese are constantly moving to terminate. (But I don't mean they are trying to terminate the censors!)

But there is one thing you can't avoid—and that is contributing your daily dole to the coffers of the Mikado's gangsters. For the Japanese army in China—in Canton (as I once wrote about in these columns) or in Shanghai, or anywhere else—is primarily and fundamentally a racket, operating exactly along the same lines as Al Capone once did in Chicago. Every catty of rice, every dozen of eggs, every pig, every sheep, every chicken, that comes into Shanghai from the surrounding countryside is levied upon—and never at less than about 100 percent ad valorem. Not even an extraterritorial-protected foreigner can go out of the Settlement and buy eggs from some peasant woman by the roadside at less than half the price in a Shanghai shop: it's been tried and a Japanese sentry smashes the eggs at the Settlement boundary.

According to figures compiled by the Shanghai Municipal Council—but politically not made public—fully half of the current cost of living in Shanghai is due to the direct racketeering of the Japanese Army.

Although Americans—and others who have homes to go to that are not now being bombed,—are rapidly evacuating Shanghai, it is still a city of refuge for many in the world. Just before my first sojourn there, some 20,000 Russians had come there. And just before and during my third sojourn, some 20,000 Jews sought out this refuge from Hitler. The Jews are still coming—when they have the money to pay the varying exactions of the Japanese for permitting them to enter... All values are relative.

Further, and in ultimate irony, many Japanese regard Shanghai as the only practical place of refuge from the home effects of the empire building of Dai Nippon! It used to be that Japanese could come and go freely, but so popular is Shanghai that the Japanese government now requires a permit—with due reason given—for a Japanese to migrate from Japan to Shanghai. Which means that only those approved by the military are given permits.

Still further, more and more Japanese business men are moving out of Hongkew into the still unoccupied areas of Shanghai. One of the things forcing up rents of offices in the Settlement south of Soochow Creek is the fact that the Japanese are increasingly seeking such offices. All Japanese business men appreciate the relative freedom afforded by the Shanghai Municipal Council and in this fact rests most of the hopes of Western *taipans* that Shanghai may be spared the worst of Japanese occupation. It would seem, however, a slender hope in view of the steady triumph of the Japanese military over all other Japanese elements.

Perhaps, however, the hope is not wholly without validity. Even the more intelligent of the military must be now wondering whether they have not made some mistakes in the past. In any event, the international fuse touched off by the Japanese military when they took over Mukden in 1931 and bombed Shanghai in 1932 has now led to earth-shaking developments quite beyond anyone's control. In so far as Shanghai is concerned, the immediate situation would be bad and constantly growing worse even if the Japanese Army ceased to be a super-Al-Capone mob. Fully half the current cost of Shanghai living, as I have said, is due to Japanese military racketeering; but on the other hand, the cost of Shanghai living has much more than doubled in the last five years. Speaking as an "old China hand," I would say that a salary of Shanghai \$500 a month

*Continued on page 212*

# Service by Candlelight

By Mrs. G. F. Harris

ON a certain Sunday night, we lightly walk through the greenblack pine forest—thin, tall heights which point to a great eerie moon that casts areas of transparent white light under the trees. The narrow road leads to a small pine-built church which looks as though grown into this forest. . . We slowly enter the rough interior; lighted candles send rising beams among the shadows. Slowly, we see more. . . faces we know, made somehow better by candlelight. Here a small group of people has drawn together to meet their God, to be as one with him, in this small pine-tree church, on this Sunday night. Something clean and wanting to be clean is the mood of the fine, still night.

From somewhere concealed, an organ dirges out lengthy chords of melody, a little sad, and it slowly ends. We stand, and, as I look around to the rear, I see a long line of white-robed children slowly filing into the aisle; each child with a lighted candle. Something other-world hovers over this scene. . . I would touch the children's garments, but a feeling of shame comes over me, looking into these fresh young faces by candlelight. It makes me feel old, jaded, and ordinary. . . like a worn-out magician, once of apt tongue and nimble fingers, but his wide sleeves now empty of tricks.

Here are the children in long white, as though God silently brought their untouched beings before us. Children, teach us, the old, your fine innocence. Help us, the tired, to gain new courage. Bring to us this new life of a few small years that sprang from the unknown. The true secret of life, you must hold. May we touch you, as you walk slowly past?

We sing. . . there is something of strength in singing in unison. . . then we pray and we sing again. A simple, quiet man leads the services; one can feel his earnestness. Then a last short prayer. It is over, and we walk slowly out.

A very deep, airy breath lifts me now as I describe the scene of that night.

As we make our silent way home, through the great pine trees, and the night quite black in parts, come again the words: "Hallowed be Thy name, Thy will be done. . ."

We are hallowed by the presence of lovely children, to teach us to be closer, to be at one with a greater Being than any we know. . . to make us clean, as the children are clean. . . to lighten us, our weighty little selves. . . to lift the feet, to raise the arms, to give sight to our eyes. Yes, we need children, as they need us. You, children, are closer to the powers that made us. Would you hold out your small hands that we, too, may come nearer to that faith and trust that now, of all times, we seek, and seeking may find?



You have attended such a service and have you not felt uplifted? Your very soul, for want of a better name, has arisen. There is an airy feeling of lightness within you, a lovely void, as though you were rid of flesh and blood and bones. . . . Poets must mean this when they speak of "walking on clouds". No need for feet to walk, hands to feel, eyes to see, or for any of the organs of sensation or of movement. As though you could touch life with finer hands than you have. That is Religion? Can a simple religious service affect one so much? Is that "conversion"? Could it change us all? Could it change the world?

O man, small and puny, often clumsy and dull. . . how multisided you are, how varied your capacities, how changeable your moods. You are called by many voices. . . played on even by atmospheric changes, wind and weather, extended and contracted by endless forces, pulled and pushed, willy-nilly, and to what end? Reacting to the good and evil you know, and to good and evil forces which you do not even know are playing upon you. To keep your sanity! But what is sanity today and logic and reason, may be abrogated tomorrow, here as elsewhere. The values of civilization are in headlong flight. . . flight to oblivion. . . death?

In the world as it is today, man is ever praying and praying to his mumbling inner self, "O God, just let me live. . . I pray, do not let man destroy me. I am and feel a part of this created life. Is it a weakness that I wish to survive? But death is a part of life? Then let this death be by Your hand—Nature's—alone. Let not man, my equal, judge my living days and my days to live no more."

This is my prayer, but it is now prayed by a million persons in this war-torn world, a hundred million persons, reverberating. . . Mine is a little life. Others, too, have their little lives. May we not ask to live them. . . live out our short years to their natural end, unmolested by other hands than God's?

When will man cease to prey on man? When are the little people, the hundreds of millions of little people and those who lead them to rise to the prayer, "Hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come"? Can Religion create for us the sympathy of man for his fellow man? Can it ennoble us and bring us to an understanding surpassing our understanding now? Can it teach us to value the lives of even our enemies so we will not be deaf and blind to their cries?

. . . Thus take away our own fear and the fear for our little children. . . so their lives will see noon and evening as well as the morning? Or must men live only from day to day, like hunted animals? God, give us eyes to see that the lives of others are as our lives, and our lives theirs.

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*"It is good to be alive in these stirring days and have a part in standing for and perhaps fighting for the things we hold most dear, such as the right of the individual to follow his own conscience and the right of the majority to control their government."*  
—United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, on his fifty-sixth birthday.

# From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

*From the Hitherto Unpublished Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, S.C.*

Edited by V. H. Gowen

**T**HE day after we reached Jala-Jala, Mr. Jules Guichard, whose Father keeps a Jewelry Store in Manila, & who had been on an excursion on the lake came in to Jala-Jala.—He being a Frenchman was great friends with Vidie.—As Wood & I thought of going to Los Baños a place across the Laguna, We invited Guichard to go with us in our banca. Starting at two in the Morning so as to avoid the wind on the Laguna, we expected to return to Jala Jala that evening.—It must be about fifteen or perhaps more than twenty Miles across from Jala-Jala to “Los Baños” We reached Los Baños in five hours, the weather being perfectly calm, but the wind now began to blow steadily from the N. E. a sign which we did not much like.—“Los Baños” is a curious place as here a stream of boiling Water oozes out of the ground said to come from the Volcano thirty Miles off.—The Indians cook eggs in this water & also find it a great convenience for cooking &c, &c,—We took breakfast with the poor Padre, who received us kindly, & who poor Man seemed delighted to see strangers.—I could not but like this good Man who had been thirteen years in the Philippines & who was suffering from the hot climate. What a wretched life it must be.—Each Pueblo in the Philippines has its Church & Padre to say Mass for the People.—These Padres have the best of every thing (Muger tambien) in the Pueblo but still it must be a very dull life.—

Near “Los Baños” deep in the Woods is a little Lake where few persons ever think of going.—Mr. Wood however who is a regular Indian was determined to show me everything. We accordingly Crossed the little bay of Los Baños in the banca & landed on the opposite shore lined to the water’s edge with densely thick Trees, briars, Vines, & brush wood.—After walking along near the water for some time endeavouring to penetrate into the thicket we at last found a narrow little opening, some path made by the (nearly) Wild Carabaous for the purpose of drinking water.—An Indian with his “bolo” led the way cutting down a few of the thick vines which obstructed our path; Next came Guichard with the gun ready to blaze away at any “Carabou” we should meet.—Wood & I followed with one or two Indians in the rear.—The dense wood was so thick that we had to stoop down as if entering the Great Cheops Pyramid rendering the walk tiresome.—A Ray of light however at a distance cheered us along proving that the little “Laguna” (Laguna de Socolme) was not far off.—Not however until We had lost our way did one of the Indians descry the placid waters of this beautiful little lake.—We approached it gently for truly such a scene one seldom sees.—Here all seemed to be pure Nature untouched by the Cruel hand of Man.—The Huge Bats (as large as fowls & good to eat) were hovering over the dark green waters, now & then hanging their bodies to the branches of some lofty tree, then again fluttering around as if admiring Nature.—Thousands of Snow White Cranes & birds of various



plumage were flying in Circles around whilst the huge Alligator, bathing in the Tropical Sun, showed his scaly back above the Water.—All seemed in their glory, as if quite confident they were without the reach of Man.—The thick Green foliage meets the waters edge, the lofty Mountains, also covered with evergreen trees, form the background, & in fact it is as charming a spot as I have ever seen.—As Humbolt says, so t’s true, viz that persons in Northern Latitudes have no idea of the thickness of the foliage in the Tropics (Nocturnal life of Animals—Views of Nature) For a long time we could not get a good view of this lake at last however we cleared away the low vines and brush wood & succeeded in placing ourselves near a lofty Tree some of the Indians climbing in the branches.—I gazed upon this beautiful quiet spot & thought how sorry I was that I alone of my family was here to contemplate it.—Guichard had never before seen an alligator & was eager to try his gun.—He at last to the great delight of the Indians, spied one of these huge Crocodiles not far off He blazed away putting the load in the back of the neck, The Animal raised his immense body from the water, splashed furiously with his tail & sank. I who was quietly smoking a Cheroot up in the Tree looked on the whole scene with interest.—The sound of the Gun resounded through the before quiet trees whilst the distant echo was borne to the Mountains, all the feathered tribe seemed in commotion, Owls, Cranes, & the Bats with their shrieking Notes were all alive, whilst the very forests seemed to bring forth their sounds.—The Animal Kingdom however once more returned to their old homes, the Alligators floated on the water, the Cranes flew around in the air, whilst the Owls & Bats returned to the trees.—The Indians who wanted much to eat a Bat the flesh of which is said to be delicious, began hooting like Owls, & shrieking so much like Bats that some of the latter hung themselves on the branches of a tree close by. Wood Now took the Gun took aim at a large bat & pierced his wing so that he could not fly.—We however did not succeed in getting him.—These Bats are quiet curious.—They resemble the small bats but are as large as our Turkey Buzzards.—They all crowd together on the branch of a tree hanging by their feet.—To smoke up in a tree is curious indeed but one is apt to smoke much when hunger lays hold of him.—We returned to our “Banca” hungry tired but delighted with what we had seen.—The wind was yet rather high to return to Jala-Jala,—We accordingly dined with the poor Padre, neither Guichard nor Myself having however half assuaged our appetites.—

Whilst Wood whom Guichard & I termed “Un vieux Blageur” would be (as they say) a “gaser avec le vieux Père”—we would stroll about in the country “pour admirer les Indienes”—Guichard had been in Paris in June/48 during the Insurrection & we have had many a pleasing Conversation of Paris & old Barricades together.—After all it is always pleasing to have a Frenchman for “Com-

panion de Voyage" & to me Paris & the French is a pleasing topic of Conversation.—We strolled along through the little Pueblo into the distant Country until we were stopped by one of those Water Bullocks blocking the path.—Neither Guichard nor I dared to advance further.—It was at "los Baños" that I first saw the Cocoa Plant or Chocolate, as also the Coffee Plant, but as I have seen it to more advantage in another spot I shall describe them both in due time.—

Towards the evening of the 31st. December 1850 (Tuesday) We left "los Baños" in the Banca, thinking that the wind had sufficiently subsided to cross the Laguna & return to *Jala-Jala*.—We were just out of "Los Baños" Bay" when the "Cruel N. E. Wind (Miss Wang) instead of diminishing began to increase, Blowing all the way from Sta. Cruz it was much too strong for our little Bark.—The Indians whom Mr. Wood had advanced in their wages, had not been idle in "Los Baños" for besides our Crew, we found three Game Cocks tied by their feet on to the side of the Banca.—Every wave would splash over the "Banca's" bow whilst the little poop stern would also sink in turn to the waters edge, the water splashing the Piloto & the Game Cocks.—Night came on but still we kept on our Course, the Indians hooping at each other as the water would give us each a shower bath.—I began to be much alarmed for fear that we'd capsize, it was however suprising to see with what skill & coolness the Piloto avoided the waves riding over them with such ease whilst he thanked the wind & waves to subside. It was soon evident however that we could no longer advance, We were not one sixth part across & yet could not return! for with the wind on the side we would certainly upset.—All hands were rather ticklish.—but the Piloto who seemed to know what he was about determined to keep her head to the Wind & bear down for a little Island opposite "Bay" & called "Isla de Bay"—After much difficulty we luckily reached this little Island about 10 O'clock at Night. This "Isla de Bay" is only eight or ten yards square having on it two or three trees & a little broom Grass.—It was so dark that we were afraid to land the wind also howling through the two trees & the spray from the windward side nearly dashing over the entire Island.—The banca was hitched on to a Rock & there we remained all night it blowing very hard.—Guichard & I, as well as the Indians, were of course hungry, & here may be seen how independent these Indians are, Many would have been at a loss to know what to do for neither fire nor wood had we the two principal things for Cooking.—Our worthy Piloto however did not hesitate, with his "bolo" he split the bamboos from the side of the Canoe, cut away our outriggers & soon had a good fire burning from rubbing two dry bamboos together.—(How this is done I can better narrate than write)—The Indian Rice cooked like paste & without salt was so bad that Wood could not touch it.—I however (whom they used to say had been through a Rice Mill) was determined to eat it with the starving Guichard.—A drink of Brandy and another Cheroot soon put me sound asleep in the damp cold Banca.—

On 1st. January 1851 I woke up at dawn, we landed on the little Island, but as the Wind had subsided a little but not sufficient to cross, we succeeded in reaching the "Los Baños" shore again, landing at a little place not far from

the "Pueblo of Bay".—At this place We succeeded in buying a few eggs & two or three little Breads, the Indians were Kind but seemed quite poor. We had bought all the bread that could be had as well as some unripe bananas & a few segars.—Here we had another Meal with our hands like the Indians, eating also their Rice.—On the stump of a tree I placed my share in a piece of paper enjoying the beautiful scenery around, the Laguna & the distant Mountains. Large Cargo boats from Sta. Cruz were seen either lying too or under close reefs beating up against the strong Wind. The Indians now with "bellies full" once more headed the banca towards the *Jala-Jala* point, but again were we obliged to retreat.—The Wind was yet too strong to venture.—We could not turn the Banca with such a sea but as before head to the wind we once more reached the "Laguna Shore."—Wood who was afraid to land as Indians are not to be trusted inquired of the Piloto who lived in that hut.—"Oh! (answered the Indian) I know not, fear not however, for they are all Christians."—

We found a family of Indians in this hut of the poorest Class.—On the shore of the Laguna they subsisted solely on fish.—The poor half Naked mother with a child at the breast & six or eight others all nearly naked, whilst the sleepy headed Father stood gazing at us—all looked the picture of Misery. "Oh! (said Wood) we cannot stop here the scene is enough to make me sick"—The Banca kept along the shore whilst we walked along, Guichard shooting all the way some of the numerous snipe near the waters edge.—Here amongst the lofty bamboos & thousands of trees we walked along until about Mid-day—we reached another Indian hut which from the Cultivated land around, the Cocoa Nut, the Banana, Betel Nut & other trees plainly foretold that a somewhat civilized family resided there.—As it was in this charming little hut that I spent my New Year's day & Night of 1851 I cannot pass it over without notice.—

This little Indian Farm was remarkably neat.—The family raised a large quantity of Cocoa Nuts with which they traded with other Indians for salt from Manila.—The Areka Nut trees were also in numbers, whilst the Coffee trees were in regular rows whilst the precious Cocoa plant & Betel Pepper were enclosed in fences.—I here observed how the Cocoa Nut was planted & allowed to remain thus until it sprouts from the eye of the Cocoa Nut.—When the plant is two or three feet high the Nut is buried, the shoot springing up.—

The plant from which we obtain Chocolate is about as high as the Cotton plant bearing pulpy pods of oblong shape of a Crimson Colour.—This Orange like pulp has seeds resembling large shelled almonds somewhat in appearance.—These seeds when dry are pounded up & mixed with a little pure water constituting the *purest* & very *best* kind of Chocolate.—What we get however is generally mixed with flour & water so as to make the plant go a greater way.—The drink called Cocoa is the pulp enclosing these valuable seeds, *dried*.—

The Coffee Plant is a little tree with small leaves on which the Coffee grows resembling a berry.—*Two seeds* of Coffee are in each berry.—The *Areka Nut* (which we erroneously call *Betel Nut*) grows on a lofty tree resembling much the *date*, such as we see in Egypt.—It is a very common tree

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# Up from the Ashes of Tondo

By I. V. Mallari

IT is not callous to say that from such a catastrophe as the recent Tondo fire, good may come. The wide-spread destruction affords a great opportunity to carry out the project of slum-clearance that has been in the minds of many people for years.

President Quezon, who is said to have half-jokingly remarked once that the best thing that could happen to Manila would be to have it bombed so that it could be remodeled, has gallantly risen to this opportunity. He has appointed a Commission to study the possibilities of making Tondo, and especially the burnt area, a really urban community—not a haphazard conglomeration of shacks.

If the members of this Commission are men of vision and of taste, they can make of Tondo what the Japanese city-planners made of Tokyo and Yokohama after the disastrous earthquake and fire of September, 1923. They can do what the English city-planners are already doing for London.

The first thing that the Commission should do is to revise the present street-plan of the burnt area, taking into consideration the prevailing flow of traffic, both north and south and east and west. Sande, being the main traffic outlet to the northern regions of Luzon, should be made at least as wide as España, and should have a parked island in the center to prevent traffic tangles and accidents. Sta. Maria, connected with Yangco, is almost as important as Sande as a main thoroughfare. It should be, not only widened, but also extended as far as the Tondo Church, instead of being cut off by the Magat Salamat Elementary School, and toward the north it should be connected with North Bay Boulevard. This would ease up the traffic on Velazquez, this street now being entirely inadequate.

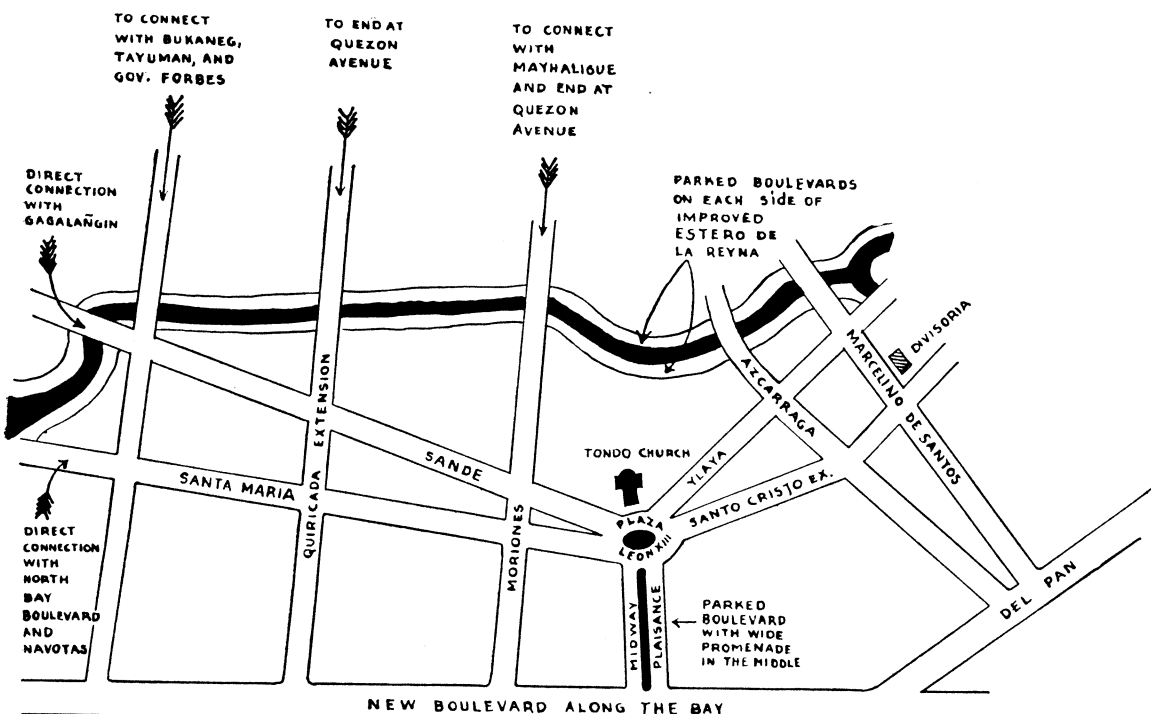
Two east-west thoroughfares should be equally developed. The first of these is Moriones, which, thanks to the late Isabelo de los Reyes, is already fine in proportion. It only needs to be extended west to the proposed Dewey Boulevard Extension along the Bay, and east to the Quezon Boulevard Extension now in process of construction. A viaduct should be built, in order that traffic can pass over Dagupan, the railroad tracks, and Antonio Rivera. The second east-west thoroughfare is Herbosa. It should be connected, not with Tayuman, but with the street behind the Rizal Elementary School. Like Moriones, it should be extended west to the proposed Dewey Boulevard Extension and east to the Quezon Boulevard Extension, now under construction. A viaduct similar to the Moriones viaduct should be built to carry traffic there over Dagupan and the railroad tracks. A bridge would, of course, have to be built across the Estero de la Reyna. Perhaps a third east-west avenue could be opened to connect with Quiricada and end at Quezon Avenue.

How Herbosa will cross Sande at Pritil is a problem that should be looked into carefully by engineers and city-planners. Traffic on that intersection is always heavy, and the presence of the two bridges—the present Pritil Bridge and the proposed Herbosa Bridge—would undoubtedly make matters worse. Perhaps Sande should be made to go over Herbosa—or the other way around—and ramps be built to connect the two levels. That is the only logical solution to the traffic problem in that district.

American city-planners have found after a great deal of experimentation that super-blocks bounded by wide thoroughfares are better than small blocks bounded by narrow streets and alleys like those we have in Manila. Buildings

are then put up facing, not the thoroughfares, but open spaces within the blocks. Properly landscaped, these open spaces afford breathing-space to the inhabitants of the neighborhood and playground for children.

This means that the land-coverage should be small—at most twenty to thirty per





cent. (The land-coverage in the burnt area used to be around ninety percent.) To accommodate the same number of people who used to occupy that area, therefore, individual family dwellings would be out of the question. The only solution would be to build walk-up apartments (without elevator service) three or four stories high.

These apartments should be of fire-proof construction, of course, and should include all the elementary conveniences conducive to healthful living. The appointments need not be elaborate, to cut down expenses as much as possible. But this does not mean that the apartments can not be beautiful in their simplicity. The architects in charge of the project need only look into what has been done in Austria and Holland and Finland to see what can be done along such lines.

Just the same, such apartments can not very well be put up by private capital. For one thing, the project would entail an enormous investment. In the second place, the rents could not be brought within the reach of the families that the project is intended to benefit directly, without at the same time sacrificing profits. For that reason, the project should be undertaken—or, at least, subsidized—by the Government.

The best approach to the problem is for the Government to expropriate the entire devastated area—precisely what President Quezon is said to be intending to do. Thus alone can it have complete control over the basic design of the project as a whole—the street-layout, the location of parks and playgrounds, and the assignment of sites for markets, schools, social and shopping centers, etc. Thus alone can it have complete control over the design and the construc-

tion of buildings, both residential and communal. Thus alone can be avoided the haphazard erection of makeshift structures. And thus alone can beauty and order, safety and convenience, be insured.

What time and effort and money the Government will have to spend on this project should be considered, not as a commercial investment, but as an investment in social security and social rehabilitation. For the physical improvement of a community can not help bettering in proportion the living conditions, the health, and the character of its inhabitants. The wholesome attraction of playgrounds and other recreational facilities can not but save boys in their 'teens from the evil influences of the streets and pool halls and other questionable places where they are forced to congregate for lack of better places to go to. Again and again this has been demonstrated in extensive experiments carried on in large cities like New York and Chicago. Juvenile delinquency is always diminished or even entirely eliminated with the physical improvement of the neighborhood.

If the President, through his Commission and other agencies, succeeds in doing this for Tondo, then the millions that he is proposing to invest in the rehabilitation of the devastated area will have been well spent. But, in addition, he will also have created a beautiful and orderly community, a tangible expression of his deep and abiding interest in the well-being of the masses, a fitting monument to his vision as a national leader.

The entire country, and especially the City of Manila, is awaiting the execution of his project with great expectancy.

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## The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

**T**HE month under review was not much different from the previous month in that for a while the Japanese seemed to have gained much but in the end much of their gains were again forfeited.

The liquidation of the Japanese gains of the previous month continued in Kwangtung province, as the Chinese drove the invaders back to the sea again at Haifong and Swaboe. The Japanese did make several attempts to push farther inland from Swatow and Chaoyang, eastern Kwangtung, but all efforts ended in failures.

Farther north, the Japanese landed troops both north and south of the mouth of the Min River, and from there marched up the river and captured Foochow, long ago abandoned as the seat of the Fukien provincial government. Their bases on the coast continued to be harassed by Chinese troops, while their push to the north and west of Foochow was held in check at points respectively 50 kilometers and 10 kilometers from the erstwhile provincial capital. In spite of the announcement from Tokyo, no landings at other points in Fukien were made.



The severest fighting of the month, however, took place in Chekiang. Along the coast of this province the invaders landed troops at many points, notably Chenhai, Shihpu, Haimen, Wenchow, and Sui-an. That was toward the last decade of last month, and by the end of the first decade of this month, the Chinese counter-attacks had driven the Japanese out of all these ports save Chinhai. At the same time, the invaders attacked and captured Chuki, an important railway town on the Hangchow-Nanchang railway, south of the Lake City. But the Chinese army counter-attacked, and at the time of writing the Japanese army spokesman admitted that the Japanese garrisons in this city were hemmed in on three sides by Chinese troops.

There has been much speculation as to the real objective of the Japanese in occupying these ports and coastal cities. One theory is that for quite a few months there has been not much fighting and no victory by the Japanese forces in China; on the other hand, there has been evacuation of Japanese troops from the occupied area—all of which has

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# Going Away, Far

By Antonio S. Gabila

HE stood almost six feet in his bare feet, a brown giant. His tight short pants, decorated with colored beads, barely reached down his knees, and his coat of the same material hardly reached his waist, as though he had outgrown them. He wore nothing under his coat, and the open front disclosed the thick, heart-shaped muscles of his chest. His bare legs were lean and lithe, and suggested the fleetness and stamina of the deer. His long hair fell over his head like a discarded bird's nest. Stripped, he could have posed for an artist's Apollo.



It took two burly soldiers to bring him in, handcuffed, and throw him in jail. Inside the cell, the prisoner rushed wildly about, a fierce forest creature, shaking the rusty bars of his cell.

"Murder," the Chief of Police said. "Double murder. Cut off their heads in their sleep. Treacherous dogs, these Manobos." The Chief was a short, fat man who waddled when he walked. A year later, he was out of his post—for incompetence and connivance with vice moguls.

The prisoner thumped on the concrete walls with his now free hands balled into fists, walls that gave back only dull thuds. He cried and shouted in his dialect, his tone at first furious, then desperate. In another moment, I thought he would burst into tears.

"What's he say," the Chief of Police asked.

"He says he wants to get out," I said.

"Ha. ha. ha! That's funny. . .ooh. .hoho! He wants to get out!" Everybody within hearing distance of the Chief echoed him.

"He also says he wants his girl back," I said.

The Chief stopped laughing, but the silly grin on his face remained. "What girl?"

"Naya."

"Who's Naya?"

"Must be his girl-friend," I said. "*Cherchez la femme*, you know."

"Nonsense," the Chief said. "You newspapermen are all alike. Romantic. This is an open and shut double murder. Most treacherous I have ever seen. Unprovoked. Two honest, hard-working settlers murdered for no reason at all. It's time these natives are taught a lesson!" The Chief's smile had gone out of his face. He was now a fanatical upholder of justice. He pounded his fist into his open palm; his voice thundered through the room.

"These natives do not kill for nothing," I said. "There must be a reason."

"Bah!" he ejaculated. "These ignorant devils have no reasoning power!" He laughed at his own wit, slapped me on the back, and went into his office two cells away. The crowd, their curiosity satiated, dispersed, leaving me alone in front of the cell.

The prisoner had given up his futile pounding on the unyielding concrete walls, his shaking of the equally unyielding iron bars, and was silent now that his cries had fallen on deaf, ununderstanding ears. He sat on the lower of two

bunks set against one side of the cell, his head in his hands. I whistled to him, not knowing his name. He looked up, saw it was just another Christian, perhaps curious or maybe hostile, and sank his head back into his hands. Then I spoke in his native dialect.

"Tell me your name," I said.

He looked at me as if he could not believe his own ears.

"Even little boys have names," I said.

A light broke on his face. He stood up and almost ran to where I stood on the other side of the bars caging him in.

"Who is this who speaks my people's speech and yet is not of us?" he asked.

"One who believes that people do not slay without reason," I answered.

"Ai, but what matters it to kill with or without reason. One has killed. That is all the *sondalos* \* want to know." His face had fallen again, dark and sad. His eyes were veiled and without light.

"But the *sondalos* are not the law," I explained. "The law will consider whether one has killed with justice or without."

He jerked his head up and said, "Who are you that you seem to know so much?"

I tried not to smile, but his naivette proved too strong for me. Yet it was difficult to answer his question. I did not know enough of his dialect to explain to him that I ran the local paper. What was "write" in Manobo?

"I am your friend," I said.

"Friend?" he repeated, his brow clouding. I realized a mistake. The word had gone into disrepute with the natives. So many Christians had used the word to get into the natives' confidence only to betray them afterward.

"I am not a *sondalo*," I said. "I have no land, and I don't want any."

His face cleared a little. He was a credulous young man, typical of many of his tribe before they fell foul of Christian cunning and shrewdness.

"I want to help you," I said. "If I can."

He smiled, but shook his head. He was not afraid, yet he held no hope out to himself. He must have heard of Christian justice, summary and swift when it concerns the non-Christian peoples. Murder does not hold for them the same horror that it does for the Christians. The tribesman kills because he feels he has been wronged and there is no other way to right it. He does not call it murder. It is a personal war with him.

"Are you sorry?" I asked.

He looked at me for a moment, then shifted his gaze. He shook his head of uncombed hair. "They were bad men. Very bad," he said. The thick fingers gripping the rusty bars tightened, hardened.

"Everywhere there are all kinds of men," I said. "Good and bad. Even with your people; even with mine."

\* Soldiers, i.e. constabulary men, from Spanish *Soldado*.

He seemed not to listen. He continued gazing at a far corner, his hands solid on the bars.

"One day, they saw Naya," he said, his voice dragging in monotonous as though he were telling his story to himself. "She was on her way to the village with a load of camotes and bananas. She *lived* on the other side of the forest." He pronounced the past tense awkwardly, as though his tongue wasn't used to it yet.

"They said they wanted to buy her load. They asked her to bring it to their house. There they showed her many things. Colored beads strung together for the neck, cloth for dresses, mirrors, and much more. They made her drink devil-water. Her head ached, she wanted to lie down, she said. She did not want to go on to the village anymore."

His hands on the bars had whitened, were without blood. His jaws were welded together, showed through his skin. His eyes were like a wild animal's, grown small and fierce. Then he relaxed, his jaws loosened, but his hands remained solid on the bars.

"Naya, she was to be my wife. We were to be married at the coming of the new moon. Her father wanted two big *agongs* and a carabao for her. I worked hard, sold many bales of *abaca* to buy them. Naya, she loved me too. But we were waiting for the new moon." He was breathing deep and fast as if he were running.

"Next day, she came to me. I was in the field, stripping *abaca*. She said the new moon would never come. She said she was going away, far. I told her I did not under-

stand. I shook her until she cried. She told me all then. I could not work after that."

Quiet had fallen in the jailhouse. It was approaching noon, and the Chief of Police had gone home. Also the usual loiterers. Only two or three guards were left, and they took turns at playing checkers on the desk sergeant's table.

"That night, Naya's father came running to my house. Naya was dead. She had killed herself. With a knife, she did it." He stopped telling the story to himself. He was breathing hard. His throat was dry and he swallowed continually. But he was not finished yet.

"She had said, 'There will be no new moon for us.' 'I am going away, far,' she had said." A sob shook his body and he did not stop it in his throat. He seemed unaware of my presence, then. I waited for him to go on. I waited, silent, a long time, but he did not speak anymore. Then, slowly, as if he were too sick to move, he went back to his bunk without looking at me.

THE next day, he had several visitors, relatives and friends. They milled about in front of his cell, smelling of dried herbs and betel nut and lime, which they chewed and spat out in red blobs all over the place. They regarded me with unfriendly eyes, full of suspicion.

"We don't want any *abogado*!" one said in understandable Tagalog. "We have no money."

I disregarded him. But I did not push through them. I had a glimpse of the prisoner over his visitors' shoulders. He was in much improved spirits. He talked lightly and

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laughed loudly with them. He told them he would back in the village with them before another moon. He asked his father, an old man with a venerable head of hair, how the farm was. A young girl who seemed to be his sister from the close resemblance to him, had brought him a basket of bananas and boiled camotes. Everybody seemed to have forgotten why he was there.

In the days that followed, I talked to several persons about the current topic of the town: the double murder. I told them the prisoner's story as he had told it to me, keeping to the facts. The Chief of Police and the Fiscal laughed; everybody saw the difficulty of supporting such a story in court without any witnesses. The trial judge was a mild man who had a phobia against all sort of bloodshed. And this was double murder, apparently consummated in treachery! Everybody knew what the verdict would be.

The trial was held a month after. The court was packed with tense, unfriendly faces. A few natives, friends and relatives of the prisoner, sat in a group in one section of the courtroom. The rest of the audience was made up of settlers and curious townfolk. All were tense, eager, as for a spectacle.

The prisoner was brought in, handcuffed to two policemen. He had grown thin and pale from his incarceration. He did not look as strong as he had been when he was first brought to jail. But he walked into the room with his head erect, almost defiant in attitude.

The court had assigned him a counsel. Poor, neither he nor his relatives could afford to pay a lawyer. During the trial, it was evident the defense attorney could not do anything much. He called the father of the girl to the stand, and after him the prisoner's father. The prisoner's counsel handled the case half-heartedly. He was getting nothing out of it; the sooner the thing was over, the better for him. On the other hand, the Fiscal, ordinarily a modest fellow outside of the courtroom, was swelled up with self-importance and took pains to show off his store of legal knowledge. He was a little man, and he took great delight

in painting the tall prisoner's character as black as he could. All the while the prisoner sat silent, not understanding what was going on about him. Sometimes he looked at the judge, sometimes at someone he knew in the audience. But most often he looked down at his manacled hands. When he was brought to the stand, he hardly knew what to say. He had not been coached how to answer, and the Fiscal's questions through an interpreter bewildered him. It was all over after that first session. When the court met again to pass judgment, there was a smaller crowd in the courtroom. They knew what sentence to expect, and they were not wrong. It was the electric chair for the killer.

