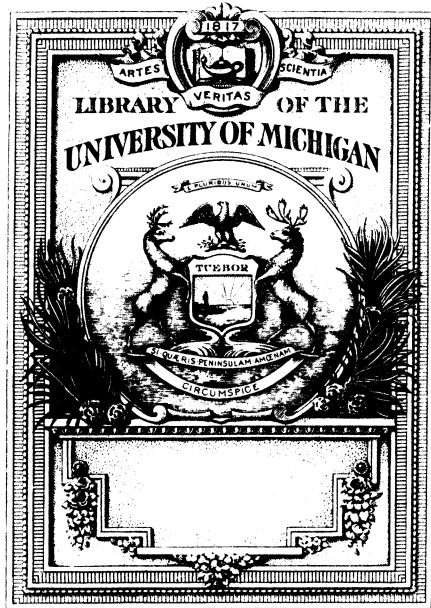


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VOL. XXXVI

JANUARY, 1939

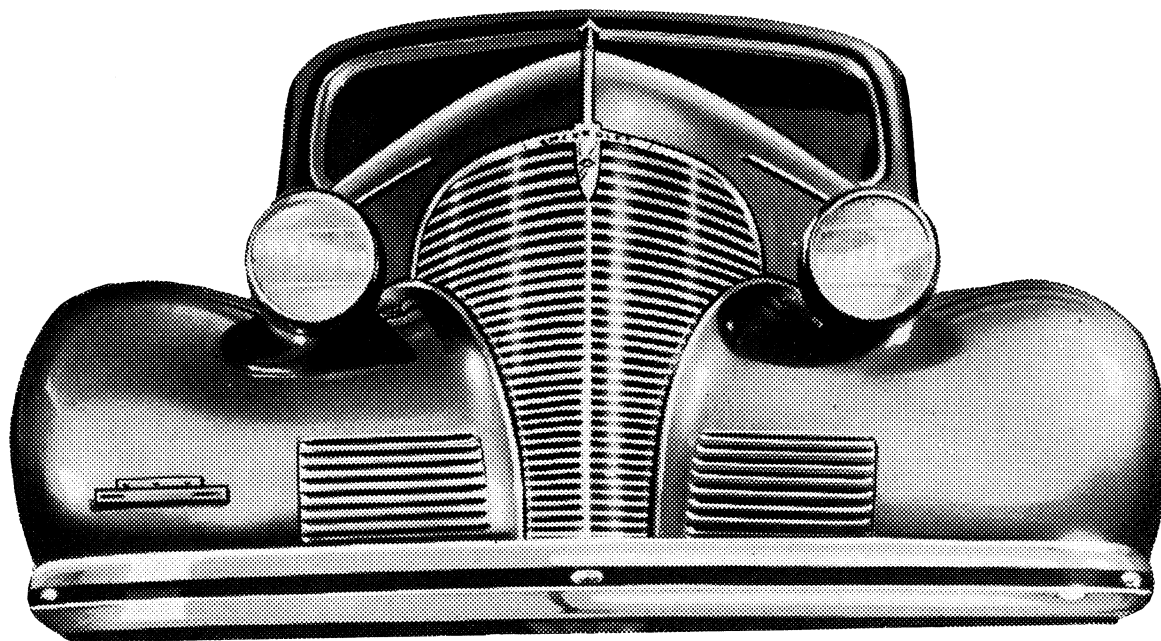
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXVI

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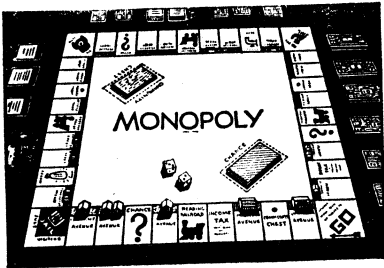
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf
American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS conditions were generally very quiet during November, although there was the usual seasonal improvement in retail sales. It is quite apparent that the present low prices of Philippine agricultural products are having an adverse effect on almost every aspect of economic activity. The current quotations for copra are at the lowest point

since 1934, while hemp prices are lower than at any time since the middle of 1935. These two products are the principal source of income of a very large part of the population, whereas the present fairly satisfactory prices of sugar and rice benefit a much smaller part of the people. It is probable that these low prices would have caused a severe depression, but for the very extensive government expenditures for public works and other purposes, which have cushioned the shock and prevented a too rapid decline in purchasing power. The expansion in the mining industry has been helpful also.

Import business appears to have been well maintained during November despite the rather heavy stocks of most commodities. Automotive sales improved very materially while imports, particularly of trucks, were quite large. Tire sales also were satisfactory, equalling the same month of 1937. Flour imports were very large although slightly below October, but consumption was well maintained and present stocks are somewhat below normal, with the result that a number of orders are being placed.

Canned food arrivals were substantial during November, but forward business slackened to some extent. Imports of cotton textiles reached the highest point since June of this year. Consumer demand was good but stocks were rather large and prices showed a weakening tendency. Leather sales showed some improvement over the previous month but failed to equal November of 1937.

Export business appears to have declined somewhat from the previous month, with the aggregate value affected by the prevailing low prices. Typhoons and floods caused considerable damage to crops in several districts, while the general agricultural situation was quite unsatisfactory owing principally to the prevailing low prices which have been previously discussed.

Financial conditions were generally satisfactory, with very few important developments beyond normal seasonal financing, which caused a number of changes in banking statistics. The securities market was somewhat inactive, with prices declining slightly. Investments of capital fell below the high point reached in October but were somewhat better than in earlier months. Government finance appears to have been quite favorable, with general income substantially above budget estimates. The foreign exchange market was quite active, with few changes in rates. Credit conditions were substantially better with improved collections and declines in dishonored and protested bills.

Transportation recorded a rather substantial decline in export cargoes but an improvement in inter-island trade. Rail transportation also showed a downward trend but was equal to the corresponding period of 1937.

The sugar trade was ruled by weakness and uncertainty during the greater part of November. Sales of export sugar showed the usual seasonal gain, but prices were somewhat lower.

The copra trade was very quiet, with prices showing practically no change and with exports totaling less than half the figure for October. Other coconut products showed a corresponding trend, although there was some improvement in copra cake and meal, due principally to a reduction in German import duties.

The abaca market was characterized by increased firmness, but the volume of business was rather small and prices were practically stationary. Excess stocks were reduced to some extent and the immediate outlook is better.

Rice prices recorded a further decline due to the arrival of new domestic crop rice and reduced prices

for the imported rice sold by the National Rice and Corn Corporation. There were fairly large arrivals of foreign rice and present stocks are adequate to meet requirements until September of next year.

The leaf tobacco market was dull but exports showed some improvement. Cigar shipments recorded a further sharp decline.

Exports of both logs and sawn lumber appear to have declined very materially during November, but the domestic market was quite active.

Gold production declined slightly but the output of base metals was somewhat larger.

Real estate sales during November recorded a very marked decline from the high point reached in the previous month. The total of P1,099,658 is 72 percent below October but more than 15 percent above November of last year. The total for the first eleven months of this year shows a decline of about 16 percent, compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

Radio registrations during November fell slightly below the previous month but were some 60 percent larger than in the corresponding month of 1937. The total for the first eleven months is up over 57 percent.

There were 17 new corporations registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission during November. They had an aggregate authorized capitalization of P711,000, of which P315,800 was subscribed and P152,584 paid-up. This is a very sharp decline from the remarkably high total reached in the previous month. Of the November total, four companies, with an authorized capital of P302,000, are controlled by Americans; 11, with capitalization of P364,000, by Filipinos; and two, with an aggregate capitalization of P45,000, by Chinese.



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News Summary

The Philippines

Nov. 14.—Announced that President Manuel L. Quezon has appointed Manuel A. Roxas Secretary of Finance and Justice Jose Abad Santos Secretary of Justice. The President pardons 64 prisoners, including a number of Sakdals involved in the 1934 uprising.

Nov. 15.—The third anniversary of the Commonwealth is observed, and Secretary Roxas in a speech extols the stamanship of President Quezon and makes a plea for strenuous work. "Let us glorify work and the right to work... Let it be... that those who by choice remain idle shall be considered outcasts in every community. Let no one say that in a country like ours, where vacant public lands are so abundant, that any man is denied the opportunity to engage in productive toil."

A Constabulary patrol arrests a gang of 25 Pulahans at Gibato, Capiz, who killed a soldier and another man last week.

Nov. 16.—Malacañan announces that at Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde's request, Francisco Varona will go to Washington as assistant in labor matters.

Assemblymen Benito Soliven files several resolutions, one to amend the Constitution to permit the reelection of the President and another to reestablish the bi-cameral system.

The Manila Daily Bulletin reports that a "small but potent bloc of local political opinion" favors the postponement of political independence until 1960.

Nov. 18.—Secretary Jorge B. Vargas by order of the President calls on Carmen Planas, woman member of the Manila Municipal Board, to prove charges publicly made by her a few days ago on pain of dismissal from office; she claimed that the President had violated the Constitution in taking part in the elections, that the whole machinery of the government was used to prevent the election of candidates of the people, and that Nacionalista candidates won through wholesale fraud and violation of the Civil Service rules.

Nov. 19.—The new ₱250,000 Scottish Rite Masonic Temple is inaugurated in Manila with U. S.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and General Douglas MacArthur among the speakers. The High Commissioner speaks on the reign of law as being replaced in the world by the sanctification of force and of the denial of freedom of thought and conscience.

The Court of Appeals, through Justice Manuel V. Moran, affirms that "the right of a person to the exemption of his home from the hazards of contractual relationships is as fundamental as his right to the necessities of life" in a decision declaring an attachment and sheriff's sale of a piece of real estate null and void.

Reported that a police chief on the island of Coron killed one Japanese fisherman and wounded two others when they attempted to assault him.

At a meeting representing numerous civic and religious organizations, presided over by Assem. Quintin Paredes, some 18 speakers attack the persecution of the Jews in Germany.

Nov. 20.—Announced that President Quezon has appointed Rafael R. Alunan Secretary of the Interior.

Nov. 22.—Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states he "favors a protectorate or any form of government guaranteeing the political and economic security of the Islands in view of Japanese aggression. The Filipino working class is not very much concerned with independence. Independence with the Japanese menace next door is but an illusion".

A committee named by President Quezon, with Secretary Roxas as Chairman, decides to raise ₱500,000 through contributions to finance Philippine participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Investigation of the Coron incident takes a new turn as it appears that certain officials or their wives are involved in the ownership of fishing boats manned by Japanese.

Miss Planas appears before Civil Service Commissioner José Gil, designated as special investigator, but files a memorandum challenging the jurisdiction of the Civil Service in investigating an elective official. She was accompanied by Judge Juan Sumulong, Vicente Sotto, Lorenzo Sumulong, and Wenceslao Vinzon, opposition leaders, who sent a cable to the American Civil Liberties Union yesterday appealing for help.

Nov. 24.—Reports are published that some 200 Japanese fishermen mobbed the Municipal Treasurer of Coron when he attempted to collect dues and taxes and that the Constabulary Commander has asked for reinforcements and transportation, as the Constabulary launch is not capable of the trip from Puerto Princesa to Coron in bad weather. There are said to be from 600 to 1000 Japanese in the province and only some 60 constabulary men.

Bureau of Health reports that the population of Manila at the end of October was 365,893, including 1989 Americans, 1170 Spaniards, 849 other Europeans, 31,213 Chinese, and 2964 persons of other nationalities.

Nov. 25.—The formation of the following completed Cabinet is announced: Rafael R. Alunan, Secretary of the Interior; Manuel Roxas, Secretary of Finance; José Abad Santos, Secretary of Justice; Benigno Aquino, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; Mariano J. Cuenco, Secretary of Public Works and Communications and Acting Secretary of Labor; Secretary Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to the President and Member of the Cabinet without portfolio. President Quezon will act as Acting Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nov. 26.—President Quezon states at a Cabinet meeting that he is relinquishing the close personal supervision he has exercised over the executive departments and will limit himself hereafter to the formulation of the larger policies of the government.

Reported that the Philippine business community has underwritten the entire ₱500,000 needed for participation in the Golden Gate Exposition.

Nov. 28.—President Quezon appoints former Speaker Gil Montilla Sugar Administrator, vice Mr. Alunan.

The Supreme Court dismisses the quo warranto suit instituted by the ousted Manila Judge Francisco Zanduetta against his successor Sixto de la Costa, applying the principle of estoppel and not ruling on the constitutionality of the Judiciary Reorganization Act, which was assailed by the petitioner.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett leaves for the United States after telling the press little except that he had noted "very encouraging conditions" in the Philippines and that he is favorably impressed with the government plans for the settlement and development of Mindanao.



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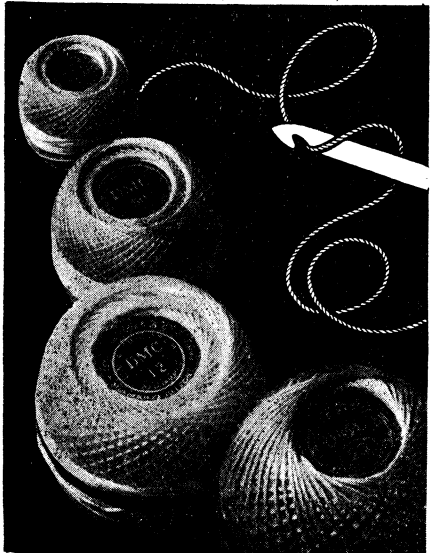
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Palawan authorities are reported to have decided to prosecute some 100 Japanese believed involved in the mobbing of municipal officials on Coron and some 38 warrants of arrest have already been issued against persons charged with illegal possession of dynamite, serious resistance, and assault against persons in authority.

The swelling of the Cagayan River is reported to be causing the worst flood damage of the century. Towns along the east coast of Luzon also reported suffering from floods.

Nov. 29.—The Report of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs is released simultaneously in Washington and Manila together with the approval of the President of the United States as the basis of Congressional consideration for the purpose of correcting the imperfections and inequalities of the Independence Act of March 24, 1934, against which the Filipinos have complained, and for the purpose of making more definite the future commercial relations between the United States and the Philippines after Philippine independence is attained. The accomplishment of two objectives is important and urgent. Changes must be made in existing law before November, 1940, if the disruption of several Philippine industries is to be avoided. In addition, it is desirable that at an early date some definite indication should be given by the legislative and executive branches of the United States government as to the future commercial policy toward an independent Philippines so that the official and commercial representatives of the two countries can make such adjustments as may be required because of the relinquishment of United States sovereignty over the Philippines in 1946". The Report is accom-

panied also by a statement of President Quezon declaring: "The Report has my complete endorsement and I sincerely hope that the Congress of the United States will pass the necessary legislation that will correct the imperfections and inequalities of the Independence Act... in line with the recommendations... in the Report... The stability of the future Philippine Republic and of its national economy will not be possible unless the recommendations... are given effect. The Filipino people confidently hope that the Congress of the United States will not deny us this relief". Business elements in Manila express disappointment and in some cases disapproval of some of the recommendations; members of the Assembly generally praise it and commend the efforts of President Roosevelt and President Quezon. H. B. Pond states that while the recommendations would represent a considerable improvement over the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, "nevertheless it seems to me that they do not give the Philippines a reasonable opportunity to readjust its economy. While theoretically trade preferences and trade relations between the United States and the Philippines are to be extended to 1961, practically that is not the case, for long before 1961 these trade preferences will be of little practical value either to the United States or the Philippines. The recommendations are not, however, unexpected, for the Committee was limited by its instructions..." Placido L. Mapa states that "just the same, the complete liquidation of the sugar industry sooner or later is inevitable. Any little concession, however, must always be welcomed". Kenneth B. Day states, "I think the Committee has done a good deal for the coconut industry. The recommendations if approved, will give the

industry another 5 years of life". Philip and Alexander Frieder state that the tobacco industry will "at least have a breathing spell of 5 years before its destruction". (See editorial in the November issue of the Philippine Magazine.)

President Quezon instructs the Solicitor-General not to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the case of the Gold Creek Mining Corporation, declaring that it is his "very strong conviction that the Government of the Commonwealth should both as a matter of principle and as a matter of policy, accept the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippines as final... except in those cases provided by law to be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States... The Filipino people should show their faith and confidence in their own Supreme Court.

Nov. 30.—High Commissioner McNutt confers with President Quezon on the Joint Committee Report, and the President presents the High Commissioner with a portrait of the High Commissioner painted in oil by the well known Filipino artist, Fernando Amorsolo.

Assem. Paredes, former Resident Commissioner and member of the Joint Committee states that it is "inevitable that the issue of retention or independence will be raised in Congress and that then would be the time for the representatives of various elements in the Philippines to take an unequivocal stand on the issue, those favoring retention coming out openly, if they dare, and those favoring independence to reiterate firmly their traditional stand". He states that in his opinion, "the economic phase of the Philippine problem can not be considered thoroughly without going into the political aspects".

Dec. 1.—President Quezon appoints Hermengildo Villanueva Secretary of Labor. He was Governor of Oriental Negros for two terms, served in the former House of Representatives and also for twelve years in the Senate. The President issues an order restoring to the Department of the Interior supervision over the municipal police.

Bids closed today show that the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company is the only bidder for the right of exploration and exploitation of the mineral oil resources of the Islands.

The *Bulletin* states that as the significance of the Joint Committee's Report sinks in, the view in business circles is that the High Commissioner's proposal of a "realistic re-examination" offers the only way out. Vicente Sotto, President of the Philippine Civic Union, telegraphs Charles Edward Russell in Washington that the Union dissents from the recommendations of the Report, which only mean a playing for time by the big interests involved that wish to postpone independence indefinitely, and that the best solution would be the granting of independence during the Roosevelt administration without prejudice to securing economic adjustments by means of reciprocal treaties.

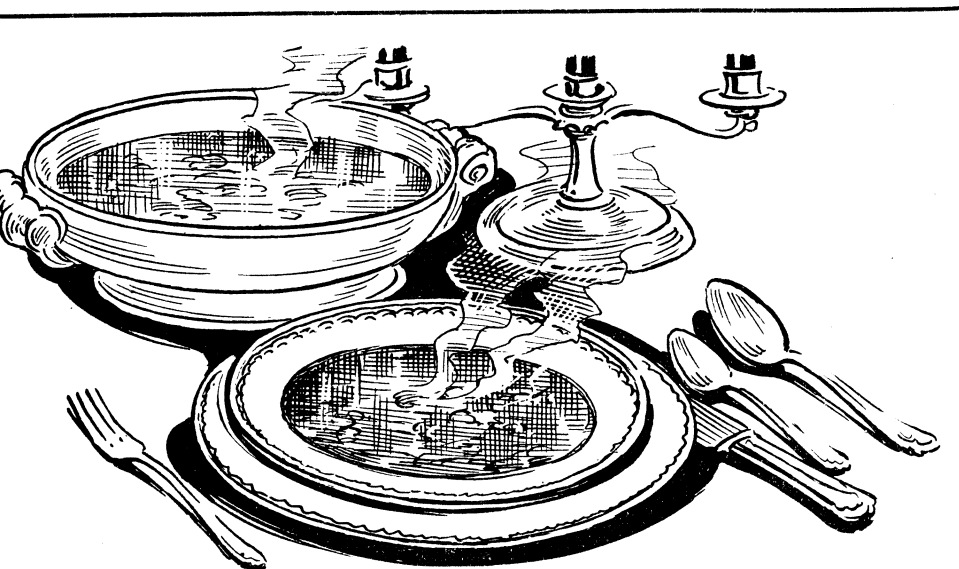
Dec. 2.—The Coast Guard cutter *Arayat* is reported to be searching for a score of Filipino-owned fishing launches manned by Japanese wanted for the assault on Coron peace officers after they were found in illegal possession of dynamite.

Dec. 3.—José Yulo, Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee and head of the Filipino membership, states that the Commonwealth administration has taken preliminary steps aimed at the effectuation of a program of economic readjustment in accord with the recommendations of the Committee and urges that the people give their whole-hearted cooperation.

José Alindogan, prominent Chinese, deported some years ago as an undesirable alien and here under bond while his case for gaining admission to the country as a citizen is pending before the courts, dies.

Dec. 4.—Glicerio Opinion, lawyer for the Japanese Fishing Corporation, states that the boats being searched for by Palawan authorities are in Manila.

Dec. 5.—In the first press conference for some months, President Quezon states that he wholeheartedly supports the Joint Committee Report as he believes the provisions recommended are the best the Philippines can get and that he believes the Assembly will endorse them. As to the question whether he believes better terms could be obtained with a change in the political set-up, he states that there has been no favorable response to this idea in the United States and that he does not think the Filipinos will ask for a change. The McNutt proposal served merely as a feeler and was not taken up, and he states he believes people are wasting time in talking about the possibility of a change in the independence date. Asked whether conditions in the Far East during the next 5 years might not change the situation, he states he does not think so, but that there is only one being who knows what will happen and that is the Supreme Being. He states he believes the Filipinos will not change their attitude on independence unless world conditions are radically changed. He states he is not planning to make a trip to the United States and will probably not do so during the remainder of his term of office. He states he would favor admitting selected refugees from Europe who could be accommodated here, preferably scientists and medical men who would be an asset to the country. He says he wants the Philippines to be as hospitable as a country as the Filipinos are individually. He also points out that the Filipinos can not afford to entertain anti-foreign ideas both because this is not right and because it is dangerous. The Filipinos can not afford to provoke anybody, for the country is not strong enough to defend itself against all comers for any length of time and safety must lie in just and fair dealing with all. Speaking of the Planas case, he states that the right of free speech does not mean the right to lie, and that as Miss Planas accused him of violating the Constitution and charged that the elections had been won through wholesale fraud, she would have to prove it, declaring that he would resign if she can.



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He states he was not unaware of what the public reaction would be to his putting the "sweetheart of Manila" on the carpet, but that for years the opposition has howled of fraud to explain its defeat and that he had been looking for a case which would focus public attention on the matter. Commissioner Gil was selected to hear the case not as head of the Civil Service, but because of his integrity and impartiality. Instead of attempting to prove her charges, he says, Miss Planas and her backers raised the cry of persecution.

Dec. 6.—The German land plane, which extended its goodwill flight to Japan to the Philippines, is forced by the failure of 3 of its 4 motors because of a defective gas line, to land in shallow water, 200 feet off-shore, near Tanza, Cavite, only a few minutes from the airframe. None of the 6 men aboard are injured. Two little American-Philippine girls, 9 and 5 years old, are drowned when they set out on a small bamboo raft with a 7-year old brother to look at the plane and their raft capsized.

Dec. 7.—President Quezon announces the appointment of Justice Moran of the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Former Rep. Mariano R. Marcos, his brother Pio Marcos, a lawyer, and his son, Ferdinand, a University of the Philippines law student, are arrested and held without bail for the murder of Rep. Julio Nalundasan in 1935, after the latter had defeated the former in the Ilocos Norte elections.

James Caffrey, Regional Administrator of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, announces in New York that President Quezon would cause an official of the Philippines, Assem. Felipe Buencamino, allegedly involved in a plan to sponsor legislation for the redemption of Philippine Railway Company bonds by the Philippine government, to proceed to the United States for questioning in connection with the arrest of William P. Buckner on charges of using the mails to defraud. It is charged he organized a protective committee of the bond holders, electing himself chairman, and then mulcted the committee and others on the promise that the Philippine government would redeem the bonds. José Bonto, of Albay, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, is also involved, allegedly having signed a letter, prepared in Buencamino's office, intimating the government might pay as high as 65%, although President Quezon several times denied the government would redeem the bonds, being under no obligation whatever to do so. Buencamino has presented an explanation, together with copies of letters, cablegrams, and radiograms exchanged between him and Buckner on the subject, to President Quezon in compliance with his demand "since my own administration might be involved in these unsavory activities", stating that he is ready to go to New York to render such assistance as may be needed of him, but declaring he never made any promises, written or verbal, regarding the redemption of the bonds nor promised to sponsor a bill to that effect in the Assembly; that Buckner engaged his services as counsel during his stay here; that he assumes all responsibility for what Assem. Bonto did in connec-

tion with the case; and that when he was informed by then Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas that Buckner was a crook, he wrote him a letter declaring he would have nothing further to do with him.

Dec. 8.—Quirino R. Lizardo, Public Defender and brother-in-law of Marcos, is arrested in connection with the Nalundasan murder case.

Dec. 9.—A severe typhoon sweeps the Bisayas and Southern Luzon, in which some 300 people lose their lives, and some 50,000 are rendered homeless. Assem. Prospero Sanidad files a resolution seeking the creation of a committee of 11 members to investigate the bond scandal.

Dec. 10.—President Quezon orders the withdrawal of the Constabulary from the Buenavista Estate in Bulacan in order to avoid an armed clash with some 6000 tenants who face ejection and confiscation of their crops for unpaid rentals and for defying a court judgment rendered against them. The tenants claim that the case is still on appeal and that if their crops are taken, they will starve. The President also orders an intensification of efforts to negotiate a government lease of the Estate as authorized by law.

Assem. Tomas Clemente of the Railroad Committee states that no measure concerning the proposed Buckner deal was ever brought before the Committee directly or indirectly.

Buencamino is reported to have asked his friends in the Assembly to give up the plan of launching his candidacy for floor leader until his name is cleared.

Two Japanese cruisers, carrying some 350 cadets, arrive in Manila Bay for a 5-day visit.

Dec. 11.—The Hulk of the German plane is brought to Manila on a barge of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Motors and other valuable parts will be shipped to Germany for inspection.

Dr. Cecilio Putong, Chief of the Research Division of the Bureau of Education, is appointed Superintendent of Manila City schools.

Dec. 13.—High Commissioner McNutt states on the occasion of the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the University of the Philippines that in educational matters a government "is dealing with one of the deathless values of civilization, a value more vital to this modern phase than to any civilization of simpler centuries". He declares an unschooled generation is forever lost and is a source of danger because the people who compose it go through life "poisoning the processes of popular thought and political action with their undisciplined judgments". He notes that the modern university is apparently more concerned with the training of students for action than for thought and states that while the object of training for some niche in life and to earn a living is legitimate, he rather doubts its value as in the long run "that training is most practical which contributes most to the intellectual growth of the student".

Secretary of Finance Roxas proposes the leasing of the Buenavista Estate by the government for 25 years and to use it as an experimental, self-governing, and self-administering organization in charge of the tenants themselves but under government supervision. The government would establish an agricultural station there to teach the farmers better methods, especially in rice culture. San Juan de Dios Hospital, which owns the Estate, wants P150,000 a year rent, but the Secretary believes that the rent should not exceed what the owners are getting now, some P80,000 to P100,000 a year. Some time ago the owners set a selling price of P3,500,000, but this was considered excessive.

Dr. Raymond Foss Bacon, former Director of the Mellon Institute (1914-1921) and a chemist in the local Bureau of Science from 1905 to 1910, arrives in Manila to make a study of various local research organizations with a view to their reorganization.

The United States

Nov. 13.—The National Labor Relations Board orders the Chicago Inland Steel Company to bargain with a committee of steel workers affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, the major issue in the 1937 strike.

Nov. 15.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt permits the press to quote him as saying, "News during the past few days from Germany deeply shocked public opinion in the United States. . . I myself could scarcely believe such things could occur in 20th century civilization. With a view to gaining a first-hand picture of the situation, I asked the Secretary of State to order the Ambassador in Berlin to return for a report and consultation." He also states that the defense problem has ceased to involve merely the United States but embraces the entire Western Hemisphere and therefore Canada and the Latin American republics share the responsibility for warding off any invasion; the United States program will be formed from the viewpoint of continental solidarity against possible attacks from other continents. Asked whether the expanded defenses were intended to include the Philippines, he states that the American flag still flies over the Islands, but does not amplify the answer. The President announces that Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings will retire from the Cabinet in January. Ambassador Hugh S. Wilson is ordered home from Berlin for "report and consultation."

Nov. 16.—The White House states that the press has neglected to point out that the President's statement denouncing Nazi persecutions was intended to include attacks on Catholics as well as Jews. Reported that the government will demand reparations for damages to American-owned property in the anti-Jew riots and also that American Jews be exempted from the "fines" levied and be permitted to continue their legitimate business in the country. A storm of anger reported to be sweeping the United States. The *Straatszeitung*, German-language newspaper in New York, attacks the Nazi leaders for "desecrating the German name" and for "dragging a great people into the mire of their sadistic lawlessness". The National Council of Women of the

United States issues a statement terming the excesses "sickening, hideous, and appalling". The International Society of Christian Endeavor declares the "brutal excesses bring shame to all; the governments of free people must reconsider their relations with this barbarous nation". Sen. H. F. Ashhurst calls Hitler a "madman" and advocates severance of diplomatic relations.

Nov. 17.—White House sources say that the President has already received assurances of support from some of the countries directly affected by the United States' "expanded Monroe Doctrine".

Report that the President's advisers have suggested that the embargo provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 be applied against Germany. The Commercial Attache of the Embassy in Berlin is recalled.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states in Washington that the movement in Manila for a "realistic synchronization" of economic and political independence in 1960 has no official endorsement. "I am here to represent President Quezon and to cooperate with President Roosevelt in carrying out the program of economic relations recommended by the Joint Preparatory Committee".

Nov. 18.—The Anglo-American Trade Treaty is signed in the presence of President Roosevelt by Secretary of State Cordell Hull for the United States, Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay for Britain, and William Mackenzie King for Canada. The pact gives concessions to Britain on several commodities that figure in United States Far Eastern trade, notably in connection with palm kernel oil which is highly competitive with coconut oil, and which worries Philippine interests. United States textile interests are concerned over the belief that Japan



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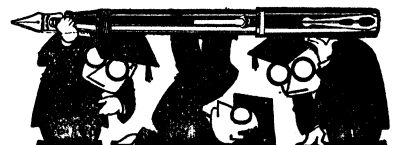
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rather than Britain will gain the benefit of the tariff reductions. The Treaty is believed to be of military significance as well as economic because it assures the parties of constant access to vital raw materials. The London *Daily Mail* calls it the "greatest commercial agreement in world history".

Germany recalls Ambassador Hans Dieckhoff to inform the Foreign Ministry, according to a Berlin announcement, concerning the "queer attitude in the United States toward events in Germany of a domestic nature which is apparent from declarations of President Roosevelt and other authoritative personalities." The German press charges that "American imperialism" dictates Roosevelt's mixing into German affairs and one newspaper says that the United States, Britain, and France "have joined in a common Bolshevik, Free Mason, democratic press campaign against Germany". President Roosevelt proposes to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins that the 15,000 German and Austrian refugees in the United States on visitors permits be given a 6-months extension. Attorney-General Cummings says that "recent happenings in Germany have shocked the conscience of the world and show what happens when sheer brute force takes the place of reason".

The Committee for Industrial Organization elects John L. Lewis its first President; the former Chairman was described by speakers as a scholar, fighter, student, and gentleman.

The Department of Commerce Board of Air Safety reports it has been unable to ascribe the probable cause of the disappearance of the *Hawaii Clipper* and that pending discovery of more concrete evidence, the investigation might be continued "indirectly".

Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson states in his annual report that "Navy's combatant units are prepared for instant action and are at least equal in fighting ability to those of any major power. The Fleet is prepared to execute on short notice its most vital functions—to keep the war at a distance from our coasts and to end any war by defeating the enemy's navy". He, however, recommends a 100% complement of men "in view of present disturbed international conditions" and also that the expansion program be pushed to rapid completion.

Nov. 20.—President Roosevelt in his Thanksgiving proclamation calls on America "to pray for unfortunate people in other lands who are in distress".

Assistant Secretary of State A. E. Berle, United States delegate to the forthcoming Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, emphasizes in a radio address the need of unified action and declares that the transcendent problem is "whether we will be able to maintain our untroubled, quiet, and spacious life." He refers to the previous Buenos Aires meeting which provided for inter-American consultation when any member is threatened with foreign aggression and praises that agreement as "epoch-making because it covers nearly one-half the world. . . . Certainly nowhere else

on earth today has any similar group of nations covering any comparable area recognized a binding obligation to live in peace and harmony without the use of force and to protect that group's peace whenever necessary".

Seven major pacific groups in the United States denounce Roosevelt's Pan-American defense policy as "camouflage of imperialism" backed by hysteria and as an invitation to a world armament race.

Washington officials indicate that they regard Japan's reply to American protests against discrimination against American rights in China as "almost entirely unsatisfactory". Hull is said not to have had time as yet to study the Japanese note.

Sen. W. H. King urges the United States and Britain jointly to promote settlement of Jewish refugees in Palestine.

Nov. 21.—Some 200 jurists and attorneys meeting in Washington decide to urge President Roosevelt to lift the arms embargo against the Spanish government, believing that only by preventing a Franco victory can fascist and Nazi infiltration into South America be stopped.

Stated in Washington that the Anglo-American Trade Treaty does not remove the processing tax on palm kernel oil.

The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia dismisses the complaint filed by P. U. Sevilla which sought to nullify the appointment of Elizalde on grounds of lack of citizenship because (1) it raised a political and not a judicial question and the Court therefore lacked jurisdiction, (2) the plaintiff did not show sufficient interest to warrant equitable intervention of the Court, and (3) the plaintiff did not show any controversy between the parties in the case.

Nov. 22.—Hull tells the press that Japan's reply to his note of October 6 is unsatisfactory, but adds that he prefers not to comment further until the Department has had more time to study the note. Believed the United States is preparing to reassert its position. The Rhode Island Textile Association urges Hull to remove Japan from the list of "most favored nations" because of its "arrogant scrapping of the theory of the Open Door".

Washington officials are reported to express the belief that Latin America's chief contribution to the continental defense scheme will be providing the United States with air, military, and naval bases and guaranteeing the United States access to raw materials. It is believed that the encroachments of fascist nations in Latin America has dissolved much of the opposition to the Monroe Doctrine.

Sen. E. W. Gibson, member of the Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, states that the recent Republican election victories will favor a broad political reexamination of Philippine-American relations and that Republican congressmen and many Democrats will insist that Congress establish a definitive policy regarding the Philippines to be drawn up in the light of the past year's developments in the Orient before consideration of the recommendations of the Joint Report. It would be useless

to make concessions or plan economic readjustments until a "more realistic political policy" has been established. He intimates some method must be devised to determine the "true, fundamental aims and desires of the Filipinos."

Friends of High Commissioner McNutt in Washington state that he may cancel his plans to resign because of political developments in Indiana where his party machine has lost several state posts and reelected Sen. F. Van Nuys only after a close, and still contested, election.

Nov. 23.—Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson reveals that the War Department is cooperating with the major industries in drafting a plan for the mass production of airplanes, tanks, artillery, semi-automatic rifles, gas masks and other essential implements in accordance with an order from the President.

Military experts are reported as saying that the importance of the Philippines as a factor in the diplomatic campaign to maintain the Open Door in China can scarcely be overemphasized, and also that both the United States and Britain must look to the Philippines as the first military consideration in dealing with possible involvements in the Far East. Refortifying the Philippines and strengthening naval bases would strengthen the hands of the Western powers in demanding equal access to the vast Chinese market. They believe the defense program developed by MacArthur will enable the Philippines to act as a "time-buffer" in any military emergency and that the country will be able to present a strong defense for a limited time against any inland invasion while the mighty harbor fortress of Corregidor would make a naval attack against the Philippine metropolis extremely difficult.

Secretary of the Interior Harold S. Ickes suggests Alaska as a possible haven for the Jews.

Frank McHale, unofficial campaign manager for McNutt, and Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, announces in Washington that McNutt will definitely be a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1940 and that McNutt headquarters will probably be opened in Indiana in January. He states McNutt will offer himself as a "middle-of-the-road, progressive, Jeffersonian Democrat who will guarantee to preserve the great advance in social progress already made". He states that McNutt is stronger than ever in Indiana and that "we can run the campaign without McNutt who has a job to look after. He has to finish the work the President sent him out to do. It may take him a little time, but we are rarin' to go."

The New York *Herald-Tribune* reports that Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre may be the next High Commissioner in the Philippines unless McNutt decides to remain at his post.

J. Weldon Jones, financial expert on the staff of High Commissioner McNutt, marries Mrs. P. J. Leeman in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Nov. 24.—Hull states in a radiocast that the modern systems of communication "bring nearer home to us the fact that isolation and self-sufficiency are illusions and that interdependence and the need of cooperation are fundamental".

Some 400 organizations demand that the government embargo against German trade in retaliation for the anti-Semitic campaign and the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

Reported that the government is making plans to build 1000 planes monthly.

Nov. 26.—State Department reveals it has renewed protests against Germany for non-payment of Austria's post-war debts, especially because Germany has undertaken settlement of similar debts to Britain and France. Germany has replied that "payments to American creditors naturally can not be made" because of the "extremely passive condition of German trade with the United States which already requires the outlay of considerable foreign exchange to pay on German imports from the United States". The German government also said that it is "under no legal obligation to assume the foreign debts of the former Austrian government. . . since they were brought about by an incompetent Austrian state. . . created by Paris treaties."

Hull and other members of the United States delegation leave for Lima to attend the Inter-American Conference scheduled to begin on December 9. He states the Conference "offers solid cause for hope in a world threatened with despair" and that he considers it the "most important meeting ever to be held by the American republics".

Nov. 27.—Earl Browder, Secretary of the Communist party of the United States, declares in a press interview that the United States should "not only give the Filipinos their freedom, but guarantee the territorial inviolability of the Philippines".

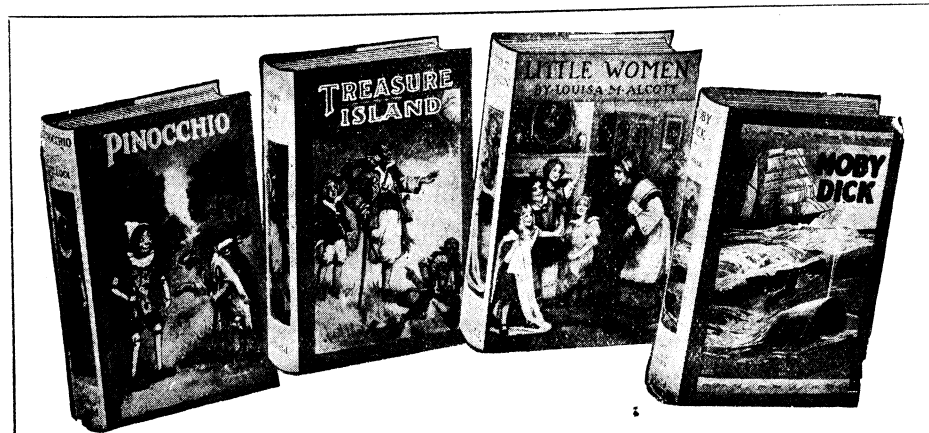
Nov. 28.—The War Department is reported to have summoned 180 army, navy, and marine officers to a conference on mobilization of the nation's industries in event of war.

Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico, is reported to have drafted legislation providing for the acceptance of Puerto Rico as a territory, theoretically in preparation for eventual statehood; the move is believed to be a preparatory step to converting the island into a "Gibraltar of the Caribbean".

Nov. 29.—Reported that State Department and other officials are preparing to seek amendment of the Neutrality Act to empower the Chief Executive to declare an embargo against any nation deemed by him to be an aggressor, which would convert the Act into one of the most powerful diplomatic weapons in existence.

The New York spy trial ends in the jury returning a verdict of guilty against Erich Glaser, airplane mechanic and former Army private; Otto Voss, another mechanic, and Johanna Hoffman, German hairdresser aboard a German trans-Atlantic liner. They are sentenced to from 2 to 6 years.

Congressional leaders express the opinion that the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory



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Committee on Philippine Affairs will be received sympathetically. President Roosevelt's emphasis on the fact that the "Filipinos have complained" of the imperfections in the Independence Act, is interpreted in some Washington quarters as indicating the President is pursuing a policy of giving the initiative to the Filipinos themselves in suggesting legislation affecting their destiny. Osmeña states the Commonwealth government has "definitely committed itself to a policy of cooperating with the United States" to achieve political independence in 1946 and continue reciprocal trade relations until 1960.

Nov. 30.—Washington defense experts are reported studying apparently authentic reports from Germany that Japan is establishing naval bases in its Pacific mandates. They state that the fortification of Saipan would neutralize nearby Guam, and the fortification of the Palau group, 500 miles east of Mindanao, could be "strongly strategic", while a Japanese base near Formosa would offset the value of Hongkong in the Hongkong-Manila-Singapore defensive triangle. Such bases would "box" the Philippines from the south, east, and north.

Dec. 1.—Reported that administration leaders in Washington wish to avoid discussion of the political aspects of Philippine-American relations in order not to detract from the emphasis laid on the necessity of defending the Western Hemisphere, and it is believed this may facilitate sympathetic consideration of the Joint Committee's recommendations. Osmeña states he is greatly interested in the forthcoming Inter-American conference at Lima because of the Philippines' common aims and sympathies. He states that Philippine membership in the Pan-American Union has not yet been considered, but that the Philippines shares a common Spanish heritage with Latin America. Puerto Rico Commissioner Iglesias states that the Philippines will "go to the devil" under the "deplorably sad plans" for independence in 1946. He states he attended the Commonwealth inauguration ceremonies in Manila in 1935 and that he decided then that independence for the Philippines would be fatal to the masses in those islands who are, like a little child about to fall over a precipice, innocent of their danger. The consciousness of that danger in others imposes on them a moral obligation to save these people from disaster". As a member of the House insular affairs committee, he states he will oppose the recommendations of the Joint Committee "as I would oppose such plans for Puerto Rico."

Sen. W. E. Borah warns against moves involving action against "aggressor" nations because an issue of that kind would take up half of the next session of Congress. Sen. G. W. Norris states he doubts the United States could build enough armaments to protect the entire Western Hemisphere and that he would object to the use of the U.S. Navy for the protection of other countries.

(Continued on page 41)

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Editorials

The fascist powers, which are also the "dissatisfied" powers, would like to have it appear that the

What was Done at Lima? Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, last month, marked a "defeat" for the United States—thus betraying their chagrin over the very real achievement in the strengthening of the spirit of American solidarity, politically and economically.

That the effort made by the United States at the Conference was merely of a piece with the kind of activity characterized as "dollar-diplomacy" by rival "diplomats", is not borne out by any exigency of fact. The position of the United States in Latin America, financial and economic, is second to none. More United States money is invested in the area than in all the rest of the world combined, and numerous utilities and industries are dominated by United States capital. The United States is not only the biggest buyer and seller in Latin America, but did more buying and selling in 1938 than in 1937, and more in 1937 than in 1936, and this in spite of ruthless competition and of bilateral barter agreements which certain of the Latin American countries entered into with the fascist states but which were found irksome and unsatisfactory because they brought in unwanted goods and no cash. There was, however, a sharp decline in United States imports from Argentina during the past year, whose principal products, corn wheat, beef, and hides, compete with United States production, and whose rather intransigent attitude at the Conference may be largely attributed to increased United States tariffs and an embargo on Argentine beef ostensibly for sanitary reasons.

It is true that the exclusive trade policies of the fascist countries did and do constitute an obstacle to the development of economic reciprocity among the American countries, and it is natural that the United States delegation did what it could to bring about better relations in this respect, the Declaration Against Unreasonable Trade Barriers, which pledged all American countries to do what they could to reduce tariff barriers, being the result.

Attention has been called to the fact that a number of Latin American countries are ruled by virtual dictatorships, but it should be emphasized that this does not make them fascist. Fascism can develop only in strongly industrialized countries. The type of government unfortunately too familiar in some Latin American countries is a manifestation of the personal rule that often develops where the people, though the government may be organized on a democratic pattern, are insufficiently educated to take their proper part in democratic processes. A type of feudalism still prevails, but this is not fascism, and it remains true that the Latin American governments, largely due to their long-established relations with the United States and Great Britain, are organized along Anglo-Saxon lines.

Due, however, to Latin America's historical connection with Spain and Portugal, and the large number of Italian



and German, and also Japanese, settlers, anti-democratic propaganda agencies have been very active for some years, foreign political blocks have been formed, and fascist penetration has been alarming enough. Had the Lima Conference resulted in nothing more than the calling of world attention to this real danger, the Conference would have been amply justified.

But much more than this was accomplished in the adoption of the Declaration of the Solidarity of America (also called the Declaration of Lima) and two associated Resolutions—one condemning racial and religious bigotry and intolerance everywhere, and the other condemning in the Americas any collective political activity by aliens.

The Declaration of Lima reaffirms the principle of continental solidarity and the determination of the American republics to collaborate in the principles upon which this solidarity is based; reaffirms the decision to maintain these principles "against all foreign intervention or activity that may threaten them" and states that "in case the peace, security, or territorial integrity of any American republic is thus threatened by acts of any nature that may impair them, they proclaim their common concern and their determination to make effective their solidarity, coordinating their respective sovereign wills by means of the procedure of consultation established by conventions in force... using the measures which in each case the circumstances may make advisable, it [being] understood that the governments of the American republics will act independently in their individual capacity, recognizing fully their juridical equality as sovereign states..."

Anything more definite or specific could scarcely have been expected under the circumstances, and the Declaration of Lima obviously goes further in certain respects than any of the agreements reached at the extraordinary Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in 1936, or the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo in 1933. Anything in the nature of a formation of a separate bloc or a military alliance is contrary to American ideas and was specifically disavowed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

The other important agreement was the Declaration of American Principles which constitutes a virtual underwriting by all the Americas of Secretary Hull's famous declaration of July 16 on the canons of international conduct. It runs:

"Whereas the need for keeping alive the fundamental principles of relations among nations was never greater than today, and each state is interested in the preservation of world order under law in peace with justice and in the social and economic welfare of mankind, the governments of the American republics resolve to proclaim, support, and recommend once again the following principles as essential to the achievement of the aforesaid objectives: (1) The intervention of any state in the internal or external affairs of another is inadmissible; (2) All differences of an international character should be settled by peaceful means; (3) The use of force as an instrument of national or international policy is proscribed; (4) Relations between states should be governed by the precepts of international law; (5) Respect for and the faithful observance of treaties constitute the indispensable rule for the development of peaceful relations between states and treaties can be revised only by agreement of the contracting parties; (6) Peaceful collaboration between representatives of the various states and the development of intellectual interchange among their peoples is conducive to an understanding by each of the problems of the other as well as of problems common to all, and make more possible the peaceful adjustment of international controversies; (7) Economic reconstruction con-

tributes to national and international well being as well as to peace among nations; (8) International cooperation is a necessary condition to the maintenance of the aforesaid principles."

It can not reasonably be supposed that the nations represented at the Conference, least of all the United States, were interested in the adoption of merely rhetorical pronouncements. Careful reading will show that broad and constructive principles were laid down for the conduct of international affairs not only in the Americas, but in the world. Furthermore, and not the least important, to use the words of Secretary Hull, "the deliberations have added to our common continental faith". At a time when "doctrines of enmity and hatred are being disseminated through insidious and subversive propaganda", such declarations as those framed at Lima are a contribution to the conscience of mankind. None better than America's great Secretary of State understands this. "There are those," he said, "who think the world is based on force. Here within this continent we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph".

It is true that the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere has never been the difficult problem this is in Europe or Asia—due largely to the absence of population pressure and therefore of one motive to territorial aggression, and due, also, it must be noted, to the generally equivalent political idealism that inspires the people. Yet credit may well be given to that nation, overwhelmingly the more powerful, which has chosen to follow the course of peace rather than conquest. This much has already been a tremendous gain to the world, and who is the scoffer who dares to say that the people of the Americas will not find a better way than "power politics" to solve their problems when the pressure of excessive populations begin to plague the Hemisphere?

Yet the foregoing comment on the economic and political aspects of what was accomplished at Lima probably does not cover the total significance of the event. In fact, neither economic nor political considerations may have been uppermost in the minds, at least, of the American delegates.

It is not generally known that there was a time, even long before the outbreak of the World War, when the General Staff of the United States Army was concerned with the problem of a possible attack upon the United States by Germany from the direction of South America. With the development of aviation, the nearness of the South American coast to northern Africa is no longer such a prominent factor, but the fact remains that various European powers have ambitions relating to South America that run counter to vital United States interests. These ambitions are not, directly, for colonies, although the fascist nations would like nothing better than fascist sub-colonies in South America, governed by puppets under their control, who would assure them of cooperation in case of war through the supply of war materials and food stuffs.

In this, and related considerations, any evidence of closer American unity, any demonstration of American solidarity strengthens the position of United States immeasurably in world affairs. That may have been chiefly in the thoughts of the diplomats of the United States, and indications that this is true are already developing in the news of the day.

Those who attribute the brutal persecution of the Jews in Germany only to "anti-Semitism" or to the savagery of the German people or those in power, do not understand the inevitability of this phenomenon in "Nazi" (National Socialist Party, but neither national nor socialist) Germany.

Germany is ruled and misruled by a group of men, with Hitler as their "front", who have usurped the power and whose policies are carried out in the councils by henchmen whose only god is brute force and in the streets by the semi-organized riffraff of the country instigated to perpetrate the most inhuman outrages against those elements in the population marked for destruction.

Murder, wholesale or piecemeal, open or secret, is the final arbiter, and terror looms ever in the background. The people are kept in ignorance and dazed with lies.

Criticism, opposition of any kind, must be ferociously suppressed. There can only be acceptance, submission. There must be uniformity, dull subservience, mindless obedience, the dead level of slavery, a stupid faith that what little is seen or known is right because the Leader so wills.

Individual intellectuals may be dealt with in secret, but unreasoning mob-hatred must be aroused against dissenting associations and groups that stand apart in any way. The most prominent of these is the Jewish group, highly intelligent, and therefore critical, cohesive and rich, and therefore powerful and dangerous. Hence, largely, the outrages that have shocked the world. But other dissenting groups—Catholics, Protestants, Freemasons, and free organizations of every sort, religious and lay, are being or will be as ruthlessly eliminated. "Thou shalt have no other god before me, for I am a jealous god—Hitler".

The Nazis found a pseudo-philosophy ready to hand to rationalize and glorify their criminal program of Germany for us, and the world for Germany. Fichte wrote in 1808 that the Germans alone of all people are a primordial folk (*Urvolk*), speaking the primeval tongue (*Ursprache*) through which it maintains contact with and draws strength from the forces of Nature. The Germans, who have the right simply to call themselves "The People", are capable of patriotism in the highest sense of the term and of a belief in immortality in the form of its own existence, the embodiment of the Divine! People and Fatherland are the bearers and pledge of eternity, an eternity that goes beyond the State in the usual meaning of the term. . .

As the one people which has remained true to Nature, it may, when it finds its own homeland too small, (and that homeland includes all lands where German is spoken), extend it by conquest of neighboring territories so as to gain more space—*Lebensraum*, and will drive out the former inhabitants or enslave them without permitting them to become elements of the State. No people of other descent or language can be suffered to dwell with them as equals. . .

The balance of power, of which some people speak as the only means of keeping the peace, is an empty notion. Only by having in the center of Europe an overwhelmingly powerful German nation, pure and uncontaminated, animated by a common will and united in a common strength, against which other Europeans would strive in vain, can Germany

reach internal peace which is its goal—not world peace!

These fantastic, quasi-religious notions run through much of German philosophy and literature. Herder maintained that the whole history of the world would be meaningless were it not to lead to the triumph of the German people! "From Fichte to Hitler, the line is straight", wrote H. Wickham Steed in an article in a recent issue of *International Affairs*, from which much of the preceding three paragraphs has been paraphrased.

The conception represents the systematized delusions of philosophic paranoiacs among the German people, irked by centuries of internal disunity, mortified by repeated military reverses, and enraptured by envy of nations greater and more powerful than their own.

In such an ideological environment and under conditions as established during the past few years, it can well be understood how the Jews (who are "everywhere and always, by the mere fact of their difference of race which for centuries has isolated them and sharpened their faculty for making observation, the most advanced in mind, the most sensible of absurdity and decrepit thought",—to use the words of Romain Rolland), are the sharpest thorn in the side of the Nazi dictatorship. Coupled with the lucidity of mind of the Jews, is their practical sense, which has made them rich and powerful, and it soon became clear to Hitler and his minions that with one stroke they could rid themselves of a dangerous opposition group, appropriate all its wealth, and at the same time divert the growing disillusionment and anger of the people, whom they betrayed, from themselves to a scapegoat upon which they could lay the blame for every frustration and every evil. The program fitted easily into the official state "philosophy". This from the immediate point of view.

But the German fascists have gone on from error to error, from crime to crime, as if forced thereto by a hostile Destiny, until they have made themselves a stench in the nostrils of every people. Their savage excesses have laid open the

horrors of fascism like a book, the sense of which may be scanned by all the world. That any nation could be brought to greatness by policies such as those adopted by Hitler and his gang, is manifestly impossible; not even could mere military strength be built up by methods so subversive of real national unity and so hostile to all guidance by intelligence.

But long after Hitler and his agents will cease to be anything but an evil memory, the effects of the persecution and ejection of the Jews will persist, for as Romain Rolland had one of the characters in his great novel "Jean-Cristophe" say: "We must not mutilate our already diseased civilization by lopping off some of its most living branches. If we were so unfortunate as to have the Jews driven from Europe, we should be left so poor in intelligence and power for action that we should be in danger of utter bankruptcy. . ."

As the most opulent country in the world, offering the richest booty to a conqueror, the only alternative the United States has to playing its full part **Isolationism** in the world and maintaining its position everywhere, but especially in the two great oceans that wash its shores, is—logically, fantastic though it may seem—to give up all intercourse and trade with foreign nations and cancel all foreign indebtedness; to withdraw all its diplomatic and consular representatives and recall its citizens living or traveling abroad, prohibiting this henceforth; to scrap all trans-oceanic shipping and aircraft and all trans-oceanic cable and other communication facilities; to abandon all extra-continental possessions, naval and air bases, and cable stations; to surrender the seas to within easy flying distance from the shores—thus leaving the coastal areas open to sudden, short-range attack, of which the country would scarcely have a breath of warning, and which would lead, inevitably, to the conquest that would definitely end, and at last prove impossible to maintain, the isolationism which some good people advocate.

Sunset on the Bay

By Martha Williams Keegan

THE surface of the sea, like liquid gold,
Mirrors the painted puffs of clouds above:
And the tiny waves that race along the shore
Are lost within the labyrinthic cove.

The seagulls dip and soar into the air
Like bits of paper scattered by the wind;
A tiny sailing boat is coming home,
Leaving the maze of sunset far behind.

Now do I descend the rocky path
That leads me to the stretch of gleaming sand;
I walk along and smile in expectation
Of the moment when that little ship will land!

The Spanish Fortifications of Manila

By Irma Thompson Ireland

HISTORIANS appear to agree that the capture and occupation of Manila by the British in 1762 established in the minds of intelligent observers some exceedingly significant facts. The Filipinos saw that Spain was not invincible and that the Church had also been weakened. Merchants began to visualize the possibilities of commerce and trade, with other countries, and a new importance was attached to knowledge of the outside world and the struggle between the nations for supremacy on the seas.

But the most outstanding lesson learned from the experience was that a few men with meager support could take and control the entire country if they had a plan and had the courage and enterprise to carry it through to a successful issue.

Early in the period of reconstruction after the terms of the Treaty of Paris restored the Philippines to Spanish rule, Fiscal Leandro de Viana and Engineer Miguel Antonio Gomez agreed that all buildings within three hundred paces of the walls should be removed or destroyed, and in March, 1765, Viana recommended to the Audiencia that all land between the districts of Ermita and Bagumbayan be leveled and the natives of the barrios transferred to other villages.

At the same time Gomez submitted a plan for repairs and alterations, which, although approved by a royal order in November, 1766, was not actually carried out until 1770, during the second term of Governor Simon de Anda y Salazar.

To obtain a better understanding of the technical changes made in the fortifications after the British evacuation, it will

be necessary to reconsider the report of Governor-General Fernando Valdes y Tamon in connection with the map made for him to accompany that report in 1739.

"The gates of this city are six, two main entrances and four posterns. Of these Santa Lucia and Palacio², which look toward the west allow passage to the shore as also on the north side the Santo Domingo³ and Almacenes⁴ give passage to the river.

"The main gates are distinguished by the names Real⁵ and Parian⁶. The latter is situated in the middle of the curtain which faces the northeast between the San Lorenzo and San Gabriel bastions; and inside of it is its guard station capacious enough to lodge a company of men.⁷

Corresponding to the empty space below, in the upper part of it, there is a capacious sentry tower, furnished with some cannon which by favor of its sides defends the collateral bulwarks—a fortification which it may be supposed was placed here in order to make up the defect of the extraordinary length of the curtain [between the Parian Gate and San Andres bastion].⁸

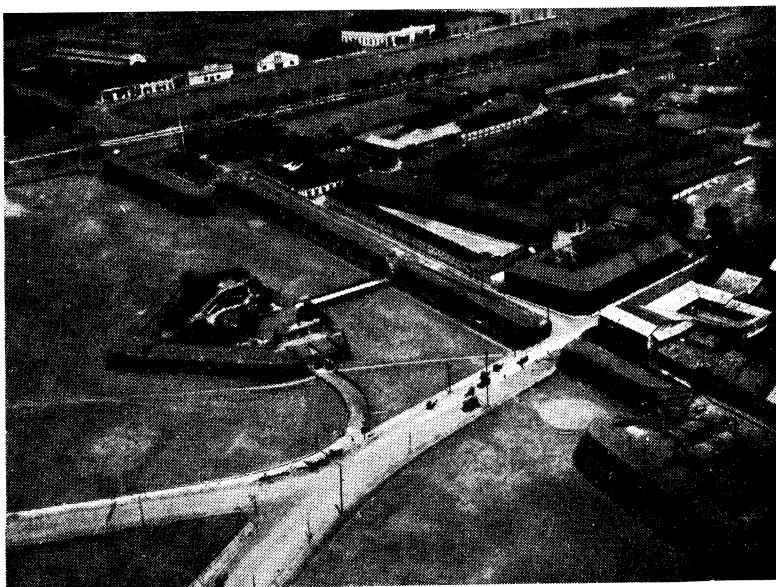
"The outer works of this [Parian Gate] are composed thus: a crownwork¹ which masks the gate [now the Parian ravelin], a *faussebraie*¹ which extends from the flank of the bastion San Gabriel until it almost reaches the said gate, there leaving room for a little bridge of communication with the crownwork already mentioned; a ditch of which we shall treat later on; its [the Gate's] covered way, parapet, and palisade, with its esplanade¹, the whole regularly surrounded [by water], as far as the narrowness of the place permits; and at its foot a quagmire which serves as an outer ditch.

"At the end of this, and along its outer margin extending towards the south, there is a grand highway, which at its beginning is joined with another but small road which lies between the outer ditch and the river; and both of these connect with a little bridge next to a small fort which was erected for the guard station at the large bridge which close by crosses the river."

The compilers of "Manila's Walls and Their Fortifications" explain the preceding paragraph as follows:



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps
The Walled City with the Pasig River in the foreground and Manila Bay to the west (right). In the lower right-hand corner of the picture, is Fort Santiago, the citadel. At the other end on the river side of the City is the San Gabriel Bastion. Just above it the Parian Ravelin and its relation to the northeastern section of the City is clearly shown. On the Bay side can be seen the last outworks added to the fortifications—the San Francisco Ravelin, the Plano Bastion, and the San Pedro ravelin, just below the San Diego Bastion on the southwest corner.



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps
The present-day Aquarium of the Bureau of Science is in the outwork shown in this photograph—called at different periods in Manila's history the Ravelin Bagumbayan, Ravelin of the Royal Gate, and the Luneta "Redoubt". It is connected with a stone bridge, now spanning dry ground, with the Real Gate in the curtain wall where Viana and Gomez placed it after the British evacuation of Manila. Its first location was at the General Luna street entrance, then known as Palacio because it led to the Governor-General's Palace.



Photograph by Mrs. Ireland
The Parian Gate seen from inside the Walled City, showing the entrance to the Armory of the Philippine Army R.O.T.C.

"The 'grand highway' was then called the 'Calzada'. It was later known as 'Calzada de Bagumbayan', and now [1910] as Bagumbayan Drive; and the 'small road' is now [1910] Magallanes Drive; the 'little bridge' lies between the bastion of San Gabriel and the intersection of Bagumbayan Drive and Magallanes Drive; the 'small fort' was the 'fortin'¹⁰ above mentioned and the 'large bridge' is the present [1910] Bridge of Spain".¹¹

Valdes y Tamon continues his account by describing what he calls "the ditch of the half-curtain":

"It starts from the angle defended by the bastion San Gabriel and extends till it is very near the Parian Gate with a counterscarp which there leaves it, bending toward the crownwork, and thus is left almost isolated, with a small arm. This, a little further, adds all its waters as if on deposit, to the outer ditch already mentioned." [Salt and Heistand add here that from the Parian Gate it was necessary to pass on to a long peninsula and then across a narrow bridge to the opening of the Bridge of Spain.]

Again from Valdes y Tamon's report we learn that

"the main ditch overflowing the right side according to the amount of water it receives from the river, continues its course along the margin of the grand highway, more or less closely according to its curves, until, coming close to the walls, it wends its course around about them near the bastion of San Diego. At this place art has imposed restraints on it, having in mind, no doubt, the frequent invasions to which that vicinity would be exposed if this ditch should come to unite its waters with the sea."¹²

Valdes y Tamon calls attention to the fact that the ditch served as a moat to protect the fortified city and to facilitate transportation of supplies by permitting a great number of vessels, aided by the rising tide, to come up to the Puerta Real for the purpose of discharging their cargo.

It is difficult for residents of modern Manila to imagine sailing vessels anchored at the present General Luna entrance to the Walled City busily unloading merchandise.

Describing the Real Gate as similar to that of the Parian in that it had a guard station and watchtower, Valdes y Tamon adds that this curtain between San Diego and San

Andres bastions was the only one furnished with a terreplein:¹ "For this reason some cannons (which defense the others lack) have been placed in it."

Other exterior works of the Real Gate included a bridge that could be raised, a moat with its counterscarp¹ faced with stone, and a ravelin in condition for defense,

"notwithstanding which, on account of masking the gate, it is not found midway in front of the curtain, which is its proper place. Although this gate has the remaining features of covered way, parapet palisade and esplanade, they were entirely in view at the time when this government began,¹³ which induced us to plan them anew, in modern style, and of much better quality." [Salt and Heistand comment in 1910 that the substantial character of the gate at that time is proof of Valdes y Tamon's statement.]

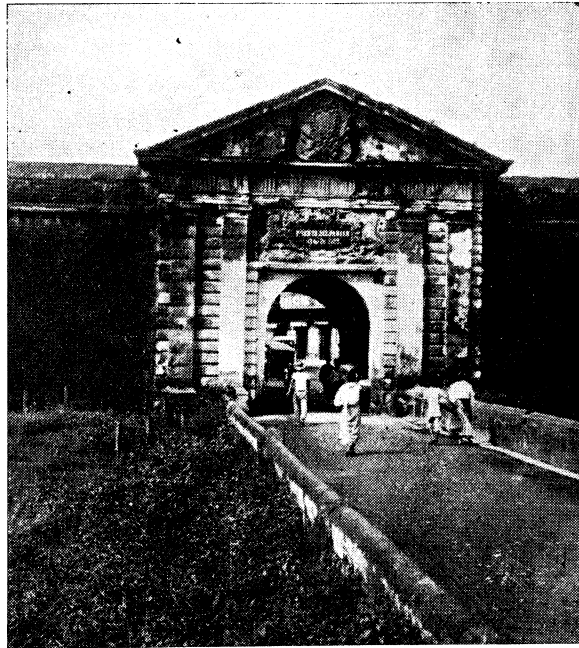
This brings us back to the plans of Viana and Gomez for the improvement of the fortifications after the British evacuation. We find this statement in "Manila's Walls and Fortifications" as compiled by Salt and Heistand:

"The individuals who were most insistent on radical and immediate reform were Fiscal Leandro de Viana, who was cordially supported in his projects by Engineer Miguel Antonio Gomez. The two worked hand in hand."

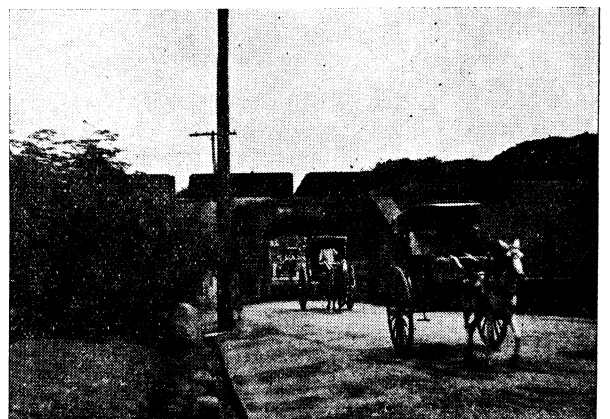
But Viana's own words in his Memorial¹⁴ of 1765, lead us to believe that although they may have worked hand in hand, they did not see eye to eye as to methods of accomplishing their purpose.

"I say, then, that it is very easy to make these fortified places so worthy of respect that there will be no forces in this part of India able to capture them . . . The towns of Manila and Cavite ought to be placed in a condition of defense with the plan of fortifications in the modern style which shall be furnished by the engineers who may be consulted, or may come from España, for this purpose. This expense will be very great, as is naturally obvious; and perhaps with the same expenditure the entrance of the Bay could be fortified to prevent the entrance of ships. . . The town of Manila is now of no use without the

port of Cavite; and the latter, without the former, is more useful and less costly . . . because not so many soldiers are necessary to guard the fortifications of the said entrance and port as to man the great extent of the walls of Manila—which, according to intelligent persons, needs



Old Commercial Photograph
The Parian Gate before reconstruction.



Photograph by Mrs. Ireland
Inside the Parian Ravelin, showing the outer gate.

a garrison of at least 3,000 men. . . There is no doubt that Manila, as I have said, is unnecessary if Cavite is well fortified; but it is also certain that at Manila it is easier to bring in supplies, and for all the troops and the citizens to remove, with their property, to the provinces, where the enemy can not attack them. These reflections, and the difficulties which there may be in fortifying the entrance to the Bay, will be better foreseen by those who understand the subject. . .”

A marginal note by Viana states frankly:

“Don Miguel Gomez who plays the engineer in this town, calls for 4,000 men in his new plan of fortification. He regards the entire wall and its bastions as useless. . . The skill of an engineer consists in being able to avail himself, as far as possible, of a wall, correcting its irregular shape, and putting the place in a condition of defense, with an obvious saving of expense, yet not failing to observe the rules of fortification. One of these rules is to consider the number of men who can be maintained for its garrison, and to proportion the bastions to the number of soldiers who are there to defend them; but said Don Miguel does not order his scheme by this rule. . .

“It appears that all the bastions and the curtain on the land side could be maintained as they are, without more construction than that of the esplanades, ditch, covered ways, glacis, ravelins, etc; for besides the wall, which is a good one, and the bastions which are apparently well flanked, it is easy to inundate the entire locality or reduce it to a mangrove thicket, so that it will be impenetrable to the strongest enemy—who will not be able to set up a battery or to endure the fire from the fort while they are clearing the field from obstructions.”

Viana continues his marginal note outlining a theoretical plan of defense by inundating the ground on the opposite shore of the Pasig, setting flood-gates in all the arches of the “great bridge” and in the estuaries or rivers of Binondoc and Santa Cruz, in order that the water would overflow the entire locality. He claims that the artillery of the small fort at the bridge and in the fortress itself would defend the flood-gates, and that if the inundation permitted the enemy to approach at all, it would be easy to destroy them.

He adds:

“The curtain on the seashore, which is exceedingly weak, and the fortress or citadel of Santiago, which is in ruins, could be repaired without so much cost as the new scheme presents; for we have already seen that ships cannot demolish the fort. If to that advantage be added the other of cutting a good ditch between the Bay shore and the wall with its covered way and some outpost battery, in order to harass the said ships and hinder them from landing men, the town could be made equally impregnable on that side—especially if the fort be repaired and the corresponding bastions be constructed in order to flank well the said seashore curtain, as seems necessary”.

This informal discussion of different plans for the defense of Manila is particularly interesting because we can see

now that many of Viana’s ideas were eventually used or adapted by others to whom the credit of accomplishment has been given.

Presumably because of its military importance and because it was damaged during the British bombardment, Viana and Gomez transferred the Real Gate from its old location at the south end of Palacio Street (now General Luna) to a place in the curtain wall nearer the great bastion of San Diego where it stands at the present time unused but in a remarkable state of preservation.

To Gomez is credited the Parian ravelin which was evidently constructed on the site of what Valdes y Tamon designates as a “crownwork” opposite the Parian Gate.

Reconstruction of the right face and flank of the San Gabriel bastion was also begun at this time under the supervision of Gomez, although the work was not completed until 1787.

According to military experts, here, for the first time on Manila’s walls, was used the newer method of fortification introduced by Count de Pagan of France in 1645, whereby a bastion flank was placed perpendicular to the line of defense, which is the line joining the curtain angle of one bastion with the salient of the next.

We are informed that Gomez began work on the moat and covered way, and a map of Manila, illustrating the project of “exterior works” approved by his Majesty in the years 1784-1785, will be considered later in detail.

During the period in which Don Jose de Basco y Vargas was Governor of the Philippines (1778-1787), more of the projects planned by Viana and Gomez were brought to completion.

Historians assure us that Basco y Vargas was one of the most energetic and progressive governors of the Philippine Islands but his energies appear to have been chiefly centered on efforts to achieve economic prosperity by developing national commerce and trade.

We, however, find his name associated with restorations of various city gates, and, according to Montero y Vidal,¹⁵

“As war had again been declared between España and Inglaterra, Basco caused the fortifications of Manila and Cavite and the forts in the provinces to be repaired, changing a great part of the artillery there-in for new pieces. He also reorganized the army.”

(Continued on page 30)



The Governor-General rides forth.

Department Library, Philippine Department, U. S. Army

The First Filipino Law School

The fourth chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

AFTER graduating from the *Liceo de Manila* with honors, I went on to the *Escuela de Derecho*, the first Filipino school of law, founded by the illustrious Don Felipe G. Calderon. In the *Escuela*, I was under several distinguished professors, among them Don Rafael Palma in Natural Law, and Don Juan Sumulong in Constitutional Law. Palma and Sumulong were already active opposites in political opinion. Sumulong was a Federalist, in fact, one of the chief Federalists. Palma was the Director of the newspaper *El Renacimiento*, a very popular daily, the mouthpiece of the as yet unorganized *Nacionalistas*. Each was acknowledged an authority in the subject he was teaching.

The *Escuela* had no building of its own. We were always on the go, like birds without nests. We met at the offices of our professors, or at their homes, with our notebooks or textbooks under our arms. I saw many new faces. Those among us who were from the *Liceo* were not many. Many more came from other colleges, among them some very good students, like Emiliano Tria Tirona, Godofredo Reyes, Antonio Horilleno, Nicolas Jalandoni, Isidro Vamenta, Catalino and Francisco Sevilla, Teopisto Guingona, Candelario Borja, Eulalio Causin, Tomas Alonso, Andres Jaime, Nicolas Buendía, Benito Natividad, Emiliano Lizares.

The Director of the *Escuela* was Don Felipe G. Calderon. As the author of the *Malolos Constitution* and as a statesman and parliamentarian of consequence, he was held by all in very high esteem. When he had come to Manila, full of disillusionment at the ill-fate of the newborn Republic, hostilities having already broken out with the Americans, his first concern had been the establishment of a school of law. He would teach new ideas to his students, he said. "It is imperative to turn out not only lawyers, but men, citizens, true Filipinos." That became the theme of his school.

He gathered together several lawyers, among them Fernin Mariano, Catalino Arevalo, Perfecto Gabriel, Aguedo Velarde, Rafael Palma, Juan Sumulong, Pedro Concepcion, Lucio Villareal, and Mariano Monroy. With these he formed the initial nucleus.

No other pedagogue condemned professionalism *per se* as strongly as did Calderon. This was somewhat strange, considering the fact that he was a well-known lawyer at the time. He was against that professionalism which results in the "intellectual proletariat," as he called it. This creature, he said, is a ferment, like yeast, and prejudicial to the community. So strongly did he feel about it that he placed in his curriculum subjects which answered to more than the required needs of a lawyer, subjects which dealt with the general idea of citizen formation, like Sociology, Political Economy, Public Finance, Criminology,



Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Philippine History, subjects which had never been taught before. He himself lectured on these topics and, when he had no more time, he asked others to do so. His ideal was the formation of the new man, one freed from the influence of the "ominous past."

That past was his obsession.

"We have need of two kinds of work," he used to say, "—one of ejection and the other of acquisition. We must eject the old and acquire the new." "The burden that weighs down upon us is overwhelming," he also said. "With our defective inheritance, and now with an equally unsatisfactory environment, we awake to discover that our greatest enemies are our own selves. Our work of acquisition must consist in the formation of that ideal which should make each one of us not merely a lawyer, or a doctor, or a Federalist, or an Independista, (alluding to the political parties of the day), or a Catholic, or an Aglipayano, but into a MAN, a true FILIPINO."

He held special Sunday classes to study the works of Rizal, especially the *Noli Me Tangere* and the *Filibusterismo*, which he called his Bible. He organized excursions for his students to the provinces near Manila for the purpose of observing country customs and writing monographs on sociological themes. These excursions were very much commented upon. They were a decided departure from the old ways of instruction.

"The foundation of all the sciences is in the country," he used to say. "What we need are *lessons on things*. Our knowledge will then be neither bookish nor useless."

Another of his principal passions, aside from that of moulding the new man, was that of elevating the Filipino woman. To him, the Filipino woman "is not only a beautiful flower adorning the Filipino garden; nor the charming convent girl with an education limited to working fine embroideries and sewing dainty slippers, no. She is the careful and intelligent mother, the real heart of the home. She is the woman with character, the perfect citizen, to whom should be opened all the secrets of intelligence ever discovered by man without loss of her sweetness, her exquisiteness, her scrupulousness, in a word, without loss of her woman's soul."

His lectures in class were like oracles. His genius, active and alert, inquisitive and constructive, his democratic manners, his good humor, his simple ways, all endeared him to his students. They never forgot him, even long after his death.

Obedying the doctrines of Calderon, the *Escuela* initiated the Filipino woman into the study of law. Thus, as in the *Liceo*, the system of co-education was boldly introduced. Among the women who enrolled were Concepcion Felix, who later became the wife of Calderon, Maria Francisco, later Mrs. Villaceran, Dolores Velarde, now Mrs. Buenaventura and Professor of Spanish in the University of the

Philippines, Natividad Parcon, now Justice of the Peace in a municipality in Iloilo, Natividad Almeda, now Mrs. Lopez and Municipal Judge of Manila, and many others whose names I do not recall at this moment of writing.

In our school, we had as Secretary a most extraordinary person, Don Mariano Monroy, very huge and very fat, with a heart as great as his body. Despite his size, he was most active. His office was in his house on Calle San Pedro, now Calle Evangelista, a house which was inhabited at the same time by numerous dogs of all breeds and sizes. They were his wife's pets and he could not get rid of them. Before coming into his house, which we had to do very often, we had to take the precaution to knock at the door and call out loudly to the servant to hold the dogs and muzzle them. These dogs filled the house with fleas and dirt. Only the love for our school and our affection for good Don Mariano made us return again and again to that house so filled with smelly animals and their by-products, as well as piles of old papers of the Secretariat.

Our life in school was full of inoffensive though puerile student pranks. Out of the thirty-five in our class, the ten or twelve of us who led in the record book also led in mischief. We had a philharmonic ensemble of sorts in which we whistled or sang or pounded on the desks and walls. Escaler organized the group, and Tria Tirona, most musical among us, conducted. Catalino Sevilla, an inveterate sucker, was the butt of all our jokes. He frequently regaled us with stories of how he had won his sweetheart, later his first wife. Inevitably, our professors would get sick and tired of us and our misdeeds. Then we would send out a call for our diplomatic ambassador, Benito Natividad. He was well suited to the delicate mission of pouring oil on troubled waters. He looked the part, too, because he carried himself on all occasions with serious dignity and had a moustache a la Kaiser. He was well respected by the professors because he was a real revolutionary general, fresh from the battlefields.

With our philharmonic band, we would await the coming of Calderon. He often arrived late because, as he always declared, the modern professor should arrive late to his classes; otherwise, he would not be a modern professor. When his arrival was announced, we would place ourselves in position and would play the national anthem. Calderon would get so furious he would start the class with a sermon and end it with another sermon.

One day, I arrived late. As I was going in, I heard Calderon speaking of me. "Poor fellow!" he was saying. "With such a brilliant future, and to be such a drunkard!"

The witticism about my being a drunkard came about in this manner. While I was in the office of the *Renacimiento* one day, there happened to be some kind of a celebration. Calderon came in suddenly and surprised the staff, each with a glass of whiskey in the hand, ready to drink a toast to I do not recall what achievement of I do not remember what reporter. I tried to hide my glass in one of the drawers of my desk, but I was not quick enough.

"Kalaw," Calderon said very gravely, "wine will be the death of you yet. If you aim to be great, keep away from it."

And he stalked disgustedly out of the room.

Sometime during that year, I read in the papers that there was going to be a literary contest for Rizal Day, based on a theme in economics. I, as a student of Calderon, naturally sent in an entry, and later left for Lipa on my vacation. Afterwards, the papers said I had been awarded the prize, which was to be bestowed on the night of the "Grand Programme." In great excitement, I prepared to go to Manila with my father and my brother Maximo, then about eleven years of age. In those days, there was no railroad to Batangas. To go from Lipa to Manila, one had to get into some old dilapidated carromata pulled by an emaciated horse, at three in the morning, and drive to Calamba, where one arrived at nine or ten. There one waited for the Yangco boat which got one to Manila about two in the afternoon.

We left Lipa early that December morning. It was very cold, and the darkness had not yet lifted so that we could not see very well. Upon emerging out of the woods at the edge of a steep descent, we saw coming towards us out of the gloom two men with muffled faces. They caught our horses by the reins. Three others, also muffled, came up behind our carromata. Perhaps to intimidate us, one of the men struck me sharply on the arm with the back of his bolo. My father, rose from his seat and shouted, "I am Presidente Valerio Kalaw. What can I do for you?"

The strange men suddenly drew close together and exchanged a few whispered words among themselves. Then, without another word, they disappeared and left us at liberty. We drove on, and a kilometer farther, we overtook some merchants also on their way to Manila.

"Did not anything happen to you on the road?" they asked us.

"Nothing," we answered.

"Why, we were robbed of everything we had."

"Who did it?"

"Some wandering revolutionary band, they told us. They were formerly part of Malvar's Brigade. They have nothing to eat now, and so . . ."

Much later, we learned who those men were. They were not really bandits, among them being some of my own friends from the Escuela of D. Sebastian Virrey. Now, pursued by the Americans and isolated from their sympathizers in the towns, they had to live like outlaws to continue the fight for the national ideal.

Soon the American Government adopted more drastic measures against the Revolution, and Batangas was again placed under military control. General Bell issued orders that the Revolutionists, (already they were being called Insurgents and Rebels), must come into the towns and give themselves up, and demarcation lines were traced around the towns outside of which anyone without a permit was liable to be shot. Thus, the Revolutionists were slowly starved out. With labor forbidden in the fields, and communication with their friends impossible, they had no way of securing food.

In Lipa, an American official gave orders for the tearing down of all stone walls around houses and gardens. It was behind such walls, he said, that rebels hid themselves. After his orders had been carried out, he went around the town on his horse, a loaded Mauser in his hand, menacing

(Continued on page 29)

Major Finley and the Sheik Ul Islam

A hitherto unpublished chapter of history

By P. D. Rogers

FROM 1909 to 1913, General John J. Pershing was Commanding-General and Military Governor of the territory of Mindanao and Sulu, then known as the Moro Province. The Zamboanga District, now Zamboanga Province, was under the governorship of Major John P. Finley of the United States Army, designated District Governor, who had been appointed by General Leonard Wood, General Pershing's predecessor. Major Finley was a hard worker and conscientiously devoted to what he believed to be the best interests of the Moros.

Pershing, although appreciating the good work of Major Finley, wanted to relieve him as district governor and appoint a civilian in his stead, as a matter of policy. He felt that the army officers in the subordinate positions should give way to civilians.

Finley was the only remaining army officer serving as a district governor. But for fully three years, Pershing was unable to make this change in the Zamboanga District, because of the intervention of General Wood in the matter. The latter was then Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and for Major Finley to be relieved from his civil duties at Zamboanga, it was necessary for the Chief of Staff to recall him. Time and time again General Pershing requested General Wood to do this, but Wood always replied advising Pershing to keep Finley.

Of course, General Pershing, in his capacity as Governor of the Moro Province, had the power to relieve Major Finley as District Governor any time he wanted to. But in his military capacity he was subordinate to General Wood, and naturally he could not afford to incur the displeasure of the Chief of Staff.

Pershing, I know, resented very much what he termed Wood's interference in his civil administration, and I have always believed that this was the beginning of the unfriendliness between these two great generals which later became so pronounced when Pershing did not call Wood to France during the World War. I saw this enmity start and I saw it grow.

Finally, during the latter part of 1913, Major Finley announced that he was going to the United States on leave. This of course pleased General Pershing, and he had no idea that Finley contemplated returning to Zamboanga at the expiration of his vacation. After Finley had gone, Pershing asked me to prepare the appointment of George A. Helfert, former major of the Philippine Constabulary, as Governor of the District of Zamboanga. Helfert accepted the position and took over the office.

Although we learned that upon Major Finley's departure from Zamboanga, several Moros, at his suggestion, had signed a petition to the President of the United States asking that Finley be permitted to return to Zamboanga, and further that he be allowed to go to Turkey for the purpose of securing the services of a teacher of the Mohammedan religion, we did not give the matter much thought.



General Pershing went back to the United States in December, 1913, and Frank W. Carpenter was appointed Governor of Mindanao and Sulu in his stead. Carpenter was the first civil governor, and the military department was abolished.

I remained with Carpenter, occupying the same position I had with Pershing,—Chief Clerk, Secretary, and handy man, Helfert remained District Governor of Zamboanga.

It was during February, 1914, as the new government under Carpenter was making good progress, that, suddenly, like a bolt of lightning from the sky, came a cable from the War Department at Washington stating that Major Finley was returning to the Philippines, via Turkey, to resume his duties as District Governor of Zamboanga.

Department Governor Carpenter, after looking over the office records, immediately cabled back to the War Department that Major Finley had resigned upon taking his leave, that another person had been appointed District Governor of Zamboanga, and that the position was therefore not vacant. In reply to this came another cable from the War Department declaring that according to Finley's statement he had not resigned, and reiterating that he was returning, via Turkey, to resume his office.

This put our office in a very embarrassing situation. It was true that when Major Finley had left for the United States, he had not submitted a formal resignation as District Governor of Zamboanga. But with army officers this formality was never required. Besides, General Pershing considered Finley had resigned, had presumed of course that he would return to duty with the Army, and had appointed a successor. However, as the War Department's second cable was phrased in no uncertain terms and permitted no further argument, there was nothing to do except to await the arrival of the Major.

In about two months' time Major Finley arrived at Zamboanga. He made no call on the Chief Executive, Frank W. Carpenter, but went direct to the Army Post and took up his residence. Carpenter designated me as a sort of *laisson* officer, and I went to the Post and called upon the Major. In our conversation he told me that at Washington he had presented the petition of the Zamboanga Moros, and that the Secretary of War, especially, had been much impressed by it. He further told me that the State Department had given him a letter to the Ambassador at Constantinople, who had arranged an audience for him with the Sultan of Turkey, as a result of which the Sultan was sending to Zamboanga a great Moslem scholar for the purpose of instructing the people in the Mohammedan religion.

In reply to my query about the governorship of the District of Zamboanga, he informed me that he would rest up a few days and would then take over the office. He also said that when he went to the civil government building to take over the office, he hoped he would not find any

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Hunger in Bárok

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

DURING two or three months of the year in Mindoro there is hunger, a kind of half-famine, as it were, and riding homeward down the empty bed of the river Bárok one afternoon, Cesar Manalo was thinking of this very phenomenon. He had just come from his coffee plantation and had been displeased to see how ill-kept it was. He had had a long talk with Selmo, the man in charge, and had demanded that the undergrowth which had been allowed to grow up between the trees be cleared away within a fortnight.

Selmo, honest fellow, had said that he could not possibly do that; in fact, he said, he had not as much as passed by the coffee grove lately. Why, he had to go to the other clearings, of course,—to search for sweet-potatoes, cassava, and such other tubers as might put some weight into the stomachs of his seven little boys!

“Could it be,” Mang Cesar asked himself, “that all these days I have not realized the whole country has been half starving again?”

He rode on, slouchily. The horse, a grey *potro* or stallion, lifted his head and sniffed the cool, late afternoon air, shook his mane, neighed a little, then lifted and switched his tail, swatting a couple of mosquitos that had begun to buzz behind his master’s ears.

Smoke smudged the sky, for some one had been busy in his clearing, burning the felled trees and the underbush. “There’s one hopeful soul, I must say,” said Mang Cesar to himself.

He owned some land and a house in the town of Mansalay, but was considered a different man from most landowners. People would come to him and ask for a hillside to clear, and later pay him in rice after each harvest. He was about forty-eight, and it was good indeed, he felt, that at that age he had some property, and was esteemed by people.

Potro sniffed the air and shook his shoulders again. Tall cogon grew in the sandy river-bed, forming a number of grass-islands around which the path wove, then climbed up the low bank and turned into a coconut grove where Mang Cesar’s house stood.

Before he reached his gate, a man came to meet him. “Páre Crispin?” asked Mang Cesar.

“Aye, it’s your Páre Crispin,” replied the man, looking up at Mang Cesar in the saddle and timidly stroking the horse’s mane. Potro pranced about haughtily as Mang Cesar dismounted. The horse almost stepped on one of Páre Crispin’s flat, veiny feet.

“Any news?” asked Mang Cesar. Páre Crispin rented that part of his land which bordered Bonbon creek, in the northeast, and a troublesome neighbor had off and on trespassed on the land. A loyal tenant, Páre Crispin reported every untoward incident at the creek-side: the felling of a prized ipil tree, the hauling off of rattan, the gathering of honey. . . . “Any news?”

“No, the place is quiet this time,” replied Páre Crispin, but he added, as if it were only an afterthought: “I’ve a mind to leave the clearing.”



Mang Cesar said: “You—leaving?”

Páre Crispin hesitated. Leading Mang Cesar’s horse by the bridle, he walked with the landowner toward the house.

“You leaving your *kaiñgin* and three boys and a wife?” asked Mang Cesar.

I can’t help it any longer,” replied Páre Crispin.

“Now, come, come,” said Mang Cesar, “something is in your head. Probably it’s the drought. The rains seem lost this year, indeed.”

“Aye, the rain will come no more it seems.”

Both of them fell silent.

“I’m thinking,” broke in Páre Crispin, “I’m thinking of going back to my old trade. I was a carpenter once, see. And before that, I was a fisherman. I can go to Sumagui and get work there.”

“That would be foolish,” said Mang Cesar. “Sumagui isn’t the place for a home-loving fellow like you.”

Sumagui was a big lumber camp, he knew, where the men worked like carabaos six days a week and gambled away their earnings on Sundays.

“Besides, you are a fellow who has a way with the soil,” Mang Cesar added.

Páre Crispin looked away at the trees. Cuckoos began to call from somewhere in the grove. “But there’s nothing a man can do, with the rain coming late like this,” he said.

Mang Cesar had a clear picture of Páre Crispin’s *kaiñgin* in his mind. He had been there only a week before. A whole hillside was now clean and ready for planting. Only the ground was too dry; even the logs had cracked in the heat of the sun.

“But you are a fellow,” repeated Mang Cesar, “who has a way with the soil. When the rains come you’ll have the best *kaiñgin* in all Bárok. You and your wife and children—why, you’ll have a good harvest. There’s not a drop of lazy blood in you!”

Páre Crispin’s eyes narrowed. For a while he didn’t say a word but seemed to listen to the cuckoos in the grove. It was a slow twilight.

A servant had come for Mang Cesar’s horse and had taken off the saddle. Potro now stood at the back of the house, a wet sack on his back, his muzzle inside a bucket of rice-husks mixed with water and molasses.

“You’re not on your way somewhere else, Páre Crispin? Or, is it me you want? Why, man, tell me what you’ve come for!” said Mang Cesar, patting the tenant on the back.

Páre Crispin looked sideways, in the direction of the horse Potro, enjoying his feed. Almost shyly, like a young girl, he said: “Aye, it’s about some rice.”

“But I’ve just given you a loan,” said Mang Cesar.

“I’ve my children and my wife. You know how it is,” said Páre Crispin.

Mang Cesar shook his head, grumbled a little, and began slapping the side of his pants with his leather horsewhip.

Payments were hard to collect; usually he had to send out somebody with a carabao and a cart to get his due. And Mang Cesar did not have much rice to give. He had sold all his *palay* except several *cavanes* for his own household supply during the rest of the year. And Potro, and yes, three other horses, needed rice-husks for feed every day.

"Your sweet-potato patch did not yield this year?" he asked Páre Crispin.

The tenant looked up at Mang Cesar, gaped, and then said: "For three weeks now we've eaten nothing but sweet-potatoes. Providence wills it so, perhaps."

"I'm afraid," said Mang Cesar slowly, "I can't let you have any."

"I'll pay you double next harvest," offered Páre Crispin.

"That's a long time off, and besides I've no rice to give away," repeated Mang Cesar. "My rice is all gone—to men like you."

"Aye, it's really hard with men like us," agreed Páre Crispin.

Potro had emptied his pail of rice-husks and molasses and now kicked it away. The horse attracted Páre Crispin's attention once more and, as if speaking to himself, he repeated: "It's really hard with us. . . . If only the rain comes."

As though he had not heard, Mang Cesar turned to his horse. Leaving the pail where it lay overturned on the dry dusty ground, he tied the horse to a coconut tree near by, pulled off the wet sack that covered the animal's back, and with this gently rubbed his flanks. Addressing Páre Crispin, he said: "I've nothing to lend any one any more, I'm afraid."

Then he walked to his house and told a boy to prepare supper. Twilight had deepened into evening. The fire burned brightly. The cuckoos were no more, but crickets hummed in the grove.

Páre Crispin did not go. For a while he stood all by himself near the fence, looking vaguely at the night about him. Then, he joined the boy who was cooking Mang Cesar's supper and tried to make conversation with him.

Mang Cesar himself came into the kitchen to light his cigar. As though knowing what he wanted, Páre Crispin picked up a lighted piece of kindling and handed it to Mang Cesar. Mang Cesar half-looked at his tenant in the glow, and he saw Páre Crispin's thin, wrinkled face, and gaping mouth, and turned-up nose.

"Can you stay and have supper with me?" he asked.

"Aye, I've a long way to go to-night," replied Páre Crispin. "I have to see a man up the river-bed, about some sweet-potatoes. There are no more of them to dig in my clearing."

He coughed strangely, like a sick man.

"I've only seed rice, that is—should it suit you," suddenly offered Mang Cesar. "It's seed rice, I say. . . . But you don't have to plant it if you need rice so much."

"I could bring home a cavan of that?" asked the other.

"And you need not plant it—if you want the rice so much, that is," Mang Cesar repeated.

THAT night after supper, Mang Cesar watched the moon rise over his coconut grove, and seeing his horse Potro in the yard, standing in the moonlight, he was reminded of Páre Crispin. Mang Cesar decided he would, the next day, ride up the empty river-bed again and go to Páre Crispin's place.

And this was the first thing he did the next morning. There was heavy dew on the grass and the ground seemed moist. It was as if sometime during the night the rain had stealthily come.

Mang Cesar rode leisurely, playing with his leather horsewhip. When he reached the turn of the road that led to Bonbon, and his horse climbed up the river bank and then slowed his gait as he passed through the wild banana groves, Mang Cesar, with his whip, began slapping at the leaves and trunks, making loud crackling sounds. Soon he began to whistle.

He thought he would find Páre Crispin in his hut at the edge of his new clearing. He thought he would see the man and his wife pounding rice while three hungry boys looked on. But when he came to the hut it was empty. The three skinny boys and the thin, though strong-limbed woman, as Mang Cesar knew them all, were not there but were away up in the clearing. Mang Cesar did not see them at first, but he heard voices in that direction and recognized one of these as Páre Crispin's. Then he saw—first the father's head, then the boys', then the wife's—the heads bobbing up and down, behind the huge trunks of felled trees. They were planting upland rice.

"That's a good cavan of rice seed he has," said Mang Cesar. "And the man has a way with the soil."

With his horsewhip he struck a big banana leaf and it made a sound like laughter.

Adoy Builds a House

By Mariano D. Manawis

BECAUSE they have no home of their own, Adoy and Aneng begin their married life in the house of the young man's father. Fortunately, while they may live with the old folk as long as they wish, they need not stay very long because as soon as the old man has paid off the debt incurred to defray the expenses of his son's wedding, he begins looking around for a site for a new house for the young couple.

To be sure, Adoy and Aneng have no complaints, but the old ones know from their own experience that if the newly-weds had a house entirely to themselves they would be happier. And after all, building a farmer's house in the Cagayan Valley is not so very costly an undertaking.

Like the cogon grass for roofing, and the lumber for posts, bamboos can be obtained in abundance from the foothills not far away. It may take time to gather the

materials, yes, because Adoy and his father may have only one carabao for hauling; but once the materials have been brought together, the enterprise proceeds at a fair speed.

Adoy's mother wants the house built right beside her own. In fact, long before her husband and her son began hauling the materials, she kept on telling the old man that the back yard was just the place for the new house. Unluckily, unlike the lands of the *hacenderos* of Central Luzon, Doña Maria's farms are scattered, and it happens that the piece assigned Adoy is some two or three kilometers away. Knowing that Adoy and his wife must live near their fields, the mother gives in.

On the day Adoy sets out to select the site for his house, all the members of the family go with him. His brothers and sisters, and even the neighbors, are eager to know where the house is going to be, and, what is more, the old people want to be sure Adoy makes no mistake in selecting the lot and that he conforms strictly with the customs of his forefathers in the matter, to avoid trouble and possibly tragedy.

According to Adoy's grandmother, two places are particularly to be avoided in selecting the site: a low-lying lot and one situated at the end of a road. These places, the aged one says very authoritatively, spell certain misfortunes: sickness, poverty, family quarrels, even premature death to one or all the members of the family.

Fortunately, of course, Adoy's choice does not fall upon either type of lot. Better yet, on the place he is considering, there are no large trees with ugly hollows in their mossy trunks to harbor evil spirits, *ari masiñgan*. Aneng likes the lot very much for nearby flows a little brook where she

could get the family's supply of drinking water, do her washing, and catch crabs or fish when she has nothing else to do of mornings.

Satisfied, Adoy makes a bamboo cross and sticks it into the ground at the center of the site, both to mark the place and to observe the reaction of the spirits. This done, all go home to wait for the new moon.

If during the next three days Aneng, Adoy, or anyone in the family dreams of a dead relative prohibiting the construction of the house on the chosen site, the place, no matter how much it is liked, is abandoned. To the Cagayan Valley peasant, dreams are a sort of an oracle. To disregard them is unthought of.

Should no such dreams occur, however, on the following Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday—these days are the lucky days—the work proceeds with the simple sticking into the ground of a *tunac*, a stake, where the first post of the house is to be set up. After that, another three days are allowed to pass, and should there again be no untoward dream, Aneng and her mother-in-law go to their neighbors and friends to invite them—invite them because they would not accept payment for their labor—to help construct the house.

Before the full moon—the Cagayan Valley peasant would not begin anything as important as building a house when the moon is on the wane—the designated day comes, and at the sound of Adoy's father's horn, *amarriung* in Ibanag, *tambuli* in Tagalog, those informed of the work, and perhaps others, gather, each with his own tools.

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Juli

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

IF I were to choose between the heroine of "Noli Me Tangere" and the heroine of "Filibusterismo," between the much-lauded Maria Clara, and the obscure Juli, my option would fall, quite naturally and sincerely, upon the latter, the humble sweetheart of Basilio. Commentators have arbitrarily made of Maria Clara the visionary counterpart of Rizal's first love, the flesh-and-blood Leonor Rivera, to whom he was engaged before he sailed for Europe. It is only natural, therefore, that there should have arisen among the Filipinos, a cult of this heroine of the great martyr's novel, since to them it would be little short of sacrilegious to connect Rizal's choice with anything but the most exalted qualities of beauty and nobility. Hence Maria Clara, with her feet of clay, still stands on a pedestal; while Juli, the modest, faithful, true, simple, loving soul who gave her all for the ones she loved, hardly receives more than passing notice. It is curious how, even in the imaginary world of fiction, injustice penetrates, and characters are not accorded the merit they deserve.

What did Juli look like? Rizal gives us no complete physical picture of her. Only here and there may be found a line or two of stray description of her lovely person.



Perhaps it is this very vagueness that constitutes half of her charm—a phrase here, a bit of gossip there, a word of praise from one character in the book, a bantering joke from another—and out of this medley we create in our imagination a vision of Juli, and find it beautiful. Beautiful in a simple village-belle way, she was a country-flower, which, to its misfortune was not left "to blush unseen". Even Epifanio de los Santos, great artist that he was, found charming the picture of Juli, "her left arm akimbo, with the beginning of her swelling young bosom peeping forth from the starched *alampay*."¹ A gentle suggestion of her budding loveliness is given when the author narrates that her father and grandfather had great hopes for her, and, in humble circumstances as they were, "thought of providing some education for the two children, especially the daughter Juliana, or Juli, as they called her, for she gave promise of being accomplished and beautiful."² But the fond dreams of her elders were not to be realized; Padre Camorra also saw with greedy, lustful eyes the pure skin, "the delicate fingers and rosy feet,"³ and coveted her youth, her freshness, and her beauty. The following lines about her, lightly spoken as they were by the irrepressible

Juanito Pelaez, are already fraught with sinister meaning, as though preparing us for the tragic end destined for the poor girl:

"She's as shy as she can be, but pretty. Padre Camorro one night started to club two fellows who were serenading her and I don't know how it was he didn't kill them, yet with all that she was just as shy as ever. But it'll result for her as it does with all the women, all of them."⁴

From such fragments do we have to form the image of Juli, and this is the picture which she invariably evokes: a timid country-girl, sweet and unspoiled, modestly and simply dressed, lovely and appealing in spite, or because, of her very simplicity. Her grandfather thought of her as "the prettiest in the village and perhaps in the whole town, before whose window many gallants had vainly passed the night playing and singing?"⁵ She was such as may often be seen in our *barrios*, where, during a festival, one can watch Juli's galore, their trim forms swaying gracefully in their brightly-colored native dresses, their fresh young laughter drowning the strains of the gay *fiesta* music. With this beautiful image in mind, the crime of Father Camorra appears doubly revolting and hideous.

The real Juli, the character, the soul behind this physical loveliness, was no less winning. Her simplicity has already been remarked upon, but this was not a mere unaffectedness of mien and manners; there was also the simplicity of her religious convictions. She believed utterly in the interceding power of her saints, in the unquestionable efficacy of her *novenas*, in the miracles of the Virgin Mary, accepting these as things to be taken for granted. Nowadays, such a simple, blind faith might be associated condescendingly with ignorance or fanaticism, yet, in Juli's case, as in the case of others who believe so staunchly and with such certainty, it was not what she believed in that is important, but the beauty, the trustingness of her simple faith. For is Juli not to be envied that she could place such utter reliance in the effects of her prayers? How many of us would wish we were as simple! She needed this confidence in something or someone stronger than herself when her father, brooding over the wrongs brought upon his family by the friars, began to act queerly, carrying around dangerous weapons with which he said he had to protect his crops. "Every time he left the house Tandang Selo and Juli trembled for his life. The latter would get up from her loom, go to the window, pray, make vows to the saints, and recite *novenas*."⁶ And when the poor, harassed father finally got into trouble, "Juli appealed to her images, counted and recounted her money, but her two hundred pesos did not increase or multiply."⁷ Still she did not lose hope. She needed some more money to get her father out of his plight, and she believed "a miracle might happen. She might find the two hundred and fifty pesos under the image of the Virgin—she had read of many similar miracles."⁸ But nothing happened, and, in utter resignation, she decided that she had perhaps asked too much, wondering all the while what it would have cost the Mother of the Lord to have given her the money she needed. The almost childlike naiveté, the truly Christian acceptance of the inevitable, is touching. It is true that such an attitude is, in a way, a defeatist one and does not steel man or woman for the struggle often so necessary, but to Juli what did such considerations mean? All she knew

was that her father needed her, and, having prayed in vain, she thought of something more practical. There was no bitterness in her heart when she decided to become a servant to ransom her father.

How can anyone question, then, the courage of this girl? If, analyzing her actions, we decide that her ready acceptance of her fate was a sign of weakness, would this tally with the determination she showed in leaving her home to serve in another house as a servant? Her grandfather's heart was broken:

"What, his only granddaughter, the sole joy of his fading eyes, she whom he had dreamed of [seeing dressed in a long skirt, talking Spanish, and holding herself erect waving a painted fan like the daughters of the wealthy—she to become a] servant, to be scolded and reprimanded, to ruin her fingers, to sleep anywhere, to rise in any manner whatsoever!"⁹

But Juli affected a light-heartedness which she did not feel. To minimize her sacrifice "she tried to appear merry."¹⁰ To her grandfather, as she smilingly kissed his hand in farewell, she said jokingly: "When father comes back, tell him I have at last gone to college—my mistress talks Spanish. It is the cheapest college I could find."¹¹ It was a gallant pose, and the brave girl did not deceive the old man. Her heart was like lead inside her as she left her old home,

"the house wherein had faded her childhood dreams and her maiden illusions, . . . she stopped, her eyes filled with tears, and letting herself fall in a sitting posture on a log by the wayside she broke out into disconsolate tears."¹²

The simplicity of her faith, her readiness to sacrifice herself for the ones she loved, also showed in her devotion to Basilio. He was everything to her, but she could give him up. "Basilio who was going to be a doctor, couldn't marry a pauper. . . . But—said her conscience—he will at least know that I preferred to pawn myself rather than the locket he gave [me]."¹³ As with Sisa, her utter goodness of heart—one might almost say her dumbness—is sometimes exasperating. For instance, why could she not have asked for Basilio's help, his counsel? It would have been the most natural thing to do. Why need she have fought her fight all alone? Was Rizal depicting a true-to-life character, or again, was he guilty of giving us a type? . . . But taking Juli as she was, we still can not help but admire her, while disapproving her unwise idealism.

So Juli entered into servitude: "At last a pious woman took pity on the girl and lent the money on condition that Juli should remain with her until the debt was paid. Juli would not have so very much to do: sew, pray, accompany her to mass, and fast for her now and then."¹⁴ It was a common practice then, as it is now, to hold people in menial service for debt. Luckily for Juli, Sister Panchang was afraid of directing towards herself the friars' displeasure for "helping" the girl out of her trouble, or she might have resorted to the cunning trick practiced to the present day of encouraging the girl to sink deeper and deeper in to debt to prolong her period of servitude indefinitely.¹⁵

But the story moves on. Her sacrifice was to no avail. The friars' hatred threw her father into prison. Basilio learned of Juli's difficulties and, of course, paid her debt. About the same time, however, the young man had gotten

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AS the year 1938 drew to a close, the prospect for the Japanese, their claim to having "conquered" over a million square miles of Chinese territories notwithstanding, is positively gloomy—gloomy in China, gloomy internationally, and gloomy at home.

In China, last month, the Japanese were on the defensive on all fronts, and their political machination also ended in a fiasco.

In South China, when Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi answered the Japanese threat to invade Kwangsi by calling 2,600,000 of their fellow provincials to stand by and be ready to take the field, the Japanese Navy warily turned its eyes elsewhere. Though it was freely admitted that only a small fraction of these militiamen were armed, the Japanese preferred not to call the bluff and their men-o'-war sailed away from the Pakhoi coast. Japan is today as unwilling to extend its fighting lines as it was anxious to do so at this time last year.

General Andoh, Japanese commander in Kwangtung, made a bad mistake by challenging General Chiang Kai-shek to come out to fight a "decisive battle". This was tantamount to admitting that no decisive battle has been fought as yet; the Japanese army has been, as it were, 'beating the air'. The Japanese have wasted their man power and war supplies and have won many "victories", but a real victory is still as elusive as the will-o'-the-wisp.

And they are getting desperate, hence the challenge. Though General Chiang officially took no notice of the challenge, yet as far as the actual fighting went in Kwangtung, the Japanese general's 300,000 thousand "crack troops," "itching for fight", made a rather poor showing, and the Chinese forces succeeded in wresting Waichow, the first important city the Japanese captured in Kwangtung, from the hands of the invaders. Moving its headquarters into this city, the Chinese army pressed hard on the Japanese and carried the fighting into Chengchen, the next objective.

In Central China, the Chinese counter-attacked Yochow with some degree of success, having taken several nearby cities and entered its east gate at one time. Hankow, too, was threatened by the Chinese, gunfire being audible in that river port for days. Lower down along the Yangtze, the Japanese crossed the Siu River in an attempt to march on Nanchang, but were driven back and the Chinese troops have since been carrying on the fight north of that river. The Japanese claimed that the Chinese soldiers trapped in Kuling were unwilling to let the foreigners leave in hope of delaying a general Japanese attack. It has been almost a month now since the foreigners left Kuling, but we have not heard of the much vaunted Japanese attack.

Regarding the Nanking-Shanghai-Hangchow area, thousands of Chinese fighters have crossed the Chientung River, on whose northern bank stands Hangchow, and are now attacking this Lake city, the Shanghai-Hangchow highway and railway having been disrupted by Chinese guerillas.



Continuing their raids on Nanking, Chinese mobile units forced the Nipponese to shut themselves up in China's former capital for a while, and the situation became so bad that numerous Japanese puppets in the so-called "reformed government" had to flee to Shanghai.

The Japanese offensive to cut the Soviet-China overland communications seems to be just getting started. The Chinese high command, however, had already sent several divisions of troops north into Shansi, in spite of the Japanese claim to have control of the crossing over of Yellow River. If the Japanese did launch a big push in this region, their chances of success are slim indeed. For the country is partly mountainous and partly desert or semi-desert, and the few highways could be destroyed at topographically important points where repair would involve great difficulties. Moreover, the land is sparsely populated, towns and cities are few and far between, and this means long line of communications hard to patrol and protect, while the garrisoning of these towns and cities would also present new and difficult problems. Furthermore, the people in this region have long been under the political and military tutelage of the Eighth Route Army, which means that they are informed as to the Japanese designs upon China as well as to the most effective ways of dealing with them.

In Hopei, the guerillas often raided the outskirts of Tientsin. It was at this Japanese base in North China, too, that "Miss" Kawashima, the Japanese Mata Hari, was seriously beaten by Chinese patriots.

Few foreigners know that in Hopei a Chinese provincial government has been functioning for months. Among this number, still fewer will regard it as anything but a farce, but the fact is that it has been functioning so successfully that the people in Manchuria have been petitioning the Chinese National Government through General Lo Chung-lin, Chairman of this provincial government, for the establishment of similar ones in Manchuria. In Chahar, two mutinies involving several regiments of the drafted "Manchukuo" and Mongol troops were reported. This gives one the impression that while, due to rigid censorship by the Japanese, news has been scarce from beyond the Great Wall, the situation must have been far from satisfactory to them.

Under the circumstances it is but natural that Japan should desire to have peace restored as soon as possible. How desperately they need peace may be seen from the "concessions" they were willing to make, and last month we had three such significant indications. First, Major-General Kenji Doihara, failing to establish a "Central" Government in Peiping, sent out peace balloons to the effect that Japan would withdraw its troops from China in return for the latter's recognition of Japan's position in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. In this he was not playing the role of an irresponsible "hot-headed junior officer", for a few days later no less a personage than Premier Prince F. Konoye declared that Japan would be prepared to withdraw its army

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Tagalog Proverbs

Compiled and Translated

By Flavio Ma. Guerrero

- M**agpakataas-taas ang iyong lipad, sa lupa rin ang iyong lagpak.
Ng huwag mamulubi, huwag gagasta ng higit sa kinikita.
- Bago mo inumin, iyo munang suriin.*
- Ang tumutulad sa langgam, hindi manghihiram ng ikabubuhay.*
- Ang masamang hanap, madaling mawaldas.*
- Kung ang babae ang maghari sa bahay, maraming tinik sa pintuan.*
- Magpakain ka ng aso ng iba, ang sarili mong aso'y tatahulan ka.*
- Turuan mo muna ang sarili mo bago ang sa iba.*
- Kung gusto mong huwag magkaroon ng kaaway, huwag kang magpapatang.*
- Masarap na pagkain sa dulang, nagagasgas ang hagdanan.*
- Ang nagtatanong ng laman ng palayok ng iba, napagkikilalang walang laman ang kaniya.*
- Lahat ng ulo ay may buhok, nguni't hindi ang lahat ay may utak.*
- Wala ng bingi dito sa mundo gaya ng ayaw makinig.*
- Ang maralitang nagpapakumbaba, cordero ay kaniyang katulad.*
- Maralita, mayaman, at pamahalaan, lahat ay nagkakautang.*
- Madaling hanapin ang kasamaan, nguni't mahirap ang kabutihan.*
- Kung mahirap ang maging tao, lalo't mahirap ang makipag-kapuwa tao.*
- No matter how high you fly, to earth always you will fall.
- In order not to be poor, do not spend more than you earn.
- Before you drink, examine it first.
- Whoever emulates the ant, shall never borrow means of livelihood.
- Crooked earnings are quickly lost.
- If the woman rules in the house, there are many thorns at the door.
- Feed the dog of another and your own dog will bark at you.
- Teach first yourself before others.
- If you wish to have no enemy, do not lend.
- Good food on the table wears away the stairs.
- He who asks about the contents of the pot of another, proves that his own is empty.
- All heads have hair, but not all have brains.
- None is deaf in this world than the one who refuses to hear.
- The poor who is humble, is like the lamb.
- The poor, the rich, and the government, all get into debt.
- It is easy to look for evil, but hard to look for goodness.
- If it is difficult to be a man, more difficult still to make friends with men.
- Bago sabihin, makapito mong isipin.*
- Ang galit mo ngayon, bukas mo ipatuloy.*
- Ang masama sa iyo, huwag mong gawin sa kapuwa mo.*
- Ang apoy ilagan ng huwag masunugan.*
- Dapat maging matandain ang taong sinungaling.*
- Ipagtanong ang dadaanan upang huwag maligaw.*
- Ang tubig ay malamig, nguni't daig pa ang apoy kung magalit.*
- Ang magtanim ng hangin, bagio ang aanihin.*
- Masarap amuyin, mapait lasahin.*
- Ang nabubusog sa dulang ng iba, palaging gutom sa dulang niya.*
- Ang karamihan sa matamis na wika, mapait kung gumawa.*
- Mabuti pa ang matagal kay sa walang inaantay*
- Magpakalabo-labo, pilit na lalinaw.*
- Sabihin mo muna kung sino ang iyong kasama at saka ko tuturan kung sino ka.*
- Ang di nakikipagsapalaran, walang kayamanan inaantay.*
- Ang taong palabintagin, ay siyang walang gawang magaling.*
- Bago ka sumunod sa udiok ng iba, sa loob mo ay suriin muna.*
- Huwag magkatiwala sa matamis mag-wika.*
- Bagong walis, mabuting luminis.*
- Before you speak, think it out seven times.
- Continue to-morrow your anger today.
- What is bad to you, do not do to your fellow men.
- Avoid the fire in order not to get burned.
- A liar ought to have a good memory.
- Ask the way in order not to get lost.
- Water is cool, but it surpasses fire when it gets angry.
- He who plants wind, will harvest storms.
- Sweet to smell, bitter to taste.
- He who gets satisfied at the table of others, is always hungry at his own table.
- Most sweet words works out bitterly.
- It is better to wait long than to have nothing to wait for.
- No matter how murky, it needs must become clear.
- Tell me first who your companion is and then I will tell you who you are.
- He who does not take chances, can expect no riches.
- The man who always accuses others, does no good deeds himself.
- Before you follow the advice of others, consider it well.
- Do not trust one who speaks too sweetly.
- A new broom sweeps well.

<i>Sa tiaga at pagtitiis matutuklasan ang nais.</i>	Through patience and suffering can the aim be attained.
<i>Pagsikat ng araw, lagapan sa kalahatan.</i>	When the sun rises, it shines on everyone.
<i>Daig pa ang patay ng nagtutulog-tuloan.</i>	The dead is surpassed by one who feigns sleep.
<i>Ng huwag kumalat ang baho mo, huwag kang masok na politico.</i>	So your rottenness may not spread, do not become a politician.
<i>Makikita sa batia ang lumalangoy na isda.</i>	In a wash-tub you can see the swimming fish.
<i>Ang taong walang pilak, ay parang ibong walang pakpak.</i>	A man who has no silver, is like a bird without wings.
<i>Ang maglimos sa mahirap, langit ang hinaharap.</i>	Whoever gives alms to the poor, faces heaven.
<i>Husto sa salita, kulang sa gawa.</i>	Complete in words, wanting in deeds.
<i>Pag ang tubig ay matining, arukin mo't malalim.</i>	If the water is calm, sound it and it is deep.
<i>Pag ang tubig ay maingay, tawirin mo't mababaw.</i>	If the water is noisy, cross it and it is shallow.
<i>Kapag may ligaya, may dalamhati.</i>	If there is happiness, there is sorrow.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 24)

from Central and South China in return for China's adherence to the anti-comintern pact and economic cooperation with Japan. A few days later, faced with a foreboding international situation, the Japanese sought the advice of Prince Saionji, the last of the Japanese elder statesmen, and the advice he got was no other than withdrawal of troops from China! A year ago the mere mention of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil would have raised no end of protest—and possibly bullets as well—from the super-patriots in Japan. But today three prominent Japanese—Doihara, representing the junior officers, Prince Konoye, the government, and Prince Saionji, the nobility and financiers—declared the same thing in the same month. Things must be desperate indeed for the Japanese!

On the other hand, China has so much confidence in its ultimate victory that all these utterances of the Japanese soldier and statesmen fell upon deaf ears. True, it is said that Premier Konoye showed his *ballon d'essai* to Wang Ching-wei, deputy leader (vice president) of the Kuomintang, before publishing it for public consumption. But Mr. Wang, the champion of peace with Japan, was not able to make so much as a whisper of it before he had to flee for life from China. If any demonstration is necessary of China's determination to fight to the finish, here is one, and an indisputable one.

Internationally the situation is just as bad, if not worse, for Japan. The Japanese officers in China, seeing that the Europeans had swallowed one insult after another, sought to "liquidate" the foreign interests. Under some pretext, they virtually isolated the French Concessions in Tientsin and Hankow. This act drew no forceful demonstrations but merely more protests, which have always been disregarded with impunity. The Japanese government took a cue from this fact and its Foreign Minister held separate conferences with the British and American Ambassadors on the same day. While the latter refused to divulge the subject of their discussions, the Japanese Foreign Office made it known to the press that the two foreign envoys were given to understand that the Japanese Government regarded the Open Door policy no longer suitable to the changed conditions in China and likewise that the Nine-Power Treaty must come to an end. There was no doubt that Japan was forcing a showdown. The first few days could not but be gratifying to the Japanese, and then the boomerang came back with a bang. America's loan to China, amounting to U.S. \$25,000,000 which had not been progressing smoothly, was suddenly concluded and this was followed by a British loan of £10,00,000. The Japanese got what they asked for, a showdown, not in China but in Washington and London, not in the form of a demonstration of military prowess but in a display of financial strength, which touched Japan's most vulnerable spot.

At home the Japanese government had even a harder time, resulting in the downfall of the Konoye cabinet. The immediate cause of Konoye's fall was the invocation of the General Mobilization Law. Although the complete invocation was decided upon by the military some time ago, yet the formal promulgation of the Act caused such attacks from the financial interests that the Cabinet fell. Another contributing cause to the political crisis was that the military clique had been trying to whip the political parties, representing the financial interests, into line by forcing them to amalgamate and form a single, all-embracing political party. Prince Konoye was scheduled to head the new party, but he turned down their offer. This made him the target of attack from the military. Attacked from both sides the Cabinet fell. A still more "positive" policy in China is to be expected as a matter of course. Even so, the new Japanese government, headed by Premier Baron Hiranuma, is most desirous of peace, which, however, will not be forthcoming until Japan is prepared to withdraw its troops from China, not under Japan's terms, but China's.

Juli

(Continued from page 23)

into trouble himself, being suspected of having taken part in some "subversive" student movement. Juli believed that the man she loved had been imprisoned because he had helped her and her father, and the thoughts of this brave, sweet girl who used to receive life's cruel blows "without sobs, without laments, without complaints,"¹⁶ turned to desperation.

"Now it was her duty to liberate him, as he had done in rescuing her from servitude, and the inner voice which suggested the idea offered to her imagination a horrible means. 'Padre Camorra, the curate,' whispered the voice. Juli gnawed at her lips and became lost in gloomy meditation."

¹⁷Bewildered and beaten, her faith was shaken for the first time. "Once she asked Sister Bali if the people who committed suicide went to hell." ¹⁸ Once more a great sacrifice was asked of her, a terrible sacrifice—she knew, before the Justice of the Peace told her so, that "the only person who could save Basilio was Padre Camorra, *in case he should care to do so.*" ¹⁹ She remembered remorsefully that people had also remarked in her hearing that "if she only wished it, Cabesang Tales, her father, would be pardoned." ²⁰ And she had held out in spite of her love for her father for she had felt that she could not have taken the fatal step without damning herself in her own eyes and in those of God and man. She had failed in her filial duty . . . but this time it was Basilio's life that was at stake. If they should shoot him!

"That night she slept scarcely at all. Dreams and nightmares, some funereal, some bloody, danced before her sight and woke her often, bathed in cold perspiration. . . The figure of her father was transformed and she recognized Basilio, dying, with looks of reproach at her. The wretched girl arose, prayed, wept, called upon her mother, upon death, and there was even a moment when, overcome with terror, if it had not been night-time, she would have run straight to the convento, let happen what would."²¹

But why dwell on the poor girl's anguish? She delayed, hoping against hope that something would happen, a miracle, perhaps. "So passed several days in praying and cursing, in calling upon God and wishing for death."²² And—at last—when news reached her that all the prisoners had been set free, all except Basilio, she hesitated no longer . . . yet, her soul revolting, she might still have gone back, but for Sister Bali who goaded her on, "Let them carry poor Basilio into exile, let them shoot him on the way. . ." ²³ It was a cruel master stroke. Hearing those words which could so easily come true, "with wrath and desperation mingled, like one who rushes to suicide, Juli closed her eyes in order not to see the abyss into which she was hurling herself and resolutely entered the convento."²⁴

Juli never saw the dawn of another day. Rather than face life tainted with the shame of her dishonor,

"she had leaped from a window of the convento, falling upon some stones and killing herself. . . Later, very much later, at twilight, an old man came from a village and stood calling at the door of the convento, which was closed and guarded by sacristans. The old man beat the door with his fists and with his head, while he uttered cries stifled and inarticulate, like those of a dumb person, until he was at length driven away by blows and shoves."²⁵

And so, having lived so simply, so unassumingly, and so self-abasedly, Juli achieved magnificence in her tragic death. Her soul was great—if utterly humourless—with the fervent, unflinching greatness of the martyr.

(7)—*Ibid.*, p. 37.
 (8)—*Op. cit.*, p. 40.
 (9)—*Op. cit.*, p. 39.
 (10)—*Op. cit.*, p. 290.
 (11)—*Ibid.*
 (12)—*Ibid.*
 (13)—*Op. cit.*, pp. 39-40.
 (14)—*Op. cit.*, p. 39.
 (15)—*Op. cit.*, p. 289.
 (16)—*Op. cit.*, p. 290.
 (17)—*Ibid.*
 (18)—*Op. cit.*, p. 291.
 (19)—*Op. cit.*, p. 292.
 (20)—*Op. cit.*, p. 291.
 (21)—*Op. cit.*, p. 294.

(22)—*Ibid.*
 (23)—*Op. cit.*, p. 297.
 (24)—*Ibid.*
 (25)—*Ibid.*, Cf. also John Foreman "The Philippine Islands" Manila, 1899, Chapter XII, pp. 219-220, for the authentic story of the young woman who jumped from a window of the convent of Father Pierna Vieja, formerly parish priest of San Rafael, Bulacan, and Carmen Ocampo Carillo's thesis on the sources of Rizal's characters, p. 8.

Aday Builds a House

(Continued from page 22)

The workers, themselves afraid to incur the displeasure of the ari masiñgan, before putting up the first post ask Aday for a five-centavo coin, and a glass or a bottle of wine. The coin is attached to the lower end of the post which is to be set in the ground, and the wine is poured into the hole to show to the spirits that they have not been forgotten. After this, the work proceeds without further ceremonies, until the four main posts have been erected, when another curious act is carried out. Aday walks around the place like one out of his mind, surreptitiously spilling lemon juice over the ground. If you ask him what this is for, he will not tell you, fearing that a premature revelation of the secret might destroy the efficacy of the ritual. When the work on the house has been completed, however, he will tell you that that simple ceremony, properly performed, keeps the mosquitoes away—for ever!

In modern carpentry, the roof is constructed right in its place, on top of the posts. On the Cagayan Valley farm, it is built separately on the ground, and not until it is finished, it is lifted, fitted, and tied to its place on the posts. Sometimes, in fact, Aday does not need to make the roof. He simply buys or barter for one from another farmer who may have built a new house or moved to a distant place, and has the roof carried intact to his lot. The carrying of a roof from one place to another is called *accab*—and it is a chore the Cagayan farmers seem to enjoy very much.

Walking across plowed fields with the entire roof resting on their bare but sturdy shoulders—viewed from a distance it seems that a house is walking on numerous human feet. Like children at play, they shout in unison at the top of their voices as they move slowly along.

They rest, too, of course, and often, if the roof is to be carried any considerable distance, and each time they so relax, they drink *basi*, the wine for the occasion, served them by the young women of the barrio, the fair *mamma-guiñganay*. It is very seldom, however, that anyone gets drunk: the men know that they have to repair the roof when they reach Aday's lot, and if possible, lift it to its place before dusk.

Being frequent in the Valley, wind and storm, at times interrupt the construction. Should the workers, upon their return to work, find the roof blown down in such a way that it is pierced by one of the posts, the workers themselves would be the first to insist upon a discontinuation of the work and the complete abandonment of the house. To them the incident would have only one meaning—death to the owner of the house; and rather than lose their young neighbor, they would begin the work all over

(1) Cf. Epifanio de los Santos' Introduction to Charles B. Derbyshire's "Social Cancer," translation of Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere," Philippine Education Co., 1931, 2nd page.
 (2) Charles B. Derbyshire's "The Reign of Greed," translation of Rizal's "El Filibusterismo," Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 31.
 (3)—*Op. cit.*, p. 39.
 (4)—*Op. cit.*, p. 106.
 (5)—*Op. cit.*, p. 39.
 (6)—*Op. cit.*, pp. 36-37.

again as soon as Aday and his father have gathered new materials.

Fortunately for Aday, this is a freak accident that very seldom happens; and so, without fear and without delay, the work continues.

When the *cosina* or kitchen has been built and connected to the finished house with a *batalan*, a bamboo platform which serves both as a sort of a verandah and a bridge from the main part of the house to the kitchen, the house is ready to receive its occupants. But despite Aday's eagerness and that of his wife to move in and begin their independent life, one more night must pass for a final consultation of the spirits.

On that night, leaving Aneng in his father's home, Aday, without carrying anything with him, goes to sleep in the new house alone. If he hears no strange voices, sees no apparitions, and nothing dangerous is to be interpreted from his dreams, the old grandmother decides that the spirits are favorably disposed and the transfer takes place.

Before anything else is moved to the new house, the *Santo*, an image of Christ, is reverently carried to it. Follows a quantity of rice and a quantity of salt—the amount does not matter, but whatever contain these things must be full to the brim so that Aday and Aneng may never be in want—and when these two commodities have been safely deposited where Aneng intends to keep the family's food supply, all the belongings of the couple are brought in.

And all present fall on their knees to pray to God to bless the new house and give Aday and Aneng peace, prosperity,—all happiness.

Major Finley and the Sheik

(Continued from page 19)

pretender sitting in the chair; if he did, he would throw said pretender out. The Major was gruff and spoke with immense assurance.

When I reported this conversation to my chief, Frank W. Carpenter, he was, of course, perturbed and angered. Helfert, the "pretender", was in a rage. But at a conference it was decided to await developments.

The next day I visited Major Finley again. He told me again about his visit to Constantinople, his audience with the Sultan of Turkey, and his conversations with high Moslem dignitaries. The Sultan, he said, had chosen a very learned Moslem scholar to journey to the Moro Province, and this gentleman would arrive at Zamboanga in four or five days.

During this five-day period, while we were waiting for the learned man from Turkey, we studied over our embarrassing position at the civil government offices. Carpenter, as Governor of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, was the immediate superior of the Governor of the Zamboanga District, and if Major Finley returned to his former office, he would of course be under Carpenter. Daily, therefore, we expected him to report, but he did not. Neither did Carpenter call on the Major or communicate with him. Helfert, who was holding down the desk in the District Governor's office, was in a continuous stew, for angry as he was, he knew that the Major, who had threatened to throw him out in the street, weighed about two hundred

and fifty pounds, with a physique like that of John L. Sullivan, while he himself was a small man of about one hundred and forty pounds. I did not blame him.

The District of Zamboanga, it appeared, now had two District Governors, one, a Major of the United States Army, who had the apparent backing of the War Department and was somewhat allied with the Sultan of Turkey, and the other an ex-major of the Philippine Constabulary, who was in possession of the office. But it was Carpenter's policy, as previously Pershing's, to have civilians as district governors, and he was determined that Helfert should not surrender the office. Yet, Finley's backing in the War Department was something to reckon with.

It was a bright, sweltering day when the appointed one of the Sultan of Turkey arrived. Major Finley was on the dock to meet him, and also several hundred Moros, including all the Moro priests in the vicinity. It was indeed a very interesting looking crowd, and I had never before seen so many variegated robes and umbrellas in my life. When the learned man from Turkey came down the gang plank, together with the reception committee which had gone on board to meet him, I was introduced to him by the Major. I do not remember his name, but his title, I was told, was Sheik ul Islam. At least, it was by this appellation that he was known while among us.

The Sheik ul Islam was a pious-looking man, tall, slender about thirty years of age, and of very fair and fine complexion. He wore a long, dark-brown robe and a white turban. He was reticent, but of very polite manners, and spoke a little English.

When the Moro priests had finished the ceremony of kissing the Sheik's hand, the procession started. It was headed by Major Finley, supporting the Sheik ul Islam on his arm, with a Moro holding a large umbrella over them. They marched by the civil government offices to Major Finley's residence at the Army Post, where the Sheik also took up his temporary residence.

I talked a few minutes with the Major and the Sheik ul Islam, and learned that they did not intend to go to the offices of the civil government, but would first travel around the district on a speech-making tour. I returned to the office and reported all proceedings to Carpenter. Helfert was present and listened attentively. Both were perplexed.

Whether Major Finley was legally the District Governor or not, it had been clearly demonstrated that he and the Sheik ul Islam acted like magic on the Moros. The Army Post, especially around Major Finley's quarters, was crowded with them, and Helfert seemed to be completely pushed out of the picture. Carpenter was firm, however, and I remember him saying: "What will the missionary societies say when they hear of this!" He then began to draft a long cablegram, stating his position and asking for the recall of Major Finley.

The first public meeting that the Major and the Sheik ul Islam held among the Moros was at a large Moro village on the south coast of the Zamboanga peninsula, called Taluksangay. Hadji Nuño was the chief of this village, and he was a very loyal friend of Major Finley. About ten thousand Moros attended this meeting, including several hundred priests of various ranks, and other titled personages, such as *datus*, *panglimas*, *maharajas* and *olangkayas*. Both men and women were dressed in their most

gaudy raiment, with the exception of one sparsely bearded and distinguished looking priest who wore an old, faded, black broadcloth frock. The coconut grove, in which this pompous and festive assemblage congregated furnished a splendid setting. There was a slight cooling breeze and the swaying coconut palms gracefully waved their feather-like branches in seeming approbation. I have always regarded this as the most beautiful and spectacular congregation I ever saw. No camp meeting in the United States could compare with it.

I was given a seat on the bamboo rostrum together with the Major, the Sheik ul Islam, and several Mohammedan priests.

Major Finley delivered the keynote speech, which was interpreted in the Moro language. He spoke very impressively, told of his love for the Moros, and of his efforts and success in bringing to this country the learned man from Turkey who would teach them their true religion. He explained that during his years of service among the Moros he had noticed that they knew very little about their own religion, which was Mohammedanism, and that he believed if they would become better Mohammedans they would be better citizens.

The Sheik ul Islam was then introduced, and after his invocation, "There is no God but the true God, and Mohammed is his Prophet", he began his oration. His speech also had to be interpreted. He spoke mostly of the duties of good citizens, and urge the people to always be loyal to the government. This advice was commendable, but the Moros, I could see, were not so greatly impressed, as they had been hearing this over and over again for years.

Then the Sheik announced that he had brought a message for the Moslem ladies of Moroland, which was signed by one hundred women of Stamboul. He unrolled the message and read it. It contained much good advice, and especially charged the Moro women of this far-off land to be obedient and loyal to their husbands. This interested the people very much, and I could see a very pleased look on the faces of some of the old Moro chiefs, who had no doubt been having difficulties. The old fellows generally take on wives much younger than themselves, and they then face the task of maintaining obedience and fidelity in the camp.

The Sheik ul Islam received much praise from the men for this masterpiece of advice, and their estimation of him sky-rocketed. But I noticed that the Moro women in the audience registered no enthusiasm; some even frowned.

When this meeting was over, I returned to Zamboanga and made my report. Major Finley and the Sheik ul Islam remained in Taluksangay, and held another meeting in a nearby village the next day. I attended also this second meeting. It was practically the same as the first, except, it seemed to me, that the Sheik, having seen the good response from the old Moro chiefs, did not dwell so much on the duties of citizenship, but laid stress upon the advice to the women.

Meetings continued in the Moro villages around Zamboanga, but I did not attend any more of them, although I kept in close touch with the movement. After about a week, the party went to Basilan, a large island about sixteen miles southwest of Zamboanga.

During this period Carpenter was busy cabling, but he was getting no satisfactory responses, and District Governor Helfert was in a fretful temper and growing thinner every day. Both the Major and the Sheik completely ignored all provincial officials, and this was their great mistake.

After another week, Carpenter secured action, at last receiving a cable from General J. Franklin Bell, the Division Commander of the Philippines, who was stationed at Manila, quoting a cable from the War Department which ordered Finley to Manila and further directed him to take with him the Sheik ul Islam.

A steamer was sailing from Zamboanga for Manila the following day, and I was assigned the task of locating the Major and party and bringing them to Zamboanga in time for them to embark on that steamer.

I left on a launch that night for Basilan in search of the party. My first stop was at the town of Isabela. Upon inquiry I was told that the Major and party were at the village of Lampinigan. I went to Lampinigan, and learned that they had been there that day and held a meeting, but had gone on to Panigayan. I then proceeded to Panigayan, arriving there at 4:00 A. M., and located them in the chief's house. The watchman at first objected to my entering the house, saying they were all asleep inside, and must not be disturbed. I told him who I was and explained the importance of my visit, but still he refused to let me enter. I then handed him a peso, and his mind changed. He immediately opened the door, and I went in. I woke up the Major, who was sleeping soundly on a Moro mattress on the floor, and delivered to him the orders. Being a good soldier, he made no comment on the orders, but woke up the Sheik, and within half an hour we were off for Zamboanga.

We arrived at Zamboanga at ten o'clock and in an hour the Major and the Sheik were on board the steamer bound for Manila. I bade them good-bye, and I must say that down deep in my heart I regretted to see them go. As for Major Finley, I have never seen a man who was more sincere in his work, or who labored more tirelessly for what he believed to be for the interests of the people. As for the Sheik, he was the embodiment of kindness and politeness, and at the last I came to hold him in high regard. I felt a little remorseful at the role I had been called upon to play during their sojourn in these islands.

I don't know who paid for the transportation and expenses of the Sheik ul Islam from Constantinople to the Philippines, but one day Governor-General Harrison told me that it cost him six thousand pesos from his discretionary fund to get the emissary back to his home in Turkey.

The First Filipino Law School

(Continued from page 18)

with death anyone whom he thought looked like a rebel or a rebel sympathizer.

Bell's stern measures had their effect. Colonels Katigbak and Kalaw, up to that time the inseparable companions of General Malvar, came in with all their men and surrendered. In farewell, it was said, and as an expression

of his feelings, General Malvar sent them a silk white handkerchief bathed in his tears.

On one of these morbid afternoons, the municipal officers of Lipa were unexpectedly asked to come to the Municipio. Don Gregorio Aguilera was then the town President, and my father Chief of Police. No one knew what was up; a secret session, it was said. As they entered the Municipio, all the councilors were placed under arrest. One of the councilors, Mariano Maralit, stayed away, but when he heard that all his companions had answered the summons, he was only too glad to join them.

The councilors were then made to walk from Lipa, through Balete, to Tanawan, and then back to Lipa again, a total distance of forty kilometers. Those who could not walk the whole length because of old age or some ailment or other, were given horses commandeered from people met on the way. Upon arriving at Balete, a beautiful barrio of Lipa, which had some big, handsome houses, the military officials ordered the whole barrio set on fire.

"Don't you think this is very pretty?" asked an American officer sarcastically.

"Yes", Presidente Aguilera answered. "Very much like the light of Liberty which illumines the world, like the Statue in New York."

The officer was silent.

Some Revolutionists, whose hiding place was in the mountains nearby, took this opportunity of exchanging a few shots with the American soldiers, and desisted only when they saw that the Lipa officials were with the Americans. Some of the Americans were wounded.

All this time, in Lipa, the families of the municipal officials were anxiously looking for them. Nobody could tell where they were or what had happened to them. They returned the following morning, after a sleepless night, and faint with hunger and fatigue. They were immediately taken to jail and kept there for some time, including Coronels Katigbak and Kalaw who had but recently surrendered. Don Gregorio Aguilera Solis was subsequently discharged, and my father was once more appointed Municipal President. All the officials—persons of distinction each one of them—were made to work in the streets like common peons.

Meanwhile, the rigors of concentration continued. People were rounded up and placed inside the towns and kept there. Such unnatural crowding gave rise to numerous epidemics, which resulted in a heavy mortality. Malvar had no other recourse but to surrender. He was the last general of the Revolution to lay down his arms.

With Batangas once more at peace, the Taft Commission came to visit Lipa. The town tried to give the Commission a fitting welcome. I was on the program and made a speech. I was eighteen then, which I thought a very ripe age. I said among many things:

"My town takes this opportunity of greeting you for the first time and of giving you the homage of its gratitude.

"Be pleased to accept our welcome. If my town cannot offer this with the brilliance of other, more prosperous places you have recently visited, at least it is given with the sincerity of a people who, even in surrender, have not lost appreciation for their well-wishers.

"Youth also salutes you. To this great manifestation

of popular gratitude, it adds its own more modest, but withal more affectionate one.

"Youth understands that your zeal is to plant the seed during this period of reconstruction; the fruit we shall harvest tomorrow. That is why, we, the men of tomorrow, offer you, today, the token of a double gratitude."

Back in Manila once more, I took the required examinations for the degree of *Licenciado en Ciencias Juridicas* at the Escuela de Derecho. For the written examination, I chose the following theme: "The principal duty of a State is to enumerate, in its constitution, the rights of the individual, and to establish the guarantees for those rights." The jury was chosen by lot. To me was allotted a jury composed of old professors who did not know a word of constitutional law, which was then quite a new thing here.

One of them told me, "In the books on constitutional law I read *LAST NIGHT*, there is not a single paragraph on the subject you have chosen."

Among the listeners were some professors who could not contain their laughter. When the oral examinations were finished, the jury retired to deliberate and I was left alone to await the results. From the room where the jury was meeting, I heard Calderon, in a low voice, say to the jury, "Hurry with your notes. It is my desire to see Kalaw form part of the *Seminario*."

The plan for the Seminario was another idea which Calderon was cherishing for the improvement of the Escuela. I do not remember now what it was all about. That year I was given the degree and I became a member of the illustrious Faculty of the Escuela. Three years later, while I was abroad, Calderon died of peritonitis, leaving unfinished and without a leader his great intellectual apostolate.

(To Be Continued)

Spanish Fortifications of Manila

(Continued from page 16)

By Royal Order of December 16, 1796, Governor Don Rafael Maria de Aguilar y Ponce de Leon was authorized to carry on the fortification work described in the project submitted by Chief Engineer Francisco Sabatini.

The most important feature of this plan was the modification of the rampart facing the Pasig river, making of it a bastioned front. From the salient of San Gabriel bastion to the arsenal (La Maestranza), the entire character of the wall was completely altered. It is recorded also that this front was the only one affording a double tier of fire.

Since the reason advanced for making these changes was fear of another British attack after learning that the British had seized the fort of Balanguingui on the island of Mindanao, it has been regarded as curious that so much attention was given the fortification on the river front when it was known that the greatest weakness was on the land side.

We find this statement however sponsored by military experts¹⁸ in connection with the British occupation of Manila after its capture in 1762:

(Continued on page 33)

Spanish Fortifications of Manila

(Continued from page 30)

"The English made no attempt to blockade the place, so reinforcements and supplies were brought in unhindered from the country to the north, crossing the Pasig river by boats or by the bridge [on the site of the later Bridge of Spain] which was of pontoon construction and easily destroyed. Communications with the garrison, by the Pasig, could have been severed completely."

Yet it seems within the realm of possibility that the Spaniards may have remembered the ease with which the British helped themselves to everything they needed from this direction—and feared that a second attack might come from the river or across the city from the north.

Sabatini also continued the work on the moat and the covered way, which were finally completed by Governor Rafael Maria de Aguilar, who is also credited with construction of the outworks of bastions San Pedro and San Francisco as well as that of Plano (known first as Santa Isabel), all three of which are still standing on the western or Bay side of the city.

To strengthen the fortifications on the land side, a Luneta "redoubt", authorized at the end of the eighteenth century, was constructed by order of Governor Don Pascual Enrile y Alcedo in 1835. Built directly in front of the Real ravelin beyond the glacis and advance moat, this construction is considered by military engineers of a later period to have been very weak, inadequately serving the purpose for which it was intended.

By this time, political history of the Philippines had swung into a wider circle of interests and ambitions. The first growing pains of nationalism were manifesting themselves in struggles for the development of trade and local industry, in experimental representation in the new National Legislature of Spain, and in the confusions arising as the result of economic freedom from Mexico.

Governor Basco y Vargas had established a tobacco monopoly and organized "The Economic Society of Friends of The Country" which discussed economic subjects, published pamphlets, awarded prizes for excellence in weaving cloth or making dyes, and for the invention of a machine for stripping hemp. The Society also encouraged the introduction of useful agricultural implements from the United States.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the nations of Europe were fighting against the ambitions of Napoleon Bonaparte. The Spaniards in the Philippines were eager for news and so in 1811 the first newspaper was published in Manila to inform the people of what was going on in Spain.

During all this time, in spite of efforts on the part of the government, Moro pirates grew bolder and more daring in their raids. To protect the coast towns, a squadron of light *vintas* and *pancos* patrolled the seas, but these measures were of little value, and the Moros came as far north as Manila Bay. Even the English and American ships passing through the China Sea learned to fear them, and as many as five hundred persons were captured by them in one year.

From 1778 to 1793 the Spanish government spent more than one-and-a-half million pesos for the construction of vessels and the outfitting of expeditions against them, but again and again the Moros came back. Finally the squadron of *vintas* was replaced by a fleet of thirty-six launches armed with cannon, and at the same time all the forts most exposed to attack were repaired and strengthened.

Bearing in mind the increased interest of the Spanish Colonial Government in developing a new and untried autonomism, the expensive measures adopted to control the menace of Moro piracy, and the cholera epidemic of 1820, it is no wonder that "no alterations except in the way of necessary repairs were made by the Spaniards in the fortifications of Manila during the latter part of the nineteenth century", and that the "elaborate changes suggested by a royal order of April 13, 1872, were never carried into effect."

Ramon Reyes Lala gives us this pen-picture of a Governor General of the Philippines toward the end of the Spanish period.¹⁷

"The Governor rides in a carriage drawn by four horses with several outriders, who by means of a shrill whistle, announce his approach. All streets are instantly cleared and traffic suddenly ceases, everyone standing still to make respectful obeisance.

"On, on, they come, the dashing four with postilions in scarlet jackets! The Governor in civilian's dress sits within—the picture of dignity. He bows right and left, in that perfunctory way characteristic of public dignitaries the world over, and the carriage passes on, while the citizens resume their wonted demeanor and avocations."

(To be continued)

GLOSSARY

Crownwork—an outwork consisting of a central bastion connected by curtains with two demibastions, and connected by wings with the main work.

Faussebraie (Spanish-*falsabraga*)—a second rampart exterior and parallel to the main rampart and considerably below its level.

Esplanade—a clear space, or the glacis, the gentle slope from the top of the counterscarp or covered way toward the open country.

Terreplein—the top or platform of a rampart for the cannon, behind the parapet.

Counterscarp—the exterior slope of the moat or ditch around a fortification.

1 For this and other technical terms, see the Glossaries appended to this and the preceding articles in this series.

2 Palacio Gate, now called Postigo.

3 Santo Domingo (church and convent)

4 Almacenes (magazine)

5 Real (Royal)

6 Parian (public market)

7 Used at the present time for the R.O.T.C. Armory.

8 "This defect was later remedied by the addition of the so-called Recolecto bastion" (Salt and Heistand.) An old map gives this fortification the name "Ravelin of Dilao" (I. T. I.)

9 Bagumbayan—a Tagalog word meaning "a new town".

10 Valdez y Tamon's Report (1739) mentions "the round fort (fortin) which guarded the entrance to the Bridge and gave it one of its names "Puente del Fortin" (Fortress Bridge).

11 First built toward the end of the 16th century of pontoon construction, known as the Bridge of Boats. Rebuilt by Nino de Tabora (1626-36) "Historical Notes." The new Jones Bridge replaced the old Bridge of Spain.

12 "The signs of this artificial restraint are still visible in the slight eminence at the base of the Legaspi-Urdaneta Monument." (Salt and Heistand.)

13 Meaning at the beginning of his administration

14 "Viana's Memorial"—Blair and Robertson, Vol. 48, p. 218.

15 "Events of 1764-1800", Montero y Vidal—Blair and Robertson, Vol. 50, p. 50.

16 Betes and McComb.

17 Ramon Reyes Lala is the author of "The Philippine Islands" published in New York in 1899.

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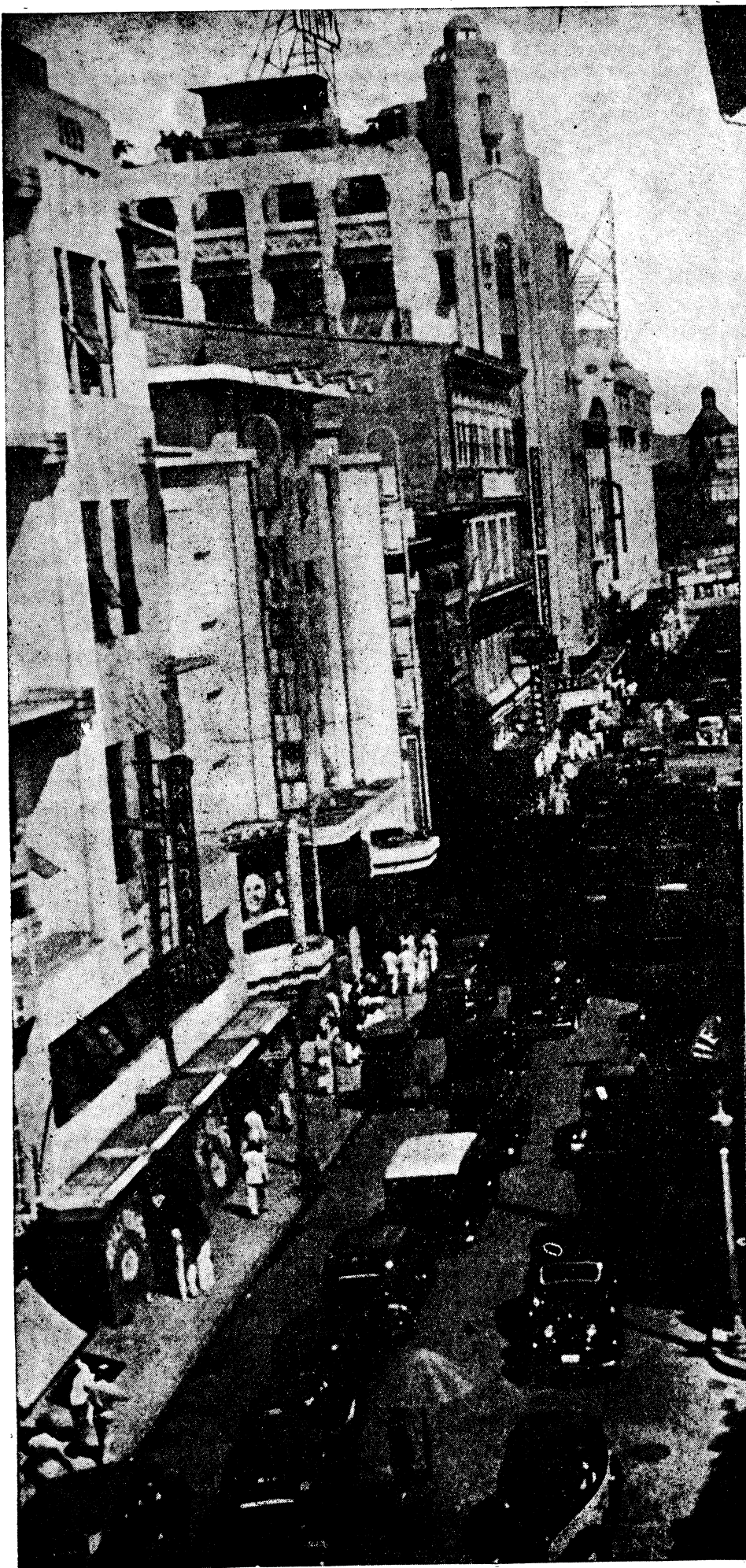
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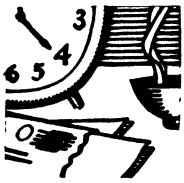
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In the Editor's Office



Mrs. Irma Thompson Ireland, wife of Col. Mark L. Ireland, of the U. S. Army, continues her interesting series of articles on the fortifications of Manila's Walled City in this issue. The series began in the November number. Few persons realize that Manila is one of the best places in the world to study the medieval system of fortification.

"The First Philippine Law School" constitutes the fourth chapter in the new autobiography of the Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw, former member of the Philippine Assembly and Secretary of the Interior under Governor-Generals Harrison and Wood. The autobiography began in the October issue of the Magazine.

This whole issue seems to run somewhat to the historical, for here I must introduce still another article that falls into that category—an account of a difficult and embarrassing, though in retrospect comical situation, by the Hon. P. D. Rogers, formerly Governor of Sulu. Involving such personages as General Pershing, General Wood, Governor Carpenter, and other famous Philippine figures, it will not fail to interest even those readers who don't care a hang for "history". Governor Rogers has now also decided to get out a book—more Philippine Magazine influence!

N. V. M. Gonzalez, author of the short story "Hunger in Barok", is well known to the readers of the Magazine and is among the Filipino writers in English who have been mentioned by the anthologist, Edward J. O'Brien, as doing distinguished work in the short story.

Mr. Mariano D. Manawis makes another contribution to his outstanding series of articles on the life of the Cagayan peasant, which he hopes to complete by the end of the present year. He wrote me recently: "I am happy over and proud of the recent achievement of the Philippine Magazine—the inclusion of five of its short story writers in O'Brien's book. Congratulations and more power to you and to them. We writers of this country have made no mistake in taking the Philippine Magazine as our 'yard-stick'."

Professor Pura Santillan-Castrencé, having completed her series of articles on the women characters in Rizal's "Social Cancer", begins a shorter series on the women characters in the sequel, "The Reign of Greed", with "Juli", whom, she thinks, is a greater character than Maria Clara, about whom a sort of cult has grown up. The series began with an essay on the latter in the November, 1936, issue. This was followed by an essay on Sisa in the December number, the Tertiary Sisters (March, 1937), Doña Consolacion (July), Doctora Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña (October), Doña Patrocino (November), Doña Pia (January, 1938), Aunt Isabel (March), and the Capitanas (May). These essays, which Mrs. Santillan-Castrencé undertook to write at my suggestion, constitute the best critical work so far done on Rizal's novels. The author is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines.

Flavio Ma. Guerrero, who collected and translated the Tagalog proverbs published in this issue, is the pen-name of Flavio Simbulan, chosen by him because of his "great admiration" for the peer of Filipino lyricists in the Spanish language, the late Don Fernando Ma. Guerrero. Mr. Simbulan was born in Makati, Rizal, in 1917, and has had a number of poems published in the Magazine.

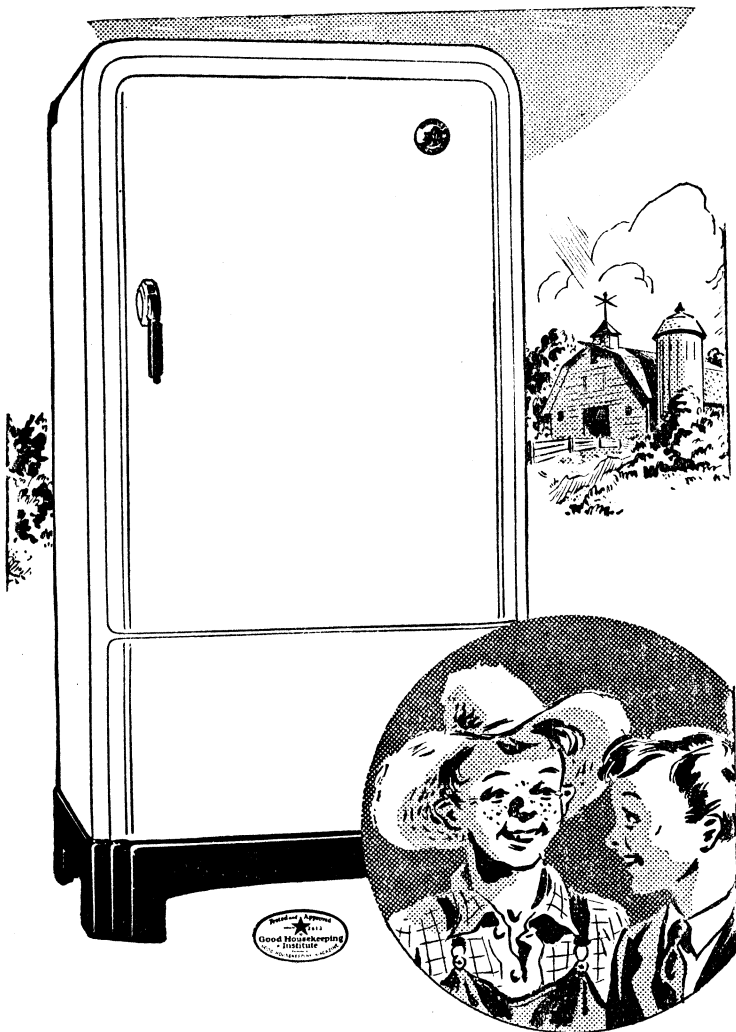
Mrs. Jean Edades, member of the faculty of the Baguio branch of the University of the Philippines, wrote me during the month for permission to reprint a number of plays that have appeared in the Magazine in a "collection of worthy Philippine plays" she is getting out. She has been prominently identified for some years with dramatics here. She wanted Manuel E. Buenafe's "The Return of the Warrior" (December, 1936, issue), M. S. Moreno's "Taliang" (April, 1935), and Rachel Moore's (now Mrs. Rachel Mack) "Love Flies in at the Window" (May, 1931), "Cristina Goes by with the Goats" (November, 1931), and "Augustina of the Light Heart" (October, 1928). I gave her my permission but told her she would have to obtain that of the respective authors also.

I received a very fine letter from Mrs. Anne Julia Broad, of Zam-

boanga, in connection with the "Letter and Reply" published in the November number of the Magazine. She wrote in part: "Try as I might, I could not free myself from the implications of the 'Letter and Reply'... For months I haven't read anything as stimulating and as intensely vital. I am writing to you today not to tell you that, but because I feel your problem is mine and that of every person who has the cultural development of this country at heart... If your Friend had from the outset stated what 'culture' means to him, it would have been easier, perhaps, to understand his view. The New International Encyclopedia defines it as 'the aggregate result of human development, physical and psychological'. Viewed thus, your Friend's statement about the Tagalogs and their lack of culture falls of its own weight. Tagalogs have contributed their stream of culture to the great river of human development; it may not have been a very broad stream, but it was 'culture' because it was human development. If the Tagalogs have, as your Friend says, 'water-closets and neckties, and night clubs... and the latest Hollywood records', this merely shows that they have accepted the ways of the people of today who are the more advanced in these respects, though their possession does perhaps not necessarily mean a very high culture. But it took time to evolve them, time to accept them, time and effort to appreciate them at their respective worth; they mean 'development' and therefore 'culture'. There was a time when cultures were purely local. Culture today transcends all barriers. It enriches itself while it diffuses itself. It belongs to all the members of the human family because all the members of the human family have helped to make it, even if some members have done more than others for the general development. Therefore, when your Friend says, 'I am strongly in favor of technical training, medical education, hygiene, and matters along that line', he tries simply to limit 'culture'. He arrogates unto himself the right of dictating a policy of enlightenment for others; enlightenment up to a certain point and no further! That is regimentation; that is enslavement of one ethnic group by another. It is quite admissible that as a nation the Filipinos do not in great numbers possess that 'qualitative feeling for music... to whom a Beethoven symphony says more than a movie hit'. Unquestionably the possession of that feeling is incomparably greater in Germany, Beethoven's home land, than in the Philippines. But doesn't that mean that in Germany more people have had more time and leisure and more opportunity to develop a taste for Beethoven and his music? Isn't this appreciation of fine music more a personal than a national development? It is a well known fact that even in Germany Beethoven is not food for the masses. But appreciation for fine music is growing here, witness the far greater attendance at the Manila Symphony Society concerts now than formerly. I can not understand how your Friend can maintain that 'Western nations have instilled wrong ideals here'. Why should ideals be right for some and wrong for others? An ideal is a standard of perfection, something that can not be improved upon. Your Friend assumes that the Western nations have different aims, different destinies to fulfill. One hears so much about that these days! Work the thought out to its logical conclusion, and see what place the Philippines would then occupy... Your Friend states that he has no racial prejudices, but he is full of them. His own words bear me out. He refers to 'racial differences as they, for instance, also exist between Jews and Germans'. For these racial differences he professes to have a 'feeling'. But racial differences are physical only, and not always that, or Hitler would not have to *Israel-and-Sarah* all the Jews in Germany; and being physical only, those racial differences can be seen and need not be 'felt'. Are the Swiss, the Austrians, the Prussians, the Dutch, the Swedes, and all others whom Hitler claims to be part of the Germanic race, alike? Do they react identically? Are the Spaniards the exact copy of the Portuguese? Are the Filipinos, as Malays, the same as the Javanese? Manifestly they are not. The same Jew becomes a different person in France, in Russia, in the United States, in Palestine. In Germany this racial difference is the result of a repression complex which the Jew there could not help but develop. But all factors being equal, race difference simply doesn't exist. Take a Chinese and, say, a Turk; let both be of the same social level, with the same educational facilities and the same moral and cultural background. Their reactions will be identical if and as long as their national interests are not endangered. For what is called a race difference is a national difference. Most of our differences stem, not from racial consciousness—race is too old, too far behind, too much watered—but from the consciousness of a common history, a common observance of the same laws, of experiences nationally shared, from our national consciousness, in short. Of course, there are many more differences—political, religious, social, regional, personal, etc... I hope it will be possible for

you, dear Mr. Hartendorp, to go on as you have, making the Magazine one of the best publications of the present day. I could wish nothing better than to see it go on, prospering and developing, and carrying to the people here and elsewhere its message of understanding. . ."

In connection with the request from the *Asia Magazine* some time ago that I designate some one to write a Philippine article for that publication's "Asia Youth" series, and for which I consequently picked Salvador P. Lopez of the *Philippines Herald*, I received the following letter from Miss Elsie Weil, the Associate Editor: "This is to tell you that Mr. Lopez sent us a very good article on Philippine youth, which we have accepted. We owe this to your good offices and wish to thank you again. The article may not be scheduled for two or three months because of urgent material that must be used at this time." *Asia* was so pleased with Lopez's article that they sent him a larger check than promised, and a few days ago he and our mutual friend, Lieutenant A. Lagdameo of the Philippine Army, came to the office with a bottle of my favorite scotch to celebrate. No, no. We drank only about half of it that afternoon. There is still some left at this writing.



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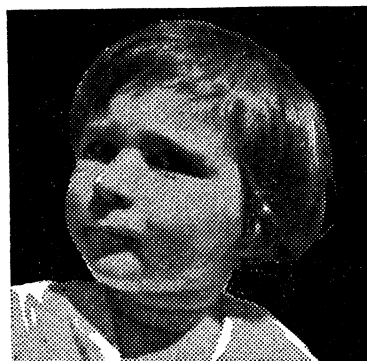
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I had a letter from Romulo B. Gines of Jones, Isabela, which I am going to answer here. He wrote, in part: "At the outset, let me ask your pardon for making such a demand on a busy individual like you, but there is one thing in my mind that cries to be settled: what about Jose Garcia Villa? What is his true status? Honestly, I don't know. Please, Mr. Hartendorp, enlighten me. I propounded the same question to Mr. A. E. Litiatco of the *Woman's World Magazine*, then Editor of the *Graphic*, but he did not seem to want to put him 'on the carpet', perhaps due to some clandestine 'literary alliance' between them. Of course, in the short story, which he has, I suppose temporarily, or is it permanently, abandoned to devote himself to painting and philosophy, all are unanimous in conceding him to be first rate. Doubtless you agree with this. *Promenade*, however, has quoted him as saying, 'I don't claim to be the best short story writer here, but I am the best poet and the best painter'. Mr. Hartendorp, let us have your say on Villa. I am sick alike of the laudatory stuff that has been written about him and also sick of the criticism he has received, even that of Mr. S. P. Lopez who has thus far been the most outspoken of Villa's few critics. Lopez is biased, I think, and all he says smacks of jealousy. Let us have your unbiased say on him. . . ." This is a very timely letter because probably before this issue of the Magazine reaches its readers, the second volume of the Philippine Book Guild's "Contemporary Philippine Literature Series" will be off the press and it is a volume of Villa's poetry (some of which was published in the Philippine Magazine as also his "Definitions of Poetry") and contains an introduction by S. P. Lopez, an introduction which I consider one of the best pieces of critical writing so far done in the Philippines. I do not believe that Lopez is biased in the opinion he expresses in this introduction and must say that I share it fully. I don't think that Villa is either among the few best of our short story writers or our poets, but he is, or has been, in every sense a trail-blazer, and a courageous one, not only for the Philippines but for a much wider public, as, at one time, he was "boosted" by Edward J. O'Brien. His out-put has been quite large and all of it is alive and interesting, provocative, stimulating, not as to thought but as to form and manner. About his painting, I know nothing, for I have not seen any of it. Villa does not think much; he feels; he writes intuitively, both prose and poetry. Much of it, therefore, is nonsense, but that doesn't worry Villa; he seems to like it. He harps a good deal on one string—his anti-father complex (there is no reason why I shouldn't mention this), and he gets an adolescent's pleasure out of writing what he thinks will shock people. His grammar, especially his syntax, is bad, or was when he was writing his stories,—careless,

slovenly. It has improved. But he has always had an ear for the music of his lines in poetry; in fact, it is mostly sound rather than sense. Its beauty is one of a slightly smelly idiosyncrasy rather than of light. I want to except from these remarks, however, his "Definitions of Poetry". These are the work of genius of the purest ray and give some indication of what Villa can do when he puts his intelligence as well as his intuition to work and is also willing to do a little sweating.

Two authors sent me their books for Christmas. One was Mrs. Margaret Tayler Yates, author, also, of "The Hush-Hush Murders"—on board an Army transport, readers may remember. Her new story is entitled, "Death sends a Cable", (Macmillan Company) the setting, the Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Mrs. Yates being the wife of Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Yates of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy. This is another fine story and kept me awake until three o'clock one night. Mrs. Yates, whom I came to know years ago when her husband was stationed at Cavite and whose first book I had the honor to accept for publication when I was with the Philippine Education Company, writes: "I like arguments, onions, and abnormal psychology, but none of them agree with me. On the other hand, I love murder mysteries, buttermilk, and the United States Navy, which do agree with me. My chief superstition is the one about picking up pins, which means I walk around New York practically on all fours. If I had my life to live over again, I'd be a Salvation Army lassie." This is funny, but her joking is even richer if you are so fortunate as to know the lady, for though she is as beautiful and gracious as a queen, walking on all fours on the streets of New York is just what she might do if she took the notion. She is able to poke good-natured fun at others as well as herself, as one can see in her books. And how I should like to have seen her in a Salvation Army bonnet! I would have become converted on the spot.

The other author was Tom Inglis Moore, one time Professor of English at the University of the Philippines who did more to bring Filipino talent in writing English to flower than any teacher who was ever here. His book, "Adagio in Blue" (Angus & Robertson, Ltd., Sydney, Australia) is a collection of poetry, 92 pages, cloth-bound. Most of the poems included were written in Australia, but there are a number which were first published in the Philippine Magazine and one of the poems, "Dance of the Head-Hunters", is dedicated to me. In Moore's poetry, sense and form, thought and beauty are mingled. Here is one clear of mind, unriden by superstition, aware of the depths, yet undaunted,



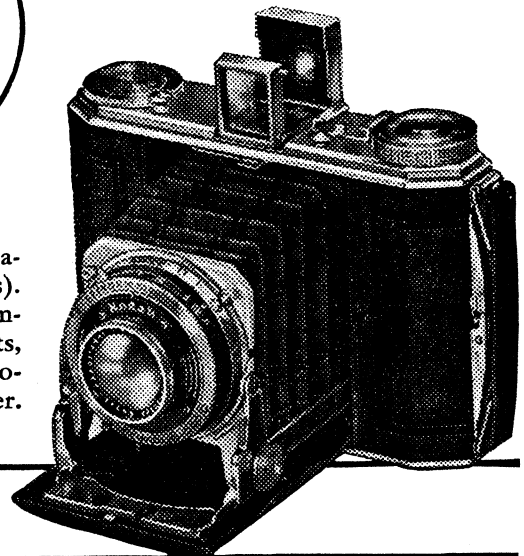
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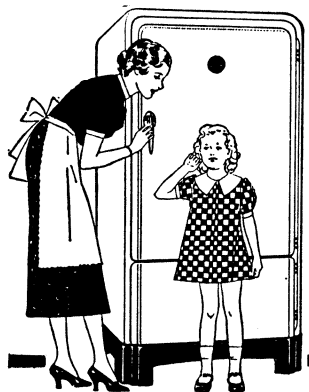
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capable of the joys both of the flesh and the spirit—a free man. The sweep of his thought is cosmic, yet it is also passionately personal. He has a master's command of the language and has an outstanding ability to fuse the classic and the modern, science and art, intellect and feeling.

Former Governor Frank W. Carpenter, now in Washington, wrote me a Christmas letter in which he said: "This is to give you my best wishes for the New Year—may 1939 bring you nothing but happiness. I appreciate more than I can say your sending me the Magazine—it is both excellent and unique. Of course, Rogers' 'The Awkasa Juramentados' (October issue) was especially interesting to me. Your editorials are particularly good—though I disagree with you on an abstract principle or two, 'production for profit', for example. Sincerely yours, etc."

My Welsh friend, who keeps me in British magazines and newspapers, Ifor B. Powell, sent his greetings and remarked "Barton's book is out, though I have not yet seen it. I read in your 'Four O'Clock' (I always begin the Magazine there) that he was in London recently. I wish I had known. Do, please, give my address to any friends coming this way..." His address is 100 Westward Rise, Barry, Glam., Wales. I have a copy of R. F. Barton's book, "Philippine Pagans", and will have something to say about that in the next issue of the Magazine—D. V. My editorial office and the Four O'Clock rites figure in it!

Other letters, greetings, and remembrances came from the following friends. I am very grateful to them, but the remaining space does not permit me to do more than mention their good names: Flora and Jose A. Lansang (newly-weds, God bless 'em), G. M. Mallillin (poet—genuine), Prof. F. N. Gonzalez (I am going to tell you about him some day; he is persuading an odd vertebra or two of mine back into place—that's quite a story), Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Minton (the former Manila's favorite ad-man, I hope), Adrian Got (I wish that fine gentleman of the Tabacalera and Mr. Minton could get together), Trudi Dubsy (the dancing divinity), Benny and Carlos 2 (their father, Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, subscribed to the Magazine for them), Estrella D. Alfon (just getting over a recent illness I am glad to say), Amador T. Daguio (now in Zamboanga), Corazon and Consuelo Grau (beautiful and good) N.V.M. Gonzalez, Delfin Ferrer Gamboa, Antonio and Josefa Estrada (at this holy season I take back some of the things I have said about

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him) the Hornbostels, Dr. and Mrs. Rudolf Schay and their son Ruben, Kaethe Hauser, the Fanslers, Dr. Alexander Lippay, Dr. and Mrs. Frank G. Haughwout, Major G. M. Goodall (a good man at last in the right place, I am glad to say) Guillermo V. Sison, Dr. H. W. Waterous (he fitted my first reading glasses during this year, gosh-ding it), L. H. Putney (of Little, Brown & Company here to place a fine new text on American history in the high schools—"Essentials of American History for Filipino Students" by Nicolas Zafra and Ignacio Meliton, but don't take my word for it because I edited the manuscript and may be partial), Ben F. Rimorin, Luther Parker, Francisco N. Dizon (Chicago, Ill.), Thomas Pritchard (of the famous Dixie Kitchen) another card from the equally famous "Plaza Lunch", the Robb clan (they invited me to an egg-nog party on New Year's Day, but I didn't go because I like egg-nog too well and can't drink in the morning), Adolfo Garcia, the McCullough Printing Company, the *Herald* carrier. These names nearly all mean something in my life—*mas o minus*—although I must warn any analyst that one or two very important names are not there. A card delayed in the mail came from Osmundo O. Sta. Romana, now at the University of Missouri.

I had a letter from a high-placed friend in the United States a short time ago in which he said: "We enjoyed a two-day visit from Weldon Jones recently. After he departed, the entire family found that it was suffering from a bad case of homesickness for the Philippines. . . Gossip that originates from quarters close to the President indicates that there is a good chance that Francis B. Sayre will succeed McNutt as High Commissioner. I do not believe that a better selection could be made. . ."

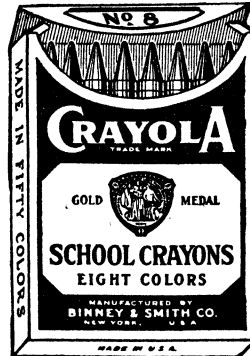
The Major told me a good Christmas story the other day. He has been living in a small village not far from Manila for the past few months, and on Christmas Day he passed out some apples and nuts and candy to the young children of the place. In the afternoon a farm girl of around eighteen came in, all dressed up, and asked for her "Christmas". He said he was sorry, but that he had given away all the good things he had had in the house. "But won't you give me something, please? I want to have my picture taken," said she. "My dear girl," said the Major, "why should I pay to have your picture taken? I I don't even know you." "Well," she answered, "you have the money and I haven't!" Who could meet such unanswerable logic? "How much would it be?" he asked. "Twenty centavos", she replied. And so the Major financed the young lady's emprise.

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MANILA

News Summary

(Continued from page 9)

Dec. 4.—Sen. J. F. Guffey calls on President Roosevelt to seek a third term and warns that Pennsylvania would not support a "middle of the road" candidate.

Dec. 5.—Washington officials are reported studying a legal memorandum proposing available methods under which the Chief Executive could impose sanctions against Germany and Japan and pointing out that under the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act the President has the broad powers for the free exercise of the Act without the recommendation or consent of any other governmental agency and can proclaim his intention of increasing tariffs when "according to his findings, a foreign power discriminates directly or indirectly against the United States and that he may also issue a second proclamation under the Act declaring that "products of the said country or such articles imported on its vessels... shall be excluded from the United States"; the memorandum also points out that the United States Code empowers the President to exclude any and all products of a foreign power whenever he is "satisfied that such country unjustly discriminates against the importation of United States products".

Dec. 7.—Martin Egan of J. P. Morgan & Company, former newspaper man and Editor of the *Manila Times*, dies in New York, aged 67.

Dec. 9.—High Washington officials state that the rapidly changing political scene and the shifting European power balances have forced the United States to review its position in world affairs. They assert that President Roosevelt has become convinced that the only safe policy is to remain aloof to European overtures and maintain in the Western Hemisphere "good neighborliness" backed by armed power "sufficient to make tampering with North or South American affairs extremely dangerous".

Reported that the Navy Department will ask Congress to authorize additional naval air bases at Hawaii, Panama canal Zone, and Sitka, Alaska.

Reported that Ambassador J. C. Grew may be recalled from Tokyo for a conference. Ambassador J. Kennedy has already been called from London.

Federal agents subpoenae various Hollywood stars to testify in connection with the Philippine Railroad Company bond scandal. J. S. Hyde, British film actor, states that Buckner asked a movie star for \$6,000 "to grease the Filipino palms". Various Hollywood actors say they know nothing of the case and that it is ridiculous to subpoenae them.

Dec. 10.—Former British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on arrival in New York declares in a prepared press statement that he has never accepted the doctrine of the inevitability of war. "Such an attitude would be criminal". Later, in an address he warns that the democracies must defend themselves against the rise of totalitarianism.

The New York *Daily News* states the Joint Committee Report looks like a move? "to keep us perpetually tied to the apron strings of Filipino politicians. What we ought to do is to cut loose now, 100%".

Dec. 11.—Federal agents say they plan to question Rep. Leo Kocialkowski and Rep. Robert Crosser in connection with the Philippine bond scandal, thus involving the fifth city in the sensational fraud case in which already has developed features in New York, London, Manila, and Hollywood. Other Philippine bonds suffer a severe decline.

Dec. 12.—The United Press reports indications from Washington that negotiations of the Chinese financial mission headed by K. P. Chen are nearing success, and it is rumored in Shanghai that the United States has granted a credit of from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Indalecio Prieto, Spanish Minister of Defense, declares in New York that South America will be influenced by a gradual infiltration of ideas from Spain and that whether it will remain democratic or become a prey to totalitarianism will depend on which side wins the Spanish civil war. He warns that European democracies will also suffer a "mortal blow" if the loyalists lose the war.

Dec. 13.—Thomas Lamont, leading New York banker, states that loss of power in world affairs by the British Empire would be a serious blow to the United States, declaring that between 1814 and 1914, the period known as Pax Britannica, there were no world wars and great advantages accrued to America.

Col. Clarence Ridley, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, recommends to the Secretary of War that surveys be begun to determine whether additional locks should be built to safeguard the Canal.

Other Countries

Nov. 14.—Japan rejects the notes of protest of the United States, Britain, and France against closing the Yangtze to foreign shipping, claiming that navigation is unsafe because of the Chinese guerilla warfare and the presence of Chinese mines and that it would also hamper Japanese military operations. Fire virtually destroys Changsha, Capital of Honan, believed started by Chinese troops preparing to withdraw. Japanese penetration into the province reported to be causing heavy Japanese losses.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels states, "The government is on the watch and will not leave unanswered the slightest provocation by international Jewry". Ascribing the murder of Ernest von Rath, German embassy secretary in Paris, to a Jewish plot to worsen relations between Germany and the powers, he declares that the Jews "must now pay for their manifold crimes. They have been spared too long because of German

generosity and good nature. Let there be an end to this. The people want this. We are only carrying out the people's will". The German public, however, is reported shocked by the new Nazi violence. Jewish students are expelled from the universities and technical schools as lower grade pupils were expelled in 1936. In Austria, restaurants, coffee houses, and food stores are ordered not to sell to Jews. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that "none in this country would seek to defend the senseless crime that is the murder of von Rath, but there will be deep and widespread sympathy for those who are made to suffer so severely by it".

Premier Edouard Daladier issues various decrees including one permitting the Foreign Ministry to prosecute any newspaper publishing a statement considered offensive to the head of a foreign state.

Nov. 15.—A committee of the Social Mass Party (one of the three leading political groups in Japan) publishes a resolution stating that "with the coming East Asia Confederacy (Japan, Manchukuo, and China) as a base, Asiatic nations like India, Siam, and the Philippines should be united within the framework of an Asiatic League".

U.S. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy holds an emergency consultation with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Secretary for the Colonies Malcolm MacDonald, Kennedy leading with a plea for immediate measures by Britain to remove Jews from Germany understood to involve settlement in Brazil and parts of South Africa, the United States and Britain to bear the initial costs of transportation.

King Carol of Rumania and Crown Prince Michael arrive in London.

A group of influential conservative members of Parliament lodges a protest against any transfer of British colonial territories to Germany "without the consent of the people of Great Britain".

Nov. 16.—*Das Schwartz Korps*, organ of the Nazi Storm Troops, charges that the "morally corrupt, unpatriotic, and criminal clergy is neither willing nor able to administer the wealth it controls that belongs to the German people"—believed to indicate that the Catholic Church may be the next Nazi target. Many Jews reported to be dependent on Aryan friends bringing them food secretly at night. The arrest of Jewish physicians brings distress to the Jewish sick. The 17-year-old Herschel Grynzpan, assassin of von Rath, testifies in Paris that he was born in Hanover of Polish-Jewish parents and that he came to Paris in 1936 "because he couldn't stand being treated like a dog." He states that when his parents were recently ordered to leave Germany with many other Polish Jews robbed of all they possessed, he bought a gun and attacked the Embassy official.

Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano and Ambassador Lord Perth sign a declaration in Rome announcing the immediate enforcement of the friendship pact between Britain and Italy, based on the preservation of the status quo in the Mediterranean and mutual respect for the various interests of the two nations in the Near East, Red Sea, and Africa. Perth presents new credentials accrediting him to Victor Emmanuel both as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. Reported that as the price of its friendship, Italy has demanded of France cession of the port of Djibouti and of the French-owned Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway, a share in the administration of Tunisia, and also a share in the French control of the Suez Canal.

Jan Christian Smuts of the Union South Africa states his country will fight if necessary to retain Southwest Africa. Daladier states France will cede no colonies to Germany and will protect the colonial integrity of France as established after the World War. MacDonald states the British government does not contemplate the transfer of any territory under British administration.

General Francisco Franco's opposition to the withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain unless he is granted full belligerent rights, which would enable him to halt shipments of foodstuffs as well as munitions on the way to loyalist ports, is reported to be nullifying nine months of effort on the part of the International Non-Intervention Commission.

Australia orders 50 warplanes from the United States.

Nov. 17.—Chinese troops reported closing in on Canton and Japanese are rushing more than 40 warships and transports with reinforcements.

Von Rath is given a martyr's funeral at Dusseldorf with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and other leaders present. The Jews in Germany, numbering around 500,000 not including those in Austria, estimate their wealth as amounting to only half of the official estimate of around 8,000,000,000 marks and believe that the 1,000,000,000 mark "murder fine" will take 50% of their liquid property. They have appealed to the United States, Britain, and France to permit them to enter without passports or visas. Germany demands "boundary corrections" which would give it some 140 more villages in Czechoslovakia.

Belgium closes its frontiers to German Jews after some 1500 refugees arrived and were placed in relief camps. Reported from London that the British government will set aside areas in Tanganyika, South Africa, for Jewish settlement. Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay reported to be reluctant to assent to lowering the immigration barriers for Jewish refugees unless they are farmers.

Foreign Minister Jose Cantilo of Argentina declares opposition to the Roosevelt project to unite the American nations into a military bloc to halt outside aggression, stating that the "solidarity of the American states makes military pacts unnecessary." Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, however, praises the Roosevelt defense plans for the entire hemisphere.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1938 is awarded to the Nansen Bureau at Geneva for its work in assisting refugees in Europe, the Near East, and China. The organization was named after its founder, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen.

Nov. 18.—Japan rejects all the major contentions in the American note of October 6 protesting against Japanese discrimination against American interests in China and declares that "in the face of the new situation, any attempt to apply to conditions of today and tomorrow the inapplicable ideas and principles of the past neither would contribute to peace in East Asia or solve the immediate issues". The note declares Japan is "engaged in establishing a new order in East Asia which is an indispensable condition of Japan's very existence". It denies that Japan is discriminating against Americans in China but states that due to the current state of emergency certain restrictions apply to everybody. Military necessity sometimes prevents Japan from directing the fullest attention to respecting and protecting American rights and interests. "Exchange control was necessary because traders were profiting illegally from the disparity of the China Federal Reserve notes and the old Chinese currency, and these notes being compulsory currency, maintenance of their value and their smooth circulation is regarded as indispensable to the development of economic activities. The organization of certain promotion companies in China and the restoration of Chinese economic, industrial, and financial life are matters of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Chinese.... The Japanese government will not oppose but will welcome heartily the participation of third powers on the basis of the new situation that has arisen.... With the exception of telegraph communication enterprises, due to their obvious relation to the maintenance of peace and order and national defense as well as because of their public character, all these enterprises are turned over to concerns that are ordinary Chinese or Japanese juridical persons, without any intention of allowing them to reap monopolistic profits by discriminating against America or any other foreign power. With regard to the wool trade, while control of the purchasing agencies was enforced for a time in the Mongolian region, this has since been discontinued.... There is no plan at present of establishing a tobacco monopoly.... Regarding the return of American citizens to the occupied areas... there is no restriction in North China except in very special cases where the personal safety of those who return would be endangered... due to the danger that persists because of the imperfect restoration of order and the impossibility of admitting nationals of third powers on account of strategic necessities such as the preservation of military secrets.... It is the intention of the Japanese government to restore the situation to normal as soon as the circumstances permit.... I beg to reserve another occasion for a statement of views of the Japanese government regarding the treatment of Japanese subjects in American territory.... Japanese newspapers predict the government will declare the Nine Power Pacific Treaty invalid and that it is "most unlikely" that the United States would resort to force or apply economic sanctions against Japan in such a case. The Japanese press praises Britain for the recognition of Ethiopia as a part of Italy and declares Britain should recognize Manchukuo as the first step to the restoration of amicable relations with Japan. The Japanese spokesman at Shanghai denies that Japanese ships on the Yangtze, still closed to foreign shipping, are carrying trade goods, and claims they are transports and chartered vessels carrying commodities for the use of Japanese troops in China.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimates in a speech that the British government must recognize the "reaction of world opinion" and shelve temporarily the plan for a general European appeasement. Reported that Germany has already been advised that Britain is not now in a position to discuss the colonial question.

French Communist Party leaders declare that the government's silence before the "horrors enacted against the Jews in Germany" is a "shame and humiliation".

Premier J. A. Lyons of Australia states the government is "determined to prevent mass alien immigration and will not tolerate any form of block settlement". A number of German Jewish families on Dutch ships are refused permission to disembark in the Netherland Indies, though Holland itself is permitting the entry of Jews across the border.

Nov. 19.—Chinese troops capture Samshui, west of Canton, and are reported to be shelling Canton itself from across the river. They are reported to have fought the Japanese to a stand-still on all fronts.

The *Domei* news agency states that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew will be invited to the Foreign Office in a few days to hear a supplementary, oral explanation of the Japanese note.

France, following the British example, formally recognizes Italy's conquest of Ethiopia by accrediting the French Ambassador in the same manner.

Konrad Henlein, Reich Commissioner for Sudetenland, orders all inhabitants to cooperate in the anti-Jewish campaign or be regarded as "enemies of the Reich".

Nov. 20.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin demands that the State Department take a "firm stand", claiming that Japan has organized puppet governments in China to carry out its campaign of discrimination against American and other foreign business.

The German government decrees that whoever aids any Jew will be liable to punishment for treason.

Maj.-Gen. Karl Bodenschatz, German Air Ministry Chief, arrives in London for a conference.

Queen Maud of Norway, sister of the late King George V of England, dies in London following an operation, aged 68.

Nov. 21.—The Foreign Office spokesman states in Tokyo, "We do not like the terms "Open Door" and "equal opportunity". They are not applied anywhere else in the world, neither in the United States nor in any other country. Why should it be insisted we continue it?" He declares discrimination against Japanese does exist in the United States "in the land laws and in the national policy of exclusion". The Domei news agency states that the principles expressed in Japan's note will hereafter guide Japan's foreign policy in Far Eastern affairs. *Hochi* states editorially that American protests against alleged discrimination in China are not prompted so much by the situation there as by the question of the ultimate domination of the entire Western Pacific and that control of the Pacific trade lanes is equally important as the control of the Asiatic mainland.

Chinese claim that 10,000 formerly Japanese-controlled Mongol troops have joined the Chinese side during the past few months.

Chamberlain tells the House of Commons that the Governor of Tanganyika has stated he thinks 50,000 acres are available for Jewish colonization; also that small experimental schemes are being started in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and Princess Olga arrive in London, the Prince being the fifth Balkan ruler to visit the country recently. King Carol and his son go to Paris from London.

Nov. 22.—Chinese claim the tide of battle is turning and that the Japanese have been forced back from bloodily-won advances both to the northwest and south of Hankow. Japanese troops in the Yangtze area are being sent back to Japan because they are too tired to continue fighting. Chinese vanguards have arrived within 3 miles of Canton. The Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun* states that Japan has rejected a British proposal made on November 1 by British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie to mediate on a basis including the reestablishment of the Open Door and discontinuance of anti-Japanese activities and propaganda in China, as "running counter to Japan's fixed policy of not dealing with Chiang Kai-shek." Reported Mahatma Gandhi has donated a \$6000 ambulance to China.

A committee representing the American Chamber of Commerce and 10 leading missionary societies, issues a statement assailing Japan's reply to the American note and urging the American public to rally behind the State Department's efforts to "preserve

our legitimate position in the Far East. It declares that the Japanese explanations are "sophistries and patent misstatements of fact" and that there is no doubt in the minds of Americans in the Far East about the real objectives of Japan. "Credits to Japan are tantamount to America's underwriting of our own undoing. Once China's resources are harnessed to the Japanese economic and war machines, the menace to America will be apparent, but then it may be too late to meet the situation by peaceful means".

Germany, Italy, and Japan are reported to be negotiating a "cultural" pact providing for an exchange of poets and lecturers, and books, films, and other propaganda. Goebels stages 1500 anti-Jew meetings in Berlin at which the unofficial warning is voiced that the Jews must get out of Germany or face violent deaths, the *Schwarze Korps* organ predicting "actual extermination" of the Jews who remain. Berlin officials declare Germany does not want its colonial plans embarrassed by the presence of Jews in its pre-World-War colonies.

The government of Finland dissolves the local fascist party, formed in 1933, for its illegal activities and also suppresses the party's 18 newspapers.

Nov. 23.—The Japanese-controlled press in Peking attacks British Ambassador Sir Archibald Kerr for giving an interview to the United Press praising the Kuomintang's determination to continue to resist Japan, claiming such statements are "diplomatically unprecedented" and show a "lack of coordination and harmony in the British government's foreign policy".

Germany orders a levy of 20% on Jewish fortunes exceeding \$2000 in order to meet the \$400,000,000 "murder fine". Foreign Jewish citizens in Germany are exempted.

The French Foreign Office announces the completion of a Franco-German agreement not to resort to war in event of a dispute and to stabilize present territories and frontiers. French opposition is developing, however, against putting the agreement in writing because of the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany. Chamberlain and Halifax open conversations in Paris with Daladier for redrafting the present Franco-British pact to make military aid unconditional, the present pact giving Britain the right to decide whether or not aid shall be given if war arises from a German attack on any of France's central European allies.

Nigerian chiefs adopt a resolution opposing transfer

of Nigeria to Germany, pointing out that they voluntarily surrendered their sovereign rights by treaty in exchange for British protection.

Lord Nuffield, British motor magnate and philanthropist, announces he will provide every hospital in the entire British Empire with "iron lung" equipment, representing a total benefaction of over £500,000.

King Leopold of Belgium makes a state visit to Holland and views the noted Fokker aircraft factories.

Hungary in its newly acquired Czechoslovakian areas reconfiscates pre-war Hungarian estates which the Czechoslovakian government had confiscated and distributed as small farms to war veterans. The Slovak government, as a retaliatory measure and to provide new homes for the thousands who may be expelled from Hungary's new territory, places the property of all Hungarians living in Slovakia into the hands of property custodians.

Nov. 24.—Britain informs Japan it can not accept as valid its arguments against the reopening of the Yangtze to normal shipping. American, British, Belgian, Canadian, Danish, French, Norwegian, and Swedish chambers of commerce and other organizations in Shanghai join in an impressive protest against Japan's "hampering of foreign business by continued enforcement of restriction which can no longer be regarded as justified by military necessity and declare they have each notified their home governments of the necessity of adopting the following objectives: retention of rights under land regulations, prevention of Japanese encroachments and interference in the International Settlement and other foreign concessions, restoration of the Hongkew and Yantzepoo areas in Shanghai to the full authority and control of the Settlement, restoration of unrestricted transportation by rail, highway, airplane, and ship and access to markets and mission centers in the Yangtze Valley and other areas, prevention or abolition of all Japanese monopolies created in contravention of the Nine Power treaty and the Open Door principle, restoration of seized properties, discontinuance of censorship and other interference with cables and radiograms and cessation of interference with the mails, the immediate return of seized equipment for use in dredging operations "so that Shanghai may continue as a port of international shipping", insistence on the right of foreigners to pursue their legitimate interests in China on the basis of equal oppor-



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tunity, and recognition and maintenance of the extra-territorial status of foreign nationals and their interests in accordance with treaties.

Nazi officials state they are contemplating a decree to break up marriages between Jews and Germans.

Britain and France reported to have drawn up mutual defense plans including a pooling of their air forces and a schedule calling for the construction of 10,000 airplanes, France to build mostly bombers and Britain fighting planes; in case of a French emergency request, England would conscript a land force of 250,000 men to take part in the defense of the Maginot line; agreed also to extend belligerent rights to Franco's regime within the limits of the restrictions of the International Non-Intervention Committee. It is stated that Britain whole-heartedly supports the Franco-German peace agreement. Chamberlain visits the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at their Paris hotel and is reported to have told the Duke there are now no political bars to his return to England.

MacDonald states in the House of Commons that Palestine can not provide a place of refuge for any but a small number of the Jewish refugees.

Poland orders the dissolution of all Free Mason organizations and confiscates their property for the benefit of charitable institutions.

Premier Bela de Imredy of Hungary resigns—believed to indicate a weakening of parliamentary government in the country.

Nov. 25.—The United States and France, following Britain, are reported to have notified Japan of the unacceptability of its reply to their protests against the continued ban of neutral shipping on the Yangtze. Reinforced Japanese troops in the vicinity of Canton are said to be regaining ground.

Field Marshall Herman von Goering bans further street-violence against the Jews, believed due to the growing effect of foreign boycott movement. King Carol visits Hitler.

Spreading strikes threaten to paralyze the mining and metallurgical industries of northern France and police and the military attempt forcible evacuation of sit-down strikers.

Britain and France warn Poland not to invade the eastern territory of what remains of Czechoslovakia. Germany and Italy are also reported to have done so.

Nov. 26.—The German government orders that all stocks in Jewish retail stores be liquidated before January 1 and turned over to public receivers in bankruptcy. The Ministry of Economics opens a special bureau as a sort of pawn-brokerage to take over art works, jewels, etc., from the Jews to facilitate their turning their possessions into cash to pay the "murder fine."

Winston Churchill declares that "such an act of baseness as the handing over of helpless native populations to Germany would divide the Empire from end to end".

Daladier puts the important Valenciennes industrial region under martial law and orders that railways, mines, and defense industries throughout the north must continue operation, workers refusing to obey becoming subject to military trial. The Socia-

list party, most powerful group in the Chamber of Deputies, demands his resignation.

Nov. 27.—Italian troops being withdrawn from Shanghai to return to Italy ride through the International Settlement in trucks waving Japanese flags and shouting "Banzai!"

Reported from Moscow that talks between Foreign Commissar M. Litvinov and the Polish Ambassador have clarified relations between the two countries which will continue to be based on the existing non-aggression pact of 1932 and since extended to 1945, and that both countries will actively promote and extend their mutual trade. A communique similarly worded was issued in Warsaw last night.

About 100,000 workers are on strike throughout France with many others enforcedly idle. The military take over control of the railroads. Crowds shout, "Down with Daladier and his decrees!"

Eleven persons, including 3 of Germany's leading air pilots, are killed in a crash of the 40-seater Lufthansa airliner *Preussen* in taking off at Bathurst, South Africa, when the plane ran against a palm tree and burst into flame. The plane carried a crew of 5 and 11 engineers from the Junkers Works and the Air Ministry.

At a conference at New Delhi of various Congress governments and Members for Industry, it is decided to organize large-scale industries all over India, including the manufacture of heavy machinery, motor cars, etc.

Nov. 28.—Lieut.-Gen. E. Tojo, Vice-Minister of War, addressing leading armament manufacturers of Japan, urges them to expand their industry as rapidly as possible "as the United States does not recognize the changed situation in Eastern Asia" and a war with Russia is "apparently inevitable" and there is "every possibility that Russia and China may band together just as soon as the former completes its preparations". The *Kokumin Shimbum* states that the protest of the foreign groups in Shanghai was a "deliberate attempt to disregard the realities of East Asia as well as Japan's position on the Asiatic continent". It declares that Japan's predominance in the fields of national defense, political administration, and economy in China must be recognized by foreign powers and that the economic activities of third powers in China must be limited to within the extent of China's "independence".

Reported that Chen Chich, new Chinese Ambassador to Germany, has been in Berlin for more than 3 weeks but has been given no opportunity to present his credentials to Hitler.

Nautilus, Germany's naval annual, published today, cites Japan's "unmistakable intention to rush the development of naval bases in its Pacific mandates" and states that "further fortifications are being carried out at Keelung and Takue, Formosa, and at Mako, Pescadores Islands, adding that Saipan in the Marianas group, Palau in the West Caroline group, and Namoi in the East Caroline group "can in all probability be reckoned with for the presence and expansion of bases and fueling stations for the navy, air force, and submarines. The Annual dis-

cusses the importance of the Philippines to British as well as American strategy, declaring that Singapore is far from Japan and Honkong is weaker due to its isolation. "The decision of the United States to vacate the Philippines seems to be not irrevocable, particularly as it seems difficult to reconcile it with a huge naval rearmament. In the event the United States remains, a strategic Honkong-Manila-Singapore triangle would eventually be made impregnable to Japanese forces. Oahu, in Hawaii, is almost impregnable. The United States real danger from Japan would be to Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians because the route to it does not pass any American bases".

Reported from London that Germany is threatening democracy in the Scandinavian countries through wide-spread espionage and propaganda. Any criticism of Germany in the press of Denmark is immediately met with representations by the German Legation and heavy pressure is exerted because Germany is Denmark's chief customer.

Reported that Chamberlain expects to visit Premier Benito Mussolini about the end of January—believed to indicate a leaning away from Germany.

Nov. 29.—Japanese army and navy commands in Central China issue a communique declaring that the Yangtze will not be opened to third-party vessels until military operations have ended and Chinese forces have ceased their resistance.

Daladier orders troops to march into vital centers and places all public services under the military in an effort to break a general, 24-hour strike called by the Confederation of Labor, involving some 5,000,000 workers. Government employees numbering some 950,000, defy Cabinet orders to disregard the strike-call and issue a protest against Daladier's government by decrees and his order discarding the 40-hour week.

Nov. 30.—A German Condor monoplane arrives in Tokyo from Berlin in approximately 46 hours, 18 minutes, stopping only at Baghdad, Karachi, and Hanoi for refueling—a 14,600 kilometer flight.

R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, warns in the House of Commons that unless Germany ceases its present subsidized trading methods in southeastern Europe, Britain will fight and beat Germany at its own game.

The French general strike reported to have been unsuccessful as only some 30% of the workers participated due to steps taken by the government to break it by the use of the military and by arrest of the strikers.

Andre Francois-Poncet, the new French Ambassador to Italy, making his first public appearance in the Chamber of Deputies, leaves in the middle of a speech by Ciano because it was punctuated by shouts from the Deputies demanding the return of "former Italian "territory now held by France—"Tunisia, Savoy, Nice, Corsica! We want them back!"

Emil Hacha, 60-year-old President of the Supreme Court and a non-party man, also the only official candidate, is elected President of Czechoslovakia.

C. Z. Codreanu, leader of the outlawed Rumanian Iron Guard organization and 13 other fascists are

1939

PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION

February 18th to March 5th

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REMEMBER THE DATES:

February 18th to March 5th, 1939

1939 PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION

kill while allegedly attempting to make a prison-break. King Carol has ordered police authorities to suppress fascist and Nazi terrorism with an iron hand.

Dec. 1.—France protests to Italy against yesterday's demonstration in the Italian Chamber of Deputies which is rapidly assuming the aspect of a deliberate national provocation. The French press states that the incident could not have occurred without previous arrangement. Pertinax, French diplomatic writer, asks whether Chamberlain, in view of the occurrence, would still consider it opportune to visit Rome in January. Daladier divests Leon Jouhaux, leader of French labor for 40 years, of all his public posts and also removes other labor leaders from their positions in the government. A thousand school teachers and several thousand more civil service employees have either been dismissed or suspended. Strike leaders are sentenced to imprisonment and some 120,000 workers are reported locked out or discharged for having taken part.

President Hacha states that the Czechoslovakian policy must be to maintain "a very close relationship" with Germany and that the big task ahead is to acquaint the people properly with the new situation facing them.

Dec. 2.—The *Giornale d'Italia* states that "Italy is ready to march against France if necessary".

A wave of riots and new strikes break out in France following Daladier's severe measures and the courts are clogged with strike cases.

Dec. 3.—Reported that Chamberlain and Halifax will visit Rome between January 11 and 14 and will intervene in the French-Italian crisis. Ciano is said to have informed the British Ambassador that the 'spontaneous demonstration' was made by individual deputies and did not represent the government's viewpoint, but that Italy feels there are "certain claims which must be settled before there can be a definite French-Italian understanding". The French Ambassador at Rome notified Paris that the Italian government "does not assume responsibility for the manifestation".

Defying Daladier, the Maritime Union calls a general strike at Le Havre, tying up a score of vessels including the *Normandie*. Daladier requisitions a number of merchant ships and orders the arrest of the Secretary of the Union who issued the strike order, at the same time, in an effort at conciliation, issuing an amnesty decree to thousands of workers and requesting employers to end their lock-outs.

Reported that Mussolini has intervened to obtain the release of Kurt von Schnuschnigg, former Austrian Chancellor.

German insurance companies, on grounds of "civil commotion", present claims to British and American and other foreign insurance companies as re-insurance underwriters, for the damage done during the recent anti-Jewish riots, estimated at over 1,000,000,000 marks. Foreign companies state the outbursts were organized by government connivance and therefore represent an act of sovereignty not covered by the re-insurance contracts.

Dec. 4.—Japanese air-bombing of Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, during the past few days, reported to have killed and wounded some 5,000 people. Japa-

nese warships are reported concentrating off Hoihow, chief port of Hainan, intermittently bombing points on the island. A French cruiser has been sent to the scene.

Nazi authorities ban Jews from various districts, squares, streets, and buildings in Berlin as well as from theaters, concert halls, museums, and public baths, and also prohibit them from owning or driving motor vehicles of any kind. The press states the Nazis will avenge the death of Codreanu, calling his shooting a "cold-blooded murder" and part of a plot of "international Jewry".

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that Britain has not the remotest intention of sacrificing its friendship with France in order to purchase that of Italy and that the British Ambassador in Rome has been instructed to inform the Foreign Minister that "unless steps are taken to correct the impression created by the Italian Deputies' act the incident must have the most detrimental effect on the prospects of collaboration between the four Munich powers". He declares, too, that the Italian demonstrations might be interpreted as an infringement of the status quo clause of territorial distribution in the Mediterranean, an integral part of the Anglo-Italian agreement.

Dec. 5.—Some 40 Japanese warships are reported massed off Pakhoi in the Gulf of Tongking. New air raids are staged in South China.

Hitler is given a 98.5% "vote of confidence" in a plebiscite in 37 of the 50 Sudeten districts formerly part of Czechoslovakia. A new Nazi decree requires the Jews to make "voluntary contributions", sometimes amounting to as much as 350,000 marks, in order to obtain passports.

Daladier declares that France does not intend to surrender any part of its territory and states he will visit Corsica and Tunisia early next year, urging the inhabitants there to remain calm, after reports come in that 30,000 Corsicans surrounded the Italian Consulate shouting, "Long live France! Kill Mussolini!" and of other angry anti-Italian demonstrations in Tunisia.

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons that he has no reason to alter the arrangements for his forthcoming visit to Rome.

Dec. 6.—Chinese reported staging powerful counter-attacks along a broad front and to be bombing Japanese bases along the Yangtze in retaliation for Japanese raids in South China. An attempted Japanese landing at Pakhoi is reported repulsed. The Japanese Foreign Office sharply demands conclusion of the fishing agreement with Russia which was set aside when Japan concluded the anti-communism pact with Germany.

Lord Elibank, President of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, asks in the House of Lords what the government is doing to protect trade in China, stating this is daily falling into a worse state due to Japanese activities and interferences. He urges the government help China with credits and retaliate by denouncing the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1911, closing Hongkong and all Strait Settlement and Indian ports to Japanese trade and shipping, and "disregarding" Japan's desperate

need for foreign credits and exchange. Lord Plymouth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states the government is considering extending credits to China.

Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop arrives in Paris, sullen French crowds neither cheering nor jeering him, and the swastika not being displayed. Following a meeting of the French Defense Committee just prior to his arrival after assurance had been received that Hitler is not supporting Mussolini's territorial aspirations in French areas in Africa, Bonnet and Ribbentrop sign a pact pledging to settle future disputes through negotiation and not to resort to war. Ribbentrop suggests that the scheduled Chamberlain-Mussolini discussions at Rome be enlarged into a "second Munich", including Germany and France, to straighten out the present French-Italian differences.

The Italian press clamors for a redress of "wrongs" attributed to France in its possessions and warns that France is "playing with fire" in permitting anti-Italian demonstrations. The German press also raves about the the demonstrations as "scandalous".

A new Nazi decree prohibits Jews from acquiring real estate and compels them to sell their property to "desirable" buyers at prices fixed by the authorities.

Dec. 7.—Wen Tsung-yao, official of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking government, tells the press that China's new governments do not recognize the principle of the Open Door as applicable to the "new China".

The German press states that the new German-French pact does not detract from the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin axis. Nazi mobs attack the palace of Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, shattering all the windows.

Reported that the new German-French pact provides that both nations "solemnly recognize as definite the frontiers between them as at present delimited" and that in their relations with third powers they will consult one another if these might lead to international difficulties. Talks are reported progressing between Bonnet and Ribbentrop and are said to have led to agreement that Germany will not immediately press any colonial demands and that Germany does not at present back Italy's unofficial demands for French Tunisia and Corsica; also that Germany at present does not desire to establish itself south of the Pyrenees but is supporting Franco chiefly because of Italian demands. France, in exchange, will do nothing to stop the German economic and political drive into eastern Europe. University students in Toulouse, carrying banners stating, "We want Sardinia, Sicily, and Tripoli!" stage a comic parade which is joined by thousands of laughing citizens.

The German Embassy in Rome officially discloses that the Italian claims to French Tunisia and Corsica have the "full diplomatic sympathy in principle" of Germany. Italian students march in the streets of Rome, Milan, Turin, and Genoa, shouting "Long live Italian Tunisia!"

MacDonald states in the House of Commons that he does "not believe that any section of British opinion is disposed to hand over to any other country territories and people for whose government we are responsible. We can not regard people living in colonies and mandated territories as mere goods and chattels to be disposed of to others. We have responsibilities toward these people and must give



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attention to their wishes". He gives renewed assurances that nothing will be done in the matter without previous discussion with Parliament.

Dec. 8.—Foreign Minister H. Arita holds conversations first with Ambassador Grew and a few hours later with Ambassador Craigie at which he is understood to have explained Japan's position and the changed conditions in China which necessitate a revision of the attitude of foreign powers. The Foreign Office spokesman states that Premier Prince F. Konoye will clarify Japan's stand in a radio address to the nation on Sunday night, which occasions surprise as it is unprecedented for a government official to announce high government policies in a public speech instead of an official written statement. The *Nichi Nichi* states that Italy and Germany are "steadily advancing in the face of opposition from France and England, and that Japan, mindful of its obligation to cooperate with the signatories of the anti-Comintern pact, should fully support them against those powers which stick to the maintenance of the status quo".

The Berlin *Volkischer Beobachter* states that Britain does not need to "cede" any British territory to Germany because it does not own any former colonies "but merely administers them". "Natives whose opinions are now being sought and given consideration by Britain, were not asked their preferences when they were allotted to the World War victors... and Britain knows a plebiscite among African natives is impossible".

France is reported shaken by reports that Germany and Italy are uniting on the Italian demands as Ribbentrop is leaving Paris after completing a "good neighbor pact." French Conservatives warn Daladier that he must choose between them and the Socialists and Communists and demand that he dissolve the Communist party and take action against the Federation of Labor for sponsoring the recent general strike. A Communist Deputy violently attacks the government and demands a general election.

Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, is reported concentrating troops in western Tripolitania along the French Tunisian frontier; believed that some 250,000 high mechanized troops are facing each other in the area.

President Lazaro Cardenas announces new land expropriations in Sinaloa, including some that is foreign owned.

Dec. 9.—Sources close to the Japanese government, according to the Associated Press, say that Arita informed Grew and Craigie that the principle of the Open Door in China has "vanished" and that his conversations with them was studded with such phrases as "You will be permitted" and "You will not be permitted". He is said to have declared that China was formerly virtually a foreign colony and that Japan's aims are to liberate both itself and China from dependence on foreign markets, foreign finance and foreign raw materials, and that he added that there is no need for collisions between Japan and foreign powers over their interests in China if the latter "recognize the realities". S. Ohtani, President

of the North China Development Company, which plans to monopolize public utilities and heavy industries in the area, tells the press that foreign investment would be welcome for though the Company is capitalized at 350,000,000 yen and needs 420,000,000 yen by 1941 to finance its activities, only some 68,000,000 yen has been paid up.

Some 600,000 Chinese troops are reported advancing on Canton by 5 routes to recover one of the nation's most important links with the outside world. Chinese claim that the defenses around Lian guarding the life-line linking China with Russia, are impenetrable, and that Japanese offensive west of Hankow has bogged down only 60 miles from the city.

France is reported watching the massing of 10,000 Italian troops on the other side of the unfortified Pyrenees where they are supposed to be taking part in preparing for a new Franco offensive against Catalonia and Madrid.

Italian Carabinieri stop the anti-French student demonstrations in Rome.

Ukrainians under Polish sovereignty present claims for territorial autonomy in a region covering an area of some 50,000 square miles with a population of 8,000,000.

The Eighth International Conference of American States opens in Lima, Peru, with an address by Gen. Oscar R. Benavides, President of Peru, stressing American solidarity and voicing a rejection of "continental imperialism, whether political, economic, or spiritual". He refers to Peru's efforts in 1847 "to form a confederation without the rigidity of a political formula, but with sufficient vitality and international efficiency".

Dec. 10.—Konoye is reported confined to his residence with influenza, forcing cancellation of the important radio speech he was scheduled to make tomorrow. Japanese reported forming the Yangtze River Steamship Company which would monopolize shipping on the river. Reported that the Russians are attempting to oust 67 more Japanese oil workers from northern Saghalien following the deportation of 55 last month as part of a systematic effort, according to the Japanese, to cripple Japanese-operated oil fields and fisheries.

Daladier receives a 315 to 241 vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies after defending his policies and stating that "it is only when a country is strong that it can prevent anyone from touching its territories". The majority is considered a fragile one, however, because 13 members of his own party voted against him and 60 Deputies refrained from voting. French police break up anti-Italian demonstrations in Tunis.

The Italian press shows no signs of relaxing its attacks and demands on France, and the *Giornale d'Italia* states that that control of the Suez Canal should no longer be left in the hands of a group of capitalists but "to representatives of all nations using the Canal on a basis of proportionate use". Since the war with Ethiopia, Italy has been the biggest

user of the Canal.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, addressing the Lima Conference states that "ominous shadows" have been cast over the Western Hemisphere by certain European nations and calls upon the American republics to join in military and political cooperation to smash any possible aggressive enemy combination and frustrate attempts to plant foreign ideologies. He declares the United States will develop military and naval forces capable of meeting any armed challenge, however powerful, and that each nation must decide for itself what it should contribute to the common interest and responsibility. The American Republics must work unremittently for the "assertion of human rights and the creation and maintenance of free and popular government". "There must not be the shadow of a doubt anywhere regarding the determination of the American nations to prevent an invasion... but at the same time we know armed force is not the only instrument whereby nations can be conquered. The dissemination by nations of doctrines carrying other types of activity can be used equally in destroying the established institutions, government, and social order of other nations. There is no place in the Western World for a revival of such doctrines", he declares and closes by urging the strengthening of the foundations of international law and healthy international economic relations. Argentine Foreign Minister Cantillo tells the delegates that all American nations are ready to maintain a common front against any menace to American solidarity but "we do not need special pacts for this purpose". Dr. David Efron of Argentina declares that "Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese propagandists are becoming increasingly active in South America and that in Argentina Nazi activities in German language religious schools were so notorious that the Department of Education was forced to take notice of the situation". The Cuban delegation introduces a resolution condemning racial and religious persecutions. Reuter's (British news agency) reports that "it is already apparent that the movement for a united American front... will take on extremely conservative proportions... as privately expressed views of the heads of the various delegations indicate a disinclination for any far-reaching action". A. E. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, declares in a radio address that the United States is not seeking any military alliance with Latin American nations, but intimates the possibility of a frank Pan-American declaration in favor of mutual assistance in the event of aggression.

Dec. 11.—Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui bitterly attacks Japan, stating the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty has neither a time limit nor provisions for its termination and was designed to bring lasting peace or the basis of respect for the sovereignty and the territorial and administrative integrity of China and the preservation of the Open Door principle. "It can not be legally terminated by any single country... The contention that the Treaty should be revised or abolished because of facts brought about by the violation of the treaty is absolutely untenable".

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Russia is reported to have again refused to renew a long-term fishing agreement with Japan until Japan pays a defaulted Chinese Eastern Railway installment; the Japanese argue there should be no connection.

Count S. Czaky is appointed Foreign Minister of Hungary—a personal friend of Mussolini and Ciano. Yugoslav voters support the policies of Premier M. Stoyanovich, indicating a drift toward the Rome-Berlin axis.

Reported that Hull has accepted an Argentine agreement to join in a defense accord provided it is put in the form of a resolution and not a treaty. The Argentine delegation submits a draft of a proposed treaty which would bind the American nations to joint efforts to suppress foreign political propagandist activities. Efron charges that Germany has 39 airports in South America which could be converted into military airports in a few hours; also that Japan could raise a force of 30,000 soldiers in Peru where Japanese with military training are living "disguised as farmers". The Brazil delegation submits a proposal under which Old World immigrants would be denied special minority privileges. The Chilean delegation proposes informally a resolution calling for an armistice in Spain to be followed by mediation by New World powers and Argentine and Mexican delegates are reported to be conferring on a similar resolution.

Dec. 12.—President A. Smetona of Lithuania is inaugurated into a new term of office and rejects a demand for the formation of a coalition cabinet which would favor a German-Lithuanian "rapprochement" while the capital seethes over reports that the United German Party in Memel which won the elections there regards the polling in the territory as a "plebiscite that determined that it shall remain German cultural territory". The pro-Nazi Director of Memel decrees an end to Lithuanian police powers.

Germany is reported ready to "facilitate the emigration of financially supported Jews" in connection with a plan whereby foreign Jews would be "allowed" to place funds at the disposal of German Jews who would be permitted to carry, instead of the money, government certificates which they could sell to foreign government agencies to be used in the purchase of German goods.

Gen. Erik Labonne, President-General of Tunisia, advised Daladier to increase Tunisian defense preparations because the country is over-populated by Italians and he also urges restriction of further Italian immigration.

The *Giornale d'Italia* states that Italy needs French Somaliland for the proper development of Ethiopia.

The Argentine and Mexican delegations propose a declaration providing that the American Republics shall present a common front against foreign armed aggression and attempts to implant undemocratic systems in the Western Hemisphere. Venezuela advances a plan for the determination of what would

constitute aggression and calling for immediate consultation and common action in the event of attack. Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay states that Mexico would gladly cooperate in efforts to obtain the termination of the Spanish civil war as Mexico "fervently desires the war in Spain stopped in a manner satisfactory to both sides".

Dec. 13.—The United Press reports that Britain has informed the United States it is willing to take the lead in trade reprisals against Japan if America will take similar action, but no action is expected to be taken until President Roosevelt has conferred with Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson who left Chungking yesterday to proceed to Washington. Japan launches a new drive for "more and better babies" and newspapers point out that though Japan is overpopulated, recent developments in China necessitate the maintenance of the present 1,000,000 a year increase. Lieut.-Gen. Andoh, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese troops in South China, states he has 300,000 crack troops itching for action and invites C.ang Kai-shek to lead a million troops against them in a battle to end hostilities.

Chamberlain states in the House of Commons in reply to a question that Britain has no specific agreement to assist France in a military way in case France is attacked by Italy, but adds that no European war could be localized. He states that Britain and France have joined in warning Germany against any moves to gain control of Memel.

January 9.....	9:18 p.m.	9:01 a.m.
January 10.....	10:16 p.m.	9:48 a.m.
January 11.....	11:11 p.m.	10:34 a.m.
January 12.....	.....	11:18 a.m.
January 13.....	12:05 a.m.	12:03 p.m.
January 14.....	12:58 a.m.	12:48 p.m.
January 15.....	1:50 a.m.	1:34 p.m.
January 16.....	2:42 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
January 17.....	3:32 a.m.	3:11 p.m.
January 18.....	4:21 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
January 19.....	5:08 a.m.	4:49 p.m.
January 20.....	5:53 a.m.	5:38 p.m.
January 21.....	6:35 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
January 22.....	7:15 a.m.	7:14 p.m.
January 23.....	7:54 a.m.	8:01 p.m.
January 24.....	8:32 a.m.	8:48 p.m.
January 25.....	9:10 a.m.	9:35 p.m.
January 26.....	9:49 a.m.	10:24 p.m.
January 27.....	10:30 a.m.	11:14 p.m.
January 28.....	11:13 a.m.	.....
January 29.....	12:00 Noon	12:07 a.m.
January 30.....	12:51 p.m.	1:03 a.m.
January 31.....	1:46 p.m.	2:00 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 6th	at 5:30 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 12th	at 9:10 p.m.
New Moon	on the 20th	at 9:27 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 28th	at 11:00 p.m.
Perigee	on the 6th	at 7:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 21st	at 7:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 5:07 a.m. and sets at 4:17 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Sagittarius.

VENUS rises at 3:13 a.m. and sets at 2:35 p.m. In the early hours of the morning, the planet will be found in the east in the constellation of Scorpius.

MARS rises at 2:00 a.m. and sets at 1:24 p.m. During the early morning hours the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Libra.

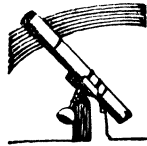
JUPITER rises at 8:59 a.m. and sets at 8:25 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

SATURN rises at 11:10 a.m. and sets at 11:16 p.m. From sunset until 11:00 p.m. the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse in Orion
	Rigel in Orion
	Achernar in Eridanus

Astronomical Data For January, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Jan. 1.....	6:21 a.m.	5:38 p.m.
Jan. 6.....	6:22 a.m.	5:41 p.m.
Jan. 12.....	6:24 a.m.	5:44 p.m.
Jan. 18.....	6:26 a.m.	5:47 p.m.
Jan. 24.....	6:26 a.m.	5:50 p.m.
Jan. 31.....	6:25 a.m.	5:54 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
January 1.....	1:18 p.m.	1:22 a.m.
January 2.....	2:09 p.m.	2:18 a.m.
January 3.....	3:04 p.m.	3:17 a.m.
January 4.....	4:05 p.m.	4:18 a.m.
January 5.....	5:09 p.m.	5:20 a.m.
January 6.....	6:13 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
January 7.....	7:17 p.m.	7:17 a.m.
January 8.....	8:19 p.m.	8:11 a.m.

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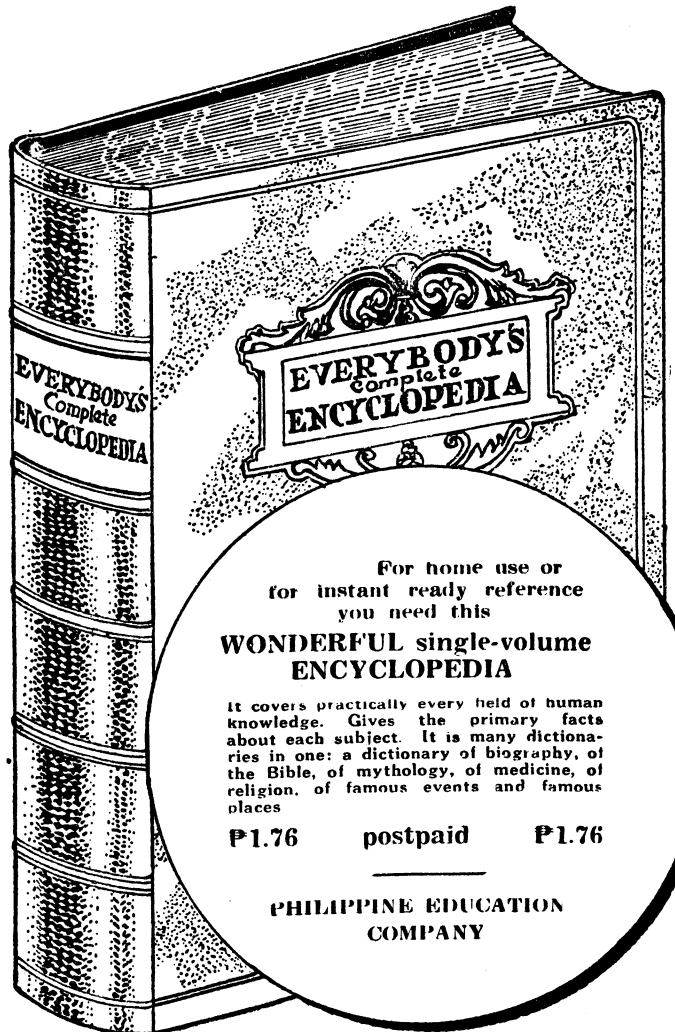
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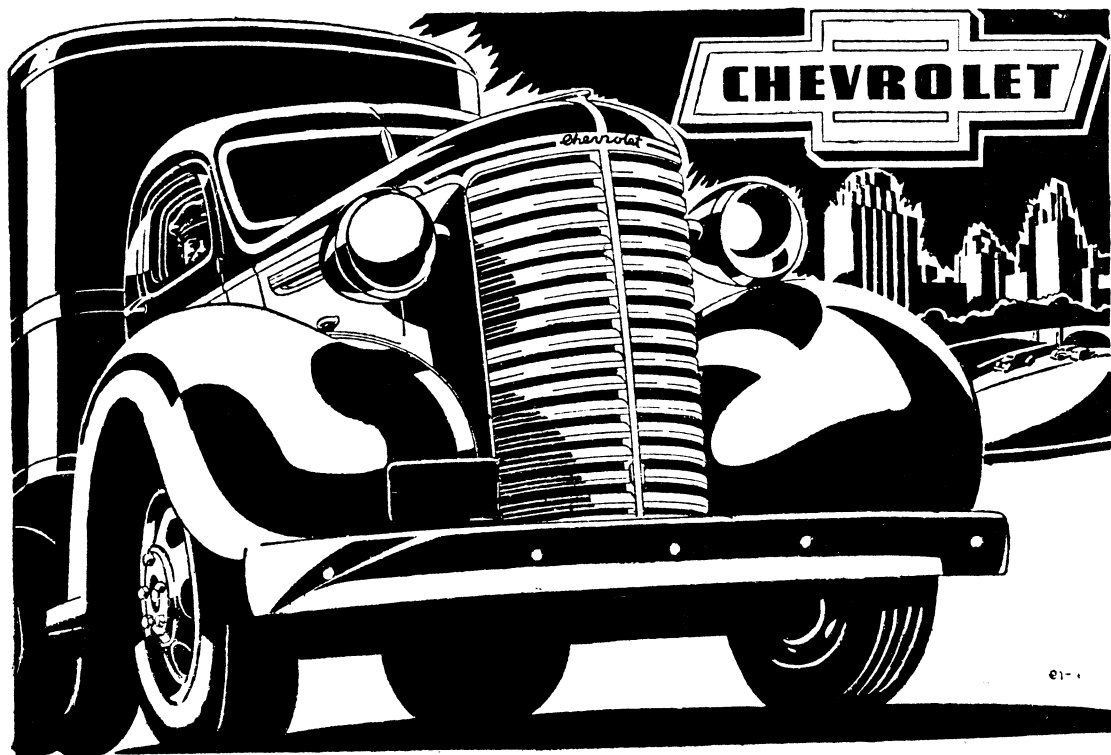
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf
American Trade Commissioner



DECEMBER was a very quiet month, with few important developments. There was the usual seasonal improvement in retail trade, but it is believed that total holiday sales were somewhat below the previous year. The leading Philippine commodity markets were remarkably dull, with producers unwilling to sell at the present extremely low prices. This condition would

appear to have become more or less chronic, since there is little immediate prospect of higher prices. Considerable damage to rice, hemp and sugar crops was caused by a severe typhoon in Southern Luzon. Import business appears to have been very active during December. Automotive sales were exceptionally large, causing a sharp reduction in surplus stocks and a very marked improvement in the trade outlook. Arrivals of cotton textiles were the largest since June, while consumer demand was very heavy and there was no decline in forward orders. Flour imports were more than twice as large as in the same month of 1937, but consumer demand appears to have been very large and there is no serious oversupply. Imports of canned fish increased very sharply, but there was some decline in arrivals of canned milk. The fresh fruit and vegetable market showed the usual seasonal improvement with imports increasing sharply. Leather sales were unexpectedly large, but advancing prices tended to limit forward business.

The volume of export business was quite large during December, but aggregate values were affected by the prevailing low prices. Shipments of lumber and timber are believed to have been greater than in any month since August, 1937, this being attributed principally to heavy exports of logs to Japan. Hemp exports also increased very materially, gaining some 23 percent over November, as a result of heavier purchases by Japan and Europe.

Ocean shipping was featured by a very marked increase in export cargoes, probably establishing a new high for 1938. Rail transportation on the contrary declined very materially.

The copra market was practically stagnant but exports were somewhat above the low point reached in November. Other coconut products showed a similar trend, with the exception of copra cake and meal, which improved as a result of better demand from both Europe and the United States.

The local sugar market was extremely depressed throughout December, the sharp decline in prices causing a practical cessation of export business, which is normally large at this season of the year.

Exports of both leaf tobacco and cigars increased very materially during December, although total shipments during the year were very disappointing.

The rice market was affected by unfavorable weather conditions, which hampered harvesting operations and prevented the usual seasonal decline in prices. Latest reports indicate that the 1938 crop will be considerably below normal, necessitating imports during the second half of 1939.

Gold production during December was very large, while the total for the year shows a gain of some 25 percent over 1937.

Financial conditions were quite satisfactory, with continuation of the usual seasonal financing which caused a substantial increase in bank advances. Capital investments in corporations and companies declined rather sharply, amounting to less than half the high total reached in October. The exchange market was extremely firm, with the demand for dollars exceeding the supply owing principally to unwillingness of sugar exporters to settle exchange at the prevailing low prices.

Government finance was featured by an unexpectedly sharp increase in internal revenue collections during the month. As a result, revenue for the year was substantially above budget estimates, although nearly eight percent below the high point reached in 1937. Credit conditions were very satisfactory, particularly in Manila.

Electric power production during December showed an increase of 15 percent over November and of 10 percent over December, 1937. The total for the year was large by 10 percent. Details are as follows (in KWH):

	1937	1938
Month of December	13,293,650	14,696,208
For Year	142,483,383	156,823,029

Radio registrations during December were very large, exceeding the corresponding month of 1937 by 88 percent. The total for the year showed a gain of 60 percent over 1937. Details are as follows:

	December 1937	December 1938	For 1937	For 1938
New registrations	724	1,282	7,031	11,137
Cancellations	136	179	1,201	1,807

Net registrations, 588 in 1937 and 1,103 in 1938. The increase in December registrations is attributed to the reduction in registration fees beginning 1939, from the old rate of ₱10.00 per set a year to ₱1.00 per year for sets with five tubes or less and ₱5.00 for sets with over five tubes.

News Summary

The Philippines



Dec. 14.—James Fugate, former Governor of Sulu, is found early in an evening with his head almost severed by a clean cut of a kris, 25 meters from Episcopal mission house at Upi, Cotabato, where he had been living with the Rev. L. G. McAfee. He came to Philippines 35 years ago as teacher in the Bureau of Education, then became Lieut.-Governor of Siquijor, later went to Indanan, Sulu, where he opened the school now known as Willard Straight Agricultural school, and was made Governor of Sulu by Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis, continuing in that position until early part of President Manuel L. Quezon's administration.

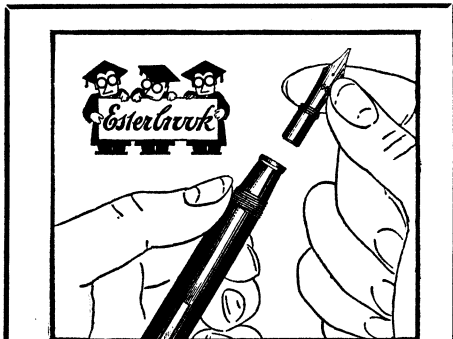
Dec. 15.—President Quezon in a conference with Manila Railroad workers promises to recognize their labor organization, investigate charges of abuses by subordinate Railway officials, and raise the minimum wage to ₱1.25. He emphasizes his confidence in General Manager Jose Paez.

Maj.-Gen. Basilio Valdes, acting Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, exonerates Maj. E. Montilla on charges of helping certain candidates during the last entrance examination for the Military Academy, upholding the recommendations of a board of inquiry but disregarding the fact that reviewing officers in the Judge Advocate's service found fault with the trial and its conclusions.

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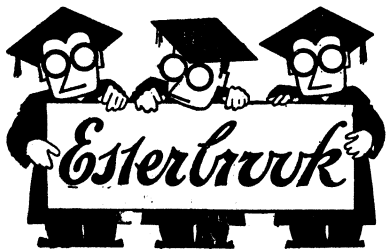


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Dec. 16.—President Quezon praises the late Governor Fugate as "one of those Americans who have written their names in the history of America's noble work in the Philippines" and states that no stone will be left unturned to punish those guilty of his murder.

Manila Railroad Company announces it has cut the 9-hour labor day to 8 hours.

Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines following investigation of excessive prices charged for textbooks written by members of faculty, decides to relieve Prof. G. A. Bernardo as Chairman of the Textbook Committee and to "admonish" Dean José Espiritu of the College of Law, and Professors V. Cinco, I. Concepcion, G. Florendo, P. Ylagan, F. Capistrano, and V. Santiago.

Dec. 17.—The University confers honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Rafael Palma, former President of the University and one time Secretary of the Interior. Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas states in an address that "in our eagerness to enjoy the blessings of Western methods and institutions during the past 40 years, we have permitted ourselves to erect in this country the only Occidental civilization in this part of the world. In fact, we have so lived our lives that our tastes and even our prejudices are more Occidental than Oriental. This condition of affairs need perhaps not cause us any serious concern if our economic structure, so far entirely dependent on free trade with the United States, could be maintained without substantial impairment after independence. Otherwise it would be well for us to ponder on the question whether or not we would be doing right by our people whether we would be insuring their happiness and well-being, by maintaining the present order and forgetting that after all, we are in and of the East."

Dean Espiritu and Dr. Ylagan resign from the University. A group of some 100 students, chiefly from the College of Law, marches to Malacañan to protest against the decision of the Board of Regents. Professor Bernardo asks for a reconsideration of his case.

Mons. José Bustamante, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Manila, dies, aged 76.

Dec. 19.—President Quezon issues executive order laying down rules of procedure to be followed in military trials. He also confers with shipping men on reduction of inter-island passenger and freight rates.

Dec. 20.—The Communist Party of Philippines issues statement declaring that date for the declaration of independence should remain July 4, 1946 and that imposition of tariffs as recommended by Joint



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Preparatory Committee should also begin on that date and not during the second half of the transition period. It also recommends the negotiation of trade treaties in the mean time, and a treaty providing for the help of the other if one is attacked.

President Quezon in a conference with admonished University professors, prevails on them not to resign as he states the action of the Regents carried with it no reflection on their character or integrity.

Dec. 21.—Reported that shipments of Christmas trees from United States have been delayed and that Philippines may have to fall back on Baguio pine trees for the holiday season.

Dec. 22.—Anselmo Balagtas, convicted of murder on one charge and up for trial on other charges, escapes from two constabulary guards while returning to prison from court. The guards who showed him unusual "courtesies" and did not keep him handcuffed, are arrested.

Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino states at popular farewell banquet that President Quezon told him he believes he is innocent in the Philippine Railroad Company bond case, and resolutions of confidence are handed him, voted by members of the Nueva Ecija Provincial Board and the municipal mayors of province.

Dec. 23.—Malacañan announces that Under-Secretary Guillermo Gomez has been made permanent Collector of Customs and that Alfredo L. Yato has been promoted from Collector of Internal Revenue to Under-Secretary of Finance. Crispin Llamado, head of the Income Tax Division, has been made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Dec. 24.—President Quezon states at a farewell luncheon in honor of former Governor-General F. B. Harrison that time has vindicated not only his political attitude but his work in promoting the economic development of the country as it was under his administration that the sugar industry was built up, the National Bank established, and road mileage increased more than during the administration of any other Governor-General. "The Filipino people are grateful to him".

President Quezon pardons 95 prisoners, including 13 communists and 38 "Colorfms", the latter convicted in connection with the Tayug, Pangasinan, uprising in 1931. Among the 31 given absolute pardons are all the communists.

Chief of Police of Cabanatuan and a Constabulary corporal kill Procopio Tecson, 33, while asleep in his bed at 4 in the afternoon, allegedly on information that he was Balagtas.

Two Manila Railroad employees in charge of mail car of Ilocos Express are found murdered when train reaches Manila, apparently attacked by revolvers and bolos. The two men were last seen alive when train stopped at Malolos.

Provincial Fiscal of Palawan is reported to be considering filing charges of perjury against 4 municipal policemen and all private persons who were to testify in the case against the 200 Japanese fishermen in Coron, all of them having changed their testimony. The Japanese who pleaded guilty to mistreating the Chinese storekeeper was given sentence of 3-days' imprisonment by local Justice of the Peace.

The Christmas trees arrive. Dec. 25.—Balagtas, accompanied by lawyer, gives himself up at Constabulary Headquarters, stating he escaped because he was not allowed to receive visitors at Bilibid and wanted to make arrangements to pay lawyer.

Dec. 26.—Charges of murder are filed against the Police Chief of Cabanatuan and the Constabulary corporal who killed Tecson.

Dec. 27.—Supreme Court rules that the decision of ex-Judge Francisco Zandueta in dismissing the charges against M. F. Tolentino in a P100,000 estafa case, is null and void as, though dated May 18, it was not promulgated until May 20, and Zandueta ceased to be a judge on May 19 when the Commission on Appointments of the Assembly turned down his appointment.

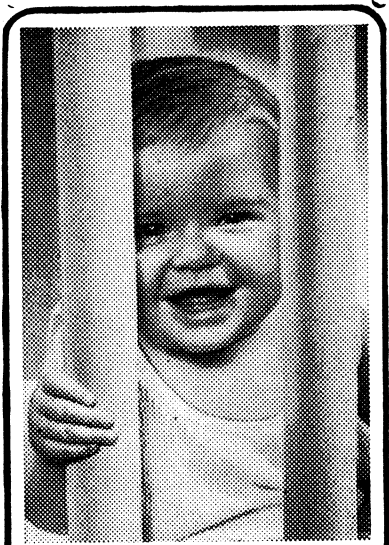
Dec. 29.—Philippines Herald publishes statements by Dr. H. Otley Beyer and Dr. José I. del Rosario, handwriting experts, that the "retraction" of José Rizal, dated December 28, 1896, apparently written in his own handwriting, and released by Archbishop of Manila some 3 years ago, is genuine.

Dec. 30.—Dr. Rafael Palma wins first prize with a two-volume biography, Camilo Osias second prize, and Carlos Quirino and Miss Asuncion Lopez honorable mention in Rizal biography contest sponsored by President Quezon.

Dec. 31.—President Quezon relieves Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos as Chief of Staff and appoints Deputy Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Basilio Valdes in his place.

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General Santos will be retired from active service to take charge of government's Mindanao settlement project. The President appoints Arsenio N. Luz and Arthur W. Fischer, Philippine delegate and Deputy Philippine delegate, respectively, to the Golden Gate Exposition.

Jan. 2.—President Quezon accepts the application for retirement of Dr. Eugenio Hernandez as Director of Health and names Dr. Eusebio Aguilar in his place.

Jan. 3.—Dr. Agaton Cecilio is elected President of the Manila Municipal Board.

Jan. 4.—With reference to the report of Admiral Hepburn recommending the fortification of Guam,

General Douglas MacArthur states: "The establishment by the United States of a great naval and air base in Guam could not fail to have the most profound and favorable effect upon the Philippines. It would immeasurably strengthen the position of the United States in the Far East and additionally solidify the bonds of mutual cooperation that have traditionally characterized the American-Filipino relationship. So far as the defense of this Archipelago is concerned, it would matter little strategically whether such a base were situated at Guam or on one of the islands of the Philippine group. With the establishment of a base of this character, no effective blockade could be maintained by any hostile fleet and no successful invasion could take place. Thus the perpetual neutrality of these Islands could be assured in a most practical and effective manner".

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Jan. 7.—Philippine shipowners reported to have reached an agreement with Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas, head of committee appointed by the President, to immediately reduce freight and passenger rates by 10% and to make further reductions after fuller study.

Jan. 8.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and wife and daughter leave on a Dutch steamer for a vacation trip to French Indo-China and Siam.

Jan. 9.—Twelve passengers and a number of members of the crew of the Norwegian ship *Hoegh Silvercrest*, which ran aground at Montufar Point, Sorsogon, on the 7th, reach Manila on the *M. S. Silveryew*.

Jan. 10.—Assem. Gregorio Perfecto states that proposals to postpone independence do not represent popular sentiment and emanate from a bloc intent on safeguarding its economic interests. "The nation has manifested its desire for independence, and nothing can alter this sentiment". Other legislators refuse to give their views in connection with release in Washington of the High Commissioner's annual report for 1937.

Binalbagan Sugar Central, cleared of its ₱10,000,000 debt to the National Bank, pays first dividend in 20 years—50%.

Jan. 12.—José Yulo is unanimously nominated Speaker in a caucus of Assemblymen.

The United States

Dec. 13.—United Press states that "informed sources" in Washington reveal that Osmeña Mission may suggest establishment of a United States naval base in Philippines—a question left open for future settlement in the Independence Act. Indicated that Philippines has abandoned its "previous opposition" and it is pointed out that such a base would not be incongruous with political independence, attention being called to the Guantanamo, Cuba, base.

Dec. 15.—Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces that Export-Import Bank of Washington has been authorized to extend credits to China totalling \$25,000,000. K. P. Chen states the transaction is "purely commercial" although some credits will be used for indirect military necessities such as motor trucks, gasoline, and foodstuffs.

Resignation of Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper announced.

State Department sends third note in two weeks to Germany again requesting assurance that the anti-Jewish decrees will not apply to American Jews in Germany. The note is regarded as a "storm warning".

National Beet Growers' Association urges growers to oppose extension of time limit established for full tariff imposition on Philippine sugar in the Independence Act.

Columbian District Court of United States dismisses suit filed by E.M. Gancy which sought to invalidate the Independence Act, the government claiming that the Court lacked jurisdiction over case because Gancy failed to show he had suffered personal damage due to passage of the Act.

Dec. 16.—Philippine Vice-President Sergio Osmeña calls on President Franklin D. Roosevelt and afterward sends a radiogram to President Quezon stating President Roosevelt expressed deep satisfaction over prevailing conditions in Philippines and stated he has not yet given up idea of visiting the Islands as he at one time planned. President Roosevelt tells press he will probably transmit Joint Preparatory Committee's report to Congress, with special message, during first week of coming session.

Ambassador J. Kennedy states in New York that Chamberlain's appeasement program has not yet accomplished anything and that he is "not particularly optimistic regarding the outlook for peace in Europe... Whatever happens, we should stay out of it".

Dec. 17.—Navy Department discloses it will hold large naval maneuvers in the Atlantic for first time in many years.

Dec. 18.—Secretary of Interior H. L. Ickes declares it an insult to the Middle Ages to compare modern totalitarianism to those days. "To seek a true comparison we must go back to period when man was benighted and bestial... As the man-god ruler of his tribe, the modern dictator follows a form familiar to every student of primitive cultures". He criticizes Ford and Lindbergh for accepting decorations from the hands of Hitler, "a brutal dictator who, with the same hands, robs and tortures thousands of his fellow humans".

Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde declares that analysis of United States editorial opinion shows "unanimous approval" of Joint Preparatory Committee report and that Congress will most likely take "same enthusiastic attitude" toward the Committee's recommendations. The United Press reports from New York that business opinion there is not optimistic regarding the recommendations as they merely seek to postpone but not avert the economic consequences of the Independence Act—ruin for Philippine industries and virtual extinction of United States—Philippine trade.

Dec. 19.—Secretary of Finance Henry Morgenthau, commenting on Japanese protests against the loan to China, states: "We only extend credit to a friendly nation and any other nation not barred by the Johnson Act can apply for loans". He states he is extending indefinitely the expired agreement on a loan to China on the basis of the dollar exchange.

Dec. 20.—A Federal grand jury indicts American Medical Association and a number of other medical groups and individual physicians, including Dr. Morris Fishbein on charges of violating the anti-trust laws in their efforts to block the cooperative medicine movement.

Announced in Honolulu that authorities will investigate sale of unregistered emergency Japanese bond issues in Hawaii in violation of securities and exchange laws; estimated some 500,000 yens' worth of bonds have been sold and stated also that large sums of money have been flowing out of Hawaii to Japan in form of patriotic donations from Japanese there.

Reported from Washington that Philippine officials there hope that President Quezon will be able to come to the capital to direct the Philippine program.

Dec. 21.—Dr. Frank Vizetelly, noted lexicographer, dies in New York, aged 74.

Dec. 22.—Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles discloses government has rejected German demand for official apology for speech of Secretary Ickes and has told German Embassy official who presented demand that it came with singular ill grace and impropriety from a government that has so persistently permitted its controlling press and officials to attack American leaders, also stating that the Secretary's remarks represent feelings of overwhelming majority of American people who are profoundly shocked by recent events in Germany and that expressions of indignation such as Ickes' were inevitable.

Sen. Key Pittman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, issues what he calls a "beneficial statement" declaring that (1) the people of the United States do not like the government of Japan, (2) the people of the United States do not like the government of Germany, (3) the people of the United States have the right and the power to enforce morality and justice in accordance with peace treaties with us, and they will, (4) our government does not have to use military force and won't unless it becomes necessary.

Dec. 23.—Federal Relief Administrator H. L. Hopkins is named Secretary of Commerce and Col. F. C. Harrington, Chief Engineer of Works Progress Administration and West Point graduate, is named Relief Administrator.

Beet Sugar Association and various Puerto Rican groups reported to have submitted briefs against a possible Cuban sugar tariff cut.

Dec. 25.—Sen. W. H. King states United States should sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Dec. 26.—Associated Press reports that President Roosevelt will shortly recommend almost quadrupling the air force and other defense measures because of "startling" evidence that Germany's air force and aircraft factories are geared to war-time demands.



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and threaten to upset completely the world balance of military and political power.

Dec. 27.—Indicated that the President's real objective is to establish mass production of aircraft and train thousands of new workers not only for a possible emergency but for potential world-wide export business.

Zona Gale, American novelist, dies in Chicago, aged 64.

Dec. 28.—Civil Aeronautics Authority announces program under which 20,000 youths a year will be trained as air pilots.

National Labor Relations Board rules that Bethlehem Steel Corporation violated Wagner Labor Act and recommends the dissolution of Company unions.

Dec. 30.—State Department announces that note has been delivered to Japanese government understood to carry a note of finality and to contain a firm and flat refusal to recognize its effort to establish a "new order" in China, in reply to the Japanese note of November 18 in which Japan attempted to maintain that principle of Open Door is obsolete in view of changed conditions. The United States does not admit "any need to warrant one power to constitute itself the repository of authority and the agent of destiny" in areas not under its sovereignty. "This government reserves all rights of the United States as they exist and does not give assent to any impairment of these rights." The government expressed conviction that the restrictions and measures under reference not only are unjust and unwarranted, but are counter to the provisions of several binding international agreements voluntarily entered into, to which Japan and the United States, and in some cases other countries, are parties. The United States is prepared to give due and ample consideration to any proposal based on justice and reason which would envisage resolving problems in manner duly considerate of rights and obligations of all parties directly concerned, by processes of free negotiation and new commitment by and among all parties concerned. There was and continues to be an opportunity for Japanese government to put forward such proposals. . . . With reference to such matters as exchange control, compulsory currency circulation, tariff revision, and monopolistic promotion of certain areas in China, the plans and practices of Japanese authorities imply the assumption that the Japanese government or regimes established and maintained by it in China are entitled to act in a capacity to disregard or even declare non-existent or abrogated the established rights and interests of other countries, including the United States. . . ."

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announces it will donate half a million bushels of wheat during next 6 months to both sides in Spain "in order to prevent starvation". Money will be raised from private sources to mill the wheat into flour and U. S. Marine Commission will transport it free.

Henry Ford states that his "acceptance of a medal from the German people" does not "involve any

sympathy on my part with Nazism. . . . Those who have known me for many years realize that anything that breeds hate is repulsive to me". He urges a limited admission of Jewish refugees as they would be a "real asset to our country" and states he will do everything possible toward helping the oppressed Jews to rebuild their lives. Fifteen years ago, Ford's newspaper, the Dearborn *Independent*, conducted an extended anti-Semitic campaign, which Ford is now said to regard as greatest error in his career.

A Federal grand jury indicts W. P. Buckner and W. J. Gillespie for conspiracy to commit a mail fraud in connection with Philippine Railway Company bonds.

Jan. 1.—Appointment of Frank Murphy as Attorney-General is announced.

A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, issues statement urging the 1,000,000 railroad workers to demand that Congress authorize a government holding corporation to finance railways and take control away from banks.

Jan. 2.—Sen. F. M. Tydings states he will support the administration's proposals to amend Independence Act to prolong trade relations with Philippines after independence in 1946. Sen. M. M. Logan, of the Military Affairs Committee, states he is opposed to extension of protection over the Philippines after independence and does not believe it wise for the Philippines to seek entrance into the Pan-American Union because it is "an Oriental country, culturally different, and because it would be impossible to ask Pan-American nations to defend a country so far away". The negotiation of a neutrality pact would also be "wasted effort as present world conditions show that treaties simply bind those nations which wish to observe their obligations and the outlaw nations act with a free hand. . . . The Islands must take their own chances after independence".

Jan. 3.—The 76th Congress of the United States opens. In the House the Democrats number 262, Republicans 169, others 4; in the Senate, Democrats 69, Republicans 23, others 4, showing a gain for the Republicans of 81 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate.

A fleet of some 140 surface vessels, carrying hundreds of airplanes, and numerous submarines, start the year's maneuvers in the Pacific, Canal Zone, and Carribeans. Some 60,000 men and 4,000 officers will participate.

A Special Naval Board, headed by Rear-Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, recommends establishment of a major advance fleet at Guam to facilitate the defense of Hawaii, the Philippines, and the continental coast, and to "provide security for our Asiatic Fleet in time of sudden emergency". "The island could be made secure with adequate air and submarine protection against anything short of a major effort by any enemy to establish a footing in the Philippines. The island is well adapted to maintain an air force superior to any assembled within a radius of 1200 miles. So long as Guam existed as a strong air and submarine base hostile operations against Philippines would be a precarious undertaking. . . . Defense of Philippines involves matters of national policy which take precedence over the military problem involved. . . but within this Board's purview, in connection with defense of Guam, there are certain possibilities which greatly simplify the military problem of defense of Philippines". The Board also recommends development of Pearl Harbor, Kaneohe Bay, Midway, and Wake air bases for "first consideration", declaring the Navy urgently needs 30 new air, submarine, destroyer, and mine bases in United States and outlying possessions to meet "normal operations" of Fleet, including those mentioned and others on Johnson, Palmyra, Kodiak,



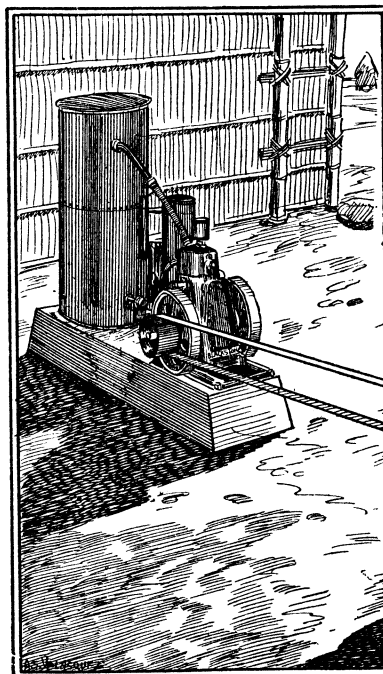
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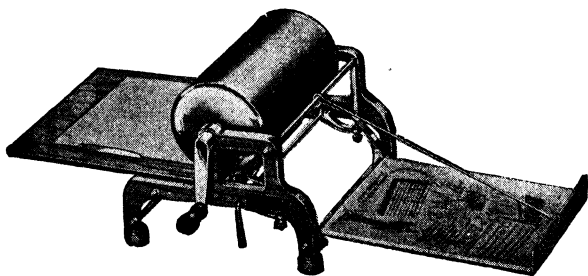


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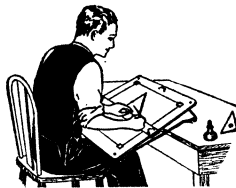
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and Sitka islands, and one at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Pearl Harbor would become a major air base with facilities for 2 carrier groups and 10 patrol plane squadrons; Kaneohe Bay with 5 patrol plane squadrons; Midway, a secondary naval air base, with 2 patrol plane squadrons permanently located there, and a pier, channel, and basin to accommodate large tender ships; Wake as a base secondary to Midway with one patrol plane squadron and harbor facilities to accommodate large tenders and oil tanks.