When the sentence was translated to him, the prisoner remained unmoved, his eyes half-closed, his shackled hands immobile in front of him. When two guards came to take him away, he walked between them docilely, his head bowed, his body softened into an aspect of resignation.

At the door leading out of the courtroom, there was sudden commotion and the room was filled with cries of surprise and alarm as the prisoner turned upon his guards and lashed at them with his manacled hands. The two guards reeled under the attack, and the prisoner had gained the street outside before a volley from the rifles of the other guards stopped him. For a second of time he stood poised, frozen in an attitude of sprinting, while more rifles crashed about him; then his legs broke under him, and he fell into a heap as we rushed up.

He was a gory sight with blood oozing from a dozen holes in his body. The men formed a thick ring about him; the women shrieked. The District Health Officer gave a look at the prisoner, and shook his head.

"Saves the government transportation money," commented the Chief of Police.

No one said a word. Sudden death had laid a spell upon the crowd. It was only after the body had been picked up and taken away, that anyone could breathe freely again. And even then they could not say anything for some time.

\* Lawyer



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# The Higher Life

By Catuca

**W**ITH everyone talking of the probability of the United States' going to war in June, pretty soon there won't be any servants left in the city. Ours are just about ready to pack their things and go home to safety in the Ilocos provinces. A death in the family is no longer offered by servants as an excuse for leaving; it's the danger of war now. If our servants go, the only way to keep the next ones will be to send for them from a comparatively unsafe province to go home to,—Pangasinan, for instance, being situated on the map the way it is and consequently offering not much more safety than Manila.

\* \* \*

Every housekeeper knows what it means when her muchacho comes to her and says that he'd like to have a week off or so because he's just received a letter from home bearing news of his grandmother's, grandfather's, mother's father's, sister's, or brother's death. It means that she's losing him to the Santoses a few blocks away who have offered him two pesos more a month and not half as much work to do. This usually happens at the end of the month, when he's just been paid and can leave right away. All that is changing. Letters from home no longer bring sad news; just urgent calls for sons and daughters to come home right away because of the war.



A friend of ours says that the next time someone gives her a box of stationery, she won't just take a look at the top and put it away thinking that it will come in handy someday when she's feeling good and has time to answer letters. She will first make sure the box contains just what it says on the cover. And that goes for stockings, cosmetics, handkerchiefs and anything else that comes in labelled boxes.

\* \* \*

On her last birthday, a month ago, someone handed her a box which upon being unwrapped proved to be marked Eaton Linen. She was glad to get it because she had been out of writing paper for months and had occasional letters to answer that she had gotten into the habit of postponing because she never remembered to buy stationery when she was downtown. So she put it away and forget all about it until she met the friend who had given it to her. The latter wanted to know how she liked the pastillas.

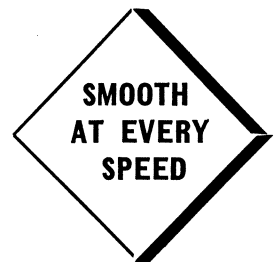
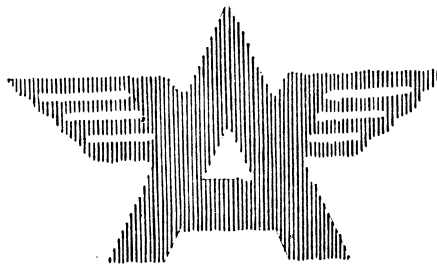
She couldn't remember having received a gift of pastillas from her since Christmas five months ago, and she had

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thanked her for that. Anyway she thanked her again, remembering how good the candy had been. It was only when she was home again that it occurred to her that maybe that wasn't writing paper in that box after all. She got it out and lifted the cover, and there was the candy, each piece wrapped in brightly colored cellophane.

\* \* \*

The cellophane saved it from the ants, which would otherwise have gotten at it in a day's time, the way they always get at sweets even in the refrigerator. But it had dried out something terrible, and eating it was no different from eating a piece of wood except for the taste, which luckily hadn't changed. So it made good candy to give to the children. You know how fast children eat things, especially candy. The only way to slow them up sometimes is to give them something hard.

\* \* \*

Speaking of ants reminds us of something, but it will have to wait until we finish this story about presents. This lady's Christmas harvest, as usual, included several boxes of chocolates of which she chose five to pass on to friends that same day. By the way we have friend who spends the day after Christmas paying calls on her friends, armed with her Christmas candy; these friends don't expect presents from her anyway not having given her any, and they always think it nice to receive unexpected gifts. Well, that other friend chose the best of her candy to give away, which was a lucky thing. Because when she opened one of the remaining boxes, it didn't contain chocolates at all, but some very nice dress material.

\* \* \*

Any day you want it, you can buy yourself a box of chocolates without going to any trouble. You don't spend days and days tramping in and out of stores before you can find the exact color and pattern and texture and width and cost, the way you do when you're looking for

dress material. You can even call up your grocer and tell him to send a box over. Shopping for a dress is something else, and when someone gives you something you really like, you can't just give it away.

\* \* \*

About the ants, we were reminded of white ants and an interesting "theory" as to where they come from. Our landlord was having our stairs replaced for the third time or so in as many years, and he had decided that cement would last longer than wood. We said that at the rate the ants were eating up the house, all he would have in a few more years was a nice flight of cement steps. The papers carry advertisements of at least two any exterminators. We thought it might be a good idea to call one in and have him kill the ants in their nests in the ground instead of just having the carpenter come every other month to replace the hollow places in the floor and walls.

\* \* \*

He wouldn't hear of it. He said that an any exterminator went to see him once and he'd sent him away because there was no use killing the ants. He had an office on a floor where everything was cement and white tile except for a tiny little hook where he had a towel hanging. Pretty soon the floor above, which was made of wood, was alive with white ants. They couldn't have come from nests in the ground under the building because the entire floor below the troublesome one was built of concrete. He soon found out that his little towel hook, which was made of wood, was to blame. He said that white ants just naturally develop from damp wood; the hook was always damp because of the towel and the ants came from it and went up to the next floor, which was always dry of course and couldn't grow any ants of its own, but could accommodate any that wandered in. He had the offending wood replaced, and hasn't been bothered since because he put a steel hook in place of the wooden one.



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## The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 203)

had two repercussions: the bogging down of morale in Japan and the lowering of the estimate of the Japanese fighting services' strength in the eyes of foreign countries. Hence these new adventures to demonstrate their strength and at the same time to bolster up morale at home. Another theory is that the Japanese navy occupied these Chinese ports in preparation for a southward move. Whatever the real intention of the Japanese, the results have not proved satisfactory from Japanese point of view, save that of heightening the morale of the Japanese people—temporarily.

As for the Japanese assertion that they had taken these measures to cut off China's supplies by sea route, the answer is: why didn't they do it two or three years ago? The real fact of the blockade situation is that in spite of the Japanese navy's ability to maintain an effective blockade of the entire China coast, gold glistens and goods pass in and out of China fairly freely without molestation. Human nature not having been changed since the Japanese started occupying a few more Chinese ports, the effectiveness of their blockade would have remain the same, even if they had staid in, which they failed to do. Their assertion that they evacuated because they had already "accomplished their goal", has been used too often to convince anybody except themselves.

In Shanghai, Japanese puppets have done a lot of bombing and kidnapping with the object of forcing the four Chinese government banks to close down. Because of the damages to their offices these banks temporarily closed,

but soon reopened for business again. The terrorist tactics of the Japanese puppets was not confined to banks alone; judges and other personnel of the Chinese courts were also molested. The latest case was the kidnapping of the whole family of a woman secretary of the court, including a year-old child. Japanese puppets tried to win Hsieh Chin-yuan, commander of the "doomed battalion" of Chapei to their side, failed, and bribed one of his subordinates to make an assault on him, which proved fatal. Chinese guerillas successfully penetrated the Japanese line and attacked the headquarters of the Japanese special service (i.e. secret service) in Hongkew, the Japanese controlled sector of the International Settlement. All this shows how intense the fight between the Japanese puppets and the Chinese patriots is in Shanghai.

The question of the reorganization of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai, which caused a Japanese, a few month, ago to attack one of the councilors with a pistol, was settled by increasing the number of councilors from 12 to 16. At first this looked like a victory for the Japanese; however, the line-up of the councilors is as follows: for the democracies—3 British, 3 Americans, 2 Chinese; for the Axis—3 Japanese, 2 Chinese, 1 German; 1 Portuguese, who may side with the Japanese or remain neutral, and 1 Swiss who will probably remain neutral. The democracies, then, still have the upper hand of the situation, so the Japanese "victory" is after all an empty one.

In northern Kiangsi, Chinese troops once again closed in upon the Japanese in Nanchang. In southern Anhwei there was some fighting. In central Hupeh, the Japanese "mopping up" campaign last month developed into a veri-

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bable war of attrition, as fighting see-sawed back and forth in the Tahong Mountains, each side contending for every hill, river, or village. At the time of writing (May 10) the Japanese claimed to have launched campaigns in northern Honan and southern Shansi, while the Chinese admitted that sanguinary fighting is taking place in these regions, though the fortune of the battle has not yet been decided.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's trip to Europe seemed a successful one, as Matsuoka concluded a neutrality pact with Soviet Russia. However, time has proved that Russian help to China has not diminished, that Russia has not sent its eastern Siberian troops to the west, and that the Japanese Kwantung army refused to leave Manchuria. On the other hand, Russia has not hesitated to stop allowing war supplies to pass through Siberia to and from Japan, and this has excited the Japanese greatly.

America is beginning to help China in earnest. The \$50,000,000 loan, long approved in principle, was finally signed. Britain also gave China a loan of £5,000,000. The campaign of soliciting free contributions in America to help China nearly trebled its goal, having netted \$14,888,225, when the campaign was launched for only \$5,000,000.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka declared soon after his return to Tokyo that if America should become involved in fighting Germany, Japan would have to fight America. But many American leaders declared that if America would have to fight Germany some day, it would be better to declare war on Japan now. Evidently the Japanese statesman—and soldiers as well—thought better of it. Then

came the editorial of the Japanese foreign office controlled *Japan Times and Advertiser*, advocating reduction of the "scale of hostilities" as there was "little hope of conquering China by force" and as "coercion would be useless". Next came Major Kunio Akiyama, Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai, who admitted that the Japanese "can not catch up with the Chinese for a show-down battle" and that the China war area is "too big for the Japanese army to run around in". Finally Colonel Jiro Saito, chief of the Japanese military mission in French Indo-China, obligingly told us that Japan would fight "only if attacked" and that there would be no Japanese-American conflict even if America should join the war in Europe, because there were many "loopholes" in the tri-partite pact.

Perhaps, for once the Japanese spokesmen are speaking the truth.

## Voyage Around the World

(Continued from page 201)

in the Philippines growing in all directions.—There was one growing in Manila whose branches were very near to my window. The Indian also had on his farm enclosed in the Garden near his house several beds of the *Betel Pepper*.—This is a vine & resembles somewhat our beans in a garden, supported by stakes & spreading their broad Green leaves as do the beans.—The Indian who kept this little farm was (for an Indian) quite well off.—He told me that he was compelled to have a watchman in his garden all the time for fear of the other Indians coming to steal the Betel leaves.—One reason why this Betel peper is so precious is



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that it is very difficult to raise the plant being very tender & requiring the utmost Care.—This Indian was from the Pueblo or town of Sta. Cruz where his family resided, the only persons with him in the house being an old woman & a pretty Indian daughter of his of 18 whom the old Cock said he was afraid to leave in Sta. Cruz, for fear that some one would take her from him.—Guichard & I were quite taken with the girl whilst Old Wood was ratling away Tagalog with the Father.—The Indian seemed to think it a high honor that “Castils” (Tagalog for Castilians Indians think we are *all* Spaniards) had paid him a visit.—His daughter dressed herself up smart & mixed “Buyo” for us whilst we all sat together under a *Mango* tree chewing this “Betel Nut.”—When chewing the Betel Nut for the first time it is apt to give one a pain in the temples & even a strong head ache being a very exciting substance.—I had a slight pain in the temples which however soon passed off.—The preparation of “Buyo” is very simple, a little of the shell lime is put on the leaf, which being rolled up is twisted around a small piece of Areka Nut.—This is called “a Buyo.”—For one Cheroot You can get seven *Buyos*.—

We found that the wind was still too high to think of stirring consequently we had to think of making preparations first for a meal & then for a place to pass the Night. The Old Indian wanted us much to sleep in his bamboo hut, but we had already been invited in another hut where were going to cook.—A large family of Indians lived here everything however being remarkably neat & clean.—The lofty Cocoa Nut trees as well as thick groups of bamboo shaded this hut whilst the front was open to the Laguna.—

Guichard & Wood were the Cooks for perhaps the only thing that I can cook is plain boiled Rice & even that perhaps would be only to my own taste.—After much difficulty Wood succeeded in bying an old worn out Cock, for strange it is You hardly meet with hens in these Provinces.—Wood made us a very good kind of *Currey* out of *Cocoa Nut* & a species of herb.—This with our Game Cock & Rice tasted very well indeed.—I cannot forget a curious thing that happened to our Old Game Cock.—Wood gave it to the Indian Banqueros to pick & clean.—These cruel fellows picked the bird perfectly clean without killing it & seemed to think it grand sport to see the Cock hopping about thus naked!—After a fine repast with our hands, We all retired to sleep.—The Indians spread a few mats on the bamboo floor, & all the family, *girls, women, Men, Children* & ourselves all stretched out side & side on the mat.—On one side I was next to the Girl & the Mother on the other side. It was a singular sight to me to see (just before going to bed) the family drop on their knees before a little picture of the Virgin Mary, before which a lamp was burning, & repeat their prayers.—“Yes! said the Pilot, These people are all Christians.”—

(To be continued)



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## Farewell to Shanghai

(Continued from page 198)

five years ago was considerably better in living terms than a salary of Shanghai \$1,500 a month now. Few, however, have had their salaries as much as doubled—which means a decided decline in standard of living.

There is also the decline in shipping due to the European war. This has meant even before the end of the winter of 1941 a shortage of coal for both light and heat. A more serious shortage looms next winter. Speaking for myself, my rent last winter was raised by a third as a heating surcharge; and while I certainly didn't suffer, I also didn't have the heat I want and have always previously had. Next winter I would be lucky to have half as much heat as I had last winter, which is one of the many reasons why I am saying “farewell to Shanghai.”

For this—and similar reasons of the ever increasing spread between possible earnings and what one can buy with them in creature comforts,—thousands of others are leaving what was once a pleasant if not perfect home. Fear of war seems to figure least in any of our calculations; for to what place can one go these days—excepting possibly to the depths of the Congo—where one may not be exposed to war? And who knows even about the depths of the Congo?

Without the thrill of actual war, Shanghai next winter seems doomed to the hellish discomforts of war. Maybe, to be sure, there will be both—with any remaining Americans in a *Japanese* concentration camp. Who knows?—but anyway, FAREWELL TO SHANGHAI.

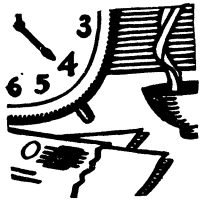
## The Hess Flight

(Continued from page 189)

British Government; Churchill would not talk with any Nazi. But there are the old relations between the Nazis and certain prominent Britons, dating back to the time when the latter thought they could come to an understanding with the Nazi labor-baiters and hoped that they could be brought to fight the Bolsheviks with some British assistance. There is, for instance, Lord Hamilton, one of the old clique. Did he only receive letters from Hess, or exchange letters with him? In Hess' simple mind, the German alliance with Russia could never appear as anything permanent. An anti-Russian alliance such as is envisaged in Hitler's “*Mein Kampf*”, on which Hess collaborated almost twenty years ago, is much more to his taste. Something of that sort, very likely, was the tenor of his letters to Lord Hamilton.

But we may feel confident that Great Britain is not to be fooled now. England is no longer protected by an umbrella. And Churchill is not the man to be impressed by a murderous gangster with painted toe-nails. He understood the Nazi criminals long before the rest of England was permitted to understand them. He warned the English long before the beaten Chamberlain returned from Munich. The Hess effort will be looked upon as a fantastic Nazi devise and the British will shrug off any Nazi peace overture. They know now how they must deal with the German rattlesnake.

# Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



Dr. R. F. Barton, American anthropologist and ethnologist, and occasional contributor to the Philippine Magazine, has just returned from a three-months' stay at Lubuagan, where he obtained enough material for a new book. The article in this issue, "The Primitive Peace-Treaty System of the Kalingas", is a condensation of one of the most interesting chapters. Dr. Barton considers the Kalinga group to

show the most advanced, purely native political development among our pagan peoples.

Wilbur Burton is also well known to the readers of the Magazine. He wrote the article in this issue on board the S.S. *President Cleveland* and an accompanying letter stated: "Herewith is the promised 'Farewell to Shanghai'—literally. My departure just at this time was due both to certain personal reasons and to the fact that if I did not take this ship, I could not be assured of another before September. Developments of the past six months have increasingly convinced me that I wanted to get out before next winter. I have no plans upon arriving in the United States, but I usually don't have any plans. I am giving below an always permanent address from which mail to me will be forwarded, and I hope you will change over sending me the Magazine from Shanghai to my Indiana address. If you wish, I would be glad to keep up making irregular contributions. . . ."

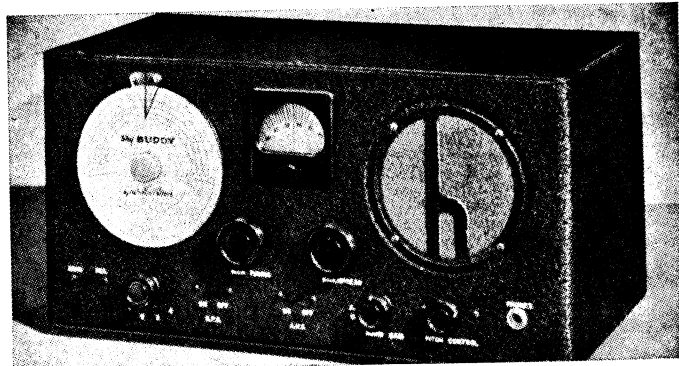
John H. Brown is an American "old-timer" in the Philippines, formerly a teacher and now a business man in a nearby province. He contributes both an article and a poem to this issue of the Magazine. As to the article, "This Freedom", he wrote me: "I am sending you something which I think is very timely. It clarifies three interesting matters which the average man has not studied out: 1st (and most important), to whom the constitutional freedoms apply; 2nd, the scope of the Constitution—not geographical; 3rd, the application of the Constitution to local governments (this could be developed much further)." His poem, "Star of England", is in the best Byronesque manner.

Gloria S. Villaraza, author of "The Little-Town Mayor", I found out to be, after I had accepted her story, only sixteen years old. She wrote me: "There is not much to tell about myself. I am sixteen years old, a native of Malabon, Rizal, and will be in the Fourth Year of High School next June. The bits of local color in the story I obtained from short vacations in Laguna and Tayabas. 'The Little-Town Mayor' is the second story that I have sent out, my first being merely a little sketch of a country character. The 'Little-Town Mayor,' it seems, will be the first work of mine that will be published. . . ."

Antonio S. Gabila, author of "Going Away, Far", after a stay of some time in Manila, has returned to Davao. He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines. This is his third story to be published in the Magazine, the others being, "It Rained Saturday Afternoon" and "Girl Coming Home", published in 1935 and 1937, respectively.

Mrs. G. F. Harris, author of "Service by Candlelight", left the Philippines during the month for Hollywood, California, telling her friends that she was going back to the writing-school there she told readers of the Magazine about in the January issue.

A friend, a former government official, wrote me, "You are highly honored, A-V-Hache. Your writings have been chosen to pave the way for the elimination of Jose Rizal's works. . . . There have been moves to 're-edit' Rizal's works for the schools, but certainly, if the Philippine Magazine required the Bocobian excommunication, Rizal's works do also, and I'd be interested to know whether the Honorable, the Secretary of Public Instruction, has read them. If so, why does he still permit them to be read and studied in the schools? . . . One of the things I have always admired the Filipinos for is the ability they show to distinguish between the religion and some of the representatives of the Catholic Church. They could take severe revenge against individual friars, they could destroy church property and in other ways give evidence of their opposition, yet the vast majority remained faithful Roman Catholics. This is a quality that some of their religious teachers not only do not possess, but apparently can not understand. The slightest criticism of anything or anyone even remotely connected with the Church is held to be an offense against the Church itself. It is



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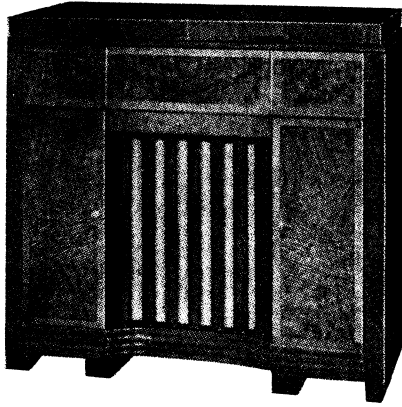
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most regrettable that a democratic religion and a Church quite democratic in organization can be used by a few men to fight democracy and support fascism in a country where the main objective has been to educate and train in democracy so that a strong, unified, happy nation may blossom forth. . ."

A friend of the Magazine in Shanghai wrote me: "I deeply sympathize with you in this controversy you are having with the Jesuits. I know as well as anybody what it is to be set upon and injured materially for trying to make a stand for what appears to be the right. . . I am in principle, by no means anti-Catholic, but I am 'anti' anything that undertakes to control a situation by arbitrary methods. I have told a number of people here about your case, including Catholics, and everyone of them agrees with me that the Jesuit attack on you is contemptible. One leading Catholic said to me, 'As a Catholic I should not want it thought that the Catholic Church condones such methods, and I can not see what the Archbishop is thinking of to permit actions that bring the whole Church into ill-repute.'"

A letter from the United States was very outspoken: "I have been following with sympathetic interest your battle with the Jesuits, and I waft you my heartiest cheers for your stand. I've long regarded the Catholic Church as the biggest and worst of totalitarian internationals, and one that will probably be on hand to enslave the spirit of man whenever possible when other internationals are finished. . . Look up the national composition of the College of Cardinals—30 (nearly half) representing 35,000,000 Italians and just 1 representing 40,000,000 Brazilians; there are 3 Americans, representing 20,000,000 American Catholics. . . Also you might get Andre Siegfried's 'Canada' for his perfect picture of Catholic regimentation of the French Canadians and the social consequences thereof. . ."

A local churchman, non-Catholic, wrote: "For some time I have meant to write to you to tell you how I sympathize with you in the scurrilous attacks that have been made on you. . . I may not agree with all you say, but any fair criticism and constructive advice to any church is always to be welcomed. I want you to know that I, with thousands of others, hope that you can continue to be a voice crying in the wilderness. May I add that I hope as you stand for truth and freedom, you may not let any personal prejudice or individual attack make you overstate the facts?"

A longer letter from a local source read as follows: "The April Magazine is very good indeed. I found the dissertations on Siam and Japan quite worth reading. Surely there is a wide field open to the Magazine in the nearby countries—China, Java, Strait Settlements, Indo-China, etc. Readers of every kind have an interest in these jands. An unusual helping of verse is afforded this month. I really think it lends an air to the Magazine to print stuff wholly unconnected with the pressing problems of the world. There's dignity in detachment. It was clever of you to address the Archbishop openly. I highly approve of this move. And you did it very well. The letter is a model of the quality I so much admire and, unfortunately, do not seem to possess the temperament to attain. I mean, cool, balanced restraint. Fire may bring our applause any day, but our respect and deepest admiration go to the man of balance. The deadly power of studied understatement is almost wicked in its devastation. . . You have challenged the most powerful entity in these Islands to state its stand. The world knows what the Magazine stands for. Now the hierarchy must attest its attitude—or be grievously branded for its silence. This is high strategy. You profess (and truly) bewilderment for yourself and for the public. The Secretary of Public Instruction has certified that the Church has a polity beyond the cure of souls. You now ask for the confirmation of this. Your stand is American. On a public issue you are entitled as citizen and editor to confront the highest dignitaries in the land, and, needless to say, you will not permit them to outdo you in honest dignity. The new move is all the more worth while at this time as the good Father Sullivan has burst forth again (in the *Mid-Week Herald*), holding up another Continental country as a model for the Philippines. This time it is Holland. This could be well replied to. Regardless of Holland's history, it is plainly un-American at this time to hold up any European system for emulation by the Filipinos. The Jesuits seem determined to get a large hand-out from the Philippine Government. Now you have challenged the Archbishop worthily and well. But another open letter is to be written. The Secretary's pronouncement is so unbelievably ex-cathedra that it cries for confirmation. A polite and pointed letter to the President

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of the Philippines is now due. He should be asked to clarify the Secretary's 'interpretation' of the law. It certainly wants clarification. I believe Bocobo has utterly misread the Constitution. There is a belief in Manila, shared by Bocobo and Estrada (*Herald* space-filler) with others, that the Government's attitude on religion is a neutral one. This is not substantiable. The attitude is *against* religious control. It is not freedom of religion the Constitution orders so much as freedom *from* religion. The Constitution has not at heart the protection of religion, but the protection of the citizen. It is determined that the citizen shall not be hampered or encumbered by religious organizations. I submit that one worthy citizen in the ancient and honorable city of Manila—a certain well known magazine editor—is right now being hampered in his acts and utterances by religion, as ideated by the Bocobian interpretation. Bocobo conceives a church as a religion. The Constitution makes no mention of churches. But the citizen can mention churches; editors can mention churches, notwithstanding Bocobo. Now the protection from religion, which the Constitution affords, Bocobo takes away. Instead of protecting the editor from religion, he protects religion from the editor. In olden days, any criminal, whatever his mis-doing, could take refuge in a churchly edifice. Bocobo now makes the church a sanctuary for every advocate of sedition. Churchly vestment conveys churchly dignity which leads to immunity. It now remains to be seen, as Mr. Feldmann suggests, whether church membership, church adherence, brings likewise utter immunity from criticism. If so, the editor is violating the proprieties by mentioning the name of Mr. Bocobo, as he is a member of a sect. The whole thing is outrageous. How can American history be taught without reciting its greatest lessons, its very origin? Shall we omit the Puritans and the Pilgrims? How can Philippine history be taught without relating the story of the church from its earliest days? The Constitution of the United States applies here. An establishment of religion is expressly prohibited. Now I submit that the Bocobian confusion, I can not admit it is an interpretation, actually establishes a religion in Manila. He sets up a sacrosanct church. This actually outrages popery itself. Bocobo pretends to infallibility a priori. The pontiff's infallibility is a posteriori. Whatever the editor says, now or hereafter, is already adjudged. It might for a term be good strategy to offer to the Secretary that the Magazine will—to satisfy his scruples—bind itself to make no statement that concerns any church or any priest. This could be announced in capital letters. The shameful Bocobian censorship could then become known in various parts of the world. It really excites me much that this functionary openly makes a religion out of the Constitution itself. In many years of study, I have never found anything like this. He sets up a fetish and makes himself the Numbo Jumbo to enforce its worship. It requires a colder-blooded writer than I am to discuss this shocking distortion of the charter of our liberties, the United States Constitution. Why not ask of the President of the Commonwealth a complete elucidation of Bocobianism? Let's get the whole business straightened out. I am convinced that you have not yet studied out the implications of this abomination, Bocobianism. And it is not yet clear what course you are planning to take. If your decision eventually crystallizes into meeting the issue on its merits, I foresee a large lesson for the Philippine population. They will be enlightened on the political philosophy of America. And the good Jesuits will petition the Lord to save them from initiating another such debate. . . ."

Parts of another letter received from a local American read: "An old acquaintance, a Filipino Presbyterian pastor, who is also a reserve chaplain in the U. S. Army, recently gave me much to think when he said that in the light of his knowledge of American traditions and of Roman Catholic teachings, he was unable to understand how a good Roman Catholic could be a good American or a good American a good Roman Catholic. This opens a very large question and the decision of Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo impacts upon it. The good Rector Sancho very recently advised his graduates to be good Christians (Catholics) and good citizens, but this matter of dual allegiance is a tremendous thing. Henry VIII solved the problem by making himself pope as well as king. Hitler bids fair to solve it in a similar manner and may build a new church upon the Teutonic mythology. Of course, you and I would not set up the State as God, nor would we object to the conscientious objector, but we can not but suspect any form of divided loyalty. And when loyalty to God means, as Bocobo would seem to have it, loyalty to the Church, we must suspect treason in every Catholic, for he identifies Catholic politics with the Catholic Church. The implications are enormous. The Government in the

name of disestablishment, is committed to the protection, not of religion, but of religionists. . . ."

A reader of the Magazine in a northern province wrote: "I predict that the Archbishop will never answer that letter requesting him to define his stand. Being a citizen of Eire, feelings of delicacy in a foreign land will no doubt restrain him from directly taking a stand that might be interpreted as interference in the internal affairs of the Philippines! Indeed, Eire, his country, has not defined its stand with respect to the totalitarian powers. True, he sent a servant over to tell the Secretary of Public Instruction to order the Magazine taken from the list of required reading in the schools. No doubt, the servant was a citizen of the country, however. If I had been in Bocobo's place, my dignity would not have permitted me to take orders from anybody less than the Archbishop himself, appearing in person. That much I should have exacted, even though, as a politician, I felt compelled to yield matters of principle to a situation of expediency. I note, by the way, that the Jesuits attempt to make much of their policy of 'Filipinization'. The Filipinos are admitted as liaison officers—that is, admitted in order that they may be sent to tell officials of their country what to do, while the for eign directing power keeps itself clear of the charge of non-inter-

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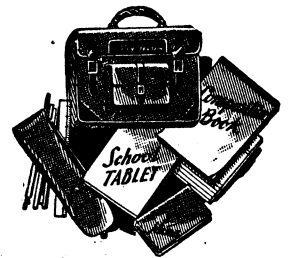
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ference. However, a recent trip I made through the Mountain Province, Isabela, and Nueva Viscaya convinced me that in some parts of the Islands, at least, the policy is one of de-Filipinization. There is not a single parish-priest in Mountain Province and Nueva Viscaya that is a Filipino, and, so far as I observed, there are none in Isabela. All are Belgians of an order that many people believe to be a missionary order of the Jesuits. If the policy of the Church is Filipinization, why this stealthy de-Filipinization? Why have many Filipinos been removed from their parishes in Ilocos Sur, La Union, and elsewhere—substituted by Belgians whose King supinely surrendered to a totalitarian order?"

A refugee from Nazi terrorism, now in Manila, wrote me: "Many weeks have passed since you sent your letter to the Archbishop, but you received no answer, and this requires explanation. It will be concluded that by remaining silent, the Archbishop admits that the Church in the Philippines favors the fascist system, as I think it does, here as elsewhere. But to admit this openly, would be a dangerous thing for the Church. The revenues of the Vatican are coming, to an ever increasing degree, from the 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States, the large majority of whom are decidedly anti-fascist. While the Vatican itself is predominantly Italian in all the leading positions and the Italian clergy is pro-fascist—as has never been denied and often demonstrated, the anti-fascist American Catholics have to furnish the gold for the bullets which the Church shoots against democracy. Concern over the inflowing money from America, therefore, may be one reason why the Archbishop is not answering your letter. An equally important reason may be that the Archbishop of Manila, as an alien, considers it wiser not to take open part in political discussions in the Philippines. He is a guest here, and his own country, Ireland, is a non-belligerent sympathizer of the fascists and may be tomorrow, a non-belligerent anti-American state. This fact that the Archbishop is an alien, really carries weight. You will remember that the radiocasters of the 'Chesterton Evidence Guild' emphasized your Dutch origin. The Church is nationalistic wherever nationalism has propaganda value, and the Jesuits, through the mouths of the Ateneo young people, made much of Philippine nationalism and sought to deny you, as a non-Filipino, the right to argue. Yet you are an American, and this country is still under the American flag. The Archbishop is an Irishman, and this country is not under the Irish flag. It is not Irish, not Italian, and not Japanese. It is, in fact, a country where fascist propaganda is, in these days, a crime. Be fair to the Archbishop, Mr. Hartendorp. He just *can not* answer your letter without getting into trouble and making trouble for the Church. If he tells you what he thinks of democracy and fascism he is likely to be considered a fifth columnist. And that Manila columnist who got so excited when the Nazi propagandist von Kaupsch was deported, would find it difficult to defend another alien who got into trouble over subversive propaganda. That Jesuit disciple, von Kaupsch, the protegee of Mr. Estrada, is now broadcasting from Berlin at regular intervals in the English language and makes enough sport of the Filipinos who for years permitted him to go on with his Nazi propaganda in the Philippines. No, the Archbishop can not answer your letter."

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A Catholic-educated Filipino sub-editor in Manila wrote: "I hope the Bocobo ban has not harmed you much. You really must not go under for you are about the only one among us who can and does say everything he wants to say and who is, moreover, completely honest. More power to you!"

Readers of the Catholic weekly *Commonweal* will have noted that under its "Readers' Forum" heading, under which it prints letters, etc., there appears this notice: "The *Commonweal* disowns all responsibility for the opinions expressed or implied in this Section. The Forum is maintained to permit interchange of ideas among our readers." Unlike the Editor of the *Commonweal*, I have heretofore been somewhat careful in reprinting in the Four o'Clock column letters which might offend. This month, however, with the intention of illustrating both the confusion I have stated exists among Catholics because of the propaganda policies of the Jesuits here and the public disapproval of the ruling of the Secretary of Public Instruction with respect to the use of the *Philippine Magazine* in the schools, I have lifted the lid just a little more and permitted the expression of opinions which many may consider very radical; I think so myself. But I am of the opinion that it may be helpful to a true understanding of the situation to publish these various letters and excerpts from letters received, whether I personally agree with the writers or not. One correspondent wrote that "it is not yet clear what course you are planning to take". Readers will note that in this issue of the *Magazine* I have said but little myself on these topics, having decided to let the public speak. The anonymous "Sentinel" of the *Commonweal's* "Watchtower" column, said recently that I was running a "one-man show" such as "gets little attention these days". That was, to an extent, wishful thinking. I'm demonstrating now, as should, however, have been plain all along, that this is not exactly a "one-man show", although one man may be bearing the brunt of an attack of a powerful group of men, but that should be the last thing they should want to call attention to or that they should be able to take any pride in; however, ganging up on one man is very typical of fascist tactics, as is the destroying of a free press. Whether the Jesuits and their hangers-on and tools will succeed in destroying the *Philippine Magazine* still remains to be seen. Anyone who want to join in the good fight to keep the Philippines free, whether by writing articles, letters, or checks (cheques), will be welcome. I wasn't here in the good old days when whole banks were to be had for the taking, and have no "Monte de Piedad" to draw on.

In closing, I have, for the first time, something nice to tell about the "Chesterton Evidence Guild", one of the Ateneo student entities used by the Jesuits for the dissemination of their propaganda. I was told by an Ateneo instructor whom I know slightly that a movement started within the Guild itself, perhaps somewhat conscience-stricken, to pass a resolution to ask the Secretary of Public Instruction to lift the "suspension" of the *Philippine Magazine* in the public schools! The movement was, however, quickly squelched by the Fathers. Another Atenean told me that the good Fathers avidly read every issue of the *Magazine*; they tell the Ateneo Librarian they are interested in the *Manigault Journal*. Well, after all, we are all human.

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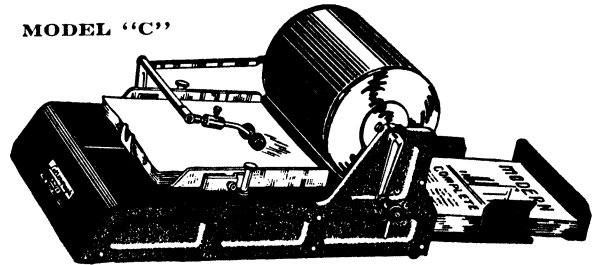
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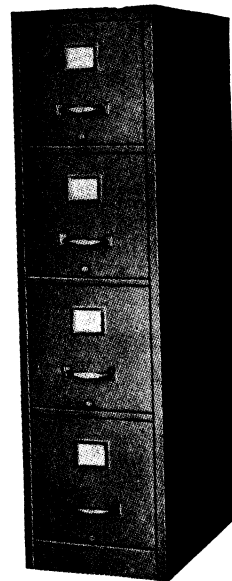
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## History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 186)

den Linden and 2 hospitals were among buildings struck. Berlin radio states, "Result of attacks on Berlin provides infamous example of methods of British air force". German troops occupy Zagreb, capital of Croatia. Reported that Greeks destroyed everything of military value at Salonika before with drawing, including fortifications and buildings. Greek troops to east of Salonika said still to be resisting. RAF reported hammering German forces on 24-hour basis, Germans suffering terrific losses. Turkey announces it has found it advisable to evacuate considerable portion of Istanbul population. German Minister at Ankara said to have reiterated to Turkish Foreign Minister that Germany has no intention of attacking Turkey. Vichy spokesman replying to Churchill's promise that Britain would permit foodstuffs to pass blockade, states French government is perfectly willing to accept any reasonable system of control by neutrals to insure that no foodstuffs allowed to pass will reach Britain's enemies; he states government again repeats that no units of French fleet would be given over to any foreign power for use against Britain "whatever pressure may be applied". Reported Britain will lend Spain £2,500,000 for purchase of food stuffs and raw materials; money made available under previous agreement has been exhausted.

Apr. 11.—Konoye reiterates in press conference that Japan's southward policy is "purely economic and peaceful" and that force will not be used in realizing Japan's ambitions. He states continued American economic pressure against Japan may be expected so long as Japan adheres to Axis and engages in hostilities in China, but that there is no reason to believe relations between two countries are growing worse, as vernacular papers claimed. He states Britain and United States may extend more aid to Chiang Kai-shek regime but that it is highly problematical whether such assistance will prove effective. He states Japanese officials have not been informed as to observations and successes of Matsuoka during his European trip as he has sent no reports, but that even after his return there will be no change at all in Japan's foreign policy which revolves around tri-partite pact, and that it is not imaginable that under prevailing circumstances Japan's policy will undergo any reorientation. There would be no way to add more strength to tri-partite pact than its present form implies. He expresses optimism over possibility of obtaining some sort of friendship pact with Russia, preferably a non-aggression agreement.

RAF bombed Brest last night, bombs reportedly straddling *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst*; Ruhr valley also bombed. Said in London that 2000, possibly 3000 casualties resulted from RAF raid on Berlin on 9th; damage was terrific in government Unter den Linden district and main railroad station was completely burned out. Germans last night bombed London and Midland sections, doing considerable damage. London spokesman states "never has Soviet government had greater opportunity to prove its sincerity of desire to resist lawless barbarity; this is not British affair; London, like Washington, welcomed Moscow's recent declarations and hopes they are forerunners of decision to aid in preservation of civilization". Germans claim capture of Monastir and state Yugoslav army in south has been annihilated and that entire army may capitulate in 48 hours. Claim to have established contact with Italians in Lake Ohrid district on Yugoslav-Albanian frontier. Athens report states RAF inflicting terrific losses on Germans in area by bombing tank and armored car columns. DNB announces "independent" Croat state has been formed headed by Gen. S. Kvaternik who has been refugee in Italy since he was condemned to death for participating in assassination of King Alexander in 1934 when no visit to France. Hungarian troops occupy part of Yugoslavia between Danube and Tisza rivers without resistance; Adm. N. Northy states move was taken to protect Hungarian nationals from "anarchy". Athens denies that all Greek troops east of Vardar capitulated and that many units in Strume valley and some in Thrace are holding out.

Apr. 12.—Chungking *Central Daily News* states fresh troops are reaching Hainan daily; large naval concentrations there have been moved to other islands.

Russia protests to Hungary against sending troops into Yugoslavia which made "especially bad impression on Soviet government because Hungary began war against Yugoslavia only 4 months after signing

treaty of friendship... Hungary might easily be involved in similar troubles as Yugoslavia and would be torn to pieces because Hungary also contains national minorities". "Battle of Full Moon" over England this month has so far cost Germany 43 planes. British forces reported fighting German-Italians west of Tobruk and to be concentrating between Derna and Bomba. Reported from Cairo that Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor and Lieut.-Gen. Philip Neame were captured in "hold-up" by small group of armed German motorcyclists just before midnight last Friday while returning in staff cars from inspection trip; Maj.-Gen. M. D. Gambier-Parry was taken prisoner in fight at El Meghelli; stated that more than half of 2000 British prisoners taken by Germans were not soldiers but men attached to maintenance and other services. Reported Germans have broken through Bitolj gap and penetrated to Florina, 25 miles within Greek territory; are attempting to cut vital highway between Florina and Koritza, supply line to Greek forces in Albania. Greek line now reported to run from Chimara on Albanian-Greek coast to Lake Presha on Yugoslav frontier to Florina to Mt. Olympus. Reported Rumanian forces have joined in attack on Yugoslavia between Orsova and Maldora. Turkey declares state of siege and orders civilian evacuation of Thrace and Dardanelles area.

Apr. 13.—Molotov and Matsuoka sign "neutrality" pact in Kremlin providing that Russia and Japan agree to maintain peaceful and friendly relations and respect each other's territorial integrity and inviolability; that in case either party becomes object of military action by one or more third parties, other party will observe neutrality throughout entire period of such conflict; that pact shall come into force from day of completion of ratification by both parties and shall remain in force for 5 years after which it will be automatically prolonged for 5 years unless one of parties gives notice to abrogate one year before expiration; that ratification documents be exchanged at Tokyo. A joint declaration issued at same time states Japan respects territorial integrity and inviolability of Republic of Mongolia while Russia respects territorial integrity and inviolability of Empire of Manchukuo. Stalin in unprecedented move personally said farewell to Matsuoka when latter entrained. Konoye states pact is "natural corollary of tri-partite pact" and is basis for "speedy and concrete solution of various problems; it is my belief it has epoch-making significance in relations between Japan and Russia and that it will greatly contribute to world peace". London sources state pact is "somewhat novel form of international agreement", not going as far as treaty of non-aggression like that signed by Russia and Yugoslavia recently. Berlin quarters state pact "pulls props from under" Chiang Kai-shek and dashes any prospects America entertained of hostile Moscow move against Japan; "it is sound contribution toward further consolidation of Japan's Far Eastern security". No official German comment is made.

RAF again bombed Brest and L'Orient. Germans claim they occupied Bardia by making detour around Tobruk where British were making a stand. German controlled Danish government annuls agreement between United States and Minister D. E. Kauffman concerning Greenland and orders him to return to Copenhagen; Kauffman reported to have stated he will let American State Department decide whether he should obey or ignore order. Agreement gives United States right to establish airbases and other fortifications on Greenland but provides it will remain Danish territory and states that it will remain under United States protection "until present dangers to peace and security of American continent are passed". Germans announce capture of Belgrade. Swiss report states violent battle is raging between Bitolji, southern Yugoslavia, and Florina, northern Greece. Germans reported to have bombed Piraeus on outskirts of Athens last night. Pope in Easter broadcast states, "Let us pray for peace for all, not peace of oppression and destruction of nations, but peace which, guaranteeing honor of all nations, may satisfy their vital necessities and their legitimate rights... To very limit of our power and with vigilant consciousness of the impartiality inherent in our apostolic office, we have left nothing undone or untried in order to forestall or shorten the conflict, to humanize the war, to alleviate resultant sufferings, and bring assistance and comfort to war's victims." He urges "powers occupying territories of others during war" to deal humanely with people and not impose unjust burdens on them, and also humanity in dealing with prisoners.

Apr. 14.—*Yomiuri Shimbun* states pact is "great shock to world at time when United States entry into European war was imminent, and great shock to Chungking". Shanghai *Post-Mercury* states Japan "has not purchased real security, only false security". Shanghai sources consider pact serious set-back to democracies and as removing one of barriers which have hitherto prevented Japanese onslaught on East Indies and possible Philippines; other 2 are presence of American fleet in Pacific and China War which is still tying up 1,000,000 Japanese troops. Pact is seen as severe blow to Chinese morale even if Russia continues to supply war materials to Chungking, but it is not believed to lead to early start of southward drive as Japanese forces are not strategically disposed to attack; Japan is not considered likely to attack unless British defeat seems certain; neither is it believed that Japanese army of 400,000 crack troops in Manchukuo will change its attitude of suspicion and release forces for any southward drive. Chungking political quarters state Moscow assured Chinese government that fundamental Soviet policy to aid China will not be affected by pact. Chungking Foreign Office reported studying pact to see whether it violates Sino-Soviet non-aggression pact Article II of which says that two states "will also refrain from any action or from entering into any agreement which may be used by an aggressor to disadvantage of party subjected to aggression"; also whether pact constitutes protestable recognition of Manchukuo. Chinese communists reported stunned by pact as they have maintained Russia would not sign any such agreement with Japan. United States Consul in Shanghai protests against seizure of 5000 drums of American-owned gasoline on British steamer on "embargo" order of puppet Nanking government; believed Consul notified authorities United States does not recognize any right of Nanking government to issue such order or Japanese right to enforce it.

British War Ministry reports "German forces attempting to penetrate northern Greece have been held." Reported that Yugoslav commanders acting independently are stemming German drives in their sectors, but military experts deplore faulty liaison in failure to establish contact between Greeks and Yugoslavs. First direct Yugoslav communique states army has not been "seriously dented"; communique states "Germany offered us not only Salonika but all of Bulgaria as price of our treason against independence of Balkan states. We did not want war and nobody in Yugoslavia has any illusions about eventual outcome of war with Germany. Our purpose by resistance was to lighten the position of our Greek and British allies". Cairo report states British are regaining upper hand at Tobruk after repulsing heavy enemy tank attacks and inflicting severe losses. U. S. Consulate in Istanbul for third time since August 15, 1939, urges Americans "to make plans for immediate departure".

Reported that 60 German-Italian technicians arrived recently at Martinique on French liner, raising question whether French sovereignty is threatened.

Apr. 15.—Japanese Cabinet spokesman states he is authorized "absolutely and flatly to deny" rumors that Japan intends aggressive military and naval move against Singapore. Chungking official *Central Daily News* states signing of pact is "extremely regrettable" and that it violates Sino-Russian non-aggression pact as well as 1924 Sino-Russian agreement. *Izvestia* states "pact is turning point in relations between Russia and Japan, ending traditional old enmity, and that this new phase promises to be fruitful". Reported from Bangkok that signing of peace treaty with Indo-China has been postponed indefinitely because French continue to demand compensation for public utilities in ceded areas.

RAF again bombed Brest. Admiralty announces cruiser *Bonaventura* was torpedoed and sunk while escorting convoy; is 4th British cruiser sunk. Germany recognizes "independence" of Croat state. German mechanized units reported to have smashed through allied lines and cut in behind Mt. Olympus. Athens report states Greeks have evacuated Korca, Albania, for strategic reasons. British announcement states there has as yet been no major engagement in Greece and that both sides are "sparring for position". Wavell reported to have ordered British forces to withdraw to Mersa Matruh without making effort to defend Sidi Barrani; said that German-Italian forces in Libya consist of from 2 to 4 German *panzer* divisions and some 4 Italian divisions including some mechanized units; German tanks said to be larger and more powerful than British tanks in this area.

Severe earthquake and volcanic eruptions rock Mexico and kill some hundreds of people.

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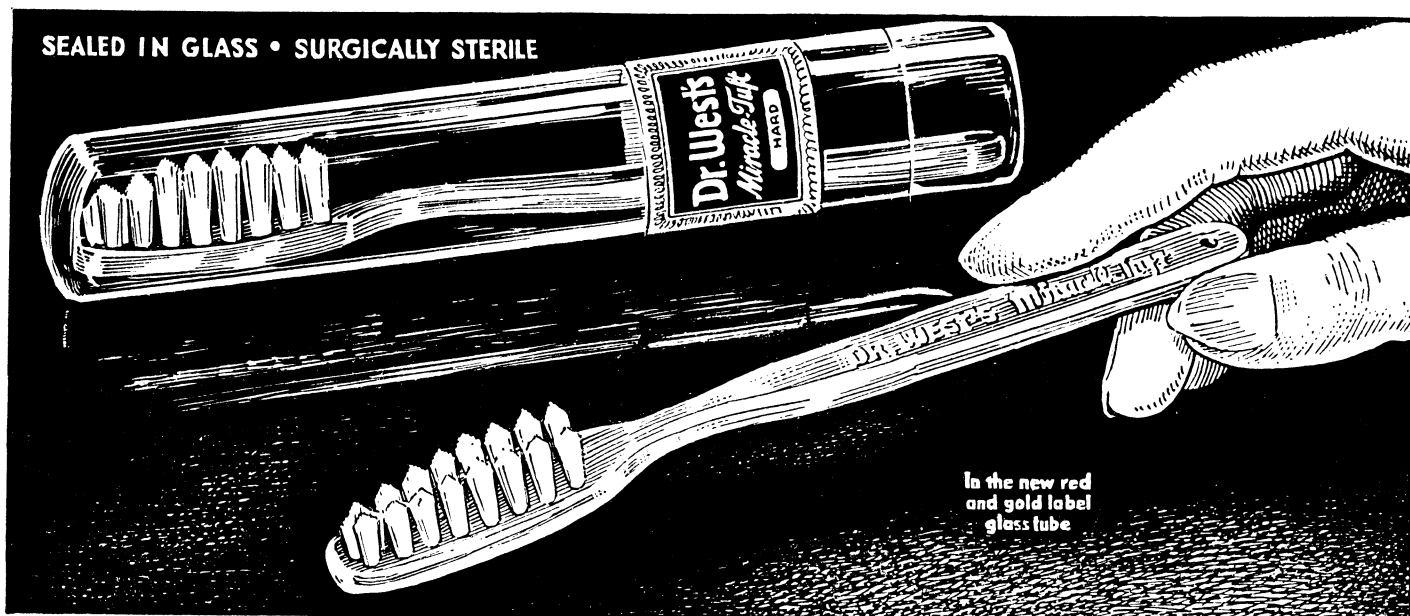


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# Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



**B**USINESS conditions were generally quite satisfactory during May, with both export and import trade quite active although hampered to some extent by the shortage of shipping space. There was some seasonal recession in retail activity, although there were indications that the higher level of prices of Philippine products favorably influenced sales of various commodities. To a large extent, interest has been centered on the preparedness program in view of the disturbed international situation. The Commonwealth Government has drawn up detailed plans for the purchase and storage of large quantities of foodstuffs and other essential materials, while some ₱10,000,000 has been appropriated for civilian defense.

The National Assembly terminated its regular session during the month after having passed some 70 bills, most of which are of an emergency nature and of only minor economic significance. A law providing for the control of exports of foodstuffs may have some effect on local economy, while the budget for the coming fiscal year is significant in that it provides for very heavy expenditures, to some extent for emergency purposes, which will be partially financed by the issuance of bonds.

The passage by the United States Congress of a law extending control of exports of strategic materials to the Philippines was a very important development during May. This law makes exports from the Philippines of various important commodities to countries other than the United States subject to control by a system of licenses. Exports of these commodities to foreign countries in 1940 were valued at some ₱34,500,000, representing about 11 per cent of total Philippine exports. It is apparent that the law will be administered so as to minimize any adverse effect on Philippine economy. It is believed that there will be no serious disruption of local industry or trade, although the law may involve marked changes in the destination of various export commodities.

The price trend during May was definitely less satisfactory. During the first ten days of the month, prices continued to move upward rather materially but subsequently receded steadily. At the close of May, quotations for the major Philippine products showed very little change from those at the beginning of the month. Nominal quotations for export sugar were fractionally higher, as was the price of coconut oil, but prices of domestic consumption

sugar, copra and palay were somewhat lower while rice showed no change. A simple average of prices for these seven major items as of the end of the month shows a variation of considerably less than one per cent from the quotations ruling one month earlier. Comparison with the very low level of prices obtaining one year earlier shows an average advance of about 30 per cent, which may be attributed entirely to the very marked increases in the prices of three commodities, namely, copra, coconut oil and abaca, which were abnormally depressed at the same period of the last year. Quotations for the other commodities were somewhat below those obtaining at the end of May 1940.

Available indices of economic activity indicate a moderate improvement during May, as shown in the following table:

Week ended—	Bldg. Permits No. Pesos	Bank Clearings	Securities Sales	Securities Aver. Quot.
May 3,				
1941...14	63,100	₱12,386,776	₱226,911	42.10
May 10,				
1941... 8	23,500	14,383,409	276,144	42.25
May 17,				
1941...30	120,800	17,114,267	519,984	43.06
May 24,				
1941...29	117,500	13,326,755	691,358	43.99
May 31,				
1941...34	123,000	9,751,662	226,189	44.36

Bank clearings advanced rather materially, the weekly average being ₱1,630,369 or 14 per cent higher than in April. Securities sales also improved very materially, the weekly average reaching a new high for the current year, while average prices showed a steady upward tendency, reaching the best level since early February. Building permits on the contrary fell to a new low for the current year owing possibly to the shortage of building materials and general uncertainty.

The New York market for export sugar was quite firm during the greater part of May, although there was a slight recession toward the close of the period owing to fairly heavy selling pressure. The local market was extremely dull owing to the unavailability of shipping space. Exporters were withdrawn during the greater part of the month and local prices were purely nominal.

Domestic consumption sugar was somewhat weaker owing to poor demand, with prices receding slowly and with sales extremely small.

The copra market continued to advance during the first ten days of May but subsequently receded rather sharply. Prices opened at ₱7.75—₱8.00 per hundred kilos, advancing to a peak of ₱11.50 and closing at ₱7.50. The recession is attributed to increased supplies on the local market, to withdrawal of buyers and to uncertainty resulting from the passage of the export control law.

Coconut oil showed a corresponding tendency, quotations advancing from the opening level of 16 centavos per kilo to a high of 22 centavos, subsequently receding to 17 centavos.

The copra cake and meal market was stimulated to some extent by the advance in United States prices and increased inquiries, but actual volume of sales continued to be extremely low owing to the lack of shipping space.

The desiccated coconut market continued to be quite active, with good demand reported from the United States and with local mills operating at full capacity.

The rice market was quiet and featureless, with prices stationary throughout the month. There were reports to the effect that harvesting of the late crop in various districts showed a rather disappointing yield as a result of the prolonged drought.

The palay market was somewhat weaker, with transactions severely limited and with prices slightly lower.

The abaca market receded somewhat during the early part of May, but subsequently showed a much firmer tendency. United States buying was continued on a very large scale, while Japan also bought in somewhat above normal quantities. Purchases by London were negligible, but there was a substantial volume of sales to British India and Australia. Prices were quite firm, Davao grades showing a slight advance during the month, while quotations of housemark grades were fractionally lower.

Balings during the month are believed to have been quite large although falling somewhat below April. Exports were quite heavy, probably in excess of 90,000 bales, of which nearly 60,000 bales went to the United States. United States shipments probably represent a new record high for any month.

# History from Day to Day

The Philippines



**Apr. 15.**—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre states in opening Philippine Red Cross conference in Baguio, "I personally don't believe that Philippines will be invaded, but we must be prepared; it would be criminal not to be prepared."

**Apr. 16.**—President Manuel L. Quezon issues executive order prescribing regulations for organization and training of volunteer guards in cities and towns to assist in maintenance of order, safeguard public utilities, succor inhabitants, suppression of espionage and sabotage, etc., in case of emergency. Government in brief submitted to Rizal court of first instance disputes legality of acquisition by Archbishop of 2 large haciendas in Longos and Concepcion, Malabon, part of Tambobong chaplaincy which government holds is separate and distinct juridical body, independent of Catholic Church; brief attacks sale of these lands by Archbishop to Philippine Trust Company and Philippine Realty Company as "fictitious and fraudulent"; chaplaincy was abandoned and government holds it is entitled to recover properties as they were left without owners.

**Apr. 17.**—Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison states before Red Cross conference, "War will probably sweep this country and we must act accordingly". Assemblyman M. Kalaw opposes ₱20,000,000 bond issue bill stgting money and effort should be applied to defense and not to schools and other public works. Assem. E. Oreña also speaks against bill, stating "economic readjustment does not mean running into debt."

**Apr. 19.**—British Consul-General gives President Quezon silver plaque on behalf of British government as token of gratitude for help extended by Commonwealth to women and children evacuated from Hongkong; President states he can "find no words adequately to express Filipino admiration for great British people who are fighting battle of human dignity and liberty at cost of untold sacrifice of life and treasure."

**Apr. 21.**—President Quezon authorizes use of remaining ₱3,000,000 out of ₱10,000,000 fund set aside under National Emergency Act passed 2 years ago to expedite civilian defense; total requirements under program are estimated at ₱40,000,000 which it is hoped to obtain from sugar-processing-tax and gold-devaluation funds held in United States now estimated at ₱145,000,000.

**Apr. 22.**—High Commissioner's Office in press statement warns Philippine shippers against re-exporting United States products under license to foreign countries as constituting "unwarranted evasion of Export Control Act". Army transport *Republican* arrives in Manila with 2,058 soldiers, chiefly 16th and 60th Coast Artillery units assigned to Corregidor.

**Apr. 25.**—Capt. James Roosevelt, U. S. Marine Corps, oldest son of President, arrives in Manila on *China Clipper* on way to Chungking. Doña Juana Osmeña, mother of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, dies in Cebu, aged 82.

**Apr. 26.**—Large party of members of National Assembly call on President Quezon in Baguio.

**Apr. 28.**—American Trade Commissioner in Manila reports that Philippine foreign trade for 1940 amounted to ₱581,311,589, representing increase of 3.6% over 1939 and 26.6% over average for past 10 years, though less than peak year of 1929 when total was ₱629,847,669; increase in 1940 due to imports which were up 9.9%, export declining by 1.3%; trade with United States amounted to 80.6% as compared with 76% in 1939 and 74.9% in 1938. Philippine government in complaint brought directly to Supreme Court asserts its right to management and administration of Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank of Manila, moving to "perpetually enjoin Archbishop of Manila and his agents from intervening or interfering in administration and management of institution and to order defendant and agents to deliver possession of office, books, records, and properties to Commonwealth government, and to reserve right to government to sue Archbishop and other persons who may be liable for full accounting and annulment of any sale, alienation, or transfer that may have unlawfully been made of properties and assets of bank and recovery of corresponding damages." Government counsel charges that head of Catholic Church of Manila "has not only usurped

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functions or protector and controller of Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank of Manila, but, through his agents and servants, has administered institution and disposed of its properties as if he were absolute owner . . . and has used funds of bank for donations to persons and entities not authorized by by-laws as well as for business of Roman Catholic Church which is foreign to purpose for which institution was created". Counsel states institution was founded by Spanish government of Philippines in 1882 and that its capital was not formed or enhanced with funds of Catholic Church, but with contributions made by diverse entities and persons at behest or under auspices of government of Philippines, and that on August 10, 1898, the then Archbishop of Manila, Bernardino Nozaleda, "taking advantage of confusion inherent in change of sovereignty and of circumstances that both American and Filipino elements were not sufficiently informed of true nature and antecedents" of the institution, "assumed control and disposition of said institution without authority of law." Assets of institution as of June 30, 1938, were P9,687,333.52.

Apr. 29.—News of government action against Monte de Piedad starts run on bank and government officials help stop it.

Apr. 30.—High Commissioner Sayre observes 56th birthday in Baguio and states: "It is good to be alive in these stirring days and have part in standing for and perhaps fighting for things we hold most dear, such as right of individual to follow own conscience and right of majority to control their government. We have taken these for granted. Now we realize these must be won by sacrifice and effort and perhaps by blood I rejoice that Filipinos and Americans share these same ideals and that in facing common dangers and working shoulder to shoulder in defense of these ideals, they will come to closer understanding and friendship for each other. If I can contribute to this end, I am glad to be here and to have a part".

May 2.—President Quezon sends special message to Assembly asking authority to divert part or all of 1941 appropriations for any purpose to national defense in case of grave emergency. Central Executive Committee of Philippine Red Cross reported preparing some 38 refugee centers in Laguna and Rizal in case evacuation of Manila should be necessary. In Moro attack on Constabulary post at Camp Tagabil, 21 Moros are killed.

May 3.—President Quezon issues executive order requiring all government offices to acquire and store 4-month's supplies of gasoline and oil; lighthouses must acquire 12-month's supply. A seven-hour fire in Tondo, Manila, destroys 100 city blocks, 3000 houses, rendering 30,000 people homeless; damage estimated at around P5,000,000. Commissioner Camilo Osiang, speaking before Dansalan, Lanao, general assembly of Evangelical Churches in Philippines, states, "Let us be vigilant in forestalling efforts of those who try to go around provisions of our Constitution in order to serve their selfish ends by working for legislation providing for compulsory religious training"; group approves resolution expressing support and loyalty to United States government in connection with present world crisis, taking cognizance of fact nation is fighting for defense and survival of democratic concept of life and government and preservation of religious freedom.

May 4.—Henry R. Luce, editor of *Time*, *Fortune*, and *Life*, and wife Clare Booth, author of "The Women" and other books and plays, arrive in Manila on *Clipper* on way to Chungking.

May 5.—President Quezon issues executive order requiring dealers to report on stocks of foods and feeds on hand and arriving under contract. He authorizes immediate enlistment of 2000 additional Constabulary soldiers under plan to bring force to pre-Commonwealth strength of 7000 men. He also approves proposal to create P5,000,000 revolving fund to finance construction of better housing in Tondo. Government reported reserving 5000 hectares of land near Davao Penal Colony for college students and graduates who desire to engage in farming; another similar area being planned for Cotabato.

May 6.—President Quezon sends special message to Assembly recommending appropriation of P10,000,000 for civilian defense and extension of Emergency Powers Act to date of adjournment of first regular session of Congress of the Philippines. Ernest Hemingway, distinguished American author, returns to Manila from Chungking.

May 5.—President Quezon reported to have sustained appeal of Director of Public Works V. Fragante against Secretary of Public Works and Communications José Avelino on ground there was no justifiable reason for latter's public reprimand of

former, and that bureau director, as appointee of the President, may not be reprimanded except with his previous approval.

May 8.—Army transport *Washington* arrives in Manila with contingent of American troops, number not disclosed. Arrival of Brig.-Gen. G. M. Parker brings number of U. S. Army generals in Philippines to 6.

May 9.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference that United States, Britain and Netherlands have "intensified their common activity." He states he has had preliminary conversations with President Quezon on Commonwealth's plan to secure P300,000,000 loan from Import and Export Bank to develop Philippine trade, but that until Assembly passes necessary legislation authorizing negotiations, he can "only speculate" as to probable use of money. Reported plan to ask for P100,000,000 under Lease-Lend Act has not come across his desk, he states. Resolution seeking suspension of export taxes and import quotas under Tydings-McDuffie Act is discussed in Assembly, Assem. E. Magalona and D. Tan stating that suspension need not lead necessarily to re-opening of independence question. U. S. Army discloses "warning service" has been organized throughout Philippines with more than 800 observers and 500 observation stations at present time and with 1000 radio, telephone, and telegraph operators instructed how to handle "flesh messages" of sudden approach of hostile planes or warships; even ancient methods of communication such as carabao horns, drums, and signal fires, etc., will be used in certain remote places. Sir Archibald Cochrane, Governor of Burma, and wife arrive in Manila on way to England; tells press, "I am sorry, I have nothing to say". *California Clipper* arrives in Manila from United States; will proceed tomorrow to Singapore to inaugurate Singapore branch-line; about 1500 miles and 10-hours' flight.

May 10.—Reported Insular Treasurer A. D. de Leon will remit P1,116,122.30 export-tax collections on Philippine products shipped to United States between January 1 to March 31 to U. S. Treasury under terms of Tydings Act to constitute supplementary sinking fund for payment of national debt. Tom's Dixie Kitchen, well known Manila restaurant, closes up following waiters' strike, and Thomas Pritchard, Negro owner, states he will probably not reopen because of poor business during the last few years.

May 11.—President Quezon orders suspension of projected Commonwealth Anniversary Exposition and Carnival at Quezon City. He also declares state of calamity in Manila to prevent profiteering in building materials and foodstuffs in connection with Tondo fire. Thermometer in Manila reaches 100.8° F., highest since May 17, 1915, when temperature reached all-time high of 101.5°. Former Justice Pedro Concepcion dies, aged 71.

May 12.—Gov. M. del Gallego of Camarines Sur shoots and kills himself; said to have been despondent due to illness. President Quezon designates Provincial Board member Ignacio Meliton as acting Governor.

May 13.—Public Service Commission approves 25% and 10% increases respectively in inter-island passenger and freight rates, to remain in force until end of year, after which old rates will be restored unless Commission decides otherwise. Secretary Avelino submits his resignation.

May 14.—President Quezon accepts Avelino resignation. Secretary's letter of resignation justified his reprimand of Fragante for "disloyalty, non-cooperation, and usurpation of powers". President's letter states Avelino was under misapprehension when he thought he was authorized by him to publicly rebuke Fragante and states he has full confidence in the Director as one of "most efficient, capable, and upright officials of government". Transport *Washington* leaves Manila with some 700 wives, children, and other dependents of army officers and men serving in Philippines, only few of whom now remain. Brig.-Gen. H. B. Clagett, commandant of U. S. air forces in Philippines leaves on *Clipper* for unannounced destination, probably Chungking.

May 15.—President Quezon authorizes Civilian Emergency Administration to purchase food supplies and other materials to undisclosed amount.

The United States

Apr. 17.—Price Administrator Leon Henderson issues order freezing steel prices at levels prevailing during first quarter of year. Col. C. Lindbergh, speaking at "America First" rally in Chicago, states it is not within power of United States to win war for Britain even though we throw entire resources of nation into conflict; claim that American participation is inevitable is simply propaganda; dispatching of arms to Europe is mistake and only weakens our position; must face fact that plight of England is desperate; up to date it has lost every major campaign; Britain's geographical and economic position is as greatly of disadvantage in this age of aircraft and submarines and it was an advantage in era of sailing ships.

Apr. 18.—State Department announces it will continue to recognize Yugoslav Minister at Washington despite German occupation of Yugoslavia.

Apr. 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Canadian Premier W. L. Mackenzie King confer at Hyde Park; reported they agreed on pooling resources, Canada to supply defense materials up to \$3,000,000,000 and United States to supply Canada under Lend-Lease Act with materials needed for production of war supplies for Britain.

Apr. 21.—President Roosevelt appeals for immediate reopening of soft-coal mines because public interest demands this and public interest is paramount. Secretary of State Cordell Hull tells press he has never heard of any written American-British-Dutch pact such as Japanese press has mentioned; unofficial quarters state some informal understanding has probably been reached. American Red Cross reported to have spent \$27,000,000 in war relief since Germans invaded Poland; \$13,000,000 spent

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in relief for England. Red Cross states 2 Greek freighters carrying Red Cross supplies which left New York on December 28 and January 28, have not been heard from. Rumored in Washington that Adm. H. E. Yarnell may become High Commissioner of Philippines; J. Weldon Jones and Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of Interior, are also mentioned.

Apr. 22.—Administration's \$3,344,000,000 tax program is presented to House ways and means committee in secret session; understood to increase individual income taxes from 4 to 6% and corporation income taxes from 24 to 30%; also to increase gasoline tax. Office of Production Management reported to have certified to certain Philippine exports as essential to defense program as is entitled to cargo-space priority including sugar, hemp, copra, chrome, manganese, copper, and coconut-charcoal.

Apr. 24.—Hull in speech before American Society of International Law, states, "We are in midst of desperately serious days. . . it is high time that remaining free countries should arm to fullest extent in briefest time humanly possible; events have shown beyond possible question that safety of hemisphere and of this country calls for resisting dictators; to wait until invaders cross boundary line of hemisphere is utterly shortsighted and extremely dangerous". Secretary of Navy F. Knox warns that "jaws of Nazi trap are closing on entire world and that United States must find effective means to ensure American aid reaching Britain; we must see job through; if England falls we would be given but 2 choices, surrender or fight; we would fight, nobody who knows America can doubt that; consequently we must fight ultimately unless we find and put into effect measures that will enable Britain to win." Mayor F. LaGuardia of New York, member of American-Canadian Defense Board, states United States will defend Atlantic sea lanes 1000 miles from eastern seaboard. Reported in Congressional circles that 40% of American aid to Britain is being sunk in North Atlantic. Scores are hurt in fighting attending appearance of Lindbergh in New York, Lindbergh declaring, "It is now obvious that England is losing war; I believe this is realized even by British government; but they have one desperate remaining plan; they hope they may be able to persuade us to send other expeditionary force to share militarily as well as financially fiasco of this war; when England asks us to enter war, she is considering own future and empire; in replying, I believe we would do well to consider future of United States and western hemisphere". Charles E. Russell, noted socialist and champion of Philippine independence, dies, aged 81.

Apr. 25.—President Roosevelt states in press conference that anyone who takes position that dictatorship are sure to defeat democracies is dumb; United States neutrality patrol will operate as far into seven seas as may be necessary to defend western hemisphere; he states there is possibility that Ger-

many has occupied part of Greenland; he states help to Greece will continue no matter what temporary outcome of fight may be; he calls Lindbergh appeaser who should be compared to Civil War "Copperheads" and to those who pleaded with Washington to surrender during Revolution.

Apr. 26.—Defense Mediation Board reveals that Roosevelt's settlement proposals were accepted by unions and Northern coal mine operators but rejected by Southern operators.

Apr. 28.—President Roosevelt "freezes" Greek credits. White House announcement states coal strike is ended, Southern operators having agreed to reopen mines pending final wage settlement; terms will be retroactive to April 1 when old wage-scale expired. Supreme Court rules Wagner Act requires employers to hire and give back-pay to employees found by Labor Relations Board to have been denied work because of union membership or activity. W. C. Bullitt, former Ambassador to France, states in Washington radiocast that Stalin was forced to make agreement with Japan on Hitler's orders and that pact is Hitler's gift to Japanese militarists; calls on United States to realize that Russian state is "enemy of all men who live in freedom"; he states "China was well on road to unity and strength when struck by Japan in 1937 which aimed to stop progress China was making because Japanese know Chinese are superior to them, not only in numbers but in endurance and intelligence, and therefore saw their chances rapidly slipping away of reducing China to same condition of abject slavery as they had imposed on Korea. . . . By drawing energy of Japan, Chinese have rendered and are rendering far greater service to people of United States and Britain than we have ever rendered them. . . . Britain and China are both hard pressed and for our own salvation we must turn all our strength into producing instruments of defense for them and ourselves. . . . It may be that by supporting Britain and China with all our resources and strength we shall have war, but support them we will." Col. Lindbergh sends letters to President Roosevelt resigning his commission in Air Corps reserve, stating he had hoped he might "exercise right as American citizen to place my point of view before people without giving up my privilege of serving my country as air corps officer in event of war" but that as President questioned his loyalty, he sees "no honorable alternative other than resignation"; states he takes action "with utmost regret, for my relationship with Air Corps was one of things that meant most to me in life. . . . I will continue service to my country to best of ability as private citizen".

Apr. 29.—President Roosevelt, reportedly to correct any misunderstanding, states that U. S. war ships are not excluded from combat zones and may be sent anywhere if necessary in defense of western hemisphere. Stated in government circles that North Atlantic patrol may be extended to within

500 miles of Britain Foreign Minister Quo Tai-chi, former Ambassador to Britain, on way to Chungking, states after conference with President Roosevelt that he is "greatly encouraged" by prospects of further Chinese-American cooperation. Administration circles say that Tokyo proposals that Premier Y. Matsuoka visit United States constitute "trial balloon" and that as long as Japan remains aggressor and is linked with axis, he would be "most unwelcome." Presidential Secretary S. Early states President may seek power from Congress to fix price to prevent run-away inflation. Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau states that suggestion government tax tea, coffee, sugar, and other foodstuffs would be taxing "poor man's table" and "against everything administration stands for". War Department orders 69 2nd lieutenants of Air Corps to Philippines and 40 to Hawaii, to sail in May and June. Secretary of War H. L. Stimson accepts Lindbergh resignation; Early criticizes Lindbergh for publishing his letter when original had not reached White House, saying this is his second offense of this nature. Fourth American Red Cross shipment of flour, milk, and medicines reaches Spain. *Fortune Magazine* reports results of poll showing that 84.1% of leading American business men agree that "German victory should be prevented at almost any cost", while only 13.8% believe that "if Germany were victorious, world would be safe and at least economically tolerable for United States to live in without huge armaments"; only 8.5% believed Germany would succeed in establishing new European order with which it would be possible for United States to resume business relations following approximately pre-war methods.