Television screens in New York receive good projection of broadcast from Alexandra Palace, in England, 3000 miles away, believed made possible by exceptional atmospheric conditions.

Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt, addressing Congress, declares that undeclared wars, deadly armaments, and new aggressions threaten three institutions indispensable to Americans—religion, democracy, and international good faith. He warns of dangers to democracy "from within and from without" and urges the perpetuation of New Deal social and economic reforms, and expresses himself against immediate curtailment of federal expenditures. Scathingly attacking dictatorships and threatening economic sanctions against bandit nations, he states America should solve by democratic means the problems which dictatorships seek to solve by main force, apparently succeeding for the moment but only at costs which American people will never pay—such as the loss of freedom of speech and religion, confiscation of capital, and "seizing our children brought up not as free, dignified human beings, but as pawns". He advocates armed forces and defense sufficient to ward off "sudden attack" and organization of key facilities for prompt expansion. He advocates changes in the neutrality legislation, stating that "we have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate for neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unfairly—they may even give aid to the aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us not to let that happen any more" He emphatically rejects isolation, stating that the "United States no more than any other nation can afford to be surrounded by enemies of our faith and humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, for this Western Hemisphere, that we have a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources, and a people functioning together with mutual respect for peace. That Hemisphere, that respect, and that ideal we propose to do our share in protecting against storms from any quarter. Our people and our resources are pledged to secure that protection, and from that determination no American flinches".

Jan. 5.—The President sends Congress a budget for the fiscal year 1940 totalling \$8,995,663,000, estimating receipts at \$5,669,320,000 and the total public debt at the end of 1940 at \$44,458,000,000. The Budget includes largest army and navy estimates in 14 years—\$442,059,100 for the Army (an increase of only \$7,000,000 because this part of budget was framed before it was decided to propose major defensive expansion), but \$667,498,800 to the Navy, an increase of over \$92,000,000. In addition to this, the President will ask for additional \$500,000,000 in a special message next week.

The President names Felix Frankfurter, 56, professor of Harvard Law School, as Associate Justice on Supreme Court to succeed late William Cardozo.

The President announces that a squadron of 35 warships will be permanently stationed on Atlantic side, believed to be only nucleus of larger squadron to be established. He confers with high State, War, and Navy department officials in connection with warnings against building a vast airfleet which technological advances might render obsolete before the theoretical mobilization day arrives.

Jan. 6.—Sen. S. Minton, states that Congress is likely to consider new Philippine legislation in light of the new defense policy. "Naturally, if Congress decides to continue present policy of granting independence in 1946, it would mean a difference in the defense program. After studying this question we can decide what we wish to do about other economic aspects of the question. Personally, I believe Filipinos would be tremendously unwise if they continue on path to independence. It is perfectly clear that Japan would gobble up Islands in a moment if given opportunity. Thus Filipinos would lose their present freedom as well as national independence, and United States would lose good customer." As to the question of presidential power to invoke economic sanctions against international banditry, Minton states that would be "the best thing in the world."

Reported Col. C. A. Lindbergh has informed United States officials that he estimates Germany's air force at about 10,000 first-line fighting planes and bombers and that Germany will be able in year or two to put on market dependable commercial planes considerably cheaper than those made in United States.

Jan. 7.—The President in Jackson Day address declares that Democratic Party must remain liberal and invites "nominal" democrats who think Party should be a "Democratic tweedledum to the Republican tweedledee" to get out. He appeals to all liberals, regardless of political creed, to join in continuing New Deal. He welcomes return of the Republican Party "to a position where it can no longer excuse itself for not having a program on ground that it has too few votes, and states that in recent years Republican inactivity caused powerful interests opposed to genuine democracy to push their way into Democratic Party hoping to divide its counsels." Frank Murphy was principal speaker and urged Democrats to continue their quest for "broader equality" and the defense of human rights.

Rep. R. F. Rich introduces a bill directing the President to suspend all commercial relations with Japan during its armed occupation of China. Governor Culbert Olson of California pardons Thomas J. Mooney, stating he is convinced that he is innocent and was convicted on perjured testimony. Mooney, former labor leader, sentenced to death in 1917 for complicity in the San Francisco Prepared-

ness Day parade bombing, which killed 10 persons and wounded 40, a sentence afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, has repeatedly refused offers of parole because he believed this would still carry taint of guilt.

Jan. 9.—President Roosevelt sends 1937 annual report of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt and also that of Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon to Congress without comment. McNutt reviews the Philippines' economic, financial, and political status, and states in part, "In view of the general realization in Philippines of serious consequences which would result from withdrawal of United States economic relations and in view of problem of international security, in event the majority of Filipino people desire continuing Commonwealth under American sovereignty, it is recommended that Congress give sympathetic attention to a possible reconsideration of the present political policy with respect to the Philippines". President Quezon's report mentions the soundness of public finance, the state of order, etc., and stresses the progress made in the national defense plans. He expresses appreciation of cooperation of various United States entities and lauds "helpful attitude" of High Commissioner.

National Munitions Control Board reveals that Japan has since July 1 been prohibited from making further purchases of airplanes and bombs in United States because of bombing of civilians in China. Earlier in year Japan bought some \$9,000,000 worth of aircraft. The Netherlands Indies bought some \$10,000,000 worth of airplanes and munitions, and Siam was another heavy purchaser.

"National Council for the Prevention of War" attacks Roosevelt's foreign policy and proposed extension of Pacific naval bases, as indicating the Navy intends to remain responsible for defense of Philippines even after independence and as likely to involve country in war.

Jan. 10.—Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt state before a Congressional committee that Germany is ready to wage war against Britain and France in the Spring and that war appears inevitable.

Rep. Leo Kocialkowski, Chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, states he will work in close cooperation with Senator Tydings with respect to pending Philippine legislation.

Jan. 11.—Rep. Karl Stefan states that postponement of Philippine independence is "out of the window". Rep. J. C. Schafer states he will oppose any measure to extend trade preference beyond date of independence or any move to postpone independence. "I will especially oppose any move to perpetuate 'coconut-cow' competition with our dairy products".

Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress asking for an appropriation as speedily as possible for an \$525,000,000 emergency defense program. The funds would supplement the \$1,326,000,000 for defense purposes in regular budget. He states it is Army's intention to establish

a lump sum of \$300,000,000 for military airplane construction and a minimum increase of 3,000 planes, and that \$44,000,000 would be expended for additional bases as recommended in the Hepburn report. "Changing conditions outside the Western Hemisphere make it imperative that we take immediate steps for the protection of our liberties".

Schafer urges the curtailment of all offshore quotas in the sugar market, stating that the nation's mainland agricultural capacity is sufficient to raise all sugar beets and sugar cane the domestic market needs. "Sugar is as necessary as bullets to national defense. If we must prepare industrially for war, we should also keep our agricultural facilities in position to supply domestic requirements".

After listening to testimony charging that Frankfurter is a communist and criticizing his nomination on the grounds of his "record and race", a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee votes in favor of his nomination. Frankfurter denied he is a communist and asked by Sen. P. McCarran whether he subscribes to Marxist doctrines, he answered, "I don't believe you are more attached to the theory of Americanism than I", upon which McCarran voted "Aye".

Spanish Ambassador D. de los Rios charges that Germany and Italy have established air and submarine bases in Spain and that Germany has complete "possession" of the Canary Islands as a possible base of operations against the United States.

Forty-five Navy patrol bombers complete non-stop flight of 2500 miles from San Diego, California, to Cristobal, Canal Zone, in 25 hours.

Jan. 13.—Vinson states he favors making Guam impregnable at earliest possible date and legislators say the prospect points to a complete reorientation of American policies in the Far East.

Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce issues a statement that the American aircraft industry produced 1800 military planes in 1938 and can produce 5,500 in 1939.

Other Countries

Dec. 13.—Diplomatic incident is created when German Ambassador and other German officials and newspaper men stay away from Foreign Press Association dinner in London because advance copies of speech to be made by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain showed he would deplore German press attacks on British officials, Chamberlain as a result making no changes in his speech in which he states he has received "checks, disappointments, and setbacks", but is "not disheartened or deterred by these passing phases and determined to follow his policy of appeasement, though Britain is prepared to take stiff stand for world order and ready to defend the Empire and its allies. As to France, he states "our relations are so close as to pass beyond mere legal obligations since they are founded on identity of interest".

Reported from Paris following visit of British Ambassador to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet

that Britain has pledged moral and military support in event of a conflict in Mediterranean with Italy.

Dec. 14.—Chinese press in Chungking states that a \$50,000,000 loan has been arranged in United States. Maj.-Gen. A. W. Bartholomew, new Commander-in-Chief of the British army forces in China, states Japan will never conquer China so long as Chiang Kai-shek continues to head government.

Chamberlain tells House of Commons that the maintenance of Mediterranean status quo, mentioned in Anglo-Italian friendship pact, definitely applies to French Tunisia. Sir Thomas Inskip, Defense Minister, announces that Britain's defenses have been rebuilt and it will "never again be forced to refrain from appropriate action because of defense weakness". Lord Londonderry, ardent pro-German leader in England, changes front and calls for definite statement that government will on no account sacrifice an inch of colonial territory or one individual to Germany.

Bonnet, speaking in Chamber of Deputies, warns that France will fight to preserve its empire and also in defense of Britain in event of unprovoked aggression. Chancellor Adolf Hitler's personal adjutant, Captain Fritz Weidemann is said to have secretly arrived in Paris with Hitler's answer to the French question as to whether he would aid Italy in a Franco-Italian war. The French press expresses relief at Chamberlain's speech.

German government issues decree forbidding Jews to take more than 10 marks out of country without permission—the "permission" believed to refer to a plan to permit them to carry out 15% of their wealth in form of German "trade coupons". Jews are also prohibited from owning homing pigeons. A Berlin newspaper proposes castration instead of imprisonment for Jews convicted of "race pollution".

Italian Chamber of Deputies approves bill creating Chamber of Fascist Corporations to replace itself next year. Cabinet is reported to have determined to spend 10,000,000,000 lire in armaments "in view of general situation".

At Eighth International Conference of American States at Lima, Peru, Argentina presents a new tentative proposal for a united front against foreign aggression and political penetration said to be more sweeping than anything yet suggested despite Argentina's previous coolness to idea, and United States delegation is reported to be so pleased it is ready to withdraw a similar resolution presented by them. Colombia Foreign Minister Luis Lopez Denaes makes appeal for conversion of Monroe Doctrine into a Pan-American Doctrine for which all American states would be responsible. The Mexican delegation proposes ban on the use of force in collecting international debts.

Dec. 15.—Lieut.-Col. K. Doihara, reportedly having failed to find suitable Chinese puppet to head a "permanent" government in North China, is said to have made certain Chinese leaders a peace offer providing for withdrawal of Japanese troops from

(Continued on page 88)

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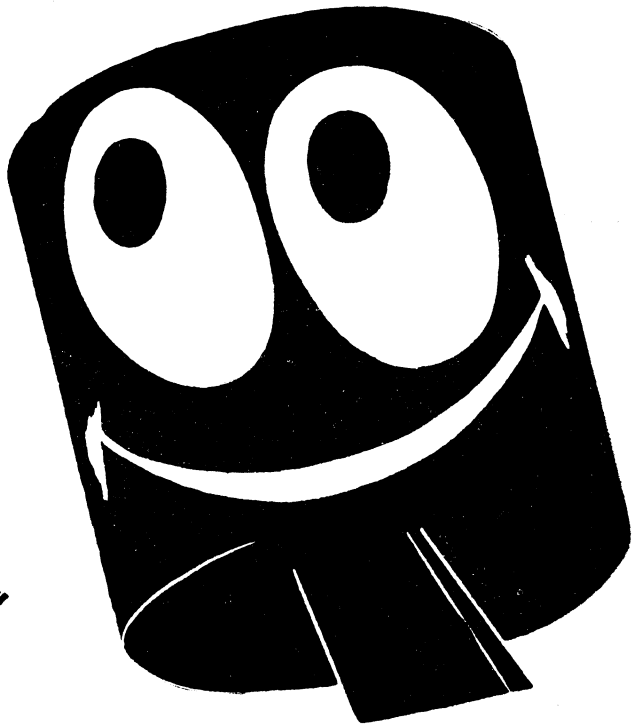
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Editorials

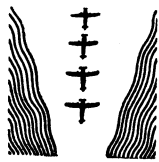
Of incalculable importance in world affairs, was President Roosevelt's revelation to members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at an unprecedented, off-the-record White House conference early this month, that the Administration wanted to assist Britain and France because he anticipated another European crisis before summer and considers the two countries the chief supporters of liberty and democracy. With the way prepared for them to buy the best American war-planes and to take advantage of America's industrial capacity and metallurgical resources in order to overcome the German and Italian airstrength which has been terrorizing the continent, the balance will swing over to the democracies, and the entire international outlook is changed.

Hitler's Reichstag Speech and Roosevelt's Conference with the Senators

British and French official circles were reported to be quietly jubilant, but the controlled press of Germany and Italy gave vent to roars of fury. Roosevelt was accused of being the world's chief war-monger and of being guilty of preparing a war for the benefit of "international Jewry", the Jews being the "real dictators" of America. It being reported that the President had implied that the frontiers of the United States lie in France, the editor of Mussolini's *Giornale d'Italia* wrote that he did not know what "sudden aberration of the mind caused President Roosevelt to make the declarations he was reported to have made, but, certainly, they exploded in the very midst of attempts by European statesmen to save peace. These declarations appear to be an open provocation to war. Roosevelt openly takes an aggressive attitude against Italy and Germany. By placing the offensive frontier of the United States up to the Rhine, Roosevelt forces Germany and Italy to extend their defensive boundary to the Panama Canal".

It was no "aberration of the mind" that led to the President's now historic statements. Only simpletons saw "nothing alarming" in Hitler's Reichstag speech of a few days earlier. It was, superficially, a "moderate" speech, but here and there explicitly, and underlying every phrase, was the threat of violence and war, now indeed, with all of Central and Southeastern Europe already under German domination, to be taken very seriously. Not alone the gullible, but even the more perspicacious might have been taken in by Hitler's mouth-ing of words of peace, were it not for Hitler's own uncautious work, *Mein Kampf*, throughout a glorification of war, in which he stated: "Whoever really desires the victory of pacifist thought, must give his wholehearted support to the German conquest of the world". That is the Nazi conception of "peace".

Those who expected Hitler to make any "cataclysmic announcements", were, of course, wrong. There was no need for that. Things have been going well enough for Hitler—thanks largely to Chamberlain and Daladier, for



whom he expressed such high "esteem". Their attitude during the Czechoslovakian crisis made him "happy", he stated, because this could be regarded "as an example of the possibility of *generally reasonable* treatment in the settlement of vital problems". "We did not threaten anyone," he went on, "we only defended ourselves against attempts to interfere. I need not assure you that in future we shall not tolerate any attempt by Western powers to interfere in affairs which solely concern us for the purpose of preventing *natural, reasonable solutions*..." Which affairs are solely of German concern, and what natural and reasonable solutions are, depends largely on the point of view, and it is to be doubted that Hitler's views on the natural and reasonable will be shared by many outside of Germany.

He emphasized Germany's armed might. "Germany is stronger than ever before." He emphasized German-Italian-Japanese solidarity, declaring that Germany and Italy are determined to defend their common interests together, and also that "Japan's defeat would only bring further attacks on Italy and Germany." He let a big cat out of the diplomatic bag when he said that "our relationship with Japan is governed by our determination to fight Bolshevism," and that he believes "the Anti-Comintern Pact will become the crystalizing point of a group of powers who will make it their aim to save a blind world from the Satanic creation of Bolshevism. It would be folly to assume that the defeat of Japan could be of value to Europe. Such an eventuality would only be followed by a victory for Bolshevism, which could profit no one except international Jewry". Barring the reference to "international Jewry", born of his phobia, this is a clear statement of the fundamental world issue today if one recognizes that, to Hitler, Democracy is "Bolshevism".

As to the question of world disarmament, Hitler stated it would be "more prudent" and less expensive just to return Germany's "stolen" colonies than to build up armaments. Germany will continue to be "an explosive factor" until it is given "room to live". The interests and wishes of "negroes" are not to be weighed against those of Germany's civilized population.

Another reason why no more "cataclysmic" pronouncements were to be expected from Hitler at this time, was that General Franco is yet to consolidate his victory in Spain. The struggle of the Spanish people for independence has not yet been completely suppressed. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini, therefore, were quite ready to show, in the words of the *Manchester Guardian*, "what Italy and Germany are in Spain for."

However, Hitler's address had an immediate effect on the reactionary leaders of Japan, who, although only a few weeks before, they had been speaking to the world in almost dulcet tones, suddenly found their natural voice again, still somewhat tempered, however, by the possibility that the United States might decide to fortify Guam.

That it was high time for the United States to take some action that would put heart into the European democracies is evident, as is also the fact that the President's stand will tend rather to avert war than to bring it closer. Except in the control over their slave-populations and in air-armaments, the authoritarian powers have as yet no advantage over the democratic powers, and are still definitely the weaker. Their greatest advantage is the power to threaten "lightning war" by a sudden, unannounced attack on the various world capitals. They realize, however, that the chances of winning a war by such tactics are not great, but rely on the terror the possibility of such a murderous attack inspires to win their objectives, one after the other. It is time that this type of international hold-up is ended. President Roosevelt's action will not only help to bring it to a stop, but will also make it much less easy for reactionaries in high office in the European democracies to use the threat of foreign air attack to gain ends of their own, contrary to the national interests.

The criticism of President Roosevelt's humane action in making available to the British Government the United States Army's new, and up to that time **Defensive Devices** secret, electric plane-detecting device, at a time when millions of people in the great city of London and other centers of population within an hour's flight from the most disturbed areas in Europe, were believed threatened by sudden, murderous air-attack, is wholly contemptible.

Inventions of this type should be considered as being as much for the benefit of all mankind as would a new treatment for tuberculosis or a cure for cancer. Amid the hatreds of the World War, army doctors on both sides were attending to the enemy wounded as to their own as a matter of course and for just such considerations.

Man's noblest inventions have been perverted to the uses of intolerance and hate and war and have served to furnish new weapons to killers. The invention of new defensive devices, to some extent enables the world's technologists to offset the harm thus done, and they no doubt bless the opportunity.

Land of Promise

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

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All this in planned, orderly communities, with roads, schools, churches, hospitals, public markets, government stores, pure water supply, and communal forest reserves.

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crops. This project will require an estimated total outlay of ₱20,000,000 which may be appropriated from the proceeds of the excise taxes. The report and recommendations of the National Economic Council on this matter will be transmitted

to the National Assembly within a few days".

The Joint (American-Philippine) Committee on Philippine Affairs stated in its Report that "the basic solution" for the problems arising out of the existing system of land-tenancy in the Philippines, leading to so much unrest at the present time, "is to be found in the redistribution of the agricultural population". Taken as a whole, the Philippines is not densely populated, yet large numbers of farm families are compelled to subsist at an extremely low standard of living because they farm either (a) poor-quality lands or (b) plots of good land which are too small to support them adequately. This is due, said the American and Filipino experts on this Committee, to the fact that (1) transportation facilities to good public lands have been either lacking or too expensive, (2) the people so situated have been unable to finance or carry out the work necessary (which often includes clearing of heavy jungle growth from virgin land) to gain a foothold in new areas, and (3) the areas legally open to settlement have lacked facilities for purchasing supplies or marketing products, as well as all such government services as those of education and public health.

There have been past experiments in government colonization in the Philippines which have failed—due to lack of organization and competent directive personnel, lack of planning, lack of adequate financing, lack of taking into account the practical obstacles and difficulties that individual settlers find it all but impossible to cope with. But these failures taught valuable lessons, and similar mistakes will probably not be made again.

IS this too good to be true?

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon, in the February issue of the Philippine Magazine last year, wrote of the public lands in Mindanao as comparable to the opulent lost Atlantis of ancient fable. Many thought his description of the possibilities as extravagantly optimistic.

But in his message to the National Assembly late last month, President Quezon stated that he would shortly submit for its consideration legislation "for the settlement of sparsely populated regions of the Philippines, especially in Mindanao. This is important not only for obvious political reasons and as a means to promote economic development, but also to relieve the acute congestion of population existing in certain agrarian areas. The National Economic Council has recommended a carefully prepared plan to carry out this objective. The plan contemplates a ten-year program aimed at the settlement in these vacant areas of about 500,000 people on selected lands adapted to subsistence farming and the production of certain money-



The Magnificent Koronadal Valley
A group of experts in a huddle

Photographs by D. Z. Rosell

Under the leadership of President Quezon, the highest entities of the Commonwealth Government have thrown themselves into the enterprise—the National Economic Council, headed by the present Secretary of Finance, Manuel Roxas, studied the problem for over a year; the services of experts were secured; the National Development Company advanced the necessary funds for preliminary organization. It was desired to get the enterprise under way before the beginning of this year's planting season, which opens in May, so no time was to be lost. Plans drawn up were approved in principle by the President and he appointed a special committee with Secretary of the Interior Rafael Alunan as Chairman, and Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas and Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno Aquino as members, under which authority the provisional set-up of the National Land Settlement Administration was formed. Major-General Paulino Santos, until a short time ago Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army, responsible among other things for the special program of training recruits vocationally and along agricultural lines as well as in military tactics, and who was, before that, as head of the Bureau of Prisons, successful in developing several large penal colonies in various parts of the country, was named head of the Settlement Administration. While time was thus taken by the forelock, it can not be doubted that the magnificent undertaking will meet with the full approval of the Legislative Branch of the Government when the necessary enacting legislation comes before the National Assembly.

Late last year, General Santos and a party of technical men from the National Economic Council and the College of Agriculture, and the Bureaus of Science, Plant Industry, Animal Industry, Forestry, and Lands, surveyed large areas in Mindanao and selected three ideal sites—North and South Koronadal, and the Kidapawan area in the Province of Cotabato, and one in the Compostela-Monkayo District

in the Province of Davao, with a total area of approximately 200,000 hectares of rich, fertile agricultural land.

These areas all contain immense stretches of practically unoccupied public land, and such small populations as they maintain will only profit by the projected development and will in no way obstruct it. The areas are conveniently located and can be reached either by sea or by national highways.

Able-bodied and competent persons with a good agricultural background will be selected—tenant farmers from the congested regions and graduates of agricultural schools and colleges, and trainees from the Army cadres may be especially recruited because of their youth, health, and the special training they have already undergone. It is said these young men will be encouraged to marry and take their wives along.

Every family will be given twelve hectares of land besides the 2000-square meter home and garden lot. One half of the twelve hectares will be used for subsistence crops such as rice, corn, fruit-trees, with some land reserved for pasturing work animals. The other six hectares will be given over to the cultivation of such money-crops as rubber, cotton, ramie, derris, etc. The Settlement Administration will provide the most suitable seeds and seedlings at a nominal cost and technical agriculturists will supervise the work without undue interference with private initiative and effort.

Every settler will be allowed a loan not to exceed ₱1,200 to be given to him in kind from time to time as required exclusively for the development of his farm. This loan will bear not over 6% interest and he will have twenty years to repay the money.

General Santos, in an address before the Provincial Governors assembled in Manila last month, stated: "I believe that in most cases, the settler will be able to pay the full amount in ten years' time, and there will be the added incentive that he will gain full title to the land after

(Continued on page 83)

The House that I Built

By Bienvenido N. Santos

WHEN President Quezon made one peso the minimum daily wage of government employees, I hurried to Clara's house early that evening, riding the old bicycle I used as the town postman, and told her as calmly as I could that we could get married now.

That night I stayed longer than usual at Clara's little store. I could see that her mind was not on her work and I had to laugh when she poured kerosene into a bottle intended for vinegar.

As the people in neighboring houses began to close their doors and windows with loud, grating noises, I had a mounting desire to take her in my arms and carry her away with me.

"You better go home now," she said, as if she divined my thoughts.

The night wind was chilly. The trail leading to the town was familiar to me. My reliable old bicycle itself seemed to know the way, besides, a beautiful moon shone in the sky far above the tops of coconut palms silhouetted against the dark blueness of heaven. Coming out on a clearing, where the trail sloped downward, and I could rest my feet on the pedals, I had a glimpse of Mount Mayon, very blue and lovely and mysterious.

Our wedding was a very simple one. Only a few relatives and neighbors attended, Mr. Rivera, the barrio maestro, the drug store clerk, and Mrs. David, a land-owner.

As Mrs. David learned through my father-in-law that we wanted to build a little house of our own, she offered us a plot of land at a nominal rental on the slopes of Mount Mayon, not far from the town. She said she'd like to have somebody live on the place to discourage people from stealing fruit from the trees she had there. Timber, she said, could be secured from the forests nearby. The government was laying out a road that would eventually pass near the site where we could construct our house, and Clara would be able to do a thriving business with the laborers if she put up a store.

And so, not long after, a neat, little nipa house stood in a clearing. It was built with no little struggle and effort, as well as on our hope and faith in each other. My father-in-law laughed a great deal when he visited us the first time because we had only one respectable stool to offer him to sit on. At dinner time Clara sat on a trunk and I on an empty milk box. Behind me leaned my bicycle. The walls were bare except for a small mirror and a framed picture of the Virgin Mary. The store had not been built yet as we had somehow underestimated the total cost of the house. There was still some surplus lumber, but we had no more money and all our savings were gone.

We had other visitors, and lovers would come sometimes to sit on the grass under the coconut trees, or would just stand there, hand in hand, to view the beautiful, sweeping slopes of the great mountain and its plume of white, wooly smoke.



Mrs. David came regularly at the end of every month to collect the one peso rent. She seemed happy to note the improvements on the place. Other people also were beginning to build houses nearby as the work on the road began. The road was to connect the site of ancient Budiao

with the populous Daraga of the present day, and had to be laid across barren areas strewn with great boulders that had rolled down the slope when the volcano erupted in 1882 and buried the older town.

We knew Budiao would be peopled once more. People were coming fast, building their homes, their eyes toward the great foot of the volcano where the grass seemed greener and the trees thicker and more fruitful. Clara would build a store and have many customers. I would take the civil service examination, and perhaps get a promotion and an increase in salary. Oh, we had plans for the future!

Mrs. David was one of the few who knew of some of our plans. She knew we would cultivate our small plot and give her whatever she wanted of our produce. She knew we were saving up as much as we could to build the store. She was sympathetic, but we never asked to borrow from her. We did not know her that well. We heard her husband was still a student in Manila. He was a proud, boastful man who if you heard him talk, people in the post office said, you would think owned the whole of Albay including Mount Mayon.

One day when Mrs. David came to collect the rent, a short, stout, pale-faced man was with her. No doubt he was the husband we had heard so much about. He walked possessively around our yard and snatched a ripening guava hanging over his head. Some black ants fell on him and bit him in the neck, and he cursed and jumped about like a maniac, but he held on the guava fruit. Clara had an amused glitter in her eyes when she looked at me, but I pretended to be serious.

"That orange tree," I said, pointing at an orange tree to our left, "bears very sweet fruit."

Mr. David surveyed the place with a studious glance, but his eyes roamed no farther than the buried church of Cagsawa in the distance, otherwise he would have marvelled, if he had a heart, at the breath-taking loveliness of Mount Mayon on such a clear afternoon as this.

"One day," he said, biting his words so that they came out as if broken, "this place will be as populous as Daraga. Land rent will naturally increase. It would not be a bad idea if I built a summer house right on this spot where your house stands. It is so cool here and so clean."

This time Clara did not look at me, but stared at Mr. David with unbelief on her face and as if she doubted she had heard aright. Mr. David spoke so indistinctly. He was all gestures.

We heard Mr. David speak once more: "You can move your house somewhere farther back," and he gesticulated at the same time with a fat short arm that seemed to encompass the whole region in its movements of possessive-

ness. "I hear the road will be built right in front of this house . . . This will be the garage," he continued, indicating our garden plot, where Clara and I had spent so many afternoons together tending the plants, arguing on the best plot arrangement, and blaming each other childishly when seeds failed to sprout as we had expected.

How could this man understand what this place meant to us? Clara's eyes were tearful, and once or twice she tried to say something, but failed in her attempt. I did not know what to say or do or even what to think. I only felt that something was very wrong in the order of things. Before I could say anything, I heard Mrs. David consoling Clara.

"Never mind," she was saying, her white arm on her shoulder, "We are not driving you away. My husband has just finished taking the bar examination. We don't know if he will pass. Of course, if he did . . . but I'm afraid he won't . . ." She laughed softly, looking at her short, fat husband, and added, "Many things can happen in a day . . ."

Her bantering tone cheered us somehow, and we felt that her husband was probably only running true to form.

Many things could happen it was true. For example, one day, something we had long hoped for happened. Our first child was born. It was a boy and we called him Manuel.

When Manuel learned to smile and make funny, gurgling noises, we were almost wild with joy and forgot everything about the short pale man with the pink palms, and the short fat neck, and the cruel words.

Manuel was a delight and a headache. There were nights when he would refuse to go to sleep, and for no reason at all, would keep us awake until late at night.

On one of such nights, we heard, or imagined we heard, a loud clap of thunder that sounded more like some great

noise issuing from the bowels of the earth. Instinctively we looked toward Mount Mayon, and breathlessly waited, for we had heard talk of fire having been seen issuing from the crater of the volcano, but had not believed it.

On an afternoon a few days later, we actually saw Mayon erupting. It was such a beautiful sight, at first I forgot to be afraid. Thick, curling smoke darkened the heavens, and subterranean rumblings shook the earth at our feet. Clara was afraid. I, too, was afraid, but tried not to show it. The phenomenon was but natural, I said, and I tried to point out to my wife the beauty of the scene we were beholding. That night, as we looked toward the volcano belching forth huge bursts of fire, we prayed silently for salvation for ourselves and the little house we loved, the neat, rectangular garden and the flowering plants that had become a part of us.

During those first few days, I still felt I had to go to work, like scores of other men in the region, but every time the volcano rumbled and sent out columns of smoke, miles high, darkening the sky and the towns that crouched in fear at its foot, I wondered what Clara and the child were doing. My father-in-law was now staying with us, and I was glad he was not very old and still strong.

In the evenings I went home through the darkened town, and would feel the light fall of brown ashes on my clothes. I would find Clara holding Manuel in her arms, all our earthly belongings, clothes, and utensils, packed and ready to be taken with us in case the volcano became more threatening.

But we could still laugh, although it was a strange kind of laughter, at the sight of Manuel seemingly enjoying himself when the volcano was more than ordinarily spectacular. For he would clap his tiny hands at the splendid sight, and cry and hang his head in disappointment when-

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Ode to the Terrace Builders

By R. Baguilat

OUR sires who made this barren mountain land their home,
Built these great terraces like stairways to the sky-world,
Rising tier on tier from the valley streams into the clouds
And buttressed by walls of stone that end to end would reach
Half way around the world.

Through centuries of unimaginable toil, with tools of wood,
They conquered the forbidding mountains' massive might,
And these green gardens rose along the rugged steeps
In new beauty, yielding richly and yielding still
To the needs of the Ifugao clans.

Spirits of our fathers!
We, your sons, born in a modern world, well know
The worth of the mountain-riving work you wrought,
Surpassing the dead monuments of Babylon and Egypt.

We stand in awe, O sacred spirits,
And pray you we may rise to equal deeds.

In Journalism

The fifth chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

I joined the staff of the *Renacimiento* sometime in 1903 or 1904. Not till then did I really become a full-fledged newspaperman. Rafael Corpus, who was on the *Renacimiento*, informed me that Sumulong and Palma were recruiting young men for training in journalistic work. Most of the older journalists had resigned to accept better positions or had died. Sumulong had taken Emiliano Tría Tirona into *La Democracia*, the organ of the Federalists. Palma, in turn, took me into the *Renacimiento*, the mouthpiece of the Nationalistas. At that time, Pepe Palma, the author of our national hymn, had just died, and our editor was the well-known poet, Fernando Maria Guerrero. Rafael Corpus was the City Editor, with Pedro Aunario as correspondent for the English papers. The staff of reporters included Angel Ansaldo, Feliciano Basa, Andres Rivero, Narciso Rangel, Valentin Eloriaga de Leon, and myself.

The thought of working once more with Guerrero, my old professor, delighted me. It alone would have sufficed to induce me to take up journalism, regardless of monetary considerations. Nevertheless, on my second day in the office, Guerrero told me that he and Don Martin Ocampo, the publisher, had agreed to give me thirty-five pesos a month. "Only to begin with", he said. I could not contain my joy. It was all like a dream. To work for Guerrero and yet be paid for it!

I must have written my first news items very badly because Guerrero made innumerable corrections on them before sending them on to the typesetters. My literary reading had not predisposed me to prosaic journalism, which I considered as ephemeral as a wind-blown leaf, but to writing as an art, as an expression of the beautiful. I soon became what today is known as a columnist; but my column was literary, and I made no attempt to comment on political or moral matters as is usual today. My column, written daily, contained short rambling paragraphs on philosophy, literature, love, dreams, illusions, and other such abstractions. To me, in those youthful days, the all important consideration was style—the discovery of the beautiful word for the beautiful thought. Usually, I signed my articles with the pseudonyms of Villa, Azur, Nazarin, etc. In common with the rest of the young journalists in the office, my secret desire was to have the young ladies avidly peruse my column, and in truth, the column was all the rage among our society girls, who considered my writings piquant and intriguing.

The writers I consorted with were marked by idiosyncracies and held certain opinions all their own, as is usual in any crop of new talent springing up anywhere. On one occasion, our "art", as older and more conservative routine writers named it, was hotly criticized, and I felt myself obliged to formulate a summary and a defense of our aesthetic tastes and beliefs at the time. I consequently published an article entitled *Prosa Cincelada* (Chiseled Prose) in which I said the following:



"One should search, [above all, for the one word, the one perfect form both precious and precise, for the clean-cut style, moulded on the Latin, which will carry with it the spirit of the *New Life*.

"Scholars now talk of a new science, the psychology of words. Words may be robust, or sonorous, or gentle, or thin, or sickly. . . . Words can be black as death. Language should be, as in the idealization of Flaubert, all gems and music, all color and sound. Each word should be a heart beat, a soul breath, a new Beauty.

"I adore all work born in the atmosphere of True Art. That is why I adore you, oh, Paris, Fertile Mother, Voluptuous Queen! I adore you for the bravery your sons have shown in hoisting high in their flaming right hands the flag of the Rebellion."

Aside from writing my column, I also took up the Story. My favorite author in this branch of literature was Enrique Gomez Carillo. Carrillo was then called the Prince of Story-tellers. Some local critics went so far as to assert that all my writings, including a book of which much later I shall talk about, had in it something of the idealism of Gomez Carillo. In Manila, Guerrero encouraged my literary activities, while Aguilera Solis did the same from Lipa, sending me the newest books and articles. I devoured everything I could read, and kept on writing. Now and then, I went to Lipa to spend my vacations with my family. (My dear mother had already died.) Even from Lipa, I kept on sending in articles and stories. When writing on serious subjects, like politics or sociology, I signed myself Silvestre or Simoun. My articles on sociology seemed to please Calderon very much. I still keep some of his most laudatory letters. He went so far as to publish articles in answer to mine, signing his own name to them.

Sociological themes greatly inspired me to more writings. We were then passing a period of real historical transition. Everything was being subjected to change,—customs, laws, language, social practices. The Americans who were coming in showed characteristics very new and strange to us. Many of them walked the streets hatless, and those who did wear hats, kept them on inside the house. When they sat down, they crossed their legs or put them on the table. They were not ashamed to carry packages or other heavy objects under their arms in the streets. They usually had no servants. The American women walked around the streets very freely, were full of humor, were very wide awake, just as though they were men. They cooked their own food. There was a vast difference between them and our own women, so timid, so innocent, so simple and prudent; their feet seemed afraid to touch the ground, and they went out so seldom, one might think the air of the streets was bad for them.

Our young women were quickly affected by the new environment and the new system of education the Americans immediately introduced. I was moved to write, *La Girl Filipina*, a short article in which I anticipated the psychological evolution of our women. It acquired a certain popularity and was later included in a reading book for students of Spanish in the University of the Philippines. I reproduce it here because it reveals our interesting re-

action to the curious person which American culture was giving us.

"She passes before me, chattering in a strange language, in her hand a bundle of books in English. Shall this new Filipina, the unconscious victim of Modernity and the living picture of the Present, be allowed to lose in the Temple of Athens her characteristic native simplicity? Would she still go to school so willingly, so lovingly, as though following a beautiful dream, if she knew that she is undergoing a slow and sure psychological transformation?

"The Filipino soul **SHOULD NOT** be allowed to disintegrate! But were I to say this to my pretty maiden just beginning to lisp her 'Yes', what would she say? She certainly would not know how to answer. She might say, 'Si'; she might say, 'No'. But that pout would always be on her lips. At the end, she would exclaim, 'Oh... excuse me, sir!'

"Shall we lament the change? I do not. I can not. Only, every time I hear that exclamation, I feel a chill grip my heart. There it goes again: 'Oh... excuse me, sir!'

"As yet women travelers are not in fashion. But we shall live to see the day when they will be. I foresee the time when women of exotic mannerisms will be taking nonchalant trips to Hongkong, to Japan, to Honolulu, to Europe. They will return afterwards with the airs of London young ladies.

"These very maidens that today go to public schools will no longer want to be called *dalagas*. They will want to be called 'girls'. Between the 'dalaga' and the 'girl', there is a wide gap of difference, apparently bridged by six years of American occupation. Shall we call this chasm Feminism, Progress, Advancement of Education? Or what is it, really?

"On one of my trips to the poetic lake of Bay, Laguna, I happened to have the occasion to admire the geniality and ease of manner of one of these 'girls'. Her friends called her Pilar. She came from Sta. Cruz, Laguna. She showed an absolute mastery of all the social graces. Her very lively conversation was as attractive as a magnet. Had I not considered it a very great impertinence, I would have asked her, with extraordinary self-possession: 'You are from the Dormitory School, are you not?'

"Without a doubt, we are today undergoing a period of very apparent transformation. Such women as have come under the tiniest of Anglo-Saxon influences already are walking out alone, a little handbag under the arm, like true bold little American Misses. They take up reading because it is indispensable. Thus they inevitably have with them a newspaper or a little magazine in English, filled with those caricatures that make one laugh.

"Whither shall this pretty fluttering butterfly go, this child of our present, this conquest of Modernity? We do not know. We can not tell. Perhaps she has already gone.

"Charming, talkative, bold—the day will yet come when we shall see her crossing our streets, looking through smoked glasses at the large signs over the stores. We shall yet come to hear her voice joined to that of the rabble throng in a cry against some person in authority. We shall yet come to read her name among those who every month come to the tables of the State to receive fat salaries. On that great day, they will have obtained all that they could ever desire. Unless, beautiful and intelligent as ever, they may still intend to wing upwards, still ever upwards, like the eagles of the limitless Pacific.

"Mischievous, intelligent girls, ex-angels of the home, standard-bearers of the present civilization; why should we not admire you if you can miraculously realize what was never before realized nor even dreamed of by the most boastful of Anglo-Saxon leaders?

"I ponder on that thought as I look at you passing before me, on your way to school, in gay and jubilant groups. Many times have I wanted to surprise you by inquiring, 'Please, can you tell me who you are?'

"Undoubtedly you would have answered as before, 'Oh... excuse me, sir!'

When Corpus resigned the City Editorship for a position in the Government, I became City Editor. I was then in a position to help Guerrero in his campaigns for an honest government, those campaigns which were to make of our newspaper a famous fighting daily. We fought the caciquism still prevalent in the provinces, the outrages com-

mitted by the Constabulary, the banditry rampant everywhere, the exploitation by the officials of the ignorance and illiteracy of the people, the slow disappearance of the "Filipino Soul" under the seductive wiles of Anglo-Saxonism. We publicized the injustices committed by the Government whenever we met them.

One of the things against which we fought most was the introduction of English, the language of the conquerors, as the official language of the country. The articles on this subject which I did not dare publish as editorials, I published under a pseudonym. Sumulong, thinking that these articles were written by the unbending Calderon, said to me one day, "Calderon is wrong in upholding such theories. If we do not begin learning English today, many generations will have to pass before we shall be able to overcome our present backwardness."

What would Sumulong have said had he known that I, his own disciple, was the real author?

Pardo de Tavera, on the other hand, then a member of the Civil Commission, immediately deduced what my part was in all those attacks against English, the means to future cultural domination. I strongly defended the "Filipino Soul", as I named it, meaning by this the inherent strong virtues of our race.

On a trip of the Commission to Tayabas, to which as representative of our paper I was invited by Pardo de Tavera, we stayed at San Pablo for a short while. At that municipality, a man of about fifty approached the delegation. He tremblingly adjusted his glasses, bowed in great timidity and humility, and undertook to greet Governor-General Ide's Commission with a speech which had the formality of a legal paper. It began thus: "With your Excellency's kind permission..."

I was sitting beside Pardo de Tavera. He lost no time in nudging me and in whispering in my ear, "Kalaw, there is your Filipino Soul."

From San Pablo we went on to Sariaya where we were met by Provincial Governor Quezon of Tayabas. We next proceeded to Lucena, where Liquete, who represented *La Democracia*, and I stayed at Governor Quezon's house. A cousin of his acted as our hostess. She was a young woman of amazing fairness and very beautiful gray eyes. Her beauty was exceptional. She was Aurora Aragon, Quezon's first cousin. Now she is Mrs. Quezon.

Upon our return to Manila; Pardo de Tavera gave a lecture at the Marble Hall, attacking those of us who upheld the so-called Filipino Soul and the beautiful inherent virtues of our countrymen. It was a most interesting lecture.

The life of a journalist was proving of great delight to me. No gold in the world would have made me exchange it for another. The journalists of those days attended the theatre, parties, social functions, governmental ceremonies. We were always feted, always occupied the best seats in the place. We declaimed and pronounced speeches. A very cordial public constantly followed us about as admirers, or flatterers, or as simple members of our clique. Exclusive societies organized balls and gatherings to which we went with special pleasure. One of these was the *Sociedad del Tiro*, headed by Peping Tempongko. It had a legion of members, both male and female, who played

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The Manila Carnival

A GRAND Parade—blaring bands, decorated floats, pretty girls, capering clowns—will wind through the crowd-lined streets of Manila on Saturday afternoon, February 18, and will lead the way to the gates of the 1939 Manila Carnival, or Philippine Exposition, the annual commercial and industrial fair of the Islands, and, thenceforth, for sixteen days, Manila will be at its gayest and foreign visitors and people from all parts of the Archipelago will crowd the hotels and the homes of their city cousins.

Founded in 1908, when W. Cameron Forbes was Governor-General, the Manila Carnival has been held every year since with the exception of the year 1919, in deference to the losses in the World War, and the depression-year of 1928. In 1920, a fire swept the Carnival grounds and the whole fairy-city disappeared within a few hours in columns of smoke, but by a prodigious effort, the whole was rebuilt in a little over a week and the Carnival was held as usual.

Colonel George L. Langhorne, then a Captain stationed with his regiment in Manila, was the first Director-General and is still referred to as the Father of the Manila Carnival. Governor-General Forbes, himself, was President of the Philippine Carnival Association, Inc., and Manuel L. Quezon was a Director. Others who served as Directors-General during the early years were G. A. O'Reilly, John Mehan, M. L. Stewart, C. M. Cotterman, W. T. Beardsley, Mills Dean, J. L. Manning, Thomas J. Wolff, Felix M. Roxas, Vicente Morente, and Jorge B. Vargas. The jovial sway of Arsenio N. Luz began in 1922 and he has ruled the Carnival City uninterruptedly until this year when President Quezon appointed him Philippine Commissioner to the Golden Gate Exposition at San Francisco and Mr. Wolff was designated Acting Director-General of the Manila Carnival in his place. Thus Mr. Wolff returns to the position he occupied in 1917, twenty-two years ago, although during all this time he has served as a member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

While the paid attendance at the Carnival has risen fairly steadily from only 97,000 in 1909 to nearly 500,000 in 1927, and registered a record of 708,939 in 1929, attendance figures have remained almost stationary, just under the 500,000 mark, for the past eight years. While it is not to be expected that the attendance figures could continue to increase regularly year after year for an indefinite period, and a "ceiling" was bound to be reached some time, Carnival authorities have long been dissatisfied with the attendance statistics, especially since they have resulted in the

raising of the ill-natured question, Do the people really want the Carnival?

Mr. Wolff, this year, was faced with still another problem.

Educational exhibits of government entities such as the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Science, etc., as well as of the various Provincial Governments, have for a number of years formed an important part of the Carnival, and it is understood that the mounting cost of this participation has led to a ruling that this year the Government would take no official part, although various government entities will lend exhibit material.

This was something of a blow, but Mr. Wolff met the issue with characteristic energy. He solicited—and obtained in full measure—the support of various important business interests, and long before the date of this writing, all available space for exhibition purposes was taken, and various provincial booths will be set up, not by the Provincial Governments, but by private and business interests of the respective Provinces.

Mr. Wolff is, in fact, swinging the Carnival from what was in danger of becoming in large part a somewhat routinary semi-government enterprise, to something more like a state fair in the United States, bound in its very nature to arouse more active public support and interest than the largely government-prepared exhibits of the past, highly educational

though these have always been.

It is to be hoped, however, that the government authorities will realize that continued participation in a national exposition and fair such as the Manila Carnival is an essential and wholly warranted government activity so long as it is not allowed to entail too heavy an expense.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Manila Carnival, besides affording the people for two weeks of every year types of amusement and entertainment out of the ordinary, is also one of the best agencies available for the advertising of the country's products and industries. The Carnival has, furthermore, done much to inform the people of many of the most valuable activities of the Government. The fact that county, state, national, and international expositions are so common in every part of the world proves their accepted public value.

There has been talk for many years of allotting the Carnival a permanent site and of constructing a number of permanent buildings. As the building expense each year runs to over ₱250,000, this would mean a great saving. A permanent auditorium would also give Manila a building of this type that would be available throughout the year for



other purposes, mass meetings, pageants, concerts, etc. But this will ultimately also depend on whether "the people really want the Carnival".

If the mere attendance records show whether they want the Carnival or not, then past figures show that around half a million people do want the Carnival. And the many thousands who in the past have paid extra money to see the agricultural and other exhibits also show that the people want to see them.

However, as a civic duty alone, it is up to every one to do what he can to swell the attendance figures. All good Manilans are enjoined to throw as many of their parties as possible at the Carnival during those two weeks, and to

make it a place to meet their friends whenever they can.

Jugglers and magicians, tight-rope walkers, high-divers, and bare-back riders, tumblers and contortionists, giants, dwarfs, and fat ladies, clowns and pantalcons, chorus-girls and hula-hula dancers, gypsies, fortune-tellers, and phrenologists, trained animals, two-headed calves, puppet-shows, merry-go-rounds, ferris-wheels, and skating rinks, sparkling, beautiful eyes behind black dominoes, dancing, romance, lights, music, noise, pop-corn and peanuts—who is the man, unburied, who is so dead that he can fail to respond to such things, if only once a year? And then there are the children. Ask them whether they want the Carnival!

Marooned in the Jungle

By W. S. Boston

RETURNING to Manila, I connected up with Johnstone and Hardman again, and decided to prospect the Umeri River, the outlet of the Angelo, for our claims at Angelo had been re-located by other parties. . . . There was nothing we could do about it, for we had not complied with the law, and the ground was open to re-location.

We hiked overland from Cabanatuan to Dingalan Bay, then around the coast to the mouth of the Umeri River. There we procured a large banca in which to go up the stream. We used the banca as far up the river as possible, then explored farther inland on foot. The river was full of crocodiles and this was dangerous in case you were wrecked in the big pools. After a month or so of exploration work, we concluded to locate some claims on the river in the hope that the area would prove rich enough for dredging. We commenced at the up-stream end and worked back to where we had left the banca.

One day, while moving our camp farther down-stream, we had just negotiated a very strong rapids, when, as we shot out into the deep pool below, our banca dived, and in a moment's time we were all in the water and fighting to reach the shore. We got out ourselves out safely, but our supplies were all lost except a half sack of water-soaked rice. Three crocodiles came up to the spot where our supplies had gone down. It was fortunately our custom for every man to hang onto his guns and ammunition while in the banca, so that we could save that part of our equipment at least in case of wreck. We drained the water out of our rifles, and when a crocodile let his eye get above water, we fired. It was not long until no more crocodile-eyes showed. A crocodile, looking for his prey, swims with the tip of his nose just at the surface, but his eyes, which protrude about an inch out of his head, can be seen. The animal swims very slowly and quietly, and you can not see a ripple in the water; even the eyes can not be seen by one without experience.

Our boys had recovered the banca at the next rapids below, but what to do now was a question. We were four hard days from the nearest food supply. We spread



out our wet rice to dry in the sun, and talked over the situation. Harry had been the champion boxer of Australia and New Zealand, also a champion pedestrian, so it was decided that he with our three boys would go for supplies, and Bill and myself would stay behind. Harry maintained he could no doubt shoot some meat. The boys had also fished up out of the river one of our small tents in which had been wrapped matches, a deck of cards, a package of salt, and some sugar and tea.

So Harry shoved off down-stream, and Bill and I continued to stir our rice in the sun. The rice, however, turned yellow as it dried, and we realized that it was bad. We pitched the tent, and prepared wood for the night, for we knew that without blankets we would need a fire. We got by the first night O.K., and at daylight next morning went out in opposite directions to look for game. We both came back about ten o'clock; no game. We boiled some of the mouldy rice in a bamboo tube and managed to eat a little. We played cards until 3:00 P.M., then again took up the hunt for meat; again without success.

We followed the same schedule for five or six days, except that we cut out the cards. In fact, we got so we did not speak to each other unless absolutely necessary. One day I shot a hornbill. This bird is about as large as a good-sized chicken, with no fat at all, and makes very poor eating, but we stripped it of what little breast-meat there was, roasted it over the coals, and it was fine chow. We took the bones and the rest of the meat, and after breaking up the bones in order not to lose the least bit of nourishment, we placed the mess in large bamboo joints and boiled it for hours, drinking off the broth from time to time. This braced us up fine, and we hunted harder than ever, but without further success.

On about the seventh day, a typhoon set in and lasted for some six days more! Bill had by this time gotten so weak he could not leave the tent. I realized that Harry could never get up the river while it was in flood, even if he succeeded in getting back to the river's mouth.

We had saved an ax from the boat, and I went up-stream

to where I knew some balsa trees were growing. This timber is very light and will float high out of water even when green. I cut down three of these trees and lashed them together with rattan, cut a long pole, and then went in to see Bill. He was unable to get up and I, myself, was very little better, but I had made up my mind that should he refuse to move, I could carry him to my raft. However, he smiled and said, "Let's go", even trying to walk. He knew as well as I did that there was very little hope of getting down that flooded river alive, and less chance of landing our barge when we reached the sea. Even a strong man would have had little hope, for the pools were too deep to pole, and in the rapids you would have no control whatever; driftwood would be another danger, and it was fifteen miles from our camp to the river's mouth.

I tried to get our tent to the raft, but was too weak and had all I could do to get Bill and our guns aboard. I tied the guns and ax to the logs and started to tie Bill, but he objected and said he could hang on, so I cut our mooring rattan and shoved out into the current.

We struck our first rapids about a quarter of a mile down-stream. I lay down beside Bill and got a good grip on his belt with one hand and one of the lashings with the other. One second after hitting that rapid we were first under water, then high out of water, and finally we shot out into deep, smooth water, but in a fast current. I knew that we had at least one more rapid to shoot that was full of big rocks. Here was where I expected we would meet our Waterloo, but somehow we missed those rocks. I could see them shoot by us with the speed of an express train. It seemed that the repeated duckings and the excitement revived Bill. I also seemed to gain strength and was able on several occasions to manage with the pole to miss a rock or floating tree, and within two hours we had passed the last rapids and were in deep and slower water. I got quite a kick out of watching the crocodiles' big eyes following our raft every now and then. Bill also managed to sit up and watch them.

Before long I could hear the roar of the waves, and anticipated a strong fight. I hoped the tide would be in, which would give us a better chance. Well if there are guardian angels or devils who look after their own, then Bill and I certainly must have had one on the job, for the river at its

mouth was a fourth of mile wide and so deep I could not reach bottom with my pole, but, nevertheless, I soon saw we were caught in a whirl that was carrying us toward shore, and presently our raft gently bumped against the land in comparatively still water. I got hold of some tree branches and soon tied up our raft, got Bill ashore, and then recovered all our guns.

Bill had surely gained strength, for he walked to the old shack we had abandoned a month or two before, with his hand on my shoulder. When we got there, however, he collapsed and went down and out. I rested a while in the sun, for the storm having passed, it was warm and dry there on the beach. Then I walked up the beach hoping to see Harry coming. I sat down on a log and must have slept, for I dreamed I saw Harry coming with crackers and milk under his arms.

I woke up and had started to go back to Bill, when on looking up the beach once more, I saw someone coming. As he drew nearer I made out that really it was Harry, and that he carried something shiny in either hand. When he saw me, he ran as best he could up to me and I saw that in one hand he carried a bottle of Scotch whiskey, in the other a bottle of brandy. We opened up the brandy and I took a snort. I felt some better then, and we went on down to the shack and gave Bill a shot of brandy. We both felt better, but our mistake was that we repeated on that brandy, and when we woke up, we learned from Harry that it was 3:00 P.M. of the following day and that neither of us could get on our feet. But the men had gotten in with chow and Harry had some soup already prepared. He fed us little by little with a spoon all that night.

Next day we were able to get up, but for three days we were very weak and could walk but little. We stayed there on the beach for about ten days before we felt able to undertake the hike out, for we had decided that Bill needed medical treatment. The trip was sure torture, the storm had blown down trees on the trail, and all the creeks were high and some of the rivers were really dangerous. Nevertheless we made it back to Cabanatuan in six days, more dead than alive. Here we took train to Manila and rushed Bill to the hospital where he remained for about three months. I doubt that he ever fully recovered from that experience.

Lotus

By Desiderio F. Aquitania

WHEN I am near you
I feel as if
I have partaken
Of the fare
Which made
Ulysses forget
Wife, son,

And home.
A note and a query—
I left a home,
A wife,
And a son.
Are they anxiously waiting for me
Under the huge-boled tamarind tree
As the dark night falls?

O Peirina,
You will make me forget!

Mr. Pettigrew and his Alter Ego

By Fred Passmore

NEAR the Aleutian Islands the water was dark green, almost black. It rolled in long swells that sent the ship's nose gasping at the sky and her stern searching frantically for something stable.

Mr. Pettigrew stood on deck, letting the wind buffet his frail figure and graying hair.

He looked nervous, and worried, like a person who had been long harassed. Suddenly, however, his expression changed a little. Another man, he noticed, was standing beside him.

The man was tall, wore horn-rim glasses, and had an appearance of quiet dignity. He looked as if he might be a business man.

Mr. Pettigrew was annoyed. He was trying to escape from business.

"Get away from it all," his doctor had said. "Go around the world."

And here he was, confronted by this Business Man.

"Mr. Pettigrew," the man said. "I'm sorry you didn't agree to forming a national council, composed of the heads of our leading concerns.

"The rich have a certain social responsibility these days. Think of the unemployed, the breadlines, the destitution in the midst of plenty. Deserving people, millions of them, are caught in the wreckage of this economic collapse. Remember, too, that next year is 1932, election year. Heaven knows what'll happen to the United States."

Mr. Pettigrew stared stonily, not replying. It seemed from his expression, however, that he had his opinion about the naiveté of well-intentioned people who think economic laws can be changed by getting a crowd together around a table.

"Perhaps you'll at least agree," the man continued, "that the problem is one of distribution. The warehouses and the granaries are bursting with produce. We've got to get buying power back into the pockets of the people. And a national council could do a lot. Unemployment benefits, systematic contributions to charity, measures through our trade associations for control of production, prices, and wages and hours. Why not reduce hours, let everybody work part of the time instead of some working all the time and the rest remaining idle? Why not even hint higher income and inheritance taxes for the purpose of distributing the proceeds, indirectly of course, to the poor?"

Mr. Pettigrew answered with finality.

"Business shuts down," he said, "when it can no longer make a profit. Restore profit and the rest takes care of itself. The wheels of industry turn, and there's work for everybody. Now by restrictions, higher taxes, increased social burdens, and the like, you only make it more difficult for business to operate, adding to the very troubles you seek to remedy. Furthermore, you undermine our system of life at its foundations. Good day, sir!"



Mr. Pettigrew wished many times, after passing the Aleutians, that the man in the horn-rim glasses would let him alone. Curious how the fellow stuck to him all the way across the Pacific.

In Japan, Mr. Pettigrew went to Kamakura to see the statue of the Great Buddha.

People looked up at the Lord Buddha, folded their hands, and prayed. Women with babies on their backs, endless lines of school children, pilgrims, priests, all came clattering and clogging in their wooden-soled shoes up the succession of steps to stand under the Buddha's benignant gaze.

Ah, there was something! Such tranquillity in the Buddha's folded hands, such repose in the Lord Buddha's countenance, such dignity and peace!

But the man was there, too, he of the horn-rim glasses. Mr. Pettigrew couldn't seem to get away from him.

"Look how it is here in Japan," the man said. "A few families own nearly everything. Machines have increased the productive power of labor scores of times, but the laborer still gets just enough to live on. Nearly all the increase has gone to his lords and masters. How can the common people buy back what they produce? They can't. This country'll have to find more outlets abroad for its goods, and also for its accumulations of capital. And that means war, sir, and world upheaval. It's inevitable."

Well, after that there was the Yangtze River, yellow, getting a good start at coloring the whole ocean. A dead body floated down, past the junks with eyes on their prows reminiscent of slate-hued dragons.

Beggars on the Whangpoo stuck nets up to the ship's portholes, some shouting requests for gifts while others grabbed in the murk for cabbage leaves and half-decayed apples that had been dumped by a passing ship.

Mr. Pettigrew was almost mobbed in Shanghai. Hands caught at his coat, people jostled against him, and a bedlam of voices cried, "Monee! Monee! Monee!" He hurried through tortuous streets, seeing the proletariat everywhere, barelegged, bare trunked, pulling rickshas, pulling wagons, lying just out of the way of passing feet—and the man in the horn-rim glasses suddenly appeared at his side and began to talk about them!

"One of the oldest civilizations in the world!" he exclaimed. "And look at the common people. Contrast their lot with the splendor of those foreign office buildings yonder, or with the luxury of their own rich."

Mr. Pettigrew decided that the way to dispose of this fellow was to out-talk him.

"Let them turn their faces to the peak at Hongkong," he said, for he remembered Hongkong from a previous trip. "Let them look at the houses standing high, the patches of sea, the islands. Let them fasten their gaze on the peak at Hongkong, where the cool white fog beats in—and Business stands with its chin in the sky!"

"I think I know what you mean," said his companion. "But think of London, or New York. Slums surround the palaces of wealth there, too, and the great office and public buildings. After all this progress, this advance of science and culture, this possibility of abundance for all, we still have poverty. It's like a disease that creeps through the tissues and festers at the heart. Think of Persia, Egypt, Greece, Rome. They attained glory, and they fell. All the time, the princes of wealth and power slept with beggars . . ."

Mr. Pettigrew stared at the man, then turned and went back to the ship.

When they were out at sea again a storm came up. Mr. Pettigrew stood on deck and watched the waves as they piled into an infinity of white-tipped mounds that collapsed into agitated troughs, then sprang into mounds again and went piling on, roaring with laughter as the cheek of the deep touched that of the sky.

The man made a speech about that, too, seeming not quite rational, now, a little tipsy perhaps, as though he had been drinking. He represented himself as being the waves, and declaimed in a way that was both jest and eloquence.

"Now let's stop flipping the little ship's nose and slap her ribs—ker swosh boom! Knock her over and see if she's got barnacles on her bottom. Jump over her crow's nest, make splinters of her churn her down under. What difference does it make? Ten thousand miles long, ten thousand miles wide, five miles deep, and forgotten ages old—

"But say," he interrupted himself abruptly, becoming slyly confidential, "land, mines waterpower, timber—such things as these were put here by nature, just like the air we breathe. After all, why should one man have more right to them than another? Why should one person get them for himself and impose a tribute on his fellows for their use? Why, for that matter, should a pot-maker

take the surplus from the labor of five thousand men? He owns the factory where they work, you say? Yes. Deeds, stocks, bonds—wonderful, aren't they?

"You rogue, Mr. Pettigrew," he concluded jokingly. "You old rogue!"

Mr. Pettigrew turned on the man in a blaze of anger.

"The urge of human beings to possession is almost as deep-rooted as the life instinct itself. The stimulus of this urge accounts in great part for the development of our civilization, and we've built up a pretty high civilization!

"Furthermore, I'll give you to understand that as far as I personally am concerned I've always been honest. I've worked hard, been thrifty, used my head. My fortune is the reward of my initiative, my qualities, my application. And I resent having aspersions cast at me because I'm rich!"

"There is truth in what you say, sir, truth in all you have said since first we met," said the man. "But Mr. Pettigrew—Ah! There are tides moving, great waves pounding like those on the face of the sea. They started with the first slave, the first deed to a piece of land, the private owned ship of the first machine, and they break and spill like they did on Wall Street in 1929!"

"I know you now!" cried Mr. Pettigrew. "You're not a Business Man at all—you—you crackpot! Be off, I say. Lock here! You've bothered me all the way from the Aleutian Islands. Can't I ever escape from you?"

"No, Mr. Pettigrew," the man replied, quietly. "I'm afraid not, sir."

Mr. Pettigrew struck at him—with his cane—then stepped back in a palsy of fear. His cane had gone completely through the man, as though he were a shadow, or a ghost.

Mr. Pettigrew cried hoarsely to the wild sea, then sprang to the top of the railing and jumped.

Ilocano Colloquialisms

By Jose Resurreccion Calip

IN this article I am presenting some idiomatic and figurative expressions common in Iloko. Some of them have been in use for a long time, judging from their wide distribution and penetration even into remote places.

When a person is well satisfied with his meal, he is described, in common language, as *nabsóg*. But he may also be spoken of as "*sarsarunoenna ti tian-ná*", walking behind his stomach.

Of a fellow who has slept until the sun is well up in the sky, they say, "*narbá diay bantayen*" or "*nauram diáy baybayen*", the mountain has tumbled down, or the sea has caught fire. The slang for a lazy sleeper is *banuog*, rotten fruit.

The Iloko word for dying is *agbugbugsót*. When a man takes a long time dying, he is said to be *agpadañglá*, *danglá*, being a kind of hard wood.



Of a dead man it is said: "*agtañgad 'i barsañgá*", he looks towards the *barsangá*, a weed, and the phrase suggests a man in the grave with the grass growing over him.

The phrase "*nagalimon 'i barreta*" means both proud or sturdy. The last word is the Spanish for crowbar and the whole expression means that the man has swallowed a crowbar.

Of a temperamental person they say "*saán á makalik-mót 'i killéb*". *Killéb* means pot-lid and the phrase implies that the person flies into passion in less time than it takes to go around a pot-lid.

When a housewife has not cleaned the house very well, they say it is a "*linis cantores*", a choir girl's cleaning. When a child is dirty, he is described as "*kaslá kakkali á kamoti*", like a freshly dug camote. And when a person

has not washed himself well, he is said to have taken a crow's bath, "*digos tí wák*," the crow being believed to wet, himself only with his bill.

The phrase "*intayáb tí kunniber*" refers to losses. Kunniber is a fabulous creature, probably a bird, which flies away with anything it comes across and never returns anymore.

A colloquialism for penniless, "broke", is *agsansanu-oñg*, from *sanuong*, dry; for old maid, *bayóg*, a rattan strip used for tying; for diploma, *tinuboñg*, a rice delicacy cooked in cylindrical form; for lunatic, *kabus*, full moon; for the youngest child in the family, *buridek*, a small particle of sand at the bottom of a cup of broth; for idiot, *ampaw*, a hollow object, or food without substance.

The expression "*agkurañg tí tornillona*" refers to a person who is mentally unbalanced. Kurang means missing and tornillo is Spanish for screw.

The epithet *labáñg*, a mixture of black and white patches, is applied to a person who is without political affiliation.

A debt which a creditor refuses to pay is referred to as "*utañg baybáy*", or "*utañg sariáp*", debt of the sea, or debt of the running stream. The connotation is that the money loaned is lost in the depths of the sea, or has been carried away with the current.

When one wants to indicate that nothing is left, he says "*malpás tí ani patpát garami*", after the rice is harvested, the straw is cut. The same meaning is expressed in "*talló supa canén tí duá, awán páy matdá á kanén tí pusa*", three *chupas* (of rice) for two (persons), and nothing is left for the cat, implying that so much was eaten that there is nothing left.

The following expressions give an idea of impossibility: "*maabbattón tí baybáy*", the sea will first dry up and "*agtaraohton tí bisukól*", then the snail will crow. Another such expression is "*pumurawtón tí wák*," then the crow will turn white.

A virgin is described (literally) as *nalibnós*, which mean clean, both morally and physically. *Marasintók* is the slang for virgin. It is the combination of the formative *mara-*, which expresses a limited quality, and the word-base *sintók*, the folded middle joint of the finger. This is associated with the small breast of a young girl. Other such words for virgin are "*muród*", melon, "*dumalaga*", pullet, and "*paggalsém*", a guava fruit which is beginning to ripen.

If a person is tall, he is called "*talló kapikon*", three coils (as of a rope); and if he is short "*kaslá insalték á bay'ón*". *Bay'ón* means sack and *saltek* means to shake the contents of a sack to the bottom. "*Intalmég tí pugót*", pressed down by a ghost, also expresses the same thought. Slang words for a small fellow are "*butobót*," syncopated from *butobuto*, a boy without pants, and "*pungdól*", tree stump.

If a cook is exceptionally industrious he is referred to as "*saksaklotenna tí dalikán*", he carries the stove in his lap. When there is a party they either say "*napudot tí kusina*", the kitchen is hot, or "*nalintég tí asók*", the smoke is straight.

A stupid or narrow-minded individual is described as "*utek*

paltát". *Utek* means brain and *paltát* is the catfish, which has a very small brain in proportion to its body. "*Nakitiñg á panunot*" is another expressions for a stupid fellow. The peculiarly funny word, *nakitiñg*, (short dress), is used to modify *panunot*, mind or thought.

The English expression for a strong rain, raining cats and dogs, has a counterpart in the expression "*saán á makaridaw tí pusa*", cats could not reach the door (to get into the house).

When a cigar is unusually strong they say "*makatnág 'tí kalí*", which means that the smoke would make a hawk fall to the ground.

When it is said that a fellow is "*kaslá agis'isem á kasapuego*", he is insincere—literally, his smile is like a lighted match; the idea may be that his sincerity is only momentary. To describe the smile of an obsequious person or one with a guilty conscience, they say "*isem tí adipen*", the smile of a slave.

A worthless gem is described as "*ubet tí baso*", bottom of a drinking glass.

A dull-bladed bolo is called "*bunéñg tí agkakayoñg*", bolo of several brothers-in-law. The phrase carries a rich meaning, for among the Ilocanos brothers-in-law are never supposed to quarrel and therefore don't need a sharp bolo.

The English expression, born with a gold spoon in his mouth, has its counterpart in "*mapaypayoñgan á mangangan*", shaded with an umbrella as he eats. A child very dear to the family is referred to as "*mataptapaya ñgá itlóg*", like an egg in the palm (of the hand). An unruly child is likened to an Igorot with the expression "*agkorbata tí ubetna*", with his necktie behind him—referring to a g-string.

When an Ilocano says "*dara tí panniki*", he means *basi*, a reddish wine made of sugar-cane. *Dara* means blood and *panniki*, bat.

Long drawn out, noisy, disagreeable talk is described as "*kaslá narbá ngá Insik*", like a Chinese whose house has been wrecked. The following phrases give the same idea: "*kaslá saán á makaanák á pusa*", and "*kaslá ridaw tí simbaan*", like a cat that cannot give birth to its kittens, and, like a church-door.

It is said of a thief: "*atiddúg tí imana*", he has a long hand.

Of a person found capable of doing something surprising, something he did not seem to be able to do, it is said, "*kaslá saán á makabták 'tí bulóñg*", he seems incapable of breaking a leaf. One of changeable mind is called *palig-palig*, the word for a child's toy which responds to the wind like a weather-vane. One looking very forlorn is described as "*kaslá ulila á baka*", like a motherless calf.

When a person has been reading, he says humorously to the people around: "*dagitay masirib itayen?*", where are the wise men now?—as if anything he does not know after reading is not worthwhile learning.

They reply to him: "*nasultóp tí bisukolen*", the snails are already sucked out (eaten). By this they mean to say that the reader's eyes have almost been drawn out by so much reading.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

JAPAN'S China campaign the first month of this year proved to be as inauspicious as it was the last month of last year. Stalemate generally prevailed, though in some places the lines seesawed back and forth.

The concentration of over ten transports and convoys off Tsingtao, led military observers to believe that the long-awaited attack on China's northwestern overland communications was about to start, but the situation in Shansi, which would have to serve as their base for operations in that region, was such that they were hardly able to hold their own. First, Tungchangtsun, in the southwestern corner of the province, was retaken by the Chinese, while the invaders' attempt to capture Hotsin, an important ford on the Yellow River, failed. Next, they initiated an ambitious campaign to take Chihhsien, headquarters of the Chinese army in Shansi west of the erstwhile provisional provincial capital Linfen, with five columns converging on their objective. They took the city, but the Chinese troops, instead of retreating, pushed forward into the Japanese rear, cut their line of communications at Heilungkwan in the Luiliang mountain range and forced the Japanese to retreat. The Chinese victory was so smashing that the Japanese abandoned not only Chihhsien, but three other cities—Puhsien, Sianning, and Taning—as well. That was in the middle of last month, and by the end of the month, the Chinese claimed to have killed 7,000 Japanese in ten days in the Chungliao mountains, southern Shansi, while in the northern part of the province 3,000 drafted "Manchukuo" troops revolted against the Japanese.

Suiyuan is another base for Japanese operations against China's communications with Soviet Russia. Here the situation fared equally bad for the Japanese. The fighting seesawed in the neighborhood of Tengkou, on the border of Suiyuan and Ningshia, but the Chinese army was able to penetrate the Japanese line and a raid was made on Kweihua, the provincial capital. Also Paotao, the westernmost Japanese military base in Inner Mongolia, was attacked.

The Chinese hero of the Nonni River Battle, General Ma Chan-shan, who had been cooperating with General Fu Tso-yi in Suiyuan, was ordered by the Chinese Government to go back to Manchuria to coordinate the Volunteers fighting the Japanese. General Shih Yu-shan who had been operating in Shantung, too, was ordered to assume the governorship of Chahar. When these two Generals arrive at their destinations, the rear position of the Japanese troops will become more precarious still.

In Hopei, the Tientsin-Peiping Railway was once disrupted by the guerillas. In Shantung, the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway has become more and more subject to Chinese attacks. In Anhwie, the Japanese lost Sunchang, a railway and highway junction, to the Chinese. The Japanese advertised a good deal the train traffic between Tientsin and Hsuchow, which was made possible only last month, but it is an open secret that between Pengpu and



Pukow, opposite Nanking, the situation is not peaceful enough to allow such train service.

In Northern Kiangsu, severe fighting was reported last month in Pih sien, Yunho, and Miaowo, and the Japanese military depot was destroyed in Yangchow. South of the Yangtze, Kiangyin and Shanghai were constantly attacked. Sungkiang, the biggest city between Shanghai and Hangchow, was wrested from the hands of the Japanese for a while. Hangchow, the famous lake city, and Shanghai were subjected to continuous attacks by the Chinese for weeks.

In Kiukiang, Kiangsu, the Japanese attack on the 5,000 Chinese in the summer resort was started with heavy air bombing, but in spite of that, a column of the Japanese forces was ambushed with an estimated loss of 1,000 lives. The Japanese military warned foreign consular authorities to evacuate their nationals before the 10th of this month, after which date they would not be responsible, they declared, for the loss of any foreign lives or property. This brought on a storm of protest as the 67 foreigners still remaining in the summer resort are mostly aged persons and it would mean death for them if they should be transported down the steep mountain.

In central Hupeh, the Japanese army vigorously attacked Kingshan and Tienmen in cooperation with another column pushing up the Yangtze to Shasi. But the Chinese high command was fully prepared for it, and the fall of Kingshan was shortly followed by its recapture.

In Hunan the failure of the Chinese to regain Yochow from the south and east did not dampen their spirits at all, and they attacked the Japanese-occupied city from the north.

In Kwangtung, the severest fighting took place in the Tsungfa sector, North River, and the Japanese were able to capture Fashien. But aside from this, there was not much fighting in the province, though the Japanese navy landed its marines and occupied the Waichow Island off Pakhoi harbor, in preparation, it is said, for a big-scale invasion of Kwangsi.

Here are statistics which reveal the relative economic and financial strengths of Japan and China: China's foreign trade last year suffered a setback, it is true, but it is freely admitted by all impartial observers that it could have been much worse. Chinese imports suffered a decrease of only 8% and exports 9% as compared with those of 1937. On the other hand, Japanese imports fell off 28.3% and exports, 12.7% from the 1937 figures. True, Japan's foreign trade showed a favorable balance for the first time since 1918. The excess export of Y. 60,498,000, however, included goods shipped to "Manchukuo" and other Japanese-occupied territories in China, which belong to the "yen-bloc" and can not pay Japan any foreign currency, being therefore of no help to Japan in paying for its war supplies and raw materials purchased from other countries. And Japan's trade with this so-called "yen-

(Continued on page 76)

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DAVAO

Tagalog Riddles

By Fidela de Leyos

Nanganak ang asuang sa tuktok nagdaan.
(The witch gave birth through the head.)

BANANA



Uka na ang tiyan malakas pang sumigaw.
(The stomach is already open but it still cries loudly.)

CHURCH BELL

Nagbahay ang marunong, na sa ilalim ang bubong.
(The wise man built a home with the roof below.)

BANCA

Hindi hayop, hindi tao; walang gulong ay tumatakbo. (Not a person, not an animal; without wheels it can run.)

WATER CURRENT

Dalawa kong kahon, buksan may walang ugong.
(I have two boxes which open without noise.)

EYES

Eto na si kaka bubukabukaka. (Here comes brother with his legs wide apart.)

FISH-TRAP

Maitim na parang tina, pumuputing hindi kinukula. (It is as black as black dye; without bleaching it becomes white.)

HAIR

Humahangin at umaaraw, daladala'y balutan.
(He is always carrying his bundle on windy or sunny day.)

HUNCHBACK

May binti walang hita; may tuktok walang mukha.
(He has a calf but no thigh; he has a head but no face.)

MUSHROOM

Ako'y may kaibigan, kasama ko saan man; mapatubig ay di malulunod, mapaapoy ay di masusunog.

(I have a friend who is always with me; in water he does not drown; in fire he does not burn.)

SHADOW

Maghapon ng nagpuputokan hindi pa nagkaka-tamaan. (There was shooting all day, but nothing was hit.)

POPPING CORN

Isang panyong parisukat pagbinuksa'y nakaka-usap. (There is a square handkerchief which talks when it is opened.)

LETTER

Buhok ni Adan hindi mabilangbilang. (Adam's hair can not be counted.)

RAIN

Tagputik at di tagputik hanggang tuhod ang lilis.
(Muddy or not muddy, the dress is raised to the knee.)

CHICKEN

Tubig ko sa ining-ining di mahipan ng hangin.
(The water in my water-bottle can not be blown by the wind.)

COCONUT WATER

Isang magandang señora, libot na libot ng espada.
(There is a beautiful lady surrounded with swords.)

PINEAPPLE

Isang malaking punsion, iisa ang nainom.
(There is one big occasion when only one drinks.)

PRIEST OFFICIATING AT A MASS

Isang balon na malalim, punong-puno ng patalim. (There is a deep well filled with blades.)

MOUTH

Eto na si lelong, bubulong-bulong. (Here comes grandfather who is always murmuring.)

WASP

Nagtago si Piro, nakalitaw ang ulo. (Pedro hid himself but his head shows.)

NAIL IN THE FLOOR

Eto na si bayaw, daladala ang ilaw. (Here comes brother-in-law carrying a light.)

FIREFLY

Kalga ng kalga wala namang upa. (It is always carrying [a load] without pay.)

HOUSE POST

Walang pintong pinasukan nakakapasok sa kaloban. (There was no door to enter in and yet they reached the inside.)

IDEAS

Walang ngipin, walang panga; mabahu ang hini-nga. (Without a jaw and without teeth, but with foul breath.)

GUN

Nuong hawak ay patay, nuong ihinagis ay nabuhay. (When it was in the hand it was dead; when it was thrown down it revived.)

TOP

Sa init ay sumasaya; sa lamig ay nalalanta.
(It is happy in the light; it is sad in the night.)

ACASIA TREE

Kahoy ko sa Marigondong may sungay walang dahon. (My tree in Marigondong has branches without leaves.)

DEER'S HORNS

Dalawang ibon malayo ang layon. (Two birds flying far away.)

EYES

Duag ako sa isa; matapang ako sa dalawa. (Of one I am afraid; with two I am brave.)

BAMBOO BRIDGE

Lumalakad walang paa; lumuluha walang mata.
(Without feet it is walking, without eyes it is weeping.)

FOUNTAIN PEN

Eto na si amain nagbibili ng hangin. (Here comes uncle selling wind.)

BAND

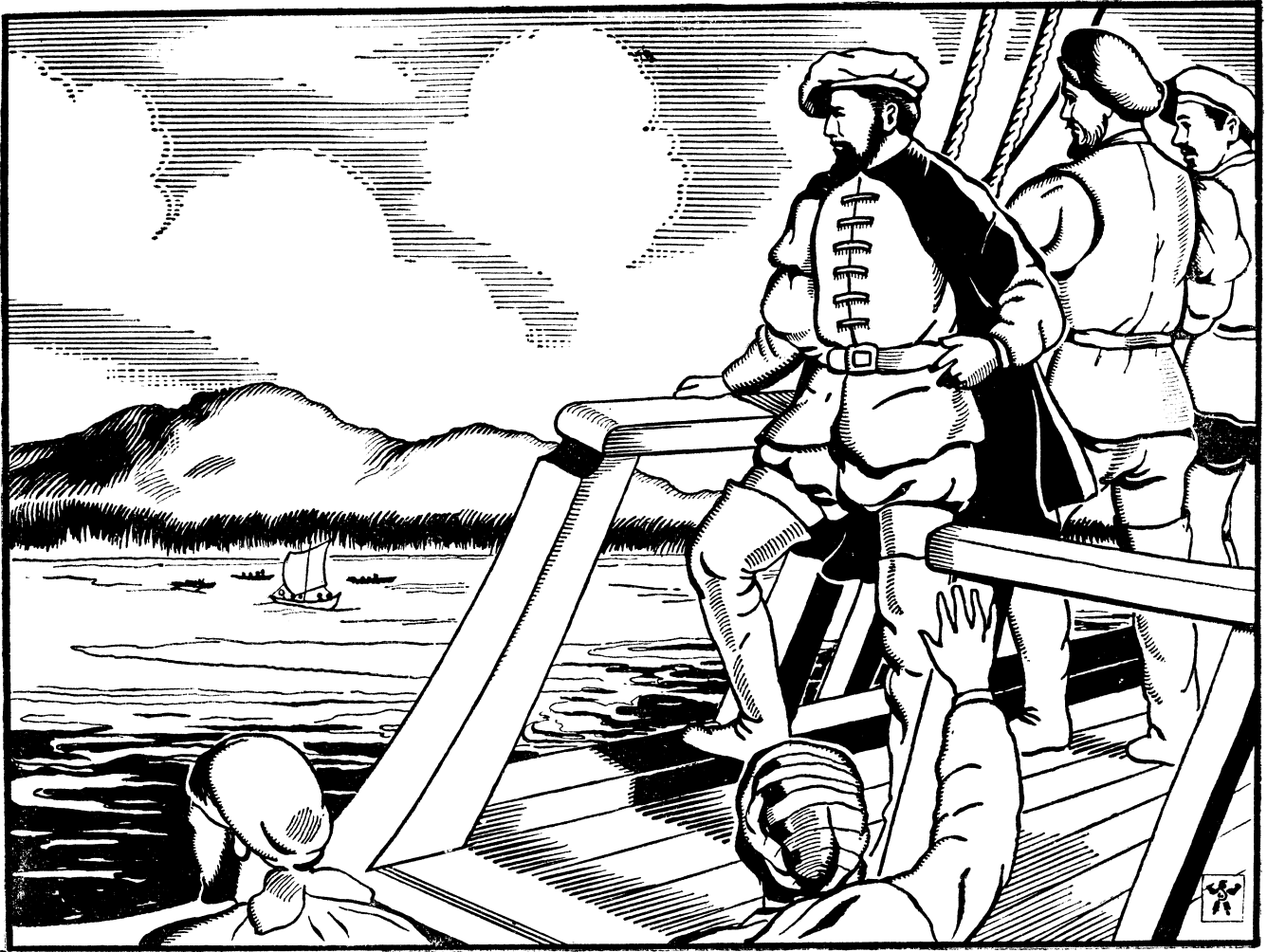
Maliit pa si kumpari, nakakaakyat sa torre. (My comrade is small but he can climb a tower.)

ANT

May puno'y walang sanga, may dahon walang bunga.

(It has a trunk without a branch, it has a leaf without fruit.)

LADDLE



Tb. Building of the Philippine Nation

LANDING OF MAGELLAN

Magellan, in the year 1521, was the first known European to sail across the hitherto unknown Pacific Ocean to the Philippines. Although Magellan's Portuguese countrymen ridiculed him for his belief in the existence of a westward passage to the famous Spice Island of the Moluccas, refusing to finance an expedition in search of it, he nonetheless found support of his ideas in progressive Spain. Magellan's personal courage and faith in himself discovered for Spain a new Empire and for his name—immortality!

The Filipinas Life Assurance Company has similarly exercised the courage of its convictions when in the year 1919 it launched upon its present life underwriting service. Like in Magellan's

day, many skeptics shook their heads in disbelief. Undismayed, Filipinas continued plowing onward across uncharted life insurance horizons until to-day, it stands preeminent among pioneer insurance companies in the Philippines.

As the pilot of a family, or of your own destiny, you too have an uncharted financial future to face. Let Filipinas Life Assurance Company, who is wise in life underwriting experience, show you the way. There is a competent Filipinas underwriter in your community ready to assist you. Call upon him or write our home office.

NOTE:

(50% more paid for business in 1938 than in 1937)



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TEL. 2-22-42

"We Serve For Life"

More about Lafcadio Hearn's Letters

By Marc T. Greene

The story of the discovery, in Detroit, U.S.A., of letters written by Lafcadio Hearn during the last years of his life to the Countess Annetta Halliday-Antona, an article regarding which was published in the September issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, is interesting enough to relate on its own account. Moreover, it is associated with the career of two young Americans who have very distinctly "made good."

These letters were discovered, as I ought to have explained in my previous article, by one of these Americans, Robert W. Powers, of Detroit, who today is art director of the advertising firm of Brooke, Smith & French, Inc., Detroit, and who, as an agreeable avocation, conducts a small publishing-house which brings out rare and unusual books, mainly for private distribution.

Mr. Powers and his college comrade, Karl Boehringer, now a highly-regarded member of the commercial department of the American Foreign Service, decided to see the world, after their graduation from the University of Michigan, and to see it as it ought to be seen, not from the deck of a "luxury-liner" or from the window of a three-mile-an-hour airplane.

They determined to work their way around it, something after the manner of Harry Franck. With exactly one hundred dollars each in their pockets they set out. But the real driving force of their venture was the "courage of their dreams," as Conrad says. And for chaps like these two that is ample.

I first met them in Shanghai where I was associated with the *China Press*, an American-owned newspaper. They had arrived from Japan and a good deal of the original two hundred had vanished. However, they intended to get it back somewhere on the round-the-world route and they made a good start in Shanghai. Boehringer got a place on the *China Press* and Powers in an advertising-agency, and each was so capable he could have been there yet if he had chosen.

But that was not the general idea and so they went on, on to Manila, to North Borneo, to Singapore, up to Calcutta and then away north to Darjeeling in the shadows of the Himalayas, back and across India, up the Persian Gulf to Basrah, to Baghdad, and thence across to Beirut on one of the Nairn Company's baggage-trucks, and so into Europe.

In many places, mark you, they had tarried for a bit to engage in some sort of fairly remunerative enterprise, generally along journalistic lines, more or less, for both had a flair for this sort of thing. And then, as Boehringer wrote me after they had returned to Detroit, "we indulged in our first bit of luxury on the trip. We went home third-class on the *S. S. Mauretania*". And when they reached Detroit again each had eighty of the original one hundred dollars in his pocket.

You won't be surprised to know that young fellows of that type soon "got somewhere," as the saying is. They



tried reporting first, but that was too monotonous for their kind of spirit. You can be a reporter in America, you know, from the age of twenty-five to sixty-five if you are that sort of man. And at the end, soon or later, you will be kicked into the street with a dime or two in your pocket.

Not for Powers and Boehringer. The former, though advancing rapidly in the art end of advertising, still craved some association with the old trade of letters. He started the publishing-business and went about searching for things unusual and really worthwhile to bring out. It was this quest that brought him into contact with the Countess. She did not, however, immediately take kindly to the idea of the publication of Hearn's letters to her. They were, of course, highly confidential, though not more so than a good many other epistles of notable persons that have got into print in recent years. Much persuasion was necessary to get a group of twenty-two letters together and then only on condition that it was to be a private publication for friends and collectors. There were, as a matter of fact, other letters, even more confidential, in which Hearn's vivid imagination was somewhat less restrained in his expressions of affection for the American girl who married an Italian nobleman. Most of these, however, were destroyed at the time of the marriage.

It is apparent that Mr. Powers' publication of these Hearn letters is a literary event of much significance, especially as lately there has been started a movement to establish a Lafcadio Hearn Memorial Foundation for the main purpose of collecting all available writings and facts associated with the exiled American writer whose life was stranger even than Byron's or Poe's.

"China Incident"

(Continued from page 72)

bloc" last year amounted to Y. 850,000,000, besides which the surplus export of some Y. 60,000,000 sinks into insignificance. The losses in the two biggest export articles, cotton textiles and raw silk, ran up to over Y. 211,820,000. Furthermore, the rise in currency circulation without corresponding increase in production amounted to virtual inflation. Business indices show that it stood at 118.8 in August, 1937 (85 in 1931), but fell to 104.6 in December, 1938. Wholesale prices stood at 120 in 1932 and rose to 237.2 in June last year. According to the Bank of Japan's figures, retail prices, with 1914 as 100 rose to 174 for August, 1937, and 211 towards the end of 1938. Further, 32 Japanese banks, one of which was a savings bank, went out of business last year. Even a novice will see that these are materials for a major economic crisis.

Most of China's factories have been functioning in the interior, it is true, on a smaller scale. And new ones have been started, but the most serious threat to Japan's design of economic enslavement of China is the development of the industrial cooperatives which have been started in the

(Continued on page 78)

February 18 to March 5

IS NO TIME TO STAY AT HOME

*If you want to
be serious*

*If you want to
be gay*

Great Lifestock Show

Pavilion of Commerce

Pavilion of National Industries

Pavilion of Automobiles and Machi-
nery

Manufacturers' and Merchants'
Booths

The 1939 Philippine Exposition

Parades

Fireworks

The Midway

Shows, Girls, Clowns, Magi-
cians, Giants, Dwarfs, Trained
Animals, Wonders, Merry-go-
rounds, Ferris-Wheels, Slides,
Rides, Skating Rinks

The Auditorium

Balls, Festivals, Pageants,
Beauty Parades, Coronation
of Miss Philippines

•

TAKE TIME OUT AND
HAVE YOUR 1939 FLING

China Incident

(Continued from page 76)

interior in both the hinterland of the Japanese-occupied areas and places where the Chinese authorities are still functioning regularly. The aim of these industrial co-operatives is to make the rural districts in China self-sufficient and able to carry on the war of resistance against Japan indefinitely. If they sufficiently take root, then even if Japan won the war, it would have to fight this whole system of self-sufficient rural economy, which would not be an easy job.

Internationally, the situation has been equally bad for the Japanese. Secretary Hull's leadership in refusing to recognize the Japanese claim of a "new order" in East Asia, was strongly seconded by Great Britain. Japan could evade the issue diplomatically, but not the naval armaments and fortification of the Pacific Islands. When a bill was before the American Congress for the fortification of Guam, the official spokesman of the Japanese navy acted clumsily by declaring that this fortification would be a "very menacing act" to Japan. America, however, paid no attention to his utterance and went ahead with the plan for the fortification; then some Japanese spokesman declared that it little concerns Japan whether the island was fortified or not.

The reshuffling of the British Cabinet and the apparent readiness of both Britain and France to fight, had a sobering effect on Hitler and Mussolini. With the European situation easing up, the democracies may take stronger and closer parallel actions in the Far East. The most knotty problem for the Japanese to solve however, is that presented by Russia. Border incidents have recently become frequent again, and there are the questions of arrear payments for the Chinese Eastern Railway, the oil concessions in North Saghalin, and the fishery concessions off the Siberian coast. The last problem demands immediate attention as Japan threatened to send its fishing boats north under the protection of its navy in April, if no solution is reached by that time. Both Japanese and foreign observers have declared that war with Russia within six months is entirely possible.

In Journalism

(Continued from page 65)

with sabre and sword. The other was the "The Garden of Epicurius", exclusively for literateurs and artists of both sexes.

When the *Renacimiento* was involved in its first libel suit, a logical result of our strong attacks against the Constabulary, the popularity that our paper enjoyed with the public became immediately apparent. Lawyers, bondsmen, and witnesses spontaneously offered their services. The court room was constantly filled with people from all walks of life.

Weeks before the beginning of the suit, and in the very midst of the campaign, I had to spend several days in Batangas looking into the abuses being committed by the Constabulary and was able to secure plenty of evidence. The whole province was then under the control of the Constabulary officers. I visited the people who had been maltreated, all the victims, one by one, and I made them

declare what had been done to them. I published all their declarations in loud letters.

Now, there was at the time, in Lipa, a Filipino Constabulary officer who had appointed himself tyrant over everybody, from the highest official to the commonest *tao*, all of whom he treated like his servants. He was responsible for numberless barbarities. I publicly denounced that official and kept on denouncing him. One day, the municipal authorities secretly informed me that I was being watched and that, for my own safety, I had better pack my bags and leave town immediately. I returned to Manila on a Sunday and followed my friends to San Mateo, Rizal, where they had gone that morning to organize the "Committee on Filipino Interests", an entity which, under an inoffensive name, would work for the independence of the country, considered treasonable then. Our newspaper saved itself from that libel suit. The editors were freed from the charges by Judge Araullo, an honest and impartial judge.

One of my most vivid recollections of those days is that of the occasion when, as principal orator of the Rizal Day celebration, I was privileged to be on the same platform on the Luneta with William Jennings Bryan, the famous silver-tongued orator, defeated candidate for the United States presidency, idol and defender of the Filipinos. He congratulated me on my speech, and when he himself rose up to talk, his eloquence was amazing. Judge Abreu translated his speech into Spanish. After him spoke Acting Governor-General Ide, who, not wishing to be outdone by Bryan, addressed the Filipinos as "countrymen", which immensely pleased Bryan and all the Filipinos in the audience. They broke out into prolonged applause.

I should set down here and make a record of our collaborators, persons who were outstanding in literature, in poetry, in art, in history, and in other various lines of thought. Manuel Bernabe already shone in sonorous epic poetry, as well as in declamation. Jesus Balmori and Claro M. Recto were both poets, the one capable of high flights of lyric imagery and the other showing great literary promise. There were still others, like Sixto Roces, who died early, Pacifico Victoriano, Vicente Pelaez, Vicente de Jesus, Jose Teotico. The great Cecilio Apostol, who at the beginning was with the *Renacimiento*, later went to *La Democracia*, and still later, went to occupy an important position in the City Fiscal's Office. Side by side with these poets, stood the writers of literary and philosophical prose. Macario Adriatico was already acclaimed for the culture and elevation of his articles. He was the best academic orator of his day. Rafael Palma, the first editor of the *Renacimiento* and a deep thinker, became famous both as a sociologist and a philosopher. Other noted persons of the day were Epifanio de los Santos, historical critic and stylist, Fabian de la Rosa, painter and art critic, Pardo de Tavera, true scholar and polygraph, Felipe G. Calderon, sociologist, economist, and historian, and Felipe Buencamino, Sr., veteran politician and of protean spirit. From abroad, Antonio M. Regidor, jurist and expatriated politician, sent us his writings. Javier Gomez de la Serna wrote of things Spanish; Wenceslao E. Retana, historian and Rizalian, also wrote for us on literature. There were many more.

Another noted newspaperman about this time joined our staff, a man already known for his efficient work on

the staff of *El Nuevo Dia* of Cebu, which was the predecessor of *El Renacimiento*. This was Jaime C. de Veyra. De Veyra should have been City Editor under Guerrero, but because I was already in the office, he had to be given other important work to do, like that of covering the field of politics and reporting on the activities of high government officials. De Veyra gave to our paper the most copious and the best written political articles of the day. He wrote in a sensitive palpitant style, full of life and vigor. De Veyra did not stay long with us, however, because he was immediately called to be Governor of his province.

There was also on our staff another newspaperman no less noteworthy, who had been editor of *La Democracia*. This was Don Leoncio Gonzales Lique. With his experience and wide information, he was another valuable acquisition.

Our publisher, Martin Ocampo, was a real Maecenas. Although without much literary background, he was, nevertheless, very active. He organized several newspapers and stood by his newspapermen with sincerity and devotion, playing no favorites. When he died, we prepared an affectionate program in his honor which was attended by all the writers and artists who had received from him disinterested and affectionate protection. Upon the petition of the newspapermen, the Legislature gave the name of Martin Ocampo to the street where the offices of the *Renacimiento* had been and where he had lived with his family.

I shall always think back with love on those brilliant days. We may not have had the comforts or the luxuries of today, with its automobiles, its refrigerators, its radios, its phonographs, its movie-houses. But we were all full of the wine of joy and the wine of illusion, in both the metaphoric and real sense of the word. Through all the phases which my poor life has passed, the memory of my short career in journalism is most treasured by me. It makes me sad, sometimes, to think how soon the joys in this life are over and are gone.

(To be continued)

The House that I Built

(Continued from page 63)

ever the eruption subsided. We also laughed when Clara said she wished she could pack the house and the garden in a blanket, and run away with them.

We saw Father Selga of the Weather Bureau from Manila, and we heard him say that there was no imminent danger, but that we should always be ready. There was nothing to fear, he said, except when an eruption was accompanied by a violent earthquake. After that we would lie awake in the middle of the night and listen to the wind shaking the walls of our house, fearing this might be the dreaded earthquake.

On the third night, our little house was shaken to its foundations, and Clara and I drew closer to each other, and pressed each other's hands in the dim lighted room, as we listened to the volcano spewing out huge rocks bigger than our house. We could see rivers of fire flowing down the

slopes toward the town of Libog. Slowly we got up, and crouched near the window. We wanted to run away. But where? It seemed less safe outside. In this house where Manuel lay fast asleep, we had found peace and happiness, and somehow it seemed sacred and safe even from such a death as this that threatened us. My father spoke of a hill where we could easily run to in case a tidal wave from the sea broke through the town.

When the volcano quieted, we went back to bed. I pretended to be sleeping, hoping that Clara would go to sleep too. Her eyes were closed, and she was breathing regularly, but she was only pretending, like me. Each of us knew the other was awake, and then tired of pretending, Clara nestled closer to me and whispered, her eyes still closed, "Why should this thing happen to us? Maybe we have sinned. We have been so happy."

"Is it a sin to be happy?" I asked, yet feeling she was right.

"I didn't think so," she answered, "But it seems like a sin to me now."

The day dawned silently, but before breakfast time, Mayon broke out once more into one of its terrible fits of fury. This time we could see the black smoke rising to the skies, thick, and threatening to cover the light of the rising sun. We beheld humble folk like us with bundles on their backs, their children about them, on their way to a concentration camp miles away, where rice and canned foods were being distributed free. My father-in-law wanted to join them, but Clara and I wished to stay on, for it seemed disloyal to leave this house. Anyhow, we noticed that the great rivers of lava were coming down toward the other town, where most of the refugees had come from.

There was no danger. So said the priest who waved his hand over the people in the town plaza. He would pray with us and for us that our homes would be safe. And so we stayed, not because we were braver folk than the others, but because there was something we could not explain that made us feel that if there were any safe place in that whole region, it would be the spot where our house stood. Somehow we had a feeling that Mount Mayon would spare us.

And we were right. The eruptions came at longer intervals, and the Mountain's fury was finally all spent. The concentration camps were broken up and the refugees returned to their homes. Now, when we laughed it sounded like laughter.

"They say Quezon came and spoke in the plaza," Clara said, "What did he say?"

"He said we were a brave people," my father answered.

"Maybe he was referring to us in particular," I said in a serious tone.

But we had become a nervous people. Sometimes, at night, we would suddenly wake up, startled by a distant sound, fearing the volcano had awakened once more and was now bent on destroying us, only to discover it was real thunder presaging rain, or a truck roaring its way over the road.

When Mrs. David came to collect the month's rent for the land, she said it would have been a pity for such a rich and beautiful garden as ours to have been destroyed. We were quite hurt because she did not mention the house. Apparently it was nothing to her, when it stood for so much to us.

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These thoughts again flashed through my mind when Mr. David, attorney-at-law, and his wife, came to our place to inform us that the husband had finally decided, now that he was a lawyer and there was no more danger from Mount Mayon, to build a summer home with a garage on the land we occupied.

"But what about our house?" I asked, and in my brain echoed Clara's childlike question of that terrible night, Why should this thing happen to us? I turned to Clara, and her misty eyes made me tremble.

"I am giving you thirty days; time enough for you to have it removed," the little lawyer was saying.

As I listened to him, and watched him talk, he grew smaller and smaller, literally speaking, before my eyes. A thing like that had happened to me, many years before, when a boy spoke slightly of our poor family, particularly of my mother, and I saw him gradually shrinking and shrinking before my eyes. When he was small enough, I thought I picked him up and dashed him to the ground like a toy. Later I was told that I had nearly killed him.

And so, as I watched Mr. David telling me to remove our house from his lot, and I saw him shrink in size as I looked at him, I turned my eyes away for I did not want to kill a man.

"Or we may buy it from you," I heard Mrs. David's voice through the haze.

"Yes," it was the husband's voice, "We may use it for fuel."

I turned toward the man, and he began to shrink in my vision faster than before. When he seemed less than a foot tall, I felt I was smiling as I moved toward him.

Clara broke the spell with a cry as she flung herself before me. I heard little Manuel's voice crying out as if in pain. I did not know what had happened, but the lawyer was standing close to his wife, very pale and trembling.

We were standing in the front yard. His suit was glisteningly white against the background of rolling green hills and the blue of Mount Mayon looming over us.

Even when the couple had left with the thirty days' notice still unrevoked, I watched their shining white garments as if fascinated, oddly wondering whether such things did happen to us because we had sinned by being too happy in a world jealous of joy. Clara sat by the window in silence, looking very brave and beautiful, as she suckled little Manuel beneath her heart.

Mount Mayon was silent, and perhaps would remain silent even in the years to come.

Land of Promise (Continued from page 61)

ten years if by that time he has fully reimbursed the Government for the sums advanced to him".

General Santos added: "I would consider the administration of these projects a failure, if, during the third year, any member of the settler's family could not go to the table and have an egg for breakfast if he wants it, chicken at least twice a week, vegetables of all kinds raised in his own garden, and bananas, papayas, and other fruit in abundance".

Let no one think, however, that this will be *de luxe* farming, with everything done for the people by the Admin-

istration. "The undertaking", said General Santos, "will open the door of opportunity to deserving people, people who are willing to work in order to acquire for themselves rich lands that will eventually be their own"—but, it may be added, only if they succeed. The Koronadal and other areas will be no place for do-nothings, hangers-on, or parasites.

"The importance of this project," said General Santos, "can not be over-emphasized. Now that the nation is concentrating its energies on economic development, the plan of resettlement merits serious and preferential consideration. It will be instrumental in solving many urgent and important problems; it will increase production, ameliorate conditions in congested areas, raise the living stan-

APPLICATION FORM FOR SETTLERS

The Director
National Land Settlement Administration
Manila

Sir:

I have the honor to apply as a settler of the National Land Settlement Administration and hereby furnish the following information:

1. Name Present address.....
2. Birthplace Date of birth.....
3. Status (Single, married, widower).....
4. Names of parents:
 - Father Residence.....
 - Mother Residence.....
5. Dependents:

	Name	Age	Relationship
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. Are you and your dependents, if any, in good physical condition?
Yes—No. Remarks.....
7. Have you any property or properties? If you have, what kind?
.....
8. What languages or dialects can you read and write besides your own?
.....
9. Occupation during the last five years:
 - 1934.....
 - 1935.....
 - 1936.....
 - 1937.....
 - 1938.....
10. I am a member of the following societies or organizations:
.....

Very respectfully,
.....
Signature

dards of many thousands of our people... Equally important, is the establishment in Mindanao of self-supporting new communities that will safeguard the resources of that rich region for the Filipino people and their posterity..."

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PLUMP, meaty prunes—the finest that the Santa Clara valley produces—subjected to the famous Del Monte Dri-Pak process and packed in tins with the Del Monte label—are a delicious, healthful fruit you are sure to enjoy.

Del Monte Dri-Pak prunes should not be confused with ordinary dried prunes. They are carefully selected, much choicer fruit and the Del Monte process makes them more tender, preserves their rich flavor.

It takes but a few minutes to prepare Del Monte Dri-Pak Prunes for serving. They make possible a wide variety of delicious desserts to vary your daily menus. Give Del Monte Dri-Pak Prunes the place they deserve in your diet. You'll find them beneficial to health.

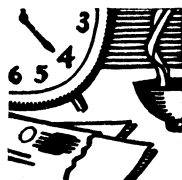
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**FOOD PRODUCTS
AT ALL GROCERS'**

Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



After a longish absence from the Magazine, Bienvenido N. Santos, who is on the faculty of the Albay High School, sent me the story, "The House That I Built". It has to do with the eruption of Mount Mayon last year, and Mr. Santos writes as an eye-witness.

"Marooned in the Jungle" is another excerpt from the autobiography W. S. Boston is still at work on and which is now nearing completion and will shortly be ready to be submitted to some publisher. That it is practically impossible, sometimes, even for experienced out-door men to find sustenance enough to keep alive in our Philippine jungles, is well brought out in this story of dangerous adventure and hardship.

Teodoro M. Kalaw, now Director of the National Library, tells of his journalistic experiences in Manila thirty years ago. Readers who know something of the newspaper life of today, will be struck by the changes that have taken place.

"Ode to the Ifugao Terrace Builders" is, in conception, the work of Raymundo Baguilat, of Kiangan, Mountain Province. He wrote me: "Here is an ode of mine to the Ifugao Rice Terraces, seventh wonder of the world. I know you will understand it because I saw your name in the Visitor's Book at Banaue, I am a native of this place..." I was so struck by his poem, which however, as written, was not quite finished enough for publication, that I took the liberty of working on it some myself.

Fred Passmore, author of "Mr. Pettigrew and His Alter Ego", was for several years connected with the Bureau of Education and was at one time Superintendent of Schools of Lanao. He is at present "free-lancing". His "Luncheon Talk Today", published in the April Philippine Magazine dealt largely with the same problems that led Mr. Pettigrew to despair of his convictions.

The Tagalog riddles published in this issue were compiled and translated by Miss Fidela de Leyos. She is a graduate of the University of the Philippines and has been a school teacher in Manila. She writes she has had to do quite a lot of traveling throughout the Tagalog provinces and has had a chance to hear many riddles propounded and answered.

Not long ago I received a letter from Marc T. Greene, this time from Hongkong—how that man skips about the world!—inclosing another letter of which he said: "Two points about the inclosed letter will immediately strike you—first, that your magazine certainly gets around; second, that my old friend Powers is a bit peeved... He has some reason to be. Powers, who now occupies the exalted position of Foreign Sales Manager of the Chrysler Company, runs a small printing-business of his own as a hobby..." The inclosed letter read: "Dear Marc: I have just received the September issue of the Philippine Magazine in which your article 'Lascadio Hearn's Letters to Annetta' appeared. I naturally have no objections to publicizing the contents of these letters, but I do feel that it would have been a very nice gesture if you would have mentioned the name of the book from which the ex-

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cerpts for this article were taken. Maybe if we hadn't been good friends in Shanghai, many years ago, and if Carl Boehringer hadn't been keeping me informed of your travels, I might get plenty sore about the whole thing. If you had known the trouble I went to to get these letters, you would not blame me for wanting to be associated with their discovery. I'll make a compromise with you and the Philippine Magazine: write another article about these letters from the standpoint of their discovery and from the fact that you were the newspaperman who steered us right when we landed as cub reporters in Shanghai way back in 1926 . . ." I have no authority to print Mr. Powers' letter, or Greene's, but they are interesting as forming the background for the short article appearing in this issue as a sort of addendum to the article about Hearn's letters to Annetta published in the September number.

Mrs. Mary G. Babcock wrote me during the month: "I want to express appreciation for your brilliant article in the December 30th issue of *Democracia Española*. The power and beauty of your words as well as the significance of your message make the article an outstanding one". The article referred to was a reprint of an editorial in the November issue, entitled "Fascism and the Sacred Flame".

The editorial in the January issue, "The Jews and Fascism", prompted letters from a number of Manilans, including Jacob Rosenthal and Alex Frieder.

I received a letter from a friend of mine now in Russia, who wrote, in part: "I got the bundle of Philippine Magazines you sent me, and how I enjoyed them! You are too modest entirely in stating the case for your editorials. They have been exceptional for several years. I recall one, especially, on the policy of the British government, written about two years ago. I found it among some old numbers that I brought with me. It was truly prophetic and could be reprinted today without change, and nobody would question it. But at that time, British policy was not nearly so apparent as now, and it required deep insight and very careful reasoning to analyze it so accurately as you did in that editorial . . . I shall be terribly disappointed if the worst comes to the Magazine. I would be among the chief mourners at its demise, if it comes to that. What can the people of leadership in Manila be thinking of that they lack awareness of its value to Manila and the Philippines?" The editorial referred to is "British Policy and Spain" in the March, 1937, issue.

Jose Garcia Villa, in his annual selection of the "best Filipino short stories of 1938" (actually for only the first nine months) gave three stars to "Where the Trail is New" by Iris Brown Pulanis in the February issue and to "Manoba Wife for Cleto" by Josue R. Siat (June) two stars to "Wound to Liberty" by Lodovico D. Arciaga (January) "Home from the Philippines" by W. S. Boston (August), "Rebellion" by Beato A. de la Cruz (February) (reprinted by the *Living Age*), "The Man who Walked into the Sea" by Delfin Fresnosa (June), "The Intrigue of Tio Amboy" by E. S. Javellana (September) "It Isn't Just Horses" by A. E. Litiatco (April) "Grandfather's Funeral" by Dalmacio Maliaman (February) and "Five Young Men and a Trail" by Cornelio S. Reyes (March); and one star to "Guest" by Manuel E. Buenafe (June), "Golden Tree of the Ibalois" by Cecile Cariño (August), "My Mother's Story" by Beato A. de la Cruz (May), "April Idyl"

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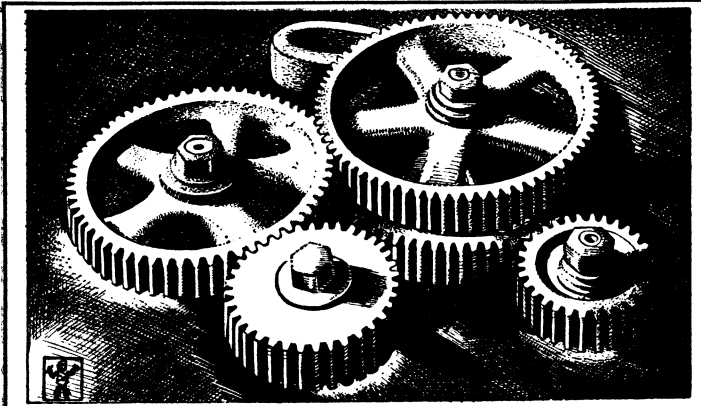
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(May), "Old Priest" (July), and "Pare Lucio and the Law" (August) all by N. V. M. Gonzalez, and "The One Hundred-Two Children of Loksa Mama and Loksa Babai" by Severino Velasco and Mamitua Saber in the July issue.

An unexpected honor (and undeserved, I am sure) came from James G. Wingo, *Philippines Free Press* correspondent in Washington, who after his list of "Men of the Year", gave me honorable mention with Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources (also Nacionalista campaign manager), Benigno Aquino, and Little Dado, boxer. His citation read: "Honorable Mention was won by Journalist A. V. H. Hartendorp, editor and publisher of the only really literary publication in the Islands, the *Philippine Magazine*. His editorials favoring a permanent U. S.-Philippine *anschluss* were widely read in U. S. public, high school, and college libraries. He was barely nosed out for the main honor by the *Bulletin* boys"—the latter being Carson Taylor and Roy Coleman Bennett, "Journalists of the Year". I can just manage to cover my disappointment with a sporting smile. If I work hard, I may win next year. Of course, I am only joking. I am really deeply touched and appreciate the honor of the honorable mention from the bottom of my heart. Seriously speaking, Wingo's Washington articles are very good. I never miss them.

A month or so ago I received a publisher's copy of my friend R. F. Barton's "Philippine Pagans", George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London. (296 pages). It is chiefly a collection of the autobiographies, recorded during a field trip of the author in 1937, of two old Ifugao rogues, one of them a priest, and of an old, much-married woman, and they tell all. The book, as is indicated in the Preface, presents these autobiographies as primitive documents, "appropriate only for mature readers and for students of anthropological, social, and psychological sciences". I shall therefore not write of the book at length here, but will say that I found it intensely interesting and informative, though the book impressed me much more acutely, and I might say painfully, with a sense of those people's savagery—I can't find a better word—than did my own personal contact with them years ago. Perhaps—with advancing age!—I have become more squeamish; perhaps it is that reading of the goings-on in the minds of those people, in plain black and white, unrelieved by their personal, human, and likeable presence, produces too



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incomplete a reaction for it to be a just and fair and understanding one. Anyway, the book was disillusioning to me. I still rebel at it when I think of some of the old friends there with whom I drank *bubud* and of a young creature by the name of Dulimay (meaning, "tinkling ornaments"). The last chapter of the book is one of the most interesting as it recounts a tale of marital unfaithfulness which is halted at various points with questions to the reader as to what he thinks will happen next. Barton told this tale in the same way one afternoon to some of us gathered here in the office, which is described in the book as follows (page 263): "On top of one of Manila's modern buildings is a little two-storied, tawny-coloured penthouse, surrounded by a roof-garden of flowers and gay foliage plants. It is the editorial sanctum of the *Philippine Magazine*, at once sophisticated and naive, cosmopolitan and local. Its editor, a psychologist by training, gave an explanation of Ngidulu's narrative that is based on the inherent human-nature doctrine..." Then Barton goes on to express my views of the motivation of what happened in the tale, later stating his own explanation on "a different basis—that of social determination with allowance for inherited individual traits, which, however, do not affect the ultimate result further than to delay it or modify it a little". Barton made a few slight errors in setting down my analysis, but on the whole it is a fair report—and I still stick to it. "Social determination" is vastly important—laws, customs, attitudes, but there are certain essentially human traits that, it seems to me, make all men react in similar ways, whether savage or civilized, regardless of and often despite the particular social training to which they may have been exposed.

The other day, a little before five o'clock, when I was alone in my office, a lady came in who introduced herself as the writer of a number of poems I have published from time to time. She said she had an engagement at five o'clock and couldn't stay very long, but that she had come to Manila and, being in the neighborhood of the Magazine office, had decided to call on me for just a minute to see what I really looked like. And then she smiled and smiled and smiled, leaving me feeling so uneasy that immediately after she left I went down to the wash-room to look at myself in the mirror. But I didn't have a smudge on my face or anything and—fortunately or unfortunately—looked just like I always do!

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News Summary

(Continued from page 57)

China in exchange for recognition of "independence" of Manchukuo and Inner Mongolia, and the return of industrial and mining areas in Central China in exchange for priority rights to Japan in exploitation of cotton, coal, iron, and salt in North China, China also to join the anti-Comintern pact. *Hsin Min Pao* Peiping mouth-piece of Japanese, attacks American armament program and states that United States is attempting at Lima to guarantee to itself exclusive exploitation rights in South America.

United Press reports from London that former Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin is understood to be backing Captain Anthony Eden's demand for firmer British stand and is quietly coaching him.

Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies votes to request the government to annul the Franco-Syrian treaty of 1936 aimed at establishment of Syrian independence, already ratified by Syrian but not by French Parliament, on ground that relinquishment of mandate now would constitute a grave menace to France. The Chamber opens debate on 40,000,000 franc defense budget. Hjalmer Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, reported in Paris to discuss his new plan to link expulsion of the Jews with Germany's foreign trade.

Reported from London on "excellent Berlin authority" that some 15 high-ranking army officers were recently executed and many others sent to concentration camps in connection with alleged plot to kill Hitler. Reported that Germany is planning to place 21-year old Grand Duke Vladimir, claimant to Russian throne, at head of Ukrainian "independence" movement.

Fascist circles in Rome say that Premier Benito Mussolini will pursue Italy's "legitimate territorial aspirations" even at risk of war. Italy decrees that Jews must turn over all real property with taxable value of more than 5000 lire to a special government corporation which will issue bonds in exchange bearing 4% interest but non-negotiable; also that Jewish establishments employing more than 100 workers must be transferred to government in exchange for ordinary state bonds.

The Hungarian Parliament is thrown into an uproar when the government reveals it smashed a Nazi plot to seize control last December 1.

Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay delegations at Lima reported to have drafted proposals for "quarantining" Western Hemisphere against foreign propaganda. Five German correspondents walk out of meeting angered by applause that followed Haitian delegation's denunciation of "countries governed by theories of racial and religious intolerance".

Dec. 16.—Russia reported determined to restrict Japanese fishing in areas of strategic importance.

Reported that Japanese artillery and aerial bombardment on south bank of Yangtze has decreased noticeably of late, giving Chinese opportunity for hand-to-hand fighting.

Col. Luang Bipul Songgram, head of dominant military clique and Minister of Defense, is named Premier of Siam by Regency Council; appointment is expected to bring changes in policies of government which has heretofore leaned strongly toward Britain.

Schacht reported to be in London as guest of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

Bonnet informs Poland that new Franco-German anti-war agreement does not affect French treaties with other powers, and he reiterates French intention to protect Poland, Russia, and Rumania against aggression.

German government strongly urges all German and Austrian women working as domestic servants in England and Holland to return to Germany.

The "National" (Franco) government of Spain restores civil rights of Alfonso XIII and declares invalid the laws prohibiting him from residing in Spain.

Dec. 17.—Tokyo *Asahi* states that American loan to China can not be interpreted other than as malicious determination to prolong hostilities in China.

Reported from China that a £10,000,000 loan has been obtained from Britain. The recent Japanese blockade of British and other foreign concessions in Tientsin is explained as an apparent effort to freeze out foreign business and to gain acceptance of demand for joint police control with Japanese, for handing over of Chinese silver reserves in foreign banks, and for recognition of notes of Japanese-sponsored Federated Reserve Bank as legal tender.

Russia and Poland pledge support to Britain and France against the totalitarian states and inform France they will fight to defend the Ukrainian provinces within their borders. Lithuania states it will join the Russia-Poland-Rumania bloc in resisting German penetration.

German press predicts an independent Ukraine with the Nazis dominating a population of 45,000,000. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that relations between Germany and Italy are such that no cumbersome deliberations regarding German support of Italy are necessary. Schacht returns to Berlin reportedly having met only with frigidity towards proposal to exchange Jews for foreign funds.

Alfred Landon, one of United States delegates, states at Lima, "Agents of totalitarian powers are

busy spreading propaganda all over Central and South America to effect that these countries can not count on a continuity of policy on part of the United States. Let me say that there is one policy which the people of the United States have pursued for more than a century, regardless of election results. That policy is that United States does not tolerate any foreign government gaining foothold on this continent."

Dec. 18.—Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan, predicts that this time next year, Japan will be suing for peace.

A "National Socialist" party on "Nazi" lines is being organized in Czechoslovakia. Russia and Poland make representations against Ukrainian "independence" organizations in Czechoslovakia.

German girls in domestic service in Holland hasten to marry Dutchmen following reports that they will be recalled to the Reich.

Chamber of Deputies approves a new appropriation of \$380,000,000 to strengthen French local and colonial defenses.

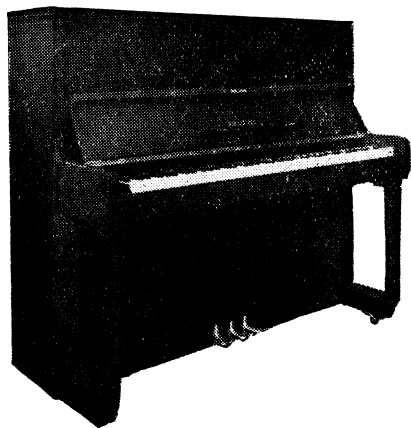
Dec. 19.—Foreign Minister H. Arita states that recent British and American loans to China were "regrettable acts" that inevitably must react toward prolonging the embarrassments and inconveniences of third powers in Japanese-occupied territory in China, and would influence Japan to strengthen the proposed "new order" in East Asia. He reiterates Japan does not aim at exclusion of foreign activities in China, but only insists they must be "regulated". Reported from London that negotiations between British Ambassador Sir Robert Craig and Japanese Foreign Office have been causing anxiety in England.

Debate in House of Commons is climaxed with motion of Hugh Dalton, Labor Party leader, that "this House has no confidence in the foreign policy of His Majesty's government". There are reports that Chamberlain plans to visit Hitler again after meeting Mussolini in Rome next month.

French communists, royalists, and independent centrists organize bloc to fight what is feared to be an Anglo-French plan to surrender part or all of French Somaliland to Italy; the bloc warns that Chamberlain is likely to carry such an offer to Rome and that he might also offer control of Spain to Mussolini.

German press warns that if Switzerland wishes to be regarded as neutral, it must cease agitation and propaganda against Germany.

Dec. 20.—After Chamberlain issues statement urging Hitler to make a definite contribution to peace and warning that it would be a "tragic error" to mistake the appeasement policy as a sign of British weakness, the Commons reject Labor motion of mis-confidence 340 to 143, but newspapers simultaneously carry reports of serious revolt in Cabinet because of alleged continued lag in armament program.



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German press receives the Chamberlain statement well, but one paper says that "Germans find it difficult to see why, after the peaceful solution of the Czech crisis, he still feels it necessary to plead for a German contribution to peace".

The Russian Ambassador in Paris asks the French government to define its stand on Ukrainian "independence".

Mussolini reported to have issued secret orders to every physically and mentally qualified youth to take special examination for entering air corps in effort to create within shortest possible time the largest force of trained air pilots in world.

Spanish military officials state that Germany has been aiding the rebels to build secret submarine bases on Spanish coast at Pasajos, El Ferrol, Villagarcia, Malaga, and elsewhere.

Dec. 21.—Japanese military state that sentries have been placed around foreign concessions in Chinese cities merely to check passage of undesirable Chinese and certain foreigners connected with Chinese communists, and that food supplies, etc., have been interfered with only by soldiers who exceeded instructions. A committee of British business men in Shanghai is reported to have conferred with British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of British squadron in China, and to have told them that a "policy of laissez faire, passive resistance, or cooperation with the Japanese" would bring destruction on British interests, and to have declared that whatever the British government intends to do must be done quickly. The last contingent of Italian troops leaves Shanghai.

Announced that Britain is planning new airline from South Africa to Australia by way of South Pole, cutting present Egypt-Arabia-India-Singapore line of 16,482 miles to 6,500 miles.

Germany reported to be demanding cessation of world-wide boycott of German goods in exchange for "financial cooperation" in transferring German Jews to new homes abroad through the purchase of more German goods by foreign nations.

General Francisco Franco is reported to have postponed the offensive for which over 400,000 troops have assembled in Aragon and Navarre because the Spanish government obtained complete plans and maps of the attack. Some 800 officers and men are said to have been arrested in connection with a plot to overthrow him.

The principal delegations at Lima agree on a declaration of cooperative action against aggression, Argentina winning its point that no nations be specifically named, but the United States delegation attaining its purpose to obtain a declaration which all American republics could subscribe to.

Dec. 22.—Premier Prince F. Konoye declares in formal statement that "Japan not only respects sovereignty of China but is prepared to give positive consideration to question of abolition of extraterritoriality and of foreign concessions and settlements, which is necessary for full independence of China." He refers to peace terms on basis of China joining anti-Comintern

pact and states that Japan will "not demand a limitation of the interests of third powers which grasp the meaning of the new East Asia and are willing to act accordingly". Observers comment on paradox of Japan's proposal to abolish small foreign concession areas while its own armed forces are scattered over large parts of China, and it is pointed out that a United States program to free China from extraterritorial restrictions was incorporated in Nine-Power Treaty in which the powers agreed to keep hands off China enabling it thereby to become internally strong enough to obviate the necessity of extraterritoriality. The Japanese press carries violent outbursts against Britain and United States for making loans to China, declaring in a similarly worded statement alleged to have resulted from a canvass of government opinion that "there is no way to promote diplomacy in Asia except by actual power and that Japan is considering the immediate abolition of foreign concessions and leased territories, including Hongkong."

Announced at Paris that Italy has informed government it no longer considers the Laval-Mussolini accord of 1935 concerning the status of Tunisia, binding.