Apr. 30.—President Roosevelt orders pooling of 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to expedite national defense and aid to Britain; pool ultimately will include 150 foreign vessels idle in United States ports which President has asked Congress to make available by granting him authority to requisition them. Adm. H. Stark reveals U. S. naval patrols are already operating as far as 2000 miles into Atlantic. Hull rejects Japanese feeler for joint mediation in European war, stating peace can not be restored so long as totalitarians pursue policy of military conquest; he tells press that "principles underlying all basic relations between nations have been kept alive by United States as they were practiced for some time by all nations". R. Ely, Interior Department Supervisor of Philippine Affairs, discloses to House appropriation committee that Congress will soon be asked to extend export control to Philippines to be handled by High Commissioner's office. U. S. Civilian Aeronautics Authority reported to have authorized Pan-American Airways Company to carry on commercial flying between Manila and Singapore. J. Lewis, head of United Mine Workers, charges W. S. Knudsen, head of Federal Office of Production Management with "baiting" labor and states he should be restrained or removed from office; he complains there is no place in any government office or department for true representatives of labor, claiming men there do not represent labor in government, but government in labor. Canadian cruiser halts S. S. *Honolulu* and removes 4 German airmen on way from South America to Germany.

May 2.—President Roosevelt reveals War Department is studying means to relax conscription policies to permit deferment to men needed in defense industries. He asserts nation is confronted with "critical situation" and orders Knudsen to place operation of defense plants on 24-hour, 7-day-week basis. American oil shippers reported to have agreed to make 50 tankers available for service to Britain. American Legion executive committee adopts resolution in effect urging United States to convoy war supplies to Britain. *Washington Post* states government is continuing half-measures where bold action is desperately needed". *Baltimore Sun* states "Britain must not stand alone. . . hour of decision has come."

May 3.—W. Willkie states, "Rate of sinkings is serious. . . I am absolutely in favor of delivering the goods, whether by convoy, airplane accompaniment, or any other method deemed best".

May 4.—President Roosevelt in opening birth-place of Woodrow Wilson at Staunton, Virginia, as national shrine, states, "America will ever be ready to fight for its faith in freedom and democracy as it has done before." Knox states, "In 90 days this nation will be producing more combatant equipment than any other country in world, including Germany. . . U. S. Army is being trained for 1941-42 kind of warfare and will stack up against any army". Lindbergh in St. Louis speech warns nation is facing major disaster of being led into same morass as France and England, and ridicules suggestions that United States and British aircraft production could overtake German output, adding this would be possible only over a number of years.

May 5.—Chairman C. Vinson of House naval affairs committee states he favors conveying arms shipments to Britain "now". Rep. C. T. Ellis states in House, "I am ready to give Japanese one week to check out of the Axis; if they do not, I am ready to polish them off the face of earth; in event of war, Japan is committed to stab us in back." Coastguardsmen board Yugoslav ships in United States ports to determine whether they are loyal to pro-British refugee Yugoslav government following general radio call from Rome ordering all Yugoslav vessels in Atlantic to sail for Argentina or Brazil ports; there are 17 Yugoslav ships in American ports. Willkie states that within from 3 to 6 months at most United States will be producing more armaments and planes than Germany. . . and if we keep sea lanes open, Hitler can never invade United States. If Britain can maintain domination of seas and obtain air domination by 1943, then she will be well on way to defeating Nazi Germany and victory for liberty will be realized." Seventeen

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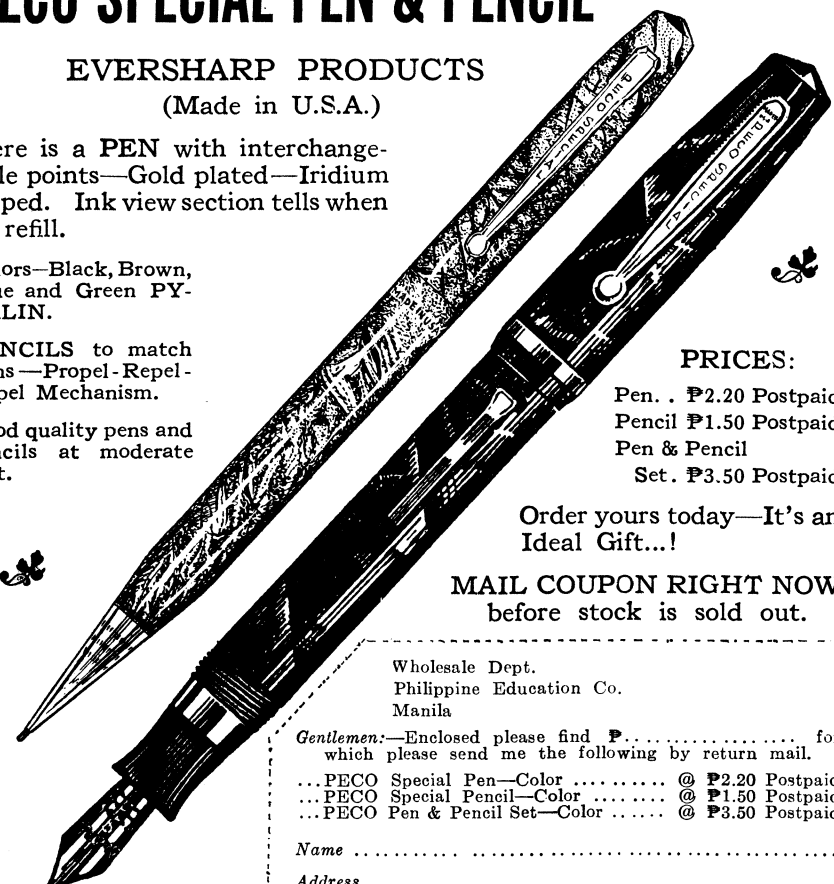
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American military and political experts, including 4 retired admirals, issue joint statement denying claims that Britain has already lost the war and could not be saved by American aid. Members of U. S. Antarctic Expedition arrive at Boston and state Germany maintained naval repair shop at Deception Island, 600 miles east of South America until it was blown up—presumably by Chileans; believed shop may have been built for raider *Graf Spee*, scuttled by crew last year. *New York Times* advocates revision of export-tax provision in Tydings Act.

May 6.—President Roosevelt holds extraordinary meeting of "war cabinet" believed in connection with increased bomber production. Hull indicates he is not considering seriously Matsuoka suggestion that President or himself visit Japan. Stimson in radio cast urges immediate use of Navy "to make seas secure for delivery of munitions to Britain," states "group of men under leadership of Hitler have set clock back more than 5 centuries and have embarked on scheme of world-wide conquest and that both domestic and international law have gone down under their blows. . . now arrogantly confront world, including ourselves, with alternative of abject surrender or uncompromising forceful resistance. . . New Order of Hitler is not new and has not and never will create order in world. To be frightened into belief that Hitler has created new and permanent world order would be cowardly. . . Unrestricted submarine warfare that Germany is carrying on, sinking ships without warning and without possibility of saving lives of crews, is not legal blockade under rules of marine warfare. . . and has never been recognized as lawful by United States; America's spokesmen at international conferences have again and again condemned it as form of piracy. It was expressly violation of this law and inhumanity involved which in 1917 caused President and Congress to take up arms in defense of freedom of seas. . . Today Germany has extended even into western hemisphere the zone forbidden us to enter. . . Small group of evil leaders has taught young men of Germany that freedom of other men and nations must be destroyed; today these young men are ready to die for that perverted conviction. Unless we on our side are ready to sacrifice and if need be die for conviction that freedom of America must be saved, it will not be saved." Sen. C. Pepper declares in Senate, "It is time we ask this bandit of the East (Japan) what he plans to do. He is assassin lurking behind door to drive stiletto in our back when we become engaged with enemy in Atlantic. He is another Mussolini who drove dagger into back of France. . . Time has come for American people to get tough. They are ready to spill their blood to crush Germany and are eagerly awaiting government leadership to put forward program to defeat Axis powers". He proposes occupation of Iceland, Greenland, Dakar, Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Canaries, and other strategic territories, also points in Far East that would "shut up Japanese navy and put it back in its own lair", stating a few American pilots with first-class American bombers could make shambles out of Tokyo". He demands America give China planes to bomb Tokyo and repeal law prohibiting American from enlisting in Chinese air force. Airplane production in April reported to have reached 1493 as against 1216 in March.

May 7.—Knox asked whether Navy is ready to handle job Stimson suggested, tells press: "Fleet is always ready and readier now than ever". He states Navy is taking over sea-going duties of U. S. Coast Guard. Sen. A. H. Vanderburg makes public letter from Maritime Commissioner E. Land contradicting reports that 40% of shipping carrying American aid to Britain is being sunk and stating that only 8 of 205 vessels sailing from United States for British ports between December 30 and April 30 were sunk. House approves bill authorizing President to requisition and pay for some 100 Axis merchant ships in United States ports; amendment provides that compensation be applied to debts of these nations to United States. Reported unconfirmedly from New York that all exports to Russia which could be used for American defense production has been ordered stopped by United States government and that some 100 Russian purchasing agents are returning to Russia.

May 8.—Knox states in speech that "greater perils than you can imagine" would face United States if British sea-power is destroyed and "that is why all great resources of this nation in finance, industry, and commerce, and man-power of production are committed to one supreme purpose, to see that British sea-power, which has been our guardian for century in Atlantic Ocean, will not be destroyed by power that openly admits it is our enemy." War Department asks Congress to extend export control to all territories and possessions; request includes recommendation that Philippine courts be given appropriate jurisdiction. Officials state Vanderburg figures are not correct and even if they were would give totally false impression because of other vessels sunk carrying less precious but equally vital supplies such as steel and food. Sen. W. F. George urges Britain to reveal sinkings of U. S. war materials on way to England as information is necessary "because of issues that are before our country".

May 9.—Australian Premier R. Menzies arrives in Washington; states "speed in which Britain could win war depends on effectiveness of American aid." Secretary of Agriculture C. Wickard in speech states aid should be "delivered to Britain's door", but does not mention convoys. Maritime Commission announces shipping service to Red Sea will soon be opened with 7 ships and that 20 additional ships are being assembled. Adm. H. Stark welcomes naval officials of 11 Latin-American republics meeting in Washington, stating "This scourge of war will be banished from our western world; to achieve that objective we shall do whatever we believe necessary". Sen. W. F. George voices opinion President would consult Congress if he believes convoys are necessary;

"I am not prepared to vote for convoys unless I am prepared to vote for war". Senators C. L. McNary and D. I. Walsh say they are against convoying aid to Britain. Reported United States government has started financial campaign to wipe out Italo-German airlines in Latin-America as part of defense program. Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states Philippines approves of export-control legislation and pledges all cooperation despite economic sacrifice involved.

May 10.—State Department sources state they know nothing of any official moves for American mediation of peace between China and Japan. Some 1900 mechanics in San Francisco Bay area shipyards strike on call of AFL and CIO in dispute over wages.

May 11.—Rep. G. H. Tinkham, Massachusetts Republican, declaring that "President and associates" are advocating American entry into war, challenges President to ask Congress for declaration or war. Herbert Hoover voices approval of increased aid to Britain but urges America to remain aloof from war as country is unprepared. Lindbergh in Minneapolis speech bitterly assails both Republican and Democratic Parties for scrapping non-intervention planks in their platforms.

May 12.—Reported by *United Press* "on considerable authority" that America would not mediate in Sino-Japanese hostilities except on basis of Nine-Power Pact and would not agree to any "make-shift" peace as really independent China is indispensable to balance of power in Far East.

May 14.—Russian Ambassador calls on Hull to seek clarification of attitude as to commercial relations in view of gradual tightening of export restrictions which have led to virtual suspension of trade with Russia. *United Press* states German warning

as to Red Sea will not be heeded as danger is not expected in area until and if Germany is able to achieve military control of Sea. Reports also that Vichy government can expect strong counter-measures from United States if it enters into active collaboration with Germany. Reported government has plan for training 300 British Royal Air Force pilots in United States as part of aid program. War Department announces 21 4-motored flying fortress completed 2400-mile flight from San Francisco to Hawaii overnight; disclosed that more such planes and also medium-sized bombers will be sent in near future.

May 15.—President Roosevelt states it is inconceivable that French people would willingly accept agreement of so-called collaboration with Germany which in reality implies alliance with military power whose general and fundamental policy calls for utter destruction of liberty, freedom, and popular institutions everywhere. "People of United States can hardly believe that present government of France could be brought to lend itself to plan of voluntary alliance, implied or otherwise, which would apparently deliver up France and its colonial empire, including French African colonies and their Atlantic coast, with menace which that involves for peace and safety of western hemisphere. United States policy toward French people is based on original Franco-German armistice terms. We have had assurances given by head of French state on behalf of his government that it did not intend to agree to any collaboration with Germany which went beyond requirements of armistice agreement. This was least that could be expected from a France which demanded respect for its integrity. People of France who cherish still ideals of liberty and free institutions and guard and love these priceless possessions in their minds and hearts can be counted on to hold

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out for these principles until moment comes for their reestablishment." Government orders Coast Guard to board French vessels in United States to guard against sabotage. Reported United States sent 2 tankers with oil supplies to French North Africa but that further ships are being withheld pending clarification of future status of French colonies under new agreement. Authoritative sources state United States has agreed to exportation of textile-and show-making machinery to Russia. Senate approves 59 to 20 bill authorizing President to requisition and use as he sees fit 84 foreign ships immobilized in United States ports. Senate passes bill designed to stop flow of vital raw materials from Philippines to Japan; bill now goes to House. Sen. B. K. Wheeler states flight of Rudolf Hess to Germany has shaken German morale and that Roosevelt should seize opportunity to propose negotiated peace and block efforts of "blood-thirsty war-mongers". Pepper states flight is "monstrous, audacious trick. . . if British are smart they will load Hess in plane and ship him back to Germany where he would be less of a menace". The \$80,000,000, 35,000-ton battleship *Washington* if formally commissioned, joining its sister-ship, *North Carolina*, as 17th American battleship. Some 35,000 workers strike at General Motors Company plant at Flint, Michigan, after earlier *Washington* announcement that workers had agreed to postpone strike 24 hours; apparently workers were not aware of postponement. Later strikers accept Mediation Board's proposals, and strike is settled.

### Other Countries

**Apr. 16.**—Germans delivered first definite attack on Irish soil last night in heavy bombing of Belfast and other parts of North Ireland with heavy death-toll; also bombed Liverpool, Merseyside, and other areas in England. Royal Air Force attacked Kiel docks and shipyards. German communice states Yugoslav army laid down arms at Sarajevo and London reports state Yugoslav resistance is coming to end. Greeks reported withdrawing from northern Albania as German sweep through Yugoslavia from east exposes their flank. Athens spokesman admits Germans have reached Sitista, 50 miles within Greek border, threatening to outflank allied position at Mt. Olympus. London quarters deny British are contemplating evacuation of expeditionary force but admit situation is "frankly bad". Second line of defense reported extending from Joannina to Larissa. British naval units reported to have sunk 3 Italian destroyers and convoy of 5 transports and munition ships on way to Libya; British destroyer *Mohawk* was lost. Situation at Tobruk reported unchanged while serious German losses were caused at Sollum, North Africa. Vatican Radio condemns anti-Catholic activities of Nazis, stating that Church in Germany has lost all its schools, ecclesiastical organizations, and newspapers with exception of few weeklies.

**Apr. 17.**—Shanghai International Settlement Taxpayers Association approves reorganization of Municipal Council increasing membership from 14 to 16—3 British, 3 Americans, 3 Japanese, 4 Chinese, 1 German, 1 Hollander, 1 Swiss; British previously had 5 members, while Americans and Japanese each had 2. Bank of China and 3 other Chungking banks in Shanghai close doors following killing of 3 China Bank employees in their dormitory and kidnapping of 9 others; Nanking agents reported to have warned banks to keep closed on threat of new bombings and assassinations.

Germans staged 10-hour raid over London last night in "retaliation for British bombing of cultural centers in Berlin", using some hundreds of planes including, for first time, dive-bombers; not single other place in England was raided, leading to belief that full available force was used; 5 German planes were shot down. Lord Josiah Stamp, director of Bank of England and one of world's foremost economists, and his wife are reported killed in raid. German radio announces entire Yugoslav army capitulated today. Reported British are evacuating Yugoslav troops by sea from Dalmatian coast to be taken to Greece. German reports state German mechanized and infantry units are in contact with British forces south of Mt. Olympus.

**Apr. 18.**—Tokyo spokesman states it "would not be wise policy for United States to adopt convoy system, American ships should be very cautious. . . There will be no change in our policy for peace".

RAF delivered "heaviest raid of war" on Berlin last night, using "super-bombs"; British spokesman states it could not be compared to "all-out" German attack on London but that it would remind Germans RAF is still able to reach Berlin. Germans bombed southern England last night, again attacking port areas. Announced at Prime Minister Winston Churchill's residence that if German threat to bomb Athens and Cairo are carried out, Rome will be systematically bombed, but that strict care will be taken not to bomb Vatican City; however, "it has come to attention of British government that Italian squadron is held ready to drop captured British bombs on Vatican City if British raid takes place, and it is necessary to expose this characteristic trick before-hand". Estimated that probably 1,000,000 German troops and 1000 warplanes are participating in Balkan campaign, bloodiest of entire war; Germans along 150-mile front reported being shot down like cattle. German drive across Cyrenaica to Egypt frontier reported halted with German troops in state of exhaustion. Announced at Vichy that government has decided to submit formal withdrawal from League of Nations.

**Apr. 19.**—Foreign Minister E. M. van Kleffens tells press in Batavia that East Indies, Malaya, and Australia are bound together for defensive purposes and that United States and East Indies have parallel interests in this part of Pacific but that it is not expedient to make statement on subject; says object of his visit was to confer with Governor-General as ordinary communications are disrupted, and that he

does not intend to interfere in Dutch-Japanese trade talks as these are outside his realm.

Moscow *Pravda* states Russia decided last November not to join Axis but that new pact with Japan is not directed against Germany. Greek Prime Minister A. G. Korizis dies suddenly and King George II names K. Kotzias to form new Cabinet; latter urges nation to stand firm and praises British troops fighting side-by-side with Greeks. British troops occupy Bazra, Iraq, to strengthen British position in country which annually produces 4,000,000 tons of oil piped across Syrian desert to Haifa; move made in accordance with Anglo-Iraq treaty.

**Apr. 20.**—Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka, according to Japanese press reports from Manchuli, stated he had not expected conclusion of neutrality pact with Russia and that negotiations took only 10 minutes, "making Three-Power Pact more effective". Japanese Manchuli correspondent reports Russia has suspended visas for travel through Siberia, indicating it is shifting part of its Far East troops "to meet new European situation". Chinese Foreign Ministry states government will not sanction new Shanghai Municipal Council set-up because "powers concerned" rejected Chinese suggestion that Chinese councillors be chosen from members already on Council while only 2 of these were reelected and others are understood to be followers of Nanking regime.

Germans reported bargaining with Vichy for return to office of P. Laval, offering to cut down daily charge for army of occupation, release of French war-prisoners, exchange of food and raw materials, return of certain areas, and negotiations for permanent peace. Other heavy raid on London last night reported to have done much damage; announced that House of Commons and House of Lords were both damaged in recent raids, also St. Paul's Cathedral and St. Andrew's. Announced in Athens that Korizis, suffering from nervous strain, took own life. Kotzias having informed King he considered there is need for strong military government, King reserves presidency of Council of Ministers for himself and instructs Gen. A. Mazarakis to form new Cabinet; King states in radio speech that Greeks must be calm, determined, united, disciplined, and must fight enemy to finish. Germans claim capture of Larissa. Adolf Hitler observes 52nd birthday near front. London *Express* urges immediate withdrawal of British forces from Greece, stating they never should have been sent there in first place.

**Apr. 21.**—Japanese press predicts war before June between Japan, Germany, Italy, and Russia, on one side, and United States, Britain, and China, on other. Japanese troops reported advancing on Foochow; also to have captured Wenchow and Ningpo, strategic ports. Former Foreign Minister Dr. C. T. Wang in Chungking describes Russo-Japanese pact as "insincere intrigue, neither side trusting other". Chungking *Ta Kung Pao* suggests Bri-



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tain grant India "measure of freedom" to eliminate 5th column activity, secure cooperation of Indians, and "win political victory that would redound to benefit of Britain and whole world".

Vichy report states Germany has demanded free passage of troops through France to Spain for operations against Gibraltar. Reported that Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist who helped Hitler come to power, died recently in concentration camp. RAF last night pounded Brest for second consecutive night. Berlin announcement states British have begun to evacuate Greece and that German bombers sank 5 fully-laden transports. Athens report states Greeks and British are fighting desperately along new defense line south of Larissa and that Larissa was taken only after terrible street-fighting; Germans reported to have thrown in another 10 divisions; line reported still unbroken with terrific losses inflicted on German attackers. E. Tsouderos appointed Premier of Greece. King Peter of Yugoslavia reported to have arrived in Jerusalem accompanied by Premier Gen. Simovitch; on day of departure King issued proclamation stating he would continue fight until he could return in triumph to native soil. British warships for first time "heavily bombard" Tripoli for 40 minutes, hitting 6 transports and supply ships and 1 destroyer in harbor and setting fire to oil depot. Premier I. Antonescu in Easter message calls on Rumanian army to "wipe out shameful blot of 1940" and closes Bulgarian and Hungarian frontiers; also issues severe regulations controlling activities of pro-German Iron Guard; violent scenes reported between him and German Minister resulting from German efforts to bring Rumania into more active "collaboration" with Germany; London report states Russia may be promoting civil war in Rumania to hinder German progress in Balkans and in preparation for start of world revolution; later report states fighting between Rumanian troops and Iron Guards has been in progress since 19th.

Apr. 22.—Matsuoka arrives in Tokio and issues statement to effect that new pact is reinforcement of Tri-partite Pact which "remains immutable basis of our foreign policy"; he emphasizes promptness and speed with which "great leaders of powers" are disposing of affairs of state, declaring that "vacillation and hesitation are indeed fatal". He states United States should praise Japan for conclusion of 3 great international treaties—Russo-Japanese treaty, Tokio-Nanking treaty, and Indo-China-Thai accord, all indicating Japan's peaceful policies. Japanese, German, and Italian officials and nationals reported arriving in Bangkok in increasing numbers. Netherlands East Indies reported planning industrialization of archipelago and to establish, through government aid, four classes of industry—metals, chemicals, textiles, and wood; motivated by considerations of national defense and to make up for shifting and uncertain character of agricultural markets.

RAF last night bombed LeHavre. Germans raided Plymouth with heavy death toll. Churchill, reporting on progress of war to restless House, succeeds in squashing demands for general debate and detailed statement, saying it has been most difficult to obtain accurate accounts of British troop movements in Greece "which have been of most complicated character and carried out with extraordinary skill". Greek rivers reported running red with German blood, but German forces maintain advance. Germans claim British retreat has been turned into flight, and that 21 transports evacuating troops were sunk or damaged in Greek ports; they deny heavy German losses. Istanbul reports state German forces, using speed-boats, occupied island of Samothrace, just outside Turkish territorial waters and dominating entrance to Dardanelles. Vichy quarters state General F. Franco is maintaining his refusal to allow passage of German troops to Gibraltar, asserting food crisis in Spain precluded abandonment of neutrality.

Apr. 23.—*Nichi-Nichi* states Japan must make every effort settle China affair and to adjust relations with America. Reported from Sydney that grave position of Australian troops in Greece may lead to political crisis; said that War Cabinet did not consult Advisory Council before consenting to send Australian soldiers to Greece.

Plymouth again raided last night; RAF again raided LeHavre. Government spokesman in House of Lords states Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell enjoys fullest confidence of British government; Churchill has long conference with King. Australian Premier R. G. Menzies in radiocast from London states empire forces were sent to Greece with full approval of Australian and New Zealand governments; "We all came to conclusion that though assisting Greeks with soldiers was hazardous undertaking, it was one that had some real prospect of success. Further, we were of opinion, as I still am, that to desert Greeks just when Germans were about to attack them, would have been one of infamies of history. Whatever criticism may arise now, it will be nothing compared to criticism we would justly have encountered throughout world if we had told Greece we could give no aid and that it must fight alone. At this moment, when Australian forces both in Greece and Tobruk are fighting so splendidly and inflicting such losses on enemy, I urge Australian people to stand firm". Foreign correspondents in Germany are forbidden to report on trips or meetings of Hitler, Mussolini, and other high officials and representative of other powers. Germans claim that between April 16 and 20, 92,000 tons of shipping were sunk in Greek ports plus 60,000 in eastern Mediterranean. Yugoslav diplomatic source at Vichy states some 300,000 Yugoslav troops are still holding positions in central Yugoslavia. Geman report states Greek Macedonian and Epirus armies signed armistice at Salonika today; Macedonian army estimated at 100,000 men and Epirus army at 200,000, about 1/3 of whole Greek army. King George announces surrender of Epirus army, stating armistice was signed "without our knowledge and in no way binds free will of nation, King, or government which insists on continuing struggle with remaining forces. He also announces that "hard destinies of war compel us to get away from Athens together with Crown Prince and lawful government of country and to transfer capital to Crete from where we shall be able to continue the fight which we have undertaken after unprovoked aggression of which we have been object by 2 empires. Our will, will of government and of Greek people, means continued resistance besides our British allies who are still fighting in Greek territory for sake of right. Have courage. Good days will come again." Greece breaks off relations with Bulgaria after occupation of Thrace by Bulgarian troops. Istanbul report states 70,000 German soldiers have been killed and 200,000 wounded in Greece. Radio Ankara reports Germans have occupied Greek island of Lemnos. Cairo reports state British have resumed initiative in Tobruk and Sollum areas. British fleet reported to have set aflame today whole harbor and city of Tripoli; British also struck against Bardia on night of 19th, doing heavy damage.

Apr. 24.—New reinforcements of men and machines arrive at Singapore.

Plymouth again blasted last night. London report states British are holding positions at Thermopylae pass to permit consolidation of allied forces; Athens radio reports heavy German air raids on Piraeus, Salamis, Megara, and Attica. Opposition reported developing in Commons led by David Lloyd George, Leslie Hore-Belisha, and Earl of Winterton. *Daily Mail* accuses Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of failing in mission intended to consolidate Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece; "once again we are too late; our effort, both diplomatic and

military, was too feeble and too late". *Daily Herald* states, "Our efforts of last 12 months, immense though they have been, leave us still exposed to humiliation of withdrawal. Time is still distant when we shall push Hitler around the map as he now pushes us".

Apr. 25.—Japan and Russia ratify neutrality pact. United States and Britain make available to China \$50,000,000 and £5,000,000 respectively to aid in stabilizing yuan.

RAF last night attacked Brest and naval bases in northwestern Germany; *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* reported to have been severely damaged. Reported that Germany and Turkey have signed barter agreement to exchange cotton for medical supplies worth 4,500,000 Turkish pounds; another agreement is being negotiated for exchange of tobacco for machinery worth 11,000,000 pounds. Rome press states as result of British set-back in Greece, Turkey will soon cooperate with Axis; claims at least 30,000 troops and much equipment was lost by British in Balkan campaign. Germans claim capture of Thermopylae pass, but Athens report states British are still holding out there. Germans claim 13 merchantmen were sunk and 17 damaged in Greek waters today. King Peter reported to have arrived at Amman, capital of Trans-Jordan, as guest of Emir Abdullah.

Apr. 26.—Japanese claim to have completed action in Chekiang province designed to cut Chungking supply routes.

London source states Battle of Greece was outpost action in more important Battle of Egypt and that it was worth while to upset Hitler's plan by making him fight for whatever he got in Balkans. Viscount Gort, commander-in-chief of British field forces, is appointed commander at Gibraltar. German news comment service states "new-unified European order is indivisible; unification of continent must be total, something from which no land can hold aloof; all countries on continent in this respect face fundamental decisions." *United Press* reports from Athens that British troops began leaving Athens today, apparently embarking for Crete; Greek civilians cheered them and hung their rifles with flowers. Radio Athens exhorts people to stand "with patience and courage this hour of trial. Greece will live again. We will win." British take Dessie, last remaining Italian stronghold in Abyssinia.

Apr. 27.—British and American marine underwriters reported to have decided to withdraw war-risk insurance on shipments aboard Japanese vessels. Chinese reported to have started counter-drive along Chekiang coast; recaptured Taichow yesterday.

Germans enter Athens at 9:30 a. m. today (Sunday); people remaining in their houses; city was not fought for and was practically deserted of soldiers. German communique claims "numerous" British soldiers were taken prisoner and evacuation shipping was again hard hit. Fighting reported raging in Sollum area. RAF last night furiously bombed Hamburg, spreading destruction over large area. Churchill in radiocast states British nation "means to conquer or die. . . No prudent or far-seeing man can doubt eventual total defeat of Hitler and Mussolini, as this is resolve of British and American democracies who possess unchallengeable command of ocean and will soon obtain decisive superiority in air. They have more wealth, more technical resources, and more steel than whole rest of world put together. They are determined that cause of freedom shall not be trampled down. While therefore we view with sorrow and anxiety much that is happening in Europe and Africa, and what may happen in Asia, we must not lose our sense of proportion and become discouraged or alarmed. Help had to be

(Continued on page 259)

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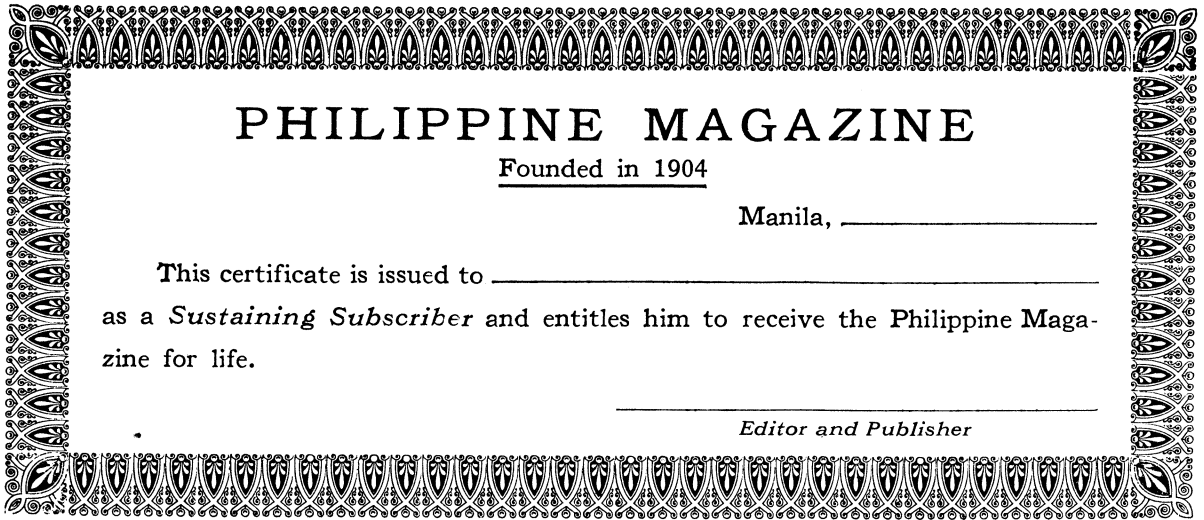
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# Editorials

President Roosevelt's powerfully worded address to the nation on May 27 was a declaration that came as close to a presidential declaration of war on Germany as is possible under the American Constitution which, while it makes him Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, reserves the right to declare war to Congress.

## Roosevelt's "Thunderous" Address

His proclamation of an unlimited emergency, issued the same day, was largely hortatory and, as stated by some isolationists, was of no "legal effect"; nevertheless, his calling on the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses to place themselves on a "basis of readiness" was something very close to a mobilization order.

After describing what a victory of Nazism would mean to the world and to America, the President stated flatly: "We do not accept, we will not permit, this Nazi shape of things to come. . . . We will not accept a Hitler-dominated world".

He emphasized that aid to Britain and the other democracies was, without pretense, based on "hard-headed concern for our own security. . . our own self-interest", that the "delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative", and that "this can be done, it must be done, it will be done."

He reiterated that the United States is mustering its men and resources "only for purposes of defense, and only to repel attack", but that "we must be realistic when we use the word 'attack'"; and he declared that attack on the United States "can begin with the domination of any base which menaces our security, north or south", mentioning, in this connection, Iceland and Greenland, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, and Dakar. "We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attacks. . . and we in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether, and when, and where our American interests are attacked."

He stated that "the United States does not merely propose these purposes, but is actively engaged today in carrying them out." He revealed that American patrols had already been extended in the North and South Atlantic and that more and more ships and planes were steadily being added to that patrol. "Our patrols are helping now to insure the delivery of needed supplies to Britain. . . and all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken."

"Already", he said, "our armed forces are being placed in strategic military positions. . . . We shall actively resist, wherever necessary and with all our resources, every attempt of Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the Western Hemisphere or to threaten it. . . . We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas."



Although the President centered his declarations on Hitlerism and Nazism and Fascism, he referred also to "Hitlerism and its equivalents", to "international banditry", to "enemies of democracy", and to "every group devoted to bigotry and racial and religious intolerance".

He twice mentioned China, once when he declared that American armament production was increasing month by month "for ourselves and for Britain and for China and eventually for all democracies"; and again when he spoke of the fact that Hitler's plans for world domination would be nearer accomplishment were it not for two factors: the "epic resistance of Britain" and the "magnificent defense of China—which will, I have reason to believe, increase in strength".

One of the most notable things about the address was the omission of any direct reference to Japan; in fact, he practically ignored Japan. This can only mean that the President considers the situation in the Atlantic more pressing than the situation in the Pacific and that he is willing to give Japan an opportunity to think some more before it irrevocably throws in its lot with the Axis powers. Evidently, too, he does not believe Japan offers any great menace.

The President's silence with respect to Japan can not be interpreted as implying any tendency toward appeasement, for he spoke definitely of increased aid to China. A few days after the speech the law restricting and licensing exports was extended to the Philippines, which, principally, hits Japan; and also there was the authoritative report that the U. S. Army is now granting permission to pilots and mechanics to resign from the Air Corps and to volunteer for service in China. Secretary of State Cordell Hull further stated definitely that the policy of the United States toward Japan remains unchanged.

The President's attitude was noted with chagrin in Japan, and there was talk in Tokyo of the United States "grossly underestimating" Japanese power, but there was also noticeable an unmistakable relief which manifested itself in renewed "tall talk," especially with reference to the Netherlands East Indies. The relief was justified, because not only has China been urging the United States to deal with Japan first, rather than with Hitler, but this same course is advocated by certain members of Congress and by a section of the American press.

Meanwhile, however, and regardless of what may result from the President's announced policy in the Atlantic, the United States will remain entirely capable of dealing with Japan if this should be necessary, for it is unlikely that, whatever may happen, it would be compelled to withdraw any large part of the U. S. Fleet from the Pacific. Except for its submarines, the Germans have very little naval power, and that the British Navy is still in full control

of the Atlantic was demonstrated by the spectacular hunting down of Germany's greatest battleship, the *Bismarck*. The President, apparently, is not thinking of convoys to insure the safe arrival of shipments to Britain, but of some sort of patrol of a shipping lane which could be accomplished by comparatively few ships assisted by planes. The present U. S. Atlantic fleet and some units from the British Fleet would be enough for this.

Omission of any reference to Japan in the President's speech was not the result of any wishful thinking; his silence on Japan, merely avoiding definite commitments with respect to that member of the Axis, in fact implies a menace, the more effective because unspoken. Neither were there any references in his speech to Russia; no hope was expressed with regard to any course Stalin might adopt, one way or the other, although he twice linked fascism and communism (of the Stalin brand). The President merely stated what the United States had done, was doing, and intended to do, in words that left no room for misunderstanding. Every sentence was a blow to the schemes and plots of Hitler and all those who commit the folly of aiding them.

The Nazi aggressors can have had but little hope for anything different, and yet the President's cold and determined words must have destroyed their last hope, if any still remained, that America was too greatly divided to take a stand forcibly to check them. The President pointed out that "those few citizens of the United States who contend that we are disunited and can not act", may be disregarded.

The official Berlin reaction was weak, and the success of the German operations in Crete, achieved at a tremendous cost of lives, has not been able to offset that impression. Hitler will, of course, not give up. He can not as long as he lives. He will continue his aggressions, but as the President said, as long as he does not achieve the control of the seas, he can not win, and "the wider the Nazi land-effort, the greater is their ultimate danger".

Whether he will carry out his threat to torpedo the American warships that come in front of his torpedo tubes, is a question. He may do everything still possible to avert open war with the United States in fear of the effect this would have on the morale of the people he has led and betrayed for the sake of his criminal and insane ambition. If he starts shooting at American ships, they will no doubt return the fire, and America will be in a "shooting war". It will not make much difference, and might be an advantage for it would give America, for one thing, the right to seize immediately every base in the Atlantic which the Germans might conceivably use, and give the Navy the right itself to hunt down German U-boats and raiders instead of merely "spotting" them. It would make it possible to enforce an even stricter blockade. It would also put much heart into the British and into all the peoples of Europe now groaning under the cruel Nazi rule.

It would bring that much nearer the time when we shall see a post-war world such as the President said would be the only world Americans would accept, "a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, and freedom from terror".

As was suggested might happen in the April and May issues of the *Philippine Magazine*, Hitler attacked and invaded Russia without warning today (June 22), cynically breaking the treaty of non-aggression which he negotiated with Stalin in August, 1939. In a proclamation issued later in the day, he charged Russia with having broken the agreement by conspiring with England and the United States to stab Germany in the back while she was fighting "for her existence."

The fact is that Hitler felt that, like himself, Stalin was but an undependable and tricky ally at best; that his position, despite his conquests, was highly precarious, especially if the United States formally entered the war; that he could expect no mercy if he were shortly defeated, as seemed likely; and that, therefore, he had nothing to lose and perhaps a world to gain, in taking what appears to be such a mad gamble. But the cost, win or lose, means nothing to him, and if he is victorious, he would gain the grain and petroleum he so badly needs, would consolidate his military position in Europe, and would probably win de facto recognition as the ruler of all Europe and half of Asia, besides, perhaps, the grudging plaudits of those elements in the democracies which still fear communism more than fascism—so he probably thinks.

Rudolf Hess' purpose in going to England last month may have been, as suggested in these columns last month, to propose some such scheme as this, but it is not likely that either the governments of Great Britain or of the United States will fall into such an obvious trap. Whether or not Great Britain and the United States will formally ally themselves with Russia, it is certain that they will accept the Soviet Union as at least a tacit ally and give it aid as such. Any other course would be sheer insanity.

Russia as a military power is an unknown quantity. Its army is vast, but for all its great mechanized strength, that army is handicapped by a lack of mechanical skill among the Russian people and by a poor organization of the country for purposes of supply. The morale among the soldiers is probably also not so good of recent years. German militarists have said that they can destroy Russian military strength in six weeks, but certain competent neutral military experts believe the Russian army to be superior to the German. This is now to be put to the test. It remains true that as Max Werner has said:

"The Red Army is the only army in the world that has the same structure as the *Wehrmacht*—the combination of a powerful land army with a powerful air force . . . It is the only great army in the world that stands directly on the German frontier, relatively close to vital German centers."

There is no question that a quick German victory over Russia would be a disaster for Great Britain as it would give Germany the raw materials and the food supplies to stand off the whole world for a long time to come; yet such a victory would not be clear gain, for it would spread the German forces still more thinly over enormous areas which Hitler could not be expected to hold indefinitely even with everything else in his favor.

Many will think that Stalin is getting what he had coming to him. His encouragement of Hitler and his connivance with fascism, brought the situation in Europe to the explosion point two years ago. He saw in Hitler a fellow despot with whom he thought he could come to terms, and counted on Hitler to destroy the capitalist democracies, trusting that he would so weaken himself in the process that he, Stalin, would come out on top. But now, before Great Britain has been destroyed, Hitler is out to destroy him. The best that could perhaps be hoped for would be that these two terrorists will now destroy each other and thus rid the world of both of them and all they stand for—and let it be said that Stalin, unlike Lenin, does not stand for communism or socialism.

Yet such an attitude as Herbert Hoover's, who is just reported to have said that Germany's declaration of war on Russia "will ease the British position in the Pacific as well as in Europe and may also obviate the necessity of the United States entering the war as an active combattant", is just the reaction Hitler hopes for—a slackening of the attack on him. That would be the height of folly.

It is far better to work for a revival of the Popular Front, a union of forces between all lovers of freedom, all forward-looking and humane men, for the establishment of a new world where the freedoms President Roosevelt spoke of will be possible—freedom of mind and soul and freedom from fear and want.

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## This Criticism

By John H. Brown

**I**N recent days this outmost outpost of the sway and suasion so gently wielded by the United States has been enlivened if not enlightened by certain curious caustic animadversions upon the way in which America works and walks.

Across the air have come snappy pulsations broadflung by chirping school boys who prate ad nauseam on matters holy and profane. Their main endeavor seems to be to show America up.

Some of the boy journalists of Manila also tender the American Republic their daily or weekly morsels of advice. Their main qualification for this enterprise seems to be a profound lack of acquaintance with American ideas and ideals. Apparently also they possess an instinct which enables them to misapprehend every fact which presents itself to their struggling intelligence.

America's outlook is questioned, her deficiencies are catalogued, her motives are assigned and interpreted, all from the Old World viewpoint and in the light of Old World conceptions. These fulminations bear little relevance to any American form of thought and are, on the whole, inconsequential.

The principal target of these strictures is the public school system which we learn is in a ghastly ungodly condition. It is advertised in Manila as the source of all sin and all satanicy. It is sneered at as non-sectarian and non-creedistic. Diatribes aired and diatribes printed spread the news that Americans never did know how to go about it to build any decent sort of instructional machinery.

These morose murmurings seem to be inspired by certain European or Asiatic evangelists. They are obviously directed by maladjusted minds steeped in Old World philosophy.



Our attention is always drawn to the ancient sod which the progenitors of the American people left behind them with such eagerness.

All things are better done on the farther shores. And we are offered objective instances in profusion. On the fertile flats of Flanders—through the picturesque valleys freshened by the Tagus waters—in the verdant fields of pasture where the river Shannon flows, life and learning are differently constituted. Always in a fair far land the vine flourishes and the pomegranate buds.

It seems a most fortunate ordering of providential coincidence that America in the extremity of her degeneration is afforded such shining examples of blessedness and bliss as are found in the haunts of happiness which abound upon Old Europe's soil. The old continent, of course, has always gone in rather heavily for a rather heavy brand of loving kindness and appears just now to be getting really good at it. Since the fall of Rome, only sixteen centuries ago, Europe has already had several tranquil interludes and will very possibly some time enjoy another year or two of peace and good will when Heaven hearkens to the prayerful plaints of her pious peoples.

In the precocious maunderings of certain of Manila's assiduous editors there is also a persistent and consistent undertone of deprecation regarding America's foreign policy. Her attitude toward Europe is repeatedly deplored. It appears that she has picked the wrong horse. It just seems quite too bad that America is disposed to stand with the impossible people whose language she speaks, whose law she lives by, and whose ancient ideals she cherishes.

The net effect of these aspersions on America is negligible principally because the American people are not disposed

to give one hasty hoot for any opinion held by any living man or dead ghost outside of the United States. Moreover any reader or listener who is still at large and in possession of a couple of convolutions can appraise palpable propaganda when it confronts him.

Apparently Americans never do get fed up on criticism abroad. They often look upon it as encouraging. It has never been their purpose to mold their institutions or to adapt their operations in conformity with the wishes of the rest of the human race. They do not conceive that it is their mission to keep any outlanders in good humor. In short they pursue their existence and administer their affairs with no intention of pleasing any foreigner on earth.

If criticism and censure of the United States in Asia and Europe were entirely to discontinue, it would be altogether deplorable from the American viewpoint. When the world becomes satisfied with America, America will be highly dissatisfied with the world.

Nevertheless the carpings and cavilings of sections of the Manila radio and the Manila press do have a sort of nuisance value, and a certain irksomeness obtains when the public school system of the Republic is attacked. America is proud of her schools. She has glorious cause to be so. The public schools are the very foundations of the Republic. Universal education never existed until the United States existed. An attack upon American schools is an attack upon America.

It should be made known to mankind (if indeed Americans cared even slightly for an outside judgment) that the United States was originally organized to be different from the rest of the world. The United States is not just another country. It is other than the others.

The public schools of the United States are completely secular. There are potent reasons therefor, most adequate and most compelling. These need not now retard us but it will be enough to say that this condition is immutable. Americanism before all else means secularism.

In the United States the suffrage is based entirely upon citizenship and sanity. No qualification of property, station, rank, race, or religion exists. The suffrage is universal. Consequently education must be universal. The Government's duty requires that every citizen be tutored in citizenship. No other government on earth has this obligation.

The United States, of all the nations on this globe, has an honest, untainted system of schools open to every child within the national boundaries. Education is free. It is modern. It is compulsory. The government of every State recognizes the need of schooling every child.

From the beginning of their history the American people have shown an altogether fanatical passion for education. Education in the United States is almost a superstition. No other institution has ever been held in such tender regard as the free, common school system. No other nation has ever devoted half as much money to its schools. No other nation had ever had such faith in education. No other nation has ever found such faith so well justified.

Nothing is so precious to the American people as their school system. To strike at the American schools is to strike at the American people. Nothing else could be so bitterly resented except actual armed assault upon the Government.

Almost every day in this vicinage, as the shadows lengthen and the whispering of the breeze begins, there appear one or more editorials devoted to prognostication and lament. The patent facts are summarized and woven with patent fancies, and grotesque implications are pounded therefrom. The broad general inferences which flow from these sickly wailings would seem to suggest that America is drifting to her doom.

These weird effusions are plainly not dispensed by the Gothic Consulate-General in Manila, else they would be more cleverly worded and less clumsily conceived. But they are just as evidently emanations of an un-American or anti-American mind. They exhibit every mark of an alien ideology. They fit like a glove the praxis of the Axis in their antic attempts to make friends and influence people.

This year is one of History's fateful years and Manila is within a great storm area stretching from Batavia and Singapore to Tokio and Shanghai. This is scarcely the tokened time and not quite the punctual place for such tendacious tactics on the part of any organs of publicity.

We urge that all Old World ideologists, all Nazi propagandists, all obstructionists and defeatists in this Archipelago demit and desist. We recommend that every anti-American voice halt and hush! Meinheeren, signori, señores, we call to you, hold and have done!

The purposes of America are simple and sincere. They are well known on every island and on every continent. The American people have a culture and a civilization entirely their own. From Asia and from Europe in the past hundred years they have learned little and have liked less.

In former days, a well-spread, good-natured Governor-General in Manila, a man most terribly American and not without a certain largeness of soul and a certain grasp of the essential things, was inspired to render to the world one of those Homeric conceptions which it were worth a long voyage over the ample ocean to discover. This rich rendition must have set the Olympian groves resounding to joyous Jovian guffaws. Addressing a gathering of friends and others, he launched a blasting retort to those unacclimated critics who had censured his country and his administration. He remarked with classic pertinence, "The boats run both ways!"

The versatile Governor is gone. But navigation of the seven seas is still an art and an enterprise. The boats still run both ways, and it should be mellow in the minds of those cross-grained exotic beings who like not this climate nor these coasts and who are everlastingly critical of America, and her ways, that sailings are still available upon the face of the waters.

Speech, of course, is free and so also, sometimes, is passage back to those blessed Old World shores where life is so beautifully organized.

# Primitive Kalinga Peace-Treaty System

By R. F. Barton

IN the May issue of the Philippine Magazine, I described, briefly, the primitive peace-pact system observed among the territorial units of the pagan Kalingas in north central Luzon, and in the present article I will tell of some actual cases that show how the system works in practice.

As an example of how neutrality is preserved, the following incident is interesting:

In 1904 the Naneng people went on a revenge expedition (*kaiyao*) through Lubuagan territory to Sumadel, where they killed several persons. They then hastened back and arrived at Lubuagan with the Sumadel people in hot pursuit. They went to Alikantu, the Lubuagan pact-holder for their town, who took them in and fed them. The Sumadel people, on reaching Lubuagan, went to the house of their pact-holder, Alninem, who, likewise, fed them. Thus the two war-parties were eating at approximately the same time within a hundred meters of each other. Alninem talked very seriously to the Sumadel people, warning them against spilling any blood on Lubuagan territory, and detained them a little to minimize the danger of an early clash, though not sufficiently to frustrate their chances of overtaking their enemies. He also mustered his kindred, and, in fact, most of the warriors of the town, so as to punish the Sumadel party while in Lubuagan territory if they violated its neutrality.

The Sumadel warriors followed the Naneng party across Lubuagan territory and also the territory of Tanglag, and attacked only after reaching Naneng territory itself. Several of the Naneng men were killed.

**Comment:** Maintenance of neutrality does not imply the prohibiting of the passage of war-parties from other regions. **Question to Kalinga informant:** You told me once that a host is obligated to avenge the injury to or the death of a guest wounded or killed on his way home. Was Alikantu obligated in this case to avenge the death of the Naneng men who had been his guests? **Answer:** No. The obligation of a host extends only to the limits of his region or to acts committed by its citizens whether within or beyond those limits.

A case of a violation of neutrality and the collection of an indemnity therefor and of its distribution, is described in the following incident that occurred in 1939:

A Talgao man lay in ambush on the Lobo-Lubuagan trail, within the territory of Lubuagan, and speared a man from Lobo. Through their pact-holder, Paktalan, the people of Lubuagan sent "harsh words" and a demand for an indemnity of seven carabaos. A compromise was reached and instead of the seven carabaos, a *baiyad* of ₱100.00 was paid in money "for their having infected our soil with foreign blood". The indemnity was collected by the pact-holder at Talgao from the kinship group of the offender.

The ₱100.00 was distributed as follows: (1) To Paktalan, the Lubuagan pact-holder, as a gratuity, ₱25.00; (2) To the purchase of some galvanized-iron roofing for communal use for a shelter of guests who attend funeral feasts, the roofing being laid on a temporary scaffolding outside the house of mourning, ₱25.00; (3) To the various barrios of Lubuagan, according to their population, sums ranging from ₱5.00 to Linas and Mabileng, the most populous, down to ₱1.50 for Dognak, Gungungung, and Gutgating, a total of ₱22.50; (4) to the eleven *pangats* (prominent men), the remainder, on the ground that they had frequently contributed to the general welfare. The various barrios deposited their receipts with Pangat Dugyang, to be held by him until a sufficient amount will have accumulated to buy more galvanized-iron roofing. In the meantime everybody uses the seven or eight sheets bought, as they are a highly prized convenience and save a tremendous amount of grass-pulling.

**Comment:** Kalingas frequently, when speaking of a violation of a pact or of their neutrality, use some such phrase as "spilling foreign blood on our soil" or "infecting our soil". Possibly their regional endogamy may make alien blood a vile thing to them, but I am convinced that



it is rather a case of *post facto* rationalization which aims at explaining and strengthening these pacts and the desired neutrality. Foreign blood appears not to be considered vile if they spill it themselves in accordance with their customary-law, and there are no purification rites whatever.

The following is an account of a war, waged about the year 1900, which broke out as a result of a violation of neutrality:

Some twenty Naneng people went to Sumadel to trade during a period when the pact between Naneng and Bangad was broken. Their presence in Sumadel must have become known to Bangad, because on their way back they were attacked and pursued by the Bangad people. Fortunately, the Naneng traders reached Lubuagan territory without loss of life, and the Bangad warriors, prohibited from violating Lubuagan neutrality, turned back.

However, "criticism and insulting words" were sent to Lubuagan by the Bangad pact-holder. Lubuagan was indignant and the pact-holder in Lubuagan for Bangad sent the *banat*, a Chinese bowl, by a passer-by, as a token that the pact between Lubuagan and Bangad was considered broken. Then he assembled his townsmen and went to a place about a kilometer from Bangad, called Kalitong, where they shouted a challenge to the Bangad folk. A battle ensued in which Lubuagan lost one man and Bangad two, with several more wounded on each side.

Two days later, Lubuagan warriors again went to the same place and renewed the challenge. In the ensuing fight, each side lost another man, while one was wounded on the Lubuagan side and four men on the Bangad side.

On the following day, two Lubuagan men went into Bangad territory and killed a woman working in her hill farm, but avengers rushed out, overtook them, and hacked them into small pieces.

The next day Lubuagan men again went to Kalitong and shouted out a challenge, and in the battle that day, Lubuagan lost one man, drowned in the river, and Bangad lost three men, with others wounded on both sides.

Two days later, the Sumadel pact-holder for Lubuagan brought to Lubuagan the trunks, legs, arms, and other pieces of the two men who had invaded Bangad territory and killed the woman, and turned them over to the relatives. In exchange for these good services, the relatives gave him two small pigs and feasted him and his party. After the burial, Lubuagan men once again went to Kalitong and challenged the Bangad people.

There was another fight, in which none were killed but several were wounded—more on the Bangad side than on the Lubuagan side. Then a Bangad man, Bumusao, shouted: "You men of Lubuagan, stop coming to Bangad to fight. Let us make peace!"

On the next day, Bumusao sent a Sumadel man with his spear as a token Bangad wanted peace. It was accepted by Lubuagan, and, because he was related to every man who had been killed on the Lubuagan side, Galamoy, a mere strippling at the time, was chosen for pact-holder. Bumusao held the pact for Bangad. The peace has lasted ever since.

**Comment:** This account was given to me by Mr. Auwiyao, who told me: "One of the Lubuagan men killed was my mother's brother, Pasungao. When I was a little boy, my mother told me this story many times. The tears would come and she would tremble all over as she told it, and she would also tell me about my duty to avenge. But, of course, I shall never seek revenge now, for I am an educated man."

There is an interesting right, possessed by any neutral who cares to intervene, to stop a battle. The neutral shouts his name and citizenship and goes between the warring parties. They will not spear him, both because he is a neutral and because they probably also welcome what it is known he is about to do, which is to lay down a stick or pole between the two fighting groups and to declare "*Bakdo*". It is generally believed that any warrior of either side who advances beyond that pole will be instantly killed by the spears of the other side. Experience, in fact,

has shown that this always happens for, because of this custom and the belief associated with it, all the men's eyes are riveted on the pole, also called bakdoi, and he who dares to step across it would step into a shower of spears. Often the bakdoi-layer will make a speech in which he tells the two parties that they have fought valiantly but that he sees they are exhausted and it is time for them to go home.

If a battle is fought near the boundary line of a neutral region and the fight transfers itself across the boundary, this is considered a pardonable violation of neutrality; but in such a case the pact-holder in the neutral region for one of the two parties will almost certainly declare bakdoi, partly, it is said, in his own interest, because, if many of the men from the region with which he holds the pact should be slain, he, as pact-holder, is under obligation to furnish the blankets in which to transport the bodies home, which might involve considerable expense.

The following is an account of the laying of bakdoi some years ago:

Some Mangali men attacked Kagalwan and lost five men with three more men wounded, while they succeeded in wounding only one man from Kagalwan. Thus worsted, they fled into the territory of Tanglag, the Kagalwan warriors in pursuit. Pangat Uduk there saved them from further losses by laying bakdoi. He shouted: "*Adi-yo lasoyan di bakdoi-ko!*" (Do not violate my bakdoi.)

I learned of a violation of the bakdoi in a battle between Talgao and Lubo, which was explained as having been accidental. The line of battle was so long that the shout of the bakdoi-layer was not heard by all the men, some of whom were therefore unaware of what had happened. Two men unknowingly trespassed the bakdoi, and both were killed.

Another fight stopped by a neutral was one between Taloktok and Tinglaiyan.

Taloktok and Tinglaiyan were fighting near the boundary of the region of Mabungtut, and the Taloktok warriors pressed their enemy into the neutral territory, the Tinglaiyans getting the worst of it. Bulaiyao, Mabungtut pact-holder for Tinglaiyan, then stepped between the warring parties and laid down a stick, declaring bakdoi, shouting that they were both tired and had better stop, for anyone who crossed the line of his stick would be killed. But Dangangao, of Taloktok, went past the bakdoi and instantly received a fatal spear-wound from the warriors on the other side.

I was told of another battle long ago, where a man from each side crossed the bakdoi line, and both were killed.

As stated in the first part of this article in the previous issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, a pact-holder notifies

his colleague of a rupture of the pact by sending the latter's spear back to him. The messenger will sometimes, after delivering the spear and reaching a safe distance on the return-trail, shout a challenge (*gaigai*) to battle (*baluk-nit*), naming the date and place.

Reasons for declaring a pact broken are various, the more frequent being woundings and killings, failure of the colleague pact-holder to take note of and prosecute offenses and injuries against citizens of the region, stoning or beating of citizens or failure to protect them, disputes about the boundary line, insults to the pact-holder, the breaking of any of the terms of the treaty, and so on.

The following is an account of the breaking of a peace pact in 1920, the reasons that led up to it, and the events that followed:

Pumusan, a Bontok man, while serving in Lubuagan as a soldier in the Constabulary, became a friend of Puktiyao, a wealthy young Kalinga. After Pumusan's discharge, the two became *abayog*, trading partners. There was talk between them that Pumusan should sell a certain jar belonging to Puktiyao and Pumusan, having found a buyer in Bontok, came to Lubuagan to get the jar. Finding Puktiyao not at home, he took the jar in his absence, with the consent of Puktiyao's wife. Puktiyao, however, had changed his mind about selling the jar and on learning that Pumusan had taken it, he set out after him and overtook him at Tinglaiyan about nightfall. As it was raining, the two decided to sleep under the roofed bridge near that town. A number of other wayfarers also slept there that night.

Pumusan had hereditary enemies in Tinglaiyan, and a premonition of danger made him arise during the night and go to the other side of the bridge to sleep. This saved his life, for later in the night a Tinglaiyan man from among the enemy kindred came to the bridge and by mistake slew Puktiyao instead of Pumusan. This was done so quietly that none of the other sleepers on the bridge were awakened.

Next morning the news was shouted to Lubuagan, where everybody suspected Pumusan of the killing. Puktiyao's kindred, together with some unrelated men, went to Tinglaiyan, found that Pumusan was in the *presidencia* (town house) under arrest, attacked the place, and would have taken him if the Constabulary had not arrived to prevent it. The Constabulary took Pumusan to Bontok under arrest and also the Lubuagan warriors.

Pumusan, however, told a straight story and steadfastly denied any guilt, and the Lubuagan people therefore began to suspect the Tinglaiyan people of the killing, taking such a threatening attitude that the Tinglaiyans were afraid to visit Lubuagan. The pact-holder, Mandi-it, called a meeting of the Lubuagan people and told them he was minded to declare the existing peace-pact with Tinglaiyan broken since he was afraid that the kindred of Puktiyao would commit some aggression and he would be obliged to kill one of them. Those present did not reassure him with any promises to keep the peace, so he sent back the token spear and relations between the two regions were ruptured.

Meanwhile, the Court of First Instance had found Pumusan guilty and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. He appealed, but died in prison about a year and a half afterward, before the Supreme Court had acted on his appeal.

Tinglaiyan had had a strong and capable man, Pa-ao, as pact-holder in Lubuagan, and as the pact between the two strong regions, Lubuagan and Tinglaiyan had never before been broken, he felt this deeply as a personal disgrace. He had done all he could to clear the situation and his honor, except one thing, and now he did that—he found the

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## Street-Scene

By GEFSON MALLILLIN

WERE you there—  
in that crowd that milled  
about the wrecked calesa  
and the scratched limousine?  
Did you hear the chauffeur  
remonstrating with the cochero?  
Did you see the "big-shot"  
who stepped out of the limousine

and shook his head  
when he saw the damaged varnish  
of his car?

The policeman took down the names  
of the chauffeur and the cochero,  
and on the black pavement  
the blood of the dying horse  
traced ominous cyphers.



real culprit. His relatives had listened and listened, and, by and by, had "heard something"—Gunut was the killer. And he confessed when he was confronted by the pact-holder with the evidence. He was subsequently arrested and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The members of Lubuagan war-party which had gone against Tinglaiyan and damaged the presidencia had already been sentenced to short periods in prison.

The pact-holder, Pa-ao, collected ₱300.00 for Puktiyao's kindred from the relatives of Gunut, but before distributing the money, the relatives paid out of this the fees for the lawyer of those non-relatives who had acted with them.

The Bontok people also put in a claim for the court expenses for the unjustly arrested and imprisoned Pumusan; the pact-holder collecting this from Gunut's relatives. He then collected a small wergild for himself—taking what was left. Next he "accidentally" wounded one of Gunut's relatives in a clever way by placing his head-axe in his belt at just the right slant and suddenly backing into the man. The beauty of this was that every one knew why he had done this, but that if he should be arrested he could easily plead an accident.

The pact was not renewed for six years, during which time the Tinglaiyan people remained afraid to go to Lubuagan. Tiring of this inconvenience, a new pact was agreed upon when Gunut came back from prison, and he was made the pact-holder.

*Question:* Gunut made the pact-holder? Why? *Answer:* For his own safety's sake and for the permanence of the pact. *Question:* How could that be? *Answer:* Perfectly simple. You remember that pact-holders are "brothers". Well, on that account, one pact-holder will

not kill another. It is believed that if he did he would get a big belly and die very soon. That made Gunut and his relatives safe from the Lubuagan side. And there were no other deaths unavenged, for the peace between Lubuagan and Tinglaiyan had lasted almost from time immemorial until Gunut killed Puktiyao by mistake. *Question:* How did Pa-ao discover that Gunut was the killer? *Answer:* Probably through several little things. All that I heard of was that Gunut went to Bangad to a feast, got drunk, and could not refrain from boasting, although he thought he was very cautious in his boasting. He said, "I once saw an eagle flying down-streamward". One of the Bangad men who was a friend of Pa-ao thought, "What can he mean? He must mean the soul of Puktiyao flying homeward". So he told Pa-ao what Gunut had said.

The Kalinga peace-pact system is a most admirable and effective one. But every society, every phase of society, has its contradictions. The contradiction in the peace-pact system is just this—that in order to qualify for a pact-holder, a man must, himself, have done a lot of killing. In fact that is a general qualification for attaining any position whatever of honor and influence in Kalinga society.

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## The Richest Empire of the East

By Marc T. Greene

THE Netherlands Indies, commonly called "the source of the life-blood of the Kingdom of Holland," cover a land-and-water area larger than the United States. The distance from the northwestern tip of Sumatra to the easternmost part of Dutch New Guinea is several hundred miles farther than from New York to San Francisco. The islands included in the vast archipelago number thousands, from huge Borneo, largest island in the world, to treeless coral atolls scattered through hot tropical seas.

This is the richest colonial empire of the East, probably of the entire world. From one part or another of it come most of the staple products essential to the modern age, petroleum, rubber, coal, tin, copra, coffee and tea, quinine, sugar, rice, maize, kapok (tree-cotton), spices, minerals, semi-precious stones, hard woods, and tobacco. Many varieties of fruits are also produced and there is a large export trade in native art objects and hand-woven textiles. Many of the islanders are experts in gold and silver-working and wood-carving. The cunningly-wrought silver rings and bracelets of Macassar and the rich gold adornments of Djokjakarta are found in shops throughout the world.

Last year the total value of Netherlands Indies exports passed the huge sum of 950,000,000 guilders, about \$550,000,000. This is less than in the days of lush prosperity of the late Nineteen-Twenties, but it is a big advance over the period of several years of decline that followed. In fact the Netherlands Indies have seen a strong economic comeback during the past five years and had been looking forward to a long term of renewed prosperity. A few months ago there was nothing in sight to threaten it. Today the future of the richest empire of the East is a matter of speculation and uncertainty.



It is also shadowed with apprehension. With the home country passed out of existence as a political entity, temporarily at least, what is the status of its colonies? Can they on their own part remain political entities? Or will some other Power, tempted by their opulence, regard them as dangling in political space and watch the opportunity for a grab?

That question takes precedence at the moment over every other in the Far East. Never since the disintegration of the great Portuguese empire of the Orient with the rapid decline of Portugal as a world and a maritime Power, have so many territorial plums, luscious and tempting, hung from heavy-bearing trees seemingly ready to fall into any outstretched hand.

But are they so ready to fall? That is the really debatable point. What would be apt to happen to the first hand to reach for them? Who would attempt to withhold it, by what means, and with how great possibilities of success?

So far as the actual falling goes, the Netherlands Indies have singularly little protection in themselves. There is an army of 100,000 or perhaps a few more, most of them native troops officered by Hollanders. How many more could be trained in a short time to supplement it, out of the native population of seventy-five or eighty millions, is questionable. The Malay is not a fighter with modern weapons, still less is the Dyak of Borneo, the native of Sumatra or Celebes, or the Stone-Age inhabitant of New Guinea.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that such an army as the Dutch possess in the Indies would be negligible in conflict with any first-class military Power. What, then, of sea protection? The islands are in little better case here.

There are eight or ten cruisers, not more than three of which are even comparable to ships of the *Ajax* class that engaged the German *Graf Spee* in the South Atlantic. There are a dozen destroyers, not of the most modern type, and eighteen or twenty submarines.

In the event of a large-scale attack, the Netherlands Indies navy is, obviously, inadequate to the point of absurdity. A year ago the Dutch at home were talking of three modern 35,000-ton battle-cruisers for the Oriental empire. The Japanese, characteristically, made immediate "representations" of protest. What was this but an unfriendly gesture toward a friendly Power? What reason had Holland to suppose Japan contemplated a hostile move?

Nothing more was heard about the battle-cruisers, though it is possible they would have been built had Holland remained a free nation. The fact is that they should have been built years ago. To leave the wealth, now existent and yet to be uncovered, of this vast archipelago unprotected in days like these, is quite as dubious a policy as would be the abandonment of a jewelry-shop by its entire staff during the lunch hour, with the street doors left open.

Four or five years ago the Dutch, arousing somewhat from the lethargy of years of prosperity and security, began to wonder whether they were doing well to rest their continued safety mainly upon Singapore and Britain's promise to come to their aid within thirty-six hours of the commencement of an attack. Would Britain, after all, be in case to fulfil that promise? And, having no capital ships east of Suez anyway, what would Britain fulfil it with that would be of any real avail?

Reassuring answers to these questions did not, as a matter of fact, spring immediately to the lips. So it seemed best to do something.

About all that could be done, though, was to increase the air-force. Measures along these lines were put in hand and within three or four years somewhere between 150 and 175 modern 'planes of fighting type were distributed through the archipelago, mainly in the neighborhood of Sourabaya and Batavia. Garrisons at the important oil-ports, such as Balikpapan in Borneo, were strengthened, and concealed guns were mounted to defend the harbors most useful to large vessels, such as the hill-enclosed bay of Amboina, in the "Spice" Group. Both Sourabaya and Batavia lie on flat land with no hills anywhere near, and so are almost impossible of land-defence. All that can be done is to mine the approaches.

So there you have all the defence that exists of a wealth that already constitutes the richest of colonial empires and that is practically inexhaustible. Is not the temptation a great one to a predatory Power? Contemplate Japan, now almost at the end of its economic resources through the sorry failure of the China venture, its people reduced to the lowest living-standard in their history, dissension increasing in official circles as to the conduct of the war and—though this is kept as secret as possible—how it may be possible to withdraw from China with any remaining "face" while yet the country has anything to live on. Through those shadows shines that glowing sun in the south. There hangs, dangling in political space as aforesaid, the richest territorial plum in the whole East. In Japan's hands it would refresh and revive its hungry and

exhausted millions, fill the economic voids ever enlarging as the ill-fated "China Incident" drags on. Clearly the temptation it holds out must become greater and greater.

Put a plate of meat before a half-starved dog and if his leash holds him a few feet away from it you will do well to see to the character of the leash, whether it be strong enough to restrain him. In this case it is ridiculous to suppose that such defence as the Netherlands Indies possesses constitutes the leash that withholds Japan. Were it only that, its capital ships would have been off Sourabaya and Batavia months ago, and you will be only deceiving yourself if you question that for a moment.

Nor must you suppose that Singapore and British promises very much concern a Japan that approaches the desperation point. For what could Singapore and Britain do for Holland's Indies today? What, for the matter of that, could they ever have done in the face of a large-scale attack? As we have seen, there are no capital ships out here, either Britain's or France's. America's are the nearest and they, or some of them, should remain nearest. As near, really, as Manila.

For even if Britain were not now fighting for very existence as perhaps it has never fought before, it had little at Singapore that was of avail for more than the protection of the big naval base there, the dry-docks and large oil-depots and the arsenals and barracks. At best Britain could have sent nothing but a few 'planes to the Netherlands' defence, a destroyer or two, and maybe some submarines. Had Britain weakened Singapore or Hongkong materially, Britain would have exposed itself to a possible Japanese assault on either or both.

The position is, and this is all-important, that Japan commands the western Pacific with its big navy. That navy has been inactive during the three years of the war with China and, always jealous of the army, has been growing more and more restive. The possibility is by no means remote that, especially if Japan's position in China becomes quite hopeless, the navy may go on a rampage of its own, quite independent of Tokyo or anybody. And if it does, its first objective will be the Netherlands Indies, its second Hongkong and Singapore.

The leash, then, that restrains the hungry dog as the possibility of his satisfying that hunger in the ordinary course of things becomes more and more remote, is quite obviously America and America's navy. It is America, while America sells Japan the main essentials for carrying on the war with China and so could seal its economic doom by declaring an embargo on those essentials. It is America's navy so long as that remains in the Pacific or so long as sufficient of it remains, because never in its most desperate moments does Japan really contemplate the possibility of engaging with it.

We must on no account whatever henceforth be without a strong naval guard in the Pacific, and the farther west in the Pacific the better. Incidentally, that is the only thing that preserves the *status quo* in Shanghai where the position at the moment is dubious in the extreme. But that is another story.

Possession of the Dutch East Indies would rehabilitate Japan's internal economy and save it from the threatened collapse. It would enable Japan to redouble its efforts in

(Continued on page 251)

# Ignacio Manlapaz

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

**T**HE death of Professor Ignacio Manlapaz in Chicago this month (June 6) was a lamentable loss not only to the University of the Philippines, but to the entire Filipino people because, although he was still young, he was already deeply learned and possessed an original and brilliant mind that would have added to the world's wisdom and brought the country fame.

A member of the English Department faculty, though he belonged, more properly, in the Department of Philosophy, he was sent in 1938 as a Fellow of the University to obtain his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago where he had pursued his earlier studies. In his younger days, his father had wanted him to study medicine, but he found science and art and philosophy more to his liking and, being of an independent mind, he followed his own plan of studies with the result that he returned to the Philippines without even a bachelor's degree. This counted against him under the rules which govern University assignments and promotions, and was one of the reasons why he decided to go back to get his degree; other reasons were to get in touch with some of the men he knew there, such as Bertrand Russel, Rudolf Carnap, and C. W. Morris, and to complete work on a thesis which was to comprise no less than a general system of philosophy. This he had worked on for some years, often reading and writing until three o'clock in the morning, although he had already begun to suffer from very severe headaches which could not be ascribed to any particular cause.

Accompanied by his wife and two children, he arrived in Chicago and set enthusiastically to work. His first letters to his friends were full of interest and hope, but after a time he stopped writing and it became known that he was seriously ill. In America, the doctors discovered that he suffered from a tumor of the spleen. He hesitated to have an operation performed, then it was too late for surgical intervention, and, after two years, he died. At one time, when he had seemed to be improving, he wrote to his friend, Professor V. Gokhale, "I put off writing for some time because I had nothing better than troubles to write about—*und darüber muss man schweigen, nicht wahr?*" After that he wrote only once more.

How much he was able to complete of the important work he had undertaken, is not yet known. Except for that still unknown quantity, his writings, most of them more or less sketchy and tentative in nature, are now chiefly preserved in the files of the Philippine Magazine. During the years from 1929 to 1932, inclusive, he wrote a considerable number of articles for this publication, all of them in his epigrammatic style and only suggestive of what he ultimately intended to do. These articles were entitled, "Thoughts on Popular Government", "Thoughts on

Morality", and, further, thoughts on Science, Religion, Philosophy, Criticism, Music, Art, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, the Dance, Tragedy, Comedy, etc. He also wrote various critical articles on contemporary art and artists, and there is a small book extant, the work of his younger years, entitled, "Love, Women, and Other Superstitions".

Professor T. Inglis Moore once came out with the following good-natured gibe at "Manlapa-spasms", stating that the formula for his epigrams was as follows:

"Take a truism. Bring it to a paradoxical solution. Add a dash of dogmatism. Flavor with tincture of cynicism. Shake well till mixture is clear and epigrammatic. Slice science and art into neat allusions and lay on top. Serve with insouciance in polished phrases. Best taken just before sleep. A stimulant for the alert. A pure soporific for the mediocre."

Moore, later, came to take Manlapaz much more seriously, realizing that beneath his flashing wit, lay a depth of knowledge, understanding, and wisdom.

To take a few examples, almost at random, first from his "Thoughts on Government":

"The people are made to revolt, not to rule."

"In a democracy the governed cease to be dangerous; this is the danger of democracy."

"It is the aristocrats who are making democracy popular."

"Popular government has been imposed on the people like all other forms of government."

"Democracy makes the world safe for politicians."

"Democracy has done much for humanity by making governments disreputable."

"God made so many common people because he loves the politicians."

From his "Thoughts on Philosophy":

"Truth is fiction with a better reputation."

"The notion of truth is the most useful fiction."