The Argentine delegation, on instructions from its government, withdraws its endorsement of declaration against penetration of the American continent by other nations, and presents its own draft, holding that majority draft is tantamount to military alliance. Indications are that if Argentina does not change its position, the 20 other American republics may act without Argentina.

Dec. 23.—Shanghai's International Relief Committee appeals to Jewish refugee authorities for assistance to care for over 1000 Jews recently arrived there and requests them to divert relief problem to deal with.

Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* charges that H. L. Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, has conspired with Charlie Chaplin to spread anti-Nazi propaganda through a cinema film to be called "The Dictator".

Czechoslovakian Cabinet dissolves Communist Party, confiscating its property, and removes from office 25 communist Deputies and 13 communist Senators, the Vice-Major of Prague, and hundreds of local officials; and two high Foreign Office and Cabinet Council officials are also removed because they had Jewish grandfathers, the Cabinet acting on a grant of new powers from Parliament which makes it unnecessary to seek Parliamentary approval of all its actions.

Dec. 24.—Shanghai *Evening Post* states there is little in common between Konoye's utterances and acts of Japanese army. "China's sovereignty is being outraged in grossest fashion, and, in light of known facts, Konoye's invitation to third powers can only be construed as invitation to show utter subservience to Japan".

Dec. 25.—Premier H. H. Kung states that "no lasting peace is possible until the world follows Christ. History testifies to the important part Christianity has played in uplifting of mankind and enrichment of civilization". Guerilla firing, including that of

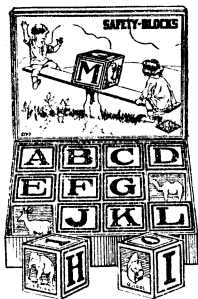
artillery, is heard in Hankow, confirming rumors that Chinese forces are operating on outskirts of the Japanese-held city.

France in brief reply to Italy's note renouncing the Laval-Mussolini agreement declares it will give up no territory and make no further concessions to the 95,000 Italians living in Tunisia. Note says also that France can do nothing about Italy's desire for a greater share in control of Suez Canal as this is vested property of Egypt and must eventually be returned to Egypt.

Heavy snows and strong resistance is reported to be holding up new rebel drive on Barcelona. A half million men are said to be locked in combat.

Lima Conference ends with signing of over hundred declarations, resolutions, etc., the principal ones being (1) Declaration against Unreasonable Trade Barriers, which pledges all American countries to do what they can to reduce tariffs, (2) Declaration of the Solidarity of America (Declaration of Lima), (3) Declaration of American Principles, virtually underwriting Secretary of State Cordell Hull's famous note of July 16 on canons of international conduct, (4) resolution condemning racial and religious bigotry and intolerance everywhere, and (5) resolution condemning in the Americas any collective political activity by aliens, all unanimously adopted. The Declaration of Solidarity as finally adopted provides only for consultation in event of threatened aggression, due to Argentine opposition to anything stronger, but a communique issued at Buenos Aires states that Argentina's stand did not imply "a lack of confidence in any country, but only resulted from opposition to any 'alliance in disguise'". President Roberto M. Ortiz of Argentina states, "We can subscribe to all propositions based on reciprocal collaboration and mutual respect, which excludes necessity for pacts and alliances against possible attackers. . . It is inconceivable that we should suffer aggression either at hands of our neighbors or our distant friends". Secretary Hull states at closing plenary session: "We recognize the Lima Declaration as voicing determination to present common front against threats and activities from outside forces designed to impair the peace, security, and territorial integrity or undermine the democratic institutions of our hemisphere. We have declared that any such threats concern all and that we are determined to make our solidarity effective. We are prepared to repel . . . anything that implies a threat to American order or any introduction of men or ideas that tend to establish in our land ideals opposing ours, regimes against our liberties . . . and political feticisms that can not prosper under American skies. . ." Alfred M. Landon also addresses conference, stating that it was evident from beginning that "there existed among delegations great measure of unity and common purpose". The American press generally considers that conference achieved its main purpose, "greatly strengthening the knowledge of nations in this hemisphere that they are equal partners in the defense of common interests". (See editorial, January Philippine Magazine).

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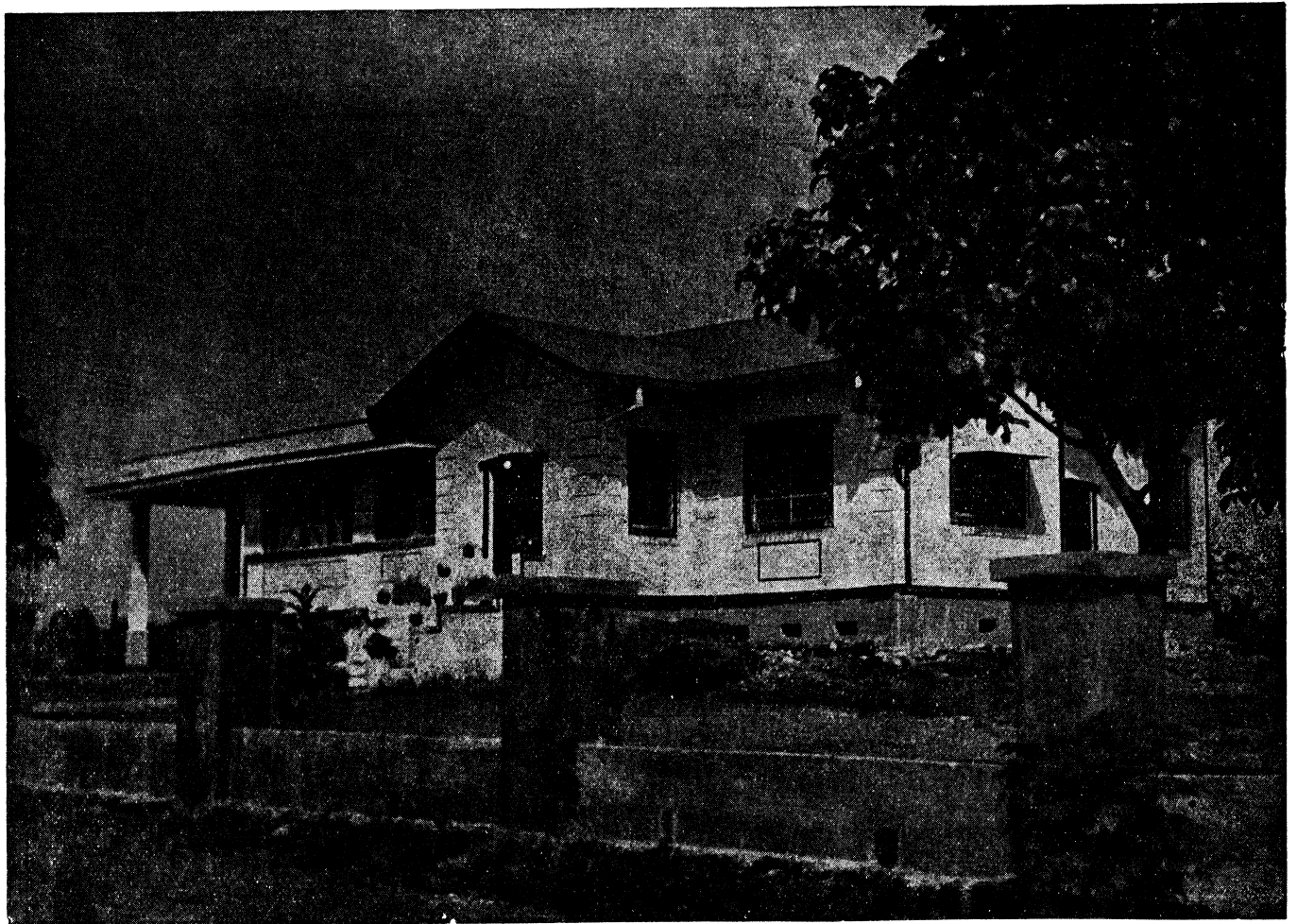
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MANILA

Dec. 26.—Emperor Hirohito personally opens Diet, an act unprecedented in entire history of Japan. The only important issue before body is the 3,694,000 yen budget for next fiscal year.

After a report that Mussolini wanted Hitler to represent Italy and Chamberlain to represent France as mediators, France instructs its Ambassador in Rome to reject any such mediation proposals.

Three Italian cruisers and a transport, arriving at Buenos Aires from Montivideo on a around-the-world good will cruise, get a big welcome.

Dec. 27.—Ambassador J. Grew asks Arita for "greater satisfaction" in connection with protest against trade discrimination in China, stating America is "more interested in results than in plans". Arita is reported to have replied in conciliatory tone, saying that heretofore diversified authority in Tokyo has prevented satisfactory handling of questions regarding third power interests in China, but that henceforth such questions will be handled by new China Affairs Board which should afford prompt action. Later he gives the same assurances to British Ambassador.

Reported from Amsterdam that oil borings in New Guinea have been successful and that abundant oil deposit was found only 35 meters below the surface.

German newspapers represent Lima Conference as a failure from the American point of view.

Reported that some 700 Italian soldiers supported by Askari troops are occupying a number of frontier posts in French Somaliland on the Italian Eritrea border.

France orders battalion of infantry to Somaliland and orders colonial patrol boat to Djibuti. Announced that Premier Edouard Daladier will visit Corsica and Tunisia next week with convoy of 23 warships and more than 40 warplanes which will cruise along coasts of Italian Sardinia and Sicily in plain view of Italians.

An Egyptian government spokesman states that no change in status of the Suez Canal should be made without Egypt's consent.

Franco forces of 300,000 men sweep eastward and one unit comes to within 30 miles of important republican seaport Tarragona; government losses are heavy.

Swiss Parliament approves armament program to cost \$79,100,000.

Dec. 28.—Reported from London that it is believed in diplomatic circles that Hitler will force show-down with Poland over Ukraine before mid-February, before that, however, incorporating Memel and bringing all Lithuania under German domination. The *Journal de Moscow* warns that any German attempt to realize its ambitions in Ukraine will provoke war "which will result in crushing blow to initiator".

Reported from France that Mussolini is preparing to use threat of Moslem uprising in Near East against Britain if Chamberlain tries to back France.

The rebels bomb Barcelona and sink British

steamer *Stancroft*; no loss of life is reported in connection with sinking.

Dec. 29.—Lieut.-Gen. G. Sugiyama, commanding army in North China, states that Japanese positions are "unsatisfactory" and that fighting can not be halted yet. Liang Hung-chih, head of the Japanese sponsored Nanking government, announces that government has decided to abolish extraterritoriality in China and obtain return of foreign concessions. Chinese reports claim that regime has tortured and executed group of Chinese merchants at Wuhu and Ningkuo for selling British and American goods.

More than 120 persons reported arrested in Berlin charged with plotting to assassinate Hitler; several attorneys refuse to be named defense counsel.

French Ambassador calls on Lord Halifax, British Foreign Minister, reportedly informing him France wants to settle its differences with Italy itself and desires Chamberlain to erase French-Italian relations from the agenda of his Rome conversations. The French send 800 Senagalese troops to Djibuti from Marseilles. *Giornale d'Italia* states Italy has no territorial claims in Tunisia and wants only change in French attitude toward Italian residents there.

Past six days of fighting in Spain have not resulted in deep penetrations of government front and the "great victory" hoped for to impress Chamberlain before his conference with Mussolini has not been achieved. Two Italian Savoia bombers which attempted to bomb Barcelona are driven away by anti-aircraft fire and forced to unload their cargo of bombs at sea.

Dec. 30.—Chiang Kai-shek, answering Konoye's December 22 statement, declares that "if we consents to Japanese troops remaining stationed in North China and Inner Mongolia, we could make no armed resistance and under proposed new order China would become vassal state and situation would be equivalent to Japanese annexation. Japanese are using threat of 'Red Peril' because they want to control Chinese military affairs. Talking of 'upholding Oriental civilization', they plan to uproot Chinese culture. By eliminating 'economic barriers' they design to dominate entire Pacific... The activities of the Japanese military to subjugate China can end only in ruin of Japan itself... Our part of the war is laid on solid foundation of national defense and recovery. We are not afraid of difficulties... We want to be different from a lunatic talking in his dreams".

Supporters of Wang Ching-wei in Hongkong issue statement urging Chiang to discuss Japan's peace proposals.

Reported that Germany has notified Britain of intention to build up to parity with Britain in submarines. The 1935 Anglo-German naval treaty recognizes right of Germany to parity but Germany agreed not to exceed 45% of the British submarine tonnage, a sub-clause, however, providing that Germany could build beyond this "in event of situation arising which in its opinion makes this necessary". Germany does not explain its reasons, but it is believed in London it is reply to Russian building.

The move is considered hard blow to Chamberlain's appeasement program and a shock to people of Britain who still remember German submarine campaign to starve England during World War. German official news agency states that hope of improved relations with the United States "lacks every foundation" because "the American State Department did not dissociate itself from utterances of Secretary Ickes, as is the procedure in matters of this kind, but tried to defend them."

Announced at Paris that "in view of the situation created by recent happenings", the French group which held controlling shares in Skoda munitions works have agreed to hand them over to a "Czech group vouched for by the Czechoslovakian government". Reported that French government has decided to send a senatorial committee to Syria to suggest new agreement under which Syria would have large measure of independence, but with French control of police and military functions because France can not now risk launching an independent Syria at very time it needs to retain firm grip on all its Mediterranean military and naval bases.

Italian press renews bitter attack on France, stating its attitude is "the greatest obstacle to European pacification". The press indicates that Chamberlain's visit to Rome will be an opportune occasion for discussing Italy's demands, whether France wishes this or not.

Hull states at Ecuador on his way to Washington, "We have reasons to be immensely pleased and encouraged by results of Lima Conference. We have made it clear that American nations are united in effort to secure in this continent and whole world a system of international relations meaning peace, economic and social security, and friendly understanding and cooperation among the people of all nations... The purpose of the American nations is to restore orderly processes in international relations all over world."

Dec. 31.—Arita states in New Year message that Japan intends to eliminate "the idea that the Orient is a colony for Western capitalistic countries" and declares that Germany and Italy "accurately recognize the actualities in Eastern Asia while some powers present unreasonable requests and disregard actual conditions". Navy Minister M. Yonai states that third power aiding Chiang are showing unfriendly attitude toward Japan and that "since the reconstruction of China is possible only under protection of the fighting services, it is imperative that Japan insure its command of the Western Pacific".

An airmail report to Hongkong from Chungking exposes the fact that Wang Ching-wei fled the city last Tuesday because of the discovery of secret and unsuccessful efforts he had made to enlist support of military leaders for his program of surrender. The Chinese press bitterly attacks him, and observers believe his flight destroyed his usefulness even to the Japanese who, they believe, had intended to use him as an agent to set up a puppet regime in South China. Gen. H. H. Teng, Military Governor of Szechuan.

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states that both imports and arms production in China have reached highest point since beginning of hostilities. "China is building up its supplies of dies and machinery for small factories now operating in many places. We are becoming more self-sufficient daily".

U. S. Ambassador to China Nelson T. Johnson arrives in Rangoon, Burma, from Yunnanfy, one of the few foreigners to have traveled over new highway from China. He declines to comment on condition of road over which China is believed to be receiving war supplies.

London *Evening Standard* states that Skoda works may become subsidiary of German Krupp's munitions factories and that Anglo-Czechoslovak Bank and the Prague Credit Bank only acted as intermediaries for German interests in transfer of control from French.

Paris *L'Ordre*, commenting on report that Chamberlain will not discuss Franco-Italian dispute with Mussolini, states that France "would profit from recent experiences and not be fooled as easily as it was in September"—referring to Czechoslovakian capitulation. France sends 1000 more French colonial troops from Marseilles to Djibuti. The Italian press abruptly halts its anti-French campaign, believed with purpose of gaining greater sympathy from Britain.

Jan. 1.—The Kuomintang Party expels Wang Ching-wei from Party and from all official positions for life for "desertion of post" and "going for peace in contradiction with national policy".

Konoye in New Year message states that Japan "will never falter until it achieves its objectives... It will continue to eradicate the evils which have existed in Eastern Asia for many years past and cooperate with an enlightened Chinese people for the establishment of permanent peace in Asia. We

clearly perceive that many Chinese desire to cooperate in the reconstruction of Asia".

Jan. 2.—Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai protests to American Consul-General against operation of Shanghai Globe radio station, the only station operating without a censor between International Settlement and United States and handling both commercial and press messages. Reported that Japanese army has threatened to take "appropriate action" if American authorities do not close station which is located in section protected by U. S. Marines.

British newspapers carry advertisements of a company ready to build bomb-proof shelters which can be constructed in one's own yard or garden.

Daladier is given enthusiastic reception in Corsica. Rebel officers estimate their forces have taken some 675 square miles of territory including some 40 towns during the past 10 days.

Jan. 3.—Daladier reaches Tunisia and tells Sidi Ahmed Bey, who assured the Premier of his loyalty to France, that France will maintain its protectorate over Tunisia even if it means war with Italy.

Jan. 4.—Konoye and his entire Cabinet resign as result, reportedly, of domestic dissatisfaction with national reorganization program sponsored by the Premier and the Home Minister Admiral N. Suetsugu. Believed Cabinet wished to avoid facing Diet which begins session January 24. Konoye issues statement declaring that resignation resulted from belief that nation requires a "renovation" of people's minds under new Cabinet. Later Emperor Hirohito instructs Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of Privy Council, to form new Cabinet. Chinese officials state they believe change in Japanese government will mean intensification of war, but that China is prepared for prospect.

Daladier states at Cables, Tunisia, that France has the force to assure security of the 18,000,000 people of Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco which constitute that section of the French Empire.

Jan. 5.—Hiranuma, 71, sets up new Cabinet with Konoye as a member without portfolio. Lieut.-Gen. S. Itagaki remains War Minister and presents the Army's demands to New Premier, including persecution of China campaign, expansion of armament production, enforcing of national mobilization program, strengthening ties with Italy and Germany, and promoting foreign trade.

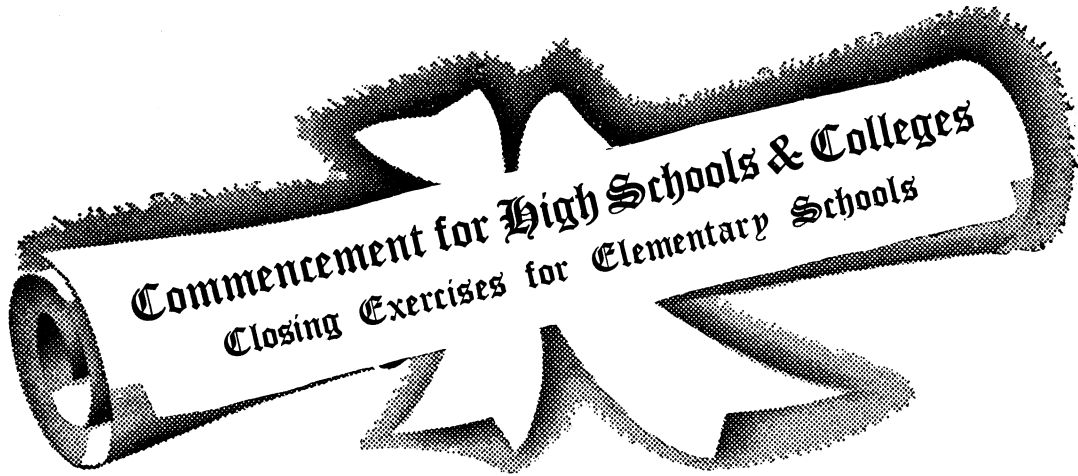
Announced that Britain will fortify Penang, an island 15 miles long and 11 wide, guarding the north entrance of Malacca Strait.

Sir Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, attends the christening of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's grandson who is named Norman Hjalmar. Next week, financiers will hold a meeting of Bank of International Settlements in Basle.

Jan. 6.—Hiranuma states that "needless to say, our country is now faced with an unprecedentedly difficult situation, but I believe we will be able to tide nation over if we act according to the august virtues of the Imperial Household and do full justice to our traditional national power with the cooperation of the government and the people... Japan will concentrate its total national power on the attainment of the objectives of the sacred campaign in China in accordance with policies already established".

Reported that Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is opposing trade reprisals against Japan, as he did in 1932, and that he also opposes granting loans to China.

Daladier states in Algiers that France will make no more "sacrifices for peace". He tells press with regard to President Roosevelt's attack on dictators



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and aggressors, "Nothing suits me better than to be with President Roosevelt."

A border battle between Czechs and Hungarians at Munkacs results in 14 deaths.

Jan. 7.—Hiranuma in radiocast appeals to people "to unite behind government in building new order in Asia". Lieut.-Col. T. Takashima, of General Staff, states in a magazine article that "only the Japanese Imperial Way can transform the muddled modern world and deliver the nations from their abject misery".

Labor member Herbert Morrison states after Chamberlain alludes to Roosevelt's address to Congress that "it is a thousand pities that among our ministers we have none who approaches President Roosevelt for his drive, rallying power, and idealism. I am of course glad that the Prime Minister has associated himself with the President's speech, but I wish he could make such speeches himself". A British army officer states in article in Daily Telegraph that German aircraft factories have greatly increased output since Munich Conference and that from such information as is available, Germany now has not less than twice as many first-line warplanes as Britain has.

German press states that Chamberlain, by supporting Roosevelt, "may prejudice the toleration with which he has so far been regarded here" and will weaken his negotiating position with "those states which want to pursue their policies on earth and not in the clouds."

Dec. 8.—The air correspondent of London Sunday Times states that Washington estimates of European air power are exaggerated and that according to information checked in several quarters, the actual figures at the end of September were: Germany, 3,200; Italy, 1,750; France, 1,150; Britain, 2,200.

Daladier states on return to Paris he was happy to have noted attachment of Tunisian and Algerian natives to France.

Swedish and Finnish delegations conclude negotiations at Stockholm for maintenance of neutrality of Aland Islands which Germany is believed to want for a Baltic naval base.

Dec. 9.—Domei news agency reports that Japan is building 84 commercial vessels with total tonnage of 521,741, all to be launched within the year in effort to win commercial supremacy on the seas.

Domei reports from Hongkong that Wang Chingwei has issued new statement urging Chinese government to seek peace and quoting him as saying that

recent extension of British and American loans to China "was valuable, but only in that it strengthened China's position for peace talks, since we can not expect the British and the Americans to help enough to turn the tide of military developments", and as saying also that Germany and Italy "would gladly assist in reestablishment of peace". Wang's whereabouts are unknown, various rumors declaring him to be in Honkong, Shanghai, and Hanoi.

Italy protests against alleged anti-fascist demonstrations during Daladier's visit to Tunisia, charging that an Italian flag was ripped down and burned in Tunis.

Spanish loyalists' counter offensive in Southwest confronts Franco with choice of losing valuable mining areas and accepting major defeat there, or withdrawing troops from his Barcelona offensive, where his troops have crossed the Segre river, the loyalists' main natural defense.

Heads of various central banks meet at Basle.

Dec. 10.—Sun Fo tells the press at Chungking that Russia has promised military aid if the League of Nations passes a resolution calling for military sanctions against Japan or if allied action by United States, Britain, and France is taken.

Chamberlain and Halifax leave London for Rome by way of Paris. Said in London that official reports disclose that Franco, unable to pay for supplies from Italy, is heavily indebted to Mussolini and also that Germany has been gaining control of many Spanish industries and is fortifying itself in a position to threaten Gibraltar. Representatives of wheat producing and consuming nations belonging to World Wheat Advisory Committee, created in 1933, meet in London to consider problems created by all-time record crop of 4,385,000,000 bushels.

Before Chamberlain and Halifax reach Paris, Bonnet tells Cabinet he sent note to London declaring France is too great a power to bow to intervention of other powers in a dispute and that France will yield no land to Italy, and that he received assurances that British Cabinet was in complete accord. After a 70 minute conference between Chamberlain and Halifax and French leaders, a communique is issued declaring that the "general identity of views previously reached was fully confirmed". A diplomatic source in Paris points out that there could be no question of ceding Djibuti as it is strategically important, as a naval base.

Reported from Rome that Germany has informed Italy it will back Italy in same manner Italy backed Germany during Czechoslovakian crisis.

Spanish government forces are reported nearing Valvedede Liera, 6 miles from the Sevilla-Merida Railroad, the life-line of the rebel forces in southwest Spain. The rebels, however, are reported to be in sight of Tarragona, important loyalist port, and one of Franco's major objectives.

Jan. 11.—Tokyo Nichi Nichi quotes Arita as saying that Japan would "prepare retaliatory measures against the mainlands and dependencies of United States and Britain" if they seriously exert joint economic pressure on Japan. He is pictured as believing, however, that talk of these matters at the present time represents only a political gesture. Later a Foreign Office spokesman denies that Arita has given such an interview, but states he believes the article was a "Nichi Nichi guess" as to the views of various Foreign Office officials.

Ambassador Johnson, on his way to Washington, states in London that new road from Chungking to the Burmese border is a wonderful feat of road building. He completed the journey of 2000 miles in 13 days. Some 1400 miles of the road is new.

British shipping interests ask Parliament for an annual £5,000,000 subsidy to enable them to compete with foreign firms.

Chamberlain and Halifax arrive in Rome and are met at railway station by Mussolini. At a banquet Chamberlain expresses himself as deeply moved by warmth and spontaneity of welcome accorded him and Mussolini lauds the British "understanding of the new Mediterranean and African realities". The new Japanese Minister to Rome conferred with Mussolini for nearly an hour before arrival of British leaders.

Rumors of impending Cabinet changes alarm French and a French government spokesman states that France is willing to discuss any legitimate claims Italy may make provided they are made in proper manner and not under threat of force.

General S. Cedillo, Mexican rebel leader, is killed in clash with government troops.

Jan. 12.—Japanese naval spokesman states Japan is gravely concerned over reports that United States is planning to establish strong fortifications in Guam. The London News-Chronicle states it has learned from Parliamentary sources that Japan has decided to annex the Paracel Islands between French Indochina and Philippines. Last July Japan protested against French warships which patrolled the Islands as a "violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China".

Chamberlain and Mussolini confer for over an

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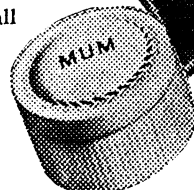
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hour and it is rumored the talk ended in a virtual deadlock, neither side entering into any commitments. The *Giornale d'Italia* hints that Italy might be satisfied with non-territorial concessions. The organ of the German Foreign Office states that Germany hopes the British statesmen's visit to Rome will "result in satisfying the expectations of Germany's friend, Italy".

Spanish government orders mobilization of all men between ages of 39 and 45, previous orders having called all men between 18 and 38 to colors. Men up to 50 and others unfit for field service are ordered to join fortification brigades.

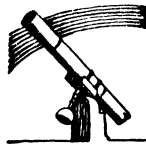
Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, at opening of Parliament declares that uncertainties regarding future and conditions of modern warfare make it imperative that Canada's defenses be materially strengthened.

Jan. 13.—Reported from "reliable quarters" in Rome that Hitler has urged Mussolini to keep the peace for one year before demanding fulfillment of Italy's "natural aspirations". Chamberlain has audience with the Pope.

Reported from Germany that a German note dated December 30 declined to grant in principle the United States request for "special rights" for American citizens in Germany without regard to race or creed, although it declared its willingness to discuss individual cases to arrive at amicable solutions. Germany is reported to have warned Netherlands to curb excessive "pro-Jewishness" lest it prejudice its neutrality. Germany has also requested an investigation of two shots allegedly fired into the windows of German official residences, one in the Hague and the other in Amsterdam, which it is claimed, was the work of Jewish criminals.

The British government announces plans for establishment of chain of airdromes throughout Malay peninsula to protect Singapore's "back door". The first will be built at Johore.

Astronomical Data For February, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Feb. 1.	6:25 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Feb. 6.	6:24 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Feb. 12.	6:22 a.m.	5:59 p.m.
Feb. 18.	6:20 a.m.	6:01 p.m.
Feb. 24.	6:17 a.m.	6:03 p.m.
Feb. 28.	6:15 a.m.	6:03 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
February 1.....	2:46 p.m.	2:59 a.m.
February 2.....	3:49 p.m.	3:59 a.m.
February 3.....	4:53 p.m.	4:57 a.m.
February 4.....	5:57 p.m.	5:53 a.m.
February 5.....	6:59 p.m.	6:46 a.m.
February 6.....	8:00 p.m.	7:37 a.m.
February 7.....	8:58 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
February 8.....	9:55 p.m.	9:12 a.m.
February 9.....	10:50 p.m.	9:58 a.m.
February 10.....	11:44 p.m.	10:44 a.m.
February 11.....	.....	11:32 a.m.
February 12.....	12:37 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
February 13.....	1:28 a.m.	1:08 p.m.
February 14.....	2:18 a.m.	1:57 p.m.
February 15.....	3:05 a.m.	2:46 p.m.
February 16.....	3:51 a.m.	3:35 p.m.
February 17.....	4:34 a.m.	4:23 p.m.
February 18.....	5:14 a.m.	5:11 p.m.
February 19.....	5:54 a.m.	5:58 p.m.
February 20.....	6:33 a.m.	6:46 p.m.
February 21.....	7:11 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
February 22.....	7:50 a.m.	8:21 p.m.

February 23.....	8:30 a.m.	9:11 p.m.
February 24.....	9:12 a.m.	10:02 p.m.
February 25.....	9:56 a.m.	10:56 p.m.
February 26.....	10:45 a.m.	11:51 p.m.
February 27.....	11:37 a.m.	.....
February 28.....	12:33 p.m.	12:48 a.m.

Phases of the Moon	
Full Moon	on the 4th at 3:55 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 11th at 12:12 p.m.
New Moon	on the 19th at 4:48 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 27th at 11:26 a.m.
Perigee	on the 4th at 8:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 17th at 10:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 6:20 a.m. and sets at 5:44 p.m. The planet will be in the constellation of Capricorn but too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 3:24 a.m. and sets at 2:40 p.m. Before sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

MARS rises at 1:25 a.m. and sets at 12:35 p.m. From 2:00 a.m. until sunrise the planet will be found in the east in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

JUPITER rises at 7:24 a.m. and sets at 7:06 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low in the western horizon in the constellation of Aquarius.

SATURN rises at 9:19 a.m. and sets at 9:27 p.m. In the early hours of the evening, the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Star for 9:00 p.m.		
North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith	
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor	
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major	
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo	
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigol in Orion	

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS IN 1938 BASED ON ACTUAL COUNT OF SALES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

FICTION

- THE CITADEL**, by A. J. Cronin—P3.50
The story of a young physician—of his career thru the vicissitudes of success and failure, happiness and sorrow.
- THE YEARLING**, by Marjorie K. Rawlings—P5.50
The characters it portrays captivated the imagination of every kind of reader, so much so that the book became the second best seller.
- MY SON, MY SON!** by Howard Spring—P5.50
A magnificent and absorbing tale in the life stories of two fathers and their two sons.
- GONE WITH THE WIND**, by Margaret Mitchell—P3.75
A stirring drama of the Civil War and Reconstruction brought vividly to life.
- REBECCA**, by Daphne du Maurier—P6.05
A moving novel, deeply concerned with the inner workings of the minds of men and women.
- ACTION AT AQUILA**, by Hervey Allen—P5.50
A romance of the Civil War.
- THE PRODIGAL PARENTS**, by Sinclair Lewis—P5.50
A novel of the successful man of fifty-five, his son and daughter, his wife, his business.
- AND TELL OF TIME**, by Laura Krey—P6.05
The story of a man and his wife during the final years of the Civil War.
- NORTHWEST PASSAGE**, by Kenneth Roberts—P6.05
The romance of the strangest man that war ever produced: Major Rogers, the greatest of all Indian fighters.
- THE RAINS CAME**, by Louis Bromfield—P6.05
A story of how a disaster—earthquake and flood—changed the lives of a strangely assorted group of people, with modern India as a background.
- THE WALL**, by Mary Roberts Rinehart—P4.40
A mystery story, and the only one among the fifteen best selling novels in 1938.
- THE DARK RIVER**, by C. Nordhoff & J. N. Hall—P5.50
A romance (in Tahiti) that follows a stormy course, threatened by the rocks of racial pride, to a heart-rending climax.
- THIS PROUD HEART**, by Pearl S. Buck—P5.50
A novel on American life by the 1938 Nobel Prize winner in literature.

NON-FICTION

- WITH MALICE TOWARD SOME**, by Margaret Halsey—P4.40
Brilliant, wise, witty and gay, but aside from humor it contains paragraphs of the finest English prose.
- LISTEN! THE WIND**, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh—P5.50
The story of a survey flight around the North Atlantic Ocean in 1933.
- THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVING**, by Lin Yutang—P6.60
Witty, shrewd, fascinatingly readable. The distillation of age-old philosophies, sharpened and spiced with the flavors of today.
- HOW TO WIN FRIENDS AND INFLUENCE PEOPLE**, by Dale Carnegie—P4.40
The practical and immediately useful working handbook of guidance in both business and social life.
- THE HORSE AND BUGGY DOCTOR**, by Arthur E. Hertzler—P6.05
An American doctor's observations over the past forty years, from travel by rig to travel by auto from "Kitchen" surgery to the famous Hertzler clinic.
- MADAME CURIE**, by Eve Curie—P7.70
Written by her youngest daughter, this is a biography of the discoverer of radium, twice winner of the Nobel Prize and greatest of all women scientists.
- I'M A STRANGER HERE MYSELF**, by Ogden Nash—P4.40
A volume of vital verse, pungent in thought and picturesque in form.
- AMERICA'S SIXTY FAMILIES**, by Ferdinand Lundberg—P7.50
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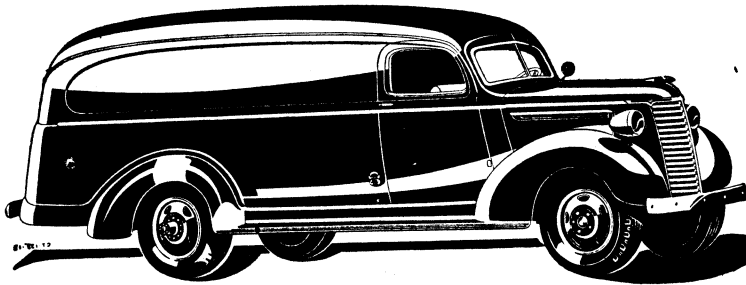
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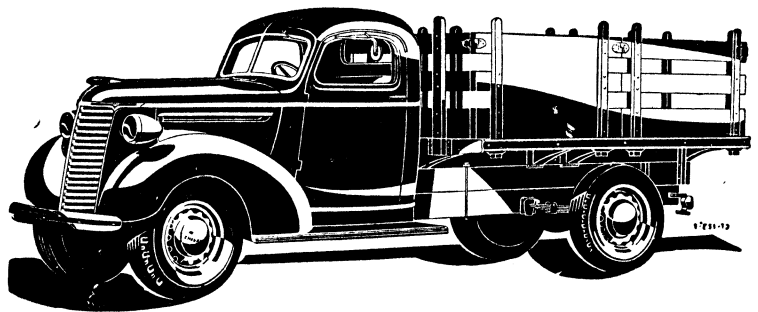
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VOL. XXXVI

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS was very quiet during January. This may be attributed partly to seasonal influences, but there is little doubt that the prevailing low prices of Philippine products was an important contributing factor. It is remarkable that volume has been so well maintained despite the adverse effect of these low prices on general purchasing power.

Apparently, substantial government expenditures for public works and the marked activity in the mining industry have combined to maintain buying power at a fairly satisfactory level.

It is certain that there was considerable overbuying of import commodities during 1938. It is surprising, therefore, that import business was so active during January, with several commodities attaining new highs for the past two years. However, there was a very definite drop in forward orders during the latter part of the month and since current stocks of many commodities are abnormally large, it is feared that import business will witness some recession during the coming months.

In general, the volume of export business appears to have been fairly well maintained during January, with the sole exception of sugar, shipments of which were far below the usual seasonal average. As in previous months, the value of exports was adversely affected by extremely low prices.

Ocean shipping showed a considerable drop in export cargoes compared with December but recorded a slight improvement over the corresponding month of 1938. There was a very sharp drop in rail transportation, this being attributed principally to smaller movements of sugar and sugar cane.

In general, financial conditions were satisfactory, the only really important development being the great demand for dollar exchange and the inadequacy of export cover owing to low prices of Philippine products and unseasonably small shipments of sugar. In consequence, banks found it necessary to purchase large amounts of dollar drafts from the Insular Treasurer, with a consequent decline in banks' cash reserves and in currency circulation. Government revenue for the month was somewhat disappointing, falling considerably below the corresponding period of 1938. Credit conditions were generally very satisfactory, with some improvement in collections.

The building boom continued, with real estate sales in Manila reaching a new high for recent years. However, new construction permits declined rather sharply, indicating that the height of activity has been passed.

The sugar market was extremely quiet, with the volume of business markedly curtailed owing to the prevailing low prices. Domestic consumption sugar on the contrary was very active, with a sharp advance in quotations.

Continued dullness prevailed in the local copra market, but there was a fractional advance in prices and a reduction in stocks. Other coconut products showed a corresponding trend, with volume severely curtailed but with prices showing a firmer tendency, with the exception of copra cake and meal, which declined slightly.

The firmness in the hemp market, which was noticed in December, continues until about the middle of January, after which there was a very definite recession. Balings increased rather sharply, while exports fell with a consequent increase in stocks, this being largely responsible for the decline in prices during the month.

The rice market was extremely firm during January, this being contrary to normal conditions. It is now fairly certain that the current domestic crop will be much below normal, which will necessitate fairly heavy imports during the remainder of this year.

The tobacco market was very quiet, but the market undertone improved owing to various indications of a sharp decline in the 1939 crop.

January gold production declined rather sharply compared with December, this being attributed principally to the number of holidays during the month. Base metal production showed a similar trend. The lumber market appears to have been slightly

firmer despite a substantial decline in exports.

Cotton textile imports during January were the largest for any month of the past five years. Demand was active during the first three weeks of January, but declined very sharply thereafter and the market is now practically stagnant.

Automotive sales were very satisfactory, although falling below the high point attained during January, 1938. Stocks are quite small and the outlook is very good.

The wheat flour market was satisfactory, although arrivals during the month declined sharply and prices were somewhat weaker. Forward business was well maintained and the outlook is good. Business in other import commodities was fairly satisfactory, particularly fresh fruits and vegetables, which recorded remarkably good sales. The market for canned fish was rather quiet, while leather sales declined to some extent.

Electric power production in Manila during January showed a slight decline compared with December but was 18 percent greater than in the same month of 1938. Details are as follows (in KWH):

	1938	1939
Month of January.....	11,384,292	13,395,566
Radio registrations were very large during January, showing a gain of 65 percent over the corresponding month of 1938 and also improving slightly over the previous high point reached in December. Details are as follows:		

	1938	1939
New registrations.....	783	1,279
Cancellations.....	109	167
Net registrations.....	674	1,112

As noted in last month's report, the exceptionally large sales may be attributed to the reduction in registration fees from P10.00 to P1.00 a year for sets of five tubes or less and to P5.00 for sets with over five tubes.



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News Summary

The Philippines



Jan. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon, in surprise visit to Pampanga, orders Constabulary detachment of 12 men and sergeant relieved from guard duty at a sugar central and later issues order that Constabulary should only intervene when there is actual disturbance of peace or danger is imminent.

Jan. 14.—G. H. Enosawa, editor *Philippine Japan* monthly Tokyo, arrives Manila and states he is at work on biography of President Quezon. "There are few national leaders in Far East today who have captured attention of the Japanese as has President Quezon".

Jan. 15.—Secretary of the Interior Rafael R. Alunan in speech in Batangas asks people to cooperate with government but states he does not mean they should agree to every government action but "criticize and offer suggestions, for this is essence of democracy and only in this way can intelligent opinion be created".

Jan. 18.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt arrives in Singapore for two days stay as guest of Governor Sir Shenton Thomas.

Supreme Court dismisses petition of prohibition filed by Miss Carmen Planas, of Manila Municipal Council, ruling in effect that Commissioner of Civil Service may proceed with investigation as to her allegedly unjustified statements about the President and the conduct of the elections.

Jan. 19.—After a number of caucusses, Assemblyman Quintin Paredes is unanimously named for Floor Leader.

Provincial governors and city mayors in Manila convention adopt resolution calling for constitutional amendment permitting the President to seek reelection.

Solicitor-General Roman Ozaeta in annual report to Secretary of Justice advocates extension of right enjoyed by other foreigners to become citizens to all Orientals as matter of justice, but urges at same time the raising of standards of eligibility, suggesting that formal declaration of intention to apply for

citizenship should be possible only after 5 years of continuous residence and actual filing of an application in not less than 2 more years, requiring also that a foreigner desiring citizenship should send his children to public or private schools of the country not exclusively for children of any particular nationality, that he should be able to speak and write in addition to English or Spanish any one of vernacular tongues, should have a lucrative trade or profession and "should not only have conducted himself in an irreproachable manner, but have fully identified himself with our ideals and aspirations and have really decided to cast his lot and that of his children among the Filipinos".

Strikers in Pampanga reported to be demanding a 10% share in net profits of sugar centrals, declaring that owners have become very rich while they still lead hand-to-mouth existence.

Coast Guard cutter *Banahaw* ordered to Batanes Islands to investigate the facts in reported fight between Constabular patrol of 3 men and some 26 Japanese fishermen at Mauyen, Itbayat, in which one was Japanese was wounded and arrested, rest escaping.

Malacañan announces another Quezon-sponsored biography contest, this time on life of Andres Bonifacio. Manuscripts must be submitted not later than September 1, 1940; prizes are P3,000, P1,000, and P500.

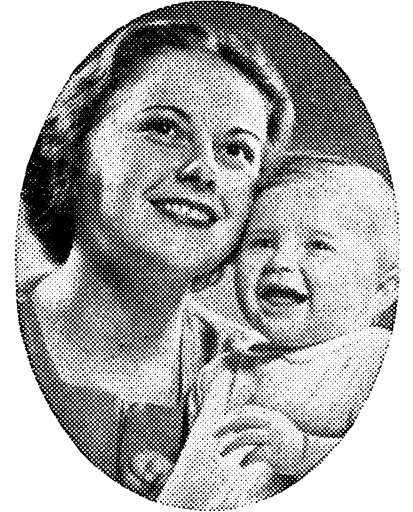
High Commissioner McNutt states at Singapore that Anglo-American unity is the "surest safeguard I know to restore world sanity... I was greatly impressed by Singapore's defenses".

Jan. 23.—High Commissioner McNutt returns to Manila.

The Second National Assembly opens. José Yulo is elected Speaker and Paredes Floor Leader. In an address, Yulo quotes from Washington's address to the U. S. Senate of May 7, 1789, stressing need that its members divest themselves from "local prejudices and attachments" and devote themselves to laying "the foundations of our national policy... on private morality. If individuals are not influenced by moral principles, it is vain to look for public virtue". Yulo declares that fact that entire Assembly belongs to one party entails so great a responsibility that "it behooves us to see to it that... every law passed by this body reflects the free, untrammelled opinion of at least a majority... and be free from all selfish and improper influences". He quotes from the declaration of the Party's principles of August, 1934, that "the fundamental principle of the Party is establishment at earliest time possible of an independent and sovereign Philippine Republic founded on liberty and justice and dedicated to peace and encouragement of progress, serving in this part of world as an everlasting bulwark of democracy".

He reviews past creditable work of Assembly and "outstanding accomplishments of Executive Branch of Government under dynamic leadership of our great President" and states that important as the work of the First National Assembly was, the measures awaiting consideration are no less vital. He states that Party commitment to conduct negotiations for the amendment of the economic provisions of the Independence Law "has practically been accomplished by the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs" and that "most vital problem that will confront Assembly during coming triennium will be the consideration and adoption of measures designed to readjust national economy so as to permit it eventually to sustain and maintain an independent government without bringing unnecessary suffering upon our people". He points out that in exchange for trade preferences in American market "our people have been made to bear burden of paying for many of life necessities a price much higher than would otherwise be paid by them were it not necessary to afford reciprocal protection to goods coming from the metropolis... In past under protection offered by free trade arrangement with United States, our people have been prone to get into ventures that result in immediate and tangible profits without regard to their ultimate ability to withstand exigencies of future... Now we are gravely confronted with problem of how to conserve these industries or to find others to take important role they have so far played in national economy. It will take every measure of our vision and patriotism to solve this problem rightfully and without injury to larger interests of nation... Upon wisdom of our decision will depend whether in end we shall successfully establish an enduring independence Philippine Republic or utterly fail in greatest experiment in democracy so auspiciously begun in this part of Orient... Let us face future with faith and fortitude, and with

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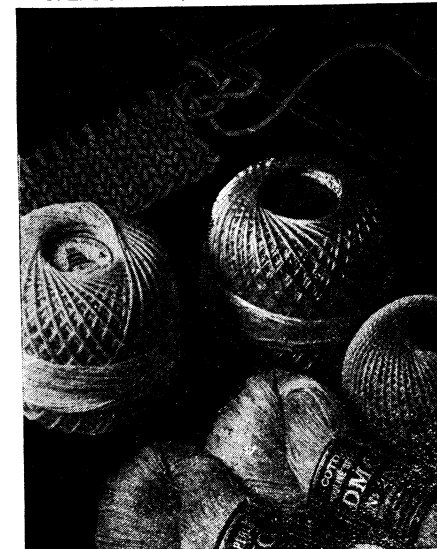
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aid of Divine Providence, consecrate ourselves to service of Fatherland in hope that through our common efforts we may eventually attain for our people the blessings of liberty and happiness..."

Jan. 24.—President Quezon in address to Assembly declares in part: "The Philippines is our country and we shall make it the home of a free people—not alone politically, but economically as well. And this economic freedom must not be limited to the concept of national self-sufficiency, but must extend to every hamlet and hearth in this land. For of what practical value can the 'right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' be to a person, if he does not actually enjoy it and his only freedom consists in the freedom to starve or die? This then is our ultimate goal: That the political rights vouchsafed to all our people by the Constitution be made real and effective by affording every person willing to work the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood." He expresses hope that Assembly will resist every temptation to divide itself into blocs, as one of reasons why people did not elect members of opposition to Assembly was their realization of the importance of avoiding waste of time in political bickerings "in these anxious days when every single energy we can command should be devoted to the difficult task of preparing our nation for an independent existence in an international situation so

fraught with danger... Moreover, organized groups or blocs within a party are inconsistent with party responsibility and majority rule". He speaks of social unrest among farm laborers as not due entirely to activity of agitators but to real grievances and that Government "will not cease efforts to better their condition until ample justice is secured to them." After reviewing educational and public health developments, he states that the "national defense program has been carried out as planned" and that "acquisitions of arms, equipment, and supplies are in approximate step with the production of tactical units." He urges that Assembly give to "all matters concerning our future security" the earnest consideration their fundamental importance deserves, declaring "If eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, let us then be eternally vigilant". Following comment on country's foreign trade and finances, and work of the Joint Preparatory Committee, he recommends approval of Committee's recommendations as it is his hope that Congress will approve legislation putting these into effect "in order to place American-Philippine trade relations on a more fair and equitable basis, and to permit the Philippines properly and intelligently to plan its economic adjustments in preparation for independence". He states he will shortly submit an administration bill providing for the settlement of sparsely populated-sections of Mindanao and other areas [see article in February Philippine Magazine], and makes various other recommendations, closing with the statement: "The world in which we live today is an entirely different world from that which we knew only a few years ago. Whereas before the World War, democracy was gaining ground everywhere, mankind is now divided into two great camps—those who believe in democracy and those who feel contempt for it as a completely discredited system of government. By our political education, by our convictions, and by our inclinations, we are a democracy. We have established a democratic system of government and the perpetuation of this system will depend upon our ability to convince our people that democracy can be freed from those vices which have destroyed it in some countries and that it can be made as efficient as any system of government known to man. It behooves us, therefore, to prove that through a wise use of democratic processes the welfare and the safety of the people can be promoted, thus contributing our share to the preservation of democracy in the world".

Jan. 26.—Malacañan denies press reports from Tokyo that Philippine government is negotiating for favored treatment of Philippine sugar in Japanese-occupied areas in China, stating these are "absurd and without foundation". Political circles state that Japanese business men here have hinted at possibility of such arrangement.

Secretary of Agriculture Benigno Aquino opens campaign against illegal fishing activities by cancelling licences of number of Filipinos said to be acting as dummies.

Governors and mayors' convention closes. Among resolutions passed was one requesting the Assembly to establish 6-year term for governors.

Jan. 27.—Some 2,000 Manila Spaniards celebrate fall of Barcelona with Te Deum in San Beda Church. Spanish Nationalist, Italian, and German flags are displayed.

Two German army lieutenants reach Manila from Cebu on good-will flight in small two-seat monoplane, coming by way of Borneo and completing a 15,000 mile journey.

Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of British naval forces in China, arrives in Manila for a visit.

Jan. 28.—Total value 1938 Philippine gold production reported to be P63,308,976, 24% increase over 1937, ranking country second only to California under the American flag.

Jan. 29.—The two German flyers take off at Manila for their return flight.

Singapore Free Press states that frequent interchange of visits between American and British officials and warships at Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore are indication of existence, if not of an understanding, at least very close friendship and of close Anglo-American cooperation in Far East. It praises the progress of Philippine Commonwealth and laments poor communications between Malaya and Philippines.

Jan. 30.—The President visits Buenavista Estate and warns tenants that violence will not be tolerated; he explains he can not buy a piece of property with the money of all the people and then distribute the property free among citizens of one section, but proposes the government lease the estate and convert it into an agricultural community under cooperative management, also stating he will arrange for a plebiscite on matter.

Court of Industrial Relations orders employees of Arayat Sugar Company and the Pampanga Sugar Mills to return to work in 24 hours or forfeit right of employment; similar order is issued to Antamok Mine workers in Baguio.

The President places Constabulary under Interior Department, separating it from Philippine Army, but officers may still be transferred from one service to other, retaining their respective rank, and supplies and equipment of a military character will come from the Army.

Police reported to have arrested some 100 "socialists" in Porac and Angeles, Pampanga on order of Baluyot on charges of grave coercion, it being claimed they terrorized the people, but leaders state they were only attempting to persuade field workers to quit and that there has been absolutely no violence.

Four British destroyers arrive in Manila Bay, bringing total British warships in harbor to 6.

Jan. 31.—Assem. I. Vamenta of Or. Misamis denounces in Assembly alleged acts of racial discrimination by management of Balatoc Mining Company, declaring that at least 9 American and foreign employees have been discharged because they married Filipino women.

Feb. 1.—The President rejects bid of Standard Oil Company to explore and develop possible oil resources on ground that a contract clause advanced by Company would have suspended activities in case a suit was filed attacking the validity of the contract.

Manila Railroad Company opens new branch to San Jose, Nueva Ecija, 174 K. from Manila, gateway to Cagayan Valley.

Feb. 2.—President Quezon at press conference states that National Development Company will undertake oil survey, and explains that objectionable clause in Standard Oil contract would have placed the enterprise at mercy of anyone who started a suit. He reiterates that labor in Philippines is not treated as well as it should be and that his sympathies are entirely with working class, but that strikes are not best weapon as labor is not in position to win them because of lack of organization and funds. He states he can not interfere with right of persons to work and that he would have to protect those wanting to work and that this would almost inevitably lead to violence, adding he could not permit mass picketing as this implies threat of violence. He states practice of using Constabulary to guard private property when there is no threat of violence is illegal, as is also practice of granting police powers to private watchmen and guards. Guillermo Capadocia, National Secretary of Communist Party, tells newsmen he believes in President Quezon's sincerity and thinks he is right about strikes, but charges that men around President are frustrating his policies. "I shall name them if he asks me to".

Feb. 3.—Veterans of Philippine Revolution in annual convention score Administration for withdrawing Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo's pension as "unpatriotic and reflecting adversely on Philippines abroad". Aguinaldo states he has no regrets but deplores small amount set aside for pensions to veterans generally and the small number benefited. He states he is opposed to continuation of Commonwealth or establishment of a dominion government, and reiterates his stand for "early independence".

Constabulary and police reported to have found 12 home-made bombs in a Pampanga town and make several arrests. U. S. Army Ordnance Department states they are "fire-crackers, not powerful enough

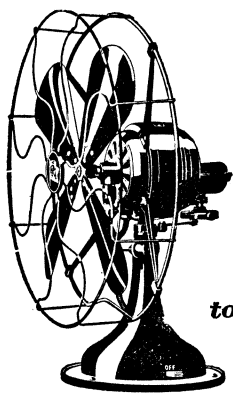


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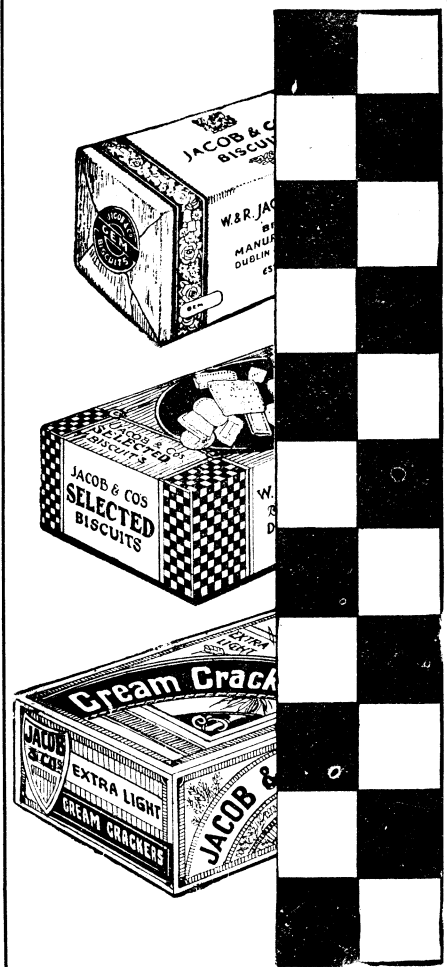


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to destroy property". Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states "discovery" was a police frame-up and that Constabulary and police are resorting to terrorism.

Feb. 4.—Reported that American textile imports more than doubled in 1938 due to decrease in Japanese imports because Chinese distributors' disinclination to handle Japanese goods, higher Japanese prices, and difficulty in obtaining deliveries.

Assem. Ruperto Kapunan of Leyte former member of the Philippine Legislature and also of Constitutional Convention, dies of pneumonia, aged 64.

Feb. 5.—Labor leaders meet in San Fernando and draw up resolution requesting temporary suspension of Governor Baluyot as means of easing tension. Santos announces strikers will return to work Tuesday, ending the 15-day strike, as planned, but Baluyot states the strike is being abandoned because it is receiving no support from the people.

Feb. 6.—Census Commission reports to President that there are reasons to believe population is much larger than the 15 or 16 million estimated and may reach 17 or 18 million, and that Manila has a population of 600,000.

Feb. 7.—The President submits regular budget for fiscal year 1939-40 totalling P83,406,930 against an estimated income of P85,500,500, and makes no mention of new taxes. The proposed outlay is some P46,000 less than for previous year, but takes no account of public works which will be covered in a special budget.

The President having asked labor leaders at conference to name the officials who are alleged to be sabotaging his social justice program, Capadocia submits list headed by three Cabinet members. Capadocia states wages and labor conditions in Pampanga are intolerable and also protests against numerous unwarranted arrests.

The Assembly adopts revised rules restoring former powers of the Speaker of which the First National Assembly divested this official, who became merely a presiding officer.

Feb. 8.—The President in special message asks for P150,000 for expenses of mission in Washington headed by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

Feb. 9.—Fire in San Fernando destroys large part of business district, damage being estimated at around P1,000,000. The President inspects area.

Feb. 11.—Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos renders opinion for Secretary of Labor to effect that belief in communism on part of an alien, provided he does not believe in or advocate violent overthrow of government, can not be grounds for denying him admission to country.

British cruiser *Medway* and 10 submarines arrive in Manila from Hongkong for week's visit on way to Singapore and Netherlands Indies.

Feb. 12.—The President and Mrs. Quezon and various high officials attend pontifical requiem mass in Cathedral. Most Rev. William Piani, Apostolic Delegate, extolls the late Pope Pius XI as father of charity, science, peace, and of the poor, and points out that the President had profited largely from the pontiff's writings about labor which he applied in his social justice program.

Feb. 13.—The President sets aside over 170,000 hectares of land in Cotabato, Agusan, and Davao for the government settlement projects, and 30,000 hectares in Bukidnon for the National Development Company, presumably for pineapple cultivation.

At order of President Jorge Bocobo to "throw that man out", 12 Philippine University cadets forcibly eject M. de Gracia Concepcion from Villamor Hall when the poet rose to ask a question from a Japanese exchange professor speaking on "Bushido". Concepcion states he will file a complaint with the Board of Regents.

Feb. 14.—The President talks to 50,000 farm workers in San Fernando requesting them to give the government time to work out its plans. He states that in view of large profits of sugar industry and protection it receives from government, centrals must give planters increased milling participation so they can pay better wages. He criticizes the 50-50 milling arrangement in Pampanga when this in other provinces runs to 60-40 and states that if centrals do not change this within 6 months he will ask Assembly to take action. He again warns against violence and rejects a suggestion of Pedro Abad Santos that the people, like the rich, be permitted to bear arms to enable them to resist abuses. He states that while there may be officials who do not understand what the Constitution and the laws dictate in social justice, he does not believe officials around him are deliberately sabotaging his program, but that Cabinet and Assembly are with him. He tells people to respect constituted authorities, the provincial governor and the town mayors, and says they must not consider their unions above the government. He promises to study present procedure on bail condemned by Santos as unfair to poor who can not furnish it when accused and arrested for even

minor offenses

Announced at Malacañan that government has informed the U. S. State Department it is ready to receive European political refugees from time to time not to exceed total of 10,000, especially farm technologists, engineers, doctors, etc., for settlement in sparsely settled areas provided a responsible committee representing the refugees will submit satisfactory plan of financing such settlements and the refugees agree to become Philippine citizens.

The Assembly unanimously passes resolution endorsing recommendations of Joint Preparatory Committee. Assem. J. E. Romero declares Commonwealth government wants to keep faith with Washington in return for spirit shown by Administration in drafting bills effectuating the recommendations and that the Philippine administration is opposed to throwing the Philippine question "wide open".

A. F. Duggleby, acting General Manager of the Balatoc Mining Company, addresses a letter to the Assembly declaring the Vamenta charges unfounded and asking for an immediate investigation.

The Assembly passes a resolution of condolence for the death of Pope Pius XI, and adjourns.

United States

Jan. 13.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt tells press government's proposed aircraft program can be carried out entirely with present facilities of private industry.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull appears before Senate finance committee in connection with charges of improper procedure of his Department in negotiating with Cuba for reduction in sugar duty and states that "sugar lobbyists are swarming all over Washington seeking to undermine good work of the trade agreements". He tells Sen. J. C. O'Mahoney that Department "has been showing every consideration for your sugar friends in arranging for them a \$350,000,000 rake-off above world prices". Several senators object to expression "rake-off".

Rep. C. W. Darden, Virginia democrat, states he opposes Guam fortification. "Unless America is determined to become guardian of Philippines for years ahead, it would be looking for trouble to fortify Guam, and, if that is the course, we might as well prepare for war".

Jan. 14.—The President reported to have invited Brazil's Foreign Minister, through President Getulio Vargas, to visit Washington in February "to discuss various questions of great importance".

Jan. 15.—Rep. S. Rayburn, one of Congress' "Big Four", states that major provisions of \$1,661,000,000 army and navy budget will "go through like greased lightning", but declines to predict fate of neutrality legislation.

Bureau of Mines announces establishment of a Secondary Metals Section to deal with scrap iron. Congressmen state they will introduce bills to control scrap iron exports which have risen to great heights.

Supporters of Paul V. McNutt for President open campaign headquarters in Indianapolis.

Jan. 16.—The President asks Congress to consider extension of social security and old-age insurance to whole nation as soon as possible.

Navy Department spokesman says Navy has "consistently advocated making Guam a strong advance fleet base to supplement coastal defenses as well as provide base for possible operation in Far East. We are giving up Philippines in 1946 and must have a suitable base in Far East or become a secondary Pacific power. Guam is our possession and there is no indication that we should give it up. Why not fortify it? Sen. G. P. Nye states fortifying Guam "might well plunge us into war. What we want to do is get out of Far East, not plunge in deeper".

Washington officials state Japan is engaged in bitter behind-scene struggle to obtain financial control of rapidly expanding Philippine iron-ore industry.

The Senate judiciary committee approves nominations of Felix Frankfurter to Supreme Court and Frank Murphy as Attorney-General.

Jan. 17.—The President asks Congress for \$150,000,000 to complete Florida ship canal and \$36,000,000 to continue the Passamaquoddy, Maine, tidal project for which House last year refused to approve funds. He tells press that proposal to fortify Guam is only one of large number of recommendations and that official views on matter will not be disclosed until experts appear before Congressional committees. He states he will send report of Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs to Congress without an accompanying message.

Jan. 18.—Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Air Corps, states "an emergency" makes it necessary to complete within 2 years the \$3,000,000,000 Air Corps expansion program.

Maj.-Gen. W. C. Rivers (ret.) states establishment of base at Guam would be "most markedly aggressive and provocative military step of the kind on our part in 50 odd years since I entered West Point" and holds that "Guam would be a far-away and indefensible salient". Sen. W. Borah states he is convinced no attempt will be made to fortify Guam "for the time being, anyhow".

Rep. B. B. Hare, co-author of first Philippine independence bill passed by Congress, states he believes a trade pact can be negotiated beneficial to both countries and points out similarities between his original bill and recommendations of Joint Committee. Rep. H. Knutson says he'll do everything in his power to prevent extension of tariff preferences to Philippines and states also "we should not attempt to maintain defenses beyond Hawaii". Sen. H. T. Bone says "I think we should get out as soon as possible, both economically and politically".

Rep. F. Crawford, attacking Hull's statement that American sugar producers are getting a rake-off, declares Wall Street banks are getting a rake-off running into million of dollars on Cuban sugar.

Banker C. G. Dawes, former Vice-President and Ambassador to Britain, defends Munich pact and states Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is "great and far-sighted leader".

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Jan. 19.—Legislation to authorize new naval bases, including an air and submarine base at Guam, is introduced by Chairmen of the Senate and House naval committees, but explained that Navy proposes to do only some harbor dredging at Guam in 1940 and not to build up air and submarine facilities until 1942. Bill would also authorize expanding facilities at Kaneohe Bay (Hawaii), Midway, Wake, Johnston, Palmyra, Kodiak, San Juan, Pearl Harbor, Pensacola, and Jacksonville—a selected number from those recommended in the Hepburn report. Total expenditures would amount to \$65,000,000. Sen. T. Connally says he is opposed to Guam fortification. "We should not attempt to defend Philippines. They asked for their independence; let them have it and let us stay out of involvements with them." (Said that Nye and others plan to attach a "rider" for immediate Philippine independence to the naval bill.)

A group of prominent Americans headed by former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson, is formed in New York to promote legislation curbing sale of scrap iron, steel, trucks, oil, and other war supplies to Japan.

Reported that Assistant Secretary of State F. B. Sayre has indicated it might be wiser for President to reserve special message on Joint Committee Report until later date as Senate is reported apathetic.

Rep. J. B. Snyder recommends construction of 16,000 miles of super-highways with 8 lanes each across country for purpose of national defense. He states all artillery and military vehicles should be rubber-tired and be concentrated in Middle West for action on either coast.

Jan. 20.—The President tells press he favors bill authorizing building up of naval base facilities, but emphasizes bill only authorizes this and makes no appropriation. Cost of Guam plans would amount to \$5,000,000 and include dredging of harbor, improving airplane landing facilities, and building of new Marine barracks. He denies the Guam item is being pressed as possible object of diplomatic conversations or bargaining point. He states he will send letter to Congress transmitting Joint Committee Report but that he is "not contemplating a special Philippine message now or later as report covers entire subject involved".

Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde says he has received assurances that even if a Philippine rider is introduced, it would not receive favorable consideration.

Senate appropriations committee approves a \$750,000,000 deficiency appropriation for Works Progress Administration, the same sum voted by House, which cut amount asked by President by \$150,000,000 on ground that WPA rolls carry "thousands neither rightfully nor justifiably thereon".

Sen. E. Gibson says he endorses naval expansion program including Guam construction as this would be extremely significant for Philippines. "Guam affords major protection for entire, vast Philippine Archipelago. If we construct genuine fortifications there, it will mean Japan will forever be barred from attacking Philippines in major force and will keep United States a power in Far East". He recalls United States once fortified Guam but dismantled fortifications after Washington Treaty. He states United States made mistake in not acquiring whole Marshall Island group after Spanish-American war.

American tanker rescues 10 passengers and crew of British Imperial Airways' flying boat *Cavalier* whose motors failed due to ice formation on way from New York to Bermuda. Three persons were drowned during the 10 hours spent in the cold water.

Reported Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, personal adjutant of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, reported to have been appointed Consul-General in San Francisco.

Jan. 23.—Senate confirms appointment of Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce by vote of 58 to 27.

Jan. 24.—The President sends report of Joint Preparatory Committee to Congress with a letter stating it has been approved by both himself and Commonwealth President Quezon.

Washington officials reported disquieted over rebel victories in northern Spain, realizing that a fascist Spain would be strong base for anti-American propaganda in Latin America.

Chairman of Federal Reserve Board M. S. Eccles defends public spending, declaring individuals and firms may go bankrupt, but "no nation having the human and material resources of the United States can impoverish itself by borrowing from itself".

Jan. 25.—Admiral W. D. Leahy states before House naval committee: "If United States maintains Asiatic squadrons, the establishment of base station at Guam is necessary. If United States withdraws from Philippines, Guam would have deterrent effect on any proposal to attack Hawaii. If United States decides to protect Philippines, the Guam base would be invaluable in rendering invasion of Philippines impossible. If United States is going to leave defense of Philippines to the Filipinos, the Guam base would still add greatly to defense of continental United States, Hawaii, and Panama Canal. It would make a war in Pacific against United States shorter and less costly in both men and money." He asserts, however, that Navy plan to spend \$5,000,000 in Guam for air facilities could not be regarded as fortification. "A strong, fully equipped air and submarine base, capable of sustaining itself, would cost about \$80,000,000." He denies knowledge of Japanese fortification in neighboring islands, stating foreigners are not permitted access to them. "While other governments know what we are doing or intend to do, we have no information as to their activities."

Sen. R. R. Reynolds charges that United States entered on undeclared war with Japan when it advanced credits to China under agreement with Britain reached during visit of Anthony Eden and states that "we are just pulling British chestnuts out of fire, although our interests in China are only 1/10 of Britain's."

Rep. G. Bates, of Massachusetts, differing from most of his Republican colleagues, states United States must consider necessity of defending Philippines as long as the countries maintain close association, holding that proposed continuation of trade relations until 1960 constitutes such association.

Philippine Vice-President Osmeña states in Washington that fulfillment of recommendations of Joint Committee's report by Congress would benefit both countries. Rep. Crawford states that brevity of Roosevelt's transmittal leads him to believe that he and Quezon are not as enthusiastic about the report as previously, but as they used considerable pressure to get members of Joint Committee to agree, they can not now oppose it. "I think they realize it is too soon, in view of rapidly changing world situation, to make any binding recommendations. To me it is inconceivable that Congress should act on legislation based on this report because by the time the provisions would become effective, they would be completely out-dated. . . The report was made to remove uncertainties, but it will have just opposite effect".

France reported negotiating for purchase of 600 warplanes in United States and said that Britain has already placed orders for 400.

Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt cables President Pedro Aguirre of Chile, following great earthquake, that if country needs outside supplies, United States will do utmost to supply them.

Admiral A. J. Hepburn states before House naval committee that Japan has illegally limited movement of U. S. naval and merchant vessels in vicinity of Guam, refusing permission for ships to pass through Marshall and Caroline islands and also permission to any foreigners to land on these islands. He urges establishment of air and submarine base at Guam purely as a defensive measure.

Jan. 26.—Sen. M. E. Tydings introduces 30-page bill amending Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act, but disclaims personal responsibility for contents. Rep. L. C. Kocalkowski introduces identical bill in House. The measure would authorize the President to negotiate an "executive agreement" with Philippines for mutual trade preferences to 1961.

Jan. 27.—The President asks Congress for \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation to buy 565 new planes for army. He tells press government has no objection to purchase of American planes by France. Reported Senate is conducting inquiry into what is described as "secret military alliance for production of French planes in American factories". Said that U. S. Army fears that France would be given priority rights to bombers and has objected to sale of American war planes to foreign nations in order to protect American equipment secrets. Said that French mission ignored State and War Departments and dealt directly with Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who was encouraged by Roosevelt to approve French purchase plan.

U. S. Army planes rush to Chile with serums and medicines.

Osmeña informs President Quezon that Philippine bill was prepared by Inter-Departmental Committee and "as presented will furnish a very fair basis for consideration".

Jan. 28.—Senate approves WPA deficiency bill as passed by House.

Army and Navy Journal features Philippine defense plans and praises General Douglas MacArthur's annual reports as "highly significant and widely applicable", stating also that President Quezon's pronouncement regarding national defense

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contains a "classical definition of the rights and duties of free citizens in regard to military service and national defense; the sophistry of pacifists and conscientious objectors alike can not hold up against this lucid reasoning". The Journal states "defense situation of Philippines is relatively favorable because of geographical isolation of the Islands". It states editorially that fortification of Guam would not threaten any country as United States lacks large army which would be necessary for aggressive action in Asian territory. It points out that purpose of fleet is to control the waterways leading to America and that for this reason advanced bases such as Guam, Guantanamo, and Honolulu are necessary. "The U. S. Navy, however strong, is not an aggressive threat to any other nation, with or without Guam, with Manila instead of Guam, or Guam instead of Manila".

Jan. 29.—The President reported as unyielding to increasing pressure to grant régime of General Francisco Franco de facto recognition. Rep. J. M. McCormack, Massachusetts Democrat, urges immediate recognition.

Reported Congressional leaders are planning to proceed leisurely on many matters connected with defense and neutrality and other matters of foreign policy until some definite trend is indicated in world affairs. Reported Senate military affairs committee will investigate presence of French Air Ministry official aboard new bombing plane which crashed at Los Angeles last Monday. The official was slightly hurt.

Jan. 31.—The President informs members of Senate military affairs committee in unprecedented off-the-record White House conference that sale of war planes to France and Britain fits in with Administration's foreign policy which in general aims at assisting the democratic nations, and further defends such sales on ground that they will enable aircraft industry to move into mass-production. He states no military secrets have been disclosed.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison states before House naval committee that Department hopes it will not be necessary to fortify Guam. He says the proposed improvement of air facilities there would facilitate the operation of commercial as well as naval planes and would "add materially to defensive power of fleet. . . . If unforeseen change in international situation indicates necessity of further development at Guam, Congress will be informed."

Feb. 1.—Reported that President in yesterday's conference revealed he anticipates another European crisis before summer and wants to assist Britain and France against yielding, believing they are chief supporters of liberty and democracy and bulwarks against unwanted ideological influences invading Western hemisphere. He is said to have implied America's frontiers are in France.

Rep. M. Maas declares he has information, "more than mere rumor" that Germany is establishing fortified airbase in Japanese mandated Caroline group near Philippines with consent of Japan.

Feb. 2.—Five Republican members of Senate military affairs committee protest against President's "un-neutral" action, declaring if planes are sold to France they must also be sold to totalitarian nations, and denounce what they call "secret diplomacy". Nye demands investigation of reports that Administration gave Britain the U. S. Army's most secret plane-detector for anti-aircraft guns at time of Czechoslovakian crisis, over-ruling Army objections. Sen. C. Clark introduces motion demanding details of plans to sell military planes to France be made public. Press generally supports demand for information of warplane deals.

Morgenthau denies congressional allegations that \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund is being used to aid France in purchase of planes. Secretary of Interior H. L. Ickes states there is no likelihood that country will become involved in war under this administration.

Report Navy Department will confidentially make known to Latin American governments results of fleet maneuvers in Caribbean to indicate needs for cooperative defense system.

Pan-American Airways has been granted permission to land trans-Atlantic planes in England, according to a British announcement, previously denied because United States refuses to grant British right to land in Hawaii because it does not desire to establish precedent. France agreed to permit American planes to land in France last month.

Salvador Araneta, Filipino lawyer on visit to United States, says in New York that people of Philippines might prefer Commonwealth status such as they now have to independence. "Americans and Filipinos have been so closely allied for so many years that Filipinos feel themselves to be Americans."

Feb. 3.—President states at press conference that report he placed America's defense frontier on Rhine is a "deliberate lie", and that nation's foreign policy is unchanged and has been fully covered in his messages to Congress "If you want a comparatively simple statement of policy, I will give it to you: (1) we are against any entangling alliances; (2) we are in favor of maintenance of world trade for everybody—all nations, including ourselves; (3) we are in complete sympathy with any and every effort to reduce or limit armaments; (4) as a nation—as an American people—we are sympathetic with peaceful maintenance of political, economic, and social independence of all nations of world.

Government formally protests to Italy against press campaign of personal slander against President Roosevelt, stating it takes no exception to political comment. Italian press has referred to President's paralysis as having led to mental aberrations and editor of *Gazetta di Popolo* warned that Roosevelt's actions are "decisive to your life, welfare, and future."

Following reports that Franco has sued United States for recovery of \$10,000,000 worth of silver purchased from Spanish government, Treasury Department announces it will purchase whatever

silver Spanish government may offer in New York market as long as United States recognizes that government.

Sen. K. Pittman, Chairman of foreign relations committee, states President has not violated tradi-

(Continued on page 137)



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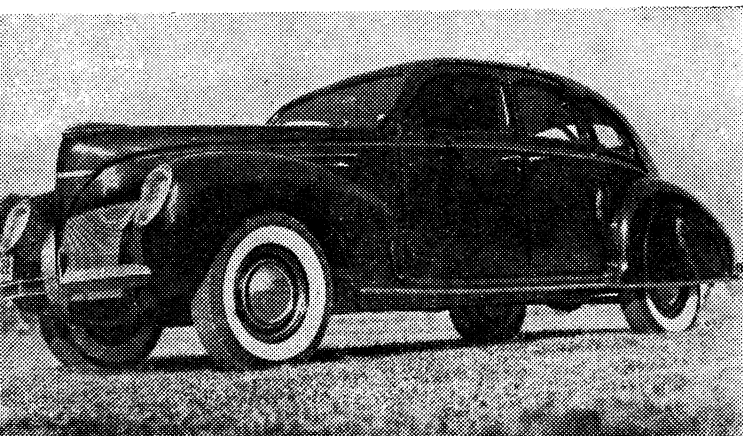
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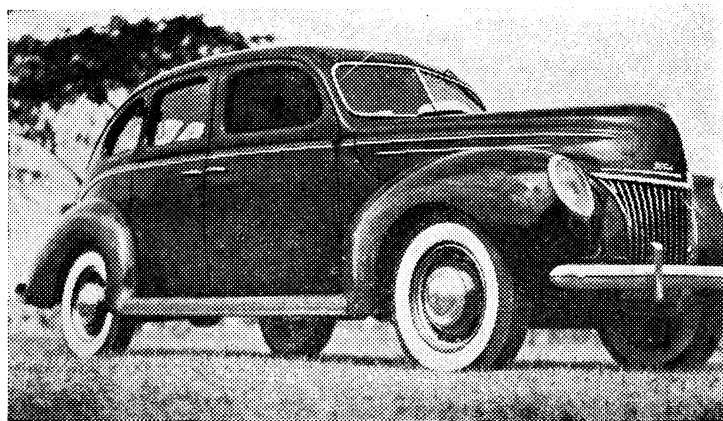
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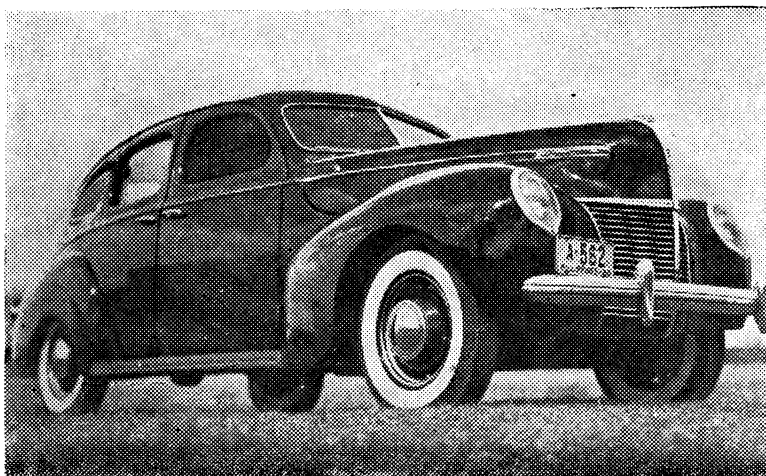
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Editorials

What Senator William E. Borah slightly referred to as "a sand dune on the other side of the Pacific", is actually a mountainous island of volcanic origin, thirty miles long from north to south and with an average width of seven

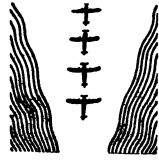
miles, its area of 210 square miles making it the largest island in the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall groups. The principal harbor, Port Apra, is large and safe, providing anchorage at all seasons for all classes of vessel in practically any kind of weather. According to naval experts, Guam is capable of being developed not merely into a naval station or outpost, but a fleet base. Hector C. Bywater has written that Guam has "rightly been described as unique, commanding, and of supreme importance, the veritable key of the Pacific."

Bywater has emphasized in his book, "Strategy of the Pacific," that the United States "already has in the Pacific the finest strategic positions imaginable, which only require development to prevent war by making it too hopeless a business for any prospective enemy. . . For less than the cost of two modern battleships, such a chain of naval bases could be thrown across the Pacific as would give the American fleet entire command of the situation, and enable it to wage war both of offense and defense with the whole of its available resources".

Yet the valuable possession of Guam is practically unprotected. It has not only not been fortified, but even the harbor has been left almost unimproved. According to the last edition of the "Pacific Islands Pilot", a book for mariners published by the Hydrographic Office under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy, the harbor is "much encumbered with banks, coral reefs, and islets, the whole of the southeastern part being blocked by them"!

Guam, discovered by the West, like the Philippines 1,700 miles farther east, by Magellan in 1521, was seized by the United States during the Spanish-American War and became an American possession by the Treaty of Paris of 1898. Hawaii became American territory that same year and it took twenty years before its strategic value was sufficiently recognized by the United States to build a naval dry-dock there. The vital importance of Guam is still unrecognized by such men as Borah.

The Washington Treaty, concluded in 1922, prohibited the strengthening of existing and the establishment of new fortifications in the Pacific, with certain stated exceptions, and the United States rigorously adhered to these terms, but the Treaty expired on the last day of 1936 and was not renewed because Japan refused to continue under its ship-building restrictions, so that the agreement with respect to fortifications lapsed with the rest of the Treaty. In the face of general American inaction both before and after the expiration of the Treaty, Japan is believed, if not to have secretly fortified the Pacific islands under its mandate, at least to have spent millions of yen in secret harbor improvements and probably fuel installations.



That the American people are somewhat ashamed of the action in the House of Representatives in eliminating from a bill appropriating funds for naval and air bases an item of \$5,000,000 for harbor and air-field improvements in Guam, is suggested by the comparative silence of the press

on the matter. Certainly, the failure of the House, when called upon to provide even such limited funds for what should be one of the most important naval and air bases, elicited little praise. On this side of the Pacific it was accepted as another demonstration of American isolationism if not an actual American back-down.

The Administration, however, did not make the passage of the Guam item an issue, and the matter came up too abruptly and was disposed of too quickly, at least for the time being, for public opinion to develop on the question. It should be considered, too, that the bill itself was passed by a large majority and that a change of vote of less than a score of House members would have left the Guam item stand.

It seems that the matter was complicated by the question at present also before Congress of amending the stringent economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie, or Philippine Independence Act, which gave emphasis to the point, though it is irrelevant, expressed in the question: If the United States is abandoning the Philippines within a few years, why should we "fortify" Guam? It was not yet a question of fortification, although it may be assumed that the Guam harbor and air-field improvements might be preparatory to fortification. Also, absolute withdrawal from the Philippines would give all the more reason for establishing a base at Guam for the protection of American interests on this side of the Pacific, and to guard American trade routes, especially access to Malaysian rubber and tin, absolutely necessary raw materials which will not for a long time, if ever, be obtainable elsewhere.

Further confusion was brought about by claims that dredging the harbor and leveling fields in Guam would be "aggressive" actions and a "threat" to Japan, and in this connection it was asked what Americans would think if Britain fortified the Bahamas or Bermuda. This is, of course, untenable as a parallel. Britain has undoubtedly a right to fortify the Bahamas or Bermuda, although the latter lies only 600 miles from the American coast and the Bahamas very much nearer, but to do so would serve no British defensive or offensive purpose and would, in fact, be folly, for such fortifications could be isolated and reduced by American forces at their leisure.

Guam is 1500 miles from Yokohama, and a fleet attack on Japan proper from Guam would be out of the question. "Military and naval history are replete with incidents demonstrating the futility of even a strong fleet endeavoring to attack a well fortified position ashore", say Denlinger and Gary in their book, "War in the Pacific". Japan would not need to fear Guam on that score. A strongly fortified Guam, however, would prevent sudden attack

on our other air-bases in the Pacific, and would play a vitally important part in the defense of Hawaii and the West Coast of the United States. A fortified Guam would not cut Japan's life-lines with the Asiatic continent, but it would make impossible any Japanese conquest of not only the Philippines but any of the island groups off south-eastern Asia. In fact, Japanese alarm over the possible fortification of Guam betrays the extent to which this would block their plans for further conquests southward. It is not true that even a fortified Guam would eventually have to be abandoned to Japan in case of war, for just as a fleet attack on Japan proper could not prosper, so a Japanese fleet attack on Guam, if it were powerfully enough fortified, would be futile.

"It is clearly in our power", wrote Bywater, "to compel the strategy of the Pacific in time of peace in such a way as to avoid the possibility of war". Whether the United States withdraws from the Philippines or not, America will still be interested in maintaining peace in the Pacific, in guarding its home bases and protecting its trade.

The elevation to the Papacy of Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, for nine years Secretary of State under Pope Pius XI, has **Pope versus** generally been hailed as a "Man-God" "triumph of democracy", and

it is a fact that his election was not received with marked enthusiasm, either by the Italian or the German governments.

It has long been difficult for the lay mind to understand the trafficking between the Catholic Church and fascist leaders, whether in Italy, Germany, Spain, or elsewhere. The display of the swastika in the San Beda Church in Manila on the occasion of the Te Deum sung there in celebration of the fall of Barcelona, was amazing and shocking, in view of the persecution of the Church in Germany, if for nothing else.

A recent book, "Cross and Swastika", by Arthur Frey, published in London and reviewed in *International Affairs* (Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London) brings out the fact, according to the reviewer, that "the Cross and Swastika are symbols of world views so antithetic that no compromise is possible between them, and that the Church can only be true to itself by being deaf to both the blandishments and the threats of 'National-Socialism'... In Dr. Rosenberg's 'Myth of the Twentieth Century' and Professor Wilhelm Hauer's conception of the German vision of God, there came to light the fact that, despite its assertion of positive Christianity, the Nazi régime was out to instil into the minds of the German people as a whole, and particularly of its youth, a new paganism of blood, race, and soil, to which the Christian Church could only assent at the cost of losing its soul... From time to time it seemed possible that a compromise might be effected which would still leave the Church free within its own domain. Each stage in the conflict, however, brought out more clearly the hollowness of the professions of friendship for the Church made by the ruling power, and it became abundantly clear that the totalitarian character of the latter was such as would exclude no department of the nation's life, and least of all its religion, from complete assimilation to the basic idea,



indeed the basic theology, of the whole movement. In the steam-roller process of *Gleichschaltung*, the State succeeded in eliminating all rival political parties, the independence of the states, and the trade-union organizations. Only in the Church has it hitherto failed in its purpose of complete coordination. It is in the Church that the State's claim to absolute loyalty meets a rival loyalty yet more absolute. To break down this loyalty, and to crush the Church's assertion of it, it has tried every method, including confiscation and violence. It may yet, however, prove that the Church, and that for which the Church stands, is the point at which an all-embracing dictatorship will prove to have over-reached itself, and at which the ultimate liberties of the human soul will be saved from perishing..."

In that the authoritarianism of the Catholic Church, otherwise questionable, comes into headlong conflict with the totalitarianism of the fascist states, lies great hope for the forces of liberalism. Religious conceptions and emotions run deep, and it is on the Rock of St. Peter that the fascist dragon may dash its penny-weight of brains out.

Too, in the Catholic Church, and, the more, in Christianity as a whole, is embodied two thousand years of human aspiration and human striving toward higher, nobler values of life, even though institutionalization has had a retarding as well as a preservative effect. The "neopaganism", is, on the other hand, not a forward movement, but a relapse to the intellectual and moral level of the hundreds of thousands of years of savagery before history began, "something", to quote the English historian Arnold J. Toynbee, "out of which man has climbed with great difficulty over a long period of time".

The world at large is just beginning to hear of the "C. I. C." or the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, the

The C. I. C. and a New Caveat

material units of a remarkable new movement of resistance to the Japanese invaders. These cooperatives are small, decentralized, mobile industrial plants, government financed and cooperatively operated by small groups of workers or families, keeping just out of reach of the Japanese armies, and ready to move farther inland on short notice. They produce shoes and other leather goods, clothes, blankets, textiles, bandages, preserved foods, rice and wheat products, sugar, alcohol, and other medical supplies, soap, candles, paper, cement, glass, chemicals, munitions, and metal products.

They help to off-set the Japanese capture of the established industrial areas, strengthen the Chinese armies in the field, increase economic self-sufficiency, furnish employment to those who otherwise would be unemployed, to the refugees, and to wounded soldiers, and by thus broadening the basis of resistance, raise the whole nation's morale.

These small, itinerant industrial plants, plants on wheels, as it were, even though they may be only wagon-wheels, small-scale enterprises, but ever spreading, are a people's answer to the would-be conqueror, may thwart his marches and bombings, may block his economic monopolies, in fact, may, in time, make mock of his whole evil enterprise. They may bring a new caveat into the world: *Let the aggressor beware!*

It appears at this writing that the war in Spain will end with the victory of the rebels and their allies, of the fascists, yet the writer does not feel that he has championed in a small way in these columns, a lost cause. So much heroism, so much sacrifice as has marked the two and a half years of strife in Spain, can not have been in vain. The hundreds of thousands of dead, both those killed in their homes and on the battle-fields, continue to testify to the valor of the Spanish spirit. Spain and its people have acquired a new name in the world. The Spaniards are a new people even to those who, with the

help of foreign governments, at long last defeated them; it would not be true to say they conquered them. Francisco Franco, victorious commander, will do well to remember that. Even in his hour of triumph, the thought of the world is not so much with him as with those whom one of his generals called an "unorganized rabble", those brave, half-armed people who for over two years out-fought their own and foreign enemies furnished with the most modern mass-murder equipment. Madrid which held out until the last against almost continuous heavy artillery and air bombardment, will stand as a symbol for centuries to come.

Appeal to my Comrades

By "Scout" W. S. Boston

Formerly with the 27th U. S. Volunteers

WHEN the Americans came to the Philippines in 1898, there were some seven million peace-loving, hospitable taos. Today there are some sixteen million of them. We have changed these good people in many respects and in bringing about this change we did not use the Bible or the rifle, but a method far more effective than the use of Bible or rifle could ever have been. The method was one of fair and honest dealing, and of extending liberty to them to the fullest extent. Such a policy could not be denied; it must and did triumph. The Filipinos cooperated and by their cooperation brought about the success of the policy. We find the people today true children of America. Not by their own choice but by force of circumstances, they are today more Occidental than Oriental. Now they do not merely mimic Occidentalism; they are Occidentals in thought and deed, following Occidental ways of living, desiring Occidental goods. Their very language is now Occidental. They have been weaned away from most of their old superstitions, suspicions, and religious fanaticism. Truly there has been an upheaval among these people. But to what end?

As I have explained, the tao had taken little part in the management of government affairs. He trusted to his American Apo (grandfather), who cruelly passed the Jones Law in 1916, requiring him to walk, politically, when he had not yet even attempted to crawl. The consequences I have told of. The wily local politicians, following the practice of our American politicians, have made so many laws that the tao is today little less confused than his American brother tao in the United States. Laws have so multiplied that not one in ten thousand knows his Constitutional rights, and I doubt whether a larger percentage of Americans knows any more. Many an American no doubt would say, if you mentioned the Constitution, "What in Hell is that?" I myself, being a Spanish-American War veteran, repeat with my comrades at each meeting our oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Flag, but I must admit that I am confused as to the thousands of laws under that great document.



The United States threw over seven million children into this political and legal confusion. Now worst of all, after creating a jewel, unfinished though it is, our government would throw that jewel to swine entirely. American officials professed, and I believe they were sincere, that the experiment in the Philippines was in the name of humanity and justice, for the good of the Filipinos, and as a lesson to the world. It is true that the Filipino politicians have continued to demand independence, but why did not the United States listen in 1898 or some other past date? The answer was simple in past years. Should it be any less so now?

The moral obligation of the United States in the Philippines is far greater today than at any time since the first occupation of the Islands. It must be remembered that the present economic situation was entirely brought about by the Americans. The Filipinos did not ask for free trade with the United States. The sugar, hemp, and vegetable oil development has been brought about by Americans, just as the social development of the people was brought about by Americans. There was some opposition to all this on the part of the politicians, which opposition persisted until quite recently, but now that this opposition is lessening in the Islands, we find the danger has shifted to cowardly politicians in the United States. These Congressmen know full well their obligations. They know that a race of American-minded people has been built up on this side of the Pacific. They know the value of this democratic Oriental people to the Oriental world and all democracies of the world. They know the value of the natural resources of this country. They know that the standard of living among these people has been raised far above the standard of any other Oriental people. They know that an "independent" Philippines means that the people America has brought up to all this will have to compete with the millions of Orientals which surround them. They know that the Filipinos will be unable to do this, and will also be unable to defend their thousands of miles of coast line against invasion, and that consequently the abandon-

ment of the Islands by America means the end of all benefits brought to the Filipinos, and the loss to the world of the greatest lesson in philanthropic statecraft the world has ever had.

The vacillating policy followed by the United States has greatly retarded the development of the Philippines, but all is not yet lost. Are we, the American people, who have bravely ventured into the experiment of building up a true democracy in the East, bringing liberty and justice to a down-trodden people, who have sacrificed thousands of lives in that cause and expended millions of dollars, who have boasted that the Stars and Stripes means liberty wherever it flies,—are we to put our tails between our legs and retreat at the first growl of an Oriental nation which, coming to power during the past two decades, is hostile to everything America stands for in the Far East? American protection and a guarantee of real liberty for the Philippine Islands, means the protection of our own liberty. There was no great demand on the United States for its action in 1898, but today there is a very emphatic demand, involving all our boasted principles. Our forefathers fought and died for these principles. Are they to have died in vain? The Stars and Stripes spoke in the great resolution of President McKinley when he said "*We must.*" We have carried that resolution almost to its consummation. Shall we abandon the great enterprise now on account of cowardice or the selfish interests of some sectional groups in the United States?

No! There may be a few cowardly curs in American politics ready to run, but not the American people, once they fully realize that the Philippines is theirs, the people of the Philippines their people, all truly the children of America. Even the politico is theirs, for he has only followed his American brother in methods of politics. The American government is fully responsible and accountable for any and all acts of the Filipino politicians, whether those acts be good, bad, or indifferent. Since the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth Government in 1935, as a matter of fact, these politicians have shown a much greater seriousness of purpose and sense of responsibility than formerly. But the American government is still just as responsible for the welfare of the people of these Islands as for any State of the Union. Do not forget that American rule has been in effect here for forty years, more than the average life of a man. Therefore most living Filipinos today were born under the Stars and Stripes of America. What has happened here in these Islands was not by accident, but by design, American design! No action by any nation of the world has ever in inception been so praiseworthy as that of America in the Philippines. America, I can only think, is alive to its just responsibilities and *will meet them.*

I have said that the Filipino tao is the easiest led man in the world. This is true in part only. His natural demand for liberty led him to war against Spain. Now he has tasted liberty and will fight to the death for it. Never again will he submit to enslavement. Therefore, should the United States abandon this people it would mean their coldblooded murder. There are two things, either of which will inevitably bring this about: armed invasion or peaceful invasion by the motley hordes of Orientals by which they

are surrounded. The matter would be the more painful, as it would be slower, for the people would be forced back into the squalor they knew in Spanish times, which was far worse than death. Should the American people allow either this or armed conquest to happen, they would be guilty of a national murder.

It may be argued that the United States has no business here and never did have. This is the most downright cowardly argument that could be advanced. The man who argues so has not the backbone of a worm. This question was settled forty years ago. At that time it would not have been so criminal had the United States pulled out and left these people to their own devices. But our President, Congress, and the American people saw their duty otherwise, and not only stayed in 1898, but have stayed on and on, doing their duty in the world as they saw it. Who is the damn coward who will question the wisdom of McKinley and all the succeeding Presidents, all the outstanding members of Congress, living and dead, and the millions of Americans who have carried on this great work. A dirty politician dares to condemn a statesman like our great McKinley, and the work of hundreds of real statesmen. Such men should be branded for what they are, traitors to American principles.

Mistake or no mistake, our military forces occupied this country and subdued the people to our will. Then the noble McKinley caused a faint ray of light to shine in the country, a light at first not exceeding one candle-power, but he sent men here with no personal axes to grind, no personal interests, with only their great chief back of them for support. They worked loyally, with McKinley's vision in mind, conforming one with another and always with the one object to serve. They built up and replenished that light until it became so great that it carried to the most remote corners of the whole world. What true American can even think of extinguishing that light? That light shines to inform the world that America stands truly for what it preaches—genuine democracy, liberty for all, human justice for all the world. I repeat, what American can suggest any move which will even in the slightest way endanger the great work of AMERICA in the Orient?

Everyone knows that the only hope for human liberty lies with democracy. Also, all know that democracy is surrounded by enemies, and that it is in danger. Germany, Italy, and Japan have openly announced to the world that they despise it and spit on it. The Japanese today are savagely pillaging and murdering China. They are brazen enough to say they have no designs on the Philippines, expecting to be believed. Or do they expect to be believed? NO—they know damn well no one believes them! But they think that no nation has the guts to resist them. They take the democratic true desire for peace, for cowardice, and, like the Germans before the World War, they have confined their every wishful thought to but one, that Japan is invincible. They have thought along this line so long that they believe it must be so. On the other hand, America has thought along just as dangerous lines. America has thought it is inviolable. Either of these thoughts leads to destruction.

Personally, I think there is no one who detests war more than myself, but human rights must be defended even at the risk of war. Democracy is either worth fighting for or it is worthless, and any one unwilling to fight for it has no right to its blessings.

I have always loved dogs, especially my own dogs, but I had one once which suddenly went mad and bit my own daughter, then ran into the street, snapping at everything in sight. I myself grabbed a club and chased that dog until I cornered him, then beat him to death. When a dog goes mad in a town, everyone rises up against it. When a cholera epidemic shows itself in a town, everyone fights it. Japan is today not only a mad dog, but the very essence of every epidemic the world has ever known. Japan is killing by the thousands and will continue to kill until stopped. We may preach our heads off for peace, but there will be no peace until all nations respect their agreements, and respect one another as brother human beings. If let alone, Japan will violate America and any other country at its convenience. A Japanese spokesman has said that the Japanese did not like to kill their own kind, pagan Orientals, but that they have to do so in preparation for the day they will begin the murder or subjection of the Christian whites. Japan's first logical move in this program would be to invade the Philippines. It has already peacefully invaded the Philippines, taking over a large percentage of the retail business. It has flagrantly violated the gentlemen's agreement in regard to the textile business. Japan has shown its teeth in many other ways, as when a Japanese told the economic investigating committee that Japan would expect to be a third party in any economic agreement recommended by that committee (Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs whose recommendations are now before Congress).

It is needless to carry this discussion further, for everyone knows that the moment America steps out of the Philippines, Japan will step in, and that moment will spell death to all democratic principles in the Orient, virtual death to the Filipinos, and a severe blow to all the democracies of the world; robbing America of every vestige of honor, the honor it has always had, and justly deserved.

To my comrades of the Veteran Army of the Philippines:

salute. Many of you took a more worthy part in the building up of this beautiful Philippines than I. Many of you are more eloquent and influential. To you, my comrades, I appeal. For the small part which I personally played, I ask no credit. I have lived the better part of my life in the Philippines. I have grown to a ripe age watching the growth of this people, from the poverty and filth of Spanish times. I know their worthiness. I have witnessed the great work accomplished here, not only for these people, but for the world. There are other comrades who returned to their homes years ago and have not had the good fortune of seeing this great achievement. None the less, you played your part as soldiers under the great President McKinley and have a direct interest in the outcome of the work he inaugurated. I know that all of you are proud to have taken even as small a part as myself in the enterprise of our beloved country, America, in the Philippines. Comrades, that which we have helped build, that for which many of our comrades died in the mud and slime of the jungle, is in danger of being destroyed. Therefore I appeal to you. Perhaps we can not again bear arms in their defense, but we can still serve our country and flag by bringing home to the American people the real facts as to the consequences of abandoning the Philippines, and by making it known that by so doing, the United States would be dishonored past all repair. Let them know that it is no longer just the Filipinos who will suffer, but the principles for which our flag stands, the very life of all things American. Let them know that abandonment means dishonor to all Americans.

Some may say that to get out of the Philippines would avoid war. Explain to them that to get out would merely invite war. I have seen and you have seen many a bully who, when called, was not there with the goods. Furthermore, even though it should mean war, the abandoning of this country could at best only postpone that inevitable war with a nation which, drunk on the blood of helpless Chinese coolies, women, and children, considers itself invincible. In any case, Comrades, to hell with them. As in the days of McKinley, *WE MUST*—we must play the part of Americans or see America . . . go under. Again I salute you, Comrades.

Days Of Darkness

By Morris L. Appelman

TO live tossed on the horns
of doom-pregnant morns,
to tremble when a madman speaks,
to search the earth for crevices,
to clutch the knees of each crumbling day
in fear of the morrow;

To startle at a baby's grin,
to notice that the sky is thin,
to weave of the threads of history
a rope of hope . . . in mystery,
in dread of the morrow;

II

To stuff the ears of reason,
to pawn principles for pistols,
to test the dark muscles of the mass,
to seek not friends but allies
for the combat of the morrow;

To deny a parting glance behind,
to refuse a last embrace,
to lock the heart,
to steel the face—
for the combat of the morrow.

The Spanish Fortifications of Manila

By Irma Thompson Ireland



U. S. Army Signal Corps

The River side of the Walled City in August, 1898, showing parts of the wall now removed.

"Manila Intramuros presents the most perfect type extant of the old-time Walled City. The walls long ago ceased to serve any useful purpose, whilst they have deprived the inhabitants of much-needed fresh air. Along the ramparts are mediaeval cannon, that long since ceased to be of any value, save as curiosities. The moat long since became such a sink of fetid refuse that it was rightfully decided that to disturb it would be to court an outbreak of pestilence. The American Administration is disposing of this long-standing menace to health by filling it up and converting it into flower-beds."—C. H. Forbes-Lindsay: "America's Insular Possessions", 1906.

A GENERAL idea of the military defense mechanism of Manila about the middle of the nineteenth century may be obtained from several interesting documents of that period.

From one which is called "Internal Political Conditions of the Philippines, 1842", by Sinibaldo de Mas¹, we learn that:

"Posts of rank in Manila have lately been increased, and now there are a Lieutenant-General, a *mariscal de campo*, six brigadier-generals, and many colonels and commandants; and yet men of lower rank than all these have been appointed governor of these islands. There is no need of so many military titles. A brigadier-general with 6,000 pesos pay acts as second commandant of the navy, which consists of but a few gun-boats; and a sub-inspector of engineers has just arrived who has only two officers under him."

"Matta's Report, 1843," adds a searching commentary on conditions of the colony at that time:

"In consequence of the civil wars in Spain, the Spanish government has been compelled to draw heavy sums against the Treasury of the Philippines, by which not only has the Treasury been exhausted but a debt of more than four million pesos incurred—debt that can not be met for years—both because the needs of the colony are increasing annually and because the remainder left from the revenues, after covering the ordinary obligations of the budgets, is almost all spent for tobacco leaf, which is sent for consumption of the mother-country in accordance with the orders of the government.

"In regard to the military defense of the country, conditions are as bad. There are but few arms and they are in poor shape. The provinces are undefended. The army is composed almost exclusively of natives, and they are so few in number that the army is insufficient to defend the capital and fort of Cavite in case of a foreign invasion. Indeed in case of invasion it might be best to raze the fortifications built at the expense of so great sacrifice."

It seems reasonable to believe that Matta is referring here to the fact that in previous experiences of invasion the

enemy had captured and occupied the city, turning its means of defense against its own people. Matta follows this discouraging summary of conditions by a statement which, in view of subsequent events, was uncannily prophetic:

"In general there is to be seen considerable indifference and even disaffection to Peninsular interests. Ideas of emancipation are sheltered in many bosoms. Discontent swarms in all places. It is given utterance with effrontery, and is developed and fomented in various manners. Since the beginning of the colony boldness, deceit, and acrimonious speech have had a foremost seat, but greed is today the dominant passion in the white people . . . The malcontents have the necessary time to gather new proselytes, to consolidate a faction³ against the mother-country and prepare the will of the masses; and they await the time and opportunity for the realization of their desires. This plan is not in writing but is engraven in the hearts of those who direct it, shows itself by its works, and is the result of the tendency of the age, of the calamitous circumstances in which the mother-country finds itself, and of the kind of abandonment in which these important possessions are held."

Matta's statement that the military defense conditions were bad may be verified specifically by another document called "Remarks On The Philippines and on Their Capital, Manila, 1819 to 1822", a pen picture of Manila as seen by a visitor from another country which we may accept as reasonably accurate since no improvements were made between that time and the time of Matta's Report.

"The city is well fortified on the sea and land faces, but on that toward the river very indifferently, being only defended by a long curtain with a few ill-constructed bastions, which, from their diminutive size, are rather playthings than bastions. The curtain is narrow and confined on the inside and unfit for guns of calibre; the buildings within the city overlooking and even joining the wall in some places. On the other side of the river, within two hundred yards of this curtain, are a number of stone houses, along the whole length of its bank; and the bases of these houses being walls of eight and ten feet thick of solid

masonry, would afford immediate cover for an enemy, who might breach the curtain in ten minutes at so short a distance, and with perfect safety, the fire from some of these taking the whole of the works on the northeastern side in reverse. Indeed its only defense on this side is the river (it has no ditch on this side) the current of which is always rapid."

In connection with these particular "Remarks By An Englishman" it is interesting to recall Fiscal Leandro de Viana's theoretical plan for the defense of Manila⁴ by inundating the ground on the opposite shore of the Pasig.⁵

Continuing the "Remarks":

"The land face has a double ditch, and an esplanade of five or six hundred yards in breadth, which toward the river is marshy and swampy, and utterly unfit for military operations. Toward the sea, and for some miles along the coast is an *epaulement* thrown up when in expectation of an attack from the English in 1804.

"There are six gates to the city, two on each face: those on the land side have neat stone bridges over the outer ditch which are not mined, and being of solid masonry would be found cumbersome in case of an attack. The inner ones and those on the sea side are of wood or stone pillars with draw-bridges. The ditches are wide and deep but much encumbered with mud and weeds, from which last the fortifications also have suffered."

The "Memorial",⁴ in which Viana discusses plans for changes in the fortifications as proposed by engineer Don Miguel Gomez, is dated 1765, fifty-seven years before the "Remarks" of our English commentator. It would appear that in the nineteenth century the question of exterior defense by means of controlled water courses was beginning to assume more definite significance.

According to Salt and Heistand's compilation, "Manila's Walls and Fortifications,"⁶ Gomez began work on the moat and covered-way sometime between 1770 and 1787, and we learn from the same source that:

"The necessary hard labor was done by *Sangleyes*, [Chinese], who found it very irksome. They were consequently anxious to make a

commutation, and offered 12,000 pesos to the government and 8,000 pesos to the Audiencia if they could be relieved. Their claims were supported by Viana, who suggested that their place could be well supplied by criminals and convicts, and by vagabonds and mischievous persons who abound in the villages."

We are further informed in a technical report on the "Walls of Manila" by Major J. C. Bush,⁷ that:

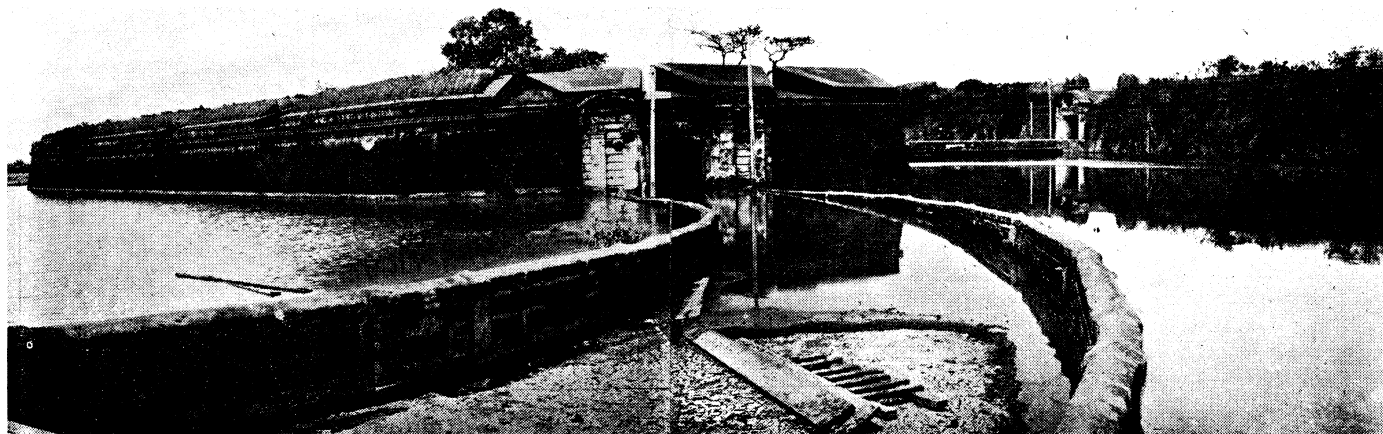
"By Royal Order of December 16, 1796, the Governor of the Islands was authorized to carry on the fortification works described in the project presented by Francisco Sabatini, Chief of Engineers [by which order] the entire character of the wall facing the Pasig was completely altered . . . Sabatini continued the moat and covered way, which was probably completed by the engineer Rafael Aguilar⁸ who constructed the Carlos VI battery a short distance from Estero Balete and about five hundred yards northeast of the Headquarters Post of Manila.

"The building of this moat presented the problem of constructing a ditch in wet and rather unstable soil close to the foot of a heavy wall without disturbing the foundations. This appears to have been accomplished by making a long slope at the foot of the scarp low enough to be under water and extended to the bottom of the moat."

From an interesting historical chronology,⁹ we learn that nothing happened in the Philippines to cause changes or improvements in the fortifications of Manila until 1863, when a disastrous earthquake almost reduced the city to a mountain of ruins, causing the death of four hundred persons and injury of some two thousand.

With the founding of the Republic of Spain in 1868, a liberal governor, Carlos Maria de la Torre y Navarrada, (1869-1871) was sent to the Philippines and the Filipino leaders of reform were encouraged by his liberal ideas and democratic ways.

But the forces of conservatism prepared in secret to give the death-blow to all reforms and reformers. The liberal Governor de la Torre was succeeded by Governor-General Rafael de Izquierdo y Gutierrez, (1871-1873) a reactionary sent by the monarchial government of Spain, which had been restored in 1870. What has been recorded



Bureau of Science Photograph

Entrance to the Aquarium and the Real Gate in April, 1905, showing the overflow of water and mud during the process of filling the moat.

"March, 1905—Improvement of the Harbor of Manila. At the present time the Insular Government is trying to assist the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Company to solve the problem of disposition of the dredgings yet to be taken from the harbor. About 1,000,000 cubic yards of surplus is now being pumped through the discharge pipe of the dredge into the great moat which separates the walls of Old Manila from the site of the newer city . . . It is estimated that about four months will be required to complete this improvement and fill in the outer ditch of the moat to the level of the Bagumbayan and Malecon drives. To take care of the drainage of the Walled City and carry off water arising from the filling process, it has been necessary to construct a timber bulkhead a distance of three feet from the walls and around the city to provide an open drain into which the water can flow until the new sewer system is installed, after which the bulkhead will be removed and the space filled level with the rest of the moat. Just now the big pipe is discharging at a point near the Legaspi Monument on the Luneta—the mud and water spreading out toward both the Temporary City Hall and Fort Santiago at the delta of the Pasig River where a retaining wall has been constructed across the moat. After the moat has been filled to the desired level and the new-made ground is sufficiently dried out to warrant progress, the artificial mounds which were heaped up by the Spaniards for defense will be leveled off and the space between the walls and the drives will be ready for further improvements. After the 1,000,000 cubic yards have been turned into the moat, there will remain only about 500,000 cubic yards of excavation to be transferred* elsewhere."—*Far Eastern Review*, March, 1905

*This surplus was probably used to build up Dewey Boulevard according to a project under consideration but not officially decided upon at that time.—I. T. I.



Commercial Photograph

The Parian Gate, showing the condition of the moat at the time of the American occupation.

"A large part of the moats are in a revolting condition, being half-filled with a hideous mixture of vegetable matter, stagnant water covered with slime, mud, and the refuse of a large city. It is known to produce fever and malarial diseases and for that reason the Spaniards are afraid to clean it, lest by disturbing the foul matter, the evils are suddenly increased..."—Margherita Arlina Hamm: "Manila and the Philippines," 1898.

in history as the Cavite Revolt of 1872, while insignificant in itself, served as opportunity to eliminate certain Filipino reformers, some of whom were sentenced to death or life imprisonment, while others were deported to the Marianas. The actual "revolt" was merely the uprising of laborers in the arsenal, most of them veteran soldiers, who resented the imposition of the tribute. The immediate result was an increased stimulation of the rising tide of nationalism, encouraging Filipino reform propaganda both at home and abroad.

In 1885, during the administration of Governor-General Emilio Terrero y Perinat, (1885-1888) it was recorded there was "danger of conflict between Spain and Germany in respect to sovereignty over the Islands known as the Carolines."

Standard historical references do not indicate that this colonial "flare-up" caused unusual disturbance in Manila, but a woman traveler and writer, Margherita Arlina Hamm, published a book in 1898¹⁰ containing this interesting and rather amusing account:

"In 1885 there was a rumor that a German man-of-war on the China coast had received orders to prepare for a long voyage, and to take possession of some islands in the neighborhood of the Ladrones. The news was cabled to Manila and Madrid, and in a commendably short time the Manila administration had dispatched a man-of-war to Yap, having on board Lieutenant Capriles, who had been appointed governor of the Carolines. He arrived in due season at Yap, but beyond engaging in dinner parties and social functions, in which he consumed three days, he did nothing.

"On the third day, the German warship *Itis* entered the harbor, landed a file of marines and hoisted the red, white, and black flag of Germany. Capriles returned to Manila, where a panic immediately occurred. The walls of the citadel were repaired, earthworks and fortifications were thrown up on the seashore and at Cavite, and many residents fled to the suburbs. The German residents were attacked by rioters, and for a time confusion reigned supreme. There was a warm diplomatic quarrel between the two countries, and the matter was finally referred for arbitration to the Pope. The matter was under advisement for a long time, and was then decided in favor of Spain. This so delighted the administration in Manila that it gave a grand demonstration and fireworks, and did nothing for over a year."

From 1896 to 1901 the story of the Philippines is a record of revolution against the Spanish government, of war between Spain and the United States (whereby the Philippine Islands became an American colonial possession) and of misunderstanding between the new government and factions of its bewildered people.

Any school history may be consulted for details of this dramatic conflict and the highlights of the period of reconstruction during those first years of what is known as "The American Occupation".

Under the general heading of "Notes On Manila Improvements" we find interesting accounts of the work done by American engineers during the first few years of the "Occupation"; in the "Reports of the Philippine Commission", for 1903 and later years. For instance:

"The old walled city contains about 13,000 inhabitants and is regarded as the unhealthiest portion of Manila for residence... The protected enclosure is nearly a mile long and over half a mile wide... There is a strip of land nearly a mile long adjacent to the noted Luneta and the Paseo de Bagumbayan, varying in width from 500 to 700 feet. This area of about 70 acres includes the two protected gates (Parian and Real). It now presents a beautiful, wild rustic scene, the venerable gray walls festooned with tropical vines for a background.

"To the practical eye of the sanitary engineer these ancient moats and filth-laden esteros exhibit no beauty. But it does not require an extended imagination to see this valuable land converted into two historical parks, the nucleus of each being a protected gate—and a central historical and scientific museum occupying the intermediate portion."

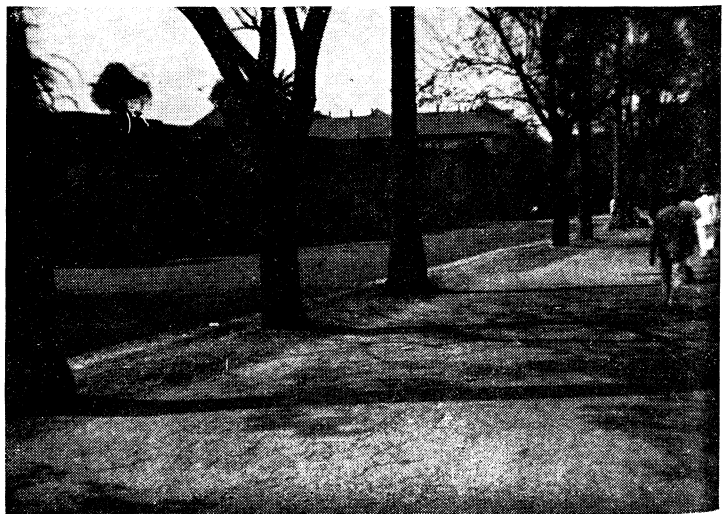
From the report of the City Engineer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, we learn that:

"The work of remodeling Santo Domingo gate has been completed. Two 60-centimeter pipes have been laid to take care of the drainage from the moat to the Pasig River. The wooden bridge crossing the moat has been removed and replaced by earth fill with stone retaining walls."

From "Manila's Public Improvements" incorporated in the "Annual Report of 1904" we obtain the following information:

"Three extensions of streets through the city wall have been made on Calle Aduana, Calle Victoria, and Calle Palacio, thus affording means

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Photograph by Mrs. I. T. Ireland

Magallanes Drive, approaching Isabela Gate, January, 1939, showing the old moat filled and landscaped.

"In 1904, the Philippine Commission engaged the famous landscape architect, Mr. D. H. Burnham, to come to Manila and develop a comprehensive plan for the improvement and growth of the city. Breaches were made in the old walls in several places to allow new streets to enter, but the noble and interesting gateways as well as all valuable parts of the wall were preserved..."—David P. Barrows: "History of the Philippines"

Seven Hills Away

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

JOVITO watched his mother working quietly by the stove. With a hand-broom she brushed all the bits of burning firewood to one corner and then sprinkled water over the little mound of glowing charcoal and hot ashes. The wood sizzled and the sound made the boy sleepy. Covering his mouth with the back of his hand, he yawned several times. It was still early, but he was tired. He had been to the well; and, earlier, had gone to the coconut grove and brought the milch cow home.



His mother turned and looked at him with her big kind eyes, as if to say: "Why don't you go to sleep now, son?" No, thought Jovito, he would not go to the *silid*—where his two young sisters were already safely tucked under a mosquito net. He would not leave his mother alone in the kitchen. Besides, his father might come home from the ranch any time now. If only it was not a moonlit evening: then he would come home earlier. He would doze until his father arrived, Jovito decided. He would ask his father about the white yearling he had given him on his last birthday.

He yawned again. His eyelids began to droop. He tried to shake sleep from his eyes, and succeeded. His mother had almost finished tidying up the kitchen. Now she placed a small oil lamp on the shelf of the stove near the wall, so that it threw a circle of light by the water jar. She began to wash her hands and asked Jovito for a clean dry rag. The boy jerked himself out of sleep and reached out for the rag that had been tucked in the palm-leaf wall to his left.

"Shall we wait for your father?" his mother asked when she had dried her hands.

She stood for a moment by the window and looked out at the moonlit sky. The tops of the trees glowed radiantly under a moon three-fourths full. White-grey clouds raced past the moon until they faded away toward a dim and distant horizon where lay, in daytime, a pale-blue mountain range.

Jovito watched the sky scene, raising himself on his toes beside his mother as she looked out of the window. His chin touched the window sill. Gently his mother pulled him away and led him to the *silid*, holding him by the hand. He wished he were fifteen instead of six years old so that he would not have to stand on his toes when he looked out of the kitchen window.

He crept under the mosquito net; his mother followed after him. He lay down beside his sister Maria who was four years old; his mother lay down between her and his baby sister Tita. Tita had not yet been weaned, although she was almost two years old, and the mother's coming had awakened the child. She began to stir restlessly and his mother gave her her breast. Jovito closed his eyes as his mother mumbled endearing words to Tita, the little one, and at the same time reached out with her left hand to see if Jovito had covered himself with a blanket.

An oil lamp flickered on top a small wooden table at the far end of the *silid*. Although Jovito tried hard to close

his eyes tight, he still could see the light. It shone through his eyelids as though it were composed of a thousand illuminated threads. Jovito's sleep had vanished and he tried hard now to get it back. He turned on his right side and buried his head in a pillow behind his sister Maria's back.

He felt something warm at his feet and thought it was Maria's feet. How could it be, since he was bigger and taller than she? he asked himself. He gently pushed the warm thing away. It was the cat which again tried to snuggle itself in between him and Maria. Jovito shoed the cat away, and it darted from under the mosquito net.

"What was that?" asked his mother, startled; for the fleeing cat had almost jumped upon the table where the oil lamp stood.

"It was the cat," replied Jovito. Sleep had come to him again. He began to dream of a day in the woods when he saw a white cat—no, not the one in the house, but a stray one, with a cut-off tail. The cat mewed and stared at him in a friendly though clever manner, and he followed the cat till it brought him into the deepest and darkest part of the woods. There, he saw a big black house.

Jovito turned on his left side so that he lay back to back with his sister Maria. The warmth eased his fears, as he dreamed of the black house in the woods. Suddenly the black house vanished from his mind, and he began to dream of other things. He dreamed of a long road and of a carabao upon whose broad back a man was riding. From the distance the man looked young, but as he approached he grew older and older. The man coughed as he stopped to ask Jovito where the road to the river was. It was twilight and Jovito pointed to the foot-path which went into a hemp plantation and finally ended at the river bank. Jovito pressed closer against Maria.

He heard sounds from outside—like the old man's coughing. Then, it seemed as if some big tree near by was being pulled out of the earth, its roots crackling. Then, Jovito heard what seemed like the falling of the tree. His right leg jerked.

"What was that?" asked his mother softly. Then because Jovito did not answer, she said to herself: "Maybe it is the cat in the kitchen. Maybe it's the lamp..."

Fear seized her. She pulled her breast away from the little one. The child did not give it freely but struggled to keep the nipple in her mouth. When at last her breast was free, she whispered to the little one to keep still. "Hush, little one, there's a witch outside... Don't you hear?" Then she got up.

Jovito dreamed the tree had pinned his tiny and helpless body to the earth. He tried to move but it seemed every bone and muscle of him was in great pain. He began to cry in his sleep.

WHEN he awoke, he thought it was morning. Then a great blaze blinded his eyes for a moment. He thought it was noon and time to tether his milch cow in a shadier place in the coconut grove. Standing under a

coconut tree, he looked around him and saw the cow, her full round body and skin of mottled dun; and she was standing as still as a log or a tree-stump in the light. The cow stared at the burning house and moored softly.

Jovito felt some one tugging at him from behind. It was his sister Maria. She was crying with fright. Soon Jovito himself began to shout for help. Dazed, he saw his mother dart in and out of the fire. He called out to her repeatedly, but she would not listen. Now she shoved a trunk out of the window, and hurled out pillows and mats, some stools and a small table; and then another trunk . . .

The fire, like a hideous giant, ate out the house, making a weird crackling sound. But for this sound, nothing could be heard for stretches of moments. Even the woods near by were silent; the insects were awed, as it were, by the spectacle. No wind blew and yet the flames moved quickly, sprightly, and reduced almost at once the entire kitchen to a gory little hill of fire. The uprights of bamboo and wood, all aflame, began to tumble one by one, and one after another, making a heap on the ground.

The nearest neighbor lived in another coconut grove about five hundred yards away. Help had come at last. Jovito saw the figures of one—two—yes, two other persons besides his mother, fleeting in and out of the burning house. It seemed she had forgotten him. Again and again, he called out to her but she would not listen. The thought that his mother had forgotten them—him and his two sisters—threw him into a panic.

He half ran towards the fire, but Maria clung to him, shrieking. Then his mind grew clear and he began to ask himself where the little one was. Grief clutched at his throat this moment: he trembled in his knees and he stumbled on the grass. Then, as he rose to steady himself, he found his two arms had been protectingly holding the little one herself close to his breast and he had been holding her thus for long minutes, without knowing it. The little one's little feet were cold, and he noticed she gave a questioning stare at the fire, then turned her eyes away and looked out at the shrubbery and the thickets and the coconut trees in the distance, all bathed in moonlight.

The figures sped about the burning house as though each were in a race with time. Jovito could see his mother's spare body, her features sharply distinct, now in the midst of a glare of ruddy light, now etched against the very crimson of the flames. He could hear her excitedly giving orders to the two men neighbors who had come to help. As his hearing grew clearer, Jovito recognized the familiar timbre of his mother's voice. Intermittently she now asked, shouting: "Where are the children? Where are the children?" as if she did not know where they were. And, also, as if she knew, she would not stop to wait for an answer. It seemed the asking was enough, as though by instinct she knew they were safe. Jovito called back to say that they—the three of them—were all safe and that they were there, huddled together under the sky; and he would open his mouth wide and try to shout at the top of his voice. But the only words he could utter were "Mother!"—"Mother!"

Rafters turned to glowing splinters of wood, and the nipa thatch burned into bits that flew about like the fiery wings of frighteningly large insects. The fire had

spread in all directions now. The kitchen was completely gone, and the silid was smouldering and falling into a heap. For a moment, nothing remained whole but a square piece of wall with a window in it. It was a ghastly sight; it was so unreal. Then even this wall caught fire and slowly disappeared in flames.

Scattered about the yard were all the effects which had been wrenched from the fire. Jovito recognized the shape of trunks, and he saw that one of the bundles must be the sleeping mat and the mosquito net. He remembered now that these were the first things his mother had bundled up. He remembered that after she had hurled this bundle out of the window, she had pulled him and Maria out of the house and, as though they were inanimate objects, had deposited them and little Tita under the nearest coconut tree.

Was it she—now coming towards them? Her small head was ruddier than ever in the shimmering light of the fire. Suddenly she did not look like his mother any more. She was suddenly a stranger to him. She was not the woman he knew, the one who had looked out in the moonlight, thinking his father would be on his way home.

Tears rolled down her wet cheeks when she took the little one from him, into her own arms. "Don't cry," she said gently. "The house is gone, don't you see? The house is gone." She pointed at the fire, as though it were something that could make the little one stop crying. Maria too had begun to cry.

But no matter. They were now together again.

Said one of the neighbors: "When I first saw the fire I thought it was nothing."

"But I heard the children's voices," said the other.

"When I heard the children shouting, I was already on my way here," continued the first one. "Had it not been for the shrill cries of those children—"

Jovito recognized the two men. They were old Mang Pepe and his son-in-law Ponso the widower, who had once helped him find his milch cow when she strayed away one April morning. Jovito remembered the incident: how he and Ponso combed the hills for the cow, and how he followed Ponso down the valleys and into thickets and along the edge of the woods. Ponso was wearing a *buri* hat frayed at the brim, and when they came to the valley and the sun began to get hot, he gave this headgear to Jovito to put on. When they had found the cow, they took a short cut through the valley and up the hill, beyond Mang Pepe's new clearing. Ponso and Jovito had found the old man busy cleaning his patch. The old man had stopped work and had taken Jovito to an adjoining clearing where he grew sugar cane. Then he had given Jovito an entire stalk for himself.

Mang Pepe joined Jovito and his mother and sisters gathered under the coconut tree. "Don't cry, don't cry," the mother repeated. "The house is gone, see? There, it's gone." The little one continued to whimper, and Maria sobbed like a big girl: in splurges.

Mang Pepe asked: "They are all right?" And Jovito looked once more at the smouldering house. "God saved them! God did!" he heard his mother say. "Suppose it had happened in the middle of the night, when we were all

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The Uses of Diplomacy

The Sanda Uprising

By P. D. Rogers

DURING the middle part of 1919 *Panglima Asjali*, *Presidente* of the Lati District, came to my office in Jolo one day and reported that the people of a barrio called Sanda were in a rebellious frame of mind and were even constructing a barricade behind which, he said, they were all gathering.

The trouble had started over nothing more than the recent establishment of a government school in their community to which they had resolved not to send their children, come what might. In those days we were enforcing the law prescribing compulsory school attendance.

I told the *Panglima* that I would go to Sanda myself on the following morning to talk with those people. He asked me not to do this, saying that I would be able to do nothing as the people had taken oaths on the Koran that they would never submit. When the *Panglima* saw that I was determined to go, he insisted that I take with me at least a company of constabulary soldiers. I informed him that I would not take any soldiers, but I would pass by his house on the way and take him, the *Presidente*, with me. He left my office evidently worried.

That afternoon his son came to see me and gave me the same warning. I thanked him for the advice, but told him I was not afraid of those people. I could not believe there was so much danger, for I knew many of them personally and felt sure that I could iron out any difficulties. However, I realized that Moros of the old line of thought, whom we might consider friendly, were perfectly capable of transforming over-night into fanatically bitter enemies over some matter appearing trivial to us.

A month previous to this we had established a school in this district, and there being no building as yet constructed for the purpose, we had rented the lower floor of the house of *Panglima Asjali*, himself, as a temporary measure. The attendance was poor and I knew that the school was unpopular among the people of Sanda. But the sudden uprising, as reported, puzzled me. *Panglima Asjali* was not in the habit of making false reports.

The next morning I left on horseback for the *Panglima's* house, which was about one hour's ride from the city. I took with me the Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Jesse W. Light, and two other companions. When we arrived at the *Panglima's* house he was persistent in his advice that I should not go to Sanda without a company of soldiers, but I told him that I did not need soldiers on this occasion and that if he did not want to accompany me I would go alone. He then called about twenty of his followers and they, after arming themselves with spears and *barongs*, fell in line behind us. I was not enthusiastic about these armed men accompanying us, but I could not well prevent it.

It was about thirty minutes' hike to Sanda. When we reached the place, I became somewhat alarmed. There



was a bamboo barricade, about two hundred feet square, and inside this barricade were three houses and other temporary shelters. It was easy to see through the bamboo palings, and I estimated about one hundred and fifty men were inside the enclosure, with their women and children. They were well armed with spears and *barongs*, and it looked as though they were well provisioned with food. At one corner of the enclosure was a wide bamboo gate.

Upon our arrival, the *Panglima*, brandishing his *barong*, loudly shouted out to the assemblage that the Governor was here and for them to come out and surrender. There was hostile commotion inside and I could see that those people had no intention of coming out in peaceful array. On the contrary, they were putting on their *barongs* and taking down their spears. This impromptu and silly demand of *Asjali* angered me and I then surmised that there must be what we call bad blood between the *Panglima* and those people. I went up to the *Panglima* and asked him not to shout in that way, for there was no cause for any surrender and no crime had been committed as far as I knew, and that I would do all the talking.

I pointed to a place on a hill about two hundred meters distant, and told him to please go there with his men and wait so I could handle the matter in my own way and without interference. He was reluctant and gave me a furious stare, murmuring some unpleasant words. No doubt he felt that I had trodden upon his dignity as *Panglima* and *Presidente* of the district. But as he looked at the hostile group within the barricades, he calmed down, for he thought, I presumed, that if I turned against him also, he would be in a rather tight spot. He spoke to his men and they started to the place I indicated; and I did not make another move until they were there.

Then I turned my attention to the people within the bamboo fortification, who looked angry and sullen. Nobody was saying anything, and nothing had been said that I could hear since we had arrived. I was somewhat confused, for having had to temporarily alienate the men who had come with me as my protectors, I felt myself "between the devil and the deep blue sea." I looked the enclosure over hurriedly, and then I asked for someone to come out and open the gate. A man with a sulky look then came sauntering down the path from one of the houses and made way for us to enter.

I remember Mr. Light asking me what we were going to do. Previous to this he had spoken very little. "Well," I told him, "we are here now and we will have to go through with it. We'll have to rely on our wits." No doubt the two of us felt rather jittery.

Mr. Light was from Texas, and when he came to the Philippines he brought his old Texas six-shooter with him. He wore it on this occasion. I also had my Colt forty-five. But those weapons would have been of about as much use

to us as rolling pins if trouble started, and we would have been much better off without them.

We walked up to the first house, which was built about six feet off the ground. The Moros looked at us with something like amazement, but I could see that beneath their sullen calm they were stirred up to the highest pitch. Nobody spoke and nobody greeted us. It was a tense situation and I realized that I had to watch my step were we to get out of it alive. I knew now that I had made a mistake in bringing the Panglima and his men with me, and those people obviously thought we had come to fight and were ready for the challenge.

I asked Alexander Schuck, and another companion, who had come with me from Jolo, to remain with the people down on the ground while I, with Mr. Light, went up the bamboo ladder into the house to see the men whom I knew to be the leaders. I asked Schuck to tell the people down below funny stories and keep them amused as much as possible.

Upon entering the room I removed my pistol and hung it on a post, and Light did likewise. We sat down on a Moro mat and the men in the room gathered around us. I could see they were bewildered. I began to converse with them about various irrelevant matters and talked for several minutes in an attempt to distract them and lessen the tension. Some of them tried to interrupt me to ask my purpose in coming, but I parried these efforts. I made as if I did not know of any trouble whatever, but they knew this was not true of course on account of the presence of the Panglima and his little army, whom they believed would probably still be called into action.

I then came around in my talk to the matter of their assemblage and asked them why they were congregated; if there was a wedding to take place, or some other celebration. Their expressions were now changing as they glanced around at each other, and I could see the outline of a grin or two. Nobody replied to my query, but I felt that I had them somewhat under control and could discuss matters with them without their losing their heads. So I asked them to tell me all their troubles.

The leader then began the story. He said that years previously there had existed a feud between them and Panglima Asjali and his followers, but that they had been getting along all right and living as good neighbors until we put a school in the neighborhood. The people did not object so much to a school, the spokesman said, but they did object to having it in the Panglima's house. When

the children did not attend, the Panglima began to threaten them. Bad feeling was renewed and grew fast. Finally their water system, consisting of large bamboo tubes joined together that carried water from the river near the Panglima's house to the barrio of Sanda, had been cut off by the Panglima. The Moros naturally object to having their water system interfered with just as much as we would. The Sanda people, therefore, the spokesman continued, decided they would build a barricade and make a stand against the government which the Panglima represented. The Panglima had sent them word that he would go to the Governor and have them exterminated. And for that eventuality they were preparing.

I admonished them, and asked why some of them had not come to see me, for this trouble had been going on for a week and I had had no knowledge of it at all. They replied that they thought the Panglima was such a good friend of mine that it would be useless for them to see me.

With Superintendent Light's approval, I told them that we would discontinue the school at the Panglima's residence and build a school house nearer to them. I assured them further I would take care of the other matters brought up and that in the end all would be well, provided they would return to their homes and remain law-abiding.

Feeling that half of the trouble was patched up, I left the place and joined the Panglima and his men, who were still waiting for me. My problem now was the other half of the disorder. The Panglima was gloomy and asked me many questions on the way to his house, but I did not tell him much. I returned to Jolo to think the matter over.

I knew that I would have to relieve the Panglima as Presidente of the Lati District, for he had demonstrated his inability to help govern and had not kept me properly informed of actual conditions in his district. Further, I would have to compel him to rebuild the water system which he had maliciously destroyed. But I had not immediately mentioned these matters, for Panglima Asjali was a wealthy and powerful chief and had a large following which would stand by him. I wanted to work out some way of accomplishing my ends without causing him to go on the war-path. A haughty Moro chief of the old type, however friendly, would turn into a deadly enemy if publicly humiliated. I was going to give him the opportunity to save his face.

The next morning I sent for Datu Tahil who also lived in the Lati District. Tahil was a colorful character, clever

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Homes of Cavite

By Ina K. Dickey

CAVITE homes are very old.

The walls are covered o'er with mold;
The doors are massive, wide and high,
Swinging on hinges that groan and sigh;
The floors, though polished, are cracked and brown,
They're all the same throughout the town;
The paneless windows, barred and wide,
Have shutters squeaking in the slide;

The inner walls are marred and sad—
Still dull—though gaily picture-clad;
The ceilings high are patched and beamed:
Beneath them many a one has dreamed
Of home in some far-distant land,
A cottage on some beloved strand.
My house is old as old can be;
But life inside is new and dear to me.

Fernando Maria Guerrero

The sixth chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

IN the opinion of Cecilio Apostol, Fernando Maria Guerrero was the major lyric poet of his period,—the years immediately preceding the Revolution and subsequently until the introduction of English literature in our schools. I consider myself very fortunate in having known this great man so many years.

It happened that in 1904, while I was in Lipa for the vacations, I sent in some articles to the *Renacimiento*. Guerrero wrote me, in his own hand, a congratulatory letter about them. This was unusual in him, because it was a well known fact that he seldom bothered to write even to his best friends, which they often resented. This fault was really the cause of his break with Wenceslao E. Retana, who went so far as to criticize him and to withhold his recommendation of the poet to the *Academia de la Lengua*, indeed an injustice as none was more deserving of the honor.

During that entire vacation, I kept on writing and just as often did Guerrero keep on answering me from Manila. Due to some of the literature I had been reading, I was, at that time, very disillusioned about life, very pessimistic and even fatalistic. All my letters, for no real reason whatsoever, were bitter in tone and spoke of my being satiated with life. I was still a youth, with a sunny future smiling beguilingly at me, and I must have been passing through that phase of mental evolution which most adolescents experience when they become too introspective.

I here publish these letters of Guerrero for the first time. One can see in them the magic in his pen. For obvious reasons, I have deleted confidential parts. His first letter was this one:

“Manila, July 3, 1904.

“My dear Villa:

“Everybody, especially I, am very much pleased, nay, even very proud, of your present literary activity and good humor. Your ‘Short Stories’, which are being read with great delight by the handful of ‘intellectuals’ here,—and, let it not be forgotten in passing, also by the pretty feminine readers of *El Renacimiento*,—have a certain *cachet* of literary conciseness and accuracy of observation, which show another step of improvement realized—by whom?—by yourself, of course. You can see that I do not hold back my praises. Keep on!

“Your article which arrived here ‘headless’, and which I entitled ‘Automaton Souls’, (with apologies to those who believe in the liberty of the spirit), should really have been called ‘The Ciphers of Nietzsche.’ However, I did not dare baptize it thus for fear it might sound ambiguous.

“Your ‘Literary Letters’ dedicated to Woman could not be published yesterday due to an excess of material inspired by the ‘Glorious Fourth’. Next Thursday you will see them in print and will then be able to read them to that lady with the gracious mind. The composition highly pleased me because of its really charming ingenuity and its carefully chiselled style.¹

“One thing *choked* me, however: that was your use of THOU throughout the article whenever you spoke of your friend. Was it because you were afraid you might fail in some norm of social conduct or courtesy that you continually THOU-ed her? If that be so, you should cast away



such excessive fears, because the artist, in such cases, especially in the treatment of mere conventionalisms, has the liberty—at least, that is my opinion—to choose what he believes is the best ‘literary’ treatment, the most poetic, the most suggestive. And THOU, in the aesthetic sense, and even in its very phonetic sound, has none, in my opinion, of the gentleness and the poetic freshness of YOU. . . . Do I make myself clear? Avoid, therefore, this form of treatment in your imaginative works. This is not an imposition; it is a mere ‘suggestion’, as it is now the fashion to say.

“ROMEO.”

In 1907, while I was once again in Lipa, I received more intimate letters from Guerrero. Here is one of them:

“Manila, January 31, 1907

“Teddy, my friend:

“I keep inside the most secret chamber of my bosom everything you confided to me in your two letters.

“Now there is no longer cause for complaint. These moonlit nights and misty mornings, these hours of coolness and of love, all seem to trust their very souls into my hands. That is why there is in me a rage, a super-desire, to write. I naturally write; I have to. I write what inside me burns to burst forth. I try to hold my pen, striving that through it shall pour out, borne on the sensitivity of my nerves, all that my being perceives and thinks.

“But first, here is a message for you. Our brotherhood requests me to say that that head of yours—a ‘sculptor’s forehead’ as Urbina would have called it—moves, to all appearances, in too much hot air. If instead it were only in too many dreams, they lament. ‘They oppose, but do not object’² to that persistent addiction of Silvestre to figure in the headlines, as though tormented by some kind of morbid exhibitionism. They quote Nietzsche purposely on that which ‘goes to the head’, but I answer them that Max Nordau is more applicable in this case. Just a matter of taste.

“At all events, eminent sociologist, truly appreciated are the splendid gifts of that archcultured, selective, and many sided imagination of yours, which concerns itself with all subjects, from that of the business of shepherding human swine, to being professor of political science. Va Bene! Minerva may applaud, but I laugh. I am no Minerva.

“Some Batangas breezes waft to me the perfume of nuptial flowers. So soon? And in such secrecy?

“You ask, what of the girl in black? . . . Oh! *Quomodo sedet sola*. . . I saw her once on the street, another time in the theater. Her poor lips smiled. What of her heart? . . . I do not know, I can not tell. It was like seeing Adriadne dreaming of Theseus, weeping for him. But then Theseus. . . And yet one goes on believing in man, in his beautiful honeyed phrases, in his promises. . . This is no recrimination, only dry humor.

“Because, you see, I also am alone. Not because I have been abandoned and betrayed, no. It only happens that Maria Clara has gone to Kabite for five days of vacation and provincial sunshine with the blue sea and the people of that heroic province. She will return only to love me more.

“Now, the end. It is to ask that you produce for us literary rose, fresh-picked from the earth. The electoral cactii are good, but they prick. I can see that your *Mayotherapy* is proving excellent; but why are there no more pages on the moon, and the crystal fountain, and the birds drunk with sunshine, and the heat of crazy passion, or, at least, pure art? We are expecting them.

“Baby Jesus or *Jacinto*⁴ sends you his lyric best wishes. He is incurably a poet.

“OSCAR.”

Upon receiving the above letter, I began a column in the *Renacimiento* entitled *De Corazón a Corazón* (From Heart to Heart) in which I published my "Letters to Oscar" (Oscar was Guerrero). Thus we continued our correspondence. My first letter to Oscar was this:

"February 1, 1907.

"Poet: You ask for literary roses. I have none to give. What have I but my tasteless prose written in cruel disillusion under a melancholy provincial sun?

"I left that noisy city to take with me to these rustic mountains the burden of a troubled and fevered existence. What are we but the brief figures of a fancy? What are we but souls in continuous contradiction, in continuous wandering through imaginative spaces, like fluttering butterflies, beneath skies darkened with lies and deceit?

"Yesterday I was in your city, living the convulsed life of the multitude; today I am in this quiet dale, seeking peace in the fields and in solitude. Shall I ever find it? . . .

"I agree with all the great and profound thinkers since Leopardi, the gloomy, down to Schopenhauer, the inhuman, that pain is more eternal, because joy has its limitations, while pain has none. So said Echegaray also.

"You who look at things as from a dream, you, the poet of my country and its great visionary and idealist, come to this place and realize that in all things human there is the bitterness of disillusion. You will realize here that solitude alone, or the flowering field, or the rustic forest,—even all Nature—can not inspire the pages of moonlight and delirious birds and passionate songs that you ask of me.

"You, the dreamer, the Florentine artist, come and teach me to multiply my dreams as did our Divine Teacher with the miraculous loaves. Teach me how to love, as Paolo the poet loved, as Werther loved, as Tristan loved, as you yourself love.

"My own princess has as yet not arrived. She is still in the land of Oblivion; her lips are closed, like that of the Goddess of Maeterlinck. Yet you ask me of nuptial flowers. Marriage, as you rightly said, is suicide. There should be no nuptial flowers except on heads already touched by the finger of age, when the soul, finished with its wanderings in foreign lands, yearns to alight in disillusion upon the silent nest of life to spend its hours listening to the healthful lullaby of epithalamic songs.

"NAZARIN".

Here are two letters from Guerrero asking for my return to Manila:

"My very dreamy friend:

"I have received *Epoca de Combate*, *Las Dos Politicas*, and a few articles which aim to be literary,—and are nothing more. I do not see their vaunted 'preciousness', although they are from that brain and that pen. They look sick with 'ideological poverty' and 'restrained technique'. *Passes moi le mot*. Come, your egotism is scandalous. Everyone in the house talks about it, including the bedbugs. And the flies. And the ants.

"When do you return? Now, shock us not with so much poetical laziness. That, too, is being talked about around here. If you could only hear what the 'woman in black' says of you. Aha! now you dare not laugh, you big rascal. At last we have found you out. We now know where the bird nests. The kalao bird, a hoarse bird, and ugly, BUT romantic. Oh!

"OSCAR."

Manila, February 13, 1907.

"Dear Friend Nazarin:

"I like the 'Letters to Oscar' because of only one thing; they are dedicated to my 'high and highly publicized' personality. I do not know if I shall be able to answer publicly. I feel apathetic, without energy. I should like to pay you back with a story which will come out on the following Saturday, entitled 'Musicas Tristes'. It is the most exquisite yet to which my muse has given birth. My muse, as you know, is as multifarious as your Paris du France.

"*De Córason a Corazón* pleases me. It has the wanness of a sick flower and the contorted and desperate attitude of a reprobate.

Had it been in verse, it could have found a place among *Las Flores de Mal* of Baudelaire. (Thanks, Caballero!)

"Dreamer, return at once. *Mayotherapy* does not become you. Look at me: I may be the talkative urbanite you call me, but I am no neurasthenic, nor do I live in despair of the world. Nazarin, the great city calls you.

"And the heart of a friend also.

"OSCAR".

In *De Corazón a Corazón* of February 15, I told Oscar the following:

"Poet: Here where I am, I note the absence of that enchanting spirit of Nipponese Buddhism which Gomez Carrillo describes. I feel the magic beauty of the landscape, and in my sorrowful heart there begins to blossom forth a love for Beauty Triumphant, for Nature in her purest.

"The tranquil lake, white as the hands of an ethereal fairy, the gentle dark waters inhabited by a million beings and shaded by gigantic trees with tentacled branches, the graceful mountains that adorably curve like the palpitating bosoms of beautiful women, the million birds that sing their eternal song of joy—from all these, embodying the Soul of the Universe, the joy of all sorrows and the fountain of all happiness, can not Art realize the need for simplicity, for that most elegant of all cultures, pure Naturism, as Virgil of old?

"I have, I am possessed by the most varied of sensations. You see, dear poet, temporarily, I am a mountaineer. I write you this letter with the inescapable vision before my eyes of that which is eternal: Nature. Why talk of ambition? Egotism bows its head here, ashamed before this beautiful landscape. All Ambition is but Uncertainty.

"Today, I am a mountaineer. I live the life of the poorest man and my glass is that from which a whole generation of ancient laborers, my grandfathers before me, have drunk.

"O my Soul, I pity you. I cry out, *Satana Ha Vinto*.

"NAZARIN".

In the following letter, Guerrero invites me anew to return to Manila. He says:

"Manila, February 21, 1907.

"Teddy:

"You are truly admirable. First you are a Don Juan, then a Dreamer, and now a Hunter. Some day you may yet be able to catch lizards.

"Soon you will come upon a story of mine, *Amor y Música*. It is more beautiful than any you have written so far. This no joke, either. Nor is it immodesty.

"I have *El Perro Negro* of Salaverria, *Les Fleurs du Mal*, translated by Marquina, *Almas que pasan* by Amado Nervo, *Rapsodia* by Villa Espesa, and *De Marsella a Tokyo* by Gomez Carrillo. Precious books, golden literature! Don't you care to come and read them? It is getting to be too much, that spiritual and physical laziness of yours. It has become a nuisance.

"Goodbye. I am here before Manila Bay. The picture of the sea is enchanting. Birds and more birds flying around the sun—like those airs of yours. I go to hunt cockroaches.

"Very yours,

"VIRGILIO".

This is another letter to Oscar of the same date, February 21.

"Poet:

"If you could be here for even only one moment, here beside these dark peasants, in the peaceful nights, under these fresh, clean skies, and listen to the ardent languidness of the guitar and the kundiman.

"And the Fandango! The original, the typical country fandango has none of the Spanish save the name. Its monotonous sad music, its improvised love songs, its simple verses, so free of the fastidious mannerisms of modern Tagalog literature,—is not all this Primitive Art, here in the midst of this pristine beauty?

"I watch the eloquent peasant boy, and the rustic troubadour, and the adorable dancer, her knees bent, her arms swaying to the rhythm

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month the Japanese made a better showing. First came the occupation of Hainan Island by the Japanese navy. The seizure of this island was attributed to different motives. Possibly it was to obtain another cup of intoxicating drink to wash another huge armament bill down the throat of the Japanese public. Possibly it was to test the attitude of the British and the French which had, previous to the Japan's seizure of this island between Hongkong and Indo-China, been stiffening somewhat. If so, the Japanese must have found the result highly satisfactory, as both the British and the French were satisfied with their explanation of the occupation of the Island for "military necessity".

Perhaps it was so highly satisfactory that the Japanese military went a step further. Their planes bombed the Chinese position so near Kowloon, that property within the British leased territory were damaged. The British, however, lodged so strong a protest that the Japanese authorities not only apologized but also agreed to pay indemnity for the damage.

In Shanghai, the Japanese military seized upon another outburst of terrorism in the International Settlement to make demands upon the Settlement authorities for greater policing powers for themselves. After due consideration, the Municipal Council turned down the demand, and though the local Japanese military made some display of force, their answer to the municipal authorities' reply, as approved by Tokyo, sought compromise.

Further up north, the Japanese attempt to isolate the British and French Concessions in Tientsin brought strong protests from not only Britain and France, but America as well. America's part in the protest is highly significant, because as America has no concession in Tientsin, its protest shows how closely the democracies have been cooperating on the Far Eastern front. As Japan puzzled over the situation and delayed in answering, the consular officials of the democratic countries in the North China port politely asked for an early reply.

Internationally the Japanese are on the defensive.

In the battlefields, the Japanese army has resumed the offensive again. When all the foreigners who possibly could had evacuated Kuling, the Japanese resumed their attack on the Chinese positions and claimed to have occupied all the heights dominating this summer resort which, if true, would seem to indicate that the Chinese defense, long isolated and with diminished war supplies, was on the verge of collapse. But there has been a dearth of news from this sector recently.

Chengchow, the junction of the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways, was the objective of the Japanese drive in northern Honan last month. But today the city still serves as a nerve center, gathering and disseminating war news in Honan and Shansi, which shows that it is still quite safe from the invaders.

In Central Hupeh, the Japanese launched another offensive from the Kingshan region, but instead of moving south-



westward to cooperate with another column of theirs to capture Shasi, this column swerved to the northwest and succeeded in capturing Chungsiang on the Han River. Obviously the Japanese must have changed their strategy and are forcing their way up the Han River valley into Shensi. If so, a decisive battle for this region will be fought in the neighborhood of Hsiangyang and Fancheng. But the Chinese are counterattacking their base in Kingshan.

The Japanese made much of their mopping-up campaign in northern Kiangsu. But aside from their announced capture of Haichow, eastern terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway, their military spokesman had to resort to generalities to cover their earlier claims of great successes.

Over against these showings, are signs that all is not well with Japan. A few hundred yards off the Columbia Road, one of the extra-Settlement roads, in the Fah Wah Village, six Chinese shot down three Japanese puppets, paraded through the village shouting warnings to the villagers not to turn traitors, and decamped in safety before the Japanese or their puppet police could do anything. Later Chinese guerillas raided Hongkew, the Japanese occupied district of the Shanghai International Settlement and replenished themselves with Japanese arms and munitions. Hangchow, too, became a target of sporadic Chinese attacks.

Some 2,000 "Manchukuo" troops mutinied in Tientsin, seat of the Hopei provincial government. Though the Japanese decided to remove the government to Paoting, none of the puppets considered it safe to stay in that city, as one-third of the Japanese troops sent out to mop up the guerillas in that province was annihilated. The Chinese also claimed to have cleared the Japanese out of the Chung-tiao Mountains in southern Shansi.

Last but not least, is the long march of General Shih Yu-gan's troops from Shantung to Chahar. The long trek was made, it is true, largely through the territories in the hands of the guerrillas, but the Japanese could have intercepted them at different points, especially at the Great Wall where the blockade could easily have been made watertight. Their success in reaching Chahar must remain a great military exploit.

All these developments may be taken as signs of fatigue on the part of the Japanese army, and as showing that the campaign is beginning to tell on Japan's war machine.

Though less spectacular than the military campaign, the evident strain upon Japan's national economy is significant. Banknotes issued by the Bank of Japan last year not covered by tax payments, amounted to Y. 2,200,000,000, and the present session of the Diet is considering a further increase of such unsecured notes by Y. 300,000,000 to Y. 500,000,000 this year.

How desperately Japan needs foreign currencies may be gauged by its activities to obtain such currencies. Japan is contemplating further increase in the subsidies to the shipping companies which would earn foreign currencies by their services on international shipping route. The Japa-

(Continued on page 124)

Minannamay

By Mariano D. Manawis

ADOY has no way of telling the *minannamay* or *annamay* (*mangcuculam* in Tagalog) from ordinary people. But having been warned from early childhood against this and that person, he knows all the minannamay in his barrio and so can easily avoid them. There are times, yes, when he meets one of them before he has a chance to dodge her; but should this happen you would see him spit nervously thrice after the old woman, muttering to himself like one out of his mind, "*Fuera tamay, fuera tamay, fuera tamay!*" You may even catch him, if you watch him closely enough, throwing surreptitiously, a small quantity of earth after the witch, believing that this protects him from her evil powers.

Then when he arrives home, he does what he had long been intending to do; plant a cactus right beside his house-ladder. No, it is not that he likes the plant so very much, because to the Cagayano the ideal tree is dark and leafy, one whose overspreading, luxuriant branches yield an abundance of fruit. He plants the cactus simply because the old people say that it scares the minannamay away. There are those who believe that the cactus withers suddenly in the presence of the annamay and therefore serves as a sort of a detector. Others simply say that the annamay is afraid of the plant.

Adoy does not know exactly how the *tamay* (the mysterious power of the minannamay) originated, although his neighbors claim that the *tamay* passes from parent to child, upon the death of the former, whether the heir likes it or not. Whether the heir likes it or not, because if the heir does not make use of the power, they say, he or she suffers from it as a consequence.

The victim may be anybody: a relative, a friend, an acquaintance, a total stranger. But whoever is dreamed of by the minannamay is the one most in danger, because if she does not harm this particular individual, just as when she keeps the *tamay* idle, she herself would suffer and may even die, she believes. And rather than suffer from her own powers, she does everything to get her man! Naturally!

The *tamay* may be administered in two ways: internally, through food or water; externally, by means of a touch, or through the medium of the air or the smoke from the annamay's cigar. Administered internally, the *tamay* is fatal, the victim dying in two or three days. Administered externally, the victim suffers from itchiness all over the body, continuous headache, fever, or he may simply get shockingly thin. Otherwise, he suffers from strange skin diseases, or may suddenly become cross-eyed!

According to Adoy, the physician can not cure the victim of the minannamay. And strange as it may sound, Adoy is not the only one who believe this. There are not a few people in the *poblacion* itself who have undergone treatment both from the doctor and the only person Adoy



believes can really cure a victim of the minannamay, and that is the *minañgilu-t* or *minannannad*.

Different minannannad have different ways of examining their patients. But the simplest methods of diagnosis for *tamay* seem to be those employed by Tul-ling, the deaf old woman in Adoy's barrio who is busy with patients nearly every day.

To determine whether or not her patient is suffering from *tamay*, Tul-ling holds the lobe of the sick person's ear between her thumb and forefinger. In one or two seconds, if she does not sense that strange feeling known only to her and her kind, the patient has not been *natamay*, and she says so with finality. But if she does feel it, . . . To prove that the patient is suffering from *tamay*, she calls upon the sick and all present to watch the hair on her arm stand on end as she holds the patient's ear.

But taking hold of the tip of the patient's ear is not Tul-ling's only way of examining the sick. Always she carries with her a small bottle of *poli*, a very rare oil, containing at the bottom a religious bead. This bottle of oil is to her what the stethoscope is to the physician. Making the sick hold this bottle, Tul-ling watches—anyone present may observe this with her—the bead within. If the bead, despite its weight and the apparent steadiness with which the bottle containing it is held, moves upward or apparently makes attempts to rise to the surface of the oil, the sick is *natamay*.

The minannannad all over the Cagayan Valley—*tamay* is known in every town and barrio of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya—although differing in their methods of diagnosis, use the same medicine, the *poli*. Rare, this oil—Adoy calls it *poli* because it brings the annamay's victim back to health—for it is possessed almost exclusively by the minannannad.

In the Cagayan Valley the coconut trees are big and very fruitful. But there are always exceptions, and among these exceptions there are those trees which bear only one fruit each during their entire lifetime. This rare fruit is called *tatanac*, meaning the only one, and this yields the *poli*.

While anybody may find such a coconut, not all who find it can extract the medicinal oil from its meat, because its manufacture must be accompanied, it seems, by certain rituals in which only the minannannad are versed. More, even the minannannad themselves can not extract the oil at will, because there is only one day during the entire year in which the extraction of the medicine is possible.

Because of this great scarcity of the oil and the numerous *tamay* cases, it is easy to think that the curious substance commands a very high price. But no profiteering, at least in this particular article, has ever been heard of in the valley. In fact, the minannannad themselves are the first to say that if the *poli* is sold or given away for anything material, it loses its efficacy.

Tul-ling, indeed, just like the other minannannad, may accept the twenty centavos or the two gantas of rice Adoy gives her, but she accepts this not in payment for her services or her poli, but simply as a donation to her who may have had to travel a long way to reach her patient and who can not work on her farm because of the many who need her. What is even better, if her patient does not give her anything, she never reminds him of it. And should the same patient call her again, she would come, because she believes that God has given her power to effect these cures and expects her to minister to those in need of her services.

And so, from place to place, from barrio to barrio, usually on horseback and accompanied by a relative of the sick

who summons her, Tul-ling goes with her bottle of poli, giving treatment thrice to each patient, on three different occasions.

Very much unlike its manufacture, the application of the poli is very simple. Pouring a little quantity of it on her palms, Tul-ling rubs it all over the body of the patient. Immediately following the first application—Adoy says that each time the poli is applied strange things such as sand, pig's hair, and sometimes pieces of chicken feather are removed from the body of the patient—the sick feels enormously relieved. With the second application, comes still greater relief; and after the third, the patient recovers.

Igorot Riddles

By B. P. Sibayan

S*inpo da ay sin eyob-a. Nan oclop das napañgisan.*
There are ten brothers. Each one has only half of a hat on.

FINGERS



Ñgan nina? Waday isa ay ipugao ay din toktokna cabayo; Mon din payakna cawayan.
What is this? It is a person whose head is that of a horse while its wings are made of bamboo.

LOCUST

Sacdo-an kod calimban, adi ka-obobokan.
I have a well in a hidden place that never gets dirty.

COCONUT

Bay-ey di capitan, adi capanatan.
House of a captain, it can't be cleaned.

BAMBOO

Aksopandaca, aksopandac, Maylaylayadac pay, mon mateyca.
I kiss you and you kiss me. I will be happy, but you will die.

A SNAIL EATEN

(Sucked out of its shell)

Es-ek con sin masdem, ane-ek mo mabongboñgo.
I plant it in the evening, I harvest it the next morning.

FISH TRAP

Ñgadan di totolo ay bah-ey ay nansasagong ay adi kabalina mapo-o-an?
What are those three houses facing each other that can not be burned?

POT STONES ON A HEARTH

Mo es-esak umegyat ka. Mo ad-adu cami, adi ca umegyat.

If I am alone you are afraid; if we are very many you are not.

BRIDGE MADE OF BAMBOOS

Soy na-i-sasag-an ay kawad-an di go-on ay adi caela?

What cogon (grass) region that is very near can you not see?

EYEBROW

Tagtagedan din natago din natey. Din natey tagtagedan na abe din natago.

Someone living is pressing the dead. The dead is pressing another one alive.

MAN RIDING A HORSE WITH A SADDLE

Mo itodan mo abong, mo igoyod mo tubong.

If you push it, it is a house; if you pull it, it is a tube.

UMBRELLA

Ñgadan din inamag din apo tako ay Cabunian ay din dua ay otdoc na ma-ata; Din gawana, nañgo?

What did God create whose two ends are wet, but the middle is dry?

MORNING, NOON, EVENING

Waday dua ay belog, mon es-esa din nancosnong.

There are two boats, but only one creature is inside both of them.

SHOES

Sinasawada. Din lalaki adi na en enel-ela din anak-da.

There is a couple. The father never saw the children.

SUN, MOON, and STARS

Katem, katendaka.

You bite it, it bites you.

PEPPER

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 121)

nese are also trying to make North China help defray the campaign by manipulation of the import and export bills through the "Federal" Reserve Bank. If the scheme is carried out, all import and export bills will be concentrated in the hands of this Japanese-sponsored "bank of banks". This bank may sell foreign currencies against the imports and may sell 65 to 70 per cent of its export bills, holding the balance. This surplus of foreign exchange will be put at the disposal of its foreign exchange agent, the Yokohama Specie Bank. That the motive behind this move is to help Japan obtain foreign currencies with which to meet its international obligations incurred by its purchases of raw and war materials, is too patent to need further illumination. And it is hardly necessary to add that the new measure will work hardship on foreign business men in the area belonging to what the Japanese like to call the "yen-bloc."

In contrast with these desperate moves of Japan, China is steadily building up a type of national economy which will prove a great blessing to the masses. The industrial cooperatives are being pushed forward with great vigor. There are headquarters in the Northwest, Southwest as well as Southeast, in the guerilla areas as well as in the rear. The aim of these industrial cooperatives is to make the rural communities as far as possible self-sufficient—self-sufficient in these self-defence areas not only in peace-time needs, but also to a large extent in the wartime requirements. The industrial cooperative units are mobile and therefore are not so much in danger of being destroyed or of falling into Japanese hands, as the big factories. Just as the organization of the self-defence government is giving the farmers very real and practical political tutelage, so the industrial cooperatives are giving the people a very real and practical industrial education. In other words China is both carrying on the war of resistance and building up a new nation in the most practical way possible.

In Manchuria, Westerners are hard hit. Here are the ways the Japanese are proceeding to freeze out the remaining foreign interests in the puppet state. The exports of furs, skins, hair, bristles, and wool had been largely in the hands of foreign business men and these articles have Tientsin as the center of trade with the West. Recent embargoes on these goods imposed by "Manchukuo" have diverted the trade not only from Tientsin but also from the hands of the Westerners to the hands of the Japanese.

Secondly, special trade associations are being formed which are monopolistic in nature and therefore compulsory for the merchants of that particular trade to join. They have to join the association or stay out of the trade. But the organization and the working of these associations are such that western firms lost much of their trade by joining which is the lesser of the two evils. On the other hand Japanese firms obtained the lion's share of the trade which was formerly entirely out of their sphere.

The insurance companies are being required to make "security deposits" with the Chungchun government,

which will be almost impossible of recovery and will amount to "special contributions" to the puppet state. The foreign insurance companies will be required to establish their head offices in Changchun, capital of the puppet state, where they are not doing any business at all. Also all the books of the foreign companies will be subject to the scrutiny of the Japanese inspectors and their trade secrets will inevitably become known to their Japanese rivals. Moreover, they are threatened with suppression on such general ground as being found to have done something "detrimental to public interest."

Foreign banks, too, are being required to make their capital transactions subject to previous approval. These new laws will force many foreign insurance companies and banks to close down and move out, leaving the Manchurian market more than ever to the Japanese.

All this is but a foretaste for the foreign interests of what the future has in store for them, if the Japanese conquer China. It is not for nothing that America, Great Britain, and France have been extending help, financial and otherwise, to China.

Fernando Maria Guerrero

(Continued from page 120)

of the guitar, her eyes showering splendor, her golden complexion glowing in the low light—and I recall that last book of my favorite Carrillo on the wonderful land of Yamato. All ancient art becomes so much more beloved as it recedes further.

"But soon the guitar becomes more languid, as though it were falling asleep, into a dream. And as the song ends in a last vibrant echo, over the outspread mat there pours a rain of centavos and pesetillas, eloquent offerings to these artists escaped from antiquity. Not a single hand-clap of applause. Rustic people do not applaud, do not know how to applaud. Their prize is a small piece of copper money, a look of love, a phrase of gratitude. Should one ask for more? And when the last murmur has been silenced, and the laughter has stopped, the lights in the little country huts begin to disappear, one by one. It is now night in the country.

"You announce new books by Salaverria, Eduardo Marquina, Villaespesa, Amado Nervo, and your good master and lyric father, the much beloved Ruben Dario. Thinking of them, do you not sense the decline that our literature has undergone? Have you never felt that deep literary pessimism which has often clutched my soul and darkened all dreams and ambitions?

"This very same Ruben Dario, divine lyric poet, rebel of art, and first child of Hellenism, has said in *Los Cisnes*, speaking of his brother, the nostalgic Juan R. Jimenez:

*'La América Española como la España entera
Fija está en el Oriente su fatal destino:
Yo interrogo á la Esfinge que el porvenir espera
Con la interrogación de tu cuello divino:*

*¿Seremos entregados a los bárbaros fieros?
¿Tantos millones de hombres hablaremos inglés?
¿Ya no hay hidalgos ni bravos caballeros?
¿Callaremos ahora para llorar después?'*

(Spanish America, like all of old Spain, has its fatal destiny fixed in the Orient:

I inquire from the Sphinx what the future holds for us,
With a question mark curved like your neck divine;

Will we be handed over to the fierce barbarians?
So many million men, will we all have to speak English?
Will there be no more brave knights nor gallant caballeros?
Must we hold our peace now, only to lament later?)

"I ask of you precisely the same thing because the self-same question assails me here in this solitude, away from the turbulence which is Manila, with no political troubles to think of nor rebellious meetings to attend. I feel that for my country there has already arrived the hour of a sombre sunset, with none of its great works yet realized, without yet having achieved any brave praise.

"And I arise to cry out like the great poet: *Will we be handed over to the fierce barbarians?*

"NAZARIN."

On the 23rd of February, I wrote again to Oscar the following:

"Poet: I read your phrase, 'spiritual and corporeal laziness'. Very well said; it is the truth. But in what other manner should we take life except embarked on a lazy skiff on a blue sea, forever resting after a long suffering?"

"Well deserved should divine laziness be after a life of passions and violent emotions. I rest from the fatigues of the city. After Manila, the serenity and peacefulness of the country. The poet turns to be, naturally, a Pantheist.

"As I go around on my trips, I see gray towns, the drug store, the church tower, the long sandy streets filled with summer dust, the little houses silently expiating the sins of their impoverished grandfathers, those types of legendary simplicity, whose women, so devout, seemed fit only for the liturgic cult and the constant prayer. Today their children speak English unconsciously, erasing from their minds with suicidal slowness the harmonious sounds of an adored old language. It is true that many times I miss the frank joy of your company, your liquor, your walks, your fiestas, our gracious women, your foolishness, your laughter. But Laziness, I still bless your name!

"Not even for a princely palace will I exchange the wild grotto which in the fierce days of yore sheltered the liberators of our country. Baudelaire tells of an exiled prince, a victim of injustice, who, though always defeated, continued to rise, and grew to be stronger each time. Conquered, but still ever robust, so have all our rebels been. Prometheus was ever greater than the voracity of the vultures.

"NAZARIN."

I received again another letter from Guerrero, calling me insistently to Manila and ridiculing the crazy philosophy in my letters:

Manila, February 25, 1907.

"Friend Teddy:

"You may be a dreamer, a pessimist, a singer of the beauties of the rustic soil, but you are still a mad and hopeless soul.

"We are too alone here in the city. Our solitude is far worse than that of the old ascetics of the desert. There are no longer any traces of phosphorous in our brains, and we are being endangered by diabetes and befriended by tuberculosis—right, Mimi?—and bitten by the fangs of neuralgia, sister or something like that to neurasthenia. If my pathological tale does not move you to come, I shall have to declare you a most cruel friend, with a heart of stone, with more indifference to sorrow than that shown by Don Juan of the purgatories of Baudelaire.

"The first thing to do is to come. Later, there will be enough time to talk of art, to do filigree work, to drink ourselves drunk with new illusions, sadden ourselves with new loves. But the first law is: Come.

"That is what I order you, what Oscar orders you. And Oscar is Oscar, as you well know.

"Your muse is like that of Verlaine: it is sombre, incoherent, paradoxical. You are like him who said:

*'Nature, rien de toi me m'emeut, ni les champs
nourriciers, ni l'echo vermeil des pastorales
Siciliennes, ni les pompes aurorales,
Ni la solemnite dolente des couchants.'*

"You repeat the same thing in all your letters. You take refuge in the country; you fly from the noisy city; you parade all your worries in the street; you go to look for a rustic forest soul under the blue skies of the tropics, and then, without your knowing how nor when, there

comes to your soul not an inspiring sensation, not a ray of light, not the dawn of a morning, but a great gray sadness, a breath-taking disappointment. Your lips begin to utter words of depressed lamentations.

"Were I a psychologist, I would go on a pilgrimage to your soul to look for the root of your evil. You can not be disillusioned because you have hardly lived or loved; you can not allege fatigue because you have hardly struggled; and you can not call yourself satiated because you have hardly begun to enjoy life. A drop of gall is not the whole cup in a beverage; one dead dream is not the only dream to dawn upon your youth. You should not feel nor think like the old. They, the grandfathers, may be sad, but they do well because their sun is on the wane, their eyes are tired and want to close, their hands tremble with cold, and all their hours are counted. They are sad, and that is well.

"But you who are so young, you can not, should not, be a grandfather."
"OSCAR."

The last letter of Guerrero talks of a break with his sweetheart. It is bitter. He ends in agreeing with me.

"My dear Teddy:

"My sentimental idyll, posthumous flower of my old romanticisms, has just been finished. It ended in cruel light-heartedness, in a renunciation of all ideals. But such is of little concern to me. I believe, like Shakespeare, in the inconstancy of the tide and in the faithlessness of woman. 'Such is the way of life', so said my 'heroine'.

"Bah! Who can tell what is so-called human loyalty?"

"I have only this to deplore: that having already seen my skepticism and my pessimism growing worse, which was what I never desired, I had to be given this disappointment.

"And now, tell me, should these hands still pick a new rose from the garden of love? That would be signal foolishness. Unpardonable, besides.

"Tears—for what? No, I am wiser now in the science of love and—in its exactnesses. I know enough not to sigh, nor to lament, nor to give a single tear. This last blow has redeemed me from a laughable foolishness. I am now another man. I have transmuted my personal valor, and I come out the winner.

"Well, dear Teddy, this is all a very friendly outburst. Place it under seven keys of discretion, nor tell her anything, even if you should happen to see her, of this last confession. Four years of dreams and poetry ending in—air. What Irony!

"Let us guard the best weapon that we possess, Laughter, and let us adore more and more Shakespeare, Lucrece, and Voltaire.

"Very yours,

"OSCAR."

Thus ended our correspondence for that year.

¹"The Return", dedicated to the first sweetheart of my old professor, Jose Petronio K. Tigbak.

²A phrase by an ignorant politician, which became very popular.

³He refers to one of his sweethearts.

⁴Jesus Balmori.

The Uses of Diplomacy

(Continued from page 118)

and resourceful. In 1913 he had been the leader of the Bagsak fight against General Pershing and had spent some eighty thousand pesos, which he had inherited, in financing this campaign. But Pershing of course had won the fight and Tahil had been convicted of rebellion and imprisoned but later pardoned by Governor-General Harrison. Since his pardon he had been a very good citizen, and had been quite loyal and helpful to me.

I related to Datu Tahil the trouble at Sanda, which of course he knew all about. I told him of my desire to compel Panglima Asjali to rebuild the water system, and further of my plan to relieve the said Panglima as President and appoint him, Tahil, in his stead. But, I explained, I wanted to bring this about with the least irritation possible, and, above all, without bloodshed. Datu Tahil was

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confident that he could accomplish this delicate task for me, so I entrusted him with it.

The next day Datu Tahil came to my office with Panglima Asjali. The Datu had worked fast. Many people were with them, including some of the Panglima's followers, and also some of the leaders of the barrio of Sanda. To my surprise everybody was cheerful. The Panglima, after greeting me, made a short oration and said that as he was getting old, he wanted to resign as Presidente, and recommend to me the appointment of Datu Tahil in his stead. He stated further in his valediction that during the trouble at Sanda, somebody without his knowledge had cut off the Sanda water-supply, of which he had just learned that morning. This, he said, he was having rebuilt.

I felt that the happy ending of this episode called for good cigars, so I passed around the best box I had.

Seven Hills Away

(Continued from page 116)

asleep . . ." And now she tried—between sobs—to explain to Mang Pepe how it happened, how there was no one in the house but she—and of course the children—and how Tobias was away on the ranch. What would he, her husband, say? Why did he ever go away? Why did he leave them? And why was it that he had not come home yet? Maybe it was this moonlight, maybe he liked to see his cows in the moonlight. Of what good are cows?"

"You must be quiet!" said Mang Pepe. "It's God's will. Let us praise him, for all the children are safe! It's only the house, and all the children are safe!"

Jovito's eyes welled with two large tears when he heard the words "children" and "house." His mother had a way of saying them; and Mang Pepe, still another way. She went on trying to explain to Mang Pepe how Tobias—why, she had not wanted him to leave that afternoon! She had not wanted him to go to the ranch at all. Call it premonition, but she had not wanted him to go. What was there to do there? she had asked. Only a few cows to brand, and a corral to repair. That could wait for another day, and so she had pleaded. But, Tobias,—no one in all Barok loved cows more than he!

Jovito remembered his first trip to his father's ranch, about eight kilometers away, up the empty river bed and up the hills, where little creeks wove through the land. It was two years ago since his father took him there, and he remembered the brown and black and dun-coated cows, and how from a distance, as they grazed on the hill, they looked like snails on the hillside.

He felt Mang Pepe's hand on his shoulder. "Your father—he may soon be back now. The moon is beginning to set."

This was not exactly true. The moon was still up in the sky, and the moonlight still enwrapped the land. The far winds that had sent the clouds racing one after the other had gone, so that the vast dome of sky was now as calm as a sea. It seemed as if the smouldering house could be seen reflected in the far heavens.

Ponso and Jovito watched the serpent-like flames crawling about what was left of the bamboo and the wood of the gutted house. A night breeze fanned the fire a little, making round, sprightly red balls. Fire-threads wound upon solitary rafter or beam.

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Several yards away, tethered to a tree, Jovito's milch cow bellowed. It was a melancholy sound. Jovito could see the cow's bright, wide-set eyes in the haze of glowing blaze. He wondered if she would give milk the next morning. For a moment he feared that the fire might have dried up the cow's udders.

He followed Ponso as the latter toured the razed house with the object of finding whatever articles might yet be saved from the quietly creeping flames. They raked away a pot, a tin can which formerly contained petroleum, the broken half-moon of a lamp shade. Later, they found the round body of the lamp buried in a heap of flooring, grotesquely blackened and squeezed out of shape.

It was a heart-breaking occupation. Even Ponso himself reacted to the smouldering pile with a sense of personal loss. There was formed in his mind a list of things he had known the Tobias house to contain. Where was Tobias' shotgun, for instance? Where were his books? Tobias had been a school teacher before he had bought a farm and turned to raising cattle.

They found the barrel of the gun at last, the wooden butt burned away. It was still hot, and Ponso scorched his fingers trying to touch it. Oftentimes when there was a scarcity of meat on the farm, Tobias had sent him out to hunt—with this gun. Ponso had felt proud putting it on his shoulder and walking up the Barok and into the dense rattan thickets to the east where wild boars had their wallowing grounds.

"He had tucked the gun there near the door," Jovito's mother explained. "Why did I forget it? And why did he forget to take it along with him to the ranch?"

Jovito's mother and Mang Pepe had now taken up the joyless hunt. Jovito's mother, holding the little one in her arms and, instructing the other girl Maria to keep out of the flames, raked with a stick the portion where the silid had been. She did not have much success. Across the gutted lot, Ponso shouted, saying he had found the meat grinder, the coffee grinder, and the coconut shredder. Ponso had often borrowed these utensils. Also, he found a bolo, its blade completely blackened and its wooden handle gone.

Mang Pepe, with a long pole, pushed out of the embers a tin can of salted fish, and another tin can of muscovado sugar. He cried joyfully at the discovery, for he had often come to Tobias' house for a helping of such foodstuffs as these. If one needed anything, in the way of food or money or cloth, one simply went to the house of Tobias. Mang Pepe felt sorry that the salted fish had been prematurely cooked by the blaze and that the sugar had been burned. Still, patiently, at the risk of stepping upon some burning wood, he pulled these tins away from the hot ruins and when he had succeeded, began to examine them carefully. When with a bolo he pried open the can of salted fish, hot and salty steam blew upon his face; and Mang Pepe shook his head sadly.

Ponso and Jovito had discovered a pot of rice. Jovito's mother explained it was the rice she had cooked for Tobias, adding that perhaps Ponso could find some boiled chicken which she had kept in a *fiambrera*. Ponso raked some more. Instead of finding any more food, he found Tobias' carbide lamp for hunting; then some tableware and broken pieces of china.

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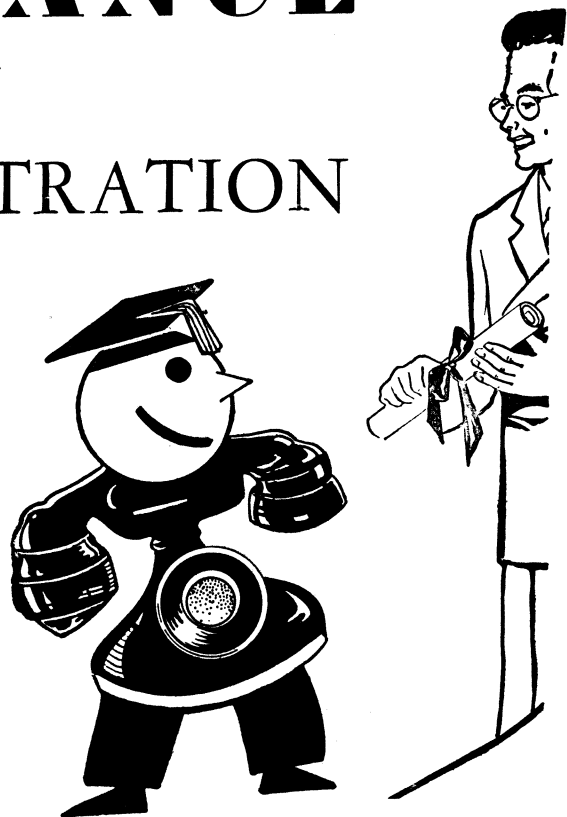
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Jovito's mother and Mang Pepe had piled the trunks and pillows and mats and other things in a corner of the yard near a shed where Tobias had his wooden sugar mill. The house cat darted across the yard and disappeared behind the shed. The fire had not touched this structure and it was here where Jovito's mother started to prepare a bed for the little one. The child had dozed off in her arms and even Maria looked sleepy. She spread a mat and screened it to keep off the draft. When this was done she put the little one to bed. "Keep watch over your little sister," she told Maria. The elder girl obediently sat down beside the little one, leaning comfortably on a pillow, against the round belly of the wooden sugar mill.

Jovito's mother then built a sort of wall, utilizing trunks and boxes, in front of the mill shed. Mang Pepe and Ponso helped her gather whatever valuables there were, and then she placed inside the enclosure. There was her small sewing machine, which had no cover, for she had forgotten where it was and during the fire she had been too confused to look for it. Also, she had her cacao grinder, a gift of Tobias. He had brought it home one May, when he had gone to Manila to sell cows. Of course there was her big *aparador*: Tobias had sold a three-year-old bull and had bought this piece of furniture with the money. It was a miracle how she and Mang Pepe and Ponso had saved it from the flames. While helping the men, her face had struck against the mirror and she had been scared to her wit's end by the ghostly reflection of the flames in the mirror; then, too, the glass was hot and she thought she had burned her cheeks. Hers was the only furniture of the kind in all Barok, and she felt very grateful to Mang Pepe and Ponso.

"LET us all rest awhile," she said, resignedly. "Let us rest and wait for Tobias."

For the first time that night, she had really uttered her husband's name. It had only escaped her lips before. The name was like a bird that had flown away and had now returned.

"Where are you, Jovito?" she called out, as if distressed. She pronounced his name with love, a kind of tenderness that seemed strange. One would have thought she was dying or was thinking she would die. The glowing embers had lit up the whole yard, even as the moon shone, and cast a ruddy color upon her cheeks.

"Tomorrow," said Ponso, "we shall find many more things."

He was talking to Jovito. Jovito was leaning against a trunk, with crossed legs, and had begun to feel terribly tired.

"Tomorrow," he heard Ponso again, "maybe we shall find your milk pail? Or is it only a pitcher?"

"It's only a pitcher," replied the boy.

"It's very late now," said Ponso. "Maybe very soon the moon will set. It must be nearing midnight. Tomorrow, we shall start early and try to find your milk pitcher."

Jovito saw the cat again. It had wormed out of the mill shed, then bounced toward him and settled itself at his feet.

The cat stared at the smouldering lot, and mewed like a lost one.

IT seemed to Jovito that he heard voices from afar—voices of other boys, and voices of men and women, too. The sounds seemed to approach. Yes, now they were there: the boys, those men and women. He could hear the women gasp and say "Ah!" and "Aye!" Also, he could hear the men uttering cuss words. No—they were not addressing his father. They were cussing at some other person, a stranger, a big unbeatable bully, a Wrestler a Thief, a Wrecker, a Devil. Jovito could not make out what the person exactly was, but it seemed he was something Big, and of the Other World.

Then he saw the people coming. They were not strange faces to him. Jovito could recognize almost all of them. They were from neighboring farms, and some were from the barrio down the river of course. In the crowd he saw—first, faintly—and then, clearly—with clearness born of memory—his father. The people came in two's and three's and they went straight to his mother. Why they did not go to his father, Jovito could not understand. The picture became confused and in a moment his father was no longer in it. He was shocked by this and he closed his

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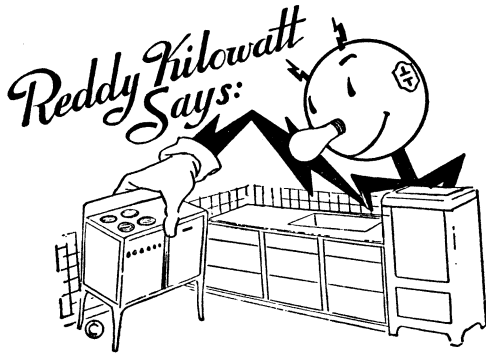
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eyes tightly and pressed his back against the trunk. He was not comfortable that way, but it served to still his fright.

THE voices awakened him. He recognized Mang Pepe's and then Ponso's. "In the island of Tablas, where I lived as a boy, the *gobnadorcillo*, my uncle—why, he had a house that was also burned down." It was Mang Pepe's voice. "And you know, son, it took seven years for my good uncle the *gobnadorcillo* to recover what he lost. It always takes that long, so the old men say. Eh? what was I saying? Seven years; did I say seven years?" And Ponso did not reply but only grunted a little, as though to say that seven years is a long long time. Then Jovito heard another voice.

It was his father's. "There are the cows," said this voice. "We will have to sell some of them in Sumagui, at the lumber camp there. That's the only way. You will come with me, Ponso? To Sumagui?" And Ponso did not grunt but replied: "I promised the boy we would search for his milk pitcher tomorrow." And he spoke proudly. "The boy?" it was the other voice. "Well, it will not be a long trip. In three days we shall be back." Jovito heard nothing more.

He closed his eyes tightly for fear that if he should open them he would see his father and Ponso and Mang Pepe making plans. He imagined his father standing beside his milch cow, and patting the cow on the back. But his father would not sell his cow, Jovito told himself. There were other cows in the pasture.

He wondered where his mother was. She was not in this last picture in his mind. But even so, he did not want to open his eyes lest he would see some distraut or grieved face, lest he would recognize it and know it was someone thinking of seven long years, someone standing against the smouldering fire, his face ruddy with the mocking glare of the flames. And once more he saw the serpent-like flames creeping, creeping and eating out the wood and bamboo—and even the earth.

He could feel the warm cat at his feet. Something told him it was not yet dawn, that it was dark for the moon had gone at last. His last thoughts were about his mother, but a wave of fatigue drowned him and then he began to dream it was morning.

Spanish Fortifications

(Continued from page 114)

of access to the Walled City. The former entrances crossed the moat upon narrow bridges and passed through openings in the wall wide enough for one team only."

Original plans for this project stated that it was to serve public convenience, obtain appropriate locations and grades for drainage, and mar the appearance of the wall as little as possible.

Details of the work of demolition however are pathetically significant to an imaginative mind:

"Two gateways and 19 casemates, approximately 6,386 cubic meters, of wall were removed. Dynamite was found to be a quick and cheap way of razing the wall. All charges were placed inside each casemate about four feet below the springing line of the arch, thus allowing the arch to fall in when the blast was made. The above blasts were made

just at the end of the dry season; but after the rainy season began, the stones became saturated with water—making them so spongy that it was impossible to use dynamite to advantage."

And so we find that the last brave blasts fired from the old Walled City were not for the purpose of protecting its inhabitants from an enemy approaching by sea or land, nor to salute the return of a victorious army from abroad, but to destroy it piece by piece to make way for growth and progress.

Primitive but picturesque Moros gave place to helmetted Spanish soldiers who in turn were driven from the walls by lusty Britishers, regaining their power only to be replaced by khaki-clad Americans. Now the ghosts of all these different races continue to walk the ramparts and occupy its strong-holds; ghosts in white linen suits armed with books, brief-cases, and fountain pens.

There has been Maynilad the Moro village, Manila the Spanish city, Manila the Pearl of the Orient, now Manila the Cosmopolitan. What next—after 1946?

¹Blair and Robertson Vol. 52, p. 29: "This is Sinabaldo de Mas, a noted Spanish traveler and diplomat. He was born at Barcelona, in 1809, and studied at Madrid. . . In 1834 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Orient. . . visiting lastly Manila, where he lived for some months. Pardo de Tavera says of him (Biblioteca Filipina, p. 253): "The work of Mas is highly interesting, only that, having sojourned a very short time in Filipinas, during which he was sick most of the time, he wrote his work by reference to others, and taking from the chronicles of the friars the elements necessary for the history and the races. He does not cite sources, but his paper is cleverly written and passes with some persons as a classic work on Filipinas."

²Blair and Robertson Vol. 52, p. 91. Matta's Report, 1843. "Communication from the intendant of the army and treasury of the Filipinas Islands, Don Juan Manuel de la Matta, to the governor and captain-general of said islands, Don Marcelino Oraa, in regard to the moral condition of the country, after the resurrection of a portion of the troops of the third regiment of the line, which happened at daybreak of the twenty-first of last January." Matta took possession of the above office on June 2, 1841; he had long been connected with the affairs of the colony. (Montero y Vidal, Historia de Filipinas, II, p. 573).

³Probably referring to The Confradia de San Jose (1840) and the mutiny of Samaniego (1843). Leandro H. Fernandez, Brief History of The Philippines, pages 203-204.

⁴Viana's Memorial, Blair and Robertson, Vol. 48, p. 218.

⁵See third article of this series, January, 1939, p. 16.

⁶Salt, Alexander E. W. and Heistand, Col. H. O. S. (U.S.A.): "Manila's Walls and Their Fortifications." 1910.

⁷Bush, Major James C.: "The Walls of Manila," Government Reports 1903. Included in "Historical Notes Concerning Manila," National Library.

⁸Rafael Maria de Aguilar y Ponce de Leon, Governor of the Philippines, 1793-1806.

⁹Historical Chronology, "Official Handbook of the Philippines" compiled in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, Washington, D.C., 1903.

¹⁰Margarita Arlina Hamm: "Manila and The Philippines," 1898, based upon notes made by the author while a resident and traveler in the Far East, some used in newspaper correspondence for the New York *Mail and Express*, the New York *Sun*, the New York *Herald*, the Baltimore *American*, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the San Francisco *Examiner*, and the Hong Kong *Telegraph*. "The Author has met representatives from the five classes that compose Philippine society: the Church, the Army, the Office-holders, the Merchants, and the Revolutionists, and thus has had the opportunity of seeing Spanish Colonial dominion from as many points of view."

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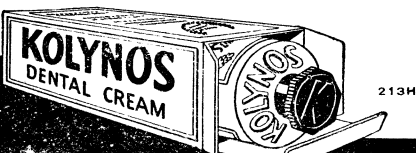
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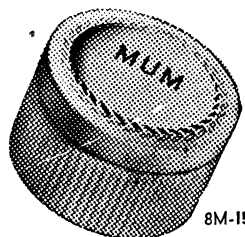


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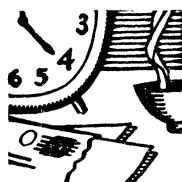
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TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



"Scout" W. S. Boston's "Appeal to My Comrades" is an excerpt from the last chapter of the book manuscript he has been working on and from which a number of selections have been published in this Magazine. The title tentatively selected is, "Jungle Gold—Memoirs of a Veteran of the 27th U. S. Volunteers". He himself asked that I publish this "appeal" in view of the developments in Congress with

reference to the Philippines in recent weeks. No one who reads it will be able to question Boston's sincerity.

The fourth and last article of the series, "Spanish Fortifications of Manila", in this issue, should have appeared in the February number but, instead, I received this letter from the author, Mrs. Irma Thompson Ireland: "Moat! Moat! Who knows about the moat! First the Department Library in Fort Santiago—dusty tomes and broken-backed albums of faded photographs. Then the Bureau of Science Library, with clever, obliging young helpers who cheerfully unlock the treasure-chests of published data to find only tantalizing bits of information: 'The moat was built by so-and-so at such-and-such a time'. 'But how?' I almost howl at them, and the answer is a smile and a shrug: 'Sorry, Ma'm, that's all we have'. A tour of the photo-shops and newspaper morgues, interviews with old-timers, the City Engineer the Bureau of Public Works, with the inevitable response: 'Ah, yes, the moats; hum, let me see—have you tried this place or that person? Now it is my turn to smile and shrug: 'Yes, I have tried all those. It is always the same'. Meanwhile the Editor is waiting for 'copy' and I must cease this mad dashing about. So, one more try at the National Library with the name of the Assistant Director to use as an Open Sesame to the Land of Enlightenment. I seek and find at the end of a long, mysterious corridor, through various wooden barriers past ominous signs and protective secretaries, a pleasant and friendly gentleman with whom I have a fine visit about Old Manila. He lends me a perfectly fascinating old map, but as for the moats, well, he has one suggestion. I sit forward on the edge of my chair with pencil poised expectantly, awaiting the magic words. 'Yes, Mr. R—?' And he states: 'Yes, one place I am sure you could learn about the moats and that is the Archives in Sevilla, Spain!' " Mrs. Ireland is now on a round-trip to the southern islands on the S. S. *Mayon*.



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N. V. M. Gonzalez, author of "Seven Hills Away", is well known to the readers of the Magazine. This should be another story of his which will make the "distinguished story" list of Edward J. O'Brien, as have a number of his stories in the Philippine Magazine in the past.

"The Uses of Diplomacy" is another true and exciting tale of P. D. Rogers, one time Governor of Sulu. Former Governor Frank W. Carpenter, of the former Department of Mindanao and Sulu, recently wrote from Washington that he has been following Mr. Rogers' reminiscences in the Magazine with great interest. Mr. Rogers is at present at work on a book on Sulu that I predict will keep its readers reading all night.

Mrs. Anne J. Broad wrote me from Zamboanga: "The House that I Built" by Bienvenido Santos, in the February number, has such a tragic grandeur in it that it impressed me deeply. How glaringly it lights up the inequalities and the stupid cruelties of life! It reminded me of the Pre-Revolutionary Russian stories. What has become of Harriet Mills McKay? I like her poems very much. They are like glittering jewels".

Everybody's Digest (Emmaus, Pennsylvania) for February reprinted Mr. Rogers' "The Awkasa Juramentados" in the October issue, under the title, "Census Adventure". Parade (London) reprinted some of the Philippine proverbs published in the Philippine Magazine.

"How styles do change!" might be said of writing as well as of costume. Compare the output of our present newspaper columnists—Mangahas, Lopez, Roces, Dayrit, and what occupies their minds, with the letters exchanged between the late Fernando Ma. Guerrero and Don Teodoro M. Kalaw, a columnist of that day, thirty and more years ago.


B. P. Sibayan, who collected the Igorot riddles published in this issue, lives in Kapangan, Mountain Province.

Mr. J. Th. Moll, Editor of the Bulletin of the Colonial Institute of Amsterdam, has requested an exchange with the Philippine Magazine. The Bulletin is a well printed and carefully edited quarterly, now in its second year, in English and Dutch. It is devoted mainly to the Netherlands Indies, "their general, political, and economic relation-

ship with surrounding countries, and their paramount importance to the international position of Holland". The latest issue contains a number of important articles, among them "Industrial Development and Home Consumption in the Netherlands Indies" by Dr. Cecile Rothe, "The Educational System in the Netherlands Indies" by Dr. B. J. O. Schrieke, "An American on Colonial Policy", a review of a recent book of Dr. Rupert Emerson by Dr. H. Westra, "Food in the Tropics" by Dr. B. C. P. Jansen, etc.

I had a letter from Mr. D. Z. Rosell during the month which reads in part: "I am writing to ask you to send me the March issue (only) of the Philippine Magazine at the above address (c/o Bureau of Lands, Pikit, Cotabato, Km. 101 Cotabato-Davao Road). We are here in Mindanao with two of our new men on soil survey. This is the second time for me to be here, the first was with General Santos in November and December. Cotabato and Davao provinces are wonderful places. The Cotabato-Davao National Highway is 235 kilometers long, a distance equal to that of from Manila to Damortis, La Union. Kidapawan Townsite is at Km. 122-3 on this road. There are but a few houses along the road from Pikit to the Cotabato-Davao boundary. Mlang, another growing town on the edge of the Liguasan Marsh, is some 15

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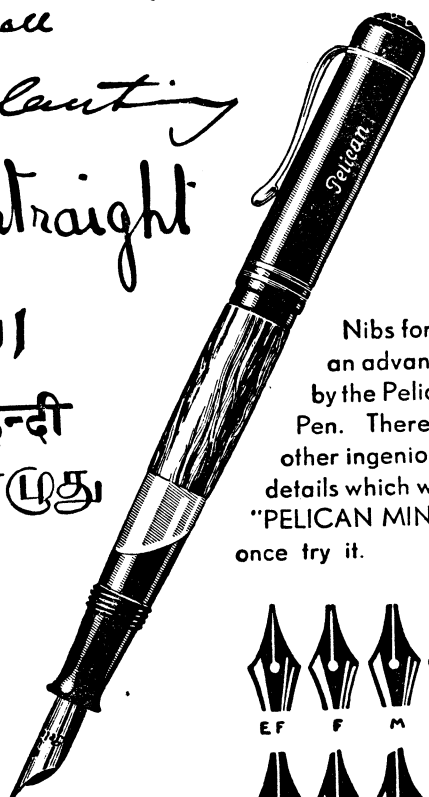
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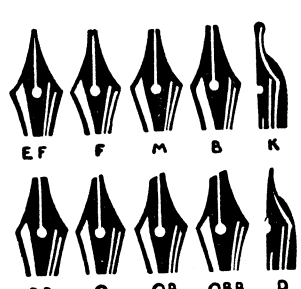
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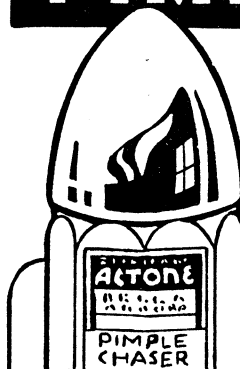
How long Philippine Magazine writers are remembered by the readers, is shown by a letter I received from Mr. Ricardo C. Cais of Cavite, Cavite, in which he states that he has been hoping for another play by Mr. Sydney Tomholt, who hasn't written for the Magazine for some five years, and for anything at all by Prof. T. Inglis Moore, who has been absent from these pages for eight years or more. Both are now in Australia.

I did not attend the *lauriat* at the home of Mrs. Maria Kalaw Katigbak last month, given by the Woman Writers Club in honor of the winners of the prize awards for the best short story and the best essay of the year. I really was "detained" but I was also afraid I might be called upon to make a "speech", for the first prize for the short story went to A. E. Litiatico for his "It Isn't Just Horses" (April Philippine Magazine), the second prize to Delfin Fresnosa for his "Tandoz" (December Philippine Magazine), and the first prize in the essay contest went to Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrencia for her "Aunt Isabel" (March Philippine Magazine). Imagine my embarrassment! I wrote a letter of apology to Mrs. Katigbak, hostess and President of the Club, and later, having to telephone her about the next installment of her father's memoirs which she is translating, I again expressed my regrets, but she was still peeved. She said they had a special place set for me and that they were all waiting and had certainly expected me to "say something". Well, that only confirmed my darkest suspicions. I told her I was really prevented but that my modesty also forbade me to show up under such circumstances. "Your modesty?" she scoffed. "I didn't know there was such a thing!" You see, she was still angry, good and mad, in fact. But by that I only measure what I escaped. What could I have said, surrounded by all the beauty and brains of writing Manila? I could only have stammered: "Ladies and gentlemen—don't look at me so. I admit I am only the editor of a poor and miserable little magazine. I have done nothing but print such things as accidentally come to me, not myself knowing the difference between a good and a bad story or essay. All glory to the writers who only tolerate me and think I stand between them and the reading public. I am an obstacle in the path. I assure you I am more hated than loved. I know it." And then, maybe, I would have burst into tears. And all the writers would have hissed, remembering how little I pay them—if anything at all, and rejoicing at seeing me, my pride broken, humbled at last, a self-confessed no-account. Na, na, na—I was wise in staying away!

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News Summary

(Continued from page 105)

tional policy of non-alliance and non-intervention, adding that balance of power between democratic and totalitarian nations must be maintained to avoid world conflict.

Feb. 4.—*Collier's Magazine* states that Nazis are delaying campaign against Catholics in hope that Cardinal Joseph Schulte, Archbishop of Cologne, may be next Pope.

Feb. 5.—United Press reports from Washington that according to "usually reliable authority", the President while not opposing him, has indicated High Commissioner McNutt should resign if he intends to campaign actively for 1940 Democratic presidential nomination. McNutt is considered middle-of-road conservative and there has been talk of alliance between him and Vice-President J. N. Garner and also between him and Tydings. Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant to McNutt, states in Manila that since report is not based on White House statement, there will be no comment.

Stephen Chadwick, National Commander of American Legion, warns against "hysterical" foreign policy and pleads for "strict neutrality". "We can not remake destiny of other peoples in world either by declaration of force or imperialistic policy".

Expedition headed by Lincoln Ellsworth and Sir Hubert Wilkins arrives at Hobart, Tasmania, from Antarctic after claiming 430,000 square miles of land for United States, returning earlier than expected because one of officers of their ship *Wyatt Earp* broke his leg.

Feb. 6.—Floor Leader A. W. Barkley states Roosevelt is "acting in interest of peace and not leading United States into war". Nye proposes rigid embargo on all sales of munitions to any foreign nation in peace or war.

British Air Ministry announces it will buy 250 reconnaissance planes and 400 training planes in United States.

Fortune Magazine publishes results of poll showing that 46.3% answered "yes" to question whether they would be willing to see United States use armed force to defend Philippines; 37.2% answered "no", and 16.5% answered "don't know". Two years ago the "no" votes were 66.8% and "don't know" votes 9.4%.

Frank McHale, manager of McNutt campaign, announces following radio-telephone conversation with High Commissioner last night, that he has cancelled his plans to leave Manila next Wednesday and will probably not make return trip until spring as he is interested in several matters pending before Philippine National Assembly.

Feb. 7.—President sends message to Congress recommending immediate consideration of additional appropriation of \$150,000,000 for WPA, stating that rolls should be maintained at present volume—3,000,000 persons—through February and March to avoid widespread distress.

Critics of Administration's foreign policy softened their attacks because of reported popularity of the defense program. Sen. H. S. Bridges states "there has been a surprising shift of public opinion toward support of national defense".

House military affairs committee introduces bill providing for immediate increase in army planes from 2,320 to 5,500 and also for student training in colleges and universities to create a reserve force of 20,000 pilots and technicians.

Feb. 8.—Rear-Admiral G. B. Cook tells House naval affairs committee that Navy is unable to patrol waters west of Hawaii because of absence of adequate air bases. If Guam were made air base

Navy could patrol as far as Philippines. House military affairs committee recommends immediate expansion of defenses because "war may come in Europe at an early date".

Feb. 9.—Gibson urges rejection of proposed Philippine measure and recommends alternative blanket abolition of all Philippine export taxes until 1946, stating in explanation he is merely trying to be helpful to Filipino people. "I will support any measure that gives them square deal". He praises Joint Committee's report and states proposed bill does not meet Committee's intent as an "executive agreement" is entirely different from the Philippine-American treaty proposed and "would give Philippines no stability whatever". He praises Roosevelt for displaying sustained and sympathetic interest in Philippines with broadminded appreciation of our international problems in the Far East; also McNutt who "has been a great force for good in Philippine-American affairs" and Quezon who "is showing a cooperative spirit in tackling this job with high-mindedness and ability". Osmeña and Elizalde are working hard for their country in Washington.

Feb. 10.—Washington officials make no comment on Japanese invasion of Hainan Island but give impression they regard it as comparable to occupation of Shanghai and Canton, not necessarily permanently inimical to Western rights, but would regard permanent occupation as serious alteration of military status in Western Pacific.

Maas charges that Japanese and German planes have flown over Guam, apparently proving, as no aircraft carrier was in vicinity, that air bases have been established in Caroline group, and demands, in view of Japanese denials, that an American commission be permitted to investigate.

Feb. 11.—Senate insular affairs committee announces hearings on Philippine legislation will be "noncontinuous and irregular at convenience of committee, beginning February 20."

Feb. 12.—Hull states in radiocast that Americans would reply with "determined defense and resistance" to any challenge of their "vital and cherished interests". He strongly backs present defense plan and inferentially rejects proposals for calling a disarmament conference at this time.

Feb. 13.—Naval maneuvers start to test vulnerability to attack from Europe or Africa of area covering entire Caribbean and south as far as Amazon river.

Congress adopts motion expressing sorrow at death of Pope Pius and adjourns for day.

Associate Justice Louis D. Brandies, famous liberal member of Supreme Court, retires, aged 82. He joined court in 1916.

Feb. 14.—Homer S. Martin, ousted President of United Automobile Workers, charges that communism is spreading throughout labor movement as result of encouragement by John L. Lewis.

Other Countries

Jan. 12.—Foreign Minister of Hungary states in speech that nation is ready to accept "any invitation" to join Italy-Germany-Japan anti-Comintern alliance.

Jan. 13.—Communique issued at Rome after conversations between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Benito Mussolini states that "major questions regarding relations of two empires were examined. Conversations were characterized by greatest cordiality and led to frank exchange of views. Both sides reaffirmed their intentions to develop same spirit of friendship which animates Italo-British agreement of April 16 last". Both nations "pursue policy which aims at maintenance of peace effectively". Immediate specific agreements will be sought to implement the clauses on

maintenance of status quo in Mediterranean. Chief obstacle to more definite agreements is reported to have been Spanish situation, but Chamberlain is said to have left no doubt Britain supports French resistance to Italian territorial demands.

Jan. 15.—Reported at least 100,000 Jews from Germany have crossed French frontier during past few months.

Italian semi-official *Information Diplomatica* states Mussolini refused to talk with Chamberlain on French situation and also told him he would withdraw Italian volunteers from Spain only if volunteers on Republican side are withdrawn and Franco given belligerent rights, warning that in case of large-scale intervention of governments favorable to Republicans he will resume liberty of action. French press stresses negative side of Chamberlain-Mussolini conference and their failure to find basis for accord on a single question.

Rebels occupy seaport of Tarragona.

Jan. 16.—Britain sends strongly worded note to Japan expressing "grave anxiety" over Japanese policy and stating it is "at loss to understand how Prince Kono's assurance that Japan seeks no territory and respects sovereignty of China can be reconciled with Japanese government's declared intention to forcibly compel people of China to accept conditions which involve surrender of their political, economic, and cultural life to Japanese control; indefinite maintenance of Japanese garrisons in China and virtual detachment of Inner Mongolia from Chinese jurisdiction. . . . Britain intends to adhere to Nine-Power Treaty and can not therefore agree to any unilateral modification of its terms. Such modification can only be brought about by negotiations between all signatories. . . . If Japanese government has constructive suggestions to make with regard to multilateral agreements, Britain is ready to consider them." London diplomatic quarters consider the note Britain's "last warning" and predict drastic British-American economic action if it is ignored. Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states government has not decided when to reply to either American or British note and does not regard the latter with special concern. "The question of economic pressure is not important in eyes of Japanese authorities". Tokyo *Kokumin* says editorially Japan will "smash the American fleet" if United States fortifies Guam and Wake islands.

Rebels capture Cervera and General Yaques states "the enemy army is virtually a rabble, except in isolated units".

Jan. 17.—Premier K. Hiranuma tells press that only political philosophy existing in Japan is the "heavenly way" which aims at "placing men and things in their right places". "This is key to statecraft. . . . Any interference must be firmly rejected. This is where we call on the sword. Those who refuse to obey our teachings must be compelled to do so by force. Japan is therefor entitled to be called the Land of the Gods of Justice and the Sword." Navy Minister M. Yonai states he doubts "peace-loving American public approves expansion program of Roosevelt, but that Japan can not ignore this program entirely. Japan's fundamental policy is based upon principles of non-menace and non-aggression, but re-examination of Japan's present supplementary naval program may have to be made, depending on international situation". France joins America and Britain in rejection of Japan's unilateral denunciation of Nine-Power Treaty in a note insisting on maintenance of French rights in China and suggesting that only way to change pact would be through international negotiation. Wellington Koo, quoting from Roosevelt's speeches at League of Nations Council meeting, bluntly asks sanctions be applied against Japan.



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Former Premier Pierre Flandin urges close collaboration with Britain in "defense of both French and British empires" and the recognition of Franco regime as a "means of overcoming Italian influence". Franco broadcasts demand for Barcelona residents to surrender on pain of annihilation, but promises broad social reforms and declares he will resist any foreign attempts to infringe on Spanish territory.

Jan. 18.—Chinese officials state they will welcome any Jewish refugees now in Shanghai who want to serve the government, particularly those with military, medical, or other technical training.

Past two days marked by 9 bomb explosions in electric power plants in various parts of England attributed to outlawed "Irish Republican Army" which seeks separation of northern counties of Ireland from England and their union with Eire.

Reported production in Germany has fallen off 20% since Czechoslovakian crisis, believed due to a "slow-down strike" by workers who have no other way of registering their opposition to government policies.

British Labor Party adopts resolution calling attention to continued violation of non-intervention policy by Italy and Germany in Spain and urging immediate opening of French frontier. Chamberlain rejects demand of Labor Leader Clement Attlee that prohibition against shipping war materials to Spanish government be lifted and Parliament be called to consider the "grave Spanish crisis", Chamberlain alleging he consulted with United States and other powers on matter. London *Daily Mail* warns France it should not deviate from its policy of non-intervention.

Jan. 19.—Reportedly fearing further complications with United States, Foreign Minister H. Arita said to favor abandoning writing of notes and plans instead to hold series of conferences with Ambassador Grew. Japanese naval spokesman states that to fortify Guam would not only be unfriendly, but menacing act which would make it impossible for Japan to defend its Pacific mandated islands "which are not fortified". "Japan harbors no unfriendly sentiment toward United States and we therefore doubt that it is really contemplating such an unfriendly gesture".

David Lloyd George accuses "simpletons in high office of permitting Spain to become outpost of dictators" and urges abandonment of embargo on arms shipments to loyalists. He states a significant epilogue to Chamberlain's Rome visit was that upon return to London the first two colleagues he summoned for consultation were the Minister for air raid precautions and the Minister for military and airplane production. Spanish Ambassador in London hands Foreign Office proof that Italy sold 4 destroyers and 2 submarines to Franco. At League Council meeting, the Spanish representative charges that Italy and Germany dispatched large armaments to Spain during November and December.

Conferences between Hitler and Soviet Ambassador in Berlin and between Italian Foreign Minister G. Ciano and Yugoslav's Foreign Minister at Elye arouse fears in European capitals of new approaches.

Jan. 20.—S. S. *President Pierce* of American *President Line* which has succeeded the *Dollar Line*

arrives in Shanghai, renewing the service discontinued following bombing of *President Hoover* in summer of 1937.

Germany sends Britain note informing it of intention to achieve parity in submarines and to build 5 new 10,000 ton cruisers with 8-inch guns. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht is dismissed as President of Reichsbank and Walther Fun, Economic Minister, will hereafter hold both positions. German currency bonds slump heavily in London market. Mahatma Gandhi urges Jews in Germany to adopt principle of passive resistance. He says Jews like other people, should make country where they are born and earn their livelihood in their home, and that while he does not defend Arab excesses, Palestine belongs to them in same sense that England belongs to English and that it is wrong to impose the Jews on them.

League Council adopts two innocuous resolutions and adjourns; one condemns air bombardment of Spanish civilians as "contrary to conscience of mankind and principles of international law", and other invites League members to "examine in consultation with other powers" the Chinese proposals that League give effective aid to China.

Jan. 21.—Arita, addressing Diet, warns France and Soviet Russia to cease aiding China or they will risk Japanese retaliation, but he invites United States and Britain and other powers to participate in, impending era of prosperity in Asia on condition that they recognize Japan's dominant position. Japan intends to adhere to its determination to create new order based on cooperation between Japan, China, and Manchukuo, hoping to develop prosperity to point where it will bring world-wide benefit. "Do

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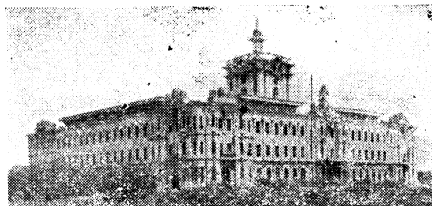
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spite repeated explanations, there persists unfortunately, some misunderstanding. Certain quarters abroad are ascribing to Japan intention to close doors to China. Japan does intend to enforce certain restrictions and regulations in Chinese and Manchukuoan spheres having vital bearing on national defense, but these will be held to minimum." Washington officials are reported skeptical as to Arita's assurances, recalling what happened in Manchuria.

Reported Hitler has removed two more Reichsbank officials. Funk's appointment is expected to intensify Germany's efforts to increase exports by complicated system of clearing and bartering agreements, blocked accounts, subsidies, etc. which is believed will lead to collision with Britain, for even before Schacht's dismissal British manufacturers and exporters were urging government to take action against this alleged unfair competition. Political and financial circles in London hold that Hitler's action has blocked economic path to European appeasement.

King Farouk, youthful monarch of Egypt, is hailed by worshippers in Cairo mosque as "Khalif of Islam", a title abolished by Turkish National Assembly in Angora in 1924, since when no Moslem ruler has been hailed as defender of the faith.

Jan. 22.—Hiranuma, reiterating Arita's statement yesterday, declares that Japan has no intention of raising unreasonable economic or other barriers against other powers in China. "If they appreciate the true intentions of Japan, we would like to have them cooperate in establishment of new order in Asia". A general Japanese offensive is reported in progress in South China and also in northwestern province of Shensi with continued air raids throughout Central China but Chinese claim recapture of several cities in Shensi.

Rebels occupy Villafranca, 20 miles southwest of Barcelona, and heavily bombard capital and other towns. Rome leaders state angrily that French government has approved "under-cover aid to Barcelona" while outwardly professing non-intervention, and that Mussolini will demand satisfaction. Reported Italy is negotiating a military alliance with Yugoslavia.

Jan. 23.—Chinese leaders state Arita's "honeyed words" are intended to "seduce" United States and Britain and that he is now trying to ignore and forget the recent strong notes sent to them in connection with Open Door and Nine-Power Treaty. Chinese announce agreement has been reached with British Imperial Airways for service linking China and British Burma. Reported that traffic over Yunnan-Indo-China railway has trebled during past 12 months. Admiral Harry Yarnell and American Consul-General Clarence Gauss returning from trip up Yangtze on U.S.S. *Isabel* state their inspection disclosed no reason why river at least as far up as Wuhu should not be opened to trade of all nations as no obstructions remain and Japanese boats go up and down freely.

German Ambassador in Paris confers with Foreign Minister G. Bonnet and it is rumored they have reached agreement that France will continue policy of non-intervention in Spain and Hitler will find means to bring Mussolini to terms as to his territorial ambitions. Reported Italy has called reservists to colors, bringing total men in arms from 300,000 to 500,000, in anticipation of possible European crisis in connection with expected imminent end of Spanish civil war. Franco headquarters charge that French customs authorities are permitting passage of war material into Spain. Unconfirmed reports from Gibraltar state 5 Italian steamers with cargoes of tanks, artillery, and munitions, escorted by 11 Italian destroyers, have arrived at Cadiz. Fighting near Barcelona continues all night and rebels have come to within 16 miles of city. Civilians have been ordered to evacuate and United States is sending U.S.S. *Omaha* to evacuate Americans and Filipinos. Thousands of overalled women and girls from Barcelona factories go out with picks and shovels to strengthen the trenches and in city women and children are assisting in erecting of barricades.

Jan. 24.—I. Kiyose, former Vice-Speaker, states in Diet that Japan should go to war with Britain and Russia if necessary to establish Japanese hegemony in Asia, Hiranuma declaring he agrees and that "we are prepared to overcome any obstacle and to take resolute counter-measures if a blockade is adopted". *Kokumin Shimbun* states there is growing opinion in Foreign Office circles that Chamberlain should be invited to visit Japan.

Chamberlain broadcasts plea for home-defense volunteers, warning that Britain may be attacked if not prepared to defend itself. "This does not mean that I think war is coming. . . . You know I have done and shall continue to do all I can to preserve peace for ourselves and for others, too". O. L. Lampson, Conservative member of Parliament, states in speech: "Hitler is out to take London first and New York next and must be stopped now."

Five rebel army corps are converging on Barcelona and city is under constant artillery fire. High government officials are leaving and 2,000,000 are anxiously awaiting events.

Jan. 25.—Franco advance guards enter Barcelona, but city still held by loyalists. The government has removed to Gerona, 60 miles away. Roads to border are blocked with thousands of refugees while others are desperately trying to board ships and even row-boats in harbor. Later reports state Franco forces are meeting with "tumultuous welcome" and are distributing food to 1,500,000 half-starved people. No mention is made of thousands of loyalists supposedly listed for imprisonment or death. British agent in Burgos asks Franco to refrain from acts of vengeance as this would create worst possible impression in Britain and elsewhere, and he is assured this is completely out of keeping with Franco's character. Official statement is issued at Rome declaring that Itay's attitude has already been decided in case of last-minute intervention by France or Russia.

German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop leaves for Poland.

Earthquake in Chile of enormous violence results in deaths later reported to be over 50,000. Six provinces, covering an area of 400 by 100. miles were affected and many of the principal cities have been destroyed.

Jan. 26.—Arita states in Diet that Japan's proposed new "Central Government" in China naturally will demand other powers to follow suit if Japan renounces its extraterritorial privileges in China and "returns its concessions".

International Trade Unions Conference in London adopts resolution demanding opening of French frontier for passage of arms to Spanish government, declaring that grave dangers for France, Britain, and other democracies will follow conquest of Catalonia by foreign invaders fighting under Franco. Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, warns in speech that world should ponder power of British Empire "so strong it can not be defeated".

France orders 80,000 men to report for military service in April, 6 months ahead of regular training schedule. Premier Edouard Daladier announces in Paris that France and Britain have agreed to take necessary steps to meet any Italian threat if its forces fail to leave Spain at close of civil war. Bonnet warns Italy to keep its hands off French colonial empire and also indirectly warns Germany, stating that France has not disinterested itself in Central Europe. "We have stayed in constant contact with Russia and Poland. There must be end to legend that our policy has destroyed engagements we have made in Eastern Europe. They still exist and will be carried out". He states cooperation with Britain remains keystone of French foreign policy and also "every day we feel that opinion of great American democracy is coming closer to us".

Franco's forces begin unresisted occupation of Barcelona. Loyalists radiocast from Gerona that defense of capital would have meant massacre for civilian population. Italian press treats event as Italian victory.

King Boris of Bulgaria confers with Mussolini in Rome.

Jan. 27.—Manchester *Guardian* states "Mussolini unlikely will wait until Franco feels strong enough to push him out of Spain before using his position there to press home his demands of France. We shall soon know why Italians and Germans are in Spain". The Earl of Stanhope, First Lord of Admiralty, states Britain is building up navy at rate of one ship a week and that in emergency Britain could hurl 15 battleships and more than 400 other fighting units into battle, not counting auxiliary merchant ships.

Communique issued after Ribbentrop's visit to Warsaw, Poland, throws little light on what transpired, and believed there was no more than reaffirmation of German-Polish agreement of 1934. British and French governments sign agreement

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Mussolini states in speech: "The splendid victory at Barcelona is new chapter in that history of Europe which we are creating. The troops of Franco and our intrepid legionnaires have beaten not only the Negrin government but many others among our enemies". Groups of officers in crowd shout: "To Paris!" and "Tunis!" Italians say that France had a secret pact with Republican Spain to permit French troops to pass through Spain in case of a European war, but that fall of Barcelona "finished that". British Embassy in Rome asks meaning of recent Italian move calling 60,000 men of class of 1901 to colors and is told the measure is purely for training purposes.

Czechoslovakian Cabinet decides to recognize Franco regime and break off relations with Republican government.

Jan. 28.—Suggested in Diet that Japanese "be established as the language of the Orient". The Japanese-controlled press prints a telegram from Wu Pei-fu stating he has consented to lead a peace movement, but Chinese officials and a spokesman for Wu deny he has accepted any Japanese-sponsored position and state telegram was not addressed to nation but only to certain individuals who had previously addressed peace pleas to him.

Revealed at Singapore that British warships in Far East will come there in March for maneuvers.

Chamberlain in pessimistic mood, speaking before business man's organization in Birmingham, criticizes dictators for not responding to his peace efforts and echoes Roosevelt in declaring that democracies will resist any attempt to dominate world by force. "I feel now it is time for others to make their contribution".

Premier Juan Negrin states Spanish Republic will not surrender and that new line of defense is being established north of Barcelona. He states he warned a French delegation 3 weeks ago that loyalists could not hold out much longer. Refugees jam French border towns, thousands of them starved and sick.

Jan. 29.—Japanese Ambassadors to six European countries meet in Paris and are reported to have decided against recommending conclusion of a military alliance immediately between Japan, Germany, and Italy, as urged by the Japanese Ambassadors from Berlin and Rome who have been pressed by Hitler and Mussolini; the others insisted the project would fail to benefit Japan.

Jan. 30.—Hiranuma states Japanese-German-Italian anti-Comintern pact will be strengthened. Reported in Tokyo that Russian troops are concentrating along Manchukuo border. Chinese report that guerrilla attacks in south Shensi have cost Japanese 7000 casualties during past 10 days. Another victory is claimed in northern Kiangsi where 1000 Japanese were killed and much mechanized equipment captured. Ma Yuan-han, Secretary General of the Japanese-sponsored Nanking government is shot to death in his hotel. Six professors,

4 assistant professors, one lecturer, and 4 assistants in department of political economy of Tokyo Imperial University are discharged, accused of disturbing peace and order

Hitler delivers 2-hour speech before the Reichstag, declaring Germany will be an explosive factor in world affairs until it is given room to live. (See February Philippine Magazine). Marshal Hermann Goering is re-elected President of the Reichstag and that body extends until May 10, 1943, the Enabling Act of March 24, 1933, giving Hitler authority to rule by decree.

William Butler Yeasts, Irish poet and dramatist, dies, aged 74.

Jan. 31.—Hiranuma states in Diet Japan intends to continue establishing new order in Asia without calling international conference, as Japan's determination is already known to world. He says Chiang Kaishek's government is a mere local administration, hence it is too late for him to try to deal with Japan. Japan will "cooperate with new Central Chinese government when it comes into being".

Chamberlain states Hitler's speech impresses him as being not speech of man preparing to throw Europe into another crisis and indicates he is ready to discuss "satisfaction of aspirations and removal of grievances" of Germany and Italy. "It is not true policy of appeasement has failed. . . . I maintain it is already succeeding". Reporting on conversations with Mussolini, he states latter repeated emphatically he would loyally stand by his obligations under Anglo-Italian agreement, but also made clear Rome-Berlin axis is essential point in Italy's policy. He states he regrets Spanish situation is great barrier between Italy and France., adding, "It is obviously too late for intervention on side of Spanish government, and if it had to occur would have to be on a very large scale to alter situation." He states Mussolini assured him he would have "nothing to ask of Spain after war is over". He declares, however, that dictatorships should prove their desire for peace with more than mere words, and warns that if Britain is forced to fight, "its huge resources and alliances with other countries would assure us the victory".

Feb. 1.—Arita states in Diet that Japan intends "in principle" to refuse to indemnify third-power losses sustained due to hostilities in China. Moscow report states that attempt of small party of Japanese and Manchukoans to seize island in Argun river resulted in killing or wounding of 7 and wounding one Russian officer; Russia has lodged a sharp protest.

British circles reported quietly jubilant at Roosevelt's statement in aid to European democracies, but German officials and press are openly furious, accusing Roosevelt of being world's "chief war agitator guilty of war preparations for benefit of Jewish speculators, the real rulers of United States". Generally believed that with way prepared for Britain and France to buy American war planes and take advantage of America's industrial capacity and metallurgical resources, they will be able to overcome German and Italian air strength which has

been terrorizing Europe, swinging the balance of air-supremacy to democracies and changing entire international situation.

Feb. 2.—Japanese military officials warn foreign consuls to evacuate all their nationals from Kuling, a mountain resort overlooking Yangtze Valley near Kiukiang, before February 10, as they will not be responsible for safety of foreign lives or property there after that date as they plan to bombard town.

Portuguese Ambassador in London criticizes British political trend as to German colonial demands declaring statesmen should not look upon African natives as pawns.

Chief of Military Department addressing Swiss Chamber of Deputies states that army has been considerably strengthened and that country will defend itself to last drop of blood if attacked. "Better death than slavery".

Feb. 3.—Explosions wreck two London sub-way stations and injure 12 people and city is placed under virtual state of siege.

Feb. 3.—Russia announces severance of diplomatic relations with Hungary because German pressure has led country to adhere to anti-Comintern pact "not in any way justified by interests of Hungary itself. Hungary is now a vassal state of the Rome-Berlin axis and as such does not deserve full diplomatic status".

Feb. 4.—Japanese planes drop demolition and incendiary bombs on interior cities of Wanh sien and Kwei yang, killing and wounding over 1000 people, the cities being helpless for lack of modern hospital and fire-fighting facilities.

British Air Ministry announces that in view of improved deliveries, it will buy 250 American planes in addition to the 400 already ordered. Parliament closes and 10,000 police guard all public buildings at continued anonymous threats of "appropriate action" unless British armed forces are withdrawn from northern Ireland.

Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels bans political jokes about the state and announces measures have been taken against 5 of Berlin's most popular vaudeville artists.

Fascist Grand Council issues statement expressing satisfaction with Hitler's speech and also declaring Italian volunteers will not be withdrawn from Spain until Franco is victorious. Reported from Paris that Britain has been requested by Spanish government to open secret peace negotiations. Spanish refugees continue to stream across border.

Officers of Italian cruisers *Savoia* and *Duca de Aosta* are pelted with rotten eggs in Panama City when returning from official call on President Arosemena and the city is plastered with posters stating "Down with Mussolini!" and "Long live Roosevelt!" A number of arrests are made.

Sir Henri Deterding, who born in Amsterdam, rose from a clerk to head of vast Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, so-called Rockefeller of Europe, dies age 71.

Feb. 5.—President Albert Lebrun of France, referring to "Roosevelt's great voice heard across

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the Atlantic", attacks the substitution of law by force in the world and asks, "Shall we see these principles of law disappear, although a few years ago they were considered the basis of honor and of our civilization?"

President Manuel Azaña of Spain is reported to have gone to Paris. The Madrid press expresses determination to stand off the "foreign invaders". Franco nationalists declare they will consider only unconditional surrender.

The Bengal Congress meeting at Jalpaiguri adopts resolution affirming India's right to frame its own constitution brought a constitutional assembly, indicating leftist influence following the re-election renewed of Subchandra Bose as President.

Feb. 6.—Unidentified Chinese assassins shoot and kill Chien Hwa, head of the Japanese-controlled Chinese press censorship office in Shanghai.

Chamberlain states in House of Commons that "any threat to vital interests of France, from whatever quarter it comes, must evoke immediate cooperation of this country", and declares "complete accord" with statement of Bonnet of January 26 that "all the forces of Britain would beat the disposal of France just as all forces of France would be at disposal of Britain in case of war in which two countries might be involved". All sections of House applaud statement. London News-Chronicle states, "The solidarity among democracies is growing. President Roosevelt has given a magnificent lead from Washington".

Negrin enters France with other Cabinet members. French Foreign Office announces it will consider Spanish Republican government "temporarily in-existent" until Negrin returns to Spain and that Spanish leaders will not be permitted to function as a government on French soil. Over 100,000 Spanish political and military refugees have entered France during the past few days. Voce d'Italia states Germany and Italy may not withdraw their troops from Spain until after a "complete military and political Nationalist victory, a final cleansing up or Red troops in Spain and contiguous territory where they have found refuge and assistance".

Astronomical Data For March, 1939

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Mar. 1 . . .	6:14 a.m.	6:04 p.m.
Mar. 6 . . .	6:10 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
Mar. 12 . . .	6:06 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 18 . . .	6:03 a.m.	6:06 p.m.
Mar. 24 . . .	5:58 a.m.	6:07 p.m.
Mar. 31 . . .	5:53 a.m.	6:08 p.m.

Spring's Equinox on 21st of March at 8:00 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
March 1	1:32 p.m.	1:45 a.m.
March 2	2:34 p.m.	2:42 a.m.
March 3	3:36 p.m.	3:37 a.m.
March 4	4:38 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
March 5	5:39 p.m.	5:21 a.m.
March 6	6:39 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
March 7	7:38 p.m.	6:59 a.m.
March 8	8:36 p.m.	7:47 a.m.
March 9	9:32 p.m.	8:35 a.m.
March 10	10:27 p.m.	9:23 a.m.
March 11	11:20 p.m.	10:13 a.m.
March 12		11:02 a.m.
March 13	12:12 a.m.	11:51 a.m.
March 14	1:01 a.m.	12:41 p.m.
March 15	1:47 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
March 16	2:31 a.m.	2:19 p.m.
March 17	3:13 a.m.	3:06 p.m.
March 18	3:53 a.m.	3:54 p.m.
March 19	4:32 a.m.	4:41 p.m.
March 20	5:10 a.m.	5:29 p.m.
March 21	5:49 a.m.	6:18 p.m.
March 22	6:29 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
March 23	7:11 a.m.	7:59 p.m.

March 24	7:55 a.m.	8:52 p.m.
March 25	8:43 a.m.	9:47 p.m.
March 26	9:34 a.m.	10:43 p.m.
March 27	10:28 a.m.	11:38 p.m.
March 28	11:24 a.m.	
March 29	12:24 p.m.	12:34 a.m.
March 30	1:23 p.m.	1:28 a.m.
March 31	2:23 p.m.	2:21 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 6th at	2:00 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 13th at	5:37 a.m.
New Moon	on the 21st at	9:49 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 28th at	8:16 p.m.
Perigee	on the 4th at	7:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 16th at	11:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:07 a.m. and sets at 7:19 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

VENUS rises at 3:44 a. m. and sets at 3:08 p. m. In the early hours of the morning the planet will be found in the east in the constellation of Capricorn.

MARS rises at 12:44 a. m. and sets at 11:52 a. m. From 1:00 a. m. until sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Segittarius.

JUPITER rises at 5:53 a. m. and sets at 5:41 p. m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Aquarius.

SATURN rises at 7:36 a. m. and sets at 7:46 p. m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Boetes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo	Procyon in Canis Minor
Caster in Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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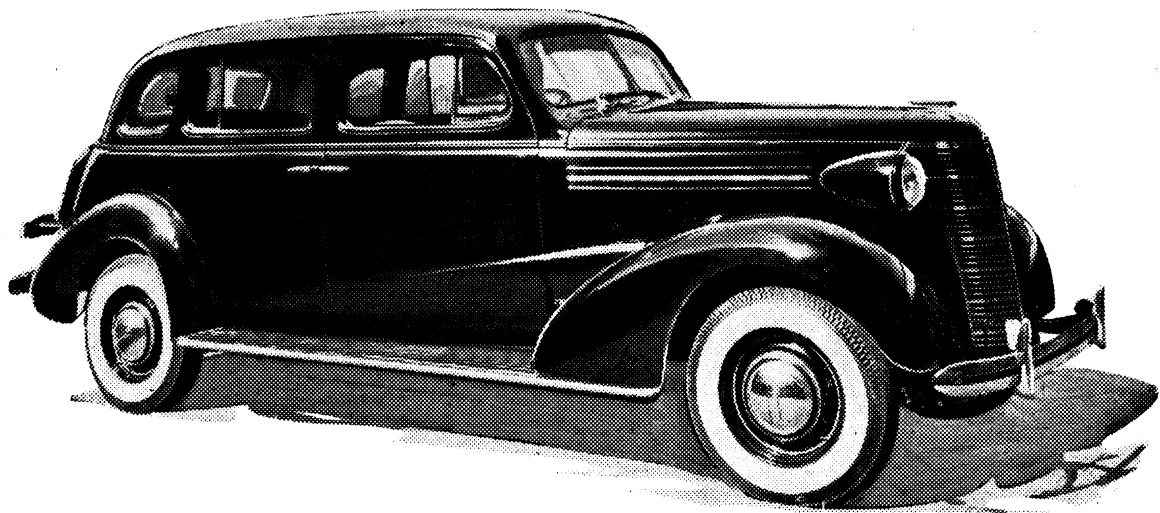
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



February was a very quiet month but the general volume of business appears to have been fairly well maintained. Retail sales in Manila were quite good, but provincial business was affected by the continued low prices of Philippine products.

Available reports indicate that the volume of import business was somewhat below January. However, the decline was more apparent in the volume of orders than in actual arrivals of imported merchandise, since these continued to be large as a result of the heavy buying which occurred during the latter part of 1938. In general, business was somewhat spotty, with certain lines showing good activity but with others extremely quiet.

There is little doubt that the aggregate volume of exports during February was considerably below the corresponding month of 1938. This resulted principally from a sharp drop in shipments of sugar and coconut products, although there was a definite improvement in exports of both abaca and lumber. Owing to continued low prices, the aggregate value of exports was probably substantially below last year.

Government finance was featured by a further small decline in revenue, this trend being responsible for reports that government expenditures would be curtailed in the near future. There was a continuation of the heavy demand for dollar exchange, with insufficient export cover, with the result that banks purchased additional substantial amounts of dollar drafts from the Insular Treasurer. As a result, there was a further decline in banks' cash reserves and in currency circulation. Credit conditions appear to have been somewhat less satisfactory but may still be characterized as fairly good. Corporate investments during February fell to the lowest point for the past three years, but there was a large amount of capital investment in general partnerships.

Ocean shipping recorded a very substantial improvement in export cargoes, in comparison with both the previous month and the corresponding month of last year. Rail transportation on the contrary showed a further decline, this being attributed almost entirely to smaller shipments of sugar cane.

Building construction continued to be fairly active, with new construction permits for February reaching the largest total since March, 1938. Real estate sales for the month were below the high point reached in January but were 75 percent greater than in February of last year.

Quietness prevailed in the local sugar market, with continued low prices and unseasonably small exports. Domestic consumption sugar on the contrary was very active, with a further advance in prices.

The copra market was quiet during the greater part of the month but showed some improvement towards the close. Exports were only slightly below January. Other coconut products were extremely dull, with declining exports and generally weaker prices.

The abaca market was very weak during the greater part of February but improved somewhat toward the end of the month. Both balings and exports declined in comparison with January, while stocks were somewhat larger.

The rice market was characterized by increasing firmness, this being attributed principally to speculative activity based on anticipation of a small domestic crop. Despite imports and sales of foreign rice by the National Rice and Corn Corporation, prices continued to advance.

The tobacco market was somewhat better owing to good export demand. There were further reports of unsatisfactory conditions in producing districts, which tend to confirm earlier forecasts of a marked decline in the 1939 crop.

Philippine gold production in February declined due principally to the shorter month, but the yield per ton milled was unusually large. Base metal production was substantially smaller than in January owing to the shorter number of days.

The lumber market improved considerably owing to good domestic and export demand. Exports were about 40 percent above January and prices moved upward slightly.

The cotton textile market was extremely dull throughout February. Imports during the month were again quite large, with the result that stocks have now become excessive and are affecting the stability of the market.

Automotive sales were fairly satisfactory, although slightly below the corresponding month of 1938. It is noted, however, that large sales were confined principally to Manila and Luzon, with provincial buying curtailed rather materially.

The wheat flour market continued to be quite active, with good demand and unusually heavy imports. Imports of other food products were somewhat less satisfactory, with declines noted in both canned fish and canned milk. The fresh fruit and vegetable market, however, was very active, with unusually good consumption, large arrivals and stable prices.

News Summary

The Philippines



Feb. 15.—Pedro Abad Santos, socialist leader, states Pampango tenants and laborers were deeply impressed by President Manuel L. Quezon's address to 50,000 people at San Fernando yesterday, and that socialists will support him.

Feb. 16.—Reported that Philippine Army will shortly establish second of ten proposed regular divisions at Parang, Cotabato; headquarters of first division are at Camp Murphy near Manila. Reported that delivery of newly-built speed torpedo boat of the Army's off-shore patrol, scheduled this month, will be delayed because British government temporarily commandeered it for British navy during recent war scare.

Government and local Jewish refugee committee reported to have agreed on plan to survey areas in Mindanao for Jewish settlements, the refugees agreeing not to engage in competitive agriculture such as growing sugar, hemp, and coconuts.

National Development Company sets aside P350,000 to begin oil exploration work.

Col. W. E. Dossier retires from Constabulary. Feb. 20.—President and Mrs. Quezon reported marooned in Baler by mountain-slides on new Baler-Bongabon road which they went to inaugurate.

Feb. 21.—Eighteen-year old Iliminada Tuason of Tayabas is proclaimed Queen of Philippine Carnival.

Feb. 22.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, addressing annual meeting of United Spanish War Veterans, states conditions make it imperative that America arm itself sufficiently to obtain respect for its rights and principles. The Veterans adopt resolution opposing use of American territory, soil and air, by foreigners for propagating un-American teachings and another resolution thanking President Quezon for his impressive celebration of last Occupation Day.

Gen. Paulino Santos leaves Manila on S.S. *Basilan* with staff of officials, technicians, and 100 settlers

and laborers to begin work on Koronadal project under National Land Settlement Administration. Feb. 24.—President Quezon again visits Buena Vista Estate and tells people that as he is informed a boycott is being instigated against government plan to hold plebiscite on lease plan, he has cancelled it and will proceed with original plan and promises that they will not need to pay government more than 25% of their crop as against 50% to present owners of estate. He censures Juan S. Rustia, lawyer, for misleading instead of leading the tenants.

With reference to proposal of J. W. Hausermann that unofficial Americans and Filipinos launch movement for continuation of Commonwealth under American sovereignty, local opinion reported to favor extension of Commonwealth period but not permanent Commonwealth status, Placido L. Mapa and others so expressing themselves.

Speaker Jose Yulo states that defeat in House Guam phase of the naval fortification bill indicates the isolationist sentiment in America; Assemblyman P. Sabido says "Philippines has to prepare its own defenses and do it quick!"

Feb. 25.—Manila *Tribune* states the rejection of Guam item "fell like a bombshell in legislative quarters last night, producing a division of opinion with regard to independence on which there had heretofore been complete unanimity. Yulo interposes action as indicating America's determination to withdraw from Orient. Assem. J. E. Romero states "implications are such that they merit serious consideration". Assem. F. Pimentel states "there is now more reason for welcoming independence since it has been demonstrated Americans do not want to defend Philippines".

Reported National Food Products Corporation has purchased 2 motor boats for deep-sea fishing to supply newly established government cannery at Guagua, Pampanga.

Mrs. J. E. Fabella, wife of Commissioner of Public Health and Welfare, reported to have filed civil complaints against agent of Department of Agriculture and Commerce and deputy fiscal of Batangas to recover P20,000 damages for charging her with being "dummy" for Japanese fishing fleet owner, claiming she is the real owner and operator.

Feb. 27.—Reported President has named his assistant secretary Jose Sanvictores manager of Buenavista Estate cooperative project.

Assem. M. Tolentino (Batangas) uses half-hour privilege to speak in favor of second term for President Quezon but is interpellated by Assemblymen from Bohol, Ilocos Sur, Pangasinan, and Samar, some of these, however, not expressing opposition.

Plans to organize Coconut Centrals Inc., with capital of P600,000 and Assem. F. Lavides as temporary head, are announced. The company would manufacture oil and soap from copra, creosote and charcoal from coconut shell, and various products from the husks, and would also study possibility of manufacturing gasoline out of coconut oil.

Mar. 1.—Assem. M. Cuenco (Cebu) states in half-hour privilege speech that defeat of Guam project should not discourage Filipino people but should be incentive in their struggle for independence. Not even so-called Japanese menace is strong enough to induce any Filipinos to ask for retention by United States, he declares, adding that Japan having its hands full with China and threatened by war with Russia, "there can be no possible danger to Philippines". Nevertheless, he urges training of 80,000 instead of 40,000 men a year for Philippine army. Floor Leader Quintin Paredes blocks interpellations. Assem. H. Abellana (Cebu) expresses personal opinion in favor of extension of political relations with United States beyond 1946 because of international situation, but states he does not advocate permanent retention.

William J. Shaw, President and General Manager of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Company, one of best known old-timers in Philippines, dies of heart disease, aged 62. He came to Philippine in 1901.

Mar. 2.—President Quezon by executive order creates Rural Progress Administration, composed of Secretaries of Finance, Justice, and Agriculture, Ludovico Hidrosollo, and Ramon Fernandez, to enter into negotiations with owners of large estates for their lease by government with option to purchase within 25 years for purpose of subdivision. Some 15 tenants are shot and wounded and many more arrested after fight between tenants and guards of hacienda of Ramon Santos, Candaba, Pampanga, in which Constabulary intervened, though most of shooting was done by guards.

Assem. I. Vamenta warns against antagonizing either China or Japan and states Philippines must adopt good neighbor policy. "With independence just around the corner and United States appearing



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bent on cutting off not only political but also commercial relations with Philippines, we will eventually have to look to China and Japan for exchange of products".

First of Philippine Army's torpedo boats is unloaded from S.S. Mecklenburg. It is 55 feet long, with 11-foot beam, draws less than 2-1/2 feet water at full speed, and can go over 50 miles an hour. It is propelled by gasoline motors, machine-guns, and other armaments, and is considered superior to Italian and English torpedo boats now patrolling Mediterranean. It was built by Thornycroft Company of England and is planned to buy 3 a year so that by 1946 Army will have a fleet of 30, costing about P5,000,000.

Giant, 74-passenger Boeing Clipper arrives in Manila, having made crossing from San Francisco in 52 hours, 20 minutes flying time—7 hours, 27 minutes less than time of first Clipper flight in 1935, although no speed effort was made.

Jose F. Fernandez, Manila shipping executive, dies, aged 67.

Mar. 3.—President Quezon in special message to Assembly asks P500,000 to deal with agrarian situation, stating necessary to provide Department of Justice with adequate means to detect violation of rice-tenancy law and bring guilty parties to justice and to provide Department of Interior with necessary Constabulary forces to prevent lawlessness and suppress violence. "Both landowners and laborers and their leaders should be made to realize that government is determined to settle their controversies with fairness to both parties and to exact respect for law by use of force if necessary".

At urging of President, Assembly passes resolution expressing "strong and decided opposition and protest against any measure designed to increase present excise tax on Philippine coconut oil" as industry is already suffering from low prices and increased tax will bring further misery to millions of Filipinos.

Mar. 4.—President Quezon signs Buenavista Estate lease contract with Catholic Church and later leaves with Mrs. Quezon and one of his daughters for San Fernando, for another personal inspection of conditions. Some 400 additional Constabulary have been sent to Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

The President accepts resignation of Jose Garrido, City Engineer, the department to be placed directly under the Insular Bureau of Public Works.

Assem. T. S. Clemente criticizes Veteran Pension

Board for alleged favoritism in selection of pensioners.

Five additional military aviators graduate at Zablan Field, Camp Murphy, bringing number of Filipino flyers in army to 30 with 5 more taking special courses in United States. The army has 21 planes and 18 more have been ordered.

Mar. 5.—Newton C. Comfort, retired official and prominent Mason, dies in Manila after 41 years of residence in Islands.

Mar. 6.—President Quezon leaves on an unannounced inspection trip to Nueva Ecija.

Guillermo Capadocia, Executive-Secretary of Communist Party, and Abad Santos state landlords are "hiring thugs and ex-convicts to kill tenants and laborers" and say they will ask President to permit workers to bear arms to defend themselves.

Assembly passes the P500,000 emergency law enforcement bill, first bill passed.

Mar. 7.—President Quezon transmits report of Tax Commission to Assembly with special message recommending bill establishing and codifying internal revenue laws and stating that present laws are hodgepodge out of line with modern economic concepts and failing in distributing tax burden according to ability to pay and resources of different economic classes, weighing heavily on consumers and too lightly on those better able to pay. The bill broadens scope of income tax and reduces deductions and credits, as only some 8,860 people out of 16,000,000 now pay the tax. Inheritance levies are increased and also taxes on luxuries. Sales tax is retained, but small merchants whose gross sales do not exceed P200 a quarter will be exempted. Retail sales of domestic food products in public markets will continue to be exempt. Cumulative effect of sales tax is narrowed and on such products as sugar, hemp, copra, and rice a uniform commodity tax of 1-1/2% is substituted. If business conditions remain substantially the same, the new taxes would yield an ultimate increase in total collections of about P20,000,000, half of which would accrue to central and other half to local governments. President praise work of Commission and states underlying principles of its work are in line with basic policies of his administration. He says he is convinced that with approval of new code, it would not be necessary to amend laws for at least 10 years unless economic and social conditions materially change.

Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos is elected Chairman of Board of Philippine National Bank.

Mar. 9.—President Quezon directs Secretary of Interior Rafael Alunan to reprimand Councillor Carmen Planas, publicly, upholding the Secretary against Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil, special investigator, who recommended she be removed from office, the Secretary having held that she should be treated with leniency in view of her immaturity and inexperience.

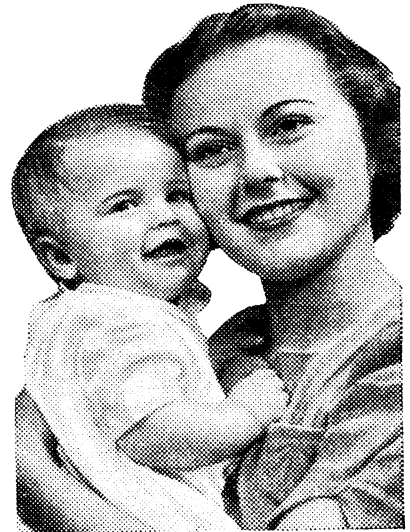
Pedro Abad Santos states that if P500,000 secured by President "is to be spent in sending soldiers to troubled areas to shoot down workers, it is too much, if it is to improve the situation of the tenants, it is too little". He asks that government "provide accused workers with bonds for their provisional release as they are too poor to provide bail for themselves and that government also provide them with counsel of prestige and ability to defend them in court, otherwise the accused may go on a legal sit-down strike by refusing to defend themselves in court and, who can tell whether the worker at large will not declare a general strike in sympathy?"

John T. Pickett, head of Johnson-Pickett Rope Company and proprietor of once noted Pickett Harness Company, dies of pneumonia, aged 71. He was a Canadian but fought in the Spanish-American war.

Mar. 11.—In a radio broadcast President Quezon declares there is need of improving working and living conditions of laborers and tenants, that there are abuses, that their income is too low to permit of substantial improvement, and that to ameliorate their lot is prime concern of his administration. But he states situation is complicated by traditional practices, by lack of habit of continued and sustained work, and by unscientific production methods, and that it will be impossible to effect improvement in a short time. It is impossible under Constitution to confiscate lands, and even if every foot of arable land were distributed and tenants become landowners, present conditions would not be greatly alleviated. Minimum wage laws and strictest enforcement of Tenancy Law would not alone solve problem. Credit facilities must be created, new methods of farming adopted, better yields obtained, tenants must learn to work throughout year. He states he is certain Assembly will enact necessary laws to carry out policy of social justice, but that first need is to maintain peace and order. "I am

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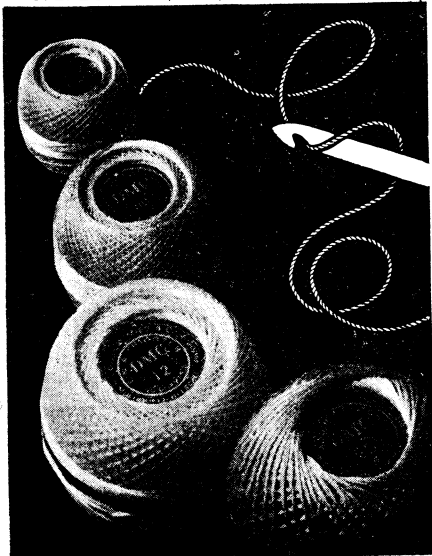
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determined to prevent and suppress all kinds of violence and lawlessness, and I call on every law-abiding citizen to cooperate with government in maintaining peace and order and carry out social justice program". He warns those labor leaders who are engaged in provoking trouble as means of livelihood and states he knows who they are and that government will deal severely with them, but bespeaks cooperation of labor leaders honestly interested in welfare of laboring class, stating they should counsel patience and use only legal means to secure redress

of grievances. He states strike is legal, but that there "seems to be no occasion to employ it" as Department of Labor and Court of Industrial Relations have been created to afford labor right and means to secure justice. He states strikes declared before grievances have been presented to Department of Labor will not have his sympathy and that he will protect by force if necessary those who may offer to do work of strikers in such case. He states practice of forcibly taking crops must be stopped. Gatherings of armed men will be considered threat to commit violence and will be dispersed. He states tenants with grievances under Tenancy Law should go to nearest public official, barrio lieutenant, councillor, mayor, governor, fiscal, or public defender, and submit their complaint, and orders these officials to render help forthwith to bring such cases before courts. "Failure on part of officials to give prompt assistance will be considered grave dereliction of duty and dealt with accordingly. "Once more I urge people to have faith in ability of government to right wrongs they suffer, to redress their grievances, and to do justice promptly and fairly".