"Philosophy is the cosmic art. The philosopher is an artist whose medium is the universe. Truth with him is just an artistic effect."

"Philosophy reveals the secret of the philosopher, not that of the universe."

From "Thoughts on Morality":

"Morality is the art of happiness."

"One of the aims of morality should be to conceal morality."

"Morality must appeal to the emotion, not to the intellect."

"The artist in life should have no principles, but he should cultivate a style."

From "Love, Women, and Other Superstitions", the following are examples:

"It is better to have been loved and lost, than to have loved and lost."

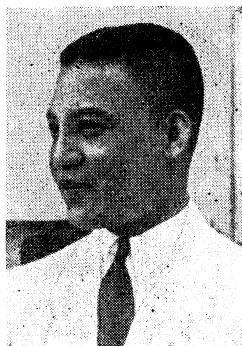
"All the world loves a lover, but I prefer his girl."

"It is unfair to use the head in an affair of the heart."

"Those that try to understand women generally succeed only in marrying them."

"If women were fickle, love wouldn't be so bad."

"A constant lover is not a lover. He is either a coward or a man of honor."



"Intelligence makes a man a poor sweetheart and a woman, a good one."

"It is honorable for men to sacrifice love to honor. It is honorable for women to sacrifice honor to love."

"Bad poets make extraordinarily good lovers."

"A man is not necessarily bad because his wife wants to reform him."

"What women can not quite make out is why they captivate men. Hence their frequent appeals to the looking-glass."

"The ideal woman is woman as she is, not as she thinks she ought to be."

"Love a woman madly and desperately and then all things that she needs will be taken from you."

"Everything is excusable in love except sense."

"Proclaim human equality as you will, men will serve women."

"A woman is old when she does not care how she looks. A man is old when he does not care whom he looks at."

"Those that love only once age fast."

"To be beautiful is to be misunderstood."

"Woman is man's greatest invention."

Life was not easy for Manlapaz. His father died, his wife was for several years very ill, and when his brother sickened, he had to assume the support of his mother and sisters, all on his small University salary. Yet he never complained. As my children said of him yesterday—they knew him as he came frequently to our house: "Mr. Manlapaz was always smiling."

To eke out his income, he undertook, in 1931—after T. Inglis Moore's leaving the country brought to an end his monthly page of satirical verse under the heading "Halo Halo"—to start a page of humorous comment under the heading, "With Charity to All". Moore's pen-name had been "Mapagbiro" (The Jester). Manlapaz chose the name "Putakte" (Wasp). In 1935, a collaborator, whose pen-name was "Bubuyog" (Bumble-Bee), joined him in writing the page. In this Department was published some of Manlapaz's cleverest satire on current events, and such sections as "The Unphilosophical Dictionary", "Rich Richard's Almanac", "Definitions", "Putaktiana", etc., were eagerly looked forward to by readers of the Magazine.

He and his collaborator frequently referred to and quoted learnedly from the "Anaclea" of "Calabrius Politer", a supposedly classical but wholly imaginary work and author. Their delight was always enormous when they could get some University four-flusher to say that, yes, he knew of the work but had only read parts of it.

Of compendious knowledge of the sciences and wide acquaintance with literature and the arts, with even the most abstruse mathematics play for him, he was yet no

pedant, and embodied one's idea of Democritus of Miletus, "the laughing philosopher". And though a thorough-going rebel, too, he read, studied, pondered—and quiped and laughed. Alas that we shall not hear his laughter any more.

His Puckish wit was not unconnected with his philosophy. He viewed the universe as fundamentally comic in the philosophical sense. "The comedian, and only the comedian, was created in God's image", he wrote in his "Thoughts on Comedy". "The profoundest tragedies have been written, but the profoundest possible comedies have only been glimpsed. . . . The true comedian laughs at good and evil, at himself, the world, his God, and even at renunciation, but his laughter is without the slightest trace of contempt. It is the laughter we may well call holy." Nevertheless, he also wrote: "The comedian sees everything that God made, and, behold, it is all awry." And—"For God is a Humorist, the greatest conceivable, or how could He stand being God?"

Manlapaz's death at the age of forty was a most wry joke, and he probably saw it. Death of a tumor, a cancer, cell-growth gone awry! Thus Fate leered at him and us.

To Gokhale he wrote for the last time, some months before his passing, speaking of both his physical suffering and his inability to continue his work: "It's hell, Gok, I tell you. . . . I am reconciled to any fate now."

His comment on his own long illness and untimely death might well have been the following, taken from his "Thoughts on Tragedy", written years before:

"So steeped in life is suffering that we should indeed be thoroughly justified in thinking its Creator to be a glorified Sadist who takes pleasure in watching his miserable creatures writhe and groan. And it is, in fact, to this terrible conclusion that reason is forever driving us. But fortunately for us, life doesn't dance to reason's whistle. Let a man taste happiness once, and henceforth, the world, for him, becomes one infinite possibility of happiness. A modicum of joy suffices to justify an evil world in his eyes. There is no telling him he has lost his sense of proportion. To live is plainly to have no sense of proportion. If life then seems to us a foolish, inexcusable affair—the worst possible life—it is only because reason has for an instant got the better of us. In our practical, work-a-day life, pessimism is quite meaningless, a mere delusion. We suffer, but then, we do not realize the extent of our sufferings. This does not make us happy, but it makes us optimistic. And optimism is life's substitute for happiness."

Manlapaz, in his time, had his modicum of joy, as have we all, and so we go on, despite suffering and death, playing our antic parts in the "Divine Comedy" which, again in our friend's words, "is ever the Human Tragedy."



## Dark Corner

By W. M. B. Laycock

**A**ND though Life strikes us down in wanton wise  
At whiles, so only we  
May crawl to some dark corner where no eyes  
May chance to see  
Us clench our lips to stifle the wild cries  
That would betray us in our Calvary—

So only this be so, we may, my friend,  
Find the game worth the playing to its end.

# Mingay Awok

By Edilberto K. Tiempo

**A**WOK in certain regions of the Visayas means witch. Mingay was known in Libas and in the four neighboring barrios to be a witch. To be known as a witch in five barrios is noteworthy, considering the fact that not infrequently the nearest neighbor lived two or three hills away.

Mingay lived in a small, low hut by the bank of a little river which separates the barrios of Libas and Sinit-an. The hut stood a short distance away from the place where the trail forked, one branch leading to Libas and the other to Mahañgin, a mountain sitio. Situated precariously on a steep bank, the hut commanded a wide view of the neighborhood, although Mingay had no neighbors for several kilometers around. The hut leaned dangerously to one side, and there was no opening save a small door through which she would stoop into her dwelling, and a tiny window, about two feet square, facing the river. This window was always screened by a dark-colored cloth which would wave eerily at nightfall.

What she had in her hut, nobody knew exactly. One daring fellow, who boasted of having peered into the dark house when Mingay was out in her clearing on a hill nearby, said that he had seen dirty stoppered bottles hanging from the ceiling. Some of the bottles contained beetles and other insects while others were filled with either powders or dark liquids. These bottles, the informant said, must contain the paraphernalia of her witchcraft. Three or four of these bottles she always had with her, hanging on her waistband, together with a bunch of iron keys, whether she went to her clearing, or to the river to catch fish or gather fresh-water shells, or even, it was said, when she slept.

The people in the neighborhood firmly believed that those who slighted her were given their due punishment in the form of festering carbuncles, strange fevers, or a certain infection of the nose that eventually ate the nose away. By means of an incantation known only to Mingay, she would let loose an insect from one of those mysterious bottles, dusted with some powder or sprinkled with liquid, and let it go with a curse to the body of the victim. The insect could be gotten rid of only with the aid of a *mananambal*, a quack doctor. It was also known that any one who wanted to wreak vengeance upon an enemy, could go to Mingay, the *awok*, and pay her to employ her witchery upon the unsuspecting enemy.

Thus Mingay was feared throughout the whole countryside. There had been attempts to murder her, but in some mysterious way the witch survived these attacks unscathed. A man, one time, set fire to her hut, thinking to burn her with the house. The house was burned down, but Mingay was not even singed. Once, a man openly declared that he had killed her, showing the blood-stained bolo with which he had stabbed the old woman; but a week later Mingay was seen wobbling her way to her clearing. This man had been enraged by the belief that the *awok* was responsible for the



seemingly incurable rash with which his only child had been afflicted for over two years. One day, so the story ran, when his wife had gone out of the house with her baby-boy in her arms, she had met Mingay. On seeing the baby, Mingay had asked that she be allowed to hold the child. The woman,

afraid of hurting her feelings, had allowed the witch to hold the baby. Mingay had returned the baby, saying, "He has such a smooth, soft skin." A few days later the baby had the rash.

Every time anybody tried to do her harm, he always got his punishment in some way. And so, because she was believed to be invulnerable, she was left alone, secretly hated and greatly feared.

Mingay lived alone in her hut. Where she had come from, who her parents or husband had been, whether she had had children, nobody seemed to know nor cared to know. The only companions she had were a lean barren sow and three chickens, two of which were charcoal-black. The sow and the chickens were allowed to wander in the fields, and even if the sow dug up the camotes and the chickens pecked up the rice or corn grains left out to dry, they were not driven away, because, knowing that they were Mingay's animals, people were afraid that throwing stones at them might bring some evil consequence.

Besides the sow and the three chickens, Mingay was believed to own a *wakwak* and a *sigbin*. The latter was described as a strange animal resembling a kangaroo in that its forelegs were much shorter than the hind ones, but whose ears were so big that when it walked, they made a flapping noise. This creature was supposed to be Mingay's horse which she rode on her nocturnal rides. The *wakwak* is a night bird, as big and as black as a crow. When it makes its raucous cries, a man is believed to be dead in one of the houses in the neighborhood. This bird was supposed to be Mingay's messenger. It was believed that the witch feasted on the flesh of the dead. When, as a boy, I had to pass by Mingay's hut and saw her lean sow and black chickens, I wondered if they transformed themselves into these strange creatures at night.

When I was twelve or thirteen years old, I used to go to Libas, which is about five kilometers from the town, because my favorite uncle, head-teacher of the barrio school, lived there. My mother encouraged my going to Libas, for every time I came back home, I would bring with me either a half sack of camotes, a bunch of young ears of corn, stalks of sugar cane or chunks of native brown sugar, or six or eight husked coconuts which I would carry on a bamboo pole balanced across my shoulder. It was not because of this, however, that I liked to go to my uncle's. I did not relish carrying heavy things home, although they would make Mother and my two younger sisters happy. It was because in Libas I, myself, got many things to eat: *milaro*, *linamao*, and wild guavas, not to mention *pin-tus*, which is a kind of corn-cake.

It was through my regular visits to Libas that I heard the many strange stories about Mingay. Even when I passed by her house during the day time, I could not help feeling a nervous tremor inside. The witch might accost me on the trail near her hut, comment on my face or any part of it, and then I might live the rest of my life with a harelip, a scarred nose, or crossed eyes. But I never saw Mingay, either in her house or on the premises. There were times when I thought that Mingay was but a legend. But then, I almost always saw her sow lying under the hut or digging up banana-roots, and I also saw the black chickens scratching for worms or pecking at insects in her yard, which made the awok very real to me indeed.

But there were times when I was forced to pass by Mingay's house after sundown. Once, I was told to go to Libas with a bottle of medicine for *Tio* Sabelo's wife, who was sick. I started from the town at about six o'clock. By the time I could see the balete tree, known to be haunted, standing like a black shadow on the opposite bank of the river from where Mingay's house was, I began to cower inside. Passing the balete, two or three meters from the trail, was the shortest way to reach the forking place near the hut of the witch; taking the other way would require twenty or so more minutes; and besides, because it was seldom used, the trail there was thick with undergrowth, and I was afraid of snakes. Steeling myself, therefore, I began to whistle and hurried through the ghostly shade under the balete. My hair stood on end as the shadowy vines appeared to drop down to hoist me, entangled, among the tree's several and cavernous trunks. But nothing happened.

Emerging into the stony bed of the river, I saw Mingay's hut; through its small window I could see the gloom inside which was darker than the night. Each moving leaf and shadow was like the awok's form, crouching and ready to pounce upon me and strangle me to death and drink my blood. I had heard stories of Mingay's attempts to throttle belated passersby. Closing my eyes, about twenty yards from the hut of the witch, I ran blindly along the trail. A few meters past the hut, I stumbled and fell over the low stump of a tree. I sprang up at once, feeling no pain, and ran on. Reaching my uncle's house, I was a very tired boy.

After that I was not very much afraid of passing by the hut and the haunted balete even after dark, although I always had goose-flesh when I was in those surroundings. One moonlight night, going home to town, I heard a splashing in the water below Mingay's hut. I thought it was the witch, for she was known to bathe on moonlight nights in the river near her house, her loose hair falling over her face. It was not Mingay that I saw. It was a huge animal making the splashing sound. I was about to run because I thought it was her sigbin, but when I looked at the big object again, I saw it was a stray carabao taking a dip.

One morning, thinking of bringing home some shrimps for Mother, I went to the river, about two hundred yards from my uncle's house, with a *pana*, a contraption which resembles the bow and arrow. The shrimp or fish is caught by a long steel, pointed at one end and cleft at the other, and shot through a small hollow bamboo tube by means of a rubber band attached to one end of the tube. I had

waded in the winding river for two hours with only three small shrimps strung on a coconut midrib dangling from my belt when, in the shade of a tree at the bend of the river, I saw an old woman, a brownish *tapis* wound around her to about an inch above her breast, taking a bath. By her side, placed on a flat stone, was a small wooden basin half full of wet but still unwashed clothes. The woman looked at me half smilingly and half pityingly when she saw the three small shrimps on my belt.

"You seem to have had a poor catch," the woman said to me.

She looked kind. She had a kind face, only that there was a trace of bitterness about her lips. Her eyes that looked at me a little bit too long without a wink, were too young for her age. I reckoned that she was not older than my grandmother who was about sixty-two then.

"Why don't you bait the shrimps out of their hiding places?" the woman went on. "You may take some of my *sapao* to strew around nearby." And saying so, she gave me a handful of dry shredded coconut meat whose milk she had already squeezed out for her hair. I took this with me after mumbling my thanks and scattered it in quiet places in the river not very far off. When the shreds had settled down on the bottom, shrimps began slowly to crawl from holes and crevices. It did not take me long to catch a midribful of fat, dark brown crustaceans, some hairy with age and some heavy with eggs.

When, an hour later, I went back to the place where the kind old woman was taking a bath, I saw her about to finish her washing. I unstrung six big shrimps, which were still alive, and gave them to her, thanking her again for the *sapao*.

"No, no, *Odong*. Your mother will want them for lunch; you don't have enough. Besides I have freshwater crabs at home." And then looking up at me in that strange way of hers, she suddenly asked, "Do you still have a mother?"

I told her I had, and a grandmother, too, who must be as old as she was.

"You are not from Libas, are you? This is the first time I have seen you here."

I replied that I was from the town and that my uncle was the head-teacher of the Libas barrio school.

"You remind me of my only child when he was about your age," she said. "He had bright eyes like you, and his voice was as soft as yours. I think you are a good boy."

"Where is your boy now?" I asked.

"I have not heard from him for many, many years. He left me when he was seventeen years old because I opposed his wanting to marry so young. He must have been disappointed with me, for he has not written me since he left. I don't know where he went or where he is. If he is still living, I think he would be about as old as your father must be. Although I have not heard from him, I feel that he is not yet dead, and that he will come and see me again." There was a sadness in her voice, and the droop on her lips seemed to disappear for a moment.

"Your husband is still living?" I asked innocently.

"He died long ago, when my boy was about five. I am glad he died early. He was cruel."

I looked at her. Her words seemed to stir something in me. There was bitterness on her lips again, with something else besides—scorn, heightened by a disdainful expression of her eyes.

“Where do you live?” I asked again.

The woman looked at me with her fixed stare, and then in a level voice said, “On the river bank—near the baleta tree.”

I almost dropped my pana in sudden fear. She must have seen the fright that leaped into my face, for I thought she smiled at me queerly.

“I’m going now,” I mumbled, and hurriedly left.

With my back toward her, I felt that she was following me with her strange eyes. But I did not look back. I did not want to see her look at me again.

At a bend of the river, I stopped, got my midribful of shrimps from my belt, and looked at them. They were fat and old-looking and hairy. The protruding eyes of the biggest shrimp, which was still alive, seemed to stare at me with baleful hatred. My hair stood on end, for I seemed to see the eyes of the witch in those of the shrimp. Breathing a curse, I threw the shrimps angrily into the river and ran home as fast as I could.

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## From a Voyage around the World (1850-52)

*From the Hitherto Unpublished Journal of Louis Manigault of Charleston, S. C.*

Edited by V. H. Gowen

**A**T 4 in the morning We woke up—the wind had calmed enough to venture across.—We paid our kind Indians jump into the banca & with one or two “duckings” we at last reached “Jala-Jala” about Mid-day finding Mr. Vidie quite alarmed for fear we had been lost in the Laguna.—Guichard now left us & returned to Manila.—My next visit with Wood was to Morong a beautiful Pueblo at the head of Jala-Jala Bay.—Here the Padre was very kind to us being highly delighted to meet Europeans although he appeared quite surprised when I told him that I was not a Catholic.—(He put the question to me up & down & consequently the subject was brought up.)—A day was spent in this Pueblo which is interesting being quite near to the Savage tribes of Negritos who inhabit the Mountains, the smoke of whose fires seemed quite near to us.—

Amongst the Indians the Girls under a certain age all wear a little shirt merely covering the breast all the rest is naked their long black hair flowing down the back.—One soon gets accustomed to this however as with every thing else.—In Australia we are told that the Women & Men are perfectly naked—The breast, say the Indians in the Philippines, is the most tender part of the body & needs the most protection.—having a fair wind back to Jala-Jala We pushed out our new outriggers, put up sail & were there in no time.—

The Laguna abounds in wild ducks as also Cranes, Cormorants & numerous other birds.—Guichard shot a large “Spoon-bill” which was to me an interesting bird. The Indians catch vast numbers of ducks when not far out from the shore by going among them merely with the “Salacot” & head above water & drawing them by their feet, under.—Guichard nearly shot a man in this way in going after ducks.—

I did not wish to leave the “Laguna” without visiting the ruins of Mr. Wood’s old plantation, accordingly our last excursion was to this place.—As usual we sallied forth from Jala-Jala at early dawn in the bancas & reached his old Estate before the Sun was too warm.—A deep Melancholy came over my friend as he took me to the spot where his



bamboo hut stood.—“Here said he is the place where in my early life, I with my own hands assisted to build my bamboo residence, With My first Indian wife I here lived, This tree which You never see so tall & strong, could it but speak, t’would tell You how I nursed it when a shrub, & all these plants You see were once mine own, but now alas! the scene is changed, I am getting old, my Youthful days have passed!—

The ruined Brick work of his *once* sugar mill was there a part of the old Chimney still standing.—I picked up a small portion of a tile from amongst the bricks & told Wood that I’d take it with me to America as a little souvenir of this interesting visit.—We strolled along into the distant forests whilst Wood would point out to me the various trees most of which were associated with some pleasing little souvenir.—A Banian tree we saw where Wood (& Mr. . . . . . now dead (buried at Jala-Jala) had cut the roots so as to represent an arch under which the path passed.—The Sun was very hot, I had taken a long walk & felt tired & thirsty.—We finally reached an Indian Hut where Wood met with some old acquaintances & here obtained “Buyo” which seemed to appease my hunger whilst the Indians cooked us some Rice & a little smoked Meat.—Chewing the Buyo, seated on a log near the shores of the Laguna I thought how easy it would be for me to descend from the Civilized to the Indian life & how *difficult* it must be for one not accustomed to European refinement to feel at ease in Society.—Yes! said Wood, A person intending to visit these Countries should *always* do as You have done & visit Europe first, for then one is able to Contrast between a Civilized & Savage Life, for to approach the latter the former must be *first* visited.—This is a true remark & one which few ever think.—Before I left home several said to me “What! going to a “demi-Civilized Country” & what for?—I never allowed myself however to be guided by any of their “*narrow minded*” ideas!—Be sure You are right & then go ahead says Crocket, a Maxim over which more should ponder.—Our Indian Meal finished, a little more

“buyo” & off we started in the Banca bound for “Jala-Jala.”—

The Voyage autour du Monde which Mr. Vidie had interested me much—I used to ponder over its pages & recall the passages which I had read at home. This book however is much exaggerated & is merely a drawing room book for an evening pass time.—

Our day of return to Manila had now arrived. I thanked Mr. Vidie for all his attention to me & told him that never could I forget *Jala-Jala*.—He loaded me with bananas & Oranges not forgetting to give me a fine Junk of wild Boar’s Meat for Dinner the next day.—We started in the middle of the Night.—The next day was beautifully clear. The White vapor like cloud from the Taal Volcano rose high in the air whilst the calm Laguna was like a Mirror.—Once more I gazed upon the immense bamboos lining the shores, We finally reached the Pasig River when the strong current bore us in safety to Manila.—

As before said, A pleasing reception has much effect on me.—\* All seemed glad to see me, saying that I had been absent a long time.—The head Partner of the house Mr. Henry Sturgis arrived from the States a delightful man to be with.—He had crossed the Atlantic in the Steamer of the same name with one of My Cousins (W.H.H.) & was fond of talking to me about them.—He also offered me a place in his Commercial House of course being quite a Compliment.—I of course refused deeming my prospects better at home.—

About eight Miles from Manila is a Pueblo called “Mariquina.”—Here three of the commercial houses in Manila—Russell & Sturgis—Messrs. Kerr & Co.—& Messrs. Stewart & Co.—have a Country house where a cool evening can be spent.—I often used to go out to Mariquina.—Here with Mr. Sturgis & two or three Scotchmen we’d sit at table in the Mariquina House & pass such evenings as are to be passed in one’s Youthful days.—(Relate old Russell & the Gin, when I used to throw it out of the window, &c, &c.)—(also about Bob Sturgis who wished me to go to Batavia with him)—

I cannot forget My friend Ed. H. Green Esqr. from Vermont also—Jonathan Russell & the kind Charles Griswold.—

Green had been all through Italy, Spain &c, & moreover is a delightful companion. (Knows Mr. Legare, Gowrie, in Charleston)—I also met in Manila a Scotchman (a Mr. Bell) who had been for years at Xerez with Dn. Juan Gordon & remembered me in that place.—Little Coste the French Consul—Young Kerr—Tom. Finley and many others.—Speak of Campo Santo at Sta. Ana.—The Sunday now in Manila as in other parts of the World. One cannot visit Manila and the Philippines without considering how melancholy it is that so fine a Country should be owned by Spain.—She, whose day has long gone past, is hardly fit to keep her ancient laws within her narrow European bounds, much less to own these rich & fertile Isles. Spaniards who are said to be the most bigoted people in the World, think of naught but their religion; like the Chinese, so must we regard the Spaniards in Manila, the silver dollar of the “Infidel Estrangero” alone breaking through their ranks.—Setting Commerce aside (the principa way in which the American is brought in contact with the Manila Man) The Present Government is perhaps the *best* adapted to the Indian Character.—No race of Mortals can be happier than the poor Natives of the Philippines.—Music hails the Newly born infant into *this* World, whilst Music also bears him to a happier land.—All that is required of the people is to attend the regular Mass, & pay a small tax to Government, these two simple things accomplished, their minds are free from the fears of death & nought more is required.—Indeed on this account I should be sorry to see the day when Manila should fall to other hands, but then One cannot think of Commerce without cursing the laws which govern the place.—

The rich Provinces of the Philippines are capable of producing every thing.—Sugar, Indigo, Rice, Cordage, Tobacco, Coffee, Tanned Leather, Ebony, Mother of Pearl, Red Wood (Molave) and other articles are exported. These articles are all obtained however with little or no labour whereas with any other Government the annual exportations would be doubled without any difficulty. Ships upon ships are compelled to leave Manila Bay not being able to obtain sufficient Cordage, the lazy Indian as well as

(Continued on page 255)

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## The Call

By Harriet Mills McKay

THIS is a day when the heart is sad  
With every reason to be glad. . .  
There’s a lilting wind in the ginger leaves,  
And a lift and dip in the tattered sheaves  
Of banana blades that sigh and turn  
Their silver sides to the noon-day burn  
Of a south-hung sun. . . oh, it’s just a day  
When a restless heart would up and away,  
To follow after the cherished gleam  
Of a near-lost, tantalizing dream.

What is the call? I shall never know,  
For I still the urge to rise and go  
That heart-free, vagabonding track  
Over the edge of the world and back!



# The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

IN the beginning of last month, the Japanese launched their May offensives in North, Central, and South China, giving rise to the theory that the invaders were trying to liquidate the "China incident" as quickly as possible. To lend support to this theory, soon after the *Japan Times and Advertiser*, Japanese Foreign Office organ, had advocated the shortening of Japanese battle lines in China, the *Kuomin*, Japanese army organ, editorialized that the China war must be continued under any circumstances. However, by the end of the month, all these May offensives either had been or were being liquidated.

Of these offensives, that in North China had the greatest hold on public imagination. There in northern Honan and southern Shansi the invaders launched their four-pronged attacks: (1) from Yicheng and Chianghsien southward; (2) from Hsiahsien eastward to Wangmou; (3) from Wenhsien westward to Menghsien; and (4) from Chinyang westward to Chiyuan. Columns (2) and (3) closed in respectively from the west and the east on Huanchu. All these operations were aimed at getting control of a section of the northern bank of the Yellow River opposite Loyang. For a while the invaders did succeed and they claimed to have in their control six fords; they could cross the river at the eastern end of the bank they then held and attack Loyang, or, at the western end, attack Tongkwan, the gate to Shensi, where lies China's overland communication line with Russia, which the invaders wished very much to cut. The situation was nothing new; many a time had the Japanese arrived at such a position. But at no time did they make a successful crossing, for the Chinese artillery on the southern bank was not weak and the Chinese army in their rear rose to cut their communication lines. This was exactly what happened again last month. No sooner had the Japanese boasted of their success, than the Chinese troops began to rise in their rear and cut their lines of communication. Even the Tatung-Yungchi Railway, which is the trunk line of the Japanese communication system in Shansi, was cut for over twenty li, while in northern Honan the Lung-Hai Railway east of Kaifeng was cut at no less than eighteen points.

There were reports that Communist troops did not take part in the Shansi fighting and also denials of such reports, both coming from Chinese sources. Personally I am inclined to believe the denials. There is no denying that these are symptoms of the Kuomintang-Communist row developing dangerously. Nevertheless, Soviet Russia and Chungking agreed in principle to increase the exchange of goods between them.

Less significance was attached by the public to the Japanese offensives in Hupeh. During the first decade of May, the invaders launched their attacks from all their bases in this province in every direction; but by the middle of the month, the Chinese had already regained all their losses. After this it was the Chinese who took the initiative to counter-attack (1) the region west of Siangyang,



(2) the west side of the Siangyang-Huayuan highway, and (3) the Tahong mountains. In Tsao yang the invaders also sustained heavy losses.

In the Kiangsu-Chekiang region, the Japanese took great pride in inaugurating the new express services of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways; but between May 7 and 16 these trains struck Chinese mines on three occasions. In eastern Chekiang, Yuyao was raided once, while Chuki finally fell into the hands of the Chinese.

In Foochow the fighting was gradually turning in China's favor. Fuching and Lienkiang on the coast were harrassed by the Chinese, while northwest of the fallen provincial capital of Fukien, Chinese forces gradually gained the upper hand. Despite Japanese reinforcements, Chinese guerillas filtered in to the very outskirts of Foochow, which made the Japanese remove their puppet "government" to Pagoda Anchorage.

In Kwantung the invaders continued their attack on Waichow and finally succeeded in taking the city. Then came the Chinese counter-attacks. The actual situation was obscure, but the Chinese retook the city once in the middle of last month and a Hongkong report early this month stated that the region between Waichow and the Tamshui coast was free from the enemy. There were operations on other fronts in the province, but they were of little importance.

Lately it was reported that reinforcements had reached Hankow and skirmishes on the Yochow and Nanchang fronts indicated possible new Japanese offensives there.

From northern Honan it was also reported that some Japanese aviators, tired of the war, bombed their own airdromes, killing themselves as well. Chungking, Sian, and other important cities were bombed by the Japanese, but occasionally they had to lose a plane or two. In an attempt to air-raid China's northwest, the Japanese air force was intercepted at Tienshui and forced to turn back.

Brigadier-General Clagett, commander of the American air force in the Philippines, visited Chungking and talked with high Chinese officials. Though he refused to divulge the nature of these talks, it is safe to presume that he did not go there to chit-chat. He was surprised to find that China has an air force, and a progressive one at that. This force may soon be augmented by new arrivals from America in regard to both planes and pilots, the American fighting services having lifted their ban so that pilots now may resign to join the Chinese air force.

Japan's government-controlled press has lately started a campaign against America, but it is significant that even in these attacks there was present the note of the desire for peace and settlement of differences between the two countries. Even the refusal of the Netherlands East Indies to accept the Japanese demands in the trade negotiations has failed to make them hysterical. Undoubtedly the "China incident" and the America's *status quo* policy have sobered them.

# The Higher Life

By Catuca

**W**E confess to being a little hipped on the subject of children's teeth. We think that all parents whose children's teeth stick out or are growing out crooked should have them straightened, if they have to mortgage a field or sell their automobile. So it was with no little interest that we listened to two mothers discussing their children's teeth. One of them said that she never had any trouble in that direction because a friend of hers had taught her years ago to give her babies lime-water with their milk. Just a teaspoonful or a tablespoonful to a bottle of milk, and it made all the difference in the world. The other mother said that she couldn't help it that all her children had bad teeth because she and her husband had had pyorrhea.

\* \* \*

A friend of ours goes around noticing women's elbows. He says that even in well-groomed women, you'd be surprised how many elbows are shades darker than the rest of the arms that go with them. The skin of his own elbows, as he will unhesitatingly show you, is not only darker than its surroundings but also calloused from years of contact with his office table. But as he says, nobody cares about a man's elbows.

Besides the fact that girls forget to bleach them with lemon juice once in a while, dark elbows mean countless other things. One is that, although our experience indicates otherwise, girls do manage to get a little room on the arm-rests of cine seats. There are few things as uncomfortable as having to sit through an entire movie with your arms on your lap. It is all right at first, but pretty soon you find yourself plotting to knock your neighbor's arm off accidentally and install your own in its place while murmuring an apology.

\* \* \*

If that seems too obvious you can just occupy a little corner at first, and gradually move in. People do it all the time, even the nicest people. Just as otherwise truthful and honest men and women will answer the telephone and say that Maria is out instead of saying that she doesn't live there or that the owner of the voice at the other end of the wire had better try again and see if he can get the right number.

\* \* \*

If you see a girl in a bathing suit or occupy a seat in the bus across from one occupied by a girl, and you notice callouses on her knees, that's a very devout girl. It may even be a friend of ours who doesn't know what to do about her knees. She spends a good deal of time in church, and at



home there are daily family prayers. All in all, of fifteen waking hours she spends about two at her devotions. The result is callouses which didn't use to bother her, but do now because dresses are so much shorter than they used to be. Personally we think the only way for her to get rid of them is to stop hearing mass early in the morning and go when there are so few people that she is assured of a place in the pews.

\* \* \*

She can't very well keep off her knees at home prayers, but if she hears mass at 9:30 at her church or at 11 o'clock at San Beda on Sundays, maybe it will help. With so many people standing around her she might bring herself to hear mass standing, too. The rest of the week, it's not so crowded in church at any time of the day. Maybe if she wears uncomfortable shoes, she won't feel so guilty about not kneeling.

\* \* \*

Neighbors of a man we know have come to know that when they hear him start *Star Dust* on his phonograph, they are in for over half an hour of *Star Dust*. Thirty-three minutes to be exact, if you put the time it takes to run off a small record at three minutes, and don't count in the time it takes to change records. He has collected eleven different recordings of his favorite tune, and rushes downtown to buy it every time he hears of a new one. He keeps all eleven records in one envelope, never playing one without following it up with the other ten.

\* \* \*

Another of his favorites is *La Comparsita*, but he says he has only eight recordings of it to date. While no two are alike, he does have the same orchestra playing in two of these records, the difference being that someone sings in one of them. This being one of his oldest collections, he can tell all the orchestras apart if someone else in the family plays the records for him. If an argument arises regarding the matter, he always turns out to be right.

\* \* \*

He has several other favorite tunes, now well started on separate collections of three or five recordings. These however are comparatively new and can't hope to catch up with *Star Dust* and *La Comparsita*. We can't say if the neighbors think it is one record being played over and over again or if they know about his collections. They haven't asked and our friend isn't volunteering any information.

---

*"I . . . do hereby designate and proclaim Thursday, June 19, birthday of Jose Rizal, the greatest Filipino hero, who sacrificed his life for our liberty, as Loyalty Day. . . . during which all the people of the Philippines through appropriate ceremonies may express and reaffirm their loyalty to the United States of America as well as their loyalty to the Philippines and to the principles and institutions for which both Americans and Filipinos alike are willing to sacrifice and lay down their lives."*—Manuel L. Quezon.

# Rising Manila

I. V. Mallari

**T**HE Commonwealth Government has just put up a building for the U. S. Navy Enlisted Men's Club on Muelle San Francisco at Eleventh Street in the Port Area. It follows the same general plan as the Rizal type school building, which the Bureau of Public Works has been putting up for around two decades all over the country. It has the same arcaded porch in front, the same high-ceilinged hall just behind the porch, the same U-shaped arrangement of rooms enclosing a court.

The Club Building is more elaborately ornamented than the typical school building of the Rizal type—a great many of the details, especially of the cornice, recalling those of Malacañang Palace. But these ornaments detract from, rather than add to, the aesthetic quality of the structure. This is because they are, for the most part, pedestrian in conception and rather careless in execution. The wrought-iron grills, in particular, are sadly out of proportion both to the fenestration and to the facades as a whole. An they have no valid reason for existence; an otherwise open porch can not be protected from burglars, let us say, by providing only the small windows all each end with grills.

A new feature, which has been added rather haphazardly to the standard schoolhouse plan, is the *porte-cochere*, or, more correctly, a carriage porch. This shows wise foresight, but the structure is not happily related to the main social hall on which it opens. And the steps are steep and rather difficult to ascend. It would be amusing to watch the sailors going down those precarious steps after a hard night.

The main social hall is spacious; and this spaciousness is enhanced because it opens directly on the front porch already mentioned. Opposite the porch is a small dais, evidently intended for the orchestra, but it can also serve as a rostrum. Over the large arch leading from the carriage porch is a sort of choir gallery reached by circular iron stairs. And at the other end of the hall is the bar, with connections to the spacious and well-equipped kitchen.

It is disappointing that the architect did not give careful consideration to the court. For, especially in this country, dining and dancing *al fresco* are very pleasant on warm nights, and the court affords a more or less secluded spot for these purposes. It is also protected by the central pavilion from the strong winds from Manila Bay. The dais for the orchestra should have been located somewhere else, so that there could have been a direct connection between the main social hall and the court. And, because it is to be used for dining and dancing, the court should be paved, leaving only narrow strips along the sides for decorative planting. Trees could even be planted here and there, to provide shade in the afternoons. Festooned with colored



electric lights or lanterns, these trees would give a festive atmosphere to the place.

The enlisted men of the U. S. Navy are, doubtless, grateful for their new clubhouse. But, since the Commonwealth Government spent a large sum of money on the project anyway, why was not something more beautiful and more appropriate built—something, for example, that would have been more expressive of the spirit of the navy and its enlisted men?

**T**HE late Daniel H. Burnham drew up quite a creditable plan for the expansion and beautification of the City of Manila. But he made a great mistake in locating the piers south of the Pasig and in making the South Port Area a business center. He should have realized that the logical growth of business is northward from the river, not southward. He should have taken into consideration that our only railroad terminal is in Tondo, and that the absence of adequate bridges would make the shipment of goods from the trans-oceanic steamers to the railroad station and *vice versa* very expensive.

The South Port Area, therefore, should have been reserved for clubs and hotels and first-class residences. There should have been a park there. The whole strip along the Bay on that side, as a matter of fact, should have been left accessible to the entire population—not fenced off as has been done to the strip of land just in front of the Manila Hotel, to be enjoyed only by the patrons of the Hotel.

That seems to happen often when a part of the city is improved. The old Victoria Garden—now the Aurora Garden—is a case in point. There was a time when anyone—even a humble ice-cream peddler—could go there and enjoy its sylvan beauty. But since the Government spent ₱5000 on its improvement, it has generally been closed to the public.