Mar. 12.—Archbishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Philippine Independent Church, aged 79, marries Miss Pilar Jamias, of Sarrat, Ilocos Norte, 64, for many years a teacher. He has for many years opposed celibacy among the priesthood, but was not himself married.

Mar. 13.—President Quezon calls 40,000 men of the 1937 class of trainees to a 10-day training period, opening May 4. The 11 planes of the Philippine Army air corps returns to Manila from 7 days of maneuvers in Mindanao and Visayas, covering 25,000 miles, without "even a minor accident".

Pedro Abad Santos states the President's speech was "plainly reactionary", "disclosing no constructive program". "Now more than ever workers and peasants must unite and stand together in their struggle for amelioration of their living and working conditions, and, particularly, in case of peasants, to shake off bonds of feudal landlordism and peonage under which they are oppressed and starved. The Workers must rely on nobody but themselves". Quirino Abad Santos, brother of Pedro Abad Santos, however, and also Pedro L. Nabong, head of the Ganap (Sakdal) Party of Nueva Ecija, and Capadocia, express endorsement of the Quezon address.

Alunan reprimands Miss Planas, warning her "to exercise the care expected from one who occupies public office".

Mar. 14.—President Quezon in a proclamation reserves virtually entire province of Surigao, adding extensive mineral areas to those previously set aside by Governor-General Leonard Wood. Stated that Dr. H. Foster Bain, adviser, is now in United States to engage expert oil prospectors and also to look into possibility of interesting American steel companies in Philippine iron ore development.

The President by executive order opens ports of Siasi and Batobato (Sulu) and Malanga (Zamboanga).

The United States

Feb. 15.—According to press reports it is "understood" in Washington that United States will not recognize regime of Gen. Francisco Franco in Spain as long as Republicans continue resistance.

House passes and sends Senate the \$376,000,000 emergency defense bill by vote of 367 to 15 under Administration's warning that international situation is "more volcanic today than in 1914".

Rep. F. L. Crawford states proposed amendments to Tydings-McDuffie Act should be taken as grave threat to domestic sugar industry. Sen. J. H. Lewis, administration whip, states primary benefit to United States from program is that it "would enable us to keep in Far East and oppose Japanese designs for unlimited expansion". Dr. Tyler Bennett, expert on Far Eastern affairs, says that granting complete independence to Philippines in 1946 tantamount to handing Islands over to Japan. "They are coming south that is significance of Japanese occupation of Hainan island".

Charles R. Crane, former Minister to China, dies in California, aged 80.

Feb. 16.—United States Army and Navy missions are reported to be in Brazil, Argentine, Peru, and Colombia, and others may be sent to Mexico, Venezuela, and Haiti.

New York World Telegram states that withdrawal from Philippines and fortifying Guam do not "jibe". "If a fortified base in Orient is vital to our national defense, then we should have the best. But if we are pulling a bluff, the Guam proposal won't work".

Assistant Secretary of State F. B. Sayre flatly endorses the Philippine bill, emphasizing it does not alter any political provisions and proposed changes are purely commercial and complement Tydings-McDuffie Act by setting up economic program to give reality to political independence. Senators K. Pittmann and Carl Hayden appear to be strongest supporters, while G. P. Nye, H. T. Bone, and A. H. Vandenberg head opposition, as hearings open before Senate territories committee.

Feb. 17.—Senate military affairs committee makes public that Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of Army Air Corps, has protested to Secretary of War against permitting members of French air mission to inspect latest types of American war planes and also discloses testimony to effect that President Franklin D. Roosevelt over-ruled objections of Gen. Malin Craig, Chief of Staff, and permitted French to buy 100 American bombing planes of latest type.

Feb. 18.—United Press reports from Key West, Florida, it was authoritatively stated that President Roosevelt, concerned about international situation has arranged program permitting his return to Washington before March 30 as originally planned. He left American shores today on board U. S. S. Houston to witness naval maneuvers.

Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde appealing before Civil Aeronautics authority and also Hawaiian Delegate S. W. King, urge acceptance of Pan-American Airways' request for subsidy Elizalde submitting statement from President Quezon declaring that continuation of service "is matter of great importance to people and business interests of Philippines".

Feb. 19.—Reported that 2 military missions from Holland are negotiating for purchase of airplanes, motor torpedo boats, and anti aircraft guns.

Minority members of House naval affairs committee file report questioning wisdom of Guam harbor and airfield improvements as "hazard to United States peace".

Political circles in Washington as well as London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome state they know of no information that might have caused President Roosevelt's change of plans.

Salvador Araneta, Manila attorney, just returned from trip to Europe, states in Washington that "considering temper of Congress, Philippine bill will not be approved as submitted. . . . If approved, bill will embody more substantial trade preferences instead of mitigation recommended by Sayre. Sayre testified before Senate territorial and insular affairs committee that Philippines needs 20 years from date preferences begin to be eliminated to achieve fundamental economic adjustments and that this period is none too long, yet bill actually gives us only 5 lean years to live after independence. The balance of the readjustment period will be only a ghost of life."

Feb. 20.—German-American Bund holds mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, and G. W. Kunze, national organizer, attacks Jews and declares "America should be returned to Christians who founded it. . . . Time will come when nobody will stand in our way." Another speaker denies Bund is seeking to establish Nazism in United States. "Nazism is for Germany; it is not for export. We fight international Jewry for the good of our country". Columnist Dorothy Thompson is escorted outside after audience objected to her laughing and making audible comments.

Feb. 21.—Pittman states in radio speech that Germany, Italy, and Japan are preparing to dominate Latin America as well as Europe and Asia, and denounces any policy of "appeasement and surrender" declaring this "has not only been unsuccessful and ultimately destructive, but immoral". "We enter no entangling alliances. We are prepared, singly and alone successfully to defend our country, its institutions and citizens. . . . We will not aid any government whose policy is based on conquest and military domination. We will not refuse oppressed governments any aid we may legally give them, except going to war".

Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, states before Committee that War Department concurs in State Department's recommendation that Philippine independence be postponed for 15 years after Philippines gains political freedom in 1946, declaring United States can not evade large degree of responsibility for future success or failure of new nation. . . . and would be derelict in its duty if it pushed this frail bark out into stormy

Freckles



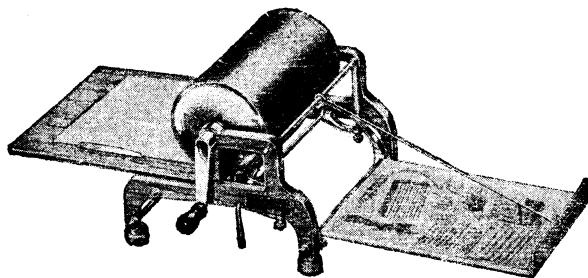
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international sea without marking every precaution for its safety". He states he is "deeply interested in seeing that 40 years of relations between two countries should be terminated in manner compatible with our dignity as great nation". Sen. M. F. Tydings asks, "How do we know that when 1946 rolls around that we will not be called upon again to make further concessions to Philippines?" He states President Roosevelt's declaration about "in-equalities and injustices" in Independence Act has created false psychology among Filipinos, as Act is compromise agreement made when many congressmen favored abrupt and immediate independence. Sayre testifies that "situation in Far East is so grave that if Philippines is cut loose and is unable to maintain independence, all kinds of disastrous consequences will follow. United States is under moral obligation not only to Philippines but to itself not to cut Islands adrift and hurl them into economic chaos". Vandenberg asks "When and where do our obligations to Philippines cease?"

Feb. 22.—With radios on fleet silent, whereabouts of President Roosevelt are unknown. A clue as to war-games is given by message from Houston stating that contrary to newspaper statements, "exercises are not centered in Caribbean and do not relate to defense of Panama Canal".

Judge Haussermann, Philippine gold magnate, speaking before Committee, urges non-official Americans and Filipinos to launch movement for continuation of Commonwealth under American sovereignty, stating that Filipinos as well as American politicians are unable to take this action due to difficulty of reversing themselves.

Crawford accuses President Quezon of embarrassing State Department by his last trip to Japan where he was entertained by great and near-great, and declares economic and racial understandings are gradually leading to Japanese control of Islands. Davao is "first independent state set up in Philippines by Japan. Others will follow. Japan does not wait for departure of United States. It moves in now."

Controversy over \$5,000,000 Guam item holds up House action on \$53,000,000 bill to strengthen naval air bases. Rep. J. Taber states it would be "useless waste". Rep. J. B. Shannon states it is "another move to send a lot of American boys to a soldier's grave". Rep. Carl Vinson, however, states, "World might as well know America is not going to submit to being destroyed with other unprepared democracies. Every meeting with dictators this far has meant unequivocal surrender. Guam is vitally important to United States from standpoint of naval as well as commercial aviation. Its strategic position makes it of inestimable value to America as possible defense base which would act as strong deterrent to any Asiatic power contemplating hostile move toward Hawaii and American continent. Some day its security may be indispensable to success of United States defensive operations". Rep. R. Thorkelson demands Congress ignore Japan's wishes. "Japan didn't ask our permission when it bombed the Panay". Rep. M. Maas cautions against "surrendering our rights to sovereign territory."

Feb. 23.—Philippine Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and Commissioner Elizalde both being confined to bed, one with bronchial trouble and other with grippe, Benito Razon reads Osmeña's statement to Committee which declares that liberalization of Independence Act represents "effort to carry out more effectively purpose of original act" and that proposals are "by no means one-sided because while provisions are intended to assure fairest possible treatment to Philippines, they are equally fair if not more so, to United States... Philippines is

natural gateway to Far East where more than third of world's population lives; consequently, a tremendous potential market exists in which United States as creditor nation with abundant capital is entitled to share. A generous nation like America which gave Spain, which it had vanquished, 10 years for adjustment, surely can not and will not be less considerate of country like Philippines with which it has maintained friendliest relations in advancing frontiers of democracy in Orient". Tydings interrupts Razon, stating, "You make it seem that Philippines has done more for United States than we have done for them. If injustices and inequalities exist they are against United States, for we are buying more from you than you are buying from us, and invisible balance to date has cost American people something like \$700,000,000." He states also free trade built up Philippine sugar industry, but that Philippine labor has not profited from that.

Haussermann, speaking before Daughters of American Revolution in Cincinnati, urges continuation of American sovereignty in Philippines and military development of Guam. "Hauling down our flag in Philippines would mean giving Japan, which considers our country a rival, vast economic strength and hence increased military power. Every impartial observer has testified that overwhelming majority of Filipinos who are informed, favor continuation of present relations".

New York Times states it is evident that naval board which recommended Guam improvements regard this only as first step toward achievement of larger plan to develop Guam as major air and submarine base, and it is in light of this larger objective that whole project must be considered. We plainly have recovered our right to fortify Guam and only question at issue is whether from all points of view it would be advantageous for us to do so".

Rep. W. H. Stuphin (New Jersey) who introduced amendment eliminating Guam item, states "Our position in Guam would be untenable if an unfriendly power occupied Philippines. I believe in making ourselves impregnable to attack, but I see no reason why we should extend our line of defense 6000 miles across Pacific. What do you suppose we would think if Britain undertook to fortify Bermuda?" Rep. J. P. Richards states, "United States can not fortify Guam unless it keeps Philippines". Rep. W. G. Nagnusen states Japan has fortified islands within 700 miles of Aleutians and "time has come when we should speak plainly and carry big stick. If United States backs down on naval improvements at Guam, Japan will herald through out Far East that this country is afraid even to dredge harbor". With a coalition of Republicans and dissenting Democrats opposing the inclusion of Guam item, charging it would constitute "provocative action" alarming to Japan, House votes 205 to 168 against it, but immediately afterwards votes 368 to 4 in favor of remainder of bill authorizing 10 new Atlantic and Pacific naval and air bases.

The 74-passenger, 41-1/2 ton Boeing Clipper, twice size of China Clipper which inaugurated trans-Pacific air route in 1935, leaves Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay, for shake-down flight to Philippines and Hongkong, carrying crew of 11 flight-observers, and usual mail and express. Any 2 of four 1500 horse-power motors will keep plane in air. It has gasoline capacity of 4,300 gallons and cruising radius of 6,500 miles. It contains 2 decks, 18 rooms, and cost \$1,000,000.

Feb. 24.—Rep. E. Celler (New York) urges economic sanctions against Germany because of its unfair export subsidies, artificial barter deals, exchange restrictions, and its "contemptible, fanciful

propaganda against United States especially in South America".

Sen. D. I. Walsh, chairman of naval affairs committee, states that "emphatic vote in House on Guam question ends it for present". Sen. M. Brown states additional expenditures in Guam seem inadvisable as United States is giving Philippines independence". Crawford states it would be necessary for United States to re-orient its policy toward Philippines before attempting to fortify such islands as Guam".

Araneta testifying before Committee asks for indefinite continuation of trade preferences at 40% of full duty level as proposed measure will give only a ghost of life between 1951 and 1961. "We are not asking to eat our cake and have it to; we are asking you to share it". Tydings asks why, as member of Constitutional Convention, Araneta waited until this time to make his proposal, and he answers that conditions have changed. "If United States countenances Japan's violation of Open Door in China, it should not further promote Japanese domination of Orient by voluntarily destroying Philippine-American trade and spiritual values involved, a trade which is fundamentally complementary and not competitive". Tydings states that "specter of what would confront Islands as they approached independence was presented clearly when you asked for it and we decided to grant it. It is astounding that you gentlemen now come and ask us to change it". Araneta states "There was an understanding that Independence Act was not to be considered final". Tydings declares, "Quezon is too clever to think that when Congress passes an act there is another meaning to it than what the law lays down". Bone asks, "Did you believe that an act of Congress was an inconsequential gesture?" Sen. W. H. King states he favors altering act as "I was mistaken about Japan when I went to Manila for the inauguration of the Commonwealth. I believed then that Japan was embarking on an era of democracy. We may find it advisable to amend the Act."

Feb. 25.—Letters of President Roosevelt to John L. Lewis and William Green are made public urging them to negotiate a peace agreement and indicating he personally might be willing to mediate, if necessary.

Senator Lewis predicts Senate will reinstate Guam item. Sen. J. Lee states elimination has had bad effect in Orient and may be interpreted as sign of weakness and result in even more aggressive Japanese tactics. Sen. G. W. Norris states "Any move to fortify Guam would be closely equivalent to a declaration of war".

Feb. 26.—Reported Nazi government plans to fortify Puerto Rico as answer to Hitler's declaration that penetration of South America is "nobody's business but Germany's". Military and naval officials say it will be made an impregnable defense base and the key-point in program for defense of Western Hemisphere.

Committee is reported considering throwing Independence Act "wide open" to amendments covering other subjects than those recommended by Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs. King's statement he would be sympathetic to a Philippine suggestion of some modification of political terms, has thus far met with no response from Philippine Mission in Washington. Reported it is preparing to reform its strategy because of Tyding's warning that Filipinos would receive more favorable consideration if they ask for economic concessions on humanitarian grounds rather than alleging economic benefits to United States.

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retired from Philippines, states in book, "The Philippine Problem": "Our possession of Philippines is economic loss to us, tends to reduce our standard of living, menaces some of our industries, hurts our self-respect, paralyzes our self-respect by continuing a thankless task, and keeps us in area 7000 miles distant from our shores, thus weakening our nation defense. . . leads us to a great number of international obligations, pushes our country away from traditional moorings".

Feb. 26.—Former Ambassador Hiroshi Saito dies of tuberculosis in Washington, aged 52, illness having prevented his return to Japan following relinquishment of his position a few months ago.

Feb. 27.—Supreme Court affirms Circuit Court of Appeals decision invalidating National Labor Relations Board decision calling upon Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation to reinstate workers who had participated in sit-down strike, and characterizes sit-down strikes as "illegal in inception and prosecution", in a 5 to 2 decision.

Feb. 28.—A "military official" in Washington is quoted as saying that defense angle involved in Guam question is not so important as possible effect of leading Japanese to believe United States Far eastern policy is weakening and that this would be "an erroneous impression which might have serious consequences".

Reported that high Philippine officials in Washington have privately advised Philippine business interests not to expect enactment of Philippine economic adjustment measure in present session of Congress because of congressional apathy and lack of aggressive support. One authority is said to have informed President Quezon that President Roosevelt is at least temporarily leaving question entirely to Congress as result of defeat of Guam development proposal. E. M. Gancy, Washington Filipino, attacks validity of Independence Act before committee and states Philippines is not prepared for complete independence. J. Leutherio, another Filipino, asks that government give Filipinos in civil service privilege of naturalization; proposal has backing of Civil Service chiefs and of Elizalde.

Message from President Quezon is read before Committee stating, "I deeply regret that statements have been made which seem to have given impressions Filipino people are not appreciative of benefits received from United States both in political and cultural advancement and in material progress, due to preferential trade relations with America. As matter of fact, our people realize they owe debt of eternal gratitude to American people. Please convey these sentiments to Senator Tydings."

Mar. 1.—Walsh states Guam item is still a "live issue" and that his committee has an "open mind" on the question. Sen. W. Borah states he would not oppose it if he believed it would be in interest of national defense, "but I have plenty of testimony

from experts that it is not in interest of security. The move to decorate that sand dune on the other side of the Pacific is a good example of jitterism". Thorkelson accuses the House of "spinelessness".

Mar. 2.—Secretary of the Treasury H. Morgenthau urges prolongation of government's \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund as weapon against possible foreign currency devaluation and also asks for extension of President's power to devalue dollar if necessary. Senate finance committee demands that Congressional leaders unite immediately to reduce federal expenditures 10%, warning that else "economic confusion and chaos may ensue".

Thorkelson states Philippines is potentially capable of furnishing United States with \$500,000,000 trade a year and that its geographic position makes it distribution center for American merchandise. "China, India, Australia, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, Java, Japan can easily be reached from Islands by steamer or air. Philippines will keep open door of China to United States. American trade with Orient should be developed because that is our natural market".

Mar. 3.—Stated in Washington that effectiveness of new destroyers, aircraft carriers and aircraft and submarines in maneuvers exceeded expectations. Said that British and American oil companies have agreed to renounce title to expropriated Mexican properties in return for long-term operating leases with specific provisions as to royalties, taxes, and wages which will be included in a new Mexican-American commercial treaty virtually making United States guarantor of fulfillment of terms.

Sen. T. Connally (Texas) introduces rider to Revenue Law amendment which would increase duty on foreign vegetable oils including Philippine coconut oil from present 3 cents to 5 cents a pound. Opponents say this would do American producers no good because Britain may import palm kernel and other oils on a preferential basis under new trade treaty. San Francisco Chamber of Commerce protests declaring increase would threaten \$10,000,000 California investment in Philippine coconut oil refineries.

Sugar and dairy interests make sharp attack on bill amending Independence Act, H. B. Carpenter, sugar spokesman, stating that American consumers have in effect contributed \$433,000,000 to Philippines, including benefit payments and tax-refunds, under present preferential market, instead of buying from world sources, dangerous, also, because Philippine sugar might be cut off during any war.

Mar. 4.—House passes \$499,857,936 War Department appropriation bill, Rep. J. B. Snyder stating we mean business. This is first army appropriation bill in 150 years that hasn't had an amendment offered".

Reported that Laurence Z. Steinheart, U. S. Ambassador to Peru, has been named Ambassador to Russia.

Mar. 5.—Officials of Port of Astoria, Oregon, announce they will not accept further scrap iron shipments for Japan after group of Chinese women and children picket Japanese freighter and long-shoremen refuse to pass picket-line.

Mar. 6.—Admiral W. D. Leahy renews Navy Department efforts to secure Guam appropriation stating before Committee that opposition to item, has been based on assumption that what really is intended is fortification of Guam, while the only improvements contemplated are building of a break-water and dredging and improving seaplane take-off area and some minor improvements of great value to naval patrol work and also to existing commercial air services. He states Guam's position makes it of inestimable value as possible defense base which would act as strong deterrent to any foreign power contemplating hostile moves toward Hawaii or continental United States, and also as possible naval station on which to base U. S. Asiatic Fleet when United States withdraws from Philippines in 1946. He states also Guam is of great value as possible air and submarine base from which to protect our overseas commerce from Netherlands Indies where essential strategic materials, necessary to maintain our industry, are obtained. In answer to questions, he states that fortifications costing \$80,000,000 would make it difficult for a possible enemy to take Islands, and that expenditure of \$200,000,000 would make it impregnable. Walsh says he believes Administration should not press for passage of item as "naval experts believe there is no pressing need for improvements at Guam now" and there is "big division of sentiment in United States about this". Leaders believe elimination of item would quiet down senatorial debate on foreign policy and speed up consideration of other important bills. President Roosevelt is understood to be displeased about Senate's delays resulting from isolationist attacks.

Mar. 7.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull opposes tax increase on vegetable oil as contravening trade agreements with Britain, Canada, Netherlands, and Brazil, and also speaks of "our responsibility to Philippines". Sayre states measure would be in nature of unilateral modification of Independence Act. Burnett states it would impoverish thousands of Filipinos and force immediate liquidation of American capital invested in industry. In reply to question by Connally, he states Philippines receives about \$1,000,000 a month in refunds from present tax, but that this can not be returned as a subsidy to coconut growers.

Leahy tells Senate military affairs committee he can not express opinion on government policy but that "it is my understanding that United States will not be called on to go to war to defend Philippines after it is granted full independence".

Mar. 8.—Announced that Navy will test defense facilities of New England in joint military and naval

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maneuvers, April 17 to April 22, biggest in history of nation.

Lewis introduces bill repealing Neutrality Law and providing that President may meet any emergency that may arise by executive orders.

Admiral E. Morrell, Chief of Navy Department's Bureau of Docks and Yards, objects to proposal to shift Guam improvements item to Rivers and Harbors Bill as delay would result.

Connally announces he plans to change his amendment to apply only to coconut oil imports until it can be applied to palm and palm kernel oil without violating trade agreements. "It looks like they've got us into a straight-jacket. . . . There is no reason why we should not protect domestic producers. We must consider United States ahead of Philippines and Brazil".

Mar. 9.—United States and Brazil conclude direct and indirect extension of loan of about \$120,000,000 in connection with current trade discussions.

Ccl. Theodore Roosevelt urges Congress to demand Administration statement to determine whether it concurs in what he calls its "secret foreign policy".

Federal Trade Commission submits report to the National Monopoly Committee stating that steel industry is "focal point of monopolistic infection" and that "situation in industry may cause death of free capitalistic enterprise in America".

Philippine officials in Washington say that Connally's proposed changed amendment would flood country with palm and palm kernel oil from Africa and East Indies which would undersell cottonseed oil and defeat his purpose. Burnett states it would damage Philippines for benefit of Britain, Netherlands, and Germany. Vandenberg states Connally move will result in effort to amend 1934 Trade Agreements Act so as to "set a few new boundaries."

He says he believes efforts to amend Independence Act will fail to pass Congress this session. "Entire question of United States-Philippine relations involves such perplexing problems that I prefer not to comment. However, there is no great haste about it—we have 6 years before Philippine independence to handle the matter".

Haussermann impassionately pleads before Committee for continuation of free trade with Philippines at present levels with application of full duties on Philippine imports above present level to prevent destruction of all American accomplishments in Philippines. He warns that withdrawal of United States sovereignty would mean that France would be forced to relinquish French Indo-China, Britain from Hongkong and China, and would also mean end of Philippine aspirations to freedom. He states welfare of 16,000,000 Filipinos depends on America staying in Islands to complete its work there. "If we stay there under democracy, the Filipinos will become leading race of Asia". His testimony moves Tydings to say that he and others "doubted the wisdom of what was done in 1934 when the Independence Act was approved in response to pleas from acknowledged representatives of Philippines" and that sole remaining purpose of current hearings is to listen to Philippine requests for relief and grant whatever is possible that does not conflict with best interests of United States. We have no alternative in matter. We did substantially what they asked us to do and are still asking us to do—but we are trying to do it in as more gentle manner."

Mar. 10.—Vinson states United States will maintain present 5 to 3 ratio with Japanese fleet.

Washington officials indicate Brazil will immediately strengthen certain aspects of its defense, thereby augmenting United States plans for defense of Hemisphere.

Mar. 12.—Postmaster-General James Farley, asked whether he might seek presidential nomination next year, evades answer and states any person who gives indication of presidential aspirations until President Roosevelt has spoken, "should have his head examined".

Executive board of United Automobile Workers ousts President Homer S. Martin for having "sought to deliver Union into hands of Ford Motor Company".

Mar. 13.—Pittman introduces resolution authorizing Latin American nations to construct warships

in United States government ship yards and also Navy Department to build and sell them warships and other war equipment, such, however, not to be resold. Resolution arouses astonishment as it is claimed this authorization would bare United States military and naval secrets to other governments.

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles announces that government has protested to Japan against new Japanese currency measure in North China.

E. P. Thomas, President of National Foreign Trade Council, states that reciprocal trade with Philippines should be retained rather than destroyed. Haussermann, again appearing before Committee, proposes plebiscite on independence in 1944, stating that in view of changed conditions in Far East, Filipino people should have opportunity to express themselves. He reads New York Times article quoting President Quezon as favoring such plebiscite.

Tydings states this is first he has heard of Quezon wanting to reconsider independence issue and that it is "important for our records". J. E. Jacobs, chief of Philippine Division of State Department states no official advise has been received on proposal and that it is therefore not accorded recognition.

A. N. Luz states in San Francisco that Philippines is America's "new Golden West" and presents challenge to courage and pioneering genius of United States.

Mar. 14.—Sen. R. Reynolds and Lewis demand withdrawal of United States troops from China to avoid trouble, former stating, "All China is not worth spilling blood of a single son of a United States mother". Walsh states withdrawal would violate international agreements and leave United States interests unprotected.

Hawes states that the 1946 trade conference and plebiscite provisions of original Hawes-Cutting bill should be restored by amending the present Independence Act.

Reported that Curtiss Hawk 75A pursuit plane in acceptance tests, recently reached a terminal velocity in a free-dive exceeding 575 miles (925 (Continued on page 182)

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Editorials

What might be called the "Fascist International", that hidden, unholy bond which has in effect united some of the supposedly democratic powers and the totalitarian powers and is responsible for the present world-wide anarchy, is showing signs of breaking up because of its own inherent contradictions, for fascism is in itself the antithesis of international cooperation. Fascism inevitably welds those nations of which it seizes control into war-states which have no other aim than the conquest and enslavement of other nations. These robber war-powers can not be appeased; they can not be held to observe any agreements longer than they can be compelled to do so. Ultimately, there could not be two fascist empires; one would have to annihilate the other; it would have to have the whole world for its province and all the people of the world its slaves.

The fascist-minded leaders of Britain, who have for years been secretly conspiring to strengthen Hitler, at whatever cost—in the belief that he would in the end rid Europe of what they, as members of a ruling and highly privileged class, consider the "menace" of communism, or that he would finally be led into a conflict with Italy, probably, in either case, thus eliminating himself—and who have therefore, even overtly, been aiding him, though always giving false reasons for this or pretending that a policy of compromise was forced upon them, are now seeing their schemes go seriously awry.

The German fanatic, for the first time really dangerous because of the accessions of power deliberately granted him, is going southeast instead of east or south, into the Balkans, heading for the Golden Horn, to spread his black régime from there over Turkey and Arabia, Iraq and Persia, and India, center of the world!

And still, or at least until a week ago, the statesmen of Britain were—not dallying, as many suppose—but grimly set on following out their policy of betrayal, the betrayal of liberalism, of democracy, of freedom itself, as well as Britain's own imperial interests. They voiced scarcely a protest when Hitler, no doubt according to schedule, seized what was left of unhappy Czechoslovakia. Finally, driven by public opinion to make a semblance of a stand, but accepting the foul crime of the total destruction of Czechoslovakia, the only democracy in Central Europe, as a fait accompli, they formed some sort of vague alliance to defend the "independence" of Poland, which, for the time being, at least, is not threatened, at the same time, however, practically inviting Hitler to help himself to Memel and later, at some more propitious time, to Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Russia was again left out of this pretended "stop-Hitler" move, just as it was naturally frozen out, though less adroitly, at the get-together of International Fascists, Ltd., at Munich.

It will almost certainly turn out, in the end, as predicted in these columns for the past two or three years, that in spite of all the hopes and schemes of Chamberlain, Simon, Hoare & Company, London, that Hitler will not oblige either by dashing himself to pieces against Soviet Russia

or by, very soon, pushing the bragging Mussolini into "his" Mediterranean, and that Britain itself will have to undertake the real stop-Hitler job and at dangerous odds because of the handicaps imposed by the afore-mentioned London firm.

Although Mussolini, no doubt uneasy over Hitler's penetration into the Balkans, has just this week sought to strengthen himself by seizing Albania, giving him a stronger control over Yugoslavia and the Adriatic Sea, there is as yet no hope in sight of an uncoupling of the Rome-Berlin axis. For the present, Hitler and Mussolini have more to gain by cooperating with than by obstructing each other. The pious Franco, whom Chamberlain, Simon, Hoare & Company did so much to help, is now the third member of the European robber-triumvirate, each one of whom is gnawing at the hands that fed them.

It would still seem there is no immediate danger of war. The fascist powers do not want war; not yet. It has all been very easy so far; they have had success almost thrust upon them. In their penetration of the Balkans, however, that ever-embroiled area where Europe and Asia meet, where vast imperial interests converge, where many of the wars of the world have started, it is certain that the totalitarian powers are entering dangerous ground. It is this invasion that may bring Chamberlain, Simon, Hoare & Company to their senses; it is this that may snap the ties of the hidden, unholy bond of the Fascist International.

Now that the totalitarian powers have progressed so far, however, they may be expected to keep on menacing, encroaching (always in the wrong direction), and ever waxing in power, as long at least as the European democracies are held inactive by their false leaders and do not decide to overthrow them, or until these leaders themselves finally become convinced of their folly and belatedly decide to call a halt to the fascist march of empire because they have seen that that march is against them and not against Soviet Russia.

It may be said that there is little to choose between the existing covertly fascist empires of Britain and France and the possible future wholly fascist empires of Hitler and Mussolini. This is an error. For under the British and French régimes there is still opportunity for the expression and carrying out of the people's will, hampered though this may be in many ways, while under the systems of Hitler and Mussolini, this is made impossible and all men could expect would be a long night of dumb mass slavery.

It was a doomful day when President Wilson, who might have united the world, sickened and died, defeated. Dreams of a parliament of man have had to be given up, for the time. We are in an era of ruthless power-politics. With fascism in control over large sections of the world, the processes of reason and persuasion have to be laid aside. Power and more power must be piled up. Let us trust that democracy is able to muster the greater power and will muster it. It should be so, for democracy stands for world cooperation; fascism for the narrowest possible capitalistic oligarchy and perpetual menace to all, at home and abroad.

The Japanese apparently hoped that war would break out in Europe at the time of the September Czechoslovakian crisis, and if it had, New Guinea and who knows what other areas would have been occupied by them by this time. A letter from a prominent editor friend in Australia, just received, reads in part as follows:

**Japan's
Southward
Drive**

"In Australia we had the wind up during the first Czechoslovakian crisis. One Japanese capital ship, some destroyers, and accompanying craft, and no less than six troopships, hung around New Guinea, just north of Port Moresby! When the crisis blew over, the fleet sailed to Bias Bay, where the troopships landed their troops for the South China offensive near Hong Kong. Well, New Guinea is a hellava roundabout route to take troops from Yokohama to Bias Bay!

"So now we know that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis works as an Unholy Trinity, and that the Japs really do mean business as far as Australia is concerned. The above is no canard: it's dinkum. I had the details from a former Intelligence Officer of the Army, and the '....' correspondent at Canberra had the fact confirmed by the Minister of Defense himself! It was kept absolutely dark officially. Personally, if I had been Lyons, i.e. Prime Minister, I'd have considered sending a Note to Japan asking whether the rumour, etc., was correct. They would just have denied it, but the public would have known. They need to know such things as facts, for the Australians are just about the most indifferent, casual, mutton-headed galacts you have ever heard of when it comes to getting down to defending their country. They need to wind put them up well and truly, to shake them out of their torpor.

"The point is that Britain hasn't got a fleet for Singapore, and when the Jap's day strikes—which will be when the lid blows off in Europe—the British Navy, our shield for ages past, just won't be here. Our own defenses are footling, the R.A.N. couldn't stop the Jap's battle fleet: we've only got a skeleton Army corps—garrison artillery, etc.—35,000 semi-trained volunteer militia, half of whom will be unfit, scattered over a continent the size of the U.S.A., and another 35,000 recruits in the militia just joined up, without any training, guns, uniforms, or anything!

"So, if Roosevelt doesn't feel like helping us, I frankly don't like our chances of keeping a White Australia white for six weeks if the lid does blow off...."

"So now we know the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis works!" Who did not know that? Practically nothing has happened in the Far East that didn't come simultaneously with some crisis in Europe. The most recent turn of the axis was the Japanese seizure of the seven small Spratley Islands in the South China Sea, 800 miles from Singapore, 400 miles from Saigon, and 300 miles from our own Palawan. France, at this writing, has already officially protested. Britain probably will protest. The United States should protest. And about Hainan, too. And if such protests are not effective, firmer action, as firm as may be necessary, should be taken. The idea that Japan's moving into China would preclude its moving southward at least for some time, has been proved as vain a hope as it was silly. Whether or not the United States of America will go through with the plans for complete severance of relations between itself and the Philippines, whether the United States will remain in the Philippines for only six or seven more years, or for several decades more, it is criminal statesmanship to permit these Japanese encroachments and threats to the present as well as the future security of this great Archipelago. While America strains over nothing more than credging the harbor of Guam, like a fat boob over an apple-pip, lest it "offend" or "alarm" Japan, Japan boldly grabs some small but very strategically situated islands only 300 miles from America's most important Pacific territory. It is high time that those responsible

for the conduct of the nation's affairs should quit thinking as if the Philippines were nothing, as if the Pacific were nothing, as if the national security and the national puissance—let alone the national prestige—were nothing.

Under the so-called Tydings-McDuffie "Independence Act", the transient Philippine Commonwealth Government's "foreign affairs" are reserved to the Government of the United States, but if the American State Department takes no action in this case, in the absence of a Commonwealth foreign department, the National Assembly might well pass a resolution of protest against the Washington Government's inaction in this matter, if not a resolution of direct protest addressed to Japan.

The Standard-Vacuum Oil Company bid for the exploration and development of possible petroleum fields in the Philippines was rejected some time ago by the Government, and it was announced that the Administration would seek to develop the country's oil resources, if any, through the National Development Company, a government enterprise. It has also been reported that a bill is being drafted in the National Assembly which would withdraw all oil-lands from public lease for a period of five years.

The full reasons for the apparent intention to eliminate private enterprise from the field, have not been made public, although the wild-cat promotion associated with it some time ago has been advanced as one reason, but on the basis of general considerations at least, such a decision would not appear to be a wise one. There has been considerable wild promotion in connection with gold-mining, too, but if all gold-bearing areas were to be withdrawn from public lease on that account, the effect on our mining industry, which is of such great importance in our economy, can be imagined.

A Philippine petroleum industry might become just as important. It is probably not possible to say that oil exists here in commercial quantities until that is proved by sufficient drilling, but it is said on good authority that all the conditions that predicate oil in oil-fields the world over are to be found in the Philippines. And it is also stated that the territory in which oil may be present in commercial quantities is large enough for the operation not only of the National Development Company, but twenty or thirty private companies. The larger the number of companies drilling, the sooner discovery and development would come about.

The amount of capital required in oil development is no greater than that required for mining companies. According to one oil expert, the cost of first-class equipment, including freight, etc., and drilling a 3000-foot hole is approximately ₱165,000 and subsequent holes would cost ₱79,000 each, allowing 10% for depreciation on equipment. The cost of first-class equipment, etc., and drilling a 6500-foot hole is approximately ₱320,000, and subsequent holes would cost ₱155,000. It is a fact, however, according to this same authority, that in the East Texas field, 3000-foot holes can now be drilled for ₱30,000. Ordinarily, a well drilled on geologically proved ground, stands 80 chances out of 100 of becoming a commercial well, a far better risk than the average gold-mining venture.

The larger number of the major oil pools of the United States have been discovered by small, privately-owned oil companies and by individuals. The same line of development could be followed here. The country generally would profit from a petroleum industry established here and the Government would derive considerable income from royalties. A number of South American countries owe their modernization largely to oil. Venezuela became one of the world's wealthiest countries because of oil. A local oil supply would be of great strategic value. Politically it would enhance the importance of the Philippines.

Private companies could easily be controlled through the Bureau of Mines and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and sale of oil company stock to the public might even be entirely prohibited until a company achieved commercial production—say an initial production of fifty barrels a day.

It is unquestionably the Administration's policy to encourage the economic development of the Philippines. Its apparent policy with relation to development of the possible oil resources of the country is, however, difficult to reconcile with this vitally important objective.

President Quezon, in his University of the Philippines commencement address early this month, showed a clear grasp of international and national realities, bringing out impressively the existing international anarchy, the need of a new world order, the need, in the meantime, of national defense, and the connection between national defense and social justice within the nation, and yet this clear-sighted address ended on a rather pathetically inadequate note.

Speaking of the "ominous events" of the last few years, he stated,

"Wars are being waged without any previous declaration of hostilities, territories belonging to one country are ruthlessly invaded by another, nations are conquered, and the maps of Europe and Asia are being changed from day to day. Self-determination is no longer valid except for those who have the power to back it with force".

"The root of all the troubles that face humanity today, is, in my opinion," he said—

"the unjust and inhuman way in which the capitalistic system has been allowed to operate both in the field 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 is clear speaking. He went on with equally sound logic to say:

"Is it practicable to bring about the establishment of this new order? One would be a visionary who would unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative, while he who would answer in the negative would have lost all faith in man's wisdom and in the fundamental goodness of the human heart. It is certain, however, that it will not be the present generation that will see such order established. So the practical question that confronts us is: What should we do to insure our national safety against external aggression?"

This question he answered:

"As long as there are nations that believe and back their faith with force, that their national interests as conceived by them are paramount

to the interests of any other nation and even to the interests of mankind, our only recourse is to build up our own force to defend ourselves against aggression. This is the reason why the Constitution asserts that the defense of the State is a prime duty of government and that in the fulfillment of this duty all citizens may be required by law to render personal military or civil service."

Pointing out the vital connection between social justice and national defense, he declared that

"the man whose life means only hardships and misery, who is abused and maltreated by his own people, who is unjustly deprived of the fruits of his labor, can hardly be expected to be willing to die in defense of those who abuse and mistreat him and who rob him of his means of subsistence as a human being. . . . Heroic patriotism is necessary—a patriotism that is devotion, loyalty, and courage, and rises to heights of self-sacrifice. Such patriotism can be felt only by a people whose love of country is based not merely on a natural attachment to the land of their birth, but on the fact that their country gives them freedom, contentment, and economic security. They must be able to feel and realize that the country is theirs because they share in its material as well as spiritual possessions. . . ."

In closing, President Quezon, speaking of the debt of gratitude the Philippines owes America, declared:

"She has made us heir to her ideals of liberty and democracy and the beneficiaries of her civilization and culture. It should be our constant endeavor to preserve undiminished this invaluable inheritance as well as our friendly and cultural relations with her after we have become independent".

"Toward the rest of the world", he concluded, and here comes the pathetic note, "we shall follow a course that will insure their amity and cooperation, without in any way involving ourselves in their affairs. We should adopt a most liberal policy in our foreign commerce. This is the policy demanded by our best interests. We shall thereby make friends, and, being primarily an agricultural country, we shall in any case profit by it. In our foreign policy, let our motto be: *Justice and friendship for all!*"

If there is any truth in the President's previous statements about the ominous events which have taken place during the past few years, the sudden, undeclared wars, the ruthless invasions and conquests of weaker nations, and everybody knows these statements are true, then a policy of "justice and friendship for all" on the part of a weaker nation, despite whatever heroic measures it may take to develop its defenses, will in no wise "insure the amity and cooperation" of these aggressive, robber powers. As the President himself said, "self-determination [in today's world] is no longer valid except for those who have the power to back it with force", meaning adequate force, and the Philippines will not be able to command such force, for a long time. In its absence, a policy of justice and friendship for all will only be laughed at by those powers which consider their interests above those of other nations, even above the interests of the rest of mankind.

President Quezon's social justice program and his national defense program are vitally important, it is well that he has so clearly shown them to be inter-related, but they alone will not insure the future of the Philippines, even in combination with a foreign policy of justice and friendship for all, including treaty-breakers and aggressors. President Quezon, though speaking of the time "after we have become independent", didn't give 1946 as a date. But if that is implied, then we shall need somewhat more than continuing "friendly and cultural relations" with the United States to insure the "amity and cooperation" of, say, Japan.

Our Changing Mountain-men

By Fred Passmore

THE Bontocs, I found, still carry headaxes stuck in their G-strings, but of course no longer cut off human heads to make the rice grow.

Come ten P.M., I started for the part of town across the river, taking a Bontoc boy as guide-interpreter.

Soon a house took shape, as light from the wind-whipped blaze of our pine torch set huge shadows lunging about. The walls

were of rough-hewn logs, and not much more than a meter high. The roof, made of long, smoke-darkened grass, rose to a peak three or four meters above the ground. It served as chimney as well as roof.

"Sometimes," my guide said in reply to my question, "eyes smart with tears because there is smoke in the house."

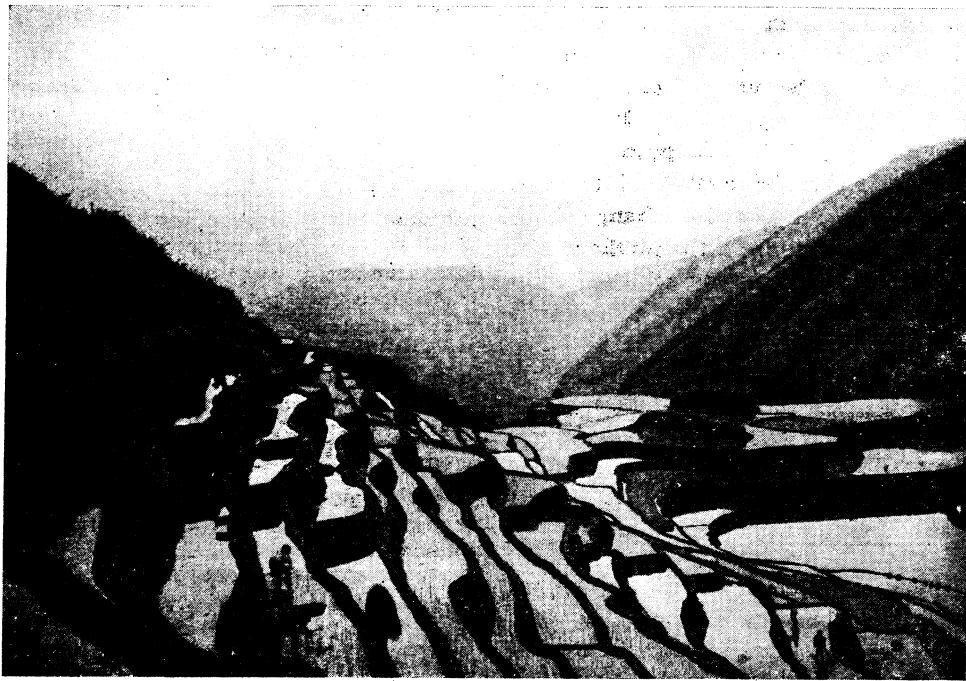
Mutely relevant to this, two women, appearing unimaginably old, came within the torchlight, both grasping a stick, one ahoid of each end. They fumbled their way feebly, and the one holding the back end of the stick was blind.

The next house to attract attention was a Western-style cabin with plank walls and a galvanized-iron roof. The owner wore no lower garment except a G-string, but had on a coat and shirt. His son, he said, was in the sixth grade, and his daughter had gone to the nearby house of trial marriage.

When we reached the house of trial marriage, or *ulog*, the girls and boys were seated in two rows outside the door, talking, laughing, and singing native love-songs. They didn't pay much attention to me at first. I had brought a big sack of candy with me, though, and when I began distributing sweets I became an object of more interest.

The young people joked and kidded each other as they ate the candy. One girl, apparently the proud beauty of the bevy, sat a little apart, without any admirer. The boys indicated both by word and gesture that the man of her dreams had at last arrived—in the person of me.

To help the raillery along, I picked out the choice bits of candy left in the sack, knelt on one knee, and offered them to her. She took my gift, considered me a moment,



Photograph by the Author

Rice-Planting Time in Ifugao
The terraces are laid out to use all possible planting-space, the outlines suggesting a futuristic painting.

and made a reply the editor of this magazine wouldn't print. She meant no.

The guide said the girl didn't sleep in the *ulog*, and would one day be married in accordance with Christian custom.

Two days later I was in Ifugao. Before me was a whole mountain peak terraced from the edge of the stream in the bottom of the canyon all the way up to where the clouds blotted it from view.

Every possible square foot of land, some of it so steep that it seemed little more than possible for a human to cling to it, had been utilized for the production of rice.

I thought with some awe of the people who had done this, of their coming perhaps two thousand years ago to these steep, jungle-covered mountains. There weren't many valleys, so they had grimly proceeded to farm the mountain walls.

Son after father, and daughter after mother had done this, generation after generation. Magellan had "discovered" the Philippines, science and invention had broken upon the world, but these people had remained more or less hidden away and had continued building the walls of their terraces, stone by stone.

The rice paddies are not owned in common, but by different individuals. Many of the people, though, don't have many paddies. Much of the wealth, I was told, has been concentrated in the hands of a few—that has a familiar sound, hasn't it?

I wanted to go farther into the interior, but had difficulty finding anyone who would guide me over the mountain trails.

Most were busy working, and then, too, an old Ifugao had died a short while before. I didn't find out whether his corpse would be placed in a sitting position outside his hut, in accordance with old custom. One fellow used the words "health inspector" when I asked about it. Sacrifices of chickens, pigs, and maybe carabaos might be made, however, to the *anitos* and to the gods of the sky world.

The mayor responded to my appeal for help, and the

next morning a sturdy young Ifugao and I were upon our way.

Once we passed three young women, who, with their little ones, were bathing under a waterfall. These women had toiled in the rice paddies most of their lives, carried huge baskets of *camotes* on their heads, slept on bare board floors, lived on a diet no doubt often meager and not well balanced, and had borne children, yet they appeared to have unusual strength and womanly hardihood.

Later we met an old, toothless crone. Her face seemed lined and puckered with every pain known to age, and she was literally bowed down until the upper part of her body was almost horizontal with the ground as she walked. Years alone could not possibly have made her seem so old. My guide judged her to be between fifty and sixty.

Perhaps she too had once been as superb as the young women by the waterfall, and it did indeed seem paradoxical that a way of living could so cruelly break that which it had once made so strong.

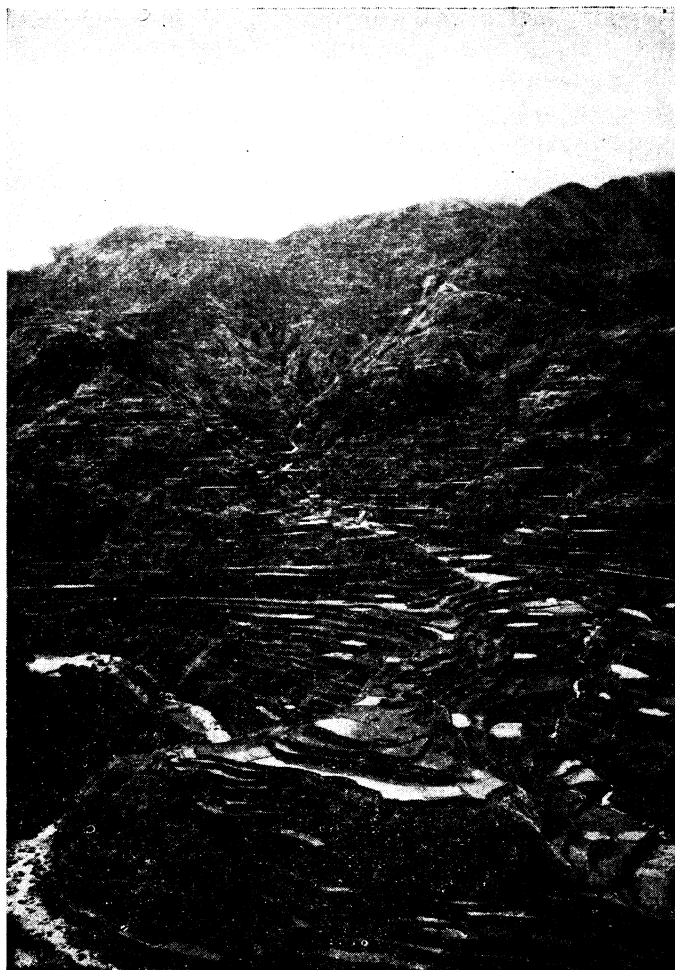
Will modern medicine, education, law, and social enlightenment change these mountain folk so as to preserve the best features of their existence and eliminate the worst?

In Bontoc I had been told of an Igorot who was an outstanding physician. Such as he, along with Christian Filipino doctors, nurses, clinics, hospitals, and sanitary inspectors are no doubt a great influence for better health.

As to law and order, the mere fact that I, a lone *Americano*, could travel unarmed over an unfrequented trail in this region without fear of personal harm, was a great tribute both to the government and to the people there. Had I done this forty years before, my skull might long since have become an inspiration for a rice crop.

We came to a village where we found a municipal building. A group of Ifugaos had gathered on the porch, and were gabbling in excited dispute.

A woman, it developed, had left her husband to live in the hut of another man. The husband was reconciled to this,



Photograph by the Author
“...the great panorama of whorled and contorted hills,” conquered by the Ifugaos.

saying he and his wife could live together no longer, but he wanted her to return to him the dowry he had given at the time of their marriage.

This, he maintained, was just, and in accordance with old custom. She, however, refused, saying that he had been a worthless husband, that he could beget no children, and that she had already given him far more of herself and of her labor in the rice fields than any dowry could ever be worth.

They had at first taken the dispute to an old wise man and pagan priest of their clan. He, however, had been unable to adjust the matter, and so the difficulty had been brought before the municipal officials. They said if they could not settle the trouble, it would finally be taken before a judge.

Nearby was a Christian church. The Ifugaos to whom I talked called it the house of the white priest, and said the young among them sometimes go there to attend the ceremonies.

I was told about one youth who, together with some old men



Dawn in Ifugao

Photograph by the Author

of his kin, had prayed one morning to gods of deceit and vengeance, and later in the same day to a gentle god who had been nailed to a cross.

Once we passed a schoolhouse. The building was of rough, hand-fashioned lumber and cogon grass, the materials for instruction were few, and enrolment and attendance poor.

I asked an old man, soon after, why he didn't send his sons to school regularly. He was sitting on top of a terrace wall at the time and looking off at the magnificent vistas of mountain and canyon. He replied, in substance, as follows:

"My people have lived here since time unknown. We have grown our rice, worshipped our *anitos*, followed the counsels of our wise men, and married, and buried our dead in accordance with custom. If I send my boys to the school, will they be content to live by the rice terraces in the way their fathers and mothers have done before them? What will they do?"

And as I trudged on down the trail, over the sole line of communication with the outer world, I too wondered what the sons would do. How well would this people, which had adapted itself with such fortitude to life in the virgin hills, meet the challenge of the modern world? Indications that they are slowly making the adaptation are unmis-

takable. They are beginning to change.

In a sense this is a little sad, for when you see them, far from the automobile road, wending their way along the face of some great hillside, you see the picturesque, and, in a way, the heroic. How can anyone with any imagination and knowledge of history fail to be inwardly appreciative of people such as the Ifugaos? You look about you at the great panorama of whorled and contorted hills, blue in the distance, tops lost in white fog, and you know the Ifugao is at home here. In him is something of the character, closeness to nature, and basic strength that belonged at some time or other to nearly all humanity.

As people move away from this status to the urban and industrial, they lose as well as gain. The gods on Olympus didn't punch the clock at eight. Neither did they drive *calesas* and yell "hello Joe" in an effort to get a customer for a house of ill-repute. The view is better than any I ever saw in Tondo or Parañaque.

Personally, I couldn't get excited because the men wore G-strings instead of pants. Though the local trouser-advocates may have some argument, maybe they'll agree there is less venality in magnificently muscled Igorot legs, bronzed by clean wind, sun, and rain, than there often is in faces above full-length linen breeches and silken underduds.

Log of a Tropical Tramp

By Marc T. Greene

DEEP in the maze of the Calcutta docks, a "hard-run tramp from anywhere" is ready for sea. Up her rusty sides and over her battered decks swarm hundreds of Chinese and Indians, "deck passengers" bound for the Straits and the China Coast. From the bridge the captain and river pilot regard imperturbably the frantic scurryings about to find places for innumerable belongings on the main deck forward and in the hot, airless spaces below. The pilot blows a long blast on the siren. The third officer turns the engine-room telegraph to "Stand By!" A sailor holds the halyards of the blue-peter ready to haul down as the last line is cleared.

A little tremor runs through the old tramp as the bridge signals "Half Astern!" Her bow swings slowly away from the pier and the deck passengers exchange a frenzied clamor of farewells with their countrymen ashore. "Stop!" "Half Ahead!" The bow points down-stream toward the slowly-opening dock gates permitting egress into the Hoogli. The stern line is cast off. "All Clear Aft!". The old familiar call connoting final severance with the things and concerns of the land and engagement with those of the sea.

The muddy river takes on a semblance to tarnished gold as the Indian sun sinks upon another steaming hot-season day. Up stream now comes a breath of cooler air from the distant Bengal Gulf. The flowing tide surges and splashes against us and from our wake little ripples run along the

muddy shores to curl and break among the stilt foundations of native huts. Anchoring bye and bye in a fleet of British, German, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Japanese ships until the tide shall rise high enough to permit safe clearance of the river-mouth bars, we finally pass the light-vessels, buoys, and coast-guard cutters where the Hoogli, largest of the many mouths of the sacred Ganges, opens into the clean and refreshing blue waters of the Bay of Bengal.

The deck passengers have settled themselves picturesquely among their belongings from one end of the ship to another, Chinese chattering in a dozen dialects, Moslems making their final day's devotions with faces turned to the west, grave bearded Sikhs squatting in little circles about their evening rice, Hindu children garbed in rainbow colors, Indian women with innumerable bangles and bracelets, turbanned Pathans, dark silent Bengalese, Straits Malays, the whole a vivid cross-section of the life of the East. And over all of us, yonder astern, floats lazily in the cooling night breeze the Union Jack, assurance of as much security at sea on any kind of craft as man's ingenuity has yet achieved.

The captain, British veteran of the China Seas from the days of the windjammers, is of those who have seen many things in many places, thus enlivening the evening's "yarning" on the moonlit bridge. He has been "pirated" twice

on the China Coast and so has the chief officer. But tranquility has reigned over these seas we are traversing now for many a year. It is fair sailing and serene before the break of the monsoon, and the six days ere we enter the Malacca Straits to steam slowly among islands, richly-green as the hills of Killarney, on whose gleaming sands the surf creams high beneath the gently-waving fronds of a thousand palms, pass quickly.

In such a setting we find Penang, one of the world's loveliest ports, "Fairyland in the Straits," city in the midst of the richest of warm-country verdure where the riotous growth takes on every color known to nature, where in an atmosphere soft and fragrant as a conservatory and watered by a hundred annual inches of rain, the abundant production of which the earth is capable manifests itself as in few other places.

Around us as we anchor, throng the native craft. Sampans large and small propelled by standing oarsmen bob about in the sparkling sea, each gaily-painted and with a glaring "eye" on either bow. For, inquires the Chinese boat-builder pertinently,

"No have eye, how can see?
No can see, how can savvy?
No can savvy, how can do?'"

Prince of Wales Island, a few miles off the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, is like a hundred square miles of tropical park. Amidst this beauty lies Penang. And if at times you find the warmth oppressive, yonder at the city's edge rises a hill more than 2500 feet high which you may ascend by automobile or cog-wheel railway to come upon a pretty little community of bungalows and hotels at the summit and the temperature of an English May.

Below and beside the blue water of the Straits, stand the hotels and villas of Penang itself, the climax of this fairyland of the East. Through the incredible streets of cream-colored, flower-embowered tropical homes, you drive or stroll with ever-mounting admiration. Half a dozen varieties of richly-blossoming trees, "Flame of the Forest" with its glowing festoons of scarlet flowers, tall elm-like trees with a golden glory of foliage, drooping casuarinas, bougainvillas with their purple brilliance, shrubbery redolent with white-and-gold blossoms like the romantic Tahitian hinano, and many others line the garden-like ways and byways of Penang. Yonder is a high hedge of many-hued hibiscus, next a row of small trees with lavender-colored blossoms. Color is everywhere, color and fragrance.

Through the flaming sunset when all the radiant colors of the day combine in a swiftly-passing burst of glory, we are sculled in a sampan across the harbor to the ship anchored in the Roads. A tranquil leisure has fallen upon Penang with the day's close, and in the soft breeze that now creeps in from the sea, white man and brown, black and yellow, and the score of intermediate shades that make up the picturesque populace of Fairyland in the Straits, stroll about the flowery streets in serene content. It is a place in which to linger and be happy, this, one of those to which one promises himself, "here, surely, I shall return some day." But now the way leads eastward. Thirty hours more and we shall be in Singapore, "Crossroads of the East."

We enter the Roads at dawn. And presently, like the drawing aside of a filmy curtain, the shadows lift from the eastern horizon. A streak of crimson deepens rapidly, then changes to gold. A rose tint touches the fleecy monsoon clouds and all the islands about us are bathed in a soft lavender hue. The gray of the tropical sea yields to a deep purple and then to the turquoise blue of the Equatorial day. And suddenly, following swift upon its outriders of crimson and gold, the sun leaps above the horizon. It is morning in the Straits.

Singapore awakes to life, if, indeed, it can be said ever to have slept. The subdued noises of the night, softened to a dull murmur as if by the very weight of the heavy and odorous tropical darkness, swell into the tumult of the turbulent day, here in this extraordinary place where twenty tongues clamor at once for expression. Every teeming street bursts into a Babel-like activity. White and yellow, black and brown, Chinese and Indian and Malay and every racial blend the migrations of humanity have ever developed, mingle in kaleidoscopic activity like to nothing else on earth when the day begins in Singapore.

"Swaying palms in a blazing sun
Waking heat when the night is done,
Seething crowds when the day's begun—
Singapore!"

"Pageantry on a mighty stage,
Blended scenes of every age,
History writ on a brilliant page—
Singapore!"

History writ on a brilliant page! A century and a quarter ago a man of vision had a daring dream, such a dream as cut the Suez Canal and built the bridge over the Golden Gate. Stamford Raffles, then holding the unimportant post of British governor of the colony of Bencoolen, across the Straits in Sumatra, contemplated the little island at the end of the Malay Peninsula and envisioned it as what it has come to be, the Crossroads of the East. "Raffles' Folly," they called it in England, when Sir Stamford had secured authority to purchase it from a couple of minor Malay Rajahs, somewhat as short-sighted persons once sneered at Seward's purchase of Alaska. But these two were of the men who can see beyond the day, beyond the year, aye, beyond the century. And so "Raffles' Folly" became the chiefest link in all the British far-flung chain of empire.

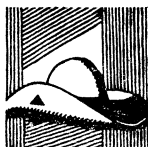
But the tropical tramp must be tramping on. Late at night the old freighter picks her way through the Roads which twinkle fairylike with the hundreds of riding-lights of junk and sampan, coastal schooner and far-come passenger liners, and with the red-and-green running signals of the never-ending procession of sea-borne traffic of the Crossroads of the East. Buff-funnelled Dutch steamers are setting forth for all manner of romantic ports of the exotic Malaysian isles, to Amboina and Ternate in the "Isles of Spice", to Samarinda and Sandakan in Borneo, to Bandjermassin two hundred miles up an eastern river in an unfamiliar island, to little-known ports far away along the Stone Age coast of New Guinea, to the Sunda and the Banda Isles and Menado in the Celebes, and the enchanted isle of Bali.

Northward heads one of the immaculate white steamers
(Continued on page 178)

"Heroes are Made"

By Napoleon Garcia

I first met *Mamay Sindo* at *Siyong's* barber-shop. It was on a Sunday morning which was pleasant and sunshiny at first but was soon spoiled by the threat of a dark sky and big drops of May rain. I scampered toward the barber-shop because it was the nearest shelter, and joined the group of idle men who were gathered there. I was seated, cursing silently and murmuring to myself, on one of the benches in front of the place when I noticed the old, bent figure of a man approaching from the store across the street, walking with the peculiar gait of one vainly forcing firmness into his footsteps. He had a half-filled jute sack slung across one shoulder, and a long bolo dangled prominently from an improvised belt of rope tied loosely around his waist. He wore a gray, faded shirt which looked shockingly dirty, and a pair of khaki trousers the ends of which he had tied below his knees in the fashion of golf-knickers. He was barefooted.



I noticed at once that his eyes were weak because he screwed them as he regarded me before he opened his mouth and asked, "Siyong?" Then, when he had come close enough to realize his mistake, he chuckled apologetically and said, "Oh, I thought you were Siyong." I tried to smile good-naturedly, and mumbled my acceptance of his self-excusing statements as he entered the shop and seated himself in one of the two vacant chairs.

"Are you going to have a hair-cut, *Tanda*?" I asked, still not recovered from my depressed state and irritated to the point of being youthfully impudent. He was almost completely bald, and my question was, I knew, quite improper, if not offensive. But he only smiled at me, revealing a set of strong, white teeth.

"No, *Totoy*, I am just waiting for Siyong. He is my nephew, you see." There was a note of pride in the way he uttered the words. "By the way, your face looks familiar. Are you from this town?"

"Yes," I replied, "I am the son of *Kang Manuel*."

"As I had thought!" he exclaimed. "But don't you know me, *Totoy*? Don't you recognize me any more?" He looked at me in an attitude of astonishment, his eyes wide and his voice ringing impatiently; it was as if he could not conceive of me not knowing him. He rose from his chair and approached me, dropping down beside me on the bench.

"I remember your face," I managed to stammer with an apologetic laugh. "But I have been away so long . . . I am staying in the city and—" I stopped.

The stammered excuse proved convincing enough: he looked at me for a moment, nodding his head, then spoke amusedly: "You do not know your own granduncle, my boy." He broke into laughter in which I joined half-heartedly.

"My granduncle?" I asked.

"You don't know your own granduncle," he repeated, "—your *Mamay Sindo* from *Altura*. I used to carry you astride my hips when you were that tall." He extended

his hand to indicate the height he meant.

"Oh, yes, yes," I found myself saying, the while knitting my brows in a futile attempt to remember. I could not recall ever having seen him before, although his name sounded familiar enough, it being a very common one in our locality. *Sindo*. That would be the pet name for *Pedro* or *Rosendo*, and there were quite a number of *Pedros* and *Rosendos* in my family, all of them answering to "Indo" or "Sindo". I therefore readily addressed him as "Mamay", as he evidently wanted me to.

"Do you know, *Totoy*," he said, "that you never would have been what you are now if it had not been for this poor old man?" He tapped his breast and paused to give effect to his words.

"Why, *Mamay Sindo*?" I asked, warming up to the conversation.

"If it had not been for me," he repeated, "your father would never have lived long enough to get married and beget a son like you. I saved him from sure death when he was still a young man. That was during the Revolution."

"How, *Mamay Sindo*, how?" Here, at last, was a story of significance to me, and I edged closer.

"Where is that *Siyong*?" He turned his head away, momentarily distracted from our conversation. Then he said: "How? It was this way, my son. It happened during the earlier years of the Revolution. I was then the leader of a small group of independent rebels in our locality—which I had organized secretly. Perhaps you have heard of *Pedrong Puntos*. I was known by that name in those days. I used to carry a long, skinning bolo twice as long as this." He touched the weapon he was carrying with a grimace of disdain.

"It was one of the most critical periods of the time, with many traitors among our own people." He stopped to adjust himself to a more comfortable position on the bench. "I led this band of desperate men all of whom had suffered persecution at the hands of the Spaniards. We hid in the mountain fastnesses of *Makiling* . . ."

"But how did you save my father?" I asked impatiently.

"How did I save your father?" He had a curious habit of repeating a question asked of him. "Listen, my boy. It was like this: One moonlit night while we were scouting the mountain side, we sighted, from a distance, a man walking along one of the secret trails we had made. We were always on the look-out for possible attack and we had cleared paths which we alone knew. Well, to get to the point." He sighed and spat on the ground preparatory to resuming his story. "When we saw this man, it was only natural for us to suspect that he was a spy, a man who had been paid by the authorities to locate our haunts. He looked like one, in fact: he glanced about him fearfully, and once in a while, he would pause as if to take his bearings.

"My lieutenant was quick with his suggestion to dispose of this man. It was this stranger's life or ours, he said.

You know how desperate people reason. He raised his long spear to hurl at the stranger. But something in the man aroused my pity. He looked quite harmless and I could detect no weapon on his person. So, before my lieutenant could throw the deadly weapon, I twisted his arm and wrenched the spear away from him.

"Of course, all my followers thought at first that I had lost my senses. I actually had to strike one of them down. Then they sullenly agreed that we call the stranger and speak to him. I said he was perhaps a friend who had lost his way.

"Well, I found out that I was right. That man was your father, my boy. He explained to us that he had been searching for a cow that had strayed away several days before, and that he had gone deeper and deeper into the forest until he himself was lost. I did not recognize him at first but when he said that he was the son of my first cousin, Pio, I knew we were uncle and nephew. Imagine if I had consented to his being killed! So, you see, my son, your father would not have been alive now if it had not been for me." He stopped a moment, then resumed: "Perhaps you know Inso—the old man who died only a week ago. He used to be a member of that band of mine. Death has claimed all of them and I am all alone now—to tell you young people of those glorious days of heroism and sacrifice . . ."

"But," I said when he had finished, "why have you not come to see us? You have not even come to our house at Christmas time and during town fiestas." I could hardly conceal a reproachful tone. I felt that a debt of that sort deserved to be compensated with a lifetime of gratitude. I thought of the family and silently resolved that something would be done about it.

"Oh, I have too much work in the fields," Mamay Sindo answered. "I am poor but I still own a small piece of land I inherited from my father. My wife—your grandaunt—is in the barrio and she is sickly so that I can not leave her often. She is already very old, and I have to take care of her myself. I have lost my two sons, so you see my helpless condition." He concluded with a long, drawn-out sigh.

I could not speak for some moments and I stared at him, my heart going out to him in compassion. His head was bent as if he was tired. Age had told on him, and although there was a healthy pinkness in his cheeks, his hands trembled noticeably, and his whole frame was small and frail. I deeply pitied him. Here was a great man, a hero, one who had saved my father's life, perhaps many other lives,

now going about unnoticed and uncared for. I felt guilty for my father who had never even mentioned anything about him.

"Can I help you, Mamay Sindo?" I blurted out.

"Ha?" He looked at me with a surprised smile. "What did you say? Did you say, help me? Oh—" he laughed briefly as if reluctant to indicate his willingness to accept my offer. "But how can you help an old man like me?"

"Will you take money from me?" I volunteered, putting my hand in my pocket. "You need not be ashamed. My debt to you could not be paid with all the money I have." I took out the coins. "I have only ninety-five centavos here—but you can get something in the market." I proffered the money.

He seemed reluctant at first to accept the money. He looked at it, then raised his eyes to mine with a queer half-smile. Then, mumbling something, he reached out his hand and hastily took it. He dropped it in a pocket of his dirty shirt and said, "You're very kind, Totoy."

"It's nothing, it's nothing," I said, waving his words aside.

"I think I'll buy your grandaunt a bottle of medicine at Hardo's store before I go home. And also meat. We have not tasted meat for a long time". He shook his head in a gesture of self-pity. "And I think I'll have a small glass of wine." He smacked his lips anticipantly.

"Yes, yes," I approved.

"Well, I'll be going now, Totoy," he said as he stood up. He picked up the sack which he had deposited on the ground and slung it across his shoulder. "What is your name again?" he turned to me once more.

"Berto, Mamay Sindo," I said.

"Well, goodbye, Berto—and be a good boy. I hope to see you again". He walked in the direction of the marketplace, trudging barefootedly, his thin, emaciated figure looking weary and aged. I watched him solicitously, following with my eyes his progress as he crossed the street and the railroad tracks, until he was lost behind a group of vehicles.

My father was away and I was unable to inquire about the memorable incident in which he and Mamay Sindo had taken part. In fact, I might have forgotten the whole incident had I not seen the old man again the following Sunday at Pating's store. He was turned away from me, but I immediately recognized him from his clothes and the familiar jute-sack lying on the ground at his feet. This

(Continued on page 177)

First Child

By Abelardo Subido

It is a boy,

The doctor thus announced aloud.

It is a boy!

You should have seen me beam with joy

And look around so satisfied and proud,

You should have heard me tell the crowd:

It is a boy!

First Trip Abroad and First Book

The seventh chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

WHEN the Revolution had virtually been suppressed, the United States Congress passed the first organic law for the Philippines. It provided, among other things, for the establishment of a Philippine Assembly when the country was entirely pacified. The Civil Commission certified, on September 8, 1902, that peace and tranquility prevailed throughout the Philippines, and preparations were begun to elect the first members to the First Philippine Assembly. The nation got ready to go to the polls in 1907.

Because of Fernando Ma. Guerrero's popularity, both as a newspaperman and as a nationally known poet, his name was logically mentioned as candidate from Manila for the Assembly. Once Guerrero had decided to enter politics, I too, actively became a politician.

As an aside, I should mention here that I had from youth been an "amateur" politician. Even when only a student, I was present at several of the meetings held prior to the actual formation of the *Partido Nacionalista*, formerly called *Independista*. I came to know many of those veterans of Nationalism who today are referred to as "The Old Guard," among them Dr. Justo Lukban, Dn. Alberto Barretto, Dn. Vicente Ilustre, Dn. Pascual Ledesma, Dn. Jose Ma. de la Viña, Dn. Pablo Ocampo, Dn. Macario Adriatico, and many others. I was an eager witness at tumultuous meetings where fists were often raised in anger and words broke out in stormy outbursts. That happened in the meeting at the building of *La Jurisprudencia*, also at the house of Gerona on Calle Misericordia, at the office of Attorney Varela Calderon, in Intramuros, at the house of Dr. Lukban, and many other places.

In March of 1906, a year after the arrival of Secretary of War Taft's Party, we legalized the organization of the *Partido Independista* at the office of Dn. Alberto Barretto, on the Escolta. We then addressed a letter to Mr. Moorfield Storey, President of the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States, "presenting a message of our deepest gratitude for the campaign of the League in behalf of our immediate independence." As the elections for the Assembly approached, the different parties in favor of independence decided to fuse themselves into one, and thus was organized, in 1907, the *Gran Partido Nacionalista*.

Guerrero's first political obstacle was this "Gran Partido Nacionalista" itself, which would nominate neither him nor Justo Lukban as candidates respectively for the South and North Districts of Manila. Because something had to be done, I and several others, decided to bolt the Partido. We called ourselves the *Liga Popular Nacionalista*. Organization of the Liga took place at the house where I was then residing, that of Arriola, and took two whole days. In an arrogant and self-confident declaration of principles, which I drew up in the form and style of the United States



Declaration of Independence, we proclaimed our candidates and announced ourselves independent of the "Gran Partido". This document was published in all the papers. I shall not say that I "made the palaces of the great tremble in fear," but I can safely assert that the document was very much commented upon. Osmeña himself, so it was said, recently arrived from Cebu, insistently inquired who the author of the proclamation was.

The truth is that I had gone into politics mainly to support my chief. Because the fight was so keen, I had to deliver speeches for him almost every night. Our candidates had two formidable political veterans running against them, Dominador Gomez and Rafael del Pan, political leaders since the days of Madrid. Nevertheless, the decided support of the Nacionalistas themselves and of the younger generation gave Guerrero an overwhelming majority. The Manila electorate celebrated his triumph with great enthusiasm, the Filipino Flag being exhibited so ostentatiously that a number of officials interpreted it as a reflection on American sovereignty. A few days later, as a consequence, the Civil Commission declared the use of the flag illegal, and, in general, any emblem of the Revolution.

When Guerrero took his seat in the Assembly, I became editor of the paper. My place, in turn was taken by Fidel A. Reyes, also of Lipa. The Philippine Assembly organized itself with Manuel L. Quezon as floor leader and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, which was the most important committee in the Assembly. Quezon, not knowing exactly what to do with his committee, went to Macario Adriatico, the acknowledged scholar of the Assembly, for advice as to what books to consult.

"You study? Why, you are a scholar *by instinct*. People like you have no need for books or authors. You could make up any theory of finance in a minute and later write a whole book about it," was the answer, which was true enough.

Some time after this, Quezon was appointed representative of the Philippine Government to the International Congress on Navigation, which was to meet in St. Petersburg, Russia. To my great surprise, he appointed me his secretary.

"But I hardly know English", I told Quezon.

"That is all right," he answered me. "I appoint you because of your knowledge of Constitutional Law."

I knew for a certainty that for an assignment such as the one given us, we would need a certain amount of preparation which I knew I lacked, but which Quezon must have thought I had had. With sufficient forethought, therefore, I selected some books and took them with me on the trip. As far as I know, this was the only preparation either of us made for that International Congress on Navigation.

There were three of us. Quezon, who was our chief, I,

his Secretary, and Theo. Rogers, a young man filled with fantastic ideas, who could speak Spanish as well as English and who was to be our interpreter.

Right at the very start of our trip, long arguments began between Quezon and Rogers. On the ships, on the trains, in the hotels, everywhere we went, they never seemed to be able to agree on anything. As our ship neared Hongkong, Rogers began to show much concern about the proper formalities we should follow. He advised, in fact, strongly insisted, that Quezon go down the boat appropriately attired in his tail coat and top hat.

"You do not realize that you are in the same category as an ambassador," he argued.

"You are crazy", Quezon replied.

"This may be my first trip abroad, but I know well enough what clothes will be appropriate."

"But the Governor, and probably *even the Consuls* may come to greet you."

"What if they do?" Quezon answered.

But when we landed at Hongkong, no one seemed to know that we had arrived. Soon, however, from some distance away, we saw what looked like a Japanese fellow coming toward us. He was in a rickshaw, and as he approached, he kept calling us and waving at us, with every sign of excitement. He came closer and behold, it was Judge Ramon Avanceña. He was on a vacation and was taking our ship the next day for Japan. He was very very happy to see us.

On the boat, we sat at one table, with the Captain at the head. Rogers continued his fancy talk. He described the Philippines as a paradise, as the Best Country under the Sun, filled to the brim with Progress, Prosperity, etc.

"What about those Moros?" inquired the Captain.

"There are no Moros in the Philippines," he insisted. "Everyone there is a Christian. I tell you, there is no Better Country under the Sun."

At Osaka, we went to pay our respects to the Governor. Although there were four of us, Quezon and Rogers had the floor all the time. As we stood up to go, the Governor remarked, "This being the first time you step on Japanese soil, I am indeed glad to see you so well accompanied."

He pointed to Avanceña, who he thought was a Japanese guide. We assured him that Avanceña was a Filipino and a friend of ours. He then had his private secretary take us to see the town and its many factories.

In I do not recall what port, we took a Russian ship for Vladivostok, from where the Tran-Siberian Railway carried us to Moscow and St. Petersburg. At St. Petersburg, we were surprisingly informed that the International Congress on Navigation had closed the week before!

We stayed two or three weeks more in Russia, doing the rounds of Moscow and St. Petersburg. We attended sessions of the Duma; we admired the grandeur of the buildings, the wealth of the museums; we entered the churches; we prostrated ourselves before the icons; we sympathized with the mujiks.

In our hotel, one day, at St. Petersburg, we received the unexpected visit of a Russian—or was he a German?—who told us that he had always wanted to see a real Filipino.

"I studied in a university in Germany," he explained, "and majored in Filipino dialects. My doctor's thesis was on a Filipino dialect. But till this very day, I have never

had the good fortune of meeting a Filipino. When I read in the papers that a Filipino delegation had arrived, I hurried over right away."

He kept looking fixedly at both Quezon and me. Then he said, "Listen here. Which of you is the true Filipino? You two are different types altogether."

"This is he," Quezon answered, pointing to me. "He is a true Malay. I have a little Spanish blood."

Soon we left Russia. Rogers went on to other parts of Europe while Quezon and I took the train for Berlin and Paris. In Berlin, in one of the bookshops, I saw a book on the military education of the German youth. I liked it and bought it. Quezon saw it in my possession, got hold of it and proceeded to read it at a gulp. We took the train for Paris, and while on it, we met a French business man. He made all efforts to be friendly, asking us who we were, what the object of our trip had been, and where we would stay in Paris. When we had arrived in Paris and had settled ourselves, we received a note from him, inviting us to a dinner in our honor to which he had asked several politicians and newspapermen. We sent a reply of acceptance. That night, at the dinner, when toasts were in order, our host stood up, addressed Quezon as the guest of honor, and then proceeded to introduce him as the representative of the Philippine Government "who has recently arrived from Germany on a study of the military system of that country."

I was astounded beyond words because I knew very well that no such thing was true. Nevertheless, Quezon calmly stood up and bravely, too, I thought. He made no effort to correct the statement. Instead, he talked in English on the German military system for half an hour. His speech was a summary of that book I had bought in Berlin. The honor of the Philippine Government was brilliantly saved. Had Rogers been present, the drama would have been perfect.

Hardly had a few days passed in Paris before we discovered, to our dismay, that we were without a single cent. Our finances must indeed have been terribly managed, because here we were, barely half way on our trip, and all our funds exhausted. Fortunately, I had brought with me some of my own Philippine money from Manila, and with that I was able to get passage back as far as Hongkong. I had to leave Quezon in Paris, in very bad humor. He wrote to me afterwards, from London, telling me what happened to him after I had gone on. Here is his letter:

"London, Sept. 8, 1908

"My dear Kalaw:

"One month has passed without my having written you. Not that I have forgotten you, because I shall never forget you. You are more than a friend to me.

"You had hardly left Paris, when, after some days of privation, I had to go to Eugster for help. I was without a peseta. Eugster not only satisfied my wants but also offered me the hospitality of his house, which I declined to accept.

"With the money lent by Eugster, I went to the United States, and, through sheer economy managed to get along until the day the government was scheduled to give me the second portion of the money appropriated by the Legislature.

"After I had collected that, how I missed you! For then I had money more than sufficient to give you a more comfortable trip home.

"Regards to everybody.

"Yours,

"Manuel L. Quezon."

Quezon mentioned "the more comfortable trip home" because I had returned only on the meager amount of money I had brought with me, so that I had had to travel with many personal privations, on a second class ticket, and almost without seeing any of the ports the boat stopped at.

From the United States, Quezon continued his trip to Japan. In a letter from Shanghai, he told me the following:

"October 26, 1908
"Shanghai

"My dear Kalaw:

"Three days ago I was in Hongkong. I did not write to you from there, just as I did not write to anyone else, because it was difficult to realize that I could communicate with all of you from a such near-by place and yet be unable to fly to where you were. I am proceeding to Japan because I need to complete the studies we began so hastily on this neighboring Empire. I shall be in Manila for Christmas.

"I have read how unkindly people have written about me, and how no one did anything to contradict them. I am feeling most horribly about this.

"I think I shall throw all politics out of the window as soon as I finish my present commitment to the country. A politician's road is strewn with thorns and thistles by his rivals. That is not what I long for. I long for tranquility, for the calm of body and spirit. I even ask, if it could only be had, for a life of blissful unconsciousness.

"I am tired of this world, It is ugly both outwardly and inwardly. It has no attraction whatsoever, except for the solitude of the country, the beauty of the mountain slopes and the river banks.

"You will say I am turning poet. No. I am only seeing too clearly the reality of life, and what is worse, am already feeling it.

"I think it will do me good to take a rest. My country has no need of me, as it has no need of anyone. My ideas about the Philippines have changed. You will remember what a pessimist I was when we arrived in Japan for the first time and I saw the great difference between our country and foreign lands. I said that we had to work hard to place ourselves on the same heights they had already attained. Now I say that there is no necessity for that. The Philippines will surely rise, with or without the help of anybody. There is no worry about her future. Destiny has already decided that for her.

"Write to me in Hongkong, in care of the American Consul. Give me news outside from that which I have gleaned from the papers. With reference to me, it must be much worse than what I have already read.

"Your faithful friend who embraces you.

"Quezon."

A product of that rapid trip of ours to Russia was a small book of impressions, the first one which I placed at the benevolence of my readers. I called it *Hacia la Tierra del Tzar* (Toward the Land of the Czar) and it contained twenty-six chapters. Naturally, I dedicated it to Quezon, and the prologue was written by my professor, Fernando Maria Guerrero. The dedication was not very well received by my friends who had no special liking for Quezon then, although they respected my opinions.

The reviews of my book were, in general, very kind. The press showered me with undeserved praise. Not only did it speak enthusiastically of the work, but it also published articles of laudatory criticism by Mariano Ponce, Manuel Artigas Cuerva, Manuel Briones, Arsenio Luz, Alfredo Roa, Sixto Rocas, and Cornelio Fuentes. I received letters of congratulations from several prominent critics, among them Pardo de Tavera, Vicente Sotto, Filemon Sotto, Jaime C. de Veyra, Lorenzo Fenoy, Michel de Champourcin, and Juan Villamor.

Allow me to reproduce here in part what Wenceslao E. Retana, well-known historian and Spanish writer, wrote of me and my first book:

"The chief characteristic of Kalaw is his virility; even in the most spontaneous of his prose, one feels his vigor. Although Kalaw has in him the true heart of a great poet, yet he reveals this with such a spirited ingenuity that he proves that he is not of the receding period of decline.

"When Kalaw sent me my copy, he wrote me the following: 'My little book hardly deserves to be known in Spain.'

"But the work is far too important for me not to speak about it; and precisely because it deserves to be known in Spain have I had made several Spanish literary men read it, all of whom, without any exception, have praised it. The book proves its author a born writer.

"The book has faults, of course, but they are minor ones. There are some signs of inexperienced editing, as for example, in the explanatory line on the cover, and in its very title. One can travel 'Toward the Land of the Tzar' as well from Manila, as Kalaw did, as from Madrid, as Morote has done. Any good European editor could have shown Kalaw how to correct his title.

"Outside of these imperfections, among which I include all the French 'y bien's that splatter the pages of the work, 'Toward the Land of the Tzar' has repeatedly wrung from me the exclamation, 'What a writer! What a writer!'

"It should be well borne in mind that we are dealing with a book of articles written for the *Renacimiento*, most of which were written in one rapid dash, which offer precisely the best means of appraising the faculties of a true writer.

"Kalaw's prose is impregnated with sincerity. It is vibrant and sensitive. When he takes up his brush to paint, he aspires not only to enlighten, but also to move. As artist, his heart rules over his brain. He does not stop to think of his phrases. He does not torture himself looking for the one word to produce the one effect. He lets his imagination run its course, as pure as when it first surged from the spring in his breast. That is why he is so spontaneous, so impulsive, so sincere. He is no slave to sound for purposes of effect alone. That is why Kalaw is no modern, he cannot be a modern, though he may be writing in this the twentieth century. Would that all the Filipinos were like Kalaw! How different would the fate of Philippine literature be!

"Anywhere I open the book, I always find something to please me very much. Its first page is of an enchanting simplicity. In it the author already succeeds, without any apparent effort, in achieving the first effective touch. He has embarked on the foreign ship which is to take him from Manila to Hongkong. Feeling waves of homesickness engulf him, he writes: 'Beneath these serene skies, and over this slightly turbulent sea, we would we could have sent a last farewell to the city. We enter our cabins, only to feel the heat inside. Quezon and I are in one room; Rogers in another. Later, a drink to quench the thirst.'

"'Later, a drink to quench the thirst.' Can one ask for more simplicity? And yet, what force those words have, placed in contrast to a ballad of nostalgic abatement.

"Then, almost at the gates of Japan, he writes: 'At last, we have received a smile from a Japanese maiden. It came from the *musme* who served us in a restaurant of the Tai-ho-ku. In her desire to speak English, she made all kinds of grotesque gestures, full of childish mischief. Nevertheless, her smile was worth, at least, one yen.'

"He has just taken the Tran-Siberian Railway. He says: 'This landscape below us, this land of the poor, is a landscape full of peace. Everywhere, military pride has sown distinctions and seeds of hate. Here, there, in the fields, on the railroad tracks . . . the Chinese . . . work, sweating under the vigilance of an inspector with a long beard, who must be master of the art of punishing.'

"Can one ask for more plasticity? Notice the lack of rhetoric for effect; notice that Kalaw has no need of words long sought for in order to heighten his imagery.

"On the vision of Siberia: 'And that Siberia is here. I see her every day. I feel her anguished atmosphere, her sighing breeze, the obsession of her virgin and bloody soil . . . When, after crossing land, and more land, just as the sailors cross more oceans, I see a human bulk, a little black dot in the hazy distance, a caravan crossing the wilderness, something that can move and breathe in this general desolation, I feel my heart leap in happiness and a desire to salute these dwellers of Immensity possesses me.'

"Still thinking of the victims of that Immensity, he writes these lines truly Tolstolian: 'The train responded to our reflections with a long shriek. The moon shone above in melancholy, and along the gloomy steppes, the wind carried a murmur like a sigh, long and sepulchral. The cry of Adversity!'

"See now a touch of Turgeneff: 'Already the trees of Siberia are tinged with the color of the crepuscle. The ruddy steppes are covered in eternal sorrow. It is the night which is coming.'

"I do not tire of copying, as I do not tire reading. It is not only that Kalaw has made a beautiful book; he has also written a discreet book, a very discreet book. One more proof that Kalaw is not a modern. Discretion and Modernism can never go together. Petulance, the muse of all good moderns, is the impediment.

"Kalaw is never too assertive. When he speaks of the cities where he has stopped for only a short while, as Berlin, Paris, Marseilles, his impressions are as brief as they are honest. He makes it clear Europe was not what he had pictured it to be. A similar thing happened to Feliciano Basa when he first came to Madrid. With laudable simpli-

city, Basa exclaimed: 'This is not what I had imagined. I do not see here the many Spanish shawls I had dreamed of!'

"Two such frank declarations from intelligent Filipinos like Kalaw and Basa should make the exotic-style writers of Manila reflect on the folly of basking in an atmosphere they know nothing about.

"But let us go back to Kalaw. How warm are his feelings on the return home. How well he describes the asphyxiating air of the Red Sea! It is because Kalaw produces not fire alone, fire slow and monotonous; he produces heat in flames. He paints his pictures with restraint, yes; but a restraint like that of Goya's in the characteristic brush-work of the true painter.

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A Narrow Escape

By P. D. Rogers

ONE morning, late in the year 1915, I went to a place called Bilaan with the then Provincial Governor. We went in the government automobile, a Ford, and I did the driving.

Bilaan is a village in the interior of Jolo Island, just fourteen miles from the town of Jolo. We had just completed a third-class road to this place, and it was passable for our "Tin Lizzie". We had also established a Constabulary camp there, for robberies and murders were frequent, and we were determined to exterminate the brigands.

I remained at Bilaan about one hour, and then started back to Jolo alone in the car as the Governor had decided to stay at the road-camp until the next day. When I reached a point about two miles from the camp, I saw ahead of me a small log lying across the road, and I had to stop the car as I could not drive over it. My heart leaped up in my throat for I realized that somebody had seen us driving to Bilaan about an hour before, and intended to attack us on our return trip. I felt that I was due for an ambush when I got out of the car to roll the log out of the road. But I knew that I must dispel all fear and rely upon my wits to get the best of my enemies whom I was sure were hiding in the grass nearby.

There were no houses near this place; it was an uninhabited and wild section, and tall cogon grass lined both sides of the road. To my left, about twenty yards away, was a patch of small trees, and this, of course, was where the log had come from. I could see the track in the grass newly made by the persons who had carried out the log. On the right of the road there was no trampled-down grass, so I knew that the men had back-tracked to a hiding place on the left. By the size of the log I estimated that it had taken at least four men to carry it. It took me only a few seconds to draw these conclusions and then I began to do some fast thinking. There was no way of turning around, and as the road was narrow and muddy, I could not drive backward. I knew that the plan would be to attack me when I got out of the car and tried to roll that log out of the road, so I remained at the wheel with the motor running, watching carefully the landscape to my left. I had a revolver with me, which was useful as long as I sat in the



car, but of little value once I was down on the road.

After a few more moments I thought of a scheme and proceeded quickly to carry it out. Feeling sure that I was being watched, I took my forty-five out of the holster which was lying on the seat at my side, and passed it back over the seat to the rear as though I were handing it to somebody hiding down there. I slowed down the motor so that my voice could be easily heard, and then I whispered as loud as I could to the seeming occupants of the car. I spoke in Moro so as to make it appear that the occupants were Moros, and also so the waylayers could understand.

"When I get out of the car," I said looking down in front of the rear seat, "to move that log, you men watch well and if any men jump at me, shoot them." As I said this I dropped my pistol carefully and noiselessly on the floor of the car in front of the rear seat. Thanks be, that those old Fords were built high and with high sides!

After my having supposedly passed my pistol to my hidden guards, I got out of the automobile and went up to the log, and sat down on it. Then I spoke out in a loud voice, again in the Moro language, in the direction where I was sure the men were hiding. "If there is anybody hiding there," I shouted, "come here and let us talk. Help me roll this log away. Don't be afraid, for I am alone and I have no gun."

I felt that this would make them think that I was trying to lead them into a trap, and that it would sidetrack their minds at least for a short while. There was no response, and after a few moments I repeated my entreaty. Then I took hold of the log and with all my force I rolled it off the road as quickly as I could, jumped in the car, turned on all the gas, and away I went at full speed ahead. I took no time to look back.

Years afterward, when I was one day traveling over this same country, I stopped and talked to a man plowing in the field and he told me about how he had once heard of some bad men who tried to ambush me along the road, but they thought that guards were concealed in the automobile. That was very clever, he said, and he laughed about it. He insisted, of course, that he was not one of the men. I wondered; but at any rate, he was plowing then.

The Maranao *Bansulat*

By Maximo Ramos

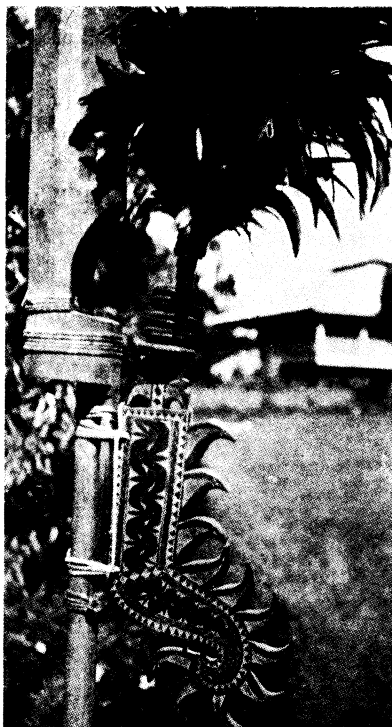
OF the various Philippine groups, perhaps with none other has art entered so greatly into the lives of the ordinary people, backward in some respects though they are, as in the group living in the region of Lake Lanao, the Maranaos. This people decorate almost every article that they use—their guitars and flutes and jew's harps and other musical instruments, their betel-nut and chewing-tobacco containers of brass, bamboo, or coconut shell, their turbans and other articles of clothing, their food-covers of palm strips, their straw mats, their shields, their kris-blades and handles, the beam- and gable-ends of their usually wooden houses, and their many household articles, all of which they themselves manufacture.

Characteristically Maranao, is the farm tool called *bansulat*, a sort of decorated staff which they use to make the holes for the seed-rice in their clearings. Made of bamboo or wood, it is about six feet long and just thick enough to fit the hand. Usually a two- or three-pronged iron tip is attached to the lower end so that it will make two or three holes at once when thrust into the ground, but sometimes the lower end is just sharpened.

The top of the *bansulat* is decorated with the bright plumage of the jungle-cock in such a way that when it is in use, the plumes will nod gaily and gracefully in the air. A couple of spans below this tuft, a big joint of bamboo is tied to the pole, its surface often covered with typical carved designs. Inside this joint of bamboo, are placed rounded and polished pieces of coconut-shell, so that when the *bansulat* is shaken, they make a merry, clicking sound. Sometimes, instead of the coconut-shell pieces inside the bamboo joint, polished coconut-shell rings are placed around a shorter stick attached to the side of the upper end of the pole in such a way that when shaken the rings click against each other. Brass bells are sometimes attached to the *bansulat* staff itself and these will tinkle sweetly in the forest air when the implement is used.

But the most colorful part of the *bansulat* is the *sari-manok*, an ornamental object of carved wood resembling a showy rooster and composed entirely of intricate scrolls colored green and red and magenta and black. This *sari-manok* is a common object of art among the Maranaos, being used to decorate the roof-trees of their houses, the prows of their *vintas*, and their festive banners. The *bansulat sari-manok* is placed opposite the bamboo joint, the back of the bird-like object against the *bansulat* staff and the head near the tuft of plumage.

The *bansulat* is especially suited for planting rice as



Photograph by J. R. McCormick
Close-up on the plume, rings, and rattle of the bedizened planting stick of Lanao

practised by the Maranaos, who, because of the topography of their province, follow chiefly the dry type of agriculture which the Indonesians brought to Malaysia some four thousand years ago, according to the estimate of Dr. H. Otley Beyer—though of course the Maranaos are of Malay, a later and culturally more advanced, stock. The *bansulat* was in common use when *kaiñgin* plantations were the rule, but in these days of the growing use of the plow, it is no longer frequently seen. But still, in the more remote places, when the grass and brush have been cut and burned in the *kaiñgin* and the day for planting has come, the farmer borrows the *bansulats* of his neighbors and asks the young men of the locality to come and help him with the sowing. He also invites an equal number of young women, and secures the services of a gong-player to provide the planting music.

The best days in the month for planting, according to the Maranao doctors of magic, are the first four days after the appearance of the new moon, and the eighth day. On any of these days the farmer gets a small bamboo twig called a *parayan* and plants this in the middle of the field. Then, to drive away the evil spirits that might prevent his plants from producing a good harvest, he plants a piece of iron, a ginger root, and some *rambioa* grass around the *parayan*. Also, so that the workers will be

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Photograph by J. R. McCormick
Author and *bansulat*, the Lanao planting stick

"I Learned about Deer from Her"

By W. S. Boston



IN the early days the procuring of wild meat on prospecting trips was not difficult. Filipinos had not been allowed to keep guns, so deer and wild hogs were not much afraid of a man unless he was accompanied by a dog. The Filipino method of hunting was to use dogs to drive the game into nets, when they would kill the animals with spears or bolos. The barking, or the smell of a dog, therefore, would put them to flight, but they did not associate danger with a man alone. I have had deer come out of the bush and seize me up and go on cropping grass as if nothing were wrong. A deer is a mild creature, but can and will fight when wounded or cornered.

One time I had a camp in good deer country. I kept about ten men working, so required quite a lot of meat. One evening I went out for a deer. I sat down on a high point where I could overlook a grassy hillside adjoining a timber belt. Deer sleep and rest in such places during the daytime and come out in the evening to graze or to search for water.

I had waited perhaps about an hour, when I saw a large buck pushing his head out of the bush, about one hundred yards from where I was sitting. He first stood perfectly still, listening, then he turned his head in every direction, sniffing for danger. As the sun was to my back, I knew he could not see me as long as I sat perfectly still; also the wind was from him to me, and he could not smell me. So I waited for him to come out to graze; when he would lower his head, I would fire. At last he was satisfied that there was no trouble and good grass and water were just ahead. He proudly stepped out into the open; then his doe followed. I waited until they were about twenty yards from the brush, then very slowly raised my rifle and fired a high-power, soft-nosed bullet into the buck, just back of the shoulder, well down. He fell instantly. I then quickly fired at the doe and she also dropped in her tracks.

I was very certain of my shots, so took my time in getting over to them. I came to the buck first and saw he was dead, but the doe was still struggling, so I went to her and knelt down, caught her by the ear, and prepared to stick her with my hunting knife. I had leaned my rifle up against my body, and the doe, suddenly jumping straight up, broke the stock of my gun. She was a small deer, not weighing more than seventy pounds. I foolishly thought I could throw her, so hung onto her ear.

What then happened to me instantly was so furious that it is impossible to describe. She knocked me down with her hind feet, then jumped on top of me with all four feet. Even though I hung onto her ear, she hit me with everything she had. I had lost my knife, also my self-respect, and so with me cussing, we went rolling down the hill, first she on top, then I, until we finally landed in the gulch below. Luckily for me, she fell underneath with her back in a gully about one foot wide, and she could not move. I got hold of a stone and finished her off.

Then I took stock of myself. About the only clothing I had on was my belt; she had not managed to cut that. My shirt and pants had been cut to ribbons, and my body likewise. I was covered with blood, part of it was my own, and part the doe's. I can assure you that I was a whipped hombre. My boys, who had been waiting below, quickly came and succeeded in finding my knife and broken gun; also my watch which had been kicked from my pocket. You bet I was glad when I held that watch to my ear and heard it tick.

I managed to get to the camp under my own power, but for ten days I did not move outside the shack. I had previously had an experience with a wild hog and took no chances with them. That puny doe, however, had seemed easy, but I took a lesson from her. There is more hell wrapped up in a deer than any animal I ever tackled.

My experience with the wild hog had come at this same camp some time previously. Two friends had joined me for a vacation and wanted to shoot a deer or hog. Neither of them had a gun, so as I had a rifle and a shotgun, I gave them those and took them out to good stands. I also had an old Remington rifle which I had allowed one of my men to use sometimes, and, taking this, I went off from the others and climbed a tree near a clump of bamboo. I did not expect a shot here, so sat smoking to drive away the mosquitoes.

Presently I heard a crash at the edge of the bamboo, and looking over that way, saw the largest wild boar I have ever seen. He stood there snapping his jaws, frothing at the mouth. I realized he was looking for a fight with some other boar and did not see me. I raised that old rifle and pulled the trigger. The boar made straight for my tree, and as my gun was a single-shot and as, furthermore, I could not extract the shell except with a ramrod, I could not take a second shot. But when he was near the tree he whirled around and started back for the bamboo clump. As he turned, I could see part of his entrails dragging and the bloody froth dropping from his mouth. He ran in under the branches of the bamboo and fell.

I was sure he was finished, so climbed down from my tree and went over to the bamboo. I could see him underneath the branches and thought him quite dead. Some of the bamboos in a clump will bend down and touch the ground all around, about ten feet out from the body of the clump, leaving an open space where you can stand erect. The bamboo is covered with spines, somewhat like fish hooks, and when you are caught by these hooks you sure wait a bit; in fact prospectors call them "wait-a-bit". Mister hog was lying in the open space, so I crawled under the spines, stepped around in front of him, and knelt down to stick him. When he felt the point of that knife, he came up like a flash, striking at me with his six-inch tusks. I could not run on account of the low-hanging branches with those deadly hooks, so all I could do was to dodge and to jump clear over his body when he cornered me.

(Continued on page 175)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month fighting raged furiously in several provinces; but the only real success scored by the Japanese was their capture of Nanchang, while in all other provinces they were either fighting losing battles or were stalemated.



On the island of Hainan the Chinese troops remaining there were able to counterattack with some degree of success in Liangshan and Lungmenshih. The Japanese in Kwantung were still unable to make any headway in the North River region beyond Chengchen and Tsunghwa. In the West River valley their attention was on the southern bank. Pakkai, Kongmoon, and Sinhwei were their objectives, which they gained only to lose again, more than once. At the time of writing these cities are still in the hands of the Kwangsi troops under General Chang Fah-kwei, commander of the famous Ironsides.

In the lower Yangtze Valley there are two battlefields, one on the southern bank and one on the northern. The northern district, known as Kiangpeh, includes the northern parts of Kiangsu and Anhwei, where the Japanese have been conducting their widely advertised "mopping up" campaign. This campaign was at first successful, as reported in my last article. But that seemed to have been the climax of their success, as last month the Chinese fought back with success, taking from the Japanese such important cities as Paoying and Chaokwang in Kiangsu, and Mengkiang in Anhwei, and also isolating and attacking Hwaiyin, Liensui, Siyang, and Yunyung in Kiangsu.

In the Kiangnan (south of the river) region, the Japanese attacked, captured, and lost again, the city of Ishing on the west bank of Taihu (the Great Lake). Equally a failure was their attempt to cross the Fuchun River and attack West Chekiang. In fact, it ended in such a debacle that the Chinese chased the invaders back across the river and attacked Fuyang and Hangchow. Haiyen, situated on the northern bank of Hangchow Bay, too, was wrested from the Japanese. It was not the first time that this seaport which could be easily protected by Japanese naval guns was taken by the Chinese. The repeated falls of this port into the Chinese hands, therefore, reveals at the same time the strength of the Chinese and the weakness of the Japanese in this region. The Chinese in southern Anhwei, further up the Yangtze, also attacked the Japanese in Chingyang and Tongning, occupying three heights and one town in these two districts.

Despite the evacuation about two months ago of foreigners in Kuling, which gave the Japanese a free hand to attack the Chinese positions in whatever manner they may think fit without fear of international complications, and despite their claim to have captured all the heights dominating the summer resort, the isolated Chinese troops still remain undisputed masters of Kuling. With the aid of the Japanese navy the invaders last month commenced their drive on Nanchang by attacking the cities on the shores of the Poyang Lake. Having failed in this, they launched simultaneous attacks on Wuning and Yungsiu, respectively

northwest and north of Nanchang; and, breaking through the Chinese line in the latter sector, they pushed on to their objective, however not without heavy losses. Their next move was to swerve southwestward to attack Changsha, capital of Honan, with their troops in Yochow commencing a drive toward Changsha at the same time. After some initial successes, the drive was apparently slowed down by Chinese counter-attacks.

In East Hupeh, the mutiny of the "Manchukuo" troops seriously crippled the Japanese in that region and greatly enhanced the position of the Chinese mobile units. In Central Hupeh, the Japanese army appeared to have become a spent force after its capture of Chungsiang. For immediately after that the Chinese retook Chungsiutien, Yangtsuchen, Yunglungho, and Siantaochen, and regained only to lose again Yangchiafeng, Yenchiachen, Taipingchang, Luchiayen, Jenchiachih, and Yenmenkow. The Japanese did make several attempts to cross the Han River, but every time they were frustrated by the Chinese defenders on the west bank. Toward the end of last month, it was the Chinese who crossed the river to attack the Japanese on the east bank. They were so successful that Chungsiang was taken after repeated attacks.

The invading Japanese forces launched an attack on the Chinese in Hwayuankow which ended in a debacle enabling the Chinese to isolate Sinyang, an important railway station in Southern Honan. The Japanese in northern Honan tried in the middle of last month to shell the Chinese positions on the southern bank of the Yellow River, but had to abandon the plan when attacked by the Chinese in the rear. Later the Chinese also took Wenhsien, a strategic city in this part of the province, from the Japanese. Kai-feng, the fallen capital of Honan, too, was raided by the Chinese.

In the first half of last month, the Chinese forced the Japanese out of the following cities and strategic points in southern Shansi: Chiaokao, Hochiata, Lichiawan, and Heilungkwan. In the northern part of the province, the Japanese fared better and captured Chinglo and Ningwapo in the first week of last month. But later their "allies" deserted them and went over to the Chinese side, enabling the latter to regain Nahsien and lay siege to Chinglo. Fushen, in eastern Shansi, fell into Chinese hands after repeated attacks, while the Japanese counter-attacks were worn down by the guerilla tactics.

This brief review clearly shows the signs of fatigue on the part of the Japanese army. It can still nerve itself for a successful attack, but after each of these attacks it betrays unmistakably a certain tiredness, while the Chinese army is now stronger than ever; it has learned how to take a defeat and after each defeat to quickly master itself for a counter-attack. There is also discernable a tendency of the Chinese army to depend less and less on positional warfare and to devote more and more attention to guerilla tactics.

A war of attrition is here. This is not a matter of vic-

ories on the battlefields, but a contest in which endurance counts most, and that endurance is not confined to the fighting men in the field alone, but embraces the national economies of the warring states as well.

One of the fundamental tactics of the Japanese is to make the occupied Chinese territories help finance the campaign. It is this policy that lies behind the systematic looting of the Chinese and foreign properties in areas under their occupation. It is this policy that lies behind: the seizure of Chinese—and reportedly also some foreign—factories and their operation by and for the profit of the Japanese; the closing of the Yangtze and even seacoast ports to foreign ships, giving the Japanese steamers a virtual monopoly of the shipping in China; and other acts of hindrance to foreign trade in China. It is this policy, too, that lies behind the systematic Japanese moves to destroy the credit of the Chinese national currency.

In the currency war, the Japanese have evidently failed so far. They succeeded in forcing down the exchange rate of the Chinese dollar somewhat, but their yen, while not officially devaluated yet, has been for months subject to drastic discounts outside of Japan. A Shanghai paper claimed last month that it was reliably informed that the Japanese Government might soon have to officially devalue the yen for the sake of its foreign trade.

On the other hand, foreign countries have shown great confidence in China and extended loan after loan, each running to millions of gold dollars or pounds sterling. Even Japan's co-signatory of the anti-Comintern pact, Germany, was so anxious to trade with China as to conclude last month an agreement for a barter of \$10,000,000 worth of goods, much to the chagrin of the Japanese.

Japan also sought to destroy the Chinese national currency in North China in favor of the notes issued by the Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve Bank. But latest mails from Shanghai brought the news that the search and confiscation of the Chinese banknotes by the Japanese gendarmes and soldiers, far from driving the Chinese notes out of existence, had even produced a higher premium on them over the "federal" notes. But it will take time for the Japanese soldiers to learn that finances cannot be tampered with at will even with fixed bayonets.

The Japanese importers and shippers in China have profited much by the hindrances placed by their military on Westerners' trade. However, this may soon prove to be a boomerang. It may be well to talk about creating a "New Order in East Asia", but such nonsense will deceive no one vitally concerned with the situation. Western business men will continue to complain of the Japanese restraints to their home governments, which will continue to lodge protests in stronger and stronger terms

with Tokyo. True, the Japanese government has so far disregarded these protests with impunity; but such things cannot last forever. A time will come when the account will have to be rendered, and that time is perhaps fast drawing near.

As the European situation steadily worsens, the world powers are gradually drifting into hostile camps: Germany and Italy on the one side, and Britain and France on the other, with Russia and America leaning to the latter. It is to be admitted that the fascist powers may deal staggering blows at the beginning: but if they cannot win the war in the first six months or one year—and the democracies will see to it that there are no such odds against themselves, or else they would not allow war to get started—the totalitarian states may be counted as having lost the war already, for those who glory in war are not endowed by nature to wage a modern war which is a race of national endurance in economic and financial resources as well as in man-power. There can therefore be only one outcome of the war that is in the brooding, and by its own blunders Japan has allied itself with the losers, while China, by the logic of the situation, with the victors. But it is equally possible that the fascist powers will graft while the grafting is good, and keep quiet when the democracies are ready for war, thus enriching themselves with spoils. In such a case, the democratic powers would be able to keep the fascists quiet and devote their attention to the Far East; and, as I have said already, Japan cannot ignore the protests of the western powers with impunity forever.

However that may be, let us pause and look at both China and Japan. China, in spite of its loss of revenues, including the customs duties, consolidated tax, etc. in the Japanese-occupied areas, shows remarkable vitality not only in replenishing war supplies, but also in doing a great deal of constructive work. The Chinese Government started last year a plan to improve the health of the people in the Southwest which will cost millions of dollars. It has also spent last year \$5,000,000 for the relief of educational institutions affected by Japanese bombing, shelling, etc. I have already mentioned in these pages the organization of the industrial cooperatives in the guerilla war districts; that, however, is only half of the story, and millions of dollars have been poured into this work in areas not yet occupied by the Japanese to meet the needs of the interior and to help solve the war-refugee problem. To help finance the farmers, eighty-six rural banks with a capital of \$100,000 each were established last year in Northwest, West, Southwest and South China. A sum of \$11,690,000 was loaned to the farmers to finance irrigation projects which are expected to benefit areas of approximately 400,-

(Continued on page 175)

Moon-Craft

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE moon displays her ornaments

On every shrub and tree,

Exquisitely intricate

In shining fillagree.

Would anyone discover

If I became a thief

And decked myself with jewelry

Of green-and-silver leaf?

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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Bicolano Riddles

By Paquito A. Serrano

Sarong bola pito an mata. (One ball with seven eyes.)

FACE



May sira aco sa Mirisbiris sairarom an kiskis. (I have a fish in Mirisbiris with its scales inside.)

PEPPER

Niaon saimo alagad dai mo nahihiling. (You have it but you cannot see it.)

GROWTH

Duang mag tugang, dai nag ca hiliñgan. (Two brothers cannot see each other.)

THE EARS, OR THE MORNING AND EVENING STARS

Bonay ki didit defcil ma sigmet. (Egg of a small bird is real tough to hold.)

SMALL PIECE OF BURNING CHARCOAL

Harong ni Santa Ana palibot ki espada. (Santa Ana's house is surrounded with swords.)

PINEAPPLE FRUIT

Con aldao torog, con bangui mina layog. (In the daytime it sleeps, at night it flies.)

BAT

Nadadara mo, nadadara ca. (You can carry it, it can carry you.)

A PAIR OF SLIPPERS, SHOES, OR A BANCA

Nag susonod saco minsan sain aco pomadoman. (It follows me wherever I go.)

SHADOW

Duang inglet naca abot sa langit. (Two beams reach the heavens.)

EYES

Saco mina kibliti con lilacawan co. (They tickle me whenever I tread on them.)

GRASS

Harong co sa madugui; an tokod barari. (My house in the mud has crooked posts.)

CRAB

Takyag ni ama mo, palibot ki colocogo. (The arm of your father is surrounded with boils.)

CORN

Harong co sa buclod sana an tokod. (My house on the hill has but a single post.)

MUSHROOM

Su aki nag totocao; su ina nag cacamang. (The baby is sitting while the mother is crawling.)

SQUASH

Hale dian ta aco masalida. (Get out there and I'll take your place.)

RAINDROPS

Su aki nag tapis, su ina nag hoba. (The baby is clothed but the mother is nude.)

YOUNG BAMBOO

Tubig sa Ricandican dai na dudomog can oran. (Water in Ricandican is never wet by rain.)

WATER INSIDE COCONUT

Con mina tindog mina hababa; con mina tocao mina halangcao. (When it stands it becomes low and when it sits it becomes high.)

DOG

Tolong magtorogan saro sana an gñaran. (Three brothers have but one name.)

POT STONES ON EARTHEN STOVE

Pingan dorado, pingan can gabos na tao. (There is a round plate that is the plate of the town people.)

HOLY WATER FONT INSIDE THE CHURCH

Tigbas co sanang tigbas dai na ootas. (I cut and cut it but it doesn't budge.)

WATER

Apat na loho, tolo sana an paco. (There are four holes but only three nails.)

CHRIST ON THE CROSS

Cap'ti an igog co ta maladap aco. (Hold my tail and I will take a plunge.)

DIPPER

Harong ni Manguyapot, daing puerta daing gacot. (The house of Manguyapot has no doors.)

EGG

Nag tago si Isko; nag oldot an payo. (Isko is hiding but his head is sticking out.)

NAIL IN THE FLOOR

Tolong gurang nag horoharangpang. (Three old men are facing one another.)

POT STONES ON EARTHEN STOVE

"The foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is vain to look for public virtues."—George Washington, quoted by Speaker Jose Yulo in his inaugural address in the National Assembly.

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Plant—Naga, Cebu

Central Office—MANILA

Branch Office—Cebu, Cebu

The China Incident

(Continued from page 171)

000 acres. Another sum of \$6,260,000 was extended to the farmers in the form of seed loans, while loans for other purposes amounted to \$7,880,000. Also twenty-six public granaries with an aggregate capacity of 133,000,000 pounds were founded in the above named regions.

Regarding the political situation, there was practically no change in the personnel of the Chinese Central Government, while Prince Konoye's Cabinet, even after several shake-ups in the tug-of-war between the financiers and the army, had to bow its exit. The present Cabinet is not any more popular. The Japanese rumor not long ago that there would be a split between General Chiang Kai-shek on the one hand and Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi on the other, resulted in the latter generals' voluntary abolition of the Fifth Group Army Headquarters, thus placing the Kwangsi troops under the direct control of General Chiang.

Economically Japan is heading for a disaster of the first magnitude. It was freely aired in the Japanese House of Peers that the country would soon have to face a serious crisis. The budget for 1939-40 ran up to over 9,409,543,000 yen, almost half of which—Y.4,695,000 to be exact—is to be expended on this "China Incident". Mr. Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, appealing to the Japanese bankers for support, predicted last month that the government bond issue this year would approximately amount to Y. 8,200,000,000, while Japan's total indebtedness, both domestic and international, stood at Y. 16,914,719,000 by the end of February last. In other words, bonds to be issued by the Japanese Government this year would amount to almost nine-tenths of the budget for the current fiscal year or half of its total indebtedness so far. True, only one quarter of the predicted bond issue is included in the budget this year. That, however, can only mean that three-fourths of the bonds to be issued this year were left over from last year. With the Japanese bankers freely predicting that the bonds will not be digested this year as easily as last year, it is hardly necessary to point out that the Japanese government finances must have been in a most precarious position.

So unpopular has the Japanese Government become that in spite of the strict censorship, the plan to make Japan self-sufficient in war materials elicited this comment from a leading Tokyo daily, *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*:

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Manila, P. I.

"... Afterward only will we know which step has been good and which should not have been taken; but then it will be too late. . . What the public does not like is the mental attitude of some officials who are giving the impression of doing what they please, taking advantage of the times. . ."

"Some 374,000 industrialists and their employees were thrown out of work last year on account of economic control. Only a small number of them have been able to find other work. . ."

"The Government stated in the Diet on February 7 that it could not as yet see its way ahead as to the policy for the relief of small business men thrown out of work. Since then, have the victims of poor politics become less, we wonder?"

The language is not strong, but the dissatisfaction is unmistakable. Add to this the sporadic reports of the Japanese soldiers' suicides or mental derangements and in some cases open disaffection, and you have a fairly accurate picture how unpopular this "China Incident" is among the Japanese people and even among the soldiers. When a nation fights half-heartedly, surely it cannot win the war.

I Learned About Deer. . .

(Continued from page 169)

The thing that saved my life was that his hind parts were paralyzed and he had to drag them.

Finally he wore himself down to the point where I could dive for the outside under those branches, and I lost no time doing it either, I assure you. I got that old Remington, punched out the empty shell, and shoved in a loaded one; then made very sure of that pig by sending a 45-Remington right into the center of his brain. I called my companions, and when they arrived they thought I was wounded for I was covered with bloody froth from head to foot. One of my friends took the lower jaw of that pig with its six-inch tusks, and many years later sent me a photo of them in his home in DesMoines, Iowa.

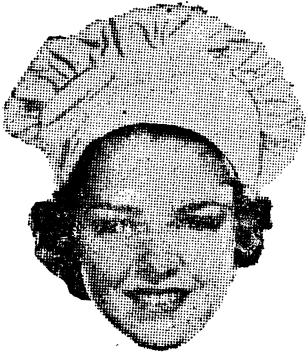
The Maranao Bansulat

(Continued from page 168)

merry at their work and will not find the planting irksome, he plants at the foot of his parayan some *dengao* grass.

Now the young men get their bansulats and line up in the field. Behind each of them, a girl with the seed-rice in a straw container, takes her place. As soon as the gong-player strikes up, the men begin thrusting their bansulats rhythmically into the ground, a span apart, to the beat of the gongs in four-four time. The mixed but pleasing sounds of the coconut-shell rattles and the tinkling of the tiny bells of brass fill the *kaiŋin* air, and the gracefully nodding plumes make a fine sight. A Maranao girl of the farmer class counts it among her accomplishments to be able to throw the seed-rice accurately into the holes made by the bansulat. Once in a while, lusty shouts break out, which indicate that one of the girl-planters has overtaken her partner, being able to throw the seeds into the holes faster than he can make them.

When the field is finally planted, the workers gather in the house of the host to feast on chicken or beef served for the occasion and to eat the rice cakes of many kinds and shapes that his wife or wives have prepared.



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says REDDY KILOWATT
YOUR ELECTRICAL SERVANT

More than 2200 of our customers
do their cooking electrically.
Food tastes better and meats
roasted electrically shrink less.

RENT A RANGE

Meralco Electricity Costs Less

First Trip Abroad (Continued from page 167)

“Once more in Hongkong, a city which he had already described on the way out, he goes to see Naning, the illustrious Mariano Ponce, the great representative of ‘Philippine Dignity,’ as I call him. To Ponce, depository of many political secrets and of not a few important documents, he says: ‘But it is expedient to work much, Don Mariano; to write, write... You possess the secrets of our past, you know the histories of our great men. The new generation does not know them, and these children will grow up, and they will progress, and they will live, and will later die, in complete ignorance of the work started by the many who have already gone. Youth needs guidance and instruction. These they cannot find in men, who will soon die, nor in written works, because there are none. Our poor barren country!...’

“Write, write! Not a little is being written today, and how still less of it will live! But who shall write? Not the old, who already feel too indolent for work. Nor the young who are drunk with dazzling modernistic literature, who waste their time in pitifully dreaming of tuberculous princesses. Why do not the young commune with the old, and learn from them the knowledge which, when crystallized into literature, can be useful to the Country? Ah, it is because these princesses...’

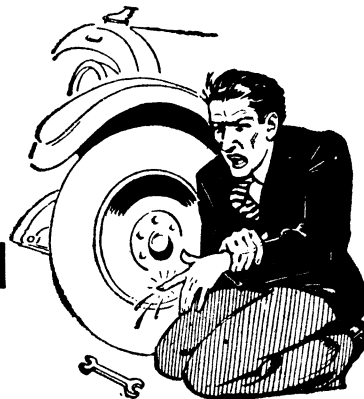
“I have said nothing here of Kalaw the thinker. I have only spoken of Kalaw, the literary man. Kalaw possesses, like no one else in his country, that First Requisite, an artistic temperament. He is the writer possessed with the best temperament for writing which in these last years has been produced by the Filipino Race. His book, with minor retouches, expurgated of little French exclamation marks, and edited in Spain, would have had undoubted success.

“If only Kalaw would... He who has written ‘*Toward the Land of the Tzar*’ is obliged to write ‘*The Region of the Sun*’, of that luminous Country of the longed-for Tomorrow, a novel in the anarchist spirit, in the style of ‘*Fecundity*’ and ‘*Work*’ by the incomparable Zola, a novel whose author will portray the vision of what the Philippines will be when she will find herself independent and under the protection of Work and Peace.

“Courage, Kalaw, the Master! And read more Zola than Carillo. Remember that between two beautiful buildings, the one which, in the quality of its materials will be the more lasting will always be preferred. Europe is demanding a great Filipino novel written by a literary man of the present generation. We await yours!”

“W. E. Retana.”

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Formula: Menthol 0.3 gm., Camphor 3 gm., Oil Eucalyptus 0.1 gm., Boric Acid 8.5 gm., Oil Pinus Pupillo 0.1 gm., Excipients to make 30 gm.

"Heroes are Made"

(Continued from page 163)

time, however, he wore a new buri hat and a pair of red slippers, and I imagined elatedly that they might have been bought with the money I had given him.

Later, Patring told me about him even before I could open the subject.

"Did you see the old man I was talking with?" he asked.

"Yes, and I—"

"I did not know," he interrupted me, "that he is a relative of mine. Can you imagine that? He is my grand-uncle and I had not seen him since I was a small child."

"Your granduncle?" I asked, a little surprised at the idea that Patring and I were related.

"Yes, and to top it all," he said, slapping his thigh to emphasize his words, "he is one really great man."

"In what way?" I queried.

"He told me he used to be a leader of a band of rebels during the Revolution. He told me of their adventures."

I did not want to break in on Patring's enthusiastic speech by informing him that I knew about the old man already, although I wanted to tell him the episode about the old man and my father.

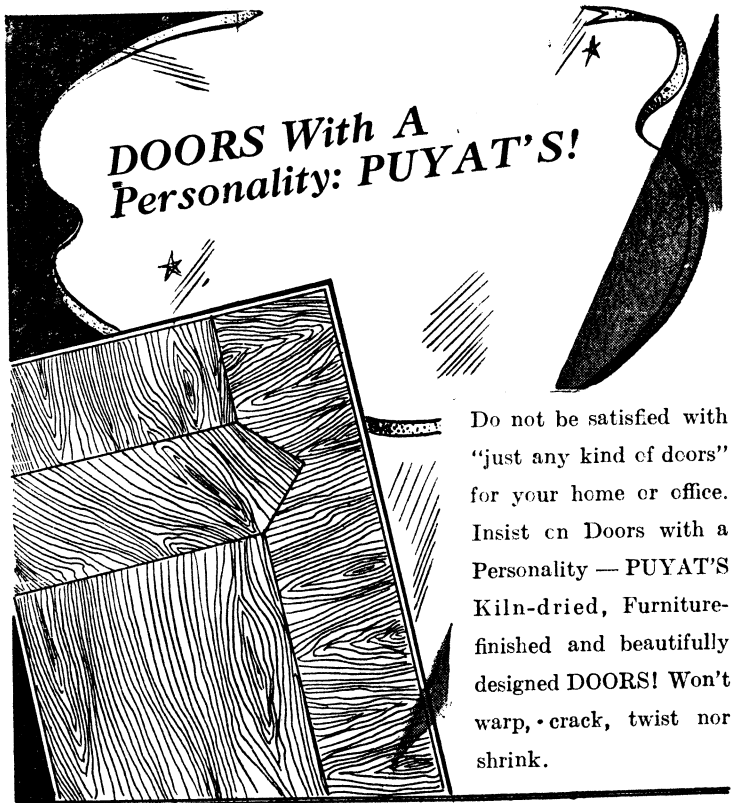
"Do you know, Bert? I have not seen him since I was a child, but I would do anything for that venerable old man. He is one person who really deserves my gratitude."

"Why?" I asked, unsuspectingly.

"He saved my father from sure death during the early days of the Revolution. That was when he was still a rebel-terror and my father was a young man."

"He—he saved your father?" I stammered weakly.

"Yes, he saved my father's life," he repeated. "It seems that my father was out alone in the mountains when Mamay Sindo and his men saw him. They thought at first that he was spying for the Spanish soldiers and one of his lieutenants raised his spear to kill him. But Mamay Sindo, quick as a flash, took the weapon away from him and struck down another who tried to question his action. He risked the anger of his desperate men to save my father's life. It



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"Later Lays of Sergeant Con".

"Señores", "Via Government Transport".

"Malacañang" and "His Majesty King Torrens".

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turned out later that my father had been lost in the forest while looking for a stray cow. Furthermore, they found out that they were related to each other." Patring was breathless with excitement as he finished his story.

"How did you reward him? I mean, did you give him anything?" I asked, and then I could not help but burst out into a loud laugh.

"Why, yes, I gave him seventy centavos and some bread. Is there anything funny about that?"

I could not answer, but continued to laugh till the tears rolled down my cheeks.

Log of a Tropical Tramp

(Continued from page 161)

of the Siam Steamship Company. Tomorrow morning she will make Singgora, strange port founded centuries ago by Chinese pirates, then Nakawn-Sritamarat in Southern Siam, and the next day lovely Hua-hin where the lately-abdicated Prajadhipok built one of the finest resort hotels in the East.

As for us, we steam comfortably up the Peninsula shore, a gentle head-wind banishing any suggestion of Equatorial warmth, and during the next three or four days touch at queer little off-the-track settlements in the Unfederated Malay States, each exotic as the last home of "Lord Jim." And then late one evening we take aboard a grizzled British veteran of the eastern seas to pilot us up the Tibetan-born Menam River to Bangkok. "Once an officer in the Chinese Navy," he explains laconically. "Last British officer they had, 's matter o' fact. Pilot out o' Shanghai, Hong Kong, too. Went home ten years ago. Too cold. Came back. Stay now."

"Ever know Kipling?" he snaps suddenly, as we wait for the river to rise over the bar. "Talked to him for an hour once, on a ship out here. Queer duck. Asked a million questions. Just like a boy." There is a long siren-call in the distance and a flashing of lights. "Ha!" grunts the pilot turning toward the bridge. "Blue Funnel boat. Tide's in. Go up now. Bangkok in sight by daylight."

Another glowing morning with the most exotic city in the East before us, its thousand temples, towers, minarets, and "wats" gleaming in the tropical sun until the whole spectacle seems of the stuff of which dreams are made.

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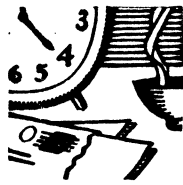
There on the left bank is the famous Porcelain Pagoda, two hundred feet tall. The sun transforms it into a burst of glory, brilliant and glistening in its many hues. On the right lies the great city itself, as far as the vision extends a forest of temple spires and pagodas, many crowned with pure goldleaf or semi-precious stones, sometimes with both. Or else they are masses of white marble whose purity is unmarred in this smokeless land. There is a brilliance and a dazzle everywhere like nothing else in all the Orient. Modernity has little part in it. This is the East in all its glamor and all its romance, this Venice-like capital of smiling Siam. Many days may not wholly satisfy here, many weeks fail to acquaint with the wonders of the country, the exotic color of its life, the charms of its people.

But the long final stretch of our tropical cruise is before us now, even to Hong Kong. The ancient tramp is a little more rusty along her bulwarks, a bit more cluttered as to decks, but still the sturdy sort of craft men made to sail the Seven Seas when she was young. As I come aboard, bidding a reluctant farewell to Bangkok, the Scottish engineer is leaning meditatively over the rail. "Aye," he agrees "she's old, richt enough. Ah wudna dare esteemate her years, she bein' a female, ye ken, an' sensiteeve. But this much Ah can say. She was one o' the fust o' the Blue Star on the Far East run, aye, an' that was a wee matter o' fuffy year ago or such."

However, they built ships that were ships in those days and so, especially as this is not the hurricane season hereabouts, I trust myself unhesitatingly to the old *Telemachus*. And for ten days more we roll leisurely along at ten knots or so over the Eastern seas, at last on one glorious morning to enter the wonderful harbor of Hong Kong. The night mists are floating lazily away from the summit of the Peak, the busy harbor is full of craft of every age and all the world, the sun is just beginning to gleam upon the modern towers and "skyscrapers" of Victoria. Europe here and Asia there, is this, in very truth, a bit of the West transplanted in the East, the Orient leavened with a smattering of the Occident, perhaps the most remarkable blend, the most amazing contrast in all the world.

Sampans surround us, clamoring for the patronage of the deck-passengers. Tropical tramp to the last, I scorn the motor-launch that comes fussily alongside the companion-way, embark with my few possessions in a sampan, and indicate to the lusty female skipper thereof that I shall go across to Kowloon. And so, as the oldtime log would record, "Voyage finished. Ends calm and pleasant."

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



The manuscript "Log of a Tropical Tramp" by Marc T. Greene, well-known American newspaper correspondent, came to me from Hongkong. Mr. Greene wrote, "I am headed for Australia and New Zealand now, and—I hope—Tahiti. Sorry the boat does not touch at Manila". I am beginning to wonder what draws this globe-trotting writer to New Zealand so often. Tahiti is another matter; every one would like to go to

Tahiti. If Mr. Greene's article on his trip from Calcutta to Saigon does not make the reader travel-minded, nothing will.

Napoleon Garcia has been absent from these pages for some time, but returns with the humorous story, "Heroes are Made". He wrote me in a note that "the girl friend" urged him to write it and then typed it for him. "She dislikes my indolence", he says, "and is still making attempts to cure me of it". It seems to me that doing a man's work for him is no way of curing him of laziness. But it was a good job of type-writing and, no doubt, Garcia will be envied.

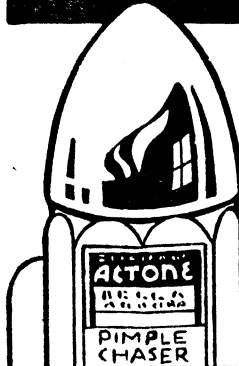
Maximo Ramos, as the more faithful readers will know, is on the faculty of the Lanao High School. His article on the *bansulat*, a bedizened planting-stick, is illustrated with photographs taken by J. Scott McCormick, Superintendent of Schools of the Province. Dr. H. Otley Beyer states that this type of planting stick was formerly common among all the Indonesian groups in the Philippines. The rattles were to scare evil spirits away. Mr. Ramos has promised to follow this article up with one on the *kutiapi*, the usually very beautifully carved wooden guitar of the people there.

Paquito A. Serrano, who compiled and translated the Bicolano riddles published in this issue of the Magazine, lives at Legaspi, Albay. He wrote me: "I like the Philippine Magazine immensely and make it a point never to miss a number. I wish it were issued weekly." He added he would do his best to get more subscribers to the Magazine in his town. That's the kind of appreciation that is especially helpful!

"A Narrow Escape" is an anecdote from a book P. D. Rogers, former Governor of the Province of Sulu, is working on, entitled: "Pirates, Panglimas, and Princesses", describing the work of the American offi-

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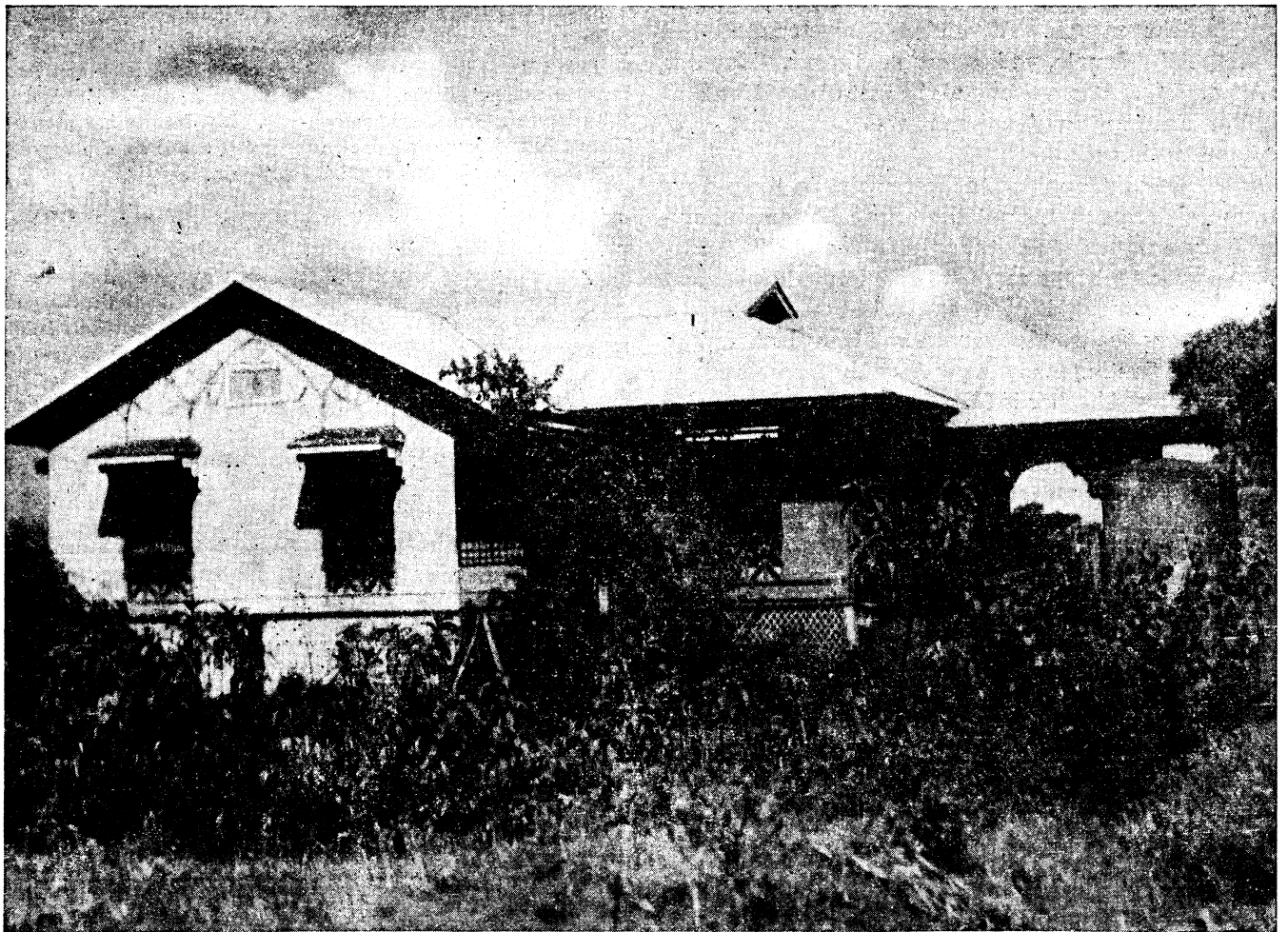
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cial among the Moros in the old days. Mr. Roger's action of putting away his only weapon at a moment of great danger, even when it was part of a ruse, is one of the most daring things I have ever heard of.

Readers of the autobiography of the Hon. Teodoro M. Kalaw, which began in the October issue of last year, will be especially interested in this chapter, which recounts the author's experiences on the trip to Russia with Manuel L. Quezon, then a member of the Assembly, and Thec F. Rogers of the *Philippines Free Press*. A number of hitherto unpublished letters which Mr. Quezon wrote to Mr. Kalaw are included. The next instalment will reveal some of the inside facts in connection with the famous libel case against the *Renacimiento* brought by then Secretary of the Interior, Dean C. Worcester.

"I learned about Deer from Her", recounting a hectic hunting experience, is from W. S. Boston's book-manuscript "Jungle Gold", which is now on its way to a publisher in the United States.

Abelardo Subido wrote me that his poem, "First Child", refers to "a personal experience... The mother of the 'First Child'—I am sure you will be pleased to know—is the former Trinidad L. Tarrosa..." The former Miss Tarrosa has also in the past contributed poetry to the Magazine.

Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay, who now lives in Surigao, wrote me, "Perhaps you will be tired of my 'moon things', but I always seem to find new magic in moonlight..." Well, long may she, I say.

I had a letter from Professor Palmer Hilty, at one time connected with the Bureau of Education here. He wrote: "Please accept the inclosed money order for three dollars. Your publication has come to us faithfully and we appreciate it. The letter in the November issue, which just reached us a few days ago, advising you to discontinue your work, inspires me to send this little money order. You are doing an excellent piece of work and deserve support. Your paper affords us in America a link with the East and is, I know, also a stimulus to readers in the Philippines. The cover illustrations by G. R. Congson are so native and yet so universally human, that they really appeal. But do tell me what happened to Putakte and Bubuyog. By Jove, I miss them. After teaching five years at the University of Wisconsin, I got a pleasant position here as head of the English Department in a Junior College at Ashland, Kentucky. Although by instinct and training a book-worm, I find world events so upsetting that I can hardly concentrate effectively on school work. It just appears that the forces of fascism are out to engulf the world. The fall of Barcelona is a shocking disgrace to those professing democracy. Isn't it ghastly that Hitler and Mussolini should be allowed to ride rough-shod over the old-world peoples struggling against tremendous odds to set up and maintain republican forms of government? ... Stick by your guns!"

Mr. F. Kress, a former business man in Manila, wrote me from Zurich, Switzerland: "I am neither the first nor the last to write you how much pleasure your magazine gives me, and although you must have heard the same from higher sources, I feel I have to tell you, be it only to make your hard task a tiny bit easier. In the mean time you may have defeated the depression; please accept my best wishes for your success. I fear the Magazine will never be a source of earthly riches for you, you never expected that yourself; on the other hand, it would only be a just reward of your efforts if a magazine of such high standard

would provide for a substantial income for you and your family. I have no complaint here, nevertheless, hardly a week passes that I do not feel homesick for the Philippines, where I spent the best sixteen years of my life. It is still not out of the question that I return some day... What will become of the Philippines after the United States of America has finally left? Will America leave? Let us hope not!... I have changed my opinion about President Quezon and now regard him as a great man who is fighting hard for the betterment of the masses. Will he succeed? There is no question but that something has to be done for the small man in the Philippines, but it will not be easy especially if free trade with the United States is abolished. But there are bigger problems to be solved right here in Europe. It is a queer feeling to be sitting on a volcano! Attached please find a check for P8.00 for a two years' subscription to the Magazine. With best wishes and regards, etc."

A note from Mr. Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist in Washington, D.C., read: "Your editorial analyzing the Report of the Joint Committee on Philippine Affairs in the December issue of the Philippine Magazine was made a part of his remarks by Judge J. W. Haussermann to the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs..."

The other day, some friends of mine came to the house, including a Chinese. Afterward, happening to mention at the family dining-table that the latter was a lineal descendant of the first Emperor of China, who lived several thousand years ago, Henry, the youngest, asked interestedly: "Then, why is he not dead yet?"

"You tell her, Edith"
"Who me? Never! Let Jane do it"



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News Summary

(Continued from page 153)

kilometers) an hour, fastest any man-controlled machine has ever traveled. Pilot H. L. Child states he experienced no discomfort. Speed may have exceeded 600 miles as it exceeded range of instrument.

Other Countries

Feb. 16.—Prince Shah of Mongolia, visiting Chungking, states Mongolia will always be integral part of China and is supporting Chiang Kai-shek's resistance to Japan. An "American observer expert in military affairs" states in Chungking that Japan's occupation of Hainan might foreshadow attack on Hongkong from there in event of war in Europe and that Japan could not take Manila safely until Hongkong is taken.

Reported from Moscow that naval mission will shortly go to United States to buy modern armor plate machinery required in naval yards.

Berlin *Boersen Zeitung* states Roosevelt is "attempting to force France and England into orbit of his pro-Bolshevist policy" and that it is known England is not "overjoyed" by this. "United States wishes to become unquestioned master of Pacific, a policy not only against Japan, but also against England, Holland, and Australia."

British government announces it will add 60 new warships to fleet in 1939 fiscal year, including 2 battleships of 40,000 tons, carrying 16-inch guns. Speaker in Commons suggests Anglo-French collaboration as surest means of terminating Japanese occupation of Hainan, which is characterized as a menace.

Rebels bombard Madrid with heavy 10-inch shells doing heavy damage.

Leghorn *Telegrapho*, organ of Foreign Minister G. Ciano, calls for election of an Italian, "non-political" Pope, recommending Cardinals E. della Costa or M. Massimi.

Arab terrorists in Palestine are caught with rifles of German make.

Feb. 17.—In reply to oral question of Ambassador J. Grew, Foreign Minister H. Arita states that occupation of Hainan is for military purposes and to tighten blockade of China coast. Grew lists 3 churches, 1 middle school, 1 girls' high school, 6 primary schools, 3 hospitals, and 39 United States citizens, not including 25 missionaries, as among American interests in Island. Reported from Tokyo that "Society for Friendly Relations with Japan, Germany, and Italy" will invite Philippines, Hawaii, India, and other countries to "Far Eastern Anti-Comintern Conference" to be held in September.

Chinese press reports that France has sent 3 warships into Hoihow harbor, Hainan, and that 17 other French warships are concentrating in vicinity.



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Announced the Spanish government has decided to move from Madrid to Valencia. Reported that approximately 100 British warships are gathered in vicinity of Gibraltar for maneuvers.

Feb. 18.—Sir Victor Sassoon, wealthiest foreign resident in China, leaving Vancouver for Shanghai, tells press that he predicts greater cooperation between Japan, Britain, and United States. "Such cooperation can not be one-sided, Japan can not expect Anglo-American assistance if it is going to throw us out". He states communism will threaten Japan should it lose the fight with China.

Chinese claim that Chinese regulars and volunteers are offering fairly strong resistance to Japanese forces in Hainan.

Reported from London that according to "high diplomatic quarters" Premier Juan Negrin of Spain is ready to make peace on sole condition there be no reprisals.

Feb. 19.—Some 20 assassins fatally wound Chen Lo, Foreign Minister of Japanese-sponsored "Reformed" government of China, at house of Shanghai friend despite his 15 bodyguards, climaxing a series of more than 50 political assassinations since Japanese occupation of sections of Shanghai. Lone gunman on same day pours stream of bullets into taxi cab, wounding all 4 Japanese occupants, including a woman and an official Japanese army photographer, the gunman escaping in a hail of Settlement police bullets.

Poland and Russia sign new trade treaty based on most-favored nation principle.

Rome press reveals that Premier Benito Mussolini, Fuhrer Adolf Hitler, and Franco will soon meet somewhere in northern Italy to discuss establishment of common front in connection with problems growing out of Spanish civil war.

Syrian Cabinet resigns, reportedly result of agitation by opposition which accused it of fearing to secure independence promised by France.

Revolt in Peru, led by Minister of Interior during absence of President O. R. Benavides on a 3-day holiday, is suppressed and the Minister and 4 others are killed.

Feb. 20.—Japanese Consul-General informs Shanghai International Settlement authorities Japan "views with grave concern present wave of violence and reserves right to further action", and Municipal Council sharply retorts that its police can not be held responsible as assassination of Chen occurred in territory under Japanese-sponsored government which has refused to cooperate with police in such territory.

Chamberlain announces that R. S. Hudson, President of Board of Trade, will head trade mission to Moscow and other northern capitals. Move follows conclusion of recent Russian-Polish and Russian-Italian trade agreements and also German efforts to reach such an agreement.

Britain and France reported to be seeking definite

assurances from Franco he will not form any close alliances with Germany and Italy and will not join Anti-Comintern Pact; also that British loans made to Nationalist Spain will not find their way to Italian and German treasuries. Berlin and Franco mission in Paris deny knowledge of possible Hitler-Mussolini-Franco meeting, but Rome press continues to give report credence. London observers say that Franco's need of loans and credits for food and supplies from democratic countries will help to keep it in its traditional neutral position.

Egyptian Cabinet reported to have decided to recognize Franco régime.

Feb. 21.—Japanese planes bomb outskirts of Hongkong leased territory, damaging Lowu railway station, killing one British Indian policeman and others, and barely missing long mixed passenger and freight train 2 miles within boundary. Eyewitnesses state 9 planes raided Sunchun, just outside border, setting fire to village, 2 planes then detaching themselves and raiding Lowu, last railway station inside British territory, and believe they were trying to blow up British-owned railway bridge. Action contravenes last year's agreement to give 48 hours notice of any contemplated action along boundary line. Hongkong government protests to Japanese authorities in Canton. British government protests to Tokyo in "strongest possible terms".

Two assassins fatally shoot Li Kwo-chieh, associated with "Reformed" government of Nanking, in an International Settlement street.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of Exchequer, announces government will spend P350,000,000 this year in rearmament, the money to come from loans, the House of Commons approving the figure.

Syrian Nationalist Party agrees to form new government, easing situation caused by French failure to approve 1936 Syrian independence treaty.

Feb. 22.—Tokyo War Office announces apology has been made to British authorities at Hongkong for the "mistake". Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is preparing own plan for policing Shanghai International Settlement because of increasing terrorism. In Shanghai, some 800 police and soldiers, including British and Japanese, arrest some 200 suspects.

Chamberlain states that last year Labor Party stressed need of policy based on collective security, but that it seems to him now that Party realizes there would be no use under present circumstances to appeal to League of Nations and that must trust to other means to maintain country's safety. He declares no country has sacrificed so much, take such risks, incurred such obligations, or made such efforts as Britain to carry out methods contemplated in League Covenant. He stresses enormous cost of armaments and states that while he will not relax program until this can be done by general agreement, he will watch every opportunity to persuade other governments of folly of course all are

pursuing which must bring bankruptcy to every country in Europe. C. Atlee accuses Chamberlain of "unwarranted complacency and brazen enfrontery" with regard to his policy of appeasement and states Britain's rearmament costs are measure of Premier's failure, not his success. "Events of past year have upset balance of forces on continent, reducing Britain from position of leadership in policy of collective security almost to isolation, with but one effective ally".

Count Pail Teleki, new Hungarian Premier, reaffirms Hungarian solidarity with Germany and Italy, but adds that friendly relations with Poland are a political reality and one of fundamental principles of our policy.

Feb. 23.—German government orders Jews to turn over all their jewels, precious stones and metals, etc., to government pawnshops within 2 weeks, order stating articles will be paid for but not mentioning rate.

British and French officials consulting in Paris reported to have found Franco's assurances satisfactory, clearing way for recognition.

Netherlands government announces it has decided to give Franco de jure recognition.

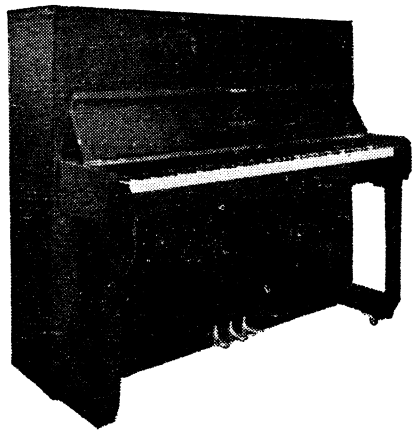
Feb. 24.—Japanese government apologizes for bombing of Hongkong; note reported to refer to compensation for damages and discipline for those responsible. British Ambassador in Tokyo informs Arita British government is satisfied.

Chinese government announces Chinese in Philippines have contributed \$13,500,000 (Mex.) to China's war-chest in 1938 and also purchased \$5,500,000 Chinese National Salvation Liberty Bonds.

Manchukuo formally signs anti-Comintern Pact.

Foreign Minister Lord Halifax states in House of Lords that "there have been attempts in some quarters to underestimate or qualify the Prime Minister's assurance of solidarity with France. Any such attempts I must greatly regret since it would be profound error to suppose that any mental reservation of any kind accompanied the Prime Minister's words". Atlee again attacks Chamberlain for "forever suggesting there are only two courses—absolute surrender or absolute war" and urges "more confidence in Russia which at time of Munich Conference was ready to stand by its commitments and more confidence in United States and in peoples everywhere, instead of in illusory promises of promise-breakers. . . . The Premier keeps all his confidence for dictators. It is obvious he is going to give recognition to Spanish insurgents, to government which has killed our sailors and sunk our ships, and bombed women and children. He talks of peace, but everywhere he encourages lawlessness. He professes to believe in democracy, but he makes friends with tyranny".

Chamber of Deputies votes 323 to 261 in favor of Premier E. Daladier's demand that interpellations by leftist with regard to Franco recognition be



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postponed. He states fall of Barcelona has changed situation, that President M. Azaña has himself long considered fight hopeless, and that Britain has decided to recognize Franco next week. "We can in collaboration with Britain watch over maintenance of Spanish independence if necessary".

Hungary formally signs Anti-Comintern Pact, but on same day, following investigation of bombing of Jewish synagogue in Budapest, which injured 14 persons, dissolves country's Nazi party.

Feb. 25.—Reported Shanghai Municipal Council has rejected Japanese proposals for suppression of terrorism, but exact issues involved are not revealed.

Ciano arrives in Warsaw on day 1000 students break police cordon and stone German Embassy in protest against placards displayed at Dazig University, "Dogs and Poles not allowed". Government spokesman tells press just before Ciano's arrival that Poland wishes to remain aloof from any axis but maintain good relations with individual partners of both Berlin-Rome and London-Paris axis.

Reported Negrin has accepted British proposal for armistice, France having previously notified him it was abandoning Loyalist government and urged him to give up "losing battle". Another argument for surrender is that Franco's reply to British inquiries about possible reprisals was "satisfactory".

Feb. 26.—Japanese press praises House of Representatives of American Congress for defeating Guam harbor development project. *Nichi Nichi* states "action augurs well for future Pacific relations". *Asahi* states "This will dampen abnormal enthusiasm among Americans for Pacific defense expansion". Chinese government spokesman says action of House does not mean Congress will indefinitely refuse to fortify Guam.

Bolivian government grants Franco de jure recognition and Venezuela Cabinet also decides to recognize his regime.

Feb. 27.—Japanese erect live-wire barriers around British and French concessions in Tientsin. Large-scale offensive is resumed in upper Yangtze valley. London *Daily Express* states Japan has proposed to China a new government in which Gen. Chiang

Kai-shek would have prominent position and Japanese troops would be withdrawn from South and Central China.

Britain and France extend de jure recognition to Nationalist government at Burgos. Atlee and other oppositionists in London demonstration declare they view government's Spanish policy "with shame and abhorrence".

New terrorism sweeps Palestine and 26 are reported dead and 49 wounded. Arabs jubilant over reported British plan to establish independent Arab state in Palestine with Jews in minor role, already rejected by latter who declare "there will be no Jewish ghetto in land of Israel".

Feb. 28.—French Indo-China government announces it will immediately establish aircraft factory with capacity of 150 fusilages and 400 engines annually.

Official German spokesman states of British and French recognition of Franco: "Better late than never". Azaña resigns as President of Spain, addressing his letter to Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Cortes, and stating that as General Staff considers defeat inevitable, he favors an early armistice. Franco states in victory speech "Today British and French have recognized us. Tomorrow whole world will recognize us." He denounces "communist Jews" and declares, "Our victory is not of brother over brother, but over international forces of communism and masonry". Reported from Washington that United States will take its time in recognizing Franco, interested to see what policy he will adopt in respect to fascist propaganda in South America and how he will treat his vanquished countrymen.

Mar. 1.—Spanish Cabinet decides to continue war against Franco, decision thought to be due to belief that international situation may worsen during next few months in which case Spanish government would be bound to receive British and French support if Franco sides with Hitler and Mussolini.

Mar. 2.—Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, Roman-born and for 9 years papal Secretary of State, is elected Pope on third ballot by Conclave of Cardinals. He will assume name of Pius XII. He is 63 and said to be neither strongly rightist nor leftist.

Howard Carter, famed archeologist and discoverer in 1922 of tomb of King Tut Ankh Amen in Egypt, dies in London, aged 66.

Mar. 3.—Japan's naval estimates amounting to billion yen for 1939-40 fiscal year are made public. Spokesman says navy is now charged with large-scale task of guarding China's 2800-mile coastline and preventing any interference with Japan's program of building new East Asia. Policy is "to assume control of seas and of air in Pacific and to become propelling force for enforcement of our national policies". Little building is expected by foreign observers as Japan will have difficulty in maintaining even the 3-5-5 ratio of the extinct treaties.

Shanghai International Settlement and Japanese authorities announce agreement on anti-terrorism measures. Shanghai authorities, strongly backed by United States and Britain, maintained position that only Settlement police have policing powers within Settlement boundaries.

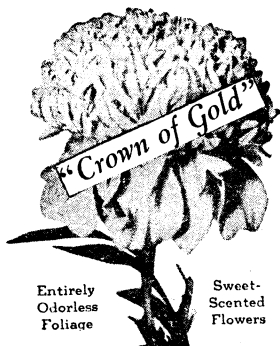
Russia announces withdrawal from the 26-nation London Non-Intervention Committee.

Pius XII unexpectedly speaks over radio for 5 minutes, stating in part: "We all must ardently desire peace joined with justice and charity, peace in family, in nations, in all men; peace which signifies mutual understanding, cordial collaboration. May God reward those who invoke it, who desire it with pure heart, who pray for it and hasten it". British and French press call his election a "triumph for democracy". German official spokesman states, "It is unusual for Cardinals to decide on a professional politician for the Holy See. It reveals difficulties of Catholic Church at present time—in fact, it sees in election of its best politician the only way out." The election is not believed to be gratifying to fascist Italy either.

Mahatma Gandhi begins fast to force Indian ruler of Rajkot State to give his subjects greater political privileges. People declare 1-day strike in sympathy and Bombay Congress calls 3-day period of mourning. The 69-year old philosopher-politician is in frail condition.

Mar. 4.—Japanese-sponsored "Central China Development Company" is pushing into profitable fields in occupied areas, having acquired controlling

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interest in 11 monopolies either by seizure or forced sale without the investment of a copper "cash" and ousting Chinese and foreign concerns in shipping, telephone, and telegraph companies, light and power plants, railroads and bus transportation companies, steel works, silk weaving plants, match factories, fish canneries cotton, flour, and cement factories, and real estate corporations. Japanese reports claim 11 Russians were killed in a clash near Manchuli when 100 of them crossed border. Japanese press praised Roosevelt for his offer to send ashes of late Ambassador Saito to Japan on a U. S. cruiser.

Hjalmar Schacht, ousted President of Reichsbank, has been put in charge of great campaign to revive German foreign trade.

Some 50 Arabs and 6 Jews are killed and 55 Arabs and 10 Jews wounded, also one constable killed, in new Palestine riots.

Messages from all parts of India urge British authorities to intervene immediately to stop fast of Gandhi.

Mar. 5.—Reported Japanese have closed up over 200 newspapers in China so far. Many of them are now published in Shanghai and Hongkong.

Rioting between Moslems and Hindus in India brings casualties for week to 30 dead and 100 injured. Gandhi in 6th day of his fast is said to be rapidly weakening and British Vice-Roy interrupts tour and hurries to New Delhi.

Mar. 6.—Japanese reported to have advanced 125 miles west of Hankow during past 10 days. Britain reported to have decided to loan China from £3,000,000 to £5,000,000 to save its currency from collapse and to bring total of British loans to China approximately equal to United States loans. Coincident with first courtesy call of new French Ambassador Henri Cosmes on Chinese officials at Chungking, *Ta Kung Pao* editorially demands French permission for transportation of munitions to China through Indo-China, declaring China is entitled to such help under terms of Nine-Power Treaty and recent resolutions of League Council.

A coup in Madrid unseats Negrin government and puts "Popular Army" of Gen. S. Casado in control.

King Leopold dissolves Belgian Parliament and calls new elections for April 2 because of inability of any leader to form Cabinet.

Mar. 7.—Negrin and Julio del Vayo, ousted Premier and Foreign Minister of Spain, arrive in Paris. Gen. Jose Miaja, President of Defense Council, states in radio broadcast that all want peace, but an honorable peace and guarantees of "Spain for Spaniards". Franco is reported to be demanding unconditional surrender.

Mar. 8.—Simon announces formation of Chinese National Government stabilization fund of £10,000,000 to which two British banks have agreed to subscribe half, under British government guarantee

and Chinese government other half. He states stability of Chinese dollar is matter of great importance to Britain. War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha states Britain is prepared to "deliver its maximum effort" if war should break out in Europe, and that while Anglo-French conversations have not committed Britain to sending expeditionary force to France, Britain "should be ready for any eventuality". He introduced budget estimates calling for \$755,000,000.

Ultra-conservative Paris *Journal des Debats*, oldest paper in France, states it has learned an unimpeachable authority that Hitler's 1939 expansion program would attain climax with sudden invasion of Holland and Switzerland to force Britain and France to capitulate to Italo-German territorial demands. Move was scheduled for mid-March and Japan's occupation of Hainan was to be preliminary maneuver.

Franco announces complete blockade of Spanish Mediterranean coast.

Mar. 9.—Naval spokesman, clarifying recent statements, says Japan has no intention of establishing parity with British and American fleets but plans to maintain naval force sufficient to meet largest naval force which any single naval power hypothetically may find it possible to send to Far East and to secure command of sea in western Pacific to facilitate "smooth execution of national policies".

Nazi quarters in Berlin states Paris reports about German plan to invade Holland and Switzerland are work of "international well-poisoners".

Italian spokesman states he is not particularly impressed by Hore-Belisha's statement yesterday and that Germany and Italy could put 200 divisions into field at start of any conflict; Italy alone has some 10,000,000 men available.

Reported that Casado's military junta has arrested thousands of communists in various cities, while Franco is massing his forces to attack Madrid from 3 directions.

Mar. 10.—Japan Welfare Ministry is using slogan, "Bear, propagate, and over-run the earth".

Gen. Wilhelm Faupel states in Berlin that Lima Conference was attack on grand scale on totalitarian states in general and Germany in particular and demands wholesale German counter-propaganda to remedy situation.

Czechoslovakian police quell disturbances in Slovakia which has been clamoring for "independence" under pro-Hitler slogans in protest against removal from office of Slovak Premier Josef Tiso who appealed to Hitler to act "on behalf of Slovak minorities".

Following month of silence after death of Pope Pius XI, Italian press renews attacks on Britain and France.

Miaja reported withdrawing 50,000 troops from Guadalajara front to send to Madrid to cope with communist uprising resulting from protests against

junta's peace plans. Thousands are reported to have been killed in Madrid streets as former comrades-in-arms fight. Puerto Rican circles reported excited over newspaper quotation of Puerto Rican resident of Madrid to effect that an important item on Franco's program is to obtain return of Puerto Rico and other former colonies to Spain, including Philippines.

Mar. 11.—Japanese press attacks Britain for decision to make further loans to China, stating this may possibly prolong war and delay free navigation of Yangtze. One paper states Japan should carry on its operations in China until Britain is brought to her knees and begging Japan to protect her rights.

Joseph Stalin in address before 18th Congress of Communist Party states Russia will go its own way and refuse to pull anyone's chestnuts out of fire. He states failure of Britain and France to oppose aggression is based on policy of encouraging war among others with expectation of reaping harvest themselves. He ridicules Italo-German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact as "excursion into geometry designed to be more harmful to bourgeois democracies than to Soviet Union". He states Germany disappointed Britain and France by turning west and demanding colonies instead of moving farther east. "You might think that Germans were given regions in Czechoslovakia as price for war with Soviet Union and that Germans now refuse to pay bill". He declares any dream of joining Soviet Ukraine with Carpathia-Ukraine would be like jaming elephant with fly.

Soviet Union will strengthen the power of army and navy by all means and follow policy of friendship with all countries genuinely interested in peace. Foreign observers in Moscow state that speech sounded almost like approachment between Russia and Germany.

Pope appoints Cardinal Maglione, former papal nuncio to Paris, as his Secretary of State.

Mar. 12.—Premier Emil Hacha of Czechoslovakia appoints Vice-Premier Carol Sidor as new Premier of Slovakia.

Thousands of foreign Jews, forcibly expelled from Italy, are reported wandering on Alps in knee-deep snow, some half-dead of hunger.

Pope Pius XII is crowned.

Mar. 13.—B. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states in Commons that government will make representations to Japan against new currency restrictions in North China as "likely to interfere with British trade interests". The new Japanese-sponsored "Federal Reserve" notes are practically worthless in international exchange and under new decrees, adopted in direct defiance of British and American protests, foreign traders will find it almost impossible to deal either as exporters or importers in North China, as in Manchukuo. Japan bans pictures and statues of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of Chinese Republic, in North China, "to correct the thoughts of the people".

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Domei reports French have begun large-scale fortification of Camranh Bay, Indo China, in hope of making it "another Singapore".

Communist Party in Moscow approves report describing United States as "greatest capitalist country in world" which has led all nations in combatting growth of fascism. Report declares that unfavorable reaction to fascism has strengthened influence of Communist Party and increased its membership in United States, which now numbers 90,000. The report attacks British foreign policy.

Tiso, dismissed Slovak premier, goes to Berlin at invitation of Hitler as German press raises threat of intervention.

A radio-cast from Burgos, Franco headquarters, declares that in order to obtain foreign support, Miaja is posing as a destroyer of communism and coldbloodedly assassinating his former comrades. Many communists are reported to have taken refuge in foreign consulates in Madrid.

Indian Nationalist Congress at Tripuri adopts resolution condemning British foreign policy which has "consistently aided fascist powers", another resolution demanding self-determination for India, a declaration of sympathy with the Palestine Arabs, and a vote of confidence in Gandhi.

Astronomical Data For April, 1939

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset		
Apr. 1	5:52 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
Apr. 2	5:49 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
Apr. 6	5:45 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
Apr. 18	5:41 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
Apr. 24	5:37 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
Apr. 30	5:34 a.m.	6:12 p.m.

Eclipse

An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, on the 19th, invisible in the Philippines.

The annular eclipse will be fully visible in eastern Aleutian Islands and Alaska. It will be visible as partial in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Greenland, Iceland, British Isles, Scandinavian Peninsula and Western Europe.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises		Sets
April 1	3:22 p.m.	3:10 a.m.	
April 2	4:21 p.m.	3:59 a.m.	
April 3	5:20 p.m.	4:47 a.m.	
April 4	6:18 p.m.	5:34 a.m.	
April 5	7:15 p.m.	6:23 a.m.	
April 6	8:12 p.m.	7:11 a.m.	
April 7	9:08 p.m.	8:01 a.m.	
April 8	10:01 p.m.	8:51 a.m.	
April 9	10:52 p.m.	9:42 a.m.	
April 10	11:40 p.m.	10:33 a.m.	
April 11		11:23 a.m.	
April 12	12:26 a.m.	12:12 p.m.	
April 13	1:09 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	
April 14	1:49 a.m.	1:48 p.m.	
April 15	2:29 a.m.	2:35 p.m.	
April 16	3:08 a.m.	3:23 p.m.	

April 17	3:46 a.m.	4:11 p.m.
April 18	4:26 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
April 19	5:08 a.m.	5:52 p.m.
April 20	5:52 a.m.	6:45 p.m.
April 21	6:39 a.m.	7:41 p.m.
April 22	7:30 a.m.	8:37 p.m.
April 23	8:23 a.m.	9:34 p.m.
April 24	9:20 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
April 25	10:19 a.m.	11:24 p.m.
April 26	11:17 a.m.	
April 27	12:16 p.m.	12:16 a.m.
April 28	1:14 p.m.	1:06 a.m.
April 29	2:11 p.m.	1:54 a.m.
April 30	3:08 p.m.	2:40 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 4th at 12:18 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 12th at 12:11 a.m.
New Moon	on the 20th at 12:35 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 27th at 2:25 a.m.
Perigee	on the 1st at 9:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 13th at 5:00 p.m.
Perigee	on the 28th at 6:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:50 a.m. and sets at 4:54 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

VENUS rises at 3:52 a.m. and sets at 3:40 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

MARS rises at 11:55 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 11:03 a.m. on the 15th.

From midnight until sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

JUPITER rises at 4:15 a.m. and sets at 4:09 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet will be found on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 5:47 a.m. and sets at 5:59 p.m. The planet is located in the constellation of Pisces, but too close to the sun for observation.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Spica in Virgo
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
Capella in Auriga	Procyon in Canis Minor
Aldebaran in Taurus	Canopus in Argo
	Sirius in Canis Major
	Betelgeuse and Rigol in Orion

ASTRONOMICAL DATA FOR MAY, 1939.

	Sunrise and Sunset	
	Rises	Sets
May 1	5:34 a.m.	6:13 p.m.
May 6	5:31 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
May 12	5:29 a.m.	6:16 p.m.
May 18	5:27 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
May 24	5:26 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
May 31	5:26 a.m.	6:21 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises		Sets
May 1	4:05 p.m.	3:26 a.m.	
May 2	5:01 p.m.	4:13 a.m.	
May 3	5:58 p.m.	5:00 a.m.	
May 4	6:54 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	
May 5	7:49 p.m.	6:40 a.m.	
May 6	8:42 p.m.	7:31 a.m.	
May 7	9:32 p.m.	8:22 a.m.	
May 8	10:19 p.m.	9:14 a.m.	

May 9	11:03 p.m.	10:04 a.m.
May 10	11:45 p.m.	10:53 a.m.
May 11		11:41 a.m.
May 12	12:25 a.m.	12:28 p.m.
May 13	1:03 a.m.	1:15 p.m.
May 14	1:42 a.m.	2:03 p.m.
May 15	2:21 a.m.	2:51 p.m.
May 16	3:02 a.m.	3:41 p.m.
May 17	3:45 a.m.	4:34 p.m.
May 18	4:31 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
May 19	5:20 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
May 20	6:14 a.m.	7:25 p.m.
May 21	7:11 a.m.	8:23 p.m.
May 22	8:11 a.m.	9:19 p.m.
May 23	9:11 a.m.	10:13 p.m.
May 24	1:11 a.m.	11:04 p.m.
May 25	11:09 a.m.	11:53 p.m.
May 26	12:06 p.m.	
May 27	1:02 p.m.	12:39 a.m.
May 28	1:58 p.m.	1:24 a.m.
May 29	2:54 p.m.	2:09 a.m.
May 30	3:49 p.m.	2:56 a.m.
May 31	4:44 p.m.	3:43 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 3rd at 11:15 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 11th at 6:40 p.m.
New Moon	on the 19th at 12:25 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 26th at 7:20 a.m.
Apogee	on the 11th at 1:00 p.m.
Perigee	on the 23rd at 8:00 p.m.

Eclipse

A total Eclipse of the Moon on the 3rd., visible in the Philippines. It will be visible in eastern Russia, India, Indian Ocean, Japan, Philippine Islands, China, Australia, Pacific Ocean and Alaska. The total eclipse begins at 10:40 p.m., and ends at 11:43 p.m. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 1:18, the Moon's diameter being 1.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 4:22 a.m. and sets at 4:40 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

VENUS rises at 3:54 a.m. and sets at 4:10 p.m. Just before sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

MARS rises at 10:54 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 10:04 a.m. on the 15th.

During the night the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Sagittarius.

JUPITER rises at 2:38 a.m. and sets at 2:36 p.m. In the early hours of the morning the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 4:01 a.m. and sets at 4:17 p.m. Just before sunrise, the planet may be found low in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Spica in Virgo
Regulus in Leo	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Procyon in Canis Minor

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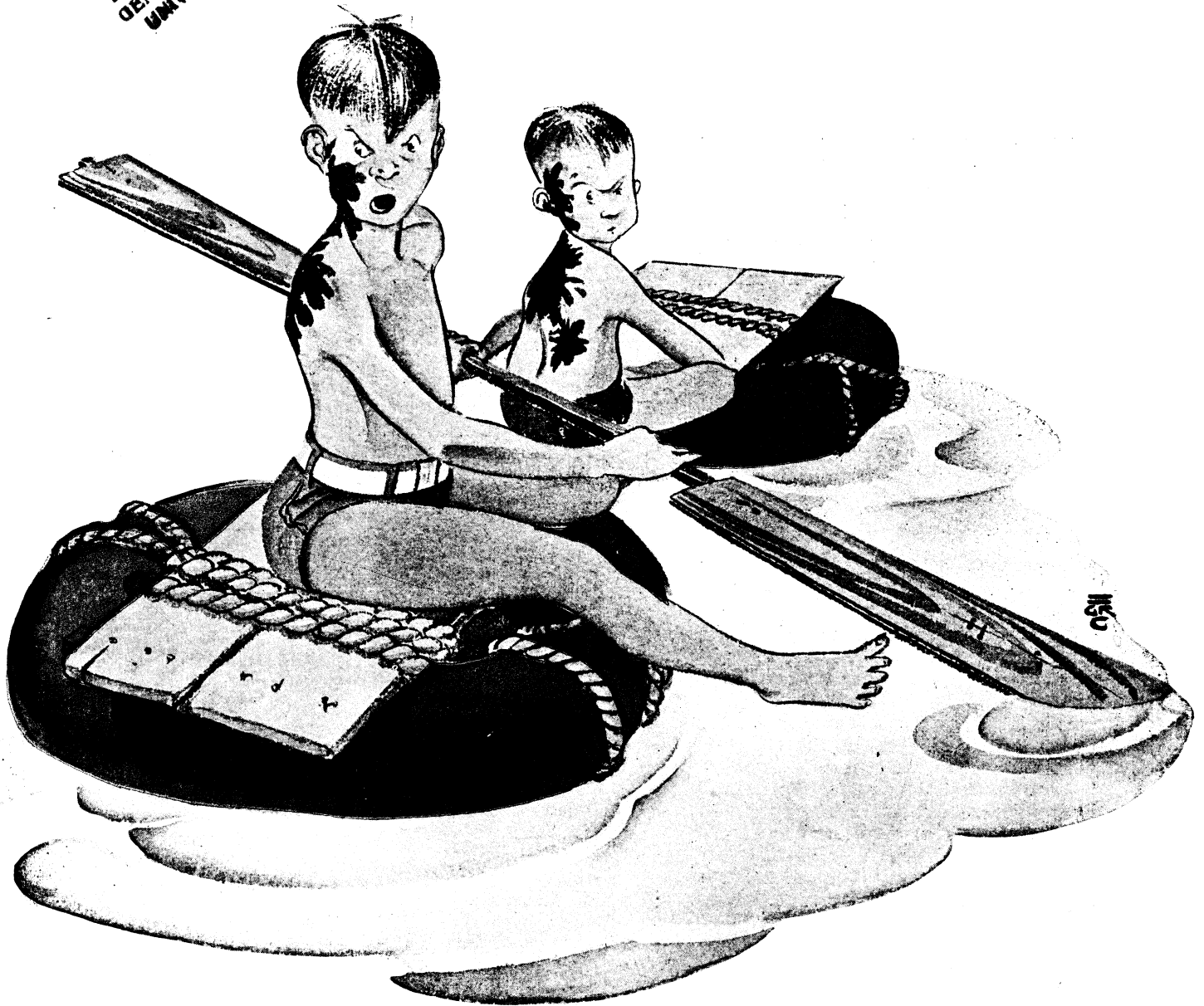
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VOL. XXXVI

MAY, 1939

No. 5 (373)

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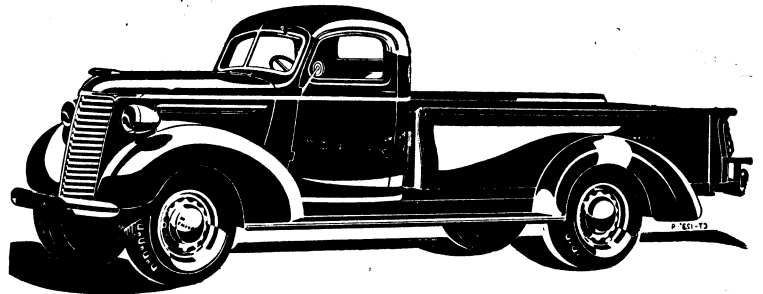
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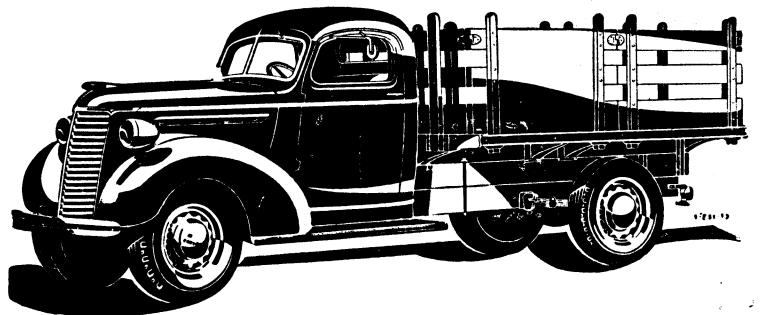
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS continued to be rather quiet during March but showed a definite improvement over February. Sales appear to have been satisfactory in Manila and Luzon generally, but were rather poor in the Visayas and throughout the southern part of the archipelago.

From time to time, this report has emphasized the low prices of Philippine products and pointed out that this is a serious obstacle to general prosperity. It is very encouraging to note that prices have been moving upward slowly but steadily since the beginning of this year. The index of the four principal Philippine products, which was given in detail in last month's report, advanced to 46 in March, against 45 in February and 44 in January. The March figure is only one point below the corresponding month of 1938. The advance so far has been very small but if the trend continues, there is certain to be substantial improvement in general business.

Import business appears to have been quite well maintained during March, with all reports indicating fairly heavy arrivals of the leading import commodities. It is noted, however, that there has been a slackening in forward orders, this being attributed to heavy stocks and general uncertainty.

The total volume of exports during March was undoubtedly considerably above February, with all export products showing substantial gains, with the exception of relatively small declines in coconut oil and lumber. It is believed that the volume was also greater than during the corresponding month of 1938. The aggregate value of March shipments was probably above February but may not have equalled March, 1938, owing to the prevailing low prices.

Government finance was featured by a further decline in revenue, this being particularly true of Customs collections. This has made it necessary to effect economies in government expenditures in order to maintain a balanced budget. The banking situation was generally quiet, with no important developments. There was a continuation of the demand for dollar exchange, which necessitated further purchases of dollar from the Insular Treasurer. The aggregate amount of such purchases, however, declined more than 50 percent compared with February. Company investments showed a very satisfactory improvement over the low point reached in the previous month. The securities market was rather quiet and uncertain, influenced by threats of war in Europe.

Ocean shipping showed a decline in export cargoes compared with February, but recorded some improvement over the corresponding month of last year. Import cargoes showed some improvement.

There was a further decline in rail transportation, this being attributed principally to competition of highway transport.

Building construction continued active, but both real estate sales and new construction permits fell considerably below February.

There was a considerable improvement in the export sugar market, owing principally to the more favorable reports from the United States. Prices advanced somewhat and exports were considerably above February, but below March of last year. The advance in the price of domestic consumption sugar appears to have been halted, with prices showing some recession from the high point reached toward the middle of March.

The market for coconut products continued to be rather unsatisfactory owing to very low prices. However, exports were generally very much larger during March, with the exception of coconut oil. Copra shipments were more than 100 percent greater than in February.

The abaca market was quiet throughout March, with prices showing an erratic tendency but with a substantial improvement in exports.

The rice market was very firm, despite reports of a large domestic crop. Prices continued to advance, with the volume of sales very heavy.

There was a further improvement in the tobacco market, with exports of both leaf tobacco and cigars recording very encouraging increases. Crop conditions were somewhat better, owing to increased rainfall throughout the Cagayan and Isabela districts.

The lumber market showed the usual seasonal activity, but exports fell somewhat below February.

March established new records for production of both gold and iron ore. Operating conditions were generally very satisfactory.

The cotton textile market continued to be extremely dull, with sales at a low ebb and stocks very heavy.

Sales of motor vehicles were satisfactory in Manila and Luzon but rather poor in other districts. However, total sales for the month were only slightly below the corresponding period of 1938.

The flour market continued to be very active, although there was a slight decline in forward orders. Other food products were also quite active due principally to seasonal factors. The sole exception was canned milk, which was very dull, with stocks accumulating rapidly.

Electric power production in Manila during March showed an increase of nine percent over February and was also 14 percent greater than during the corresponding month of 1938. Cumulative figures for the first three months of 1939 show a gain of 14 percent.

Radio registrations during March were slightly smaller than in February but were 80 percent above the corresponding month of 1938. The total for the first three months of this year shows a remarkable gain of 71 percent. Details are as follows:

	March 1938	1939	First 3 months 1938	1939
New registrations	693	1,123	2,192	3,542
Cancellations	170	180	426	526
Net registrations	523	943	1,766	3,016

News Summary

The Philippines

Mar. 15.—Court of Industrial Relations orders Pampanga Sugar Development Company to observe 8-hour labor law, pay minimum wage of P1.00 and 20% extra for over-time, and bonus depending on proceeds of Company's quota and respective wages of laborers, but also rules that Company can not be compelled to enter into bargaining contract with union.

Philippine Education Company's manufacturing plant and bodegas and subsidiary McCullough Printing Company's plant, printers of Philippine Magazine, burns down; damage estimated at P1,350,000, covered by insurance. The fire accounts for late publication of March issue of Philippine Magazine.

Mar 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon sends thanks to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Under-Secretary of State F. B. Sayre, J. W. Hausermann and former Senator H. Hawes, for their testimony before Senate territories and insular affairs committee on behalf of Philippines, though explained at

Malacañan President meant no reference to Hausermann's suggestion of plebiscite.

Mar. 17.—Reported Cebu Portland Cement Company will increase capitalization from P2,750,000 to P6,000,000 to finance expansion program.

Mar. 18.—New "Congress for Democracy and Collective Security", of which Assemblyman M. Tolentino (Batangas) is one of organizers, launches campaign to boycott Japanese goods. Manifesto read in Manila declares that "Japanese military preparation in Formosa, fortification of Marianas, occupation of Hainan, activities in Davao, Coron, and many other places in Philippines, Japanese economic penetration in such local enterprises as breweries, textile plants, rubber shoe factories, and fisheries and Japanese propaganda in this country aided by some Japanese-inspired Sakdal leaders and some well known Filipinos, all clearly indicate Philippines are in actual danger of coming under savage heels of Japanese militarism."

Reported that Philippine Carnival Association, Bagumbayan Police Station, and several tennis clubs have been asked to move their buildings off Wallace Field to make way for Government Center buildings.

Mar. 20.—President Quezon, states at press conference Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in Washington is rather pessimistic as to situation there and that he himself feels that if Congress will not act on recommendations of Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs it would be better not to pass any bill at all for present. He states he does not favor plebiscite now as there would be no warrant for this unless it appears Filipinos have changed their attitude toward independence and that he is convinced people would still vote overwhelmingly for independence. If plebiscite is held, it would be in 1943 or 1944. Unless there is indication of change of sentiment in United States, all Philippines can do is to prepare for independence. He states he is opposed to continuation of commonwealth form of government, but that a government similar to those of self-governing British dominions would be another matter. He calls attention to growing Philippine imports from United States both in value and proportion to total trade and that for first time since 1921 balance of trade is actually against Philippines. He declares Philippines is safest place in world at present and states he wishes he could be as sure of its safety after independence. However, because of the country's insular position, "no one will ever be able to organize a parade and just march in".

H. B. Pond, C. Davies, and others appear at hearing on new tax codification bill, Speaker José Yulo also attending. Pond attacks proposed tax on capital gains as unfair and unwise.

Juan Sumulong, Vicente Sotto and other attorneys of Miss Carmen Planas, Manila Councilor, publish letter addressed to Secretary of Interior Rafael Alunan disputing authority of President to reprimand an elective official and declaring that inasmuch they were unable to present proof of Miss Planas' charges at hearing or in court they will "take steps to publish our proofs either in series of newspaper articles or pamphlets to be distributed to public".

Mar. 21.—Supreme Court rules that decision of Court of Industrial Relations are final and not appealable.

S.S. President Garfield leaves Manila with some P17,000,000 in Chinese coins aboard destined for New York.

Rev. Father Miguel Saderra Maso, S.J., for 30 years Director of Weather Bureau until retirement in 1936, dies, aged 73.

Mar. 22.—Hearst editorial is reprinted in Manila declaring that "it is not Guam that should be fortified, but Philippines.... We are straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. We are fortifying a pinpoint and abandoning an empire. Of all the follies and futilities of the New Deal, abandonment of vast wealth and enormous protective power and possibilities of Philippines easily ranks as first and most fatal. On grave of every New Dealer who voted for this impotent policy should be inscribed ignominious epitaph: 'This small American voted for abandonment of an empire and exposure of American homeland to invasion by hostile hordes of Asia. Requiescat in—Perdition!'"

Mar. 23.—Department of Interior inquires from Miss Planas whether she had authorized her attorneys to answer Department's letter of reprimand and whether she intends to defy Secretary's authority to reprimand her.

Mar. 24.—President Quezon designates Associate Justice Teofilo Sison of Court of Appeals to Supreme Court to sit on case for which two members of Court disqualified themselves.



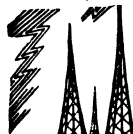
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President issues executive order prohibiting fishing in Visayan waters between November 15 to March 16 of every year, spawning time, to prevent depletion.

Department of Interior informs Sumulong, Sotto, et al, that it has received letter from Miss Planas to effect she did not authorize them to write for her and that therefore their letter is immaterial and irrelevant and "has merely been sent to files".

Mar. 25.—President Quezon, acting on suggestion of Philippine Writers League, will offer a series of annual literary prizes of P2,000 each for winning works in history, biography, novel, drama, short story, essay, and poetry in English, Tagalog, and Spanish, a total of 21 prizes, money to be taken from discretionary fund of his office.

A party of 10 Moros, including 5 women, headed by Pedro Cuevas, Jr., alias Dato Unding, and accompanied by a Japanese business man from Davao, pass through Manila on way to Japan on good-will tour.

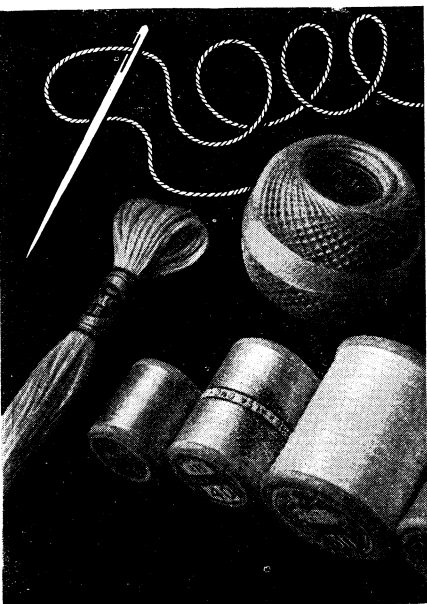
Mar. 26.—Secretary Roxas, in address to Far Eastern University graduates, blames economic backwardness of country largely on fact that "Filipinos do not work enough nor continuously, nor scientifically, and many do not work at all." "The government can provide facilities and favorable conditions, but can not force people to work."

President Quezon orders Metropolitan Water District to cut its rates, the amount of the reduction to be subject to study.

Mar. 27.—The Boeing Clipper, arrived from Guam yesterday, inaugurates passenger service by taking 45 passengers from Manila to Hongkong, including 20 members of Straits Chinese Football Team which has been playing a series of games here and is returning to Singapore. Believed this is the largest number of passengers ever carried on commercial plane.

Speaker Yulo, states in National University commencement speech: "We are fully aware of dangers that will beset independent Philippines but until people shall have otherwise spoken and as long as our Constitution remains supreme law of land, it is inescapable duty of every Filipino, whatever his station in life, to assist to utmost measure of his capacities in building strong and independent Filipino nation—the home of free and contented citizenry, bulwark of democracy, worthy exponent of Christianity in this corner of world".

Mar. 28.—Public Service Commission rules favorably on petition of Assem. Pedro Gil and S. M. Berger, declaring that Manila Gas Company can not, according to terms of franchise, charge more than 10 centavos a cubic meter, thus annulling resolutions of Commission in 1932, 1935, and 1936 authorizing Company to charge up to 16 centavos. Commission also orders Company to show within 30 days why rates should not be reduced to uniform 7-centavo rate.



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Mar. 29.—Announced that former Secretary of Interior Elpidio Quirino will head group forming P1,000,000 corporation to develop cotton raising and weaving industry.

Mar. 30.—President Quezon accepts resignation of Secretary of Labor Hermenegildo Villanueva. He also orders Lieutenant T. S. Cabrera dropped from Philippine Army for "lying" (See editorial April Philippine Magazine).

Apr. 3.—Manila Gas Company asks Supreme Court to review and reverse Public Service Commission's order as "erroneous, illegal, invalid, and unconstitutional", declaring its losses in revenue and damage would amount to P400,000 a year at present raw material prices.

Boeing Airplane Company announces Philippines has placed \$300,000 order for planes, including 18 light bombers and observation and pursuit planes.

Apr. 4.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt receives an honorary LL.D. at University of Philippines commencement exercises. President Quezon delivers address (See editorial, April Philippine Magazine).

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno Aquino hits "scandalous and unnecessary delay" in termination of cadastral cases and applications for homesteads.

New labor organization, "United Peasant Center" is organized at Cabanatuan, uniting workers from Pampanga, Bulacan, Tarlac, and Nueva Ecija; Juan Feleo, communist leader, is elected General Secretary. Pedro Abad Santos, socialist leader, states in reference to Roxas speech that labor will do its part if paid adequate wages and given working conditions that will ensure physical efficiency.

Dr. Stanton Youngberg, former Director of Agriculture, arrives on California Clipper to confer with authorities on possibilities of Jewish refugee colonization in Mindanao.

Apr. 5.—President Quezon sends radio to Sen. M. F. Tydings and Rep. L. Kocalkowski, urging action on Philippine bill amending Independence Act, especially provisions applying to economic relations from 1941 to 1946. The President grants 55 Easter pardons.

Apr. 6.—J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser to High Commissioner, returning from United States, expresses doubt regarding favorable action by Congress on pending bill, mentioning apathy and opposition with which Osmeña and Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde are contending. Asked about possibility of "re-examination", he states it would seem to be too late, declaring he is not happy about situation as he feels long-range interests of United States and Philippines lie parallel. He states however Americans are taking more interest in Oriental and world affairs and are "beginning to wonder if two oceans are enough to isolate New York a generation after London and Paris fall. The unanimity with which country accepted unprecedented armament program even in face of unbalanced budget, is of tremendous significance. It would seem to be foolish for any one to push American people either by fear or anger to point of war. The "heavier artillery" will be with America and those who believe like her". He states he found McNutt was "favorably known in all sections of country and that he met no one who spoke depreciatingly of him. People generally praise him as a great American with his feet on the ground".

Antonio de las Alas, technical adviser to Osmeña Mission, returning, states that "from beginning, we were met with apathy and even hostility toward our cause... Americans just can not understand why we should be bothering them again after they have given us the Independence Act".

Salvador Araneta, prominent attorney, also returning, states "More than ever I realize that in Philippines we are exercising greater sovereign rights in internal affairs and enjoying more liberty and tranquility than many nominally independent nations... Great as progress I am sure we shall attain under able leadership of our beloved President up to 1946, I trust we do not overestimate strength that we shall then command to assume responsibility of steering by ourselves our foreign policy and of insuring our national security. United States will not prolong Commonwealth period or make any change in fundamental political provisions of Tydings-McDuffy Act without our consent and will not

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even propose any change unless we ask for it. . . . I hope that in exercise of our sovereign right to determine future political status of our country, we shall pursue policy that will insure stability of our Constitution, happiness of our people, and integrity of our country. I trust our people will not exchange substance and real values that we now enjoy for myth of nominal independence". He states President Quezon could not have sent a better man to Washington than Vice-President Osmeña and says also that Elizalde is rendering creditable service.

Apr. 8.—Wayne Coy, Administrative Assistant to High Commissioner, leaves Manila for United States with wife and two children, one of whom was born here. He expresses high esteem for Commonwealth leaders, especially President Quezon and Speaker Yulo, and states that High Commissioner McNutt has brought about better understanding of Philippine problems in America and "made major contribution to good relations between Philippine officials and office of High Commissioner.

Federico Mangahas of Manila *Tribune* and Salvador P. Lopez of *Philippines Herald* leave Manila to attend Third Congress of American writers to be held in New York in June under auspices of League of American Writers, organized in 1935, and also World Writers Congress in Mexico City later. Mrs. Paz Marquez-Benitez of University of Philippines also leaves to attend the conferences.

Tribune quotes Jones as stating he has revised his opinion and now believes independence should be delayed until respect for pledged word, rights of minorities, and territorial integrity of small nations is restored. "No one wants Filipino people to attain independence and self-government as much as I do, but I want them to have it forever". He states he believes, however, that ground for long-range reappraisal is not fertile in Washington, but emphasizes America's great stakes in Western Pacific and declares he has no patience with "balance-sheet viewpoint" as American-Philippine relations "carry profounder significance than can be pegged in dollars and cents. For America negative balance is just as meaningless as positive balance". He states he thinks there is drift away from isolationism in America and predicts election of Democratic President in 1940.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported to have recommended to President Quezon making new map of Philippines, cooperation to be sought from U. S. Army Air Corps and U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Apr. 9.—Ilocos Express of Manila Railroad crashes into north-bound freight train near Bau-tista, Pangasinan, a little before 5 in afternoon. Train carried over 200 passengers returning from Baguio vacation, but only 14 or 15 were injured seriously enough to require hospital treatment.

Apr. 10.—Committee on Interior Government recommends expulsion of Assem. J. S. Montano of Cavite for alleged ballot-stuffing during revision of votes in protest of his election by M. S. Rojas.

Apr. 11.—Philippine Government reported to have asked Washington authorities to negotiate with British North Borneo over various small islands ownership of which has not been definitely established.

Pedro Abad Santos urges closer alliance with United States of which "economic, cultural, and ideological community or mutuality of interests" should be basis. He states Philippines could not resist invasion by Japan without help from United States and that America could not abandon Philippines without losing trade as well as influence in Orient. He states present approach to question is all wrong, as "factor of formal independence is given too much stress". "Real independence can not be given by act of Congress; United States did not and can not give us independence; they helped us prepare for independence. Right now, if Filipino people willed it, we could declare ourselves independent, and most certainly the people of United States would not prevent it. But should we do so, we would be confronted next moment with possible aggression from Japan or other totalitarian powers. Besides we need economic assistance of United States in form of trade agreements".

Apr. 12.—Reported that some 12,000 people have already applied for homesteads in Mindanao under Settlement Administration.

Authorities reported losing hope of finding Jack Mercer and two companions on locally-built Cessna plane of Philippine Aircraft Corporation which left Capiz last Saturday, headed for Cebu, and has not been heard from since.

United States
Mar. 14.—Sen. C. Hayden states there is more reason to give Philippines trade preference than Cuba, even from purely business viewpoint, as Philippines is better market for American products.

Mar. 15.—Former Senator H. B. Hawes tells Senate territorial and insular affairs committee that "cruellest place to put a bird is in gilded cage and then open door, especially if hawk is waiting". He states long as American flag flies there no nation would dare attack Philippines. He refutes allegation that Islands have cost United States billions and that only direct appropriations total some \$3,000,000, all Philippine expenses being paid out of own treasury. He defends President Quezon's administration and condemns unfair critics. Sen. H. T. Bone states Filipinos want cake and have it too. "All witnesses from Islands make it seem great tragedy will result from American withdrawal. The sooner we get our nose out of Asia, happier we will be; longer we remain in Philippines, harder to cut ties". Sen. B. C. Clarke states that "implication has run throughout hearings that any legislation we pass shall not be final; I want emphasize we should settle Philippine problem once for all". Neither Vice-President Sergio Osmeña nor Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde refer to plebiscite proposal. Puerto Rico Sugar Producers Association files brief protesting against modification of Philippine independence program.

Mar. 16.—Sen. W. H. King states conduct of Chancellor Adolf Hitler may cause United States to reconsider some aspects of Philippine independence. "Today's news gives fresh pause to those who hoped eventually some peace might settle over world" Dr. Charles Seymour, Yale University President, states psychiatrist and not historian is needed to foretell what might happen in Europe.

Announced Rear Admiral Thomas Charles Hart will succeed Admiral Harry E. Yarnell as Commander of U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

President Roosevelt tells press United States needs new neutrality legislation. Asked about Guam improvements, he states he favors inclusion of project in rivers and harbors bill.

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles issues formal statement condemning "acts which have resulted in temporary extinguishment of liberties of free and independent people with whom United States has maintained especially close and friendly relations (Czechoslovakia). Position of United States has been made consistently clear . . . has emphasized need for respect for sanctity of treaties and pledged word and for non-intervention in domestic affairs of other nations . . . has on repeated occasions expressed condemnation of policy of military aggression. It is manifest that acts of wanton lawlessness and arbitrary force are threatening world peace and very structure of modern civilization.

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Czechoslovakian Minister in Washington states he does not recognize President Emil Hacha's capitulation as valid because unconstitutional and will not turn Legation over to German Ambassador. Reported Roosevelt administration morally supports him. Former President Edward Benes, now in United States, telegraphs solemn protests to Roosevelt, Litvinov, Daladier, and Chamberlain against "international crime of abandoning Czechoslovakia to Germany".

Mar. 18.—Treasury Department announces 25% penalty tariff on all German imports after April 22, attributing action to subsidies Germany uses to aid its exporters selling abroad, but timing of order is interpreted as result of United States attitude to seizure of Czechoslovakia. Reported President Roosevelt has decided to keep Hugh Wilson, Ambassador to Berlin, in United States indefinitely. Sen. C. Pepper states that German action may easily alter United States Far Eastern policy as it "might consider wishes of other democracies in this regard", Britain, France, and Netherlands being opposed to American withdrawal from Philippines.

Said that Under-Secretary of State F. B. Sayre has told Sen. M. F. Tydings that President is opposed to suggestion of Philippine plebiscite in 1945 and also to indefinite continuation of trade preferences at a fixed rate, recently proposed by S. Araneta, as contrary to administration's fundamental policy toward Philippines.

New half-million dollar Boeing stratosphere liner, designed to fly at 20,000 feet, crashes near Alder, Washington, killing 11 airmen and air company executives, including 2 members of Dutch air mission.

Mar. 19.—New York Herald Tribune states "it is hard to understand combination of shock, panic, and anger with which French and British politicians have watched Hitler doing no more than they gave him full license to do last autumn. Chamberlain clarifies situation with confession he has been taken in..."

Reported government has amphibian bombing planes that can carry 150 field-equipped men and range over 5,000 miles; motors, over 6000 h.p., speed more than 250 mp.h., ceiling 25,000 feet. A fleet of 100 such planes could carry U. S. standing army to Europe in fortnight. Observers consider them first-rate factor in present shifts of balance of power.

Mar. 20.—President Roosevelt nominates Chairman William O. Douglas of Securities and Exchange Commission to Supreme Court to succeed Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

State Department sends note to Germany refusing to recognize legitimacy of occupation of Czechoslovakian Republic in reply to German note of 17th informing United States it had taken over Bohemia and Moravia as protectorate.

Sen. Pittman, (in introducing new neutrality bill aimed at giving chief executive broad powers to retaliate economically against aggressor nations and providing that within 30 days after outbreak of declared or undeclared war, the President shall proclaim nations involved, bitterly attacks Hitler and states that while United States should send no soldiers abroad, it should use "its tremendous financial and economic resources to resist any encroachments on its rights".

High Washington officials state United States may invoke trade penalties against Japan for its discrimination against American products in Manchukuo and North China. Japan has not replied to note of October 6.

New York Daily Mail suggests United States sell Guam to Japan and let Philippines go. "Our neck is stuck out in Pacific where it has no right to be".

Dr. James Alexander Robertson, Maryland architect and authority on Philippines and Latin-America, dies at Annapolis, aged 66.

Mar. 21.—Note to Germany made public today states United States "does not recognize that any legal basis exists" for German protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia.

Mar. 22.—House passes \$186,872,000 emergency deficiency bill and also bill authorizing \$300,000,000 increase in Army Air Corps (some 6000 planes) and \$580,000,000 for increasing army personnel and strengthening Panama Canal and other defenses.

Mar. 29.—Sayre submits series of 16 recommendations to committee based on suggestions made by witnesses during hearings. He declares protection after independence can not be accorded by any act of Congress, rejects proposal of postponement of determination of trade relationship until 1945 as this "would leave complete uncertainty and would prevent Filipinos from formulating an intelligent program", and denies State Department plans to grant permanent preferential trade concessions.

Frank Hale, campaign manager for Paul V. McNutt for President, addresses letter to Democratic congressmen urging their support of the "lawyer-educator-statesman who is trained in government

leadership and experienced in world affairs", to "close up ranks of Democratic Party". McNutt is described as "budget balancer" who as Governor of Indiana faced a \$7,000,000 deficit and left office with \$15,000,000 surplus, reorganized state government along efficient lines, and "restored confidence and prosperity". As High Commissioner in Philippines he "won respect of Eastern powers and earned lasting gratitude and admiration of native peoples".

F. Buencamino refuses to testify before Federal grand jury in New York investigating Philippine Railway bond case on grounds he might jeopardize his position; U. S. District Attorney's office states investigators are disappointed in view of Buencamino's earlier assertion he came to New York from Manila voluntarily to appear as witness.

Mar. 30.—Senate finance committee votes 12 to 6 against proposal of Sen. T. Conally (Texas) to raise tax on imported vegetable oils after hearing from President Roosevelt that such increase would "destroy or seriously impair" his trade agreements program aiming at "full prosperity at home and economic disarmament and peaceful relations throughout world" and that he would consider it his "clear duty" to veto any bill which carried proposal.

Conally submits State of Texas resolution endorsing Vice-President John N. Garner for nomination for President, declaring Garner "has fully and convincingly demonstrated his statesmanship and grasp of national affairs".

Apr. 1.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announces United States recognition of Nationalist government of Spain.

New York Times states Japanese seizure of Spratley Islands "means another potential naval base in Japan's southward march" and is of extreme importance to all nations with interests in the Far East. "Characteristically, Japan pounced on Islands while European powers were absorbed in vital matters at home".

Apr. 2.—King states Spratley occupation threatens territorial safety and integrity of Philippines and is further evidence of Japan's desire to dominate entire Far East. Pepper states "Japan will take Philippines and Singapore if rest of world does not stop it". Conally states seizure is "wholly unjustified... Any one looking at map will understand Japan's intentions". Rep. Sol Bloom states, "This annexation may well disturb peace of world".

Apr. 3.—Sen. W. E. Borah warns against over-active interest in seizure of Spratleys, as it is France's problem. "The islands are no more significant to United States than other islands and territories Japan has occupied around Philippines".

Apr. 4.—U.S.S. Astoria, bearing ashes of former Japanese Ambassador H. Saito, reaches Honolulu and 19-gun salute is fired as ship is escorted into harbor by 2 destroyers. Japanese dailies in Honolulu publish special editions stressing "increasing American-Japanese friendship".

Apr. 5.—Former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson says before Senate committee hearings on neutrality bill that "United States faces critical situation in which 3 totalitarian nations have torn up all codes of international conduct" and that "Caucasian civilization is threatened by gravest danger in 4 centuries". He urges abandonment of isolation policy and economic action against aggressors "as each of 3 members of axis has notoriously vulnerable economic system". Fact that United States would be ready to use its great advantages, would "tend to slow axis and encourage intended victims to make no surrenders". He states President should be given discretionary powers to embargo arms for nations engaged in war and that nations who have broken treaties

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with United States should be classed with them including Germany, Italy, and Japan. Sen. H. Johnson states, "I won't give President discretionary power to put us in position where he can take us into war."

Apr. 7.—President Roosevelt signs proclamation declaring trade agreement with Turkey to be in effect; proclamation also states that products of Slovakia will be regarded as products of Germany.

Hull announces United States and Britain have formally agreed to unique dual sovereignty and control over Canton and Enderbury Islands in South Pacific for 50 years, airports to be built available only to planes of the two nations.

Bernard Baruch, New York banker, states United States should not fight other nation's battles and warns against use of economic penalties as leading to war.

Gold imports from Europe for week ending March 31 amounted to \$192,506,000, reflecting Europe's fear of war.

Apr. 8.—President Roosevelt tells press that A. J. Ellender's sugar quota bill to increase mainland quotas would seriously affect American citizens in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, as well as Cubans, to help very small number of sugar producers in Louisiana and Florida; State and Agriculture departments also opposed.

Hull states Italian invasion of Albania is "additional threat to world peace which seriously concerns all nations". King states it is "cowardly and brutal attack". Pepper states, "If a new Capone looted vaults of New York banks, that would be as much justified as Italy's seizure of Albania".

Government reported to have sent some 1500 gammas to American embassies and legations in Europe.

Apr. 9.—Poll conducted by University of Texas shows 56% of students in 85 American universities favor communism over fascism if choice were necessary.

Sen. James Hamilton Lewis (Democrat, Illinois) dies of heart ailment, aged 72.

Apr. 10.—Senate naval affairs committee favorably reports air and naval base bill, but did not reinstate Guam item.

Institute of Pacific relations states rapid development of vast chromite resources of Philippines has resulted in complete reappraisal of value of Islands, the metal being one of basic war materials.

Apr. 11.—President Roosevelt in press conference endorses Washington Post editorial which interpreted his remark on leaving Warm Springs, Georgia, last Sunday—"I'll return in autumn if we don't have a war"—as warning to Hitler and Mussolini that "a war forced by them would involve from outset a nation potentially stronger than Germany and Italy united. . . The United States must be considered a factor in their present thinking. To make that plain in this crucial time is to help in preventing war". Roosevelt states editorial is "very, good, clear, and honest".

Tydings after meeting of his committee states he hopes members will be able to vote on Philippine measure next week. King states differences among members were sharper as result of Japanese activities in Orient and its association with Rome-Berlin axis, and that some are of opinion that it is preferable to await clarification of international situation. Sen. R. Reynolds states "there is no doubt Far Eastern developments will greatly influence committee's action. I think Senate's elimination of Guam naval base idea is good indication of the Senate mind".

Sen. J. F. Byrnes proposes United States trade cotton and wheat with Britain and Netherlands for rubber and tin.

Other Countries

Mar. 14.—In agreement signed by Czechoslovak President Emil Hacha, his Foreign Minister, and German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop, the former "trustingly" places fate of Czechoslovak people in hands of German Reichsfuhrer in order to obtain "lasting pacification". Government radio announces Germany occupation must not be resisted as "slightest resistance will cause most unforeseen consequences and will lead to intervention becoming utterly brutal. Various units of Czechoslovak army are being disarmed. Military and civil planes must remain in airframes." Population is reported demoralized, with men and women weeping in streets. Thousands, especially Jews, are trying to get away. Hitler's order reads: "Czechoslovakia finds itself in state of dissolution. In Bohemia and Moravia unbearable terror rules over our German comrades. Beginning on March 15, therefore units of German army and air force will commence entry into Czech state territory in order to secure life and property of all residents without discrimination. I expect every German soldier to regard himself not as enemy of occupants of occupied territory, but as bearer of will of German Reich government for purpose of establishing order. Whenever your marching meets resistance, it shall be broken immediately with every means. You are aware that you enter Czech soil as representatives of Great Germany. Adolf Hitler. [Postscript]. The Prague government has given orders that no resistance shall be made to entry of German troops who, in every case, are to be obeyed." Russian spokesman states "Whoever dares attempt to violate our borders will be destroyed like a mad dog."

Mar. 15.—German troops numbering between 350,000 and 500,000 swarm into Czechoslovakia and place another 30,000 square miles and 10,000,000 people under "protection" of Reich. As motorized units roll into Prague, crowds hiss and spontaneously burst into Czech national anthem. Eight o'clock curfew is imposed to avoid acts of popular hatred. The seizure is expected to yield Germany £27,000,000 gold stock in Czech National Bank, compared with £10,000,000 in gold and £8,000,000 in foreign exchange acquired through occupation of Austria year ago. Czech government complies with Hungarian ultimatum to withdraw its troops from Ruthenian territory, which later is reported to have declared independence.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax states in House of Lords that Britain can not regard what has happened as independent of Munich agreement and that Britain therefore no longer considers itself bound by this. British notes France suggests Premier Edouard Daladier of France come to London to discuss situation. Lees-Smith, Labor member, declares in House of Commons that it is Britain's responsibility to guard northwestern democracies against fate of Czechoslovakia, stating threats against Denmark recently have been more menacing than those previously directed against Czechoslovakia. As for Holland, public anxiety has been so great that Premier Hendrik Collijn has had to urge people to remain calm, he states.

Germany notifies France of occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, declaring Czechs agreed to occupation and by implication advising France to keep hands off.

Mar. 16.—Japanese Foreign Minister H. Arita states Japan will refuse to recognize results of Vladivostok auction yesterday of fishing lots in Soviet waters with only Russian bidders present.

Hitler enters Prague and appears on balcony of President's Palace, but not in streets. He issues proclamation stating that for 1000 years Bohemia and Moravia were "part of living space of German people. Force and foolishness removed them from their historical surroundings and finally incorporated them in artificial formation of Czechoslovakia, creating center of continual unrest and menace to European peace." Three German generals have been named to assume supreme authority. Acknowledging an appeal of Premier Tiso of Slovakia to take that area under his protection, Hitler replies: "I acknowledge receipt of your telegram of yesterday and herewith take over protection of Slovak state". Some 5000 people have already been arrested in Prague and sent to concentration camps. American charge d'affaires inquires as to how safety of American citizens is being guaranteed. Fierce fighting is reported between Czechs and Hungarians in Ruthenia. A. Voloshin, Premier of the new independent state, orders mobilization; later reports state he has fled to Bulgaria as Hungarians occupy the capital. Premier G. Kiossaivanoff, of Bulgaria, departs for Ankara, Turkey, on official visit.

Premier Neville Chamberlain, received in Commons with cheers from backers and derisive hisses from opposition, states that "while he believes Munich agreement was right and had approval of vast majority of people of world," he can not believe that "anything of kind now done by Hitler was contemplated by any Munich signatory and that he can not regard manner and method whereby changes in Czechoslovakia have been brought about as in accordance with Munich agreement. . . These events can not fail to be cause of disturbance and admnster shock to confidene all the more regrettable because confidence was beginning to revive. . . The government having failed in its recent endeavors to achieve guarantee agreement with other Munich governments, now regards its guarantee obligations as no longer binding. . . But let us not be deflected from our course. Let us remember that desire of all peoples of world still remains centered in hope for peace and return to atmosphere of understanding and goodwill. Though we may have to suffer checks and disappointments from time to time, the objects we have in mind are of too great significance to happiness of mankind for us to lightly give them up." Laborite A. Grenfill sates that day is "one of humiliation and shame to Britain. . .

Chamberlain, in his simplicity of mind, believed the undertakings of Munich were given in good faith—he himself has said so. We allowed truth to be set aside, allowed violence to take place of reason and justice," Anthony Eden states, "I am convinced if these present methods are allowed to continue unchecked, we are headed straight for anarchy and tragedy which will involve us all". Alfred Duffie Cooper calls Hitler a "thrice-perjured traitor and breaker of oaths" and caustically criticizes the Anglo-German naval pact, stating any treaty Germany signs is not worth paper it is written on and that if Britain loses control of seas, even for shortest time, the strongest air-fleet in world would not save it from fate even more evil than that of Czechoslovakia." Albert Alexander states that Navy should take account of possibility of attack from 3 quarters—Italy, Germany, and Japan, and that in view of possible crisis at any time, "we should decide whether to defend or evacuate Hongkong" Ivan Maisky, Russian Ambassador, states peace or war depends on British-Russian relations. "I am glad the barometer of our relations is set as 'Fair', London Daily Telegraph, conservative and pro-government, calls event "monstrous outrage" and reports President Hacha surrendered under threat of immediate air-bombardment of Prague, Hitler on Wednesday morning "highly emotionally and peremptorily" telling him to telephone his government that he would no longer tolerate separate existence of Czechoslovak state. London Times states German policy no longer seeks justification of a moral case.

Mar. 17.—Lu Chun-yung, Vice-Chairman of Japanese-sponsored Canton government, is killed by patriotic young concubine who put poison in his wine; bodyguards kill her.

German troops occupy greater part of Slovakia. Some 10,000 persons are reported to have been arrested by the Germans in Bohemia alone. Ex-Premier Voloshin proposes to Rumania that it annex Ruthenia. German "protection" of Slovakia causes consternation in Poland, as it is now shut off from its only formerly non-German trade-route to Danube.

Britain reported to have sharply informed Germany its action in Czechoslovakia is blow to European hopes of stability and peace. Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson is recalled from Berlin to report on situation. London News Chronicle states government is faced with necessity of forming stronger foreign policy to forestall an incipient. "Chamberlain must go" movement. Chamberlain in speech at Birmingham states that last Wednesday, owing to lack of information, "I was obliged to confine myself to over-restrained, cautious exposition. . . naturally somewhat cold and objective, which gave rise to misapprehension. . . Some thought that because I spoke quietly, I did not feel strongly on subject". He declares he achieved his object at Munich, "peace of Europe", and that at time he had no alternative. "Nothing that we, France, or Russia could have done could possibly have saved Czechoslovakia from invasion and destruction". He states he acted then to further policy of appeasement, but that if this is to succeed "it is



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essential that no power seek to obtain general domination of Europe". He reviews Hitler's assurances at Munich that the "sudetenlands were this last territorial ambitions in Europe, which he confirmed later in his Berlin speech", and that he therefore considered Czech question settled. "Nevertheless, I was not prepared to relax precautions until I was satisfied that policy had been established and accepted by others, and therefore our defense program was actually accelerated and expanded. . . . But I was convinced that great majority of British people shared my hopes and ardently desired that policy be carried further, and today I share in their disappointment and indignation of those whose hopes have been wantonly shattered. (Who can fail to feel his heart go out in sympathy to proud, brave people who have so suddenly been subjected to these inflictions, whose liberties are curtailed, and whose national independence has gone? The events must cause us all to ask, 'Is this the end of old adventure or beginning of new one?' 'Is this last attack on a small state, or will it be followed by others?' 'Is this in fact a step in direction to attempt to dominate world by force?' There is hardly anything I would not sacrifice for peace; but there is one thing I must except and that is the liberty we have enjoyed for hundreds of years and which we will never surrender. . . . No greater mistake could be made than to suppose this nation will not take part to utmost of its ability in resisting a challenge if ever one were made. . . ."

Jewish Agency states in London it has advised British government Jewish delegation is unable to accept its Palestine proposals.

French Cabinet drafts bill granting decree powers to Daladier. French press is bitter toward Germany, one paper stating, "Germans are a lying, plundering people; we have no course but to prepare to answer threat with threat".

Italian press hails German move as increasing might of Berlin-Rome axis, the more appreciated because recent turn of events indicated London and Paris were full of threats of aggression toward Italian interests.

Mar. 18.—Japan invokes Article 19 of National

Mobilization Act, regulating and standardizing prices. Japanese Ambassador in Berlin informs Hitler, "By order of Japanese government I cordially congratulate you on your unexampled success".

Semi-official German news-agency states that in connection with "German initiative to restore tranquility to Bohemia as well as peace to Central Europe", to which Ambassadors of Britain and France have presented a demarche in protest against "alleged illegality of this step", it is officially reported that they were informed "Reich is not in position to accept protests of this kind, which have no basis politically, judicially, or morally". Germany summons its London Ambassador home for consultation. Reported Rumania has rejected a virtual ultimatum from Germany demanding it export exclusively to Germany such products as grain, oil, lumber, cattle, and general foodstuffs and that it cease its industrialization program, thus surrendering its economic independence in return for guarantee of its political independence and territorial integrity; report is denied in Berlin.

American Ambassador J. P. Kennedy visits Halifax for second time in 24 hours. Britain delivers formal note to German government stating invasion of Czechoslovakia was "complete repudiation of Munich agreement" and that it "regards as without legal basis the changes effected by Germany's military action in Czechoslovakia". Cabinet reported to be studying possibility of introducing conscription in United Kingdom. R. A. Hudson, Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade, leaves for Warsaw, Moscow, and Helsingfors to discuss trade problems.

France sends note to German government stating it does not recognize occupation of Czechoslovakia as legitimate, and summons French Ambassador in Berlin to Paris for consultation.

Mar. 19.—Prague population ignores impressive German military parade, people on streets going about their business without looking at troops. Hitler returns to Berlin and is given tremendous ovation. London *Evening Standard* reports that King Carol of Rumania has informed British government that Rumania is in great danger of German aggression and that if Britain, France, and Russia

will back him up, he can rally Poland, Bulgaria, and Greece against Rome-Berlin axis.

Russia addresses note to Germany stating that its assertion that continued existence of Czechoslovakia menaced European peace is untrue, that agreement with President Hacha is illegal, that protectorate violates right of self-determination, that occupation is "arbitrary, violent, and aggressive", and that same thing applies to Slovakia. It also described Hungary's invasion of Ruthenia as "violation of elementary rights of the population".

Chamber of Deputies, by vote of 286 to 17, approves bill granting Daladier virtually dictatorial powers until November.

Mar. 20.—German press hints Germany may cancel 1935 Anglo-German naval treaty. German Ambassador in Paris is ordered to Berlin to report. Foreign Minister of Lithuania confers with von Ribbentrop, reportedly on the fate of Memel. Hungary grants Ruthenia "political autonomy" and flag of Czarist Russia is raised. Hungarian official states the population may have opportunity to free their "oppressed brothers" in Ukraine proper, belonging to Russia.

Russia reported to have suggested conference of British, French, Rumanian, Polish, Turkish, and Russian representatives to check mid-European aggression. Britain is reported it is "not opposed in principle to suggestion but will have to consider it further".

Chamberlain tells Commons Britain will again review its defense program and will also attempt to rally anti-aggressor nations in a "stop-Hitler" campaign. It will send trade mission to Rumania to counter German economic pressure there. Said that Britain has already offered commercial aid to Rumania. Halifax states, "I think we can claim we have left German government in no doubt as to attitude of this government, and although I do not cherish any exaggerated hopes of what may be the effect, it was registered".

Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain congratulates Hitler on "peaceful reincorporation of old Reich territory within Germany".

(Continued on page 224)

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Editorials

With the appointment of the former President of the University of the Philippines, Dr. Jorge C. Bocobo, as Secretary of Public Instruction, a most important post which carries with it the chairmanship of

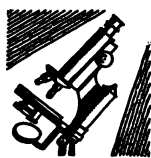
the Board of Regents, and with the appointment of Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, former Dean of the College of Agriculture, in his place, the projected reorganization of the University may be considered as having been begun. Dr. Gonzalez is reported to be carefully studying the recommendations of President Edward Charles Elliott of Purdue University and Dean Paul Clifford Packer of the College of Education, Iowa University, educational advisers to the Committee on Educational Policy of the Board of Regents, with a view to effecting the changes believed necessary to raising the standards in this topmost unit of our educational system.

Critics of the University have pointed out that during the past decade or so there has been a tendency toward a sacrifice of substance to form and toward a decided mechanization of the institution through the prescription of rules and regulations with regard to size of classes, teaching-load, etc., culminating in attempts to judge institutional and professorial efficiency on the basis of the percentage of students passing the courses! Such a condition is, of course, not peculiar to the University of the Philippines; is, in fact, fairly common in educational institutions everywhere, yet should not, on that account, be allowed to continue.

It has also been stated that promotions in the faculty have been few and far between, and more often made on the basis of mere seniority than on due recognition of merit in scholarship, research, and ability to transmit to students the knowledge and spirit on which modern civilization is based. This policy has resulted in discouragement and a deterioration of morale in the University.

A third factor which has affected the progress of the University adversely is the reportedly inadequate allotment of funds by the legislature for some years past, which had the effect, further, of prompting an effort on the part of the Board of Regents to effect economies by curtailing expenditures for necessary educational and scientific equipment.

In view of all this, Dr. Gonzalez confronts no easy task, but his record as Dean of the College of Agriculture, and public statements he has made since assuming office would indicate he will prove himself fully equal to it. Among other things he has wisely said that he looks upon himself not as the "intellectual leader" of the faculty, but as a "coordinator" of its activities and that he considers it one of his duties to see to it that every member of the faculty gets all the facilities he needs to carry on his work. In Los Baños, Dr. Gonzalez made scholarship and not seniority the first consideration in the matter of promotions, and his successful efforts in promoting research there



show that he understands the important part that research plays in the building up of a university.

The general direction Dr. Gonzalez appears to be planning to take in guiding and coordinating university policies, seems to be influenced to some extent by his experiences as a student at the famous University of Wisconsin. The so-called

Wisconsin idea of a state university is that it has three functions—(1) to provide university training for qualified individuals for greater social usefulness, (2) to extend and deepen the boundaries of human knowledge, and (3) to serve the state by furnishing expert advice and help to the government and the public. In the effort to carry out these functions, Dr. Gonzalez will need not only the understanding and cooperation of faculty and student body, but the unstinted support of the government.

Even those who are not usually greatly impressed by the value of moral exhortations, must have noted the tremendous effort President Quezon is making, and other government leaders with him, to bring about a moral revitalization or regeneration among the people—no lesser terms could express the evident aim.

Character—and where it will be Found

A recent and striking example was the President's action in ordering a Philippine Army officer dropped from the Army List for "lying" in conformance with the General Court Martial's sentence of dismissal but in disregard of its recommendation of leniency and of mitigation of the penalty to a reduction of the officer's name to the bottom of the list of officers of his rank.

President Quezon took advantage of the incident to say that besides lying—

"there is no crime in the military code, excepting treason and cowardice, that is as unpardonable. The foundation of every army is the honor and integrity of its corps of officers. Lacking these virtues, no army can accomplish its mission in peace or war. An armed force with untrustworthy officers becomes a menace to the state rather than a support. . . . If executive clemency were exercised in this or any similar case, it would set a standard of integrity in the Army of the Philippines so low that it would discredit not only the Army, but even the Government itself, and deliver a death-blow to the development of the high type of officer personnel which we must have."

The President went on to say, sharply, that he has—

"noticed with regret that the Court Martial has shown marked leniency toward officers found guilty of offenses involving their character and integrity [and that it is his desire that] hereafter officers convicted of such offenses should be, as they ought to be, dealt with severely".

In this case, in his recent radio address on the agrarian troubles, in his opening address to the National Assembly, in his address last year to Manila university students in which he condemned middle-class parasitism and the general social inefficiency, and on numerous other occasions, President Quezon has repeatedly and always forcefully

stressed the importance of character and earnest, honest effort, both to the individual and to the country.

Speaker Jose Yulo seconded him very notably in his inaugural address to the National Assembly in which he quoted from George Washington's first message to Congress:

"The foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is vain to look for public virtues".

Mr. Yulo went on to say that every action of the Assembly should be—

"free from all selfish and improper influences. . . and find its inspiration only in one single purpose, which is to serve the interests and the welfare of the entire body politic".

Secretary of Finance Manuel A. Roxas, both on the occasion of the third anniversary of the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government and more recently in a university commencement address, emphasized the importance of developing—

"the traits of character which were the proud possession of our forebears. . . . We must have an adventurous and enterprising nation, confident in its capabilities and determined to apply them. . . . Individual and national progress must come through individual and collective effort. The gospel of the hour is work, strenuous work, fruitful work. Let us glorify work and the right to work. . . . Let it be established as one of the cardinal duties of the citizen to the state, for the promotion of the common welfare. . . . Let those who by choice remain idle be considered outcasts in every community."

In his more recent address, Secretary Roxas laid much of the blame for the economic backwardness of the country on indolence, stating that the Filipinos do not work enough, nor continuously, nor scientifically, while many do not work at all. He declared that—

"there is a limit to what the Government can do to promote social welfare and happiness. There is no substitute for individual initiative and enterprise, the priceless qualities of a people deserving respect, dignity, and freedom".

The three men mentioned—the President, Speaker Yulo, and Secretary Roxas, follow their own preachments, not to set an example so much as because they must. They are all, and many more of the higher officials, doing an

incredible amount of work, setting themselves almost impossible tasks. There is so much more work that has to be done now, than in the easy days when American Governors-General sat in Malacañan,—those after Forbes, who, with the exception of General Wood who had some cleaning up to do, if they did not allow matters to slide back, did little more than mark time for some twenty years. The loss of those twenty years, when so much more might have been done than was done, now rises to plague us. The blame rests as much or more on the Filipino leaders as on the Americans, but it may be said in condonance that there was then not the incentive of the imperative need that exists today to push the country forward.

Today's leaders know that the easy, sheltered life is passing, is all but gone. They know the danger that threatens an unprepared and nerveless Philippines. The country must be made strong, and it will take strong men to make it so. The older leaders are becoming all steel or they are being eliminated, and younger, stronger men must take their places. Little wonder, therefore, that the leaders today ask for character, earnestness, trustworthiness, energy, moral and physical stamina, will-power, back-bone, guts.

Will they find these qualities in the people? Almost certainly not among the members of our narrow-minded, ignorant, blood-usuring, tenant-exploiting small land-owning class; and not among our irresponsible and selfish, society-gadding, gaming, gossiping newly-rich. If these qualities are to be found at all, and the writer believes they are, they will be found among the common people as they are found among the lowly and inherently-sound human stock everywhere. That President Quezon realizes this, probably accounts in large part for his turning to them. But these people have been long neglected, they are unprepared, and time is short. The best thing to do is to turn to the public schools where are the children of the people. From here, if from anywhere, must come the earnest and honest and vigorous young men and women the country is in such need of today.

Alexander Lippay

By Aurelio Alvero

THE baton rises: from the depths unknown
The low-voiced oboes wake in solemn call
The orchestral throng, and through the awe-stilled
hall,

A magic movement swells and throbs till grown
To power transcendent; over the viols' moan,
The violins are shrilling, and drummings roll
To ecstasy of song till one and all
The pieces blend in pealing antiphone.

The fingers close and fall—and silence reigns:
A deep and voiceless moment holds its state—
And all the flower that was, the sweet refrains
Of melody are swirled away by Fate
Into the depths unknown from whence they came:
But one triumphant note rings clear: his name!

Alexander Lippay

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

ALLEXANDER LIPPAY, whose untimely and lamentable death in Baguio on May 3 moved the whole country, will be long remembered. He died of a heart-attack on that Wednesday, after a week's illness of influenza, early in the evening, about the time when, on a concert-evening, he would be preparing to walk onto the stage of the Metropolitan Theater in Manila to be greeted by the applause of an audience which, during the fourteen years of his work in the Philippines, had increased from an average of less than a hundred persons to nearly two thousand, many people having to be turned away for lack of even standing-room at every performance of the Orchestra which he founded and conducted.

Lippay will be remembered in the Philippines as the Music-Bringer. Before his time, occasionally some artist on a world tour would stop off at Manila, and every few years or so an Italian opera company would play for a week or two. Locally we had a few virtuosos of the piano and the violin, U. S. Army bands, and the band and orchestra of the Philippine Constabulary. Also, of course, there was the phonograph. Lippay was the first to bring symphonic music to Manila, music in its most highly developed forms,—concertos, sonatas, symphonies, symphonic poems, the masterworks of all the great composers, classic and modern—Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Richard Strauss, Brahms, Mahler, Tchaikowsky, Sibelius, Franck, Debussy, Ravel, Delius, De Falla, Mossolow, Grainger. Among these, Strauss, Delius, and Grainger were personal friends of Lippay. This was music the majority of his hearers had never heard before except possibly on phonograph records. Lippay gave them the opportunity to hear the living music, as it came forth from a hundred instruments which responded to his inspired direction like one vast



organ.

Lippay himself had to train the musicians of this Orchestra, who, with some exceptions, were at first little more than beginners. He worked with them patiently, never tiring; as many as thirty or more rehearsals and more for each concert were the rule with him. He was not satisfied with anything less than perfection and would play over a few notes or bars again and again until oftentimes the musicians would have rebelled if they had dared. But he was imperious in his insistence on thoroughness and the highest standards of artistic achievement. He had no patience with laziness or carelessness, and if he discovered a lack of aptitude, he wasted no time in advising the pursuit of another career. When he discovered talent, however, no sacrifice was too great for him to help in developing it. He inspired his stu-

dents and musicians, but always used to say that they also inspired him. That despite the strenuousness of his training and the strictness of his discipline—without which orchestral work is impossible—the members of the Orchestra loved him, was movingly demonstrated at his funeral in Manila when these men, most of them young, insisted in taking the casket out of the hearse and carrying it the last quarter of a mile on their shoulders, many of them weeping.

Mr. Benito Legarda has told that at the last graduation exercises at the Academy of Music of Manila, of which Lippay was Director, he asked him what he thought of the playing of some of the younger pupils. Lippay answered, with his characteristic little shrug, "You see, I'd rather hear a friend play a sonatina (a short, simple piece of music), than to hear a virtuoso play a concerto". Anyone knowing how high his standards were must be impressed with the humanity that underlay that simple remark.

Though Lippay was himself a piano virtuoso, a player

of terrific power, the piano could not satisfy him; no one instrument could. He even sought for musical effects beyond the capacities of the standard orchestral instruments, and was much interested in the new electrical inventions in this field. Conducting a great orchestra was a work he loved, and he prepared himself for a concert as a priest prepares himself for mass. Percy Grainger, the American composer, once said of Lippay that "one could not hear him conducting without being convinced that he was predestined to be one of the greatest conductors of his time". That was before Lippay came to the Philippines, at which time he had had chiefly only operatic experience in Frankfort, Cologne, and Mannheim. Unquestionably, Lippay developed his talents as an interpreter of the great masters of music during his years in the Philippines. He gave, but he also received. He built up the Orchestra which he established into an organization whose performance compared favorably with the best known of American and foreign symphony orchestras, although he himself was more aware of its shortcomings than any one else could possibly have been. He did indeed become one of the great conductors of his time. The architectural clarity of his form, the wealth of his tonal coloring, the smoothness and flexibility of his tempo, the sweep of his dynamic effects, the tenderness of his lyric passages, the grandeur of his climaxes, the understanding and passion he put into everything he played, marked him so.

Often he was told that he was burying himself here, and advised to leave the Philippines and go to America. One wealthy friend invited him to visit the family home in the United States, offering to advance the money for all his expenses and to put him in touch with some of the great symphony organizations there, but though Lippay sometimes talked of this, he stayed with his work here, considering it not unimportant. He was one of those men who, once they put the plow to the furrow, must plow the furrow to the end. There was still so much to do. Only last year thousands of pesos had to be raised to buy new instruments. And new men had to be trained to take the place of the Philippine Army musicians, who made up a part of the Orchestra and were sent with the rest of the Army Band to the San Francisco Exposition.

Lippay was more than a teacher, a virtuoso, or even a great conductor. He was one of the composers, a man of the magnificent genus of Beethoven and Wagner. Before his coming here, some of his orchestral compositions had already been published in the well known "Universal Edition" of musical works (Vienna) and were being performed by leading choral and orchestral organizations in Europe. The first of his Philippine compositions, written in 1926, was "Miniatures for the Orchestra on Philippine Folk Songs". There were sixteen of these, the whole being described on the program as being "an impression of the Far East by a Western composer".

His next work, "Variations for the Orchestra on the Philippine National Hymn", first performed in 1928, was truly "the Philippines set to music". I wrote of it at the time, in this Magazine:

"Fundamentally Oriental, with wild Malay music bursting out again and again, there is an overlay of music that suggests the Western influence in the life of the people. Thin, wailing, uncertain, eerie notes, as of a new people arriving on new and desolate shores, are

developed into the crashing music of the full orchestra. Rude war-songs, beaten out on gongs and gabangs, with wild, piercing flutes, are overborne by sweet and solemn organ strains and the music of distant chimes. One hears the timeless waves lapping island sands, the wind rustling through the palm fronds, and then again the roar of the typhoon, destroying everything in its path. . . ."

"Kaleidoscope, Tone Pictures for the Orchestra based on Popular Philippine Melodies", 1929, consisted of some ten separate sections based on a number of Tagalog and Bisayan folksongs, kundimans, and serenades. Of this I wrote:

"The whole composition is definitely Oriental in nature, yet as modern as the Western symphony orchestra itself, of the resources of which Dr. Lippay is in full command. . . a rich, varied, and brilliant work. Dr. Lippay has absolutely proved one thing, and that is that the native melodies of the Philippines amply warrant the most serious orchestral treatment. . . ."

Next, first performance in January, 1935, came "Land of the Half-Way Sun, Variations and Fugue for the Orchestra based on a Popular Ifugao Melody". Of this, if I may be pardoned for again quoting myself, I wrote:

"It is a work of great beauty and effectiveness, and may come to be recognized as a composition that fills an important place in the history of musical development. The world has been waiting for the composer who, besides being wholly modern in outlook, has also a profound knowledge and deep respect for the classics, and is thus able in his creative work to bring classical and modern music together and to close up the gap which has up to now existed between tonal and atonal music. Dr. Lippay's new composition combines the tonal and atonal in a natural and perfect unity, and, while wholly modern, is also pervaded by a weird and yet somehow familiar beauty. The general impression is Wagnerian; there is force and ever more force. . . There is little softness and no sentimentality in the music. It is sweet, it is melancholy, it is passionate, it is sorrowful, it is wild, it is mad in places, but there is no weakness. It is hard with a modern hardness, and yet as elemental as the modern groping for the way back to Nature. Dr. Lippay is the first European composer of note to have spent many years in the Far East. Like most moderns, already partial to the percussion group of orchestral instruments, the East, with its age-old emphasis on drums, bells, and gongs, has seemingly augmented this tendency in Lippay, and his music pulses with the gong- and drum-marked rhythms of the Orient and with the clangor of bells and chimes and tamtams. This composition, and all the other works he has written here, may therefore be accepted as linking not only the classical and the modern, but also the music of East and West. . . In every sense—in melodic ingenuity and inventiveness, in boldness and richness of harmonization, in originality and brilliance of orchestration, in range and depth and strength of feeling—it is the work of a master".

His last and in some respects his greatest work was "Shepherd, Worshipper of the Sun, an Oriental-Occidental Phantasmagoria for the Orchestra, after a Poem by Alfred Mombert, the Themes developed from the Philippine National Anthem and three Melodies of the Mountain Province", first performed in 1938. The poem mentioned is taken from the poetic drama, "Der Sonne Geist" (The Sun-Spirit), which I translated for Lippay's program notes as follows:

In a lonely and rugged mountain land, deep in Asia, as the red glow of early dawn touches the misty heights of distant peaks, an old shepherd raises his dewy head from his night's vigil and hails the rising sun:

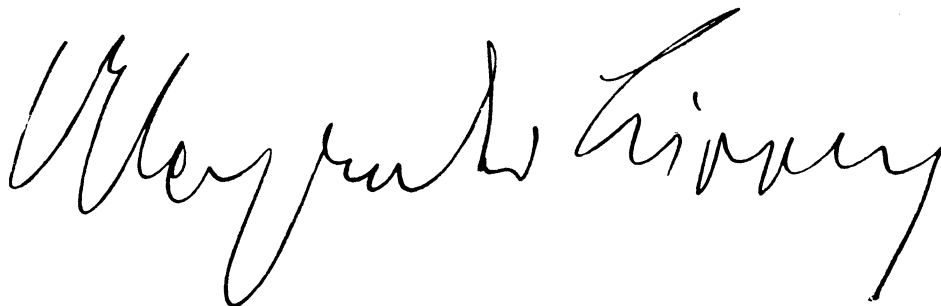
"Glorious star", he cries, "how beautiful it was to worship thee as God; but when, through the years, thou became my familiar, and I shared thy great, celestial life with thee, even as thou dwelled with me in my lonely estate, I recognized in thee the flaming symbol of the all-embracing, serene, and sovereign spirit of man himself; since when, as I pasture my flock in thy

effulgent rays, peace and joy have flooded my soul as thy light my life".

The music, however, should be understood as dramatizing the entire spiritual life of the sun-worshipper. The musical transformation of the apostrophe to the sun in this poem representing only the final section or climax of the musical composition.

This piece of music was of deep significance in the life of Lippay. For as he was more than a teacher or a virtuoso or a conductor, he was also more than a composer. He was not only a great artist, but a great man, and great men never stop growing.

He studied law and philosophy at the University of Vienna for five years, while at the same time studying musical science and composition at the State Academy of Music under the famous Franz Schreker. Like every creative genius, he had a questing, penetrative mind, and he liked to read the latest works of science—in biology, sociology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, especially the latter. His intellect was of cosmic sweep. Yet he refused to be bound by theories and gloried in his contradictions, always giving his imagination full rein and justifying his prejudices and passions which were as wild as they were powerful. In company he was usually reserved and stiff, I believe because he knew that if he showed himself for what he was, ordinary people would think him crazy. On our Sunday-afternoon walks together in the country, he would often let himself go completely, would burst out into Dionysiacal laughter or scornful challenges and curses at the top of his voice—and he had a powerful voice, which could be heard a mile and would set the dogs barking far away.



He was of noble family, an aristocrat, and probably inherited his strong drive and iron will from his ancestors. His lust to dominate was tempered somewhat by reason and good breeding, as well as a great personal kindness, but he never gave in on any fundamental issue, though in some other respects, both emotionally and intellectually, he was as variable as the wind. He was not a Roman Catholic, as some well-meaning friends, after his death, represented him to be, although he may have come from a Catholic family; but, as artist, a purely materialistic view was also impossible for him. He tended to a belief in "emergent evolution" and was, if anything, a pantheist. Yet he was fundamentally a rebel because the universe is so strong, and he was also. He had a noble pride. It must have been by reason of his artist's love of order and harmony, of beauty and greatness, that he was often so bitterly contemptuous of the disorder, the ugliness, and the pettiness of human life; impatient with mediocrity, he lived much alone and, when he could, rushed off to the solitary mountains. In spite, therefore,

of his indomitability, he swung from extreme to extreme, shaking off the restraint even of reason. One moment he was soaring on the wings of faith and hope, the next he had fallen into an abyss of despair. Now he was an enthusiastic democrat, a little while after he would be heatedly defending autocracy. He would praise a man extravagantly, then severely berate him. This he seemed to do wilfully and, as I thought, perversely.

I have kept a record of one especially interesting conversation we had. We had often talked about the demonic in human character, and this time he said again that he was driven by the demonic. He said his music does not merely sound Oriental through means of trickery with gongs and bells, but is basically Oriental and also primitive, wild, like the people among whom he wrote it,—head-hunters. (He was referring to "Land of the Half-Way Sun".) He said that he could really interest himself only in primitives and in highly civilized and cultured men, and that he did not give a snap of his fingers for all the non-descripts in between. He said he could see them all wiped out; that this would not make the least difference to him. He said he had been reading a biography of Genghis Khan and that that figure deeply appealed to him. He said that he could write an opera about such a character and that he was looking for a play. I told him about Marlowe's "Tamburlaine", and then said that I was fascinated by extremes, too, but that I was most thrilled by the whole—by the entire human race, for instance, and its rise from savagery. I reminded him, also, that to reach the culture he spoke of, people had to go through all the transitional stages which he so scorned. I admitted I wished I could entertain such robust admirations and aversions as he

did, but that somehow I could never hold them long. Reason stepped in. I said I, too, wearied of averages and even keels, and liked to careen, but that something in me always compelled me to take the whole view. Anything less, I felt to be wrong. I am really interested in the gamut, the whole scale, I told him. What would you do, as a musician, if you had only flutes and contrabasses? Answered Lippay: "That, of course, is the attitude of the intellectual, but in art we must wilfully take partial views. We must have emotion, passion. We have no business listening to reason. We must feel..."

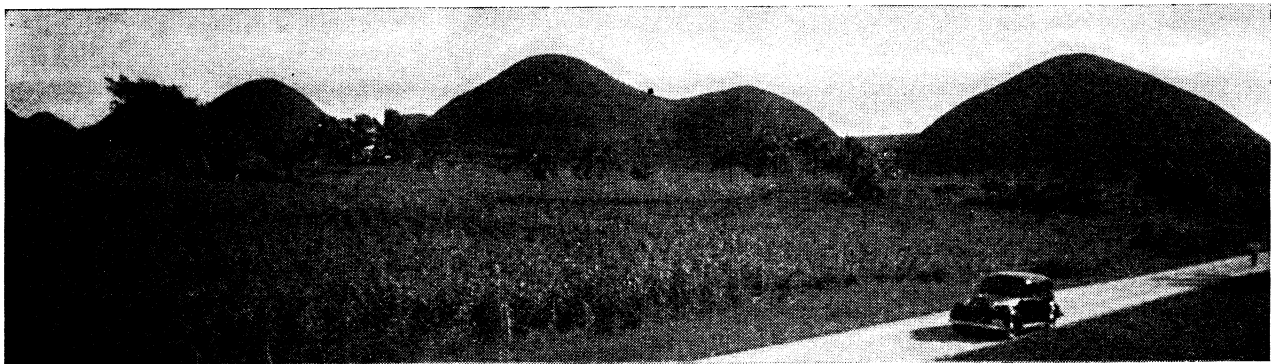
I sent Lippay my copy of "Tamburlaine", and the next Sunday he brought this character up again. He said that what impelled Tamburlaine was the dominating instinct, and that he had it, too. I answered that animals had it, too; that a herd always has a leader, the biggest, strongest brute, who gets the most food and the most desirable females. Lippay shouted he believed in Tamburlaines and that we need one today. I said that I would resist instead

(Continued on page 214)

Bohol's Fairy Hills

By Hugo Miller

Photographs by the Author



THE little hills of Bohol, thousands of them, dot the plateau from north to south and east to west. They are low and rounded and every collector of ancient pottery must feel an urge to dig into one, for each looks as if it were the burial mound of some ancient Malay chieftain.

I have never seen the little hills of Bohol from the air, here one, there another, but mostly in groups or drifting off in rows. However, a friend of mine has played airplane leapfrog over them, diving down and then zooming over and down again and over again from Tagbilaran in the south to Talibon in the north. He says they look like straw stacks and I know he is right for that is exactly what they were.

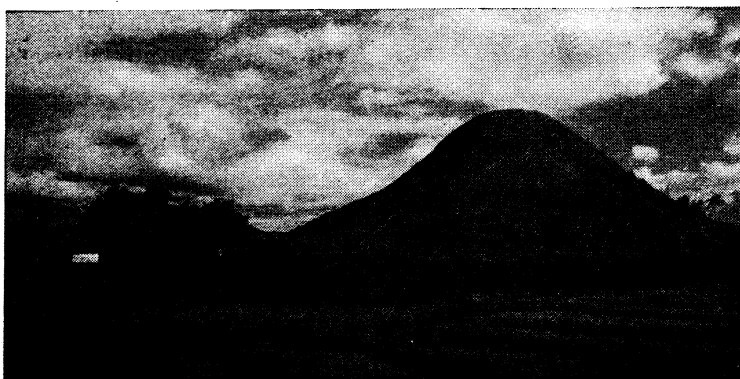
You see it was this way. Many, many, many years ago, before the Bureau of Education had begun to teach Good Manners and Right Conduct, the young lads of Bohol began to pay the girls too much attention. To put it mildly, the boys were fresh and the girls didn't like it, or at least they said they didn't. When a young male face came too near, it got a slap. Indeed, the girls took their troubles to their favorite fairy. When they told her what was in their minds, about the boys, she brushed back her hair (which was already gathered tight over her head and tied in a little knot on top), her eyes became cold, and her small lips straightened even tighter and took on a small, hard line. You see, she was a highly virtuous fairy and she was greatly shocked.

"I'll punish them," she said, and sure enough, next

morning all the straw stacks of these young rascals had been turned to stone! I am sure you don't like the fairy of the rice-straw hills any better than I do, and you will be glad to know that the boys also had gone to see a fairy. Naturally, there was nothing prim about her! When they told this fairy what had happened, about the girls, she fluffed her hair a bit so that it came a little further over her ears and softened her face, her eyes smiled knowingly, a laugh broke from her parted lips, and she said, "Don't worry. Only, the brothers of all the girls will have to see that, tonight, in each house one window is left open just a little."

So, that night, each young man was careful to close the windows of the house himself and to leave one slightly open, and the fairy had no difficulty in her visits. What she whispered, I do not know, but into each ear she dropped some words that made the girl turn her head softly on the pillow and smile in her sleep. As a result, next morning when the boys met the girls on the white coral roads that wind among the hills, they were greeted with smiles and sweet "Good mornings," and, in the evening, when the sunset lighted up the tops of the little hills with a warm glow, and dusk was at their base, the boys no longer received fisticuffs from the girls.

As a matter of fact, many a wedding was celebrated and so, the great-, great-, great-, and even greater-grandchildren of those same boys and girls, now till the soil between the little hills, raise rice where a spring gushes out at the bottom of a hill, or corn where the soil depends on rainfall, and build their straw stacks as their great-, great-,



great-, and even greater-grandparents did so many, many, many years ago.

For myself, I saw only a few of the little hills that the fairy made. Picture-taking consumes a lot of time and, moreover, my friend, who rode me in his car, had a rifle and wanted to return to his favorite hunting ground by nightfall, when the crows gather in the coconut trees. His name is Irish but his lack of belief in fairies is not. His people must have been a long time away from Galway, Killarney, or Blarney, for he wouldn't believe the story about the fairy hills at all. "Who ever saw a fairy?"

says he, "These hills are coral, made under the sea, lifted when the plateau was raised from out the bottom of the ocean and changed to limestone."

"Who ever has seen a fairy?" says he, but I reply: "Who ever has seen a hill being raised out of the ocean?" It is not coral that these hills were, but straw, and, as for me, I not only enjoy the fairy story better than the geological one, but I have fallen for the second fairy and some day shall return to Bohol to see what she can do for me, and, if you are interested, I will take your problem to her also.

The Lizard and the Dream

By Alfredo B. Belen

THERE was not a chance for the sun to appear. Thick, dark, heavy rainclouds brought an almost torrential downpour which had started raging early that Sunday. The rain was still falling incessantly upon the galvanized roofs and the asphalted street, making an eerie, monotonous, staccato sound.

I stood by the window gazing longingly at the grassy spot where big green lizards abounded. I had hoped to catch one that day, as Mr. Severino, our Biology teacher, had assigned me to bring in the specimen. I knew what Mr. Severino was made of and had no wish to disappoint him. You wouldn't have either if Mr. Severino were your teacher.

So I stood there by the window like a helpless prisoner most of the day, gazing at the falling rain, and trying to keep the spark of hope of catching a lizard aflame, until the clock chimed six.

I couldn't even eat supper. Mr. Severino's face haunted me. I had no lizard. I would not go to school tomorrow. But there are tests and... oh, well, I guessed a house-lizard would do.

But our numerous house-lizards must have gotten wind of my assignment. There used to be so many of them promenading proudly upon the walls and ceiling. I could not locate a single one.

I stuck fast to my desire to catch one. It had grown late—eleven—yet I persistently watched out for a lizard. My eyelids were getting heavy, my eyes seemed full of sand, yet I stayed on—and hoped.

Everyone in the family had retired except Mang Tasio, our gardener, and myself. Mang Tasio was staying up late to mend his working pants.

For the tenth time, Mang Tasio stopped his mending to tell me to go to sleep. "Don't stay up so late," he told me, "you'll be late for school tomorrow."

I only grunted. I was too tired, too tired even to talk, and sleepy. Mang Tasio had asked me what had kept me from bed. Grunts were all he received from me for an answer. Weariness would make even you impolite.

Just as I was thinking of giving up, a lizard made a jump at a moth near me. I, too, was suddenly all alertness. The lizard caught the poor moth, and the small reptile's move to retreat was quick, but my hand was quicker.

"Thank goodness," I almost shouted with joy. "At last... at last... what a weight off my mind!"

"Uhhmmm," Mang Tasio slowly looked up at me, his weathered face astonished. The horn-rimmed spectacles which always clung precariously on the tip of his nose fell into his lap.

I laughed at the old man and gleefully showed him my coveted prize. The poor, unlucky specimen wriggled vainly to slip out of my fingers. Its cold body was ticklish to the touch.

To my amazement, Mang Tasio suddenly stood up as if frightened by my lizard. His face went pale, and his eyes were full of fear as he looked at the lizard in my hand.

"*Susmariosep*," Mang Tasio cried, "don't harm that lizard. Let that go." The last sentence was a pure command.

The old man's vehemence dumbfounded me. I stood rooted to the spot wondering what had come over the old man. I still held the lizard securely in my hand.

Mang Tasio approached me slowly. "Please let that go," he pleaded. "They are asleep."

"Asleep? Who?" I ask.

"Your papa, your mama, your brothers."

"What of it?" I asked growing a little indignant.

The old man did not answer me. Instead he made me sit down on a chair. All the time he glanced at the lizard as if afraid I might crush it to death with my fingers.

He sat down and faced me squarely. "Do you believe in spirits," he asked.

"I don't... oh, yes, I think I do," I answered.

"Do you believe in transmigration?"

"No." And then I added "I've heard much about that theory, but I don't and can't believe it. We are living in a scientific age... Transmigration! Those people who talk about it never can give any proof. It's all..."

I stopped talking. Mang Tasio was saying very earnestly:

IHAD an older brother, Nano. We lived in a hut by the sea. Father was a fisherman. Mother died two months after I was born. Nano and I used to play on the seashore with the other boys. One day we played very hard and had to go to bed early to rest our tired bodies. Nano and I slept on the same bed, used the same pillow, and covered

ourselves with the same blanket. We were very poor, you know. As I crept into bed after Nano, I saw that father was mending his net.