The guard at the gate says that this is to prevent the destruction of the plants by unthinking people, but what are the guards for if they can not be entrusted to watch the garden and see to it that no one picks flowers or cuts off branches from growing things?

And anyway, the money does not seem to have done any good to the Victoria Garden. Its old natural beauty is gone. The ferns that used to grow so profusely on the walls have been scraped off and the walls have been whitewashed. Which is more beautiful: a wall covered with ferns or a whitewashed wall? Even a child can answer that question. The little arbor with a ceramic roof looks blatant and completely out of keeping with the surrounding greenery. The star-shaped lagoon in the center has been "improved", but has lost its old charm. I can not say that I am really sorry now that they have locked up the old Victoria Garden.

---

*"We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression; freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want, and freedom from terror."*—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

# War-Scare

By Jefferson D. Starbottle

“THE Japs are coming to bomb Manila on the 17th of June.”

Thus Juan, a smart houseboy, proceeds to kid his *suki*, the Chinese *tienda* keeper. Possibly ten or twelve children and grown-ups overhear the conversation, and each repeats his version of the rumor when he gets home. A nervous mother confides to her husband: “I wish we had a place in the provinces where we could take the children in case of trouble.” Probably the husband pooh-poohs the idea, but soon the neighborhood hears the Reyeses are leaving Manila.

A school teacher is sent out by the Civil Defense organization to instruct the people as to what they will need in clothes and foodstuffs when and if Manila is attacked and they must be evacuated. The worried parents press the visiting teacher for information as to when the evacuation may be expected. “Maybe never,” she explains, but her answer is vague because she doesn’t know any more about it than her questioners, and the teacher grows nervous, too.

To give a specific example of the way this fear spreads: The wife of a neighbor of mine, whose husband is employed in an important government office, recently came to my house to invite my wife to a luncheon which she was giving to a few of her friends before leaving for the provinces to find a suitable house for her and the children to live in “during the war”. Certainly, her husband is too intelligent a man to believe that any unheralded attack on Manila is even remotely likely. His reasons for encouraging his wife in such a venture are, in fact, dubious. His wife is no longer attractive and he is not quite the sort one usually refers to as a “solid citizen.”

But where do all these rumors originate? It can not always be a houseboy, or a possibly erring husband who wants to get his wife out of the way. Nor can one lay all the blame on the panicky headlines affected by some of our local newspapers. In Manila as well as in the provinces, the people most affected by the war-scare seldom subscribe to or even see newspapers. And the more ignorant classes are not notably imaginative and their imaginations usually find relief in tales of superstition and lurid love rather than in visions of destruction. Is it not possible that certain of our foreign residents who employ or associate with the more ignorant among the people have planted and continue to cultivate the seed of fear? The British in Egypt have apprehended numerous paid whisperers in Cairo, who talk and spread their falsehoods in the bazaars and wherever people are gathered together. The same thing is reported from Bagdad and other Eastern centers.

Whatever the facts are, fear, up to recently practically absent in the Philippines, appears now to be wide-spread.



Parents in the provinces have actually refused to allow their children to come to the Manila schools for fear that Manila may be bombed. And fear begets fear of various kinds. To give another specific example: A widow called on me last week, a woman of more than average intelligence.

She has a considerable amount of money in Manila banks, and she came to me to ask which one I considered would be the safest in case of war. Not satisfied with my assurances, she asked if it would not be safer for her to send her money to the United States; and finally came the inevitable question as to whether it would not be better still if she took her money and buried it in several separate hiding places?

In conclusion I should like to ask some questions: Is it not high time for responsible leaders throughout the country to explain to the people why the Philippines has been so far and will continue to be one of the safest countries in the world? Is it not time to tell them also, frankly, that there is really no safe place anywhere in case of war and that they will probably be just as safe or safer in Manila or other of our comparatively small centers of population than anywhere else in view of the usual disorders that attend war?

Should it not also be emphasized that, even if war should come to the Philippines, which, as the Editor of the Philippine Magazine has pointed out, is not so likely, the country will be vigorously defended and successfully so? Should it not be pointed out that it would be difficult for foreign war planes to reach Manila from even the nearest hostile bases? Should it not be pointed out that naval planes, carried on aircraft-carriers, are not used in bombing operations but are only the “eyes” of a fleet? Should it not be pointed out that Manila is a very scattered city which, except in a few places, it would be very difficult to damage seriously by bomb-attack? Should it not be pointed out that Manila is not the type of industrial or manufacturing center that would make it an important military objective—except possibly the port areas and a few airfields?

Nothing is more upsetting than irrational fear, and in the writer’s opinion, the Government should do everything in its power, and in cooperation with the press and radio and the schools and the churches, to counteract any “whispering campaign” that the enemies of civilization may be carrying on here to intimidate the people and damage their confidence in their government. It should be kept before them that the American and Philippine Governments and their armed forces are doing everything to prepare for war if it should come and that such a war would end in victory, and that during such a war everything possible would be done to protect the women and children and the aged. The men, of course, would fight.

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# Cebu-Visayan Proverbs

By Leo Salas Carbonilla

<i>Ang labing sabaan</i> <i>Maoy labing tapulan.</i>	The greatest talkers Are the least doers.	<i>Kinsa bay boang sa tawong</i> <i>Magpaulan ug asin?</i>	Who is so foolish As to wish a rain of salt?
<i>Ang salin pagatipigan</i> <i>Kay damlag may kagamitan.</i>	Keep and store the remnants, The future may have use for them.	<i>Hagkan mo ang kamot</i> <i>Nga nagbuhat kanimoꝑ ma-ayo;</i>	Kiss the hand that does you good; Keep in memory the name Of your benefactor.
<i>Ang tubig sa kasapaan</i> <i>Adto managtigum sa kasu- baan.</i>	The water of all the brooks Must empty into the river.	<i>Tipigan sa panumduman ug kalaꝑ</i> <i>Ang ngalan sa imong hiu- tangan</i>	He who answers before he hears Proves himself a fool.
<i>Ang ulang nga matulog</i> <i>Pagadad-on sa sulog.</i>	A sleeping shrimp Is carried away by the current.	<i>Usa ka tawong hungog</i> <i>Ang mosagbat bisan walang kadungog.</i>	I prefer a wound Inflicted by a sword To that which is inflicted By insulting words.
<i>Sa tawong hingatulgon</i> <i>Dali ang kamatayon.</i>	To the drone Death comes soon.	<i>Palabihon ko</i> <i>Ang samad sa hinagiban</i> <i>Kay sa mahait</i> <i>Nga pinulongan.</i>	I'd rather be beaten up Than be scolded.
<i>Dili gayud gutmon</i> <i>Ang tawong makugihon.</i>	The industrious man Knows no hunger.	<i>Palabihon ko nga paw-on</i> <i>Kay sa kasab-an.</i>	One need not Inherit great riches, If he inherits Good behavior.
<i>Ang kanunayng magkugi</i> <i>Sa kapalaran makaagi.</i>	He who labors incessantly Attains success easily.	<i>Wa'y kinahanglan ang pag- sunod</i> <i>Sa kabilin sa kabahandianon,</i> <i>Basta makasunod sa kabilin</i> <i>Sa maayong pamatasan.</i>	He who despises Is despicable.
<i>Mag uyot ang tiyan</i> <i>Sa tawong tapulan.</i>	The lazy man always Has an empty stomach.	<i>Ang tawong tig-tamay</i> <i>Usa ka tawong talamayon.</i>	Respect others first If you want to be respected.
<i>Unsay imong ikasulti</i> <i>Mao usahay bunga sa imong nabuhat.</i>	What you say is sometimes The fruit of what you do.	<i>Tumahod ka pag-una sa uban</i> <i>Kon buot ka patahud.</i>	Long sufferings Make saints.
<i>Matngonan mo'ng paghinay</i> <i>Sa taliwala sa imong pagdali.</i>	Make haste slowly.	<i>Ang lahutayng pag-antus</i> <i>Maoy makasantos.</i>	The way to heaven Is not strewn with roses.
<i>Labing makasa</i> <i>Ang mabawng suba.</i>	Shallow water is very noisy.	<i>Ang dalan sa langit</i> <i>Wala bakbakiꝑ kabulakan.</i>	Sweet fruit usually Has a bitter rind.
<i>Ang dili mahilabtanon</i> <i>Dili pagahilabtan.</i>	He who does not trespass Is not trespassed upon by others.	<i>Unsa ang tawo</i> <i>Maila sa iyang binuhatan.</i>	A man is known By his acts.
<i>Ayaw paghinalig, Baki,</i> <i>Nang dakung linaw;</i> <i>Muabut ang dakung hulaw,</i> <i>Sa ugang liki ka mopauli.</i>	Don't be too confident, Frog, In that deep pond; For long drought may come, and to a dry crack you'll return.	<i>Ang tawo nga sa ulahipan paakon</i> <i>Walay duhaduha bulingon.</i>	A man bitten by a centipede Must be dirty.
<i>Adunay apan ang tawo</i> <i>Bisan unsa siya kamaayo.</i>	However good a person is, He has some weakness.	<i>Dagan sa kinabuhi</i> <i>Gukod sa kamatayon.</i>	We are living With death trailing us.
<i>Bisan unsa ka dautan ang tawo</i> <i>Nagbaton gihapog kaayo.</i>	However mean a man is Still he has some goodness.	<i>Modugang ang kaisug</i> <i>Sa usa ka bayaning samdon na.</i>	A hero who is wounded Becomes still braver.
<i>Maayo mag hungot</i> <i>Ang kalibutan!</i>	As though the world Were only as big as a coconut shell! . . .	<i>Dili makalatas sa dagat</i> <i>Ang tawong walay tinguha.</i>	He can never cross the seas Who never ventures.
<i>Dili kay sili</i> <i>Nga mohalang dayon!</i>	It's not so pungent as pepper Whose effect is felt at once!		
<i>Pili nang pili</i> <i>Sa pinilian pauli!</i>	The more one selects, The more trash he gets!		
<i>Magkakita man gani</i> <i>Ang banog ug ang kasili!</i>	Even the hawk in the sky And the eel in the river May have the chance to meet!		



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**HOT, TIRED**  
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drink a glassful  
of

# Royal



SOLD EVERYWHERE

*Walay tawong talawan  
Kon ang katarungan maoy  
tumban.*

*Latasa ang lawod  
Apan padaplin. . .*

*Dili mo pagbuhaton ngadto  
sa uban  
Ang, alang kanimo, dautan.*

*Ang samad sa kumingking  
Pagabation sa tibuok lawas.*

*Ang tawong hakug  
Ingon man pagahakgan.*

*Ang mamugaspugas  
May paga anihon.*

*Sumala sa imong itanum  
Maoy imong paga anihon.*

*Aduna pa bay butang  
Labing malisud  
Maingon sa pagpaubos?*

Nobody is cowardly  
When his rights are trampled  
upon.

Cross the seas,  
But pass along the shore. . . .

That which is evil to you  
Don't do to others.

An injury of the little finger  
Is felt throughout the whole  
body

The selfish  
Receive nothing but selfishness.

He who sows  
Has something to reap.

Whatever you have sown  
You shall reap.

What is more difficult  
Than to be humble?

temptation or chafe so painfully, even if more or less covertly, under such restraint as that imposed from the other side of the Pacific. Japanese leaders contemplate such figures as 360,000,000 guilders' worth of rubber and other agricultural products, 310,000,000 worth of sugar, 260,000,000 worth of petroleum, tin, and coal, 40,000,000 worth of copra and tobacco, as portraying the richness of the Netherlands Indies in their present anomalous state of separation from the mother-country. They contemplate those figures and ponder—and writhe.

Of the archipelago's exports well over a third have been going to Europe. Where will it go now? The few routes remaining may have been closed by the time this is in print. Japan itself has taken almost a quarter of the Indies exports, which explains why it has considered itself in case to make protests against "unfriendly" acts like the construction of more naval units by Holland for colonial defence. The rest of the Indian exports are to America, twenty percent, to China, twelve, and to Africa the rest.

It is with the products exported to Europe that Japan could do so well and undoubtedly dreams of doing. It could also do with some of those that now go to America. With the Netherlands Indies rubber that last year reached an all-time high in its value of nearly 300,000,000 guilders, Japan could do very well indeed just now. Petroleum, too, second in worth among all the Netherlands Indies exports last year and also reaching a record value of 165,000,000 guilders, would be an asset to Japan that would justify it in adopting a little more "forward" policy with the America upon whom it now depends so humiliatingly for that vital commodity.

## Richest Empire of the East

(Continued from page 238)

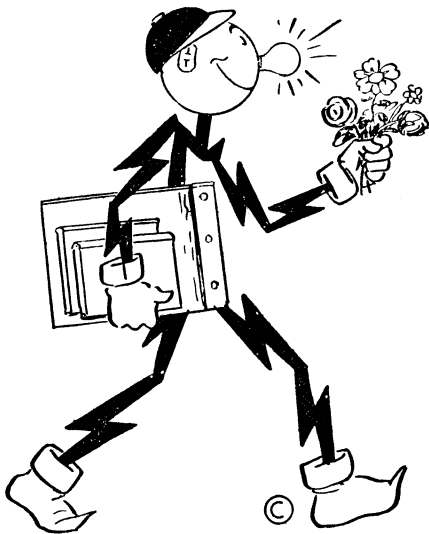
China and very likely to bring the "Incident" to a successful conclusion. With the vast industries of the islands, especially of Java, which is the economic jewel of them all, in its possession, Japan could raise the standard of living of its people a hundred percent almost over night and so strengthen to an impregnable point the steadily-weakening national morale. It could, in short, transform the New Disorder in East Asia which it has so abundantly created into something like the "New Order" so flamboyantly planned.

Perhaps never in history did any nation face so strong a

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It is well understood, of course, that Japan's original concept of the "New Order in East Asia" involved a good deal more than the bringing of China into a state of vassalage. If you are at all familiar with the guiding code of the Japanese military clique known as "Kodo", which means in effect absolute subordination to the State in the person of the Emperor, you are aware that it likewise contemplates an expanding territorial influence and a spreading political control by the "divinely-descended race." Under that influence and control should come, first the adjacent parts of the Asiatic mainland, then the rest of East Asia together with all the islands and dependencies thereof, and finally, as some writers have gone so far as to envisage, all the rest of Asia to the very borders of Europe. That being achieved, Japan would be in a position to start in where Ghengis Khan left off, or rather was halted, and perhaps carry through what he had so recklessly planned.

If all this sounds bizarre and fantastic, it is only because you are unacquainted with the Japanese mentality. In such lack of acquaintance you can have no conception at all of the full measure of its bumptiousness. So far as the military clique is concerned, the failure in China has had no appreciable effect upon that state of mind. Being the most ignorant of all classes of Japanese, the military is also the most difficult to rid of its amazing assurance. Just the other day, in Shanghai, an army officer was boasting to an English acquaintance of the "power" of the Japanese military establishment. "We have proved it," he declared, "in the war with China. In all history there is no such record of accomplishments in so short a time." The Englishman reflected. "Er—exactly what accomplishments?"

he presently inquired mildly. The Japanese was surprised and exceedingly peeved. "Why," he demanded, "haven't we captured every Chinese seaport?"

And so, long before the start of the second European war and its disastrous results for Holland, Japan's plans—more or less secret but easily guessed at—contemplated the ultimate possession of Holland's rich Asiatic possessions. That was known in the Indies and caused a good deal of concern. The concern subsided gradually but definitely as the venture in China became more and more clearly a major disaster for the Japanese. And until it began to be clear that Hitler intended to make Holland his route of march into France, the Netherlands Indies probably felt more secure than in years. The future looked rosy and confidence was reflected in increasing trade and rapidly-expanding industry.

But overnight—literally, over night—the position altered, and today uncertainty, if not apprehension, grips the far-spreading colony as it has never done before in history. And again there arises the bogey of Japan, of a Japan that is, truly enough, in desperate case in China as at home, but whose very desperation might well tempt it to take advantage of the strange and anomalous position the Holland colonies now find themselves in.

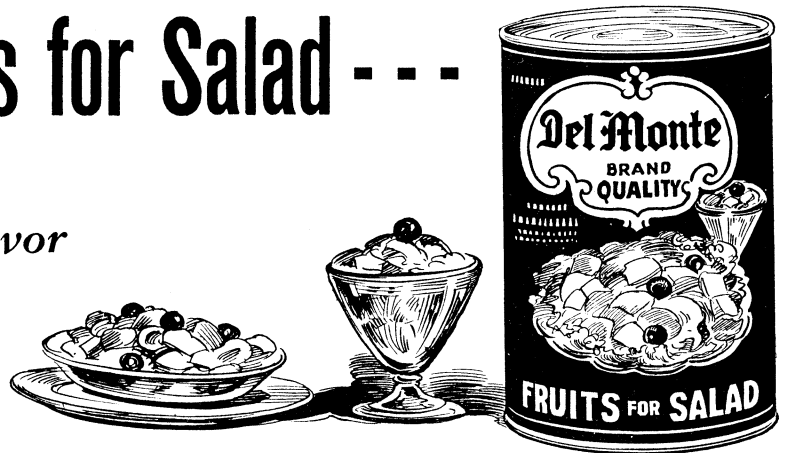
Since the overrunning of Holland by Germany, many well-to-do Dutch have set out for the East hoping to re-establish themselves in the Indies. They will bring considerable wealth and influence and it may be that Batavia, or more likely Bandoeng, the charming hill city of the colony, will become the centre of the Netherlands Government. There is already talk of Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch royal family coming to the East. The chief obstacle, as

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this is written, is really the difficulty and the danger of getting there.

The Dutch already resident in the Indies, and they include hundreds of retired officials, merchants, and professional men who have elected to remain in these delightful tropical surroundings rather than return to Europe, are extremely desirous of maintaining the *status quo* in the colony. They want no occupation by anybody, neither Britain nor America. But they are fully aware of the inability of the Indies to protect themselves against the only hostile move that is conceivable, one by Japan. They know that little or no aid is possible from Britain now. And so their fondest hope is that America will send a strong fleet to Manila and *keep it there*.

They realize, though perhaps without admitting it, that there lies their only assurance of enduring security. And while their Dutch pride would never let them request it, nevertheless they are quietly trusting that it will happen.

What it really comes down to, of course, is this. The only chance of maintaining the present *status quo* anywhere in the western Pacific area lies in the strength of America and in its determination to preserve that *status quo* at all costs. That applies not only to the Netherlands Indies, but to the foreign areas of Shanghai and certainly, if worse comes to worst in Europe, to all the French and British possessions, and maybe to Australia and New Zealand down south as well.

It looks like a large order, but it is not so large as it looks. Because it really involves nothing more than a fair show of force and, above all, a determination to use that force if necessary, stated in terms that nobody can misunderstand.

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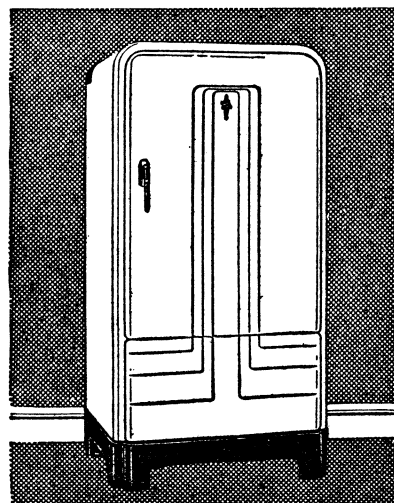
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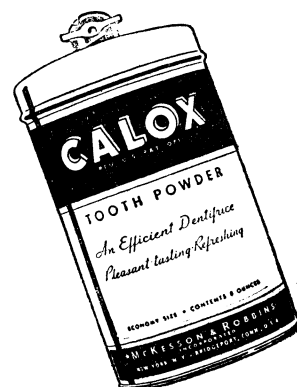
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Japan is in no case now to join issue with us in terms of war, even if it ever was, and knows it. All we need to do, then, is to fix upon our policy in the Pacific and declare it. But we must declare it in no ambiguous terms, and it must be made clear to Japan and to all the world that America is undividedly and unreservedly behind it, regardless of political differences and party feuds.

We do not want to go to war over the rubber and oil and tobacco we buy from Holland's Oriental colony. And we do not, or so I think, want to go to war through having taken over Britain's obligations in the Far East, one or all of them. That is something Britain undoubtedly expects us to do if the situation reaches that point, and it might easily involve us with more than Japan. I doubt if our people want to commit themselves to any such thing.

It is possible, of course, that a victorious Germany would demand both France's and Britain's Oriental possessions, more likely the latter. In that case the position would certainly become complicated. But I do not think it probable. Singapore would perhaps be permitted to remain British though denuded of all its military strength. Hong-kong would very likely revert to China. Germany might demand back the Japanese Mandated islands but it is improbable. Germany would most certainly, however, insist upon the return of its former New Guinea possessions, and possibly Samoa, though that is of little economic value. Germany would perhaps, too, claim the Fiji Crown Colony, in any terms of peace it might dictate.

None of these things would directly menace us if we had developed or were well on the way to developing the naval and air bases in the Pacific now in contemplation. But the Netherlands Indies should be permitted to fall into no other hands than they are in now. They should be independently Dutch, even if Holland in Europe should pass into history as a political entity as a result of the present war. It must be made clear to the Japanese especially, even if it hasn't been already, that we will tolerate no yielding to the undoubted temptation this rich Far Eastern empire of Holland's holds out. Making it clear should present no difficulties whatever. But it involves a maintenance by us of full naval and air strength in the Pacific, now and henceforth, at least until the time comes—if it ever does—when peace reigns throughout the world. The maintenance of that strength is a thing we must look to, immediately and sharply. It is perhaps the most important thing that lies before us now.



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## From a Voyage Around the World

(Continued from page 244)

the sleeping Government not wishing merely the trouble of taking the bark from the Tree.—The Cunning Trading China-man however is wide awake to all these Thousands upon thousands are constantly pouring in from Amoy to Manila, fortunes are soon amassed whilst with joyful hearts they return to the Confucian land.—These Chinese are all over the Philippines & may (as once before—1824 je crois) attempt to take these Islands.—Gold Mines which are met with in the southern Provinces seem to be almost entirely for “Tuckey’s” benefit, he collecting vast sums whilst the Manila Man is sleeping at his post—

The history of the Philippines is interesting.—The Aboriginal Race is a Race of Negroes called “Negritos” being small men & said to come from the east Coast of Africa.—In time the Malays from Java & other Islands made incursions into these Islands & overwhelmed the Country with their numbers driving the “Negritos” to the Mountains.—Some of the Malays mingled in with the Negritos, inhabiting also the Mountains & forming wild Tribes known now as the “Igorotes” whilst the greater number of these Malays remained in the plains.—The Chinese also made an excursion in the North of the Island of Luzon they however soon became wild after the manner of the “Negritos” & even to the present-day savages are seen in the Mountains in the North with the small eye marks of their ancient ancestors.—It was in this state that Magalhaen discovered these Islands in 1519.—

The “Negritos” are quite small whilst some Tribes are the Contrary They are very wild, shooting with their bows & arrows, hunting in the Mountains.—They never come down into the Pueblos & have never been subdued by the Spaniards.—I have seen two or three Negritos.—They do not resemble our U. S. Negroes & have to me quite another build.—The “Igorotes” on the Contrary are a noble Warlike Tribe, resembling much the finest Men & most Warlike by Nature in the World viz: the “New Zealanders.”—I have a daguerreotype likeness of A “Negrito” as also of an “Igorote”—both Chiefs of Savage Tribes.—They were taken by Mr. Wood three years ago when the Governor of Manila had an interview with several Chiefs about some territory.—They did not like Manila & were only there three or four days. These likenesses I highly prize—They have been sent home from Manila.

On the 12th Febr. I left Manila for Amoy in China (see Vol. 1st. p. 213)—

Louis Manigault

Barque Linda

Lat. 38 51' N.

Long. 128 18' O.

Lunes 23 de Junio  
1851

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Above this sentence is the following memorandum: “Turtle at Russell & Sturgis' been there in the yard since 1828 & was brought by the first ship consigned to the house after its foundation.” Memorandum at the bottom of the page: “I was in the habit of standing erect on the back of this great tortoise, in Russell & Sturgis's courtyard, when he would walk with me a short distance, as if with perfect ease. L. M.”

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Across the concluding page is scribbled the following comment:

“All this is written in damned bad language but I am now out at Sea, No pens on board & I myself in no humour to write.—

“Linda (Pacific) June 23d. 1851—

“Louis Manigault”

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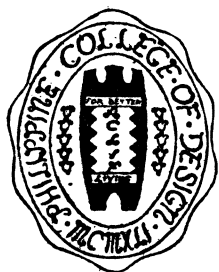
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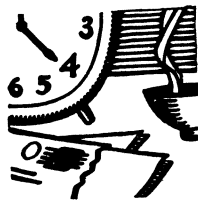
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## Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



This issue of the Philippine Magazine contains the concluding instalment of the Philippine section of the Journal of Louis Manigault, kept by him on a voyage around the world in the years 1850-1852. This hitherto unpublished manuscript was made available to the Philippine Magazine through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. V. H. Gowen, of Besao, Mountain Province, who holds it in trust for Dr. Hawkins Jenkins, formerly physician in charge of the Sagada Hospital, Mountain Province, and grandson of the author of the manuscript. The text was published, without deletions and without corrections as to style, grammar, and punctuation, just as written. The depiction of Philippine life of nearly a hundred years ago, as seen through the eyes of a young American of that time, is a valuable addition to Philippiniana. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gowen's plans to secure publication in the United States of the entire Journal may prosper and that the whole of it may soon be available for interested readers.

E. K. Tiempo, author of the short story, "Mingay Awok", is a high school teacher, and has had stories of his published in the Philippine Magazine before. His wife had a story, "Moises Puts Over a Business Deal", in the April issue.

R. F. Barton, American ethnologist, completes his description of the Kalinga peace-treaty system in this issue of the Magazine; the first instalment was published last month. It is well for readers to remember, and it would be well if our judges did so, that many of the killings we still occasionally read about in the newspapers as having been perpetrated among our non-Christian peoples are not murders in the legal sense, cruel as they may be, but acts of war entirely justified in the eyes of these people themselves. Dr. Barton's last published book was "Philippine Pagans—The Autobiographies of Three Ifugaos", Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London, 1938.

"This Criticism" is another satirical rejoinder of our hard-hitting friend, John H. Brown, to the kind of criticism the American way of life has been so incessantly subjected to by outsiders who might with better sense as well as courtesy, shut up, or return whence they came, if they like the ways of Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Salazar, De Valera, and Petain so much better.

W. M. B. Laycock is an Australian mining man who likes to and can write. Harriet Mills McKay, a frequent contributor, is the wife of a mining man in Surigao. Gerson Mallillin is a young Manila writer and poet also already well known to readers of the Magazine

Some time ago I had occasion to write Professor I. V. Mallari as follows: "The Advertising Manager came in a while ago and told me that Mr. . . . is indignant about your criticism of his building in your column, 'Rising Manila'. You may come to hear about that from others, so I just want to tell you that after reading your article and before publishing it, I made a special trip to see the building for myself, and, concluding your criticism was justified, I published the article. Apparently, your column is coming to be noticed, and I am pleased with that. With all the building going on in Manila now, the cost of which runs into many millions of pesos, and which will do much to make or mar the appearance of our city, I think somebody ought to put the fear of God into architects who, if left entirely free from criticism, will take entirely too irresponsible an attitude to the public. As long as your criticism is well taken—as I believe it generally is because of your long interest in and study of architecture and city planning, and it is expressed impersonally and with due moderation, you will receive no protests from me. If any architect wants to reply to some of your criticism in the same spirit in which you offer it, I would, of course, give him the opportunity to do so in the columns of the Magazine. I know you would not object to that."

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A letter from Marc T. Greene, then in Shanghai, referred to an item in the Four o'Clock column in the April issue as follows: "That letter you published from Mrs. Harris is truly a masterpiece of idiomatic Americanese. I think I shall send it to the *New Yorker*. And I think she had something in her story ('The Happy Farmer?')."

A sadder letter came from the office of the monthly British digest magazine, *Parade*, which sometimes reprints material from the Philippine Magazine. It read: "With reference to the copies of the Philippine Magazine which you are sending as per enclosed wrapper, I deeply regret to advise that Mr. T. Korda has been killed in an air-raid on London, and we shall be obliged, therefore, if you will direct future copies to Mr. L. J. Coulter who has now taken over Mr. Korda's duties."

The May issue of *Parade* (London) reprinted Wilbur Burton's article on the Panama Canal published in the December Philippine Magazine. *Word Study* for May, published by the Merriam Company (Springfield, Mass.) referred to the discussion of the world "Limey" in this column in the October issue. The Scottish Rite News Bureau (Washington, D.C.) release for May 12 ran a paraphrase of the editorial, "The Strategic Position in the Pacific", in the March Philippine Magazine. All again casual proof that the Philippine Magazine "gets around". Furthermore, Maj. Leo Fischer, former prominent Philippine resident, now living at Long Beach, California, renewing his subscription, wrote: "I read your fine magazine with the same interest as ever". Dr. Albert W. Herre, formerly head of the Division of Fisheries, Bureau of Science, now on the faculty of Stanford University, wrote me in renewing his subscription: "Hope you are able to keep your head above water during these troublous times, for the Islands and, indeed, the world at large can not afford to have your light extinguished."

I had a letter recently from the Secretary of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, publishers of the *Austral-Asiatic Bulletin*, asking for an article "on any aspect of the Philippine problem". Some reader of the Magazine may be interested in writing such an article; 1200 words is the optimum length. The address is 177 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I. The Secretary wrote: "My Committee have read the successive numbers of your Magazine with much interest". A similar letter came from Miss Catherine Potter, who wanted an article; for *Pacific Affairs* (129 East 52nd Street, New York City). Miss Potter wrote: "For a good many months I have been meaning to write to you to tell you how very much I enjoy and appreciate the Philippine Magazine, particularly your editorials which give us here in the States an insight and a point of view that are particularly valuable." Unfortunately, I lack the time to write articles for any other publication than the Philippine Magazine.

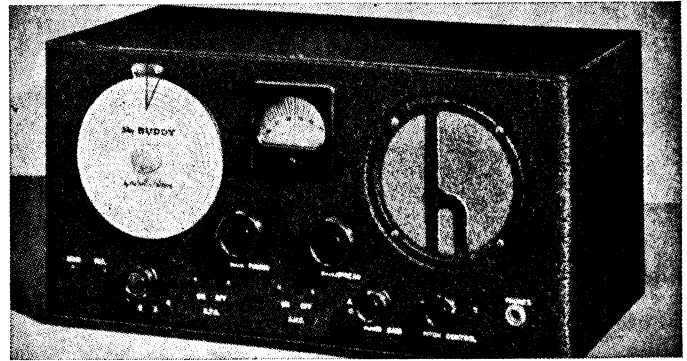
A reader from a distant province wrote: "The new number (May) is quite all right. Please send me several—eight or ten—extra copies. I hope to interest some of my friends here in the publication. The best page is the first editorial ('Hitler and the Near East'). I like this calm, rounded survey. It is just what should be expected in a monthly review and comports with the P. M.'s character. Many editors are too much engrossed with details. They seem incapable of a comprehensive appraisal of the war or anything else. It is the long view that is most worth while. It was no bad piece of work to let the P. M.'s readers vent some of their repressed phlegm. And it seems to me they are not an unscholarly lot. The diction of these correspondents is surprisingly good, and each had something to say. It seems to me one Manila publication's readers will average an I. Q. quite above the twelve-year mind. I feel sure the Editor will make no compromise.

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With regard to questions of religious doctrine or dogma, it would be quite American to withhold criticism. But polity is not to be immune from discussion, especially when it impinges on Americanism. No reader of the P. M. wants the Editor to be gagged by secretaries or by saints. What's the use of an Editor being an American if he can't act like one?"

The May issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* will be of interest to those who have followed the Philippine Magazine's fight for a free press in the Philippines. The "Repatee" column of this issue of the most famous of all American monthlies (founded in 1857) contains a letter from a Miss Mary R. Geisz, of the "United Catholic Organizations Press Relations Committee", with headquarters in Philadelphia, which starts out peremptorily as follows: "In the past we have had occasion to write to you because of offending articles in the *Atlantic*. Since we assume that your intention is not to offend a large group of your readers, we again feel it necessary to call your attention to two articles in recent issues of your magazine which we consider offensive." The articles are then mentioned and quoted, and such expressions as "displeasing to Catholics", "particularly offensive and inadmissible in a general magazine", "gratuitous attack", "ridiculously false", "unfair statement", "misrepresentation", "false", and "needlessly insulting" are applied by Miss Geisz. The *Atlantic* Editor replied under the heading, "A Question of Policy", stating, in part: "Dear Miss Geisz: It is not the the *Atlantic's* policy to insult gratuitously our many Catholic

readers. The magazine is no more anti-Catholic than it is anti-Calvinist or anti-Episcopal. It has been our custom from the first to maintain that the secular policies of the Catholic Church should be as much subject to discussion as those of other churches. Reflection should show you that any such policing as your letter suggests would lead necessarily to a complete negation of Americanism and democracy. I believe that any fair-minded reader will agree that Rebecca West is clearly entitled to express her opinion of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Yugoslavia, just as you are entitled to publish your rebuttal of her argument in our *Atlantic* Repatee, subject only to the limitations of our space. Miss West, a non-Catholic, a sensitive observer, and a writer of distinction, is just as free to express her opinion as you, a Catholic, are to express your own. I doubt, however, if it serves your purpose to brand her statement as 'ridiculously false', for when rebuttal is as sweeping as that, it is apt to recoil upon the speaker. In the case of Sholem Asch, it seems to me that you deliberately read into his words an offensiveness which was neither intended nor indeed apparent to other readers. Mr. Asch was writing in a spirit of conciliation and in an endeavor to bring together Jew and Gentile at a time of great crisis. . . The dispute between us in this case, as in the past, turns on a question of interpretation. I am sure it will assist our understanding in the future if you and your Committee bear in mind that it has never been the policy of the *Atlantic* to regiment the opinions of its contributors. Once we are satisfied that they are qualified to speak, we extend to them the same tolerance, the same freedom of expression, which have made this composite country of ours a going concern. This may seem to you a mistaken policy, but I can assure you that it is in line with the American character." Miss Geisz came back in another letter stating, injuredly, that the Editor's letter had been read to the Committee and that "its tone was a surprise to all without exception". Then, trying to teach the Editor his business, she stated: "The *Atlantic* and other magazines of equal eminence adhere to the policy of establishing certain standards of literary excellence and good taste in all articles, and they exercise a wide discrimination in excluding from their pages whatever is judged by the editors to fall below such standards. We see no reason why they should not also adhere to the perfectly American and democratic principle of excluding bias and misrepresentation from their pages, whether such bias or misrepresentation be directed against Catholics, Jews, or Protestants, or any other group. The vast majority actually do adhere to such a policy. . . We do not believe that the free expression of bias and misrepresentation against any groups have made this country a going concern. We do believe that the elimination of bias and misrepresentation directed against any group will do much toward furthering union and mutual charity. For this reason and for this reason alone we took the liberty of addressing you. . ." The *Atlantic* Editor allowed Miss Geisz the last word, thinking, no doubt, that the readers of the *Atlantic* are intelligent enough to see that what Miss Geisz and her Committee may consider bias and misrepresentation, others may consider the truth—and who is to determine the matter? The alert "United Catholic Organizations Press Relations Committee"? All that now remains is for the Committee to declare war on the *Atlantic's* subscriptions and advertising, or in all charity and with all due respect to Americanism, to get the Editor of the *Atlantic* fired! How long are Americans (and Filipinos) in general, and editors in particular, going to tolerate the impudent "pressuring" of such un-American entities as this "press relations committee" before the editors will decide to use their own great powers to destroy them, not only on their own behalf, but in demonstration of the vital constitutional right, assured under our form of government to all, the right of freedom of speech and press?

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## History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 229)

rendered to Greece as to do otherwise would have been fatal to honor of British empire and respect we now enjoy throughout world. There had been real hope that neighbors of Greece would as result of British intervention be persuaded to stand in line with her". He reveals that Wavell in none of his victories in African desert could bring into action at one time more than 30,000 men and that it happened that divisions available and best suited for task in Greece were from New Zealand and Australia; only about half of troops that took part in fighting in Greece were from mother country. He states German propaganda is trying to make bad blood between Britain and Australia over this, but that he will leave it to Australia to deal with that. He states Battle of Atlantic holds first place in thoughts of those on whom rests responsibility for victory and that it was therefore with "indescribable relief that I learned of tremendous decision lately taken by President and people of United States. Their ships have been ordered to patrol waters of western hemisphere and to warn peaceful shipping of all nations outside combat zone of presence of lurking German U-boats. I have felt for some time that something fresh was bound to happen. I could not believe that high purposes they have set for themselves would be frustrated and products of their skill and labor sunk to bottom of sea. When I said to them, 'Give us the weapons and we will finish the job,' I meant, 'Give them to us and put them within our reach'."

Apr. 28.—M. Ito, Japanese political commentator, suggests Matsuoka visit Washington in effort to obtain non-aggression pact.

German radiocast emphasizes British "mistakes" and asks whether British people are "prepared to continue war under leadership of Churchill". Germans state military action in Greece has been completed and that rest is police work. Claim that British shipping losses in withdrawing from Greece totaled 287,000 tons in 11 days, surpassing destruction during Dunkirk withdrawal. Greek Minister in Egypt states Greek air force will continue to fight on side of Britain and whole large Greek mercantile fleet, "running into millions of tons" is at disposal of Britain. Turkish press plays up danger of Lemnos occupation, stating "our government is ready to accept even smallest German demand as declaration of war".

Apr. 29.—Reported that order signed by Russian Trade Commissioner M. Mikoyan forbids transit of war materials across Russia; transit of other goods to be permitted only by special permission. Berlin spokesman reiterates that American ships venturing into warzone will be torpedoed. German planes lashed Plymouth and Portsmouth for several hours on near-blitz scale; Germans also shelled Dover area last night in longest cross-Channel cannonade of entire war, British heavy artillery replying. Churchill states he is sure country does not want government to release news on war situation which would "add to danger of our troops when delicate, dangerous, and critical operations are being successfully carried out." British admit loss of Sollum, but say everything of military value was destroyed with RAF bombing enemy concentrations all along coast. A. W. Fadden, acting Australian Premier, states "evacuation of Greece is proceeding and imperial forces are conducting themselves with great heroism in face of heavy pressure; many of our troops have now left Greece after stubbornly contesting every enemy advance. Unfortunately, we can not hope to avoid casualties and we must be prepared for them. Nation will be told full story as soon as possible. In mean time, I know this country will wait with courage and resolution". New Zealand War

Council passes resolution expressing full support of government's action in agreeing to dispatch New Zealand troops to Greece. Gen. G. Tzolakoglou, who has formed counter-government in Athens, broadcasts proclamation to people charging Greek royal family with cowardly flight in midst of catastrophe and denies King's right any longer to represent nation; he appeals to all soldiers and citizens to cease fighting. He was general who commanded Greek armies which surrendered without knowledge of Greek government.

Apr. 30.—Tokyo Times-Advertiser proposes peace plan which would give Axis powers complete control in Europe, Africa, and Far East; Washington circles say terms are "preposterous" and are tantamount to complete surrender. Shanghai dispatch states Russian transit order has caused displeasure in Japanese military circles as contrary to recent agreement to exchange German aircraft and arms for certain Japanese naval units. London report states transit order followed German protest against Swedish shipments to Turkey and that Russians went much farther than Germany had expected in banning all munition transit. Chinese officials believe order does not affect materials China receives from Russia as these originate there and are not transit goods. Marshal Sir Robert Brooks-Popham states in Singapore that Philippines "would necessarily be big factor" in any spread of hostilities to south Pacific. Moscow radio reports that 2 American battleships, 4 cruisers, and other U. S. Navy units have arrived in Singapore to "relieve British Navy".

Pravda reports that 4 German transports landed 12,000 troops with tanks and artillery at Port Turku, southwest Finland, on April 26, and that force has proceeded northward to Tampere, inland railway center, regular movements of German troops to Norway via Finland having been going on for some time. Finn government denies charge and states German soldiers arrived unarmed at Turku in accordance with Finno-German transit agreement made last autumn and that total number was below 1300. German communique states German troops have reached southern harbors of Peloponnesus and prevent further evacuation of British troops, 5000 having been taken prisoner, also many Serbs. Churchill reveals in Commons that British evacuation is continuing and that 45,000 troops have already been safely removed to new bases; British casualties were 3000, although some 12000 are still unaccounted for; states there were 60,000 British troops in Greece when evacuation was deemed inevitable and that they were fighting at odds of 5 to 1; heavy losses were inflicted on enemy; states he will seek vote of confidence over dispatch of troops to Greece and other war moves early next week. Disclosed by authoritative sources that on April 21 Greek government advised British to withdraw because further sacrifice would be in vain. Military observers state campaign has proved that seemingly impregnable positions can not be held without full air protection. Turkish press sharply criticizes British for failing to send sufficient troops to Greece, but reiterates belief in ultimate British victory. Thousands of civilians reported evacuating Plymouth after 4th heavy German raid in 5 nights. Civilians reported evacuating Gibraltar. German bombers raided Malta yesterday and today. Cairo sources state Axis forces were permitted to take Sollum without serious fighting as town is not of military importance and is hard to defend. German freighter *Natal* reaches Brazil from Hamburg after running British blockade.

May 1.—Japanese army organ *Kokumin Shimbun* threatens "blitzkrieg decision and action" if Britain and United States close eyes to world's actual trend and continue assisting Chungking. *Asahi Shimbun* warns that extension of neutrality patrol would result in "many dangers". London

marine underwriters reported to have ceased quoting insurance rates for Hongkong and Shanghai.

Defense Commissar S. K. Timoshenko in Moscow May Day speech orders army to keep constantly mobilized so no accidents and no tricks of foreign enemies will catch Russia unawares; declares Russia is ready to deal "annihilating rebuff to any encroachment on part of imperialists". Swiss report states Russia, answering German inquiry as to concentration of troops and planes along Dnieper river, declared these were there for "striking Ukraine wheat crop this spring". Churchill renews Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Aircraft Production and makes him Minister of State without portfolio, tantamount to assistant Premier, and makes number of other Cabinet changes. British troops evacuated from Greece reach Cairo. Cairo communique acknowledges Axis forces have penetrated outer defenses of Tobruk. London report states British have landed second contingent of troops at Iraq despite protest of Iraq government.

May 2.—"Private sources" in Tokyo disclose to *United Press* that Matsuoka willingly would undertake visit to Washington if he were convinced this would lead to "stabilization of Pacific situation advantageously". Lloyd's reported discontinuing insurance on all ships flying Japanese flag in Far Eastern waters and increasing insurance on other ships in area.

Germans claim total number of British prisoners taken in Greece has reached 82,000, and that 360,000 tons of shipping was sunk there and more damaged. Fire attributed to sabotage destroys important Rumanian industrial town of Focsani. Sofia report states Pres. I. Inonu of Turkey will soon join Axis. London radiocast states Iraq artillery is shelling British airbase at Havvaniyah, 65 miles west of Bagdad, and that British are taking counter-measures; stated Rashid Ali Algalani violently and illegally seized power in Iraq last month and has appealed to Germany for aid; broadcast asks Iraq people to overthrow Premier and his mercenary intriguers, pointing out that Turkey and Egypt have refused to recognize his administration and that King of Saudi Arabia advised him to honor his country's pledged word. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, departing Governor of Gibraltar, states, "I do not intend to give opinion as to impregnability of the Rock; let Hitler send his marauders and bandits and find out". Bloody battling reported from Tobruk with Tobruk holding out. Foreign Minister R. S. Suñer in speech condemns "pluto-democratic nations which denied Spain everything and now pretend they are trying to save us... Spain is pursuing policy based on its own national interests and honor and does not want to become either Russian or British. It will defend its liberty within framework of new European order". Deposed King Carol and Madame Magda Lupescu leave Lisbon for Bermuda and Cuba.

May 3.—Capt. James Roosevelt and Maj. G. Thomas of Marine Corps leave Chungking by plane for Cairo where former will act as U. S. military observer. V. Osatananda, Minister without portfolio of Thai, visiting Batavia, states American government is silently bringing economic pressure on Thai because of dissatisfaction with recent trend of Thai politics, but denies Thai has fallen under Japanese influence and asserts country is following wholly independent and neutral policy.

Germans last night raided Liverpool for hours, doing great damage. RAF attacked Hamburg and other northwestern Germany ship and submarine building centers. Commentators warn of seriousness of Iraq situation.

May 4.—Japanese government reported to have designated Roman Catholic Church in Japan as Japan Catholic Church, first Christian denomination to be officially recognized since enforcement on April 1 of plans to merge various religious groups;

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Archbishop Peter Tatsuo Doi of Tokyo diocese has become first head. Catholic sources in Shanghai state if report is correct name should be "Catholic Church in Japan". Few hours after departure of Roosevelt, 54 Japanese bombers and 9 pursuits planes attack Chungking for first time this year, killing 5 and wounding 11 people. Chinese claim capture of Wenchow and Haimen, Chekiang, and that Japanese left over 1000 dead behind in evacuating them; ports were seized by Japanese 2 weeks ago.

Hitler, before hastily summoned Reichstag, makes speech, as usual starting out with blaming war on Britain and reviewing his various peace offers, and declares that Germany will beat all possible combinations of forces among the "Jewish democracies". After enumerating natural handicaps in Balkan campaign he states "to German soldiers nothing is impossible" and reveals that 31 German divisions were used and claims only a few hundred officers and not more than 1000 men were killed and 3,752 wounded. He calls Churchill madman, fool, and warmonger, bad politician and poor soldier, and states he committed greatest strategic blunder of his entire career in withdrawing army from Libya; his remaining in power "proves weakness of democratic system of government." Referring presumably to United States, he declares, "If democratic agitators of country to which German people have never done any harm are counting on choking National Socialist State, there is only one answer—German people will never again experience year like 1918. They will maintain superiority in armament and in no circumstances will they allow their lead to be reduced. I can only assure you that I look to future with perfect tranquility and greatest confidence. German Reich and allies will present in military, economic, and, above all, moral respects, force which is superior to any possible combination in world. We will not only survive this war, but will survive for 1000 years to come". He makes amicable reference to Turkey, stating it was ally of Germany in last war and praising it for reserving its neutrality and not turning against Axis as did Yugoslavia. He states Germany never pursued any territorial or other selfish political interests in Balkans, but had to take steps to counter British activity there. Indicating prolongation of war, he states German soldiers will have better weapons next year. German high command claims U-boats, planes, and surface vessels sank 10,917,000 tons of British shipping from beginning of war to May 1, not counting losses from mines; this would represent about half of shipping available to Britain originally. British claim 16 German planes were shot down over England last night; RAF made heavy attacks on Cologne, Brest, Cherbourg, Touquet, and on oil tanks at Rotterdam; also on points in Norway. Admiralty announces British lost only 2 destroyers and 4 transports, 3 of latter empty, while 4th was loaded but 700 men were saved; some 48,000 British troops were evacuated; 7,517 had to be left behind and were taken prisoner. British state that Iraq claims

they occupied all oil wells and airdromes in country is misleading as they have always been in Iraq hands with exception of airdrome near Basra. British forces have occupied dock area, air-port, and power station there; also raided Iraq airdrome at Mascar Rashid and put 22 Iraq planes out of action, 1/2 of Iraq air force; Palestine bases were used. Emir Abdul Illah, former ruler of Iraq, issues proclamation in Palestine calling on Iraq people to rise against Rashid Ali and "other ill-disposed persons who, bought by foreign gold, have by force thrust me from sacred duties as guardian of my nephew, your beloved King." Reported from Ankara that Turks appear to have fullest understanding and sympathy with Britain's attitude and deplore Rashid Ali's action. Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan gives luncheon in honor of Abdul Illah, attended by Arab leaders of Palestine. Turkey radio estimates there are 50,000 British troops in Iraq.

May 5.—Matsuoka states "I know America so well that there is no necessity at present that I visit America. I would rather see President Roosevelt or Secretary of State Hull come to Japan in order to learn real conditions as well as true intentions of Japan. Personally, I intend to push our sincere peace policy to the end, with determination that there is nothing that can not be moved by sincerity. If sincerity has no effect, then I can not help it." British and American oil companies at Batavia renew sales contracts with Japan, continuing agreement reached last November; oil is, however, a national resource, and Dutch government may allocate its use during war time since war orders take precedence over all others. Van Kieffens states in Batavia, "Dark clouds have arisen over Pacific. Far be it from me to use challenging language; that is not Dutch habit; but neither would it be Dutch to leave any doubt about our firm resolve to fight if necessary and our preparedness for it. We want to live in peace, but not at any price". He intimates that any assault would find East Indies, Malaya, and Australia lined up, and adds, "that America will lend assistance for those capable of helping themselves in struggle against unprovoked aggression, is known to us all."

Germans last night directed most savage air blitz of entire war against North Ireland, turning Belfast into sea of flames during 3-hour attack; secondary raids made on Merseyside area and Liverpool for 4th successive night. Air Ministry announces direct hits were again scored on Gneisenau and Scharnhorst at Brest; Antwerp, Rotterdam, and LeHavre were also attacked. London commentators say Hitler's figures of German losses in Greece are "phony underestimate". States in London that Turkish offer to mediate British-Iraq dispute has been declined with expressions of appreciation. Egyptian government appeals to Rashid Ali to come to terms with British. Yugoslav refugee government in first authoritative statement since it left Belgrade for "somewhere in Middle East", proclaims its faith in Britain, United States, and Russia "which have

recognized rights of small nations to free life". Emperor Haile Selassie enters Addis Ababa and is welcomed by Gen. Alan Cunningham, commander of British forces in East Africa.

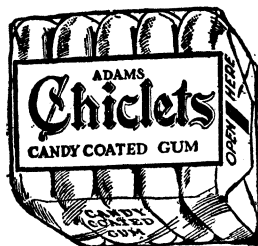
May 6.—Japan and French Indo-China sign trade and navigation agreements in Tokyo.

Berlin announcement states Lesbos and Chios islands were occupied, completing encirclement of mouth of Dardanelles. German planes again hammered Scotland and Belfast areas last night. RAF attacked Mannheim and Frankfurt. House of Lords gives Churchill unanimous vote of confidence. Hore-Belisha criticizes failure to finish off Italy by bombings of vital objectives in Italy and declares British forces in Greece should have been twice as large as they were; he also accuses British Intelligence of being responsible for numerous setbacks, including those in Norway, France, Dakar, Libya, and Iraq. Eden states in Commons that faster and more certain aid from United States would shorten war and give Britain victory in both battles of Atlantic and Mediterranean; he blames Prince Paul of Yugoslavia for debacle in Greece, as he misled allies regarding extent of Yugoslav readiness; it was not until Gen. Simovitch coup d'etat that real effort was made, but it was then too late. As to Iraq, government has record of which it need not be ashamed; it was British who assured independence of modern Iraq and "we assisted them in every way". "We are grateful for offer of good offices of Turkish and Egyptian governments, but first requisite is withdrawal of troops from Habbaniya and cessation of hostilities against British forces. Britain is in all circumstances determined to maintain treaty rights. Every Arab must know cruel and ruthless rule imposed by Italy on Arabs in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. They must know that Axis rule would mean end of their liberty which they have jealously guarded and which in alliance with us is safe today". Ottawa report stated 11 United States aviators, engaged to fly United States bombers to Britain, and 111 other persons were lost in recent sinking of ship attributed to enemy action.

May 7.—Dornei states speech of Sen. C. Pepper is "hot-headed blast" which it is hard to believe reflects attitude of American administration; press handles speech conservatively; Tokyo stock market drops. Disclosed in Batavia that "appreciable number" of speedy American fighter planes have arrived.

J. Stalin replaces V. Molotov as Chairman of Council of People's Commissars, equivalent to position of Premier, Molotov becoming Vice-Chairman but retaining position of Commissar of Foreign Affairs. Stalin, recognized dictator, has officially been only General Secretary of Communist Party, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, and Member of Military Council of Supreme Soviet. He now has titular power he always actually had; radio announcement states Molotov was relieved as Premier at his own request because of overwork; implications of transfer are not clear. Berlin sources state that consequences of Stimson policy to afford naval protection to arms

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shipments to England "would be clear". Rome radio states United States ships entering Axis blockade zone would be sunk; "We serenely await President Roosevelt's war for which Axis and Japan are prepared". Vichy announcement states agreement has been reached between Vice-Premier Adm. J. Darlan and German authorities "envisaging" 25% reduction in cost of supporting Nazi army of occupation. German planes last night raided Clydeside shipyards, Glasgow, Liverpool, and north Ireland in continued assault on British shipping and ports; 9 German planes reported shot down. RAF concentrated against Hamburg. Lloyd George criticizes government policy and refutes Eden's statement that Turkey is loyal to Britain, charging Turks permitted German troop ships to pass Bosphorus and Dardanelles and seize Aegean islands; he also scores government's failure to enlighten house on relations with Spain and Vichy and warns that Japan would seize first opportunity to wrest control of Pacific from United States. Churchill states Britain would fight to the death for Crete, Tobruk, Malta, Nile Valley, and Suez Canal, but states "we have every reason to believe we shall be successful". He states Wavell has under his orders at present nearly 500,000 men. He states also that British are determined to help Iraqis to "get rid of their military dictator without delay". As to Battle of Atlantic, he declares American shipping construction will see Britain safely through 1942. "It may be that 1943, if we have to endure it as a year of war, will present easier problems". Churchill wins 447 to 3 vote of confidence. Hostilities in Iraq reported slackening, believed attributable to heavy Iraq air force losses and non-arrival of Axis aid. Argentine President R. Ortiz in newspaper interview calls on all South America nations to take lesson from sacrifice and destruction of small European nations to consolidate behind Britain's resistance.

May 8.—Japanese army organ in Shanghai, *Sin Shun Pao*, states "true purpose" of Japan's holy war in Far East is to "emancipate Chinese people from devilish hand of United States".

Tass formally denied reports of Russian troop concentrations on western frontier or that such move is contemplated. Germany reported to have protested against Roosevelt requisition of foreign ships immobilized in United States ports. Darlan returning from Paris, tells press that "in view of dragging out of war, certain parts of armistice convention must be modified in spirit of mutual understanding". Budapest report states Vichy has granted free passage of German troops through all French territories. Reported from Switzerland that Germany has demanded right from French High Commissioner in Syria to land forces there for drive into Iraq. Some 300 German planes raid Merseyside area in brilliant moonlight and at least 22 are brought down; Saturday 16 were brought down,—a loss of over 5%. During day 14 German raiders, on routine attack, are blasted out of sky, bringing total of enemy planes

brought down during past 20 hours to 38. RAF again bombed Brest scoring new direct hits on 2 German battleships there. RAF also bombed airport outside of Bagdad; reported Rashid Ali has hurriedly left city after public demonstration against him. Iraq Foreign Minister said to have reached Ankara to appeal for Turkish mediation; as his government is not recognized, he was not officially welcomed. Cairo report states Suez Canal was raided by German planes, "with some damage". Sir James Frazer, 81, and his wife, die at Cambridge within a few hours of each other; Frazer was famous for his work, "The Golden Bough", and other writings on mythology.

May 9.—Japan *Times-Advertiser*, Foreign Office organ, states editorially that Japan should reduce scale of hostilities in China in effort to promote peaceful conditions and improve trade; it declares there appears to be little hope of overcoming China through force. Maj. K. Akiyama, spokesman of Japanese forces in China, admits in press conference that Japanese "can not catch up with Chinese forces" for show-down battle as war area is too large and it is difficult for Japanese forces "to run around in it". Chungking *Central China Daily News* reports Japanese have agreed to permit German submarines to use Japanese mandated islands for attacks on British shipping. It advocates democratic alliance, especially between China, United States, and Britain, envisaging United States as center of world forces fighting Axis and Britain as left wing and China as right wing. Thai-Indo-China peace pact and number of protocols are signed in Tokyo, with Japanese language used as official; Thai will pay Indo-China 6,000,000 piastres in instalments for territories ceded; any dispute arising over pact "shall be submitted to Japan for mediation". Gol. Jiro Saito, chief of Japanese military mission in Indo-China, states it is highly unlikely that there will be war between United States and Japan even if United States fights Germany as Japan will fight "only if attacked"; he states Japan-Axis agreement is "full of loop-holes". Netherlands East Indies reported to have agreed to supply Japan with 925,000 tons of oil during next 6 months, including no high octane aviation gasoline; Japan apparently refrained from insisting on drastic increase.

Russia reported to have asked Yugoslavia, Norway, and Belgium to close their legations in Russia as they have lost their sovereignty; looked upon as appeasement move toward Germany. Darlan again goes to Paris. Vichy press denies alleged American reports regarding possible Axis occupation of Dakar as base of operations against United States. RAF reported to have dropped some 1000 super-bombs on Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and Emden, most powerful ever invented and said to have 5 times explosive force of ordinary bombs; believed that between 300 and 400 British planes hurtled across Germany in heaviest attack of war which reached blitz force; 100 British planes failed to return. Eleven

more German planes are shot down over Britain, bringing total for May so far to 85 as against 90 for whole month of April. Admiralty announces British cruiser sank German commerce raider in Indian Ocean, rescuing 27 British merchant seamen held prisoner on ship and 53 members of German crew. Reported Germans are massing parachute troops and troop carriers on Sicily and in Greece and recently seized Greek islands. British reported to have carried out combined fleet and air attack on Benghazi on 7th. British reported raiding stalled Axis forces in Sollum area; temperature said to be 117 in shade, forcing almost complete halt. Rome announcement claims that in air attack on British ships in western Mediterranean, 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, and 1 destroyer sustained direct hits, also 5 supply ships; also claims that 2 other warships were hit and set afire by Italian planes in Aegean. Number of changes reported made in Spanish Cabinet.

May 10.—Japanese claim they have trapped 120,000 Chinese troops in southern Shansi and northern Honan, southwest of Yuan-kun. *Nichi-Nichi* quotes K. Honda, Ambassador to Nanking, as stating that Chiang Kai-shek is determined that Japan must negotiate peace with his government through United States and that "certain foreigners" who recently visited Chungking, conferred with him presumably on this question; reference is apparently to son of President Roosevelt. Reported that 10,000 British troops have landed at Sarawak, Borneo.

Admiralty announces loss during last 12 months of 1098 British, allied, and neutral ships, totaling 4,734,000,000 tons; April loss was 106 ships (488,124) and March loss 119 (489,229); April figures include 187,854 tons lost during evacuation of Greece, mostly Greek ships, and discounting this loss, April loss was smaller than for any month during past year except May, 1940. London source states Russian withdrawal of recognition of Yugoslavia is highly unethical as it encouraged Yugoslavs to fight and now kicks them for being defeated. Serbian guerrillas still reported holding out in mountains. Germans claim Suez was bombed yesterday with heavy damage done to railway and powerplant. Queen Wilhelmina, on anniversary of attack on Holland, in radio-cast urges all her subjects to stand firm for final victory in which she expresses complete confidence; she accuses Germany of violating most elementary human rights in treatment of occupied Holland and states "let us keep our eyes on the west, whence will come our liberation".

May 11.—German planes raid London from midnight to dawn in worst night raid since bloody Saturday night of 3 weeks ago; 33 Nazi planes were shot down, 31 by RAF and 2 by anti-aircraft, bringing total to 124 this month. RAF last night heavily raided Hamburg; smaller forces bombed Emden, Rotterdam, and Berlin. Hundreds of Nazi "tourists" reported arriving in Syria. British bombing attacks on Kauba and Shanahan airfields reported to have

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virtually annihilated Iraq air force. Fort Rutba, Iraq, reported captured by British. Cairo report states RAF heavily bombed Benghazi, Derna, and Denina on night of 5th and that fleet bombarded Benghazi on morning of 7th intercepting and destroying 2 enemy supply ships. *United Press* report from Istanbul states rumors have revived of head-on conflict between Russia and Germany within a month. Additional changes in Spanish Cabinet and change in Chief of Staff of Army are interpreted as sign of latent opposition between Franco and Foreign Minister R. Suñer.

May 12.—Japan *Times-Advertiser* states peace with China is impossible "unless United States is willing." Japanese claim Chungking army was trapped in mountains of southern Shansi; 15,000 have been killed and 8,000 captured. Chinese claim 3000 Japanese were killed 90 miles north of Hankow when Chinese frustrated Japanese advance into Hupeh. Chiang Kai-shek speaking at farwell dinner to Ambassador N. T. Johnson expresses confidence that if President Roosevelt's foreign policy is carried out, Japanese aggression would cease and peace return to Pacific.

Moscow radio sharply criticizes rebel Iraq government as "instrument of foreign powers". *Tass* reports that Russian government on May 3 reached decision to establish diplomatic relations with Iraq government which latter had been asking for since late 1940, at first with additional request that Russia recognize independence of all Arabian countries; condition was withdrawn on May 3, and Russian government withdrew its objection to establishment of diplomatic relations. RAF again bombed Hamburg Sunday night (10th), continuing destruction and disorganization of port. Raid of London from dusk Saturday until dawn Sunday reported to have been worst of entire war; Parliament's Westminster Hall was severely damaged and great clock, "Big Ben", was scarred but still runs; Westminster Abbey and British Museum also hit. German radio states Hitler received Darlan in presence of Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop at undisclosed place and time. Carol and Lupescu arrive in Bermuda on way to Cuba.

May 13.—Japanese claim capture of strategic Waichow, Chinese supply base 80 miles east of Canton. Large Japanese forces reported engaged in simultaneous offensives in south Shansi, north Honan, north Hupeh, and Kwangtung—biggest operations since Battle of Hankow, 3 years ago.

Nazi controlled French press bitterly attacks United States intervention policy. Germany proclaims Red Sea warzone, declaring "any ship operating there expose themselves to danger of destruction by mines or other instruments of war". Reported that Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, Deputy Leader of Nazi Party, and named by Hitler as next in succession to him after Marshal H. Goering, last Saturday night (10th) bailed out of single-seat Messerschmitt plane which he himself piloted, landed in Glasgow, breaking his ankle. Guns on his plane were unloaded and he carried insufficient fuel for return trip. Farmer armed with pitchfork took him to his farm, later he was removed to Glasgow hospital. He carried photographs and other means of identification and was positively identified by former counsellor of British Embassy in Berlin. Minister of Information Duff Cooper, speaking of "unexpected arrival of guest who, whatever his qualities may be, is by no means unwelcome", states he is not in position to give information, but that it shows "first break in Nazi Party since Hitler murdered huge bloc of his own followers in June, 1933." "With all advantages he must have enjoyed in Germany, he yet prefers to leave that unhappy and miserable country and fly at tremendous risk to himself in order to land in what is still country of the free". Official announce-

ment states Hess has been seen by doctors who found him sane and healthy. His flight, it is officially stated, was an escape and he is being treated as prisoner. He did not bring any peace overtures or any message. Possibility that episode is Nazi trick is considered remote in view of attitude adopted by Nazi radio. Authoritative Berlin source states Hess was suffering from long-standing stomach disorder which affected his nerves and caused sleeplessness: "incident is extremely tragic to Hess and his family (he has wife and 4-year old son); his action will not have slightest influence on German military or political policy". Nazi Party issues communique stating Hess "appeared to live under hallucination and recently resorted increasingly to astrologers and mesmerizers; apparently he held idea he could prevent by personal sacrifice developments which to his mind could end only with complete destruction of British empire; party regrets that his idealism fell victim to such fearful delusion; it will not interfere with continuation of war against England". Hess was born at Alexandria, Egypt, in 1894, his father being German export merchant; he attended English schools there, later studied in Switzerland and Germany, specializing in economics; he was wounded 3 times during world war, after war he threw in his lot with Hitler and was his personal aide and confidant during his rise to power; they were together in Munich beerhall in 1939 when attempt was made on Hitler's life; he was last seen in public with Hitler on May 4 at Reichstag session. Hitler issues decree announcing he is taking over leadership of Nazi Party, succeeding Hess. Berlin papers all carry same headline: "Hess Meets Misfortune" and quote official announcement that he suffered from "mental derangement". Nazi Party announces Hitler has ordered arrest of Hess' adjutants who are held responsible for his disappearance. Reported that 2 British divisions disembarked in Palestine, mainly at Haifa. Heavy British troop movements reported in vicinity of Freetown, 500 miles south of Dakar. Alexandria communique states British navy carried out one of most daring sweeps of Mediterranean so far undertaken and that 5-day German-Italian air-blast on fleet failed completely, some 15 planes being shot down and others hit.

May 14.—*Times-Advertiser* reverses itself and urges more aid to Nanking as means to defeat Chiang Kai-shek. Amb. C. Gauss arrives in Shanghai on way to Chungking to take place of Johnson; he denies Japanese report that he had said military conference was scheduled at Singapore by American, British, and Dutch representatives.

Official Vichy communique states: "Council of Ministers, presided over by Chief of State Marshal H. Petain, heard Adm. J. Darlan's report on Franco-German negotiations. Council approved terms unanimously. Effects of negotiations will soon be felt." Large crowd outside was stonily silent when Cabinet members left hall. Learned that Darlan's interview with Hitler was held at Berchtesgaden and lasted 4 hours. Reported that Hitler offered France status of "great power" in exchange for "loyal co-operation"; said agreement calls for measures far beyond merely economic collaboration; 250,000 French prisoners will be released, mostly miners and farmers, Biscay coast from St. Nazaire to Spain will be returned, also all territory south of Loire, and 400,000,000 francs daily payment for support of German occupation forces will be halved. RAF last night made heavy attack on Heligoland naval base. British reports state Hess' first words were, "I have come to save humanity"; British official states, "Hess appears to have got religion". Reported he wore rich uniform and doctors found his toe-nails painted. British Broadcasting Corporation states Hess came to England "in desperate effort to bring about peace after he had failed to convince Hitler and his other advisers that their policy was leading Germany to ruin". Commentators think

possibility of another German deal with Russia was final blow to Hess. Eden states in Commons that Japan can not expect any softening of British policy regarding economic restrictions unless it treats British interests in China with proper consideration and that Britain will continue to aid China to maintain its independence. He states Vichy relations with Germany have not been clearly defined and that no protest has yet been made against Vichy's action in allowing German torpedo-boats to descend Rhone river to Mediterranean. High Turkish officials state Turkey will never abandon alliance with Britain. Ankara communique states Amb. F. von Papen returned with letter from Hitler to President I. Inonu which assured him of his "friendly intentions." Von Papen told Turkish leaders that German occupation of Greek islands "doomed British power in Near East". Vatican imposes censorship on all telegrams and letters to United States.

May 15.—Several thousand British troops reported to have landed at Singapore.

Petaim broadcasts to nation: "Follow me in path of honor and national interest. It is no longer today question of public opinion often anxious because badly informed to weigh our chances, measure our risks, and judge our gestures. It is true that for you Frenchmen following without question is odd. If, with rigid public discipline we are able successfully to conclude these negotiations, France can overcome defeat and conserve in world her rank as European and colonial power. That, dear friends, is all I have to tell you today". French public has been kept in dark as to extent of concessions to Germany and Cabinet ministers are pledged by Petaim to silence on their word of honor. Severe censorship has been clamped down on press messages. French reported to be rounding up foreign Jews to be put in labor battalions. Swiss press reports German people regard Hess incident with amazement and consternation. Berlin report states that "for time being Hitler will probably not address Germans on Hess incident" and German press drops all discussion of subject. German government announces 20% reduction in meat ration, from 500 to 400 grams weekly. Churchill reported to have decided to postpone statement on Hess incident. Labor Minister E. Bevin states he believes Hess left with Hitler's full knowledge and that from his viewpoint Hess is a murderer. Informed British sources state Hess wrote Duke of Hamilton, now on active service with RAF months ago declaring war between Germany and Britain was lunacy and urging Duke to work for peace; Duke turned letters over to Intelligence authorities. Reported Duke interviewed Hess within 48 hours after he landed in presence of Intelligence and Foreign Service representatives and that he is exonerated from all suspicion. London press hints Hess incident may be German plant intended to promote disunity in Britain and discourage American support of British cause. Eden states in Commons French government can not escape responsibility for situation in Syria, its action there being contrary to Franco-German armistice conditions and inconsistent with undertakings given, and that British forces have been given full authority to attack German air force units in Syria. Reported that following landings of German warplanes in Syria on way to Iraq with disguised markings, British bombed air bases. Officially announced in London that German transport planes were dispatched from Syria to Iraq from at least 3 different Syrian airdromes with connivance of French. Britain withdraws recognition of French mandate over Syria. Gen. G. Catroux, leader of Free French forces in Near East, reported to have demanded surrender of Vichy authorities in Syria. Authoritative Rome quarters state Axis is planning to fortify Atlantic shores of Europe and Africa against possibility of United States intervention.



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The "Liquid Food" rich in Calcium, Carbohydrates, and Proteins.

**BLACK EAGLE EXTRA STOUT**

is not "just another beverage" but a stimulating, efficient stomach tonic.

BREWED BY

**San Miguel Brewery**

The Home of Quality Products since 1890



# “Is Life Getting TOO MUCH” for You?



THEN IT'S TIME TO TAKE STEPS  
AGAINST LOWERED ENERGY!

Read how Thousands Who were  
“Energy-Poor” are Building Up  
Vitality with the Help of New,  
Improved OVALTINE!

DO YOU TIRE EASILY . . . frequently feel “all in” after only a few hours’ work? Perhaps what you need to “get back on top” is to have this “protecting” food-drink added to your daily diet.

## WHY NOT TRY THIS PROTECTING FOOD-DRINK IDEA YOURSELF

IF YOU tire easily, are a frequent prey to fatigue or are rundown and nervous—if you lack the vitality and energy to keep up the swift pace of modern life—here is important news! For science now finds that such conditions are frequently due to some unsuspected *food deficiency*. You may lack some essential protecting food element that you need for abundant vitality and health.

Such food deficiencies can be extremely baffling—because it’s often hard to tell just which food element is lacking. For example, if you don’t get enough *Vitamin A*, resistance to disease will be lowered. If you don’t get enough

*Vitamin B*, you can’t have sound, healthy nerves. A lack of *iron* impoverishes the blood—making you listless, pale and weak.

So it goes. If blood sugar reserve is not maintained at a proper level—you feel exhausted and fagged out. This is a common cause of tiredness and fatigue. Clinical tests show that Ovaltine increases the energy fuel in the blood in as little as 15 minutes—thus helping to ward off attacks of fatigue.

### A “Protecting” Food-Drink

As a *protecting* food-drink Ovaltine supplies an extremely wide variety of food elements including those most likely to be deficient in ordinary foods—Vitamins A, B, D, G—and the minerals Calcium, Phosphorus and Iron. And recently, Ovaltine has been enriched with *additional amounts* of these vital elements. Equally important to these special factors, Ovaltine as a

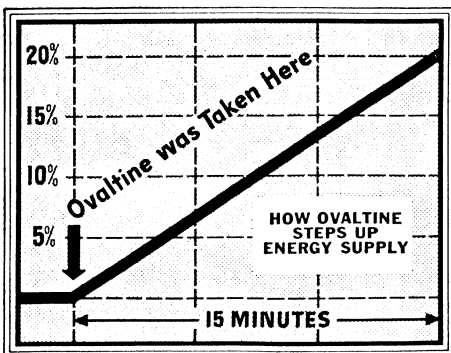
food is high in nutritive value—very easy to digest.

The new, improved Ovaltine is a scientific food concentrate designed to accomplish specific nutritional results for those who are *under par*, thin or fatigued, or who sleep *poorly*.

### Why Not Try It?

So, if you tire easily—if you feel *nervously fagged* and *rundown*—try taking the new, improved Ovaltine three times a day, including a cup at bedtime as an aid to restful sleep—and to rebuild vitality *while* you sleep. See if you don’t notice a surprising difference in the way you *look* and *feel*. See if you don’t have far more vitality to carry you through the day.

Ovaltine is served in over 1700 hospitals in the U. S. A.—doctors approve its use. Get a can at any grocery or drug store today. Or mail the coupon below for a free trial supply.



Heavy Line shows the average increase in “available energy” of a group of 20 people when given Ovaltine between meals. Note that their energy supply was stepped up 20% in 15 minutes!

# OVALTINE

INCREASE YOUR CAPACITY for work and enjoyment by increasing your daily supply of “protective food factors.” Drink Ovaltine daily. It is a delicious drink . . . made easily with either plain or evaporated milk. People use it in 55 countries!

Mail coupon at right for free sample packets. Or get a full-size tin at your dealer’s.



Now in two forms: Plain, and Chocolate Flavored (with a sweeter taste).

## MAIL FOR FREE SAMPLES

Ed. A. Keller & Co., Ltd., Dept. 10-1  
178 Juan Luna, Manila

Please send free sample packets of Regular and Chocolate Flavored Ovaltine. (One sample offer to a person.)

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

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Chesterfield's Girl of the Month  
currently appearing in Paramount's  
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