I had not slept long when I dreamed that father sent my brother and me to gather firewood. We frolicked, ran after each other as we always did when we went to the forest, until we reached a place we had never seen before. I was only dreaming, you must remember. Nano and I walked more slowly as we looked about. We hadn't gone far when I spied a giant. I was afraid and wanted to turn back, but Nano, being older and bolder than I, wanted to watch the giant, saying that perhaps we could make friends with him. Father used to tell us stories about giants, and this one did not look so frightful.

Nano finally walked bravely up to the giant, and I slowly followed, though I was afraid. When the big man saw us, he shoed us away. I took to my heels, but Nano did not move.

"I want to be your friend," Nano said to the giant.

The giant did not say anything. Probably he did not understand Nano. He looked at Nano for a long time and then turned away, disregarding us. I called Nano, but he ran up to the giant. Suddenly the giant, as if annoyed by Nano's boldness, took his club and struck him. Poor Nano shouted with pain as the club struck him to the ground. He wriggled in agony and before my very eyes, he died. Revenge, of course, was in my heart, but I could do nothing against the giant. I ran home shouting and crying.

I woke up,—that was why I knew I was only dreaming, and saw Nano there beside me. I breathed a sigh of relief.

I was perspiring and couldn't go to sleep again for some time.

When I woke up again, the sun was high and father had already cooked breakfast. I thought Nano was still asleep, but when we, father and I, tried to rouse him, we found he was dead. His body was cold and stiff.

Father called in a doctor. The doctor said Nano had died of heart-failure.

I was wanting to tell father of my dream. But in my dream Nano had been crushed to the bone. I decided to keep the dream to myself.

That afternoon, when some friends had dropped in at our house to visit the dead, as is customary, I overheard father talking to the *teniente*. Father was superstitious and believed in signs.

"You know, *teniente*," father was saying, "that was some sign. No lizard will approach a man."

The *teniente* nodded.

"And," father continued, "those two came up to me without any fear. I shoed them off. One ran away, but the other remained. It wouldn't run away though I tried to scare it. I got annoyed, you know it was late and I wanted to finish mending my net. I took my *bakia** and..."

"You smashed it dead," I interrupted. I was just behind him and had heard him relate the story of the two lizards.

Father turned to me. He was deathly pale. "How do you know, my boy, how do you know? You were asleep."

I broke into tears. Father took me in his arms and shook me. "How did you know?" he asked again.

"Father," I cried, "so you were the giant."

**bakia*—wooden-soled shoe.

The Philippines Comes of Age Critically

By Vicente Albano Pacis

JOSE RIZAL was a constructive critic who lived in an age and country that could not stomach criticism. Neither the Spaniards nor the Filipinos were ready for him politically or socially; therefore, a substantial portion of his criticism had to be devoted to the justification of criticism.

From Rizal to the present, the Filipinos have gone through the entire gamut of social and political experiences. They have been under two alien sovereignties, one the most autocratic and the other the most democratic in the world, and they are on the eve of acquiring complete self-government. But it is only now that their men and women of light and leading are able to resume where Rizal left off with the advantage that they no longer find it essential to justify themselves.

There was, under Spain, no freedom of press and speech; the expression of thought and opinion had to be by state censorship. During the last four decades—as provided in the McKinley Letter of Instruction, in every successive organic act, and now in the Philippine Constitution—the Philippines has technically enjoyed the fundamental liberties of free peoples. But while the form persisted unabridged, the Filipinos themselves curtailed the substance.



By tacit self-censorship, they have largely refrained from criticizing themselves. The reason for this has been twofold. Not only have they been as sensitive as the *makahiya*, the native weed that wilts upon touch, but they have also been mortified by the fact that others have taken upon themselves the job of criticizing the Filipinos.

Sensitiveness to criticism from others or from their own ranks is not only a trait of primitive civilizations but is also nursed to perfection by subjugation under a superior race. For that matter, in the individual, sensitiveness is a trait of youth while self-confidence is usually a characteristic of maturity. The successful man is not only willing but is eager to tell the world of his early poverty and failures, the humble jobs that he had had and even the disgraceful circumstances under which he was discharged from some of them. Earlier in life, however, before he reached the summit of the mountain of achievement from where he can look back to the long and winding path he has trodden and see in his early disappointments the very seeds that grew into his subsequent successes, he was reticent and secretive, covering up his story as a criminal gone respectable hides his stinking past.

A race or a nation, like the individual, must attain to a

certain matured status before it can take in good faith criticism from whatever source. The Filipinos are just now approaching the point where they can take a joke with a resounding guffaw even at their own cost. Only a faint and isolated indignation, for instance, resulted locally from the publication of semi-naked Igorot pictures in *Life* where a similar occurrence 20 or 30 years ago would have drawn no less than fervid oratories in defense of the honor and dignity of the race. It was only a score years ago that Katherine Mayo's book on the Philippines panicked us and only less than a decade ago that Nicholas Roosevelt's volume graced a bonfire on the Luneta, whereas until now not even a ripple of local resentment has yet been noted against the book on the Philippines just published by Major William H. Anderson which competent critics have pronounced as no less than scurrilous.

It is precisely the proneness of the superior race to criticize the inferior that keeps the latter from cultivating the essential art of self-criticism. The Filipinos, after all, have been and are still under American critical scrutiny both officially and unofficially. The American government and the American people have been analyzing them and probing them economically, politically, and socially. And a man under trial neither squeals on nor testifies against himself.

It is logical that, with the Commonwealth well on its 10-year period and the Republic about to be established, the Filipinos should show unmistakable evidence of a maturing attitude to criticism of their shortcomings by themselves or by others. Recent public pronouncements by government officials indicate that the period of the Commonwealth has given way to self-analysis that is inevitably resulting in articulate self-criticism.

The Filipinos, after all, are in the position of the man who is about to start on a long trip and checks up his luggage for anything that he might have forgotten. They are engaged in probing their recognized merits and in exposing their hidden defects. Thus, not very long ago, President Quezon castigated the landlords for exploiting their tenants, and the tenants for lacking the virtue of sustained and efficient work. Secretary Alunan, before that, actually invited the people to criticize the government. Still more recently, Solicitor-General Ozaeta denounced some Filipinos who traded on their citizenship.

Speaker Yulo, in a recent commencement speech, directly or impliedly criticized the emphasis of some universities

on the quantity rather than on the quality of graduates, and did not mince words to expose the defeatists among the people, the political slackers who have no faith in their country and refuse to cooperate in the final attainment of Filipino liberty now so near at hand. Equally relentless was he in his criticism of "our compatriots who, for paltry sums, often proffer their assistance and even lend their nationality" to alien chiselers intent on stealing portions of our natural resources which the Constitution expressly reserves for our citizens.

Picking it up where both Rizal and Quezon left it off, Secretary Roxas was most emphatic and merciless in his attack of Filipino indolence. The former speaker criticized the more or less common belief among the people that the country can be legislated into prosperity, and blamed the Filipino's disdain of productive labor for the poverty of the nation. "The Filipino does not work enough," he declared, "he does not work continuously, he does not work scientifically, and what is worse, many Filipinos do not work at all. . . There are some Filipinos who are content with the bare means of existence. That is the outlook of the unsocial man. That is the attitude of the beast in the jungle."

Twenty or 30 years ago, a Filipino public servant dependent on popular vote would have had to draw up his political testament before making utterances similar to the above. If a private citizen, he would still have had to contend with the suspicion that he was in the payroll of imperialists or with charges that he was a traitor to his race. The one or the other would have indulged in nothing but harmless and innocuous frothing on Filipino patriotism.

But now we are criticizing ourselves and this is more important than any specific criticism that any one can ever make. Self-criticism would be worthless, of course, if it did not have important content. To be constructive, effective and purposive, criticism must attack specific evils and vices and propose ways of eradicating or overcoming them. But to us who are just discarding the shell of self-inflicted taciturnity, the new freedom is far more significant than any single item in its substance.

It is essential that we correct our existing defects, but it is far more indispensable that we also correct our future shortcomings. Self-criticism, once acquired as an art in the sense that we know how to make as well as to heed it, will not only purge our civilization and culture of its can-

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Motor Truck in the Jungle

By Maximo Ramos

THE motor truck arrives with a dull roar
 Along this thread of road in the jungle,
 Pushing back a little, the whispery silence.
 It does not wait for the downpour to lessen
 And plunges on through the rank vegetation
 While mindless the monkeys eat wild mangoes,
 Hanging upside-down the parrots look for fruits,

And the hornbill calls out the jungle hour
 To the ceaselessly chirring cicadas.

Then, as quickly as it came, the truck has passed
 And the rain wipes out the mark of the tires;
 The ancient sound and sense of the wilderness
 Snaps back: Did not some dully-roaring thing
 Pass by this way a little while ago?

The *Renacimiento* Libel Suit

The eighth chapter of a notable new autobiography

By Teodoro M. Kalaw

Translated from the Spanish by Maria Kalaw Katigbak

UPON my return from Europe sometime in August or September of 1908, I again took up the editorship of *El Renacimiento*. The campaign we had waged for the protection of the underdog was now resumed with vigor, a campaign which was to make our paper very popular and very beloved. We either published or strongly commented on whatever we found to be true of exploiting caciques and unscrupulous government officials. Our edition would be barely out on the streets before new and more astounding facts would come to our notice, and once more we would be started upon another investigation. Thus we kept on, bravely, fearlessly, till we wrote the editorial "Birds of Prey" (Aves de Rapiña).

One afternoon after that, while I was taking my siesta, I was rudely awakened and informed that Fidel A. Reyes and I were wanted at the office immediately. Fidel A. Reyes, our City Editor, and I boarded at the same place. We dressed hurriedly. At the office, we found the staff nervously grouped together in the sala. They had just received the formal notification of a new libel suit against us. We—the publisher, Don Martin Ocampo, Fidel, and I—were under arrest. It was a queer coincidence indeed that this new suit against us was presented just after it was definitely known in Manila that the Imperialists had triumphed in the United States elections. The undaunted Don Martin immediately took hold of the telephone to call up some of the *Renacimiento's* loyal friends, who came at once. We were immediately offered the services of bondsmen, lawyers, witnesses, etc. Later, once the tragic news became more generally known, telegrams rained upon us with offers of cooperation and expressions of sympathy. Then began our famous litigation which was to last several years, during which time our paper never wavered from the responsibility of keeping its readers informed about everything that took place. In a way, we were once more heroes of the day.

This libel suit was based on an editorial which Commissioner Dean C. Worcester considered a reflection upon his honor and dignity. The editorial, which was to become widely known, read thus:

"Birds of Prey"

"On the surface of this globe, some people are born to eat and devour, others to be eaten and devoured.

"Now and then the latter bestir themselves endeavoring to rebel against an order of things which makes them prey to and food for the insatiable voracity of the former. Sometimes they are fortunate in successfully putting to flight the eaters and devourers; but in the majority of cases, all they obtain is nothing but a new name or plumage.

"This situation is the same everywhere; the relationship existing between the one and the other is that dictated by a too keen appetite, which to satisfy must always be at another fellow-creature's expense.

"It is easy to observe daily the development of this phenomenon. And for some psychological reason, nations who believe themselves powerful take the fiercest and most harmful of creatures as their symbol. Such as the lion, or the eagle, or the serpent. Some have done this on a secret impulse of affinity; others because it has served them as some-



thing of a stimulant to an inflated vanity, the wish to make themselves appear that which they are not nor ever will be.

"The eagle, symbolizing liberty and strength, has found the most admirers. And men, collectively and individually, have ever desired to copy and imitate this most rapacious of birds in order to triumph in the plundering of their fellowmen.

"But there is a man, who, besides being like the eagle, also has the characteristics of the vulture, the owl, and the vampire.

"He ascends the mountains of Benguet ostensibly to classify and measure Igorot skulls, to study and to civilize the Igorots, but at the same time, he also spies during his flight, with the keen eye of the bird of prey, where the large deposits of gold are, the real prey concealed in the lonely mountains, and then he appropriates these all to himself afterward, thanks to the legal facilities he can make and unmake at will, always, however, redounding in his own benefit.

"He authorizes, despite laws and ordinances to the contrary, the illegal slaughter of diseased cattle so as to derive a profit from its infected and putrid meat, which he himself should have condemned in his official capacity.

"He presents himself on all occasions with the wrinkled brow of a scientist who has spent his life deep in the mysteries of the laboratory of science; when in truth his only scientific work has been the dissection of insects and the importation of fish-eggs, as though fish in this country are of so little nourishment and savoriness that they deserve replacement by species from other climes.

"He gives laudable impetus to the search for rich lodes in Mindanao, in Mindoro, and in other virgin regions of the archipelago, a search undertaken with the people's money and with the excuse of its being for the public good; when, in strict truth, his purpose is to obtain data and find the keys to the national wealth for his essentially personal benefit, as proved by the acquisition of immense properties registered under the names of others.

"He promotes, through secret agents and partners, the sale to the city of worthless lands at fabulous prices, which the city fathers, for their own good, dare not refuse for fear of displeasing him who is behind the motion.

"He sponsors concessions for hotels on filled-in lands with the prospect of enormous profits at the expense of the people.

"Such are the characteristics of this man who is also an eagle, who surprises first and then devours, a vulture who gorges himself on dead and putrid meats, an owl who affects a petulant omniscience, a vampire who silently sucks his victim bloodless.

"Birds of prey always triumph; their flight and aim are never thwarted. For who can dare detain them?

"There are some who may share in the booty and the plunder itself, but the others left are too weak to raise a voice in protest, while some die in the disheartening destruction of their own energies and interests. Yet at the very end, there shall appear, with terrifying clearness, that immortal warning of old:

'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin''

The entire Spanish and Filipino press unanimously took up our side and defended us with great earnestness and sincerity. At a banquet for newspapermen, which was very well attended, Mr. Romero Salas, acknowledged dean of newspapermen in the Philippines, spoke in behalf of members of the Spanish press and said the following:

"The misfortunes of the Filipino press are also those of the Spanish press. Its victories are also ours, for the Filipino newspaper cannot deny its Spanish ancestry. Let us, therefore, promise to unite ourselves in tribulation, to help each other in adversity. All should be for one and one for all. Whatever be our differences, we should stand united in the hour of danger. Thus we can be strong and shall be feared. Many and often have been the occasions when we disagreed with the

opinions of these our companions, now the accused. But we cannot deny that the campaigns they waged are those of a nation desiring justice, seeking liberty, demanding a blessing to which it has a right. Because we are of the Spanish press, we have kept aloof from the political battles of this country; but we are decidedly convinced that the accused have but loyally reflected the true public opinion of their nation. We cannot wish for such dear companions anything but success in their fight. Should they be found guilty, their sentence shall be the seal of sacrifice in a noble cause."

Mr. Manuel Rávago, another newspaperman, while testifying as a witness in court, declared that in all the articles published in *El Renacimiento*, he had seen nothing but an alert attention toward the governing power, vigilance to prevent the abuses being committed against the Philippines.

Regarding the Biblical quotation "Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin" at the end of the article, he explained that these words mysteriously appeared on the wall at a feast in Babylon during the reign of King Belshazzar. An unseen hand wrote them out at the very moment that the King and his courtiers and courtesans were desecrating the sacred vessels of the Temple of Jerusalem. All the seers and wise men of the kingdom could not decipher the inscription. The prophet Daniel, however, interpreted it to mean that King Belshazzar had been weighed and found wanting and that his kingdom would be divided and given to his enemies. This Biblical reference was meant, continued Mr. Rávago, to recall to those who were trying to enslave other nations that the justice of God might yet fall upon them and wipe them from the face of the earth. He said that there was a time when he thought it referred to certain individuals, but he changed his opinion when he noticed that nearly everything said was in the plural. (!)

Several attempts at comedy were made to relieve a situation so full of tenseness. One day, a newspaper solemnly announced that Nicholas, Czar of Russia, had sent the following telegram to the author of "*Hacia la Tierra del Tzar*," my book:

"I sincerely lament that in your vaunted land of liberty you should encounter a mishap which you did not meet while in *ROTTEN* Russia."

In my book, I had created quite a stir by describing the terrible condition of the Russian country and prophesying, six months before it actually happened, its disintegration by revolution.

Once, Judge Smith, before whom our case was tried, was unable to go on for some reason or another. A great number of the spectators present were students from nearby colleges. At the end of the session, which was very short, the Judge stood up, directed himself to the students, and told them there was nothing more to be heard, but, if they so desired, they could stay and use the tables of the Court to go on with their interrupted studies. Some took the words of the Judge seriously and stayed on. But many saw through the joke and left the room.

Ours was correctly called the *suit of the people against the government*. The directly offended party, and the real accuser, was the then Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Dean C. Worcester. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Governor General Smith, Commissioner Gilbert, the Secretary of Agriculture, Justice Araneta, and some other prominent Americans.

For several years the public hung breathlessly upon each development of the sensational proceedings. Five of us were accused: our publisher, Martin Ocampo, two members

of staff of *El Renacimiento*, and two of the *Muling Pagsilang*, the Tagalog section of *El Renacimiento*. Our lawyers divided the work among themselves. For the accused, Teodoro M. Kalaw, the lawyers assigned were Felipe Agoncillo, Fernando Salas, and Ramon Diokno; for the accused, Martin Ocampo, they were Roberto Moreno, Fernando Salas, and Luciano de la Rosa; for the accused, Fidel Reyes, they were Felipe Agoncillo and Felix Ferrer; and for the accused, Faustino Aguilar, they were Jose Generoso and Mariano Leuterio. The first few hearings reduced the number of defendants to two, Teodoro Kalaw and Martin Ocampo, editor and publisher, respectively, of *El Renacimiento*.

Personally, I did not know our accuser well, having met him only once before our case opened. He had called me to his office at the Ayuntamiento sometime before that to ask that our paper rectify an item—I think it was about hospitals—which he considered incorrect and uncalled for. He could not convince me that we were wrong, so I did not comply. The prosecution presented him as the first witness. Public excitement and curiosity was naturally very keen. Nearly everyone wanted to catch a glimpse of Worcester. He was pale that day, paler than when I first met him, and he showed a stiff and hostile attitude which, naturally, did not impress the public favorably. Not without grounds were the rumors of his ill-temper.

Although the suit lasted a long time, Worcester punctually attended all the trials every day, seating himself in the private prosecutor's box, always with the same firmness and intractability of expression. When all the witnesses for the defense, both from Manila and from the provinces, had testified, and after many instances when our lawyers, in spite of their brilliant defense, had had all their motions defeated, we were condemned, on two instances, to imprisonment and to a fine. We appealed our case to the United States Supreme Court. Eminent lawyers also defended us there. But it was all in vain.

The defeat of the cause of *El Renacimiento* was universally felt. All the newspapers, irrespective of nationality, commented sarcastically on the sad state of the freedom of the press in the Philippines. *The Free Press*, an American paper, demanded the immediate resignation of Worcester.

Commissioner Worcester also instituted a civil suit against Martin Ocampo, Teodoro M. Kalaw, Lope K. Santos, Manuel Palma, Arcadio Arellano, Angel Jose, Galo Lichauco, Feliciano Barretto, and Gregorio N. Cansipit. The first three as the "Editors and Publishers," and the rest as simple stockholders in the business. Worcester asked for ₱100,000.00 as damages to his honor and reputation. We were tried by another American judge, Judge Jenkins, who was especially called from one of the provinces to try this civil suit. In this new litigation, we were staunchly defended by Felipe Agoncillo, Arsenio Cruz Herrera, and Felix Ferrer. We lost again. Judge Jenkins sentenced us to pay damages to the amount of ₱60,000.00, divided in the following manner: ₱35,000.00 "for damages on account of wounded feelings and mental suffering and injuries to his (Worcester's) standing and reputation," and ₱25,000.00 for "punitive damages." The sentence, penned on January 19, 1910, was executed on the 28th of the same month. *El Renacimiento* and *Muling Pagsilang* were sold at public auction. The presses, type, and other

effects were sold to Smith Ziegler. The tables, the library, the furniture were sold cheap at ₱400.00. Worcester obtained possession of the names, good will, etc., of the two newspapers, which was the hardest blow of all. In its last issue before going out, *El Renacimiento* published the names of all its lawyers and the picture of Don Felipe Agoncillo, its principal lawyer, as a sign of gratitude for the great services they had so disinterestedly rendered the cause of the freedom of the press.

This suit, which began in 1908 when I was the editor of the paper and but a young man, ended in 1914, when I was Secretary of the Philippine Assembly, already married and with four children, and had completed, a term of three years as representative from Batangas to the Second Philippine Assembly.

The so-called "New Era" had then already arrived. The Democratic Party's candidate, Woodrow Wilson, had triumphed as President of the United States, and Francis Burton Harrison, another Democrat and a pro-Filipino, besides, was in Manila as Governor-General of the Philippines. Thus it came about that, without our having been imprisoned, Martin Ocampo and I were granted absolute pardons by the Governor-General, upon previous recommendation of Don Cayetano Arellano, President of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, Mr. E. Finley Johnson, Justice of the Court, who had penned the decision, and Mr. George A. Malcolm, of the Attorney-General's office. These gentlemen dispassionately said that we had complied only with what we had believed to be our duty, with nothing but the best of intentions for our country. All the time, Speaker Sergio Osmeña of the Philippine Assembly had worked tirelessly for us, as had Manuel L. Quezon, who was then Resident Commissioner at Washington.

I want to state here, in deference to truth, that although I declared myself responsible for everything, I was not the real author of the libelous editorial, "Aves de Rapiña" or "Birds of Prey". Yes, I had read it, had even corrected it a little, but I had not given it my approval. I kept it in type for a week, while turning the matter over in my mind. Then, one night, we found ourselves in a great hurry, for it

was already late and still there was no editorial ready. So, that minute, without pausing to read it over again as I had intended to do, I gave a nod to the chief printer to go ahead, and he left, running. The author of that editorial was the City Editor, Fidel A. Reyes.

Among my books today there is a large black volume, beautifully bound, to me the most beloved souvenir of those memorable days. It was given to me by my then sweetheart, Miss Purita Villanueva. Having anxiously followed all my vicissitudes of fortune in the firm belief that any moment I would lose my case and be imprisoned, in this book she had collected together all newspaper clippings, printing proofs, letters, telegrams, and other such documents and papers about the whole proceedings.

Since I make mention here of the sweetheart who is now the mother of my children, I feel I should also tell something of her. I first met her just after I had been appointed editor of the *Renacimiento*, in October of 1907. She comes from among the best families in Iloilo. Besides being singularly beautiful, she was also a recognized literary figure, having won many coveted literary prizes, and having established the first public library in her province. The Directress of the Centro Escolar, Doña Librada Avelino, upon learning that she was coming to Manila to attend the inauguration of the First Philippine Assembly, invited her to give a lecture in the Rose Room of the Centro Escolar, before the new representatives of the people and a distinguished audience. I attended as a representative of our newspaper and was introduced to her after the lecture. We talked a while and later went in together to the buffet supper. Thus began a relationship which was to last several years. In the course of our engagement, during which, at the beginning, I was the editor of the *Renacimiento* and, later, a member of the Assembly, while she was the distinguished Ilonga beauty and later queen of the First Carnival of Manila, I was privileged to see her often at her house on Calle Alejandro Farnecio. On my visits there, I would bring her every day, at her express command, all newspaper items and other such papers which dealt with our libel suit.

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Memory Mosaic of Siquijor

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE ginger flowers' waxen white
That blooms from sheaths of jade;
The bright green carpets on the stair
The terraced rice fields made.

The scent of ilang ilang
And the fire tree ablaze,
The plumes of pink melendres,
And bougainvillea sprays.

The water gypsies serenade
With song and steel guitars
Beneath a moon that shone so bright
It darkened all the stars.

At night the native fishermen
With flaring red flambeaux
Fished the shallow tidal flats
That shimmered gold and rose.

The cornfields' crazy-patchwork quilts
Hung precariously
Along the slopes of canyon walls,
Descending to the sea.

The gleaming setting for the sea
The coral shorelines made,
The palm trees' tossing dark green manes...
A restive cavalcade.

The charms of all the islands
Are blended into one
Where Siquijor lies dreaming
Beneath a tropic sun.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AS predicted by foreign observers, the Chinese army counter-attacked last month. It was done simultaneously on all fronts from Suiyuan down to Canton and the results proved to be highly satisfactory. Though the Chinese spokesman preferred to call them only "feeler" attacks, yet in the first ten days the Chinese gained some seventy villages, towns, and strategic points.

At first the Japanese officers did not think much of the Chinese offensive and in spite of Chinese troop concentrations near Hsuchow, chose April 1 as the date for reopening the Tientsin-Pukow Railway service, which had been disrupted since the outbreak of the war. The first few trains did run through, but soon the service had to be discontinued as four steel bridges between Kushan and Taian, Shantung, were completely wrecked. In this province Chinese fighters also retook Chaoyuan and attacked Chucheng. Further north in Hopei province, Hochian, Sincen, and Chingyun were captured by the Chinese, while Paoting, Nanlo, and Tunghsien were attacked. In the neighborhood of the southern section of this railway, that is the northern part of Kiangsu, too, the Japanese lost Pih sien and Haimen to the Chinese who also attacked and laid a seige on Jukao.

In far-off Suiyuan, Peilingmiao, one of the Japanese strongholds in that province, was captured and held by the Chinese for some time. Some distance south, in Northern Shansi, Chinglo has been besieged by the Chinese for weeks, and Japanese attempts to lift the seige have so far proved unsuccessful. In the eastern section of this province, the Japanese tried to extend their influence from Chicheng, but their column was ambushed, cut into several sections, and partially annihilated. Their retreat into the city did not save them from the pursuing Chinese who took not only Chicheng but also Fushan by storm. In Central and Western Shansi, it was the Chinese who took the initiative to attack the invaders in Hsiahsien and Hotsing, Lishih, Chungyang, inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese. The severest battles in the province, however, were fought in the southern part. After defeating the Japanese at Maotsintu, in which battle the Japanese suffered over 1,500 casualties, the Chinese dominated the Chungtia Mountains, wresting from the Japanese the following towns and strategic points in three days: Takaonan, Sia-kaonan, Ponanchen, Naicheng, and Tungtaing. This was followed by operations in Hsiahsien and Wenhsien, which inflicted heavy casualties on the Japanese, as the Chinese ambushed them in almost every movement of their troops.

In northern Honan the Chinese made lightning attacks on the invaders, now on Hochia, now on Hsinyang, and now on Poshiangchen, wresting Hsuliang from them. Kaifeng was raided by the Chinese twice, who remained there long enough to smash up the Japanese puppet organizations. They also dislodged the Japanese from the nearby town of Tunghsu and disrupted the Lung-Hai Railway, cutting the Japanese line of supply to Kaifeng. The Jap-



anese rescue party was intercepted by the Chinese at Changchuang and Nanti, where they suffered heavily. Their counter-attacks on the Chinese positions in Changyingchi and Chungmao ended in a debacle enabling the Chinese to recapture and hold for a short time Hwaiyangkwan. Sinyang,

southern Honan, continues to be besieged by the Chinese, several attempts of the Japanese to lift it having failed.

Central Hopeh, too, saw the Chinese gradually getting the upper hand of the situation, as the Japanese attempts to cross the Hsiang River failed while the Chinese laid seige not only on Chunghsiang but also on Kingshan and Tienmen, Japanese bases, from which they advanced to capture Chunghsiang. Chinese troops also regained Yuwangmiao, Chaichiaho, Hsinchingho, and Kwantimiao in the northern part of the province. The Japanese operating from Mapeng, Chieho, Hochiatien, and Hsuehchien made a counter-attack employing even tear gas, but the Chinese more than withstood the attack and managed to wrest Tainingmiao, Lohanshi, and Toapowan from the invaders. Macheng, the key city of the Tapeh Mountain between Honan and Hupeh, too, was regained by the Chinese.

South of the Yangtze, the Japanese plan to capture Changsha was dashed to pieces, when the Chinese counter-attacked. Kaoan, southwest of Nanchang, was recaptured by the Chinese after severe contests, and Nanchang itself was attacked. The countryside of Wuning, northwest of Nanchang, too, was completely dominated by the Chinese. The Japanese attempt to march from Yochow to Changsha was beaten back by the Chinese who are now attacking Yochow. Further north, in southern Hupeh, Chinese troops recaptured Hsinyao and are attacking Hsicheng, Tayeh, and Sianning.

After weeks of seige, Ihsing and Liyang, southern Kiangsu, were recaptured by the Chinese after being lost to the Japanese for eighteen months. This cuts the communications between Nanking and Hangchow. In northern Chekiang, Wuchen was recaptured, Wukang besieged, and Wuhsing attacked.

In Kwangtung, the outer defence of Canton was crushed by the Chinese. The Japanese established vantage points outside Canton, Chingcheng, Fahsien, and Samsui, respectively in the East, North, and West River valleys. These are points for attack and defence. But last month the Chinese counter-attacked and took the first two cities. Chinese soldiers actually reached the airdrome five miles outside Canton city, while the cavalry raided the city itself. On the southern bank of the West River severe battles continued to rage, the Chinese retaking all important towns and cities except Kongmoon and Sinwei and even these cities have been fiercely attacked.

At this point, it may be well to take up Mr. Hugh Byas' article in the March 12 issue of the *New York Times Magazine*, under the title "Japan Takes Stock of Her Chinese

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The Renacimiento Libel Suit

(Continued from page 210)

Miss Villanueva, being a writer for various newspapers both in Manila and in the provinces, was consequently often in the public eye, and our engagement, prolonged as it was for quite a period of time, was naturally good food for talk and gossip around the city. I remember quite well that on my way home from Russia, while in Marseilles, I met a Spaniard at my hotel, an old resident of Manila, owner of a store on the Escolta. He said he had just returned from the Philippines.

"Let's see, what news do you have from Manila?" I asked him.

"Why, do you not know what has happened? The Queen of the Carnival has eloped. She cannot be found anywhere."

"Is that so? With whom?" One can imagine my surprise.

"With the editor of *El Renacimiento*. The two are said to be now traveling through Russia."

I then gave him my card.

This was one of the many lies which were circulated around and which were even published by the newspapers. Many times they painted Miss Villanueva as a Santa Clara nun, hiding behind convent walls, the while I wandered down the streets like a fool. Only newspapermen have the privilege of concocting such fantastic tales.

In that black volume of keepsakes, my wife inserted, in her own handwriting, a beautiful introduction to the book. It is a fitting end to a significant chapter of my life. It runs thus.

"BY WAY OF INTRODUCTION"

"TO TEODORO:

"From the commencement of the suit against the *Renacimiento* to this day, there have passed many years and there have happened many things, some of them pleasant, unexpected the others. They have served to intimately intertwine our souls together, as do the pink flowers of the cadena de amor, which, as they open and unfold their buds, all the more approximate and embrace one another. So many dreams, illusions, caprices, lie strewn along the road we have passed together.

"Here in this volume are gathered together the sweet memories of those many nightly interviews so constantly shared by the maternal watchfulness. Your eyes passed over these clippings and papers with the disdainfulness of a spoiled child. You judged them useless. But I, with the intuition of Sybil, insistently demanded them from you. 'Even only as a remembrance', I said. 'Time gives value to curiosities', I also said. Besides, how could you deny me my love for these proofs with corrections in your own hand? Today, they are to me another reminder of your complaisance.

"It was with a smile both enigmatic and grave that you first spoke to me of your libel suit, of, perhaps, a prison term, and—who could tell?—of a future obscure and disgraced. That distant cloud already darkened our dreamed-of home, a newspaperman's home, we said, humble and poor, but one glorious and happy.

"How often in the silent night and on the wings of insomnia, I would see your beloved form pacing near me, garbed in the striped tunic of a prisoner. In the heat of my indignation, the most absurd ideas crossed my mind. I believed you to be, in defense of what was ours, a victim of this foreign sovereign yoke. Then, excited by waves of vengeance, I thought of clutching some deadly weapon with which to kill, to wrench justice from injustice. But my poor trembling hands could only reach my needle and thimble.

"The whole nation, unanimously supporting the cause of *El Renacimiento*, infused you with valor in the fight. From one end of the

Archipelago to the other, national opinion manifested itself solidly for you. Even that complex soul of the multitude, with judgments so to be feared, pronounced itself decidedly in your favor. With a passion reminiscent of the political trial of Dreyfus, during which the French nation demonstrated the capacity for hate and generosity in its great heart, the Filipino nation suffered. But instead of rising in mutiny and of becoming assassins, it showed its Oriental serenity by prudent yet strong expressions of adhesion and support.

"It is true that the Filipino lawyers who helped you refused to collect their honorariums. Yet, in spite of this, the list of your expenses was large. The cost of the transcription of papers in the Supreme Court was ₱1,200.00. The American lawyer in Washington asked ₱2,000.00, and received this amount. An endless series of expensive cablegrams bled your pockets. The proceedings lasted seven years, to me seven years as long as those lean years of famine in the dream of Pharaoh.

"In the end, all the Courts of Justice, including the Federal Court, condemned you for defamation in the editorial 'The Birds of Prey'. But our Lady of Good Fortune smiled on you propitiously and desired that the magnanimous light of the 'New Era' should mercifully be shed upon you that you might avoid having your footsteps resound in Bilibid. An absolute pardon exonerated your honor; it also calmed the anxieties of the nation. Once more the prophecy 'Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin' was realized, that which you appended to that famous editorial. The Imperialists fell from their high pedestals of pride, and a glorious coronation blessed your long newspaper journey, blessed it because of its sincere patriotism, its unflinching faith, its youthful enthusiasm.

"Now, in our dear home, after so many vicissitudes and uncertainties, our love triumphs and places itself above all obstacles. There is in the atmosphere around us a tranquil peace, a prosperity never dreamed of, both promising a future filled with happiness.

"Only our four living dolls disturb our tranquility, their shouts and laughter breaking our calm. They are the four little tyrants who have soldered together the links of our existence, making the cold snow of the years fall lightly on our foreheads, and keeping intact the strong affection which binds us one to the other. Our little children have made one of our two hearts, and of our two lives, a happy and brief parenthesis in Eternity.

"PURA VILLANUEVA KALAW."

The Philippines Comes of Age

(Continued from page 207)

cerous growths but, in the long run, it will also be the surest guarantee to continued sane and sound progress.

Our prayer should be that God deliver us from such innocence that we do not recognize our defects, and from such smugness that we shall suffer as a nation from a case of arrested development. Quite as much as industry and honesty, the inner wrath and dissatisfaction that we can feel, only if we are capable of self-analysis and self-criticism, is an indispensable incentive to any kind of individual or group advancement.

Applying the purifying qualities of criticism on our present defects, we ought in the end to be able to prepare ourselves adequately for independent nationhood.

The repeated and emphatic denunciations of our laziness, our treasonable attitude to citizenship, and the degeneration of our higher education due to the emphasis on its mass purpose are but a few of the faults and deficiencies of character and ideal that must receive the full force of our critical gaze. In their turn and soon, we should equally reconsider and amend our attitude, among others, to gambling, morality, popular government, constitutionalism, and social and economic self-sufficiency. We can, in passing, say only a few words on each of these matters.

In some or all of them there seems to be a measure of confusion or inconsistency that fairly neutralizes our belief or faith. Our attitude to gambling is especially glaring in this respect. While, fundamentally, we appar-

ently hold gambling as a pernicious vice and have marked it for eradication, we do not feel averse to gambling if it is indulged in in the guise of taxation. We go after *jueteng* and poker, sometimes with all the ardor of a reformer, yet, in a special law, the government has legalized the national sweepstakes.

It is all very well to point out that *jueteng* is a crooked game and the very poorest of our population are its victims, while the sweepstakes is run aboveboard and its addicts are a little higher in the economic scale. But even as we say this we know that we are not being entirely truthful. Both are still based on the very same principle of chance, a principle unworthy as the guide of a progressive, educated, and purposeful people. And as for holding *jueteng* draws aboveboard and placing the price of numbers beyond the reach of the very poor, the operators could say that if given a chance they could in no time increase their prices and stakes and build as good a draw machine as that of the sweepstakes.

Then our morality is lopsided. We continue to adhere to the double standard. While our attitude to woman is still a curious mixture of the Oriental and Continental, we also uphold monogamy and sex equality. The more or less open practice of concubinage is still widespread, proving our practical if private sympathy for the essentially Oriental institution of polygamy. At the same time we marry by Western rites and continue to raise our women to expect a half share of everything worldly.

Our men, in other words, get by with a lot of things, and this belief often conditions their social and political morality. A high American federal official who recently visited Manila was frank in his belief that we not only lacked sufficient leaders but that our bureaucracy is also clogged with dishonest men. Speaker Yulo had a profound reason for saying in his inaugural speech before the National Assembly that official honesty can only be based on private morality. We must first set our homes in order before we can hope to build a moral and orderly nation.

Popular government is something that, for lack of sufficient discussion and criticism, we do not yet fully understand. We seem still to adhere to the earlier Philippine notion unfortunately made of record in Congress that all we need to build a republic is a governing clique and a governable people. Judging from current performances, the regimented Germans, Italians and Russians are the world's most governable people and their rulers the most efficient governing cliques. Yet no one will even pretend to see in the autarchic states the mere semblance of popular government. If we must build a democracy we must accept and promote the idea, until it is a reality, that our masses must be more than governable—they must also know and must actually help to govern themselves not only by participating in the popular elections but as well because their thoughts, opinions and aspirations are, from day to day, reflected in governmental policies. How this can happen has often been discussed in these columns.*

Of the many bewildering lessons of democracy, constitutionalism is to us the newest and least digested. It is true that we have had organic laws during the last 40 years, but being mere acts of Congress, they did not really partake of the rigidity and absolute supremacy of a constitution. Not until three years ago did a constituent assembly

of our own selection draw up a Constitution for our perpetual governance. The spasmodic clamor for its amendment indicates that it has so far failed to acquire the indispensable quality of comparative permanence and perpetuity in the popular mind.

Lastly, we are apparently not certain as to the final materials to embody in our social and economic institutions. With respect to many social items, like language and clothes, we are torn between our petrified emotions and enlightened opinions. With respect to our future economic set-up, we are still uncertain whether or not it will be Occidental or Oriental in standards.

On all these various matters of profound importance we shall sooner or later make our decisions. They should be decisions reached not by a small governing group but by the whole people, through penetrating analysis and criticism. The process of prescribing reforms for our people in the esoteric manner of the country doctor is undemocratic. The policies and programs that we are now drawing up will be as permanent and effective as they are the results of the dictates of public opinion. And the quality of our public opinion will always depend directly on the freedom and sincerity of our criticism.

*Referring to the author's regular section in the *Mid-Week Magazine*.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 211)

Venture". It was written in Tokyo probably during February, when there was a lull in the fighting. According to him the war was considered ninety per cent over by the Japanese. He freely admitted the Japanese had failed to win a Sedan and that China still has "an army of probably a million men," but he and the Japanese frankly doubted if this army could counter-attack. The Chinese counter-attacks last month clearly proved their doubt to be not well founded.

They did not think much of the guerilla warfare, which was dismissed as being seldom effective against regular troops. I am happy to note that Mr. Byas did not deny the effectiveness of the guerillas outright and only qualified it with the adverb "seldom". After all the Chinese guerillas might be effective against the Japanese regular. He told us that the Japanese would rely on the same tactics as they used against the "bandits" in Manchuria. But why not go one step further and say in Formosa? For the tactics they employed in Manchuria was nothing new; it was the same as that employed against for Formosans who over forty years ago refused to submit to the Japanese rule. I wish, however, to point out two facts for consideration: First, in their liquidation of the "bandits" in both Formosa and Manchuria, these "bandits" stood alone unsupported by the Chinese Government. Not so in the present case, the guerillas are fully supported by the Chinese Government and are cooperating most harmoniously with the regular Chinese army. Secondly, the organization of the guerillas is much more intensive and extensive, hence much more effective, than in the case of the Formosan Republicans or the Manchurian Volunteers, whom the Japanese chose to call "Bandits". As the situation obtains today, in the so-called Japanese-occupied area, the Jap-

anese occupy hardly enough territory to protect their lines of communication, which are often interrupted. The "mopping up" of the guerillas might prove after all too strenuous a task for Dai Nippon.

The defection of Wang Ching-wei was taken as a sign of the wabbling of the nationalist leaders. But here is one fact worth considering: Since the war, not a single Chinese general has been "bought" by the Japanese. On the other hand, many previously "bought" refused to stay so, and still more of the Japanese-conscripted and trained commanders of their "allied" forces have come to fight for China. As for the creation of the puppet régimes, perhaps the less said about them the better. The Japanese have yet to find a willing puppet who has a large following and can command the respect of the nation. Wang Ching-wei was the one nearest to this standard they could and did get, but what a poor showing he made!

War was ninety per cent over, and what remains for Japan to do is to induce England and American to recognize the *fait accompli*. May be that is what Japan wants to do, but certainly, Japan has been doing this in the wrong way. Japan repeatedly and unreasonably provoked the democratic powers and Soviet Russia into taking a stand against it. Japan wants to wipe out British and American interests in China, and it would, therefore, be unnatural to expect the Anglo-Saxon powers not to fight back by giving financial aid to China. Japan wants to turn Inner Mongolia into a "fortified and garrisoned corridor from which Japan can outflank the Red armies in Siberia", so the Russians would be fools if they should refuse to help China.

The Chinese people love peace and will quietly plow the good earth, but alas the Japanese soldiers commandeer their crops, beasts of burden, etc. and send airplanes to bomb the peaceful cities and villages. Yes, the Chinese people love peace, and just because they love peace so much they take up arms against the Japanese who most cruelly rob them of their peace.

The Japanese may be a tougher people than the Chinese. But the Chinese know fully well wherein lies their own strength and Japan's weakness, and are utilizing this knowledge to the greatest advantage. Japan cannot fight a long war, China therefore refuses to talk peace now. And by this simple refusal to talk peace, China has already reduced the severity of the peace terms offered by Japan. Time was when Japan included in its terms the right to station troops in the Yangtze Valley, but this demand was dropped in Prince Konoe's statement last December. This in spite of all the great military "successes" achieved by the Japanese army in the field! Who is losing the war, China or Japan?

Alexander Lippay

(Continued from page 203)

of bowing to a Tamburlaine or trying to be one myself. No man of any sanity or with a sense of humor, I said, could insist that his own will must prevail over all other wills, and that he must rule at all costs. "I admire the will, the drive, the power", said Lippay. I answered that today (this was before Hitler) we would put a man who wanted to sit on top of a pile of skulls into a psychopathic

hospital. "Reason is like a worm", said Lippay. "It undermines all greatness". Depends on what you mean by greatness, I said. And if you are as ruthless as Tamburlaine was, why do you let a stream of beggars come to your house twice a week and give them alms?

Lippay never married, and we used to talk about love. He said love was all right in early youth, but later a man should have done with women and devote himself to work and achievement. And then he ran over the lives of many great men who, he claimed, had done their best work when they did without women. I answered that I liked to base all my opinion in such matters on biology. I said animals have their mates, that it is abnormal to be mateless. I said that it stands to reason that a man should be able to achieve more in any field of endeavor if he led a normal, happy life. I argued that it is a low theory of art that attributes artistic creativeness to sexual starvation; that the greatest art is happy, serene, and that this can only be created by happy, serene artists, not by men who lead lonely and embittered lives. Lippay came back with a reference to a local musician who since his marriage, he said, had become listless and negligent. I said that that man had probably never been a real artist.

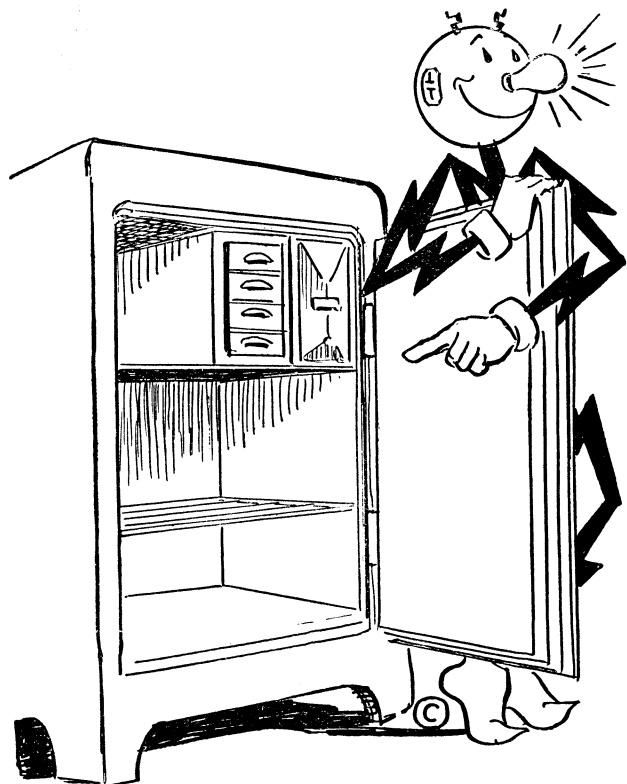
"You are always talking about happiness," said Lippay. "Why do you have to be happy? Why should you want anything to be happy? I am happy. This glorious moon, this fine air, this silence! I have nothing, yet I am happy. I feel as if I could dance in this road!" And Lippay danced in the road.

I cut a few capers myself just to keep him company and would have let the matter drop. But Lippay said again: "A mature man does not need love—what he wants is to act, to do, to achieve, to establish."

"No", I said. "All our lives long we need love. It should accompany us from birth to death—first the mother, then the sweetheart, then the wife, then wife and children, and always friends. Granted that men can and have achieved greatness without love, they would have been greater if they had had it. The reason I believe that great men, musicians, dramatists, so often produce tragic music and tragic dramas is because their lives are unhappy. Were such men happy, the greatest works would not be tragedies. I do not mean that they would produce comedies, these are often the most tragic of all, but dramas, music, paintings, not shot through with pain and despair, but works full of light and joyousness, works of nobility and faith, great affirmations of life. Love is not a merely animal thing, not childish, not adolescent. Love and to some extent, mere companionship, is a shield against the organic and cosmic separateness and loneliness that oppresses us all. Love is happiness and happiness is love—and all else is mere personal exultation and vanity."

Lippay exclaimed, "That was nobly expressed".

On another occasion, after a somewhat similar exchange, I had the temerity to challenge Lippay on his own ground, and told him that the trouble with him and the cause of all his unbalance was that he was at war with himself. Your music, I said, is full of strife and rebelliousness. Perhaps that is why there is so little melody in it, as in most modern music. You love Nature, but you won't sub-



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mit to it, won't admit you are only a part. You want to stand alone, full of pride, and bay at the moon. You are like Wagner. You are not like Beethoven, Bach, Handel. Wagner was indeed a Titan, but he lacked what the others achieved—serenity.

In talks such as these, I believe I exerted some influence over Lippay. He would leave me chuckling when I had hit him especially hard or, on other occasions, declaring that what might be all right for a philosopher was no good for an artist, but the following Sunday he would come out with some idea I would recognize as one he got from me, though it might be magnified a hundred-fold and appear in far more splendid colors than I had given it. I shall always remember with pride that some of the poems I occasionally wrote pleased Lippay and two or three times he said he would like to set them to music. One of these was "Chaos-King", never published in its entirety and the others were love-songs of a rather despairing type, for let no one think that I, myself, always preserve an Apollonian calm.

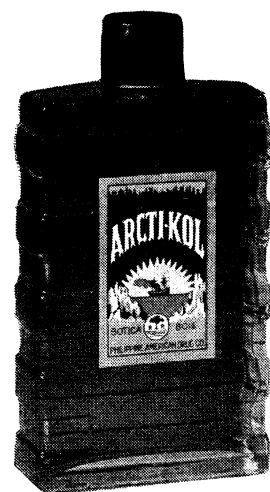
Walking in the country, Lippay would pause to listen to the music of the insects, the rustling winds, the distant croaking of a frog, and often would call my attention to the song of some bird. Once he heard one with a call of five separate notes and this delighted him for he said it was a perfect melody in itself. The birds' song is a love-call, I said.

In his "Shepherd, Worshipper of the Sun", Lippay, I believe, was reacting toward the universalism and the serenity which was the burden of my preaching if not my achievement. The earlier strains of this symphonic poem, picture the chaos of a mountainous land, its deep chasms in impenetrable gloom; then comes the glow of dawn, and finally the sun rises in a splendid, joyous climax.

Lippay taught me what friendship means. I had known love — its delights and its anguish. I knew its power, But I did not realize the power of friendship until Lippay died. Death until then had never struck anyone close to me and I did not know how strong the bonds of friendship also are and what is the agony of their breaking. When Benito Legarda came to my house at one o'clock in the morning to tell me of Lippay's death, I spoke calmly and my mind was very clear as we spoke of various arrangements that would have to be made. It was some hours before I comprehended what his passing meant. He died in the arms of his two servants who had been with him for years and to whom, by the way, he left all his household goods. When the doctor arrived, it was too late. Believing, as I do, that a stimulant administered at the proper time would have saved him, I rebelled. Only the day before he had said that he felt "splendid". He had no thought of dying and passed from peaceful sleep into the sleep that knows no waking. This senseless ending of his valuable life in his very prime—he was only forty-seven years old—was something which I could not accept. When I touched a piano key I drew back as if burned. When, unthinkingly, I turned on the radio and heard a Strauss waltz which Lippay had ended a concert with, I cursed. I looked out of the window at sun-set; a cloudy, windy sky, with rain. The earth was the same, but not the same, for Lippay was gone. I realized that

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friendship is very much akin to love. I understood that I had liked to look at him, listen to him, feel the grasp of his large, strong, musician's hand. I had liked his noble forehead, his understanding eyes, his sensitive lips. Often, when he was on vacation, I would hardly give him a thought, the separation meant little to me, but the difference is that now I know I shall never see him conduct an orchestra again, or play the piano, or talk, or laugh, or shout, or curse. I shall never again be able to ask him his opinion or his advice or what he thinks of something I have written. I shall never again have his valuable criticism or hear his generous praise. I shall never again know a man of his magnificent intellect, his deep emotional nature, his great, impetuous drive; it is not given any man to know two such personages in a lifetime. I often thought of him as a great child when he was alive, thought of him indulgently, as one having to make allowances for "temperament", yet I also know that I always had a great respect for him, that I stood almost in awe of him, as before some personified force of nature, and that I was conscious of the fact that I walked and talked with genius. It is some consolation to me to realize that I was not wholly unappreciative, that I stood by him, fought for him, encouraged him, and to some extent even guided him.

He did a noble work in the Philippines, but he had little time for the creative work that might have enriched the whole world. He died before all the great work it was in him to do, was done. Tragic loss! Pitiful waste of genius! How he himself would have rebelled at such a thing. How, if there were an Almighty, he would stride up to the foot of the Throne and charge him with bestial betrayal. But how futile to write a line like this, which would have made Lippay shout with satisfaction and gleefully point out that I was losing my intellectuality, but which he will now never see. My heart is heavy and the death that struck down my friend is in me and I am full of contempt for the fatuous meaninglessness of the world. What is the use of a tribute to Lippay when he is not here any more to hear it? Or am I to believe that God has called him to conduct the choir of the angels in Heaven? To that I would submit that earth was far more in need of him than any Heaven could be.

But that, I know, is being emotional. Reason tells me that all men must die, that accident carried off my friend, that part of his greatness came from his life here, that he did a great work, all the fruits of which can never be lost, that if we value that work we must carry it on, that that is the best tribute we can pay to him. And that is what the Manila Symphony Society has determined to do. No one can take Lippay's place, no man will be found who will in himself combine all the excelling qualities which were combined in Lippay. But another able conductor can no doubt be found. We must maintain the cultural gains Lippay's self-sacrificing work gave us, for art is the soul of a people; without art they perish.



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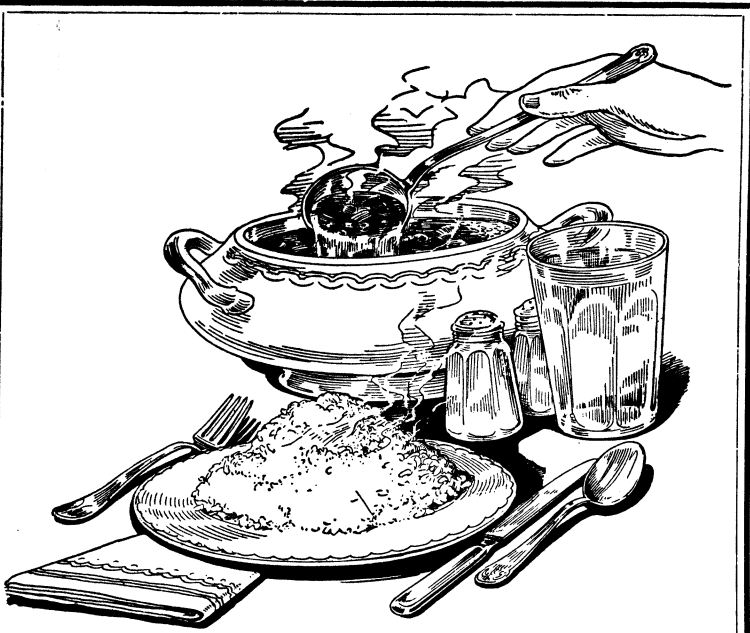
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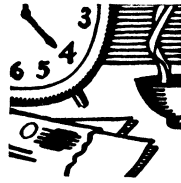


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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Dr. Alexander Lippay, who died on May 3, a sketch of whom appears in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, was born on June 2, 1891, in Venice, of Italian and Hungarian parents, but he received his entire education in Vienna. He was personally so unassuming that few knew that he was of noble birth. He was, however, not only a nobleman—he never told even me his actual rank—but a noble man. He was an

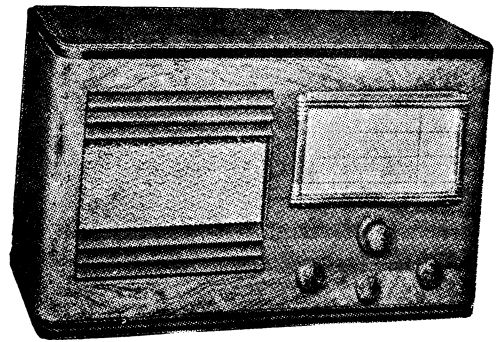
aristocrat not only by descent, but was in himself among the best and strongest of his generation.

Hugo Miller, of long residence in this country, is the Philippine representative of Ginn and Company, and author of a number of textbooks in geography and economics.

In publishing "The Philippines Comes of Age" by Vicente Albano Pacis, Editor of the *Philippines Herald*, I am disregarding a long-standing rule of mine not to reprint material that has already been published elsewhere, and this article first appeared in the *Herald Mid-week Magazine* for April 5. But I considered it such an excellent one and as so likely to be of special interest to the readers of the Philippine Magazine, that I asked for permission to reprint it, which request was kindly granted.

The unusual and effective short story, "The Lizard and the Dream", is the first published short story of the author, who is a twenty-year old high school student in Legaspi, Albay. The old man in the story, he wrote me, is his grandfather, who is still alive, and the boy who caught the house-lizard was a cousin of his. The belief is, in some districts in the Philippines, that the spirit of one asleep may leave the body and enter that of any insect or animal which it first meets. This and similar superstitions account for the general disinclination to awaken a sleeping person too rudely or quickly. The spirit must be given time to return to the body.

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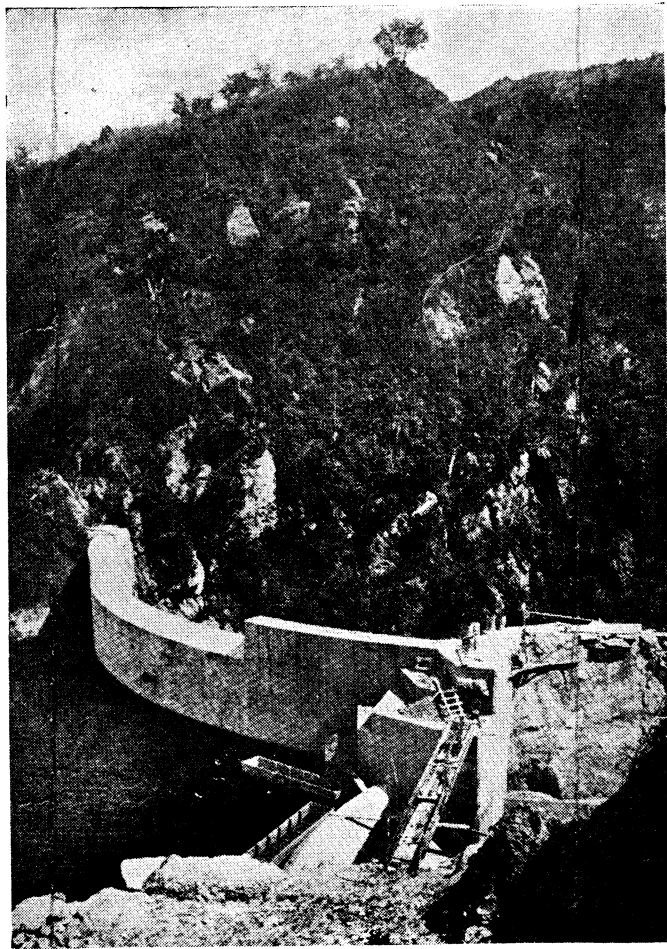
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With respect to Teodoro M. Kalaw's account of the *Renacimiento* libel suit, a quotation from Ralston Hayden's introduction to the one-volume edition of Dean C. Worcester's "The Philippines Past and Present" (Macmillan, 1930) is of interest: "In neither the criminal nor the civil trials did the defendants make the slightest effort to prove the truth of any of the allegations against Worcester. They set up two lines of defense: first, that they were not the owners of *El Renacimiento*, which they had 'given to the Filipino people'; second, that the editorial was general in its application and did not refer to any particular individual... The entire inability of *El Renacimiento* to prove in court the least of its charges against Worcester apparently did not lower the paper or its sponsors in the estimation of the large section of the Filipino people whose views it expressed. After proceedings were instituted against them, its editors and owners at first declared that they would prove the truth of the accusations. Later they took the position that although the charges were true they might be difficult to substantiate in court. Far from admitting the falsity of their statements, they stood by them, in their paper, if not in court, to the end. *El Renacimiento* went down with its colors nailed to the mast... It is probably true that in prosecuting the *Renacimiento* case Worcester performed a public service. The Filipino newspaper men who were recklessly and continuously attacking the government and all things American, thereby stirring up race hatred and blocking the progress sought by both Americans and moderate Filipinos, were given pause by its outcome..."

Mrs. Edgar Snow wrote me from Baguio: "It is very good of you to help with Indusco (the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives), but I am sure it is very worthwhile. We read the editorial with interest. It is very good. I am having it reprinted in China and abroad to show the interest created in the Philippines on the subject". The editorial referred to appeared in the March issue.

Panorama (London) recently reprinted Maximo Ramos' article on Philippine kitchen superstitions in the September issue of the Philippine Magazine. *Everybody's Digest* for May reprinted W. S. Boston's "It was Cholera" in the December issue. "Le Isole Filippine e l'Imperialismo degli Stati Uniti", a publication of the R. Istituto Superiore

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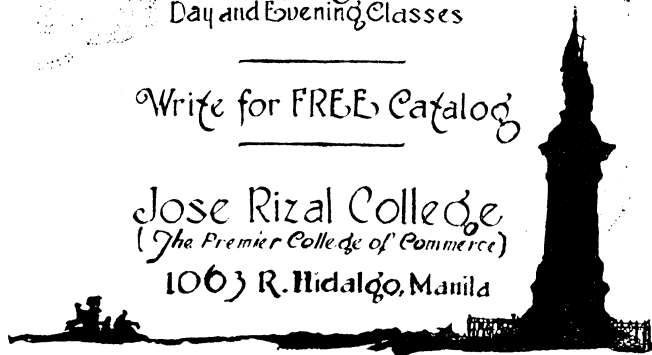
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Oriente di Napoli, quotes from various Philippine Magazine editorials on the Philippine national defense program. The Editor of the *Mi-nerva Rivista delle Riviste* (Italy) has asked to exchange with the Philippine Magazine. The Editor of *Die Auslese*, a Berlin review, wrote me he had failed to receive the November and December issues of the Magazine. The November issue contained the editorial, "Fascism and the Sacred Flame", which was probably too much for the Nazi censors.

Mr. M. L. Appelman, of this city, in writing to a friend about the Magazine, said: "...The Philippine Magazine is an excellent medium for acquainting people with the various aspects of life in the Islands. It is, moreover, in my estimation, the finest literary and cultural expression in the country, maintaining a consistently high level. Its attitude on matters of race and religion is very commendable. . . The English, from the point of view of grammar and style, is comparable to the quality magazines of England and the United States. . ."

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Doc. 170 Page 66
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News Summary

(Continued from page 197)

Mar. 21.—Naval expert of London *Daily Express* states that despite jealous secrecy he has obtained information to effect that Japan's building program of 1937 to be completed in 1943 calls for 5 battle-ships, 8 10,000-ton cruisers, 16 light cruisers, 2 air-

craft carriers, 32 destroyers, and 12 submarines. Two 42,000-ton battleships have been laid down, two more this year. Japanese launch new offensive toward Nanchang, continue advance along Han river, and threaten to carry warfare into hitherto untouched pro perous Chekiang area. Attempt made to assassinate Wang Ching-wei at Hanoi; his secretary is killed.

Lithuania reported to have handed over to Memel authorities control of postal, telegraph, and railway services. Reported some 18,000 persons have now been arrested in Bohemia and Moravia. Some 1000 Czech warplane pilots reported to have flown their planes to Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Russia despite orders to surrender them to German authorities. Field Marshal Herman Goering returns to Italy to "resume his vacation."

Russia announces it proposed 6-power conference but that Britain found proposal "premature". "Such conference would have offered maximum possibilities of elucidation of real situation and position of all participants in conference." What took place was that on March 18 Britain informed Russia of weighty reasons for fearing act of violence toward Rumania and inquired possible position of Russia in such eventuality. In reply Russia advanced proposal.

Reuter's states "Britain believes joint declaration against further German aggression and day-to-day consultations would be more effective than calling conference because more rapid; Russian attitude appears not unfriendly, but it definitely desires to satisfy itself that Britain and France are really prepared to act should occasion arise." President Albert Lebrun of France arrives in London on state visit.

France is put virtually on war-time footing by series of decrees; war-industries are placed on 60-hour-week basis.

Rome *Journal Telegrafo* admits occupation of Bohemia and Moravia is great modification of policy far removed from "spirit of Munich", but that Britain, France, and United States are chiefly to blame because of their "massive armaments".

France announces decision to take over all powers in Syria necessary to maintain security, including police functions; troops occupy strategic points in Damascus.

Mar. 22.—Japanese reports claim Marshal Wu Pei-fu will come to Hankow soon from Peking to take charge of pacification work.

Lithuania surrenders city of Memel, Baltic port, and some 950 square miles of surrounding territory taken from Germany after World War and transferred to Lithuania in 1923. Hitler promised economic advantages to Lithuania if district was given up "peaceably and amicably".

Russia informs Britain it will sign British-suggested declaration providing for immediate consultation of interested powers in event of German aggression against "non-German territories". France reported to be persuading wavering Poland to join, Poland desiring that agreement be implemented by at least an implication of concerted military action. British Cabinet reported still undecided, believing that "this is eventuality intended but that such commitment would cause delay, nullifying psychological effect that even a mild declaration would have if made immediately". *Daily Express* states "annexation of Memel will not be regarded as cause for drastic action. . . In framing contemplated statement of solidarity of democracies in resistance to further aggression, it has always been intended to exclude Memel and Danzig on grounds they are German-speaking areas".

French spokesman states France sees no cause for action in connection with German acquisition of Memel. Daladier reported seeking peaceful settlement of Italy's Mediterranean claims. Fascist Grand Council reaffirms Italy's complete adherence to Rome-Berlin axis and approves German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia.

Mar. 23 —Japan's "Inner Government", composed of 5 key-Ministers of Cabinet, holds all night session, but no hint is given of purpose of conference. Japanese troops converging on Nanchang along 6 routes—central point of German-built Chekiang-Kiangsi and Kiangsi-Hunan railways and sole remaining link with coastal provinces.

Hitler given tremendous welcome in Memel, people chanting, "We thank our Fuhrer". Hitler states, "We Germans have no intention of doing harm to rest of world, but damage which world did Germany has to be repaired again. I believe that now in main we have arrived at end to this unique process of reparation". Poland issues statement it considers Baltic region an area where its interests are concerned. Germany concludes military alliance with Slovakia, German to occupy important military zones but guaranteeing Slovakia's independence for 25 years. Hungarian troops enter Slovakia at several points, reportedly at Germany's invitation. Germany signs trade treaty with Rumania.

Chamberlain states in Commons that Britain is "resolved by all means to oppose destruction of independence of European states under threat of force". Britain reported to have abandoned efforts to reach trade agreement with Germany for present.

King Victor Emanuel inaugurates new Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, replacing Chamber of Deputies. He states Rome-Berlin axis is in conformity with vital interest of Italian people, enlarged by additional agreements with Tokyo, Budapest, and Manchukuo; also mentions friendly relations with Poland, Yugoslavia, and Switzerland, expresses hope Spain will rapidly assume place in European life according to glorious traditions. He states Italy wants maintain peace "long as possible", but necessary nevertheless to continue arming.

Mar. 24.—Chinese reports state "Reformed" Nanking government is enticing world powers, particularly Britain, with promise of trade privileges provided they will recognize "new order".

Berlin Nazi circles state "negotiations aimed at converting anti-Comintern accord into military pact has been proceeding for some time." *Frankfurter Zeitung* states "Italy will press its claims against France even more strongly. Germany regards every vital Italian demand as equal to vital German demand, and, if necessary, two countries will fight together. Germany will be found on Italy's side from first hour".

Franco reported to have delivered 72-hour ultimatum to Madrid. Airplane with 5 representatives from Madrid reaches Burgos to arrange surrender. Average of 2000 persons are said dying daily of hunger and sickness.

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Mar. 25.—Said majority of Japanese Cabinet opposes German proposal military alliance because need of obtaining financial assistance of democracies in reconstruction of China. U. S. Consulate in Hankow protests against Japanese bombing of Lutheran United Mission at Fancheng, Hupeh, on March 10, the 8th foreign mission bombed within past fortnight; so far some 150 American establishments in China have been attacked. Japanese press reports state unknown submarines which worried Singapore authorities for past few days were 2 Russian submarines on way from Europe to Vladivostok.

German *Diplomatic Correspondence* states Germany considers existence of strong, national Poland as political necessity and indispensable factor in maintenance of "order in eastern Europe". Reported Poles are strengthening their German border. March 7, have been successfully concluded. Switzerland is reinforcing all its German frontier posts. Germany calls up classes of 1906 and 1908 for 2 months' "freshening course"; move involves 500,000 men. Germany announces trade negotiation with Belgium begun, Switzerland reinforcing all its German frontier posts.

British Cabinet understood to have rejected proposals for conscription in England, Chamberlain calling attention to public pledges in this respect and stating general election would be necessary. *News Chronicle* states Rumania has accepted conditions amounting to economic domination by Germany and urges speedy action to counter German pressure.

Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, after returning with President Lebrun from London, states conversations produced firm agreement that if either France or Britain is attacked anywhere in world, both would act immediately with coordinated army, navy, and air forces.

Mar. 26.—Japanese capture Nanchang. Lord Davies introduces resolution in House of Lords urging government to assume wider obligations in conjunction with other powers to prevent further aggression and to establish international committee to prepare measures to restore Czechoslovakian independence.

Franco states in radiocast, "We are prepared to stand by all our previous assurances. We will be generous to all except assassins. Together we will form a great and free Spain for all Spaniards". Said in London diplomatic circles that Franco has agreed to join anti-Comintern pact but will not publish protocol immediately to avoid deterioration of relations with Britain and France.

Mussolini declares in speech on 20th anniversary of fascism that "What we have done is important, truly gigantic, but what we still have to do is more important. . . . We consider perpetual peace a catastrophe for civilization, nevertheless we consider

a long period of peace necessary for safeguarding development of European civilization. . . . But Italy will take no initiative in this matter before our sacrosanct rights have been recognized. Attempts to unhinge or bend the Rome-Berlin axis are puerile. The relationship is a meeting between 2 revolutions which have shown themselves in clear antipathy to all other conceptions of contemporary civilization and in this lie the conditions of its permanency. . . . What happened in Central Europe was destined to happen. If democracies weep bitterly over the premature and unhonored end of what was their dearest creation, there is excellent reason for us not to associate ourselves with their tears. . . . I declare that should a coalition against the authoritarian régimes come about, these régimes would take up challenge and pass from defense to attack at every point of the earth. "He states "problems outstanding with France have a name—they are called Tunis, Djibuti, and Suez. France is perfectly free to refuse even in mere discussion of these problems as it has done with its too often repeated and too categorical "never", but it will not be in position to complain if abyss dividing two countries becomes too arduous or impossible to cross. . . . We desire nothing, more shall be heard of the brotherhood, sisterhood cousinhood, or other bastard parenthoods, because relations between states are relations of force and these relations of force are determining elements of our policy. Geographically, historically, politically, and militarily the Mediterranean is vital space for Italy. . . . We must arm. The order of the day is more guns, more ships, more airplanes, at whatever cost and by whatever means, even if we have to wipe out completely what is called civilian life. . . . From prehistoric days, one cry has been borne over the centuries, "Woe to the unarmed! . . . This is your great day. Inspired by courage, sacrifice, and faith, you have given powerful impulse to wheel of history. I ask you, do you desire honor or an easy life? Does the impossible exist for you? What are the 3 words which form our dogma? Believe, obey, and fight. In these 3 words has been and will be the secret of every victory—and of Mussolini." Nazi circles in Berlin state France must now definitely answer Italy's Mediterranean claims.

Mar. 27.—Moscow *Pravda* states Mussolini's speech "eloquent answer to those helpers of aggression in London and Paris who after shedding a few crocodile tears over fate of Czechoslovakia, have again started assuring there is no need for collective action against aggressors. Apparently hope has again been born in hearts of these followers of Munich policy that fascist aggression will turn eastward, avoiding London and Paris. Mussolini's speech shows nearsightedness of this policy". Berlin circles express "painful surprise" at "renewed anti-German incidents" in Polish Corridor. Warsaw authorities state they know nothing of such incidents.

British government spokesman states Rumania has assured government it would not surrender any

part of its sovereignty in the commercial pact with Germany. He states Britain is not considering economic boycott against Germany. Said in British circles that conquest of Ethiopia robbed French Somaliland port of Djibuti of its principal value to France and that Italy's wishes "could be discussed".

Bonnet states France is ready to negotiate with Italy for settlement of Mediterranean problems, but that it will not cede any territory. Other officials say neither France nor Britain will dispute Mussolini's contention that Mediterranean is vital space to Italy, but it is equally vital to France.

Mar. 28.—Japanese spokesman in London states Britain is over-deeply involved in China to be acceptable as a mediator.

News Chronicle states reports have reached London that Germany has sent note to Poland proposing all rights to Danzig revert to Germany except certain port rights which Poland would continue to enjoy; also that negotiations be confined to Germany and Poland alone.

London press generally considers Mussolini's speech, despite its bombast, moderate as he made no direct territorial demands but merely listed Italy's colonial problems. *Daily Mail* states this indicates plainly that problems are not pretexts for war, but matters for discussion.

Virginio Gayda, leading Italian editor and friend of Mussolini states Italy has 400 bombers which could bomb London and return without making a stop.

Franco forces occupy Madrid without shot and Republican army listlessly lays down its arms on orders of its latest commander, Col. Adolfo Prada. Gen. José Miaja is said to have fled to Valencia. Although roads from city are jammed with refugees, many people embrace in streets, released from strain of one of longest sieges in modern history—2 years, 4 months, 22 days.

Mar. 29.—Chinese claim street-fighting still raging in Nanchang and that Japanese have difficulty in holding city, their losses amounting to 15,000 already. Some 500 Chinese said to have loaded themselves with explosives and rushed against Japanese tanks to destroy them.

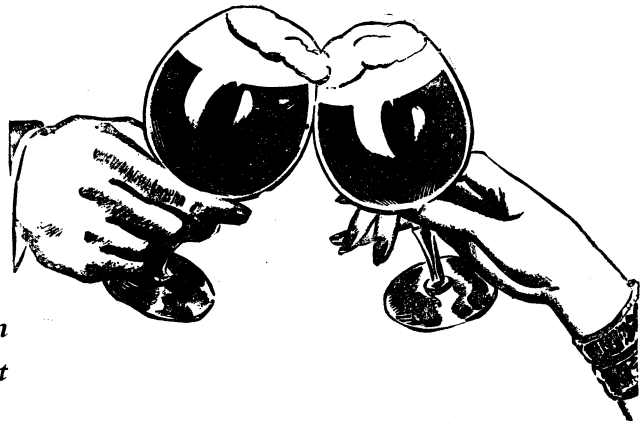
Polish official in Danzig says Poland will never let Germany have free city of Danzig without a fight as this would mean loss of great measure of Poland's independence and its entire economic independence.

Chamberlain announces British "Territorial Army" (volunteer) will be tripled by enlistment campaign, which would mean army of 600,000 men. British staff officers at present visiting Maginot line in France. Group of 34 members of Parliament, headed by Winston Churchill, Eden, and Duff-Cooper, all but a few Conservatives, introduce motion seeking formation of a "national" government. Dissatisfaction reported growing with alleged secrecy of government, but supporters say an open "anti-Hitler" declaration would not be as effective as secret arrangements. Plan is believed to be to urge

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Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia to form secret agreement for mutual defense, Britain and France to give secret assurance of aid. Daily Mirror states that "when new policy becomes known, all parties will be staggered when they discover that Russia is not included in alliance... Already the government is facing a mutiny."

Nationalists take Valencia and 4 other provincial capitals and sweeping purge of anti-fascists is begun. Miaja and other high military and civil officials arrive in Algiers by air from Valencia. Spanish losses in war are estimated at 1,500,000 casualties, including 1,000,000 dead; at least \$20,000,000,000 was lost in national revenues, destructions of cities, factories, farms, and art treasures, and \$750,000,000 gold reserve was dissipated.

Gen. Gerardo Machado, former President of Cuba, dies in Florida, aged 68.

Mar. 30.—Chinese claim smashing victory at Wuning and continue to contradict Japanese claims of victories there and at Nanchang and other Kiangsi points.

French Chamber of Deputies passes unanimous vote of sympathy for Czechoslovakia.

German press calls French sympathy vote an "incitement to revolution" and calls Chamberlain's present policy "adventurous" and his decision to increase the Territorial Army an "anti-German measure".

Mussolini states Italy "will not remain a prisoner in the Mediterranean".

Daladier in radiocast states "France has heard with complete calm tumultuous demands raised from time to time around her" and declares "we can not accept Signor Mussolini's arguments because every fresh concession would open new claims". He states claims of mistreatment if Italians in French

possession are fables and that France is ready for "complete and faithful execution of 1935 agreement which Italy December 15, last year, denounced as no longer valid but by which Italy obtained frontier rectifications and cessions of territory in Africa as well as economic advantages. "France is willing, however, to examine any propositions short of cessions of land or rights, as nation would rise as one man against any threat to liberty or soil."

Mar. 31.—Japan announces it has annexed Spratley Islands, tiny group midway between Indo-China and North Borneo and 300 miles W. S. W. of southern tip of Palawan, Philippines, claiming group was "ownerless" and "absence of administrative jurisdiction caused inconvenience and gave rise to unnecessary disputes with France. In order to eliminate such inconveniences and disadvantages, Japanese government decided to place reefs under jurisdiction of Formosa". Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs tells French Ambassador Japan acted "for protection of lives and property of Japanese nationals there". Tokyo Asaji states its Bangkok correspondent reports there is "no room for doubt that basic understanding has been reached by Britain and Siam against Japan". Japanese-sponsored Peking-Nanking government denounces foreign powers aiding Chiang Kai-shek and reiterates its repudiation of all loans and credits extended to his regime and also that it can not respect interests of third powers giving this aid so "detrimental to restoration of peace".

Goering, traveling incognito, arrives in Athens, whence he will proceed to Rhodes and then to Egypt; reasons for trip not disclosed. Hungarian and Slovakian conferences reach general agreement in border dispute.

Chamberlain tells Commons that "in event of any

action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which Polish government considered it vital to resist with its national forces, British government would feel itself bound at once to lend Polish government all support in its power" and that France would act similarly. Foreign Office states it has not received official confirmation of Spratley annexation. "British sources" say as far as they know Japan had never challenged French title to Islands when France annexed them in 1933.

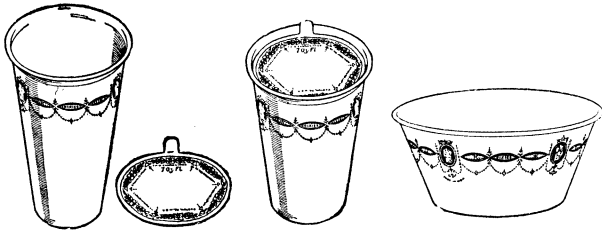
France signs trade accord with Rumania. French officials state French navy occupied Spratleys in 1930 and 1933.

Mussolini states Italians are "ready to wait" for fulfillment of their territorial claims against France as fascists think in terms of decades.

Apr. 1.—France instructs Tokyo Ambassador to protest against Spratley seizure as it occupied them in 1933 without protest until 1937 when Japan reopened question and France offered to submit matter to arbitration though sure of its title, Japan making no reply to this offer; France therefore "can not accept unilateral action of Tokyo."

German press states Britain's pledge of military assistance to Poland is "laughable" and effort "to make peaceful relations into troubled ones". "Chamberlain is jousting against windmills" and "dragging in by the hair" his guarantee to Poland; "Central Europe can not be disturbed by such platonic declarations" "there is nothing new in British-sponsored agreement as it has been known for years France is bound by alliance to stand on Poland's side in case of attack."

According to Reuter's, the "possibility of Polish-German negotiations with regard to status of Danzig can not be regarded as ruled out by Chamberlain's declaration; on contrary, the Prime Minister em-



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phasized in his statement that British government constantly advocated adjustment of international differences by free negotiation. Believed that Chamberlain has suggested to Poland and Rumania that they extend their pact of mutual assistance to include "in case of attack by Germany" and that Britain and France have pledged themselves to go to their assistance in case either is attacked.

Pope Pius XII telegraphs apostolic blessing to Franco, expressing gratitude for "victory of Catholic Spain" and hope it will resume "with new vigor former Christian traditions".

Apr. 2.—Reported from Moscow that fisheries agreement will be signed with Japan for 1939.

Donei quotes Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier, as stating China's cooperation with Japan is only way to avoid "common road to destruction" and mentions Germany as mediator. He declares his peace statement of December 8 was based on fact that in November, 1937, peace terms were almost concluded by Chiang Kai-shek on condition that Japan would not assume attitude of victor.

Hitler speaking at Wilhelmshaven at launching of new 35,000-ton battleship *Tirpitz*, states, "If English statesmen say our problems should be submitted for discussion, I now say there was 15 years for that. . . . Germany has worked with patience and industry to secure a place in the sun. Others have persecuted her with jealousy and hatred. . . . Germany's mistake was not to have seen and worked against their policy of encirclement. . . . If others want to re-arm, I say it will not tire me out". He speaks of Italy "with which we shall march now and in all the future," and hints that if England is of a certain opinion, the basis for the Anglo-German naval agreement is gone. He declares, however, that he is "convinced of ultimate world peace because I believe the world will rid itself of Jewish and Bolshevik menace" and promises that Nazi Party rally at Nuremberg in September will be "rally for peace". He made few positive declarations and spoke from behind bullet-proof glass compartment.

Foreign Minister Colonel Josef Beck leaves Warsaw for London. Warsaw authorities say Poland is willing to discuss future status of Danzig with Germany but will resist any attempt to take city by force.

London *Times* states editorially Hitler is still free to get what he wants from Poland by "non-forceful means" as under new obligations Britain has assumed it is "not bound to defend every inch of present frontiers of Poland. Key word of declaration is not integrity but independence of Poland. . . ."

Apr. 3.—Japanese Embassy in London receives sharp British protest against Spratley occupation and understood Britain will consult with France and possible United States on matter. Britain had previous to French occupation regarded islands as British possession and has never formally abandoned claim, although refraining from challenging France. Said French took possession in 1933 as islands were considered menace to navigation and erected light-

house. Since it has been inhabited by some 20 Annamite soldiers and a few French officers until about 2 months ago when Japanese landed some 200 Japanese coolies.

Berlin *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* calls British guarantee of Poland's independence a "move hostile to German people and pernicious to peace". Nazi spokesman says Britain is "attempting lay foundations for new war which it will direct at expense of others".

Chamberlain states in Commons that government is creating European peace front backed by vast military power, determined to maintain independence of all European nations and hopes to bring all nations including Russia into united front against Nazi aggression. He states this is not policy of "encirclement" for purpose of aggressive action and is no threat so long as Germany is a good neighbor. He deprecates suspicions about government's attitude to Russia, stating that while ideological differences exist, "they do not count in a question of this kind". He states new policy is "great departure from government policy of cooperation with Germany", but that in September Germany had given assurances it had no wish to dominate other nations but only wanted to assimilate Germans living in adjacent territories. "These assurances have now been flung to winds. That is new fact which has completely destroyed confidence and which forced government to make this great departure. . . . We are now told there were other reasons for recent events in Czechoslovakia; they may be excellent reasons, but they do not accord with assurances given before. . . . What we are concerned with is to preserve our independence,—I mean independence of all states which may be threatened with aggression". Laborite Hugh Dalton deprecates *Reuter's* "misinterpretation" of Chamberlain's Friday statement, intimating statement was made with "mental reservations", which nearly prevented Beck's visit to London. He states government should investigate this "deplorable, disgraceful affair" and that he can imagine only 4 sources for news dispatch—Foreign Office, No. 10 Downing Street, No. 11 Downing Street, and office of Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare.

Franco rushes medical corps reinforcements to Madrid to cope with thousands of cases of tuberculosis and threat of influenza epidemic among city's 1,000,000 undernourished people.

Apr. 4.—Japanese participate in new Vladivostok auction of fishing areas, agreeing to take 27 lots less than previous year at 10% increase in rental. Reported from Tsingtao that Japanese military are recruiting and training White Russian emigres on promises of eventual establishment of "Bakikakuo", comprising all Siberian territory east of Lake Baikal.

Italy reported to be concentrating troops along Adriatic coast, but government denies it is planning move against Albania. Germany reported to be sending heavy artillery toward Italy.

Britain warns Italy that any infringement on

Albania's independence would violate 1938 Anglo-Italian friendship pact. Lloyd George states Chamberlain has opened up new chapter in history, but emphasizes urgency and importance of securing pledged support of Russia, "greatest military power in world". Laborite Sir Richard Stafford Cripps intimates government is preparing "another betrayal" like that of Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia, declaring it is fundamentally sympathetic to fascism.

Rumanian officials express gratification over British assurances as to Rumanian independence, but state there will be no change in country's foreign policy which at present does not embrace any hostility toward any nation.

King Ghazi of Iraq, 27-year-old ruler of area once site of Babylon and Assyrian empires (Iraq was established by his father King Feisal after Arab revolt against Turks in 1921), dies after accident while driving own automobile near palace in Baghdad. G. Monck Mason, British Consul at Mosul, is assassinated by mob frenzied by false reports he was responsible for King's death. Several arrests are made and Premier expresses deep regret. Four-year old son is proclaimed as Faisal II and his uncle Emir Abdul Ilah is named Regent by Council of Ministers.

Mexican government orders deportation of 3 Spanish "Falange" leaders, government stating they can not organize their movement in Mexico said to aim at allying Latin-America "in political and military sense" with Franco.

Police in Buenos Aires, Argentina, raid 44 "nests of Nazi infiltration" seizing quantities of documents following reports that Germany was planning annexation of Patagonia, denied by German Embassy.

Apr. 5.—South China port of Kongmoon changes hands for 5th time in less than week when reoccupied by Japanese.

First Lord of Admiralty Earl Stanhope states before party of friends aboard aircraft carrier at Portsmouth that all anti-aircraft guns of fleet have been manned, and England is thrown into furore, Admiralty's efforts to stop publication of statement having come too late. Chamberlain later in Commons mildly rebukes Stanhope for "talking out of turn", and states that in "time of tension" men are always retained on board ships to man guns, and this is time of tension. Beck reported to be reluctant to pledge Polish aid to Rumania in case of German attack and to have refused also to join mutual assistance pact with Russia, desiring only "benevolent neutrality" from Russia, and that British government "appeared to respect this Polish attitude".

Lebrun is re-elected President of France by Senate and Chamber of Deputies to serve another 7-year term. France reported to have assured Rumania that in event of war Dardannells would be open to French and British warships according to assurances from Turkey which has pledged to support British French line-up to preserve independence of small countries. Turkey is reported to have been told it could eventually annex Alexandretta, although

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Syrian unrest made this impracticable for present-France said to have asked Italy for "clarification" as to recent landing of 4,500 Italian soldiers at Cadiz.

Reported that Bulgaria has asked Germany if and how far it would support Bulgaria's claim to southern part of Dobruja ceded to Rumania after Balkan War of 1913.

Albania issues communique denying rumors that Italian protectorate will be set up over country.

Apr. 6.—Russian Vice-Commissar of Defense states Russia is prepared for any eventuality, is not concerned about threats from abroad, and is not looking for allies "like other powers".

Chamberlain announces in Commons that permanent reciprocal agreement will replace present British-Polish agreement for mutual defense. German officials state the pact falls far short of what Chamberlain wanted and caution Poland that Britain is "dangerous adviser".

Italian warships arrive at Durazzo, Albania, and Italians in country are reported to have been leaving. King Zog, after 5-hour conference with Cabinet, confers with Italian Minister for 2 hours. Impending Italian occupation is believed meant as warning or Yugoslavia and Greece to stay out of Anglo-Fench anti-aggression bloc.

Seventeen British and American oil companies renew legal proceedings against expropriation of their properties in Mexico and request from Mexican Supreme Court an injunction against President Cardenas' decrees of March 18, 1938.

Apr. 7.—Japanese Foreign Office discloses it has rejected French protest against Spratley annexation. Japanese-made transport plane reported to have completed inaugural flight from Saipan to Palau island east of Mindanao.

J. A. Lyons, Australian Premier, dies aged 59. British-Polish military defensive alliance reported concluded. Reported from Berlin that Germany has offered Poland to guarantee its "complete independence and territorial integrity for half a generation" in exchange for "small, compact area inhabited exclusively by Germans (presumed to be Danzig) and free passage for Germans northeastward".

Officially announced both at Burgos and Berlin that Spain signed anti-Comintern pact on March 27, Burgos communique stating step was taken "to strengthen government's defensive position in face of democratic encirclement movement".

Italian troops land at dawn at 4 points along Albanian coast. Said that King wanted to abdicate rather than submit but could not leave capital because Queen Geraldine, who gave birth to a son on April 5, is unable to travel. Italian planes drop leaflets declaring: "Italian troops are landing today

on your soil, troops of a people who have been your friends for centuries and have proved it. You should not offer resistance, which would be broken. Do not listen to men of government who have impoverished you and who would like now to lead you into useless bloodshed. The troops of His Majesty the King and Emperor of Italy are coming and will remain as long as necessary to re-establish order, justice, peace". Valona, bombed from sea and air, is reported burning. Italian troops being unable to land. Troops landed at Srana and Saint Joan, latter place also on fire. Italians, however, claim there was no resistance "worthy of mention" except at Durazzo, where it was crushed. Many Italian-built houses on outskirts of ports were apparently built with purpose of converting them into fortresses, which is now being done. Roads used were built by Italian engineer who is now Italian Chief of Staff. Albanian riflemen and boys throwing stones harass Italian troops moving toward Tirana, the capital, and fighting raging elsewhere as King Zog's outnumbered troops resist. Tirana broadcast states invasion is barbaric violation of all treaties and was launched despite Albania's willingness to continue negotiations for settlement of Italian demands. Queen Geraldine and new-born child reported to have arrived in Florina, Greece, after 14-hour trip in automobile over Albanian mountains. Ciano reported to have informed Britain that occupation is really due to King Zog's initiative and is therefore not basis for denunciation of Anglo-Italian friendship pact. Gayda states "Albanian patriots called on Italy to end misrule by a despot who misappropriated for personal use Italian loans to Albania". Italian Embassy in London issues statement that troops will be withdrawn as soon as disturbances are terminated. Germany officially announces it is backing Italy and "would not understand it if democratic powers attempted to interfere, as it regards Mussolini's action as within spirit of 1927 Italo-Albanian friendship treaty". Yugoslavia is reported to consider it has no obligation under Balkan Pact to interfere.

Apr. 8.—Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan ends mysterious "vacation trip" to Shanghai where he conferred with Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to China, and Japanese authorities.

Beck, returning from London to Warsaw and passing through Berlin, is completely ignored, not even protocol officials of the Foreign Office calling on him, as they did when he was on his way to London.

Italian troops occupy Tirana. Italy assures Yugoslavia "military measures are of provisional character". Ciano arrives in Albania and declares hereafter foreign policy and national defense of country will be entirely in hands of Italy. King Zog who has fled to Greece will not be permitted to return. British and French governments reported to feel it necessary to wait until situation has developed further as they recognize Italy's "special interests" in Albania. French Colonial Office states Mussolini's seizure of Mohammedan Albania will prove boom-erang and mean end of him as self-styled protector of Islam. Syrian anti-French nationalist leaders denounce Italian aggression and state hereafter they will cooperate with France. Tunis Arabs stage anti-Italian demonstration. Rumanian Foreign Minister leaves for Istanbul, Turkey, to discuss situation.

Berlin National Zeitung states "every new attempt of western powers to exercise fresh pressure on Spain will be regarded by anti-Comintern powers as unfriendly act and answered in suitable fashion".

Apr. 9.—Chinese reports state Chinese planes blew up Japanese arsenal on Hainan and heavily damaged 2 warships between Hainan and mainland. Japanese reported suffering heavy losses on South China front.

Four Russian destroyers reported to have entered Mediterranean through Dardanelles.

Important German troop movements are reported in Pomerania and German Silesia near Poland.

Britain delivers strong protest against Albanian invasion to Italian charge d'affairs in London and receives assurances occupation will be of "limited character". Reported 11 ministers in Cabinet are urging public announcement that Britain would fight to defend independence of Greece and Turkey.

Peru announces it will withdraw from League of Nations but continue to cooperate with its technical bodies; it is 10th Latin-American country to resign.

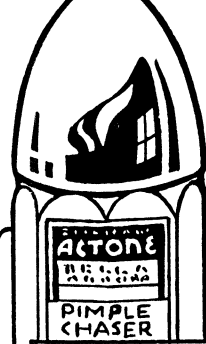
Apr. 10.—Wang Ching-wei is quoted by Domei as saying that "both China and Japan are to blame for hostilities as both countries showed lack of faith and responsibility. After 2 years of conflict, both sides know that while China will not win, Japan will not conquer China, yet people of both nations are being sacrificed. If this be not stupidity, it ignores principles of humanity. If allowed to continue, East Asiatic civilization will be wiped out. . . All my acts since dispatch of December 28 circular telegram advocating peace have had aim to achieve peace under conditions mentioned in message. I do not want to see China lose another battle, give up more territory, and plunge people into deeper misery". Unidentified gunman kills Chen Lien-shih, newly appointed superintendent of Chinese customs under Japanese control, in Tientsin moving picture theater. Japanese officials in Nantao District, Shanghai, sponsor anti-British parade of Chinese school children, as in other parts of Japanese-occupied China.

Russian spokesman states omission of Russia and Rumania from British "anti-aggression alliance" may be deliberate hint to Hitler that way is open for eastward advance into Soviet Ukraine if he abstains from war in western Europe.

Albanian official, right-hand man of King Zog, states in Florina, Greece, that "there are in Europe 2 madmen who are disturbing entire world, Hitler and Mussolini, and also 2 damn fools who sleep, Chamberlain and Daladier. If a British ship at Corfu had fired only one shot, none of us would have had to flee". Reported from London that Britain and France have warned Mussolini that any further expansion threatening status quo in Mediterranean would be opposed by full force of British and French arms; also that Britain has said that any attempt to seize strategic Greek-owned Corfu would be interpreted as invitation to war. Mussolini calls 1912 class and part of 1902 class to colors, some 330,000 men, bringing total under arms to 900,000. Premier John Metaxas of Greece states "independence and integrity of Greece are absolutely assured"; said in London this refers to assurances Italy has given Greece. Rumanian and Turkish Foreign Ministers issue communique stating they will follow policy of

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Goering begins tour of western Libya with Governor Italo Balbo.

Paris *Oeuvre* states Franco has signed secret military pact with German, Italian and Japanese representatives placing "all Spain's air and naval bases at disposal of totalitarian axis". The axis will assume cost of 80-kilometer fortified zone behind Pyrenees and of construction of certain strategic bases, and will also support Franco's demands for Gibraltar and French Morocco.

General Labor Confederation of Argentine orders 14-hour stoppage of work to demonstrate labor's solidarity against Nazi infiltration.

Apr. 12.—Clark-Kerr passes through Hongkong en route to Chungking via Haiphong and Hanoi.

British, French, and Russian warships reported maneuvering in Mediterranean under secret orders; said some of Russian ships are on way to Vladivostok. Berlin sources state Germany and Italy would refuse to tolerate Anglo-French interference in Balkan affairs. Italian sources state Italy would regard any British pledge to defend Greece as a move against Rome-Berlin axis which would require "new dispositions" in Mediterranean. Greece informs Italy of its "full satisfaction" over Italian guarantees of integrity of Greek frontiers. Mussolini issues communique stating "no more classes will be called to colors provided no exceptional circumstances force Italy to do so". Reported 300,000 Hungarian troops are assembled on Rumania's Transylvania border and 100,000 Bulgarian troops in Rumania's Dobruja frontier. Rumania acquired Transylvania from Hungary after World War and Dobruja from Bulgaria after Balkan War.

Franco, receiving new British Minister, emphasizes his desire for friendship with Britain "to whom Spain is bound by ancient ties based on geographical considerations".

Astronomical Data For June, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
June 1	5:26 a.m.	6:22 p.m.
June 6	5:26 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
June 12	5:26 a.m.	6:25 p.m.
June 18	5:27 a.m.	6:26 p.m.
June 24	5:28 a.m.	6:27 p.m.
June 30	5:30 a.m.	6:28 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
June 1	5:39 p.m.	4:31 a.m.
June 2	6:32 p.m.	5:21 a.m.
June 3	7:23 p.m.	6:13 a.m.
June 4	8:12 p.m.	7:05 a.m.
June 5	8:58 p.m.	7:55 a.m.
June 6	9:40 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
June 7	10:21 p.m.	9:34 a.m.
June 8	11:01 p.m.	10:21 a.m.
June 9	11:39 p.m.	11:08 a.m.
June 10		11:55 a.m.
June 11	12:17 a.m.	12:42 p.m.
June 12	12:56 a.m.	1:31 p.m.
June 13	1:37 a.m.	2:22 p.m.
June 14	2:21 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
June 15	3:09 a.m.	4:12 p.m.
June 16	4:01 a.m.	5:10 p.m.
June 17	4:57 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
June 18	5:57 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
June 19	6:58 a.m.	8:04 p.m.
June 20	8:00 a.m.	8:58 p.m.
June 21	9:01 a.m.	9:49 p.m.
June 22	10:01 a.m.	10:37 p.m.
June 23	10:58 a.m.	11:23 p.m.
June 24	11:55 a.m.	

June 25	12:50 p.m.	12:09 a.m.
June 26	1:44 p.m.	12:54 a.m.
June 27	2:39 p.m.	1:41 a.m.
June 28	3:32 p.m.	2:28 a.m.
June 29	4:26 p.m.	3:17 a.m.
June 30	5:17 p.m.	4:08 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon	on the 2nd at	11:11 a.m.
Last Quarter	on the 10th at	12:07 p.m.
New Moon	on the 17th at	9:37 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 24th at	12:35 p.m.
Apogee	on the 8th at	7:00 a.m.
Perigee	on the 26th at	4:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:13 a. m. and sets at 7:09 p. m. The planet will be found in the constellation of Gemini, but too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 4:05 a. m. and sets at 4:47 p. m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found near the eastern horizon in the constellation of Taurus.

MARS rises at 9:27 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 8:37 a. m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Capricorn. It transits the meridian of Manila at 3:02 a. m. on the 15th.

JUPITER rises at 12:53 a. m. and sets at 12:55 p. m. From 1:00 a. m. until sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 2:10 a. m. and sets at 2:28 p. m. In the early morning hours, the planet may be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Denob in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
	Spica in Virgo

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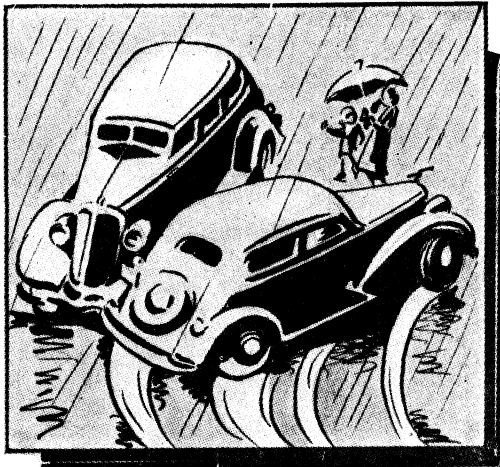
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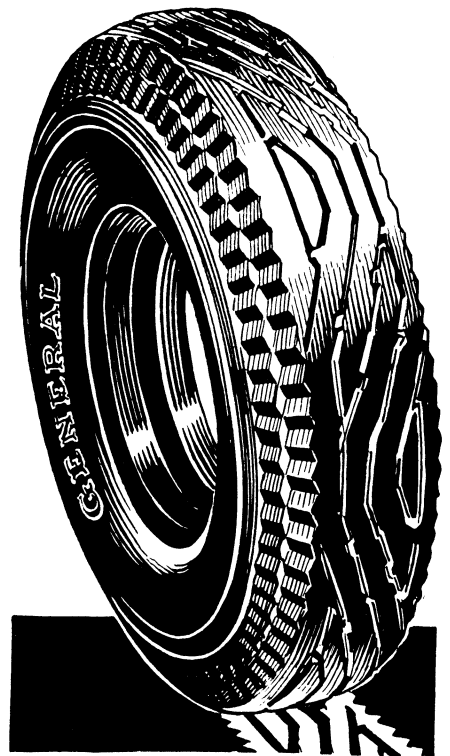
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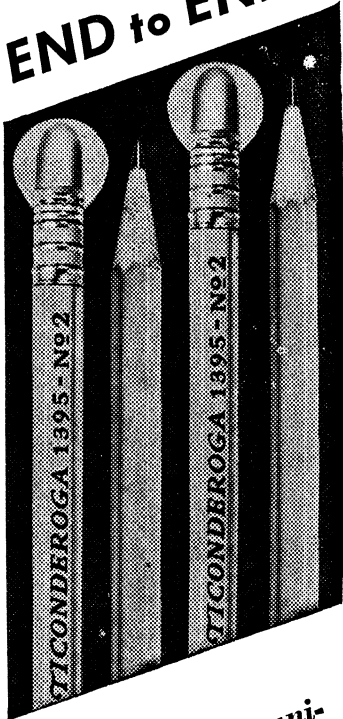
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf
American Trade Commissioner



IN general, April appears to have been a rather quiet month. The local securities and commodity markets were influenced by uncertainty, owing to the very disturbing reports from Europe and to apprehensions concerning the outcome of various legislation in the United States. On the whole, the volume of business appears to

have shown some improvement over March, but the gains were sporadic and were limited to a few commodities. Business failed to equal seasonal expectations and the aggregate volume was probably below the corresponding month of 1938.

One very encouraging development was the continued advance in the prices of Philippine agricultural commodities. The simple index of the four principal Philippine products (which was given in detail in the February report) rose to 48.45 for the month of April, which is a gain of 2.5 points over March and of 4.5 points over the low reached in January of this year. The current index is 1.5 points, or three percent, above April of last year. Continuation of this trend is certain to have a very favorable effect on general business.

Import business appears to have shown some recession during April, although the decline was by no means general and the aggregate volume was fairly satisfactory. The overbuying reported during the latter part of 1938 and the consequent excessive stocks have now begun to be reflected in actual imports and since forward orders have been somewhat reduced, it is feared that a further decline will become apparent during the coming months. It is possible, however, that this downward trend may be halted by the improvement in prices of local agricultural products, which was discussed in the preceding paragraph.

On the whole, the volume of exports was fairly well maintained during April, the declines in some commodities being balanced by gains in others. It is believed that the aggregate volume equalled March and possibly exceeded April of last year.

Government finance recorded considerable improvement over the previous month, with revenue practically equaling April of last year. The only unsatisfactory feature was the continued small Customs collections. Government finances will be substantially strengthened by the passage of the revised tax code, which will effect an increase of some P10,000,000 per annum in government collections. However, the new law is not scheduled to come into force until July 1, 1939. The banking situation continued quiet, with few changes from the previous month. One feature was a fairly substantial increase in loans for commercial purposes and another was the continued demand for dollar exchange, which necessitated record purchases of dollar drafts from the Insular Treasurer. There was a further small decline in currency circulation, the total at the end of April being more than two percent below the corresponding date of 1938. April witnessed a very substantial increase in corporate investments, but the organization of new partnerships fell to the lowest point in a number of months.

Ocean shipping showed a satisfactory improvement in comparison both with the previous month and with April of last year. Railway tonnage on the contrary showed a very sharp seasonal drop, although the total was approximately equal to the same period of 1938.

Building construction was very well maintained, with a sharp increase during April in building permits but with some decrease in real estate sales.

The export sugar market was somewhat uncertain during April, but prices moved upward owing to the improved world statistical position and to war stock purchases, while export showed a substantial gain. Domestic consumption sugar on the contrary was extremely dull, with gradually declining prices.

The coconut products market was featured by higher prices for copra and copra cake and meal, but the coconut oil market situation was quite unsatisfactory. Exports of all items declined from the previous month but compared very favorably

with April of last year.

The abaca market was very firm, with prices moving upward gradually and with exports reaching the highest figure since October, 1938.

The rice market was characterized by increasing firmness throughout April, with consumer demand active and prices showing some advance.

Conditions in the tobacco market were generally quite good during April, with continued heavy exports of leaf tobacco and satisfactory shipments of cigars. There appears to have been some improvement in crop conditions and harvesting was proceeding in several districts.

The lumber market showed a further seasonal improvement, with very satisfactory domestic and export demand, although there was some evidence of weakness toward the close of the month.

Gold production during April showed a drop of about three percent from the high point obtained in March, this being attributed to a drop in yield per ton milled.

Conditions in the cotton textile market continued to be very unsatisfactory, but there was some indication of improvement in comparison with the extreme depression which has prevailed since the middle of January.

Sales of motor vehicles were generally quite good during April, with the immediate outlook satisfactory. The imposition of a sales tax of from five to ten percent on passenger cars, which will probably become effective on July 1, 1939, is expected to stimulate the market until that time, but subsequently may adversely affect sales.

The flour market was quiet and steady, with stock sales satisfactory but with forward orders somewhat reduced. Conditions in the local market of other food products were rather irregular, with a substantial seasonal decline in the canned fish market and with



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unusually poor demand for condensed and sterilized milk. The fresh fruits and vegetable market was quite active, with good consumer and import demand.

Electric power production in Manila during April fell some 11 percent below March but gained about five percent over April of last year. The cumulative total for the first four months shows a gain of 12 percent.

Radio registrations during April were slightly greater than in March and were 77 percent larger than in the corresponding month of 1938. The total for the first four months shows the very satisfactory increase of 72 percent.

News Summary

Philippines

Apr. 12.—President Manuel L. Quezon holds radio-telephone conversation with Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in Washington during which latter informs him he would likely not be able to leave Washington before June and requests him to proceed with appointment of new Secretary of Public Instruction.

Apr. 14.—Cabinet endorses ₱6,000,000 Philippine National Bank loan to De la Rama Shipping Company for purpose of building up merchant marine. President Quezon nominates Jorge C. Bocobo for Secretary of Public Instruction.

Apr. 15.—Cavite Assemblyman Justiniano S. Montano resigns from Assembly which subsequently adopts resolution expressing "strong condemnation of acts of Montano—acts unworthy of member of Assembly". President Quezon in letter to Speaker Jose Yulo congratulates Assembly on action taken, as this "sets high standard of integrity in public service which other branches of government will be compelled to emulate." Special Assembly committee recommends exoneration of Balatoc Mining Company, United Paracale Mining Company and International Engineering Company of charges of racial discrimination.

Apr. 18.—President Quezon orders forced saving of 5% for all government offices except in school appropriations because revenue collections are falling below estimates. President withdraws nomination of Marcial Kasilag for Under-Secretary of Public Works and Communications pending final determination of court case against him involving charges he attempted to circumvent homestead law; President also approves his resignation as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu. Judge Teopisto Guingona taking oath of office as Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu.

Floor Leader Quintin Paredes moves case of Felipe Buencamino be referred to Committee on Internal Government for study and recommendation. Assem. Emilio Paz opposes motion as investigation in his absence would be unfair. Paredes states he wishes to give Buencamino and also Assem. Jose Bonto, linked with Philippine Railway bond scandal, opportunity to defend themselves. Assem. Tomas Cabili opposes motion stating Committee would exercise functions of both prosecutor and judge, whereupon Assem. Prospero Sanidad charges Buencamino with "disorderly conduct" and moves that matter be referred to Committee "from which I hereby resign". Yulo refers Sanidad charge to Committee.

Supreme Court orders stay of effectivity of Public Service Commission's order reducing rates of Manila Gas Corporation.

Apr. 19.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas states, with reference to Washington reports, "I do not know of any plans of President Quezon to go to United States".

National Land Settlement bill is meeting with opposition in Assembly on ground that ₱20,000,000 is too much money to be poured into one region, that administration should be entrusted to Bureau of Lands, etc.

Apr. 20.—Vargas explains that President Quezon sent cable to Sen. B. C. Clark to effect that Filipinos are committed to complete political independence and that passage of Philippine bill would in no way effect political settlement and that, in fact, Filipinos would be willing to accept independence even in 1940 provided the recommendations of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs were enacted. President Quezon later issues statement that "whole he is of course disappointed... action taken by Senate Committee (postponement) is not wholly unexpected. In his statement Senator Tydings made it perfectly plain that refusal of Committee to act at this time does not in any way involve any change in policy agreed upon between United States and Philippines regarding independence. Recent developments in international situation must have had something to do with decision... as indicated by reports received. Vice-President Osmeña and Commissioner Elizalde have done fine piece of work and I do not believe that under circumstances any one could have done better, if as much, as they have... Confident in sense of fairness of United States, I have not lost hope that we will secure remedial legislation before 1941 when export taxes, if allowed to take effect, will

have serious consequences upon our national economy. I am satisfied Congress is aware of difficulties we will encounter... Senator Tydings and Congressman Kosciolkowski... are well acquainted with our problems and we have every reason to rely upon their friendly and sympathetic interest."
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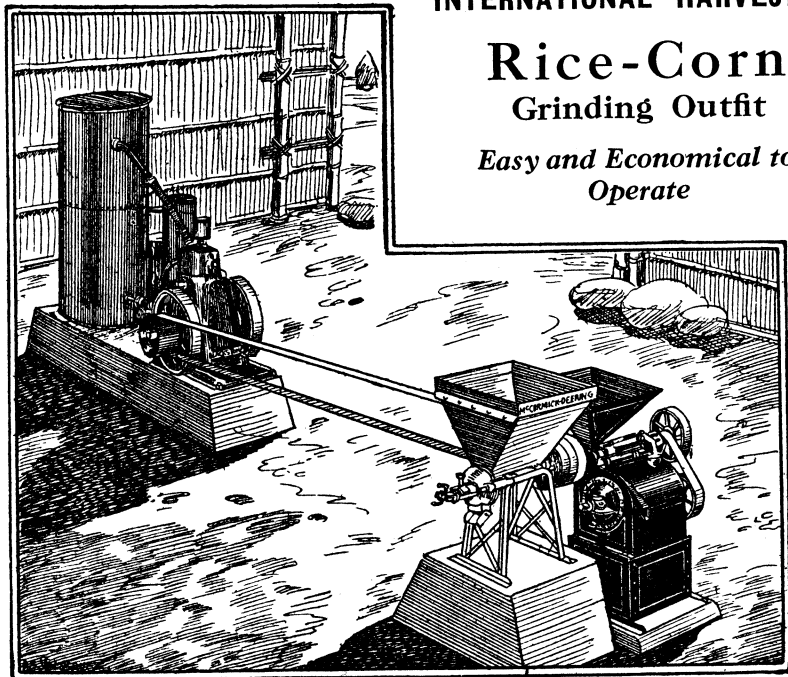
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elect Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, President. He is 45 years old, born in Apalit, Pampanga, graduate of College of Agriculture at Los Baños, and has M.Sc. from University of Wisconsin and D. Sc. from Johns Hopkins University. He succeeded late Dean Charles Baker as Dean of College of Agriculture.

Reported number of local shipping agents are sending ships to Europe via Cape of Good Hope instead of Mediterranean although voyage takes 10 days longer.

Manila German community celebrates Hitler's birthday with only Germans, Italians and Japanese invited.

Teodoro R. Yangco, shipping man and former Resident Commissioner in Washington, dies aged 77.

Apr. 23.—President Quezon, speaking at Bangued, Abra, gives high praise to Yulo and Paredes stating they make the best combination of leadership; some express belief President is preparing ground for their candidacy as president and vice-president, respectively, in coming elections.

Apr. 24.—U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announces provisional recognition as Acting Consul-General for Spain has been granted to Enrique Zobel of Manila.

Apr. 25.—Paredes states he favors reelection of President Quezon and suggests amending Constitution by calling a constitutional convention.

Apr. 26.—Malacañan announces appointment of former Senator Jose Avelino as Secretary of Labor.

President Gonzalez appoints Dr. L. B. Uichanco Dean of College of Agriculture. He is head of Department of Entomology and holds degrees of B. Sc. and M. Sc. from University of Philippines and M.S. and D. Sc. from Harvard.

Apr. 27.—*Philippines Herald* quotes various government and business leaders as favoring second term for President Quezon.

Apr. 28.—Announced that 1939 Census shows population of 15,984,247, a 55% increase over figure reported in 1918 of 10,314,310, and representing average annual rate of increase of 2.21%. The 1903 Census gave 7,635,426, and annual rate of increase between 1903 and 1918 was 1.91.

Apr. 29.—Juan Mencarini, prominent Manilan, dies.

Apr. 30.—G. Capadocia, Executive Secretary of Communist Party, charges that agents of fascist Japan are now in Philippine Army, National Assembly, and various government offices. Crisanto

Evangelista, President of Party, urges Filipinos to support China morally and materially and as to Philippine-American relations, states that "most dangerous enemy of Filipino people now is Japanese militarist fascism which is preparing for occupation of Philippines and thus threatens our people with same enslavement, robbery, and terrorism as were established in Korea, Formosa and China. . . . Our people can hinder and defeat this Japanese invasion only with help of United States."

May 1.—Large but orderly labor demonstrations are held in Manila, Cabanatuan, and elsewhere, and communist flags and placards are much in evidence. President Quezon in three speeches during day urges labor peace and support of new Secretary of Labor. Secretary Avelino lays down what he calls the 6 cardinal rules that should guide labor—respect for law, achievement of solid unity, sane and sincere objectives, justice to be basis of all petitions, doing away with pride and selfishness, faith in honest aims of social justice program of administration. Evangelista in speech at San Fernando, Pampanga, charges Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, as being "traitor" and "spy for Japan."

Secretary Bocobo rules that teachers may use vernacular languages as auxiliary medium of instruction in primary grades, reversing existing methods of instruction.

May 2.—President Quezon at Baguio medical convention urges doctors not to crowd into cities but to go into towns where there is need for them and states he will soon open charity clinics in towns and employ young doctors on part-time basis to encourage them starting practice there.

Assem. Carlos S. Tan (Leyte) in half-hour privilege speech urges reexamination of political situation in view of fate of Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Albania and China, stating Filipinos should not let themselves be deceived by statements of imperialistic nations as Hitler just before his annexations declared he had no such intentions. He excepts America, stating it is "only altruistic, only idealistic nations, only nation that, if it keeps its flag waving over the Philippines, will do so to protect us". He praises High Commissioner McNutt for courage in launching reexamination proposal "in face of diametrically opposed opinion". Assem. Miguel Cuenco asking whether it would not be "unworthy" to assume stand contrary to independence, Tan replies it is not matter of worthiness or unworthiness, but of self-preservation.

Annual mobilization of Philippine Army opens to test national defense plans.

May 3.—President Quezon designates Brig.-Gen. Vicente Lim Assistant Chief of Staff.

Vargas states with reference to Washington reports that President Quezon would not object to early independence provided there are economic guarantees to sustain it.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo sends radio message to Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs expressing gratification in connection with reported plan to grant independence in 1940, adding, however, "we favor commercial treaties beneficial to both America and Philippines after independence".

Placido Mapa, head of Philippine Sugar Association, S. F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, and other business leaders endorse speech of Assem. Tan in Assembly. Administration circles state that Party in power is committed to independence and can not go back on platform.

Dr. Alexander Lippay, noted conductor and composer, Musical Director of Manila Symphony Society, Director of the Academy of Music of Manila, and previously for 5 years Director of the Conservatory of Music of University of Philippines, dies of heart-attack following week's illness of influenza at Baguio, where he was spending his vacation. He was of Hungarian and Italian parentage, born in Venice, and brought up in Vienna. He came to the Philippines in 1925 and was 47 years old at time of death.

May 4.—Court of Industrial Relations dismisses claims of Federacion de Obrera de Filipinas, headed by Jose Nava, against Lopez Sugar Central Mill Company, Cadiz, Oriental Negros, condemning its acts of violence and sabotage, and denying petition that strikers be reinstated.

Salvador Araneta in speech before University of Manila advocates indefinite continuation of political relations with United States, declaring that if these are severed, Philippines would speedily come under Japanese control.

May 5.—S. S. Mayon, recently purchased by Manila Railroad Company, runs on reef south of Cebu, and 186 passengers are safely transferred to S. S. *Corregidor*.

May 6.—Court of Industrial Relations orders "La Nobleza" cigar factory to reinstate workers discharged because they joined a cigar-makers' union.

May 7.—High Commissioner McNutt announces he will leave May 11 for China and United States together with his family, naval aide, and a secretary, making no reference to a possible return to the Philippines.

May 8.—Announced that President Franklin D. Roosevelt has designated J. Weldon Jones, Financial Adviser to High Commissioner and former Insular Auditor, Acting U. S. High Commissioner, in which capacity he has served several times.

President Quezon states Camp Murphy speech that army camps are schools of democracy as they are based on idea of equal privileges for all.

Flotilla of 4 new Russian mine-sweepers arrives in Manila on way presumably to Vladivostok where they will be equipped with armaments.

May 9.—President Quezon places towns of San Rafael and San Ildelfonso, situated within Buena Vista Estate, under Constabulary control as May 15 approaches by which time tenants must sign new leases with Rural Progress Administration in charge, few tenants having as yet done so because they refuse to recognize title of Catholic Church to land leased from it by government.

British freighter *Lindenbank* after running on reef in Sulu Sea, pulling off and steaming some 5 miles in effort to reach port, sinks; passengers and crew are saved by destroyer U. S. S. *Pope*.

May 10.—High Commissioner McNutt states at press party that Philippine problem still looms large in United States and that he believes he can be of greater assistance to Filipinos by being in Washington. Earlier in day, addressing American Legion chapter, he states "As long as American Legion exists, I hope there will be a Philippine Department and that it will always be under American flag".

Rear-Admiral G. J. Meyers, relieved as Commandant of 16th Naval District, Cavite, leaving today, urges Philippines to "think over" question of independence, warning that it may mean opposite of what it promises.

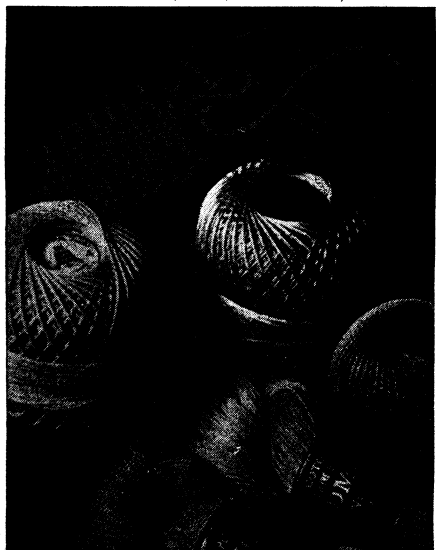
May 11.—High Commissioner McNutt and family leave Manila after a spectacular send-off by Commonwealth government and City of Manila and United States and Philippine Armies. President Quezon presents him with American and Philippine flags "to be conveyed to President of United States as symbol of eternal friendship between American and Filipino peoples". In letter to High Commissioner, he states, "I wish to make of record my deep appreciation of sympathetic attitude you have shown toward problems of Commonwealth government, bringing about friendly understanding based on most cordial relations and conducive to highly satisfactory conduct of business between American and Philippine governments. . . ."



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Assembly leaders express favorable reaction to Washington reports with reference to new emergency Philippine bill.

May 12.—Benigno Ramos is arrested on charges of estafa in connection with collections of money for a P6,000,000 fund allegedly required by Japan as "guarantee of financial stability" when Philippines becomes independent.

May 13.—Assembly members in 8-hours caucus vote 55 to 15 in favor of plan to amend Constitution by direct proposal of Assembly permitting second presidential term, previously rejecting 49 to 20 proposal to hold constitutional convention for purpose. Absent members numbered 28.

May 15.—President Quezon addresses Assembly and declares he may consider running for second term if Constitution is amended by a constitutional convention for the purpose and provided term of office be made 4 instead of 6 years so he would be called upon to serve not longer than 8 years if re-elected. He states argument frequently heard that there is no other Filipino who could take his place has no effect on him as "there are many among our countrymen who are possessed of exceptional qualifications to head our government," but that doubt was created in his mind as to whether it was wise for him to attempt to oppose consideration of question by people when Speaker Yulo expressed view that 6-years term is too long for bad president and 4 years too short for good one. "I would recommend to Convention that no more than one reelection be allowed, and that, in any case, no person be permitted to remain in office as president for more than 8 consecutive years. . . George Washington was as great a patriot as any man ever born. He certainly was endowed with far superior qualifications to lead his people than I can ever hope to possess. Yet he did not consider it his duty to be head of his nation for more than 8 years. That precedent is enough for me. . . ." He also expresses himself in favor of revival of senate; and advocates, too, abolition of electoral commission, its power to be vested either in whole legislature or in courts, and for changes in the location of the power of impeachment as present commission may act as prosecutor and judge at same time.

United States

Apr. 12.—Reported important League of Nations documents have been sent to United States for safekeeping.

Dr. C. Fenwick, professor of international law, Bryn Mawr, urges closing of Panama Canal to treaty violators and states cessation of trade with them would probably have prevented Sino-Japanese hostilities.

United Press reports that while Vice-President Sergio Osmeña is rallying strong support for Philippine bill, including that of W. Cameron Forbes, Dwight F. Davis, and H. L. Stimson, European crisis has injected "imponderable factors". Although Philippine mission has emphasized fact

that bill is purely economic and dissociated from political considerations, observers believe Congress may wish to delay action.

Apr. 13.—Sen. W. E. Borah states any war resulting from present European crisis would be "solidly imperialistic" and would not involve question of democracy versus totalitarianism. "It was democracies of Europe which wrote Versailles Treaty, which was not peace treaty but spoils treaty, and it was the democracies which for 20 years refused to make any changes. These European powers, whatever their 'ideologies', pursue one and same course. They all alike violate treaties, disregard fundamental principles of right, and pursue methods inevitably leading to war. Then they call on United States, Canada, and other nations to save them from their own intolerably vicious methods". In a newspaper article, Borah states: "We will go to war when our rights are assailed, when our land is invaded, and when American interests are involved. But to drag us into war which is wholly European and imperialistic, is nothing less than stark treason to American people".

Sen. W. F. George states in Senate that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Warm Springs remark that he would be back in fall if there is no war, has "aroused fear throughout the United States."

Sen. R. Reynolds states, "Here we are with an indebtedness of \$40,000,000,000, worrying what is going to happen to poor Filipinos and to fellows in London and Paris. My God, have we gone crazy! Why the hell should we worry ourselves to death about other people in world?"

J. W. Hausermann states at National Foreign Trade Council luncheon that with Shanghai under Japanese influence, logical Oriental headquarters for American business is Philippines. "As soon as it becomes obvious Congress will not consider Philippine bill this session, efforts should be concentrated on repeal of export tax provisions in Tydings-McDuffie Law so present trade relations may continue at least until 1946".

New York Underwriters Association withdraws war-risk insurance quotations on cargoes for Germany and Italy and increases other war-risk rates from 100 to 200%.

Apr. 14.—President Roosevelt in address before Pan Pacific Union pledges economic support to any American nation threatened by "economic pressure" from abroad and states United States will back this support with force if necessary. "The truest defense of peace in our hemisphere must always lie in hope that our sister nations overseas will break bonds of ideas which constrain them toward perpetual warfare. . . . All people have within themselves the power to become free at any time".

Apr. 15.—President Roosevelt sends personal message to Hitler and Mussolini asking them to pledge their armed forces will not "attack or invade" 31 specifically-named nations in Europe and Near East, effective for decade "or quarter of century if we dare look that far ahead", reciprocal pledges to



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be obtained from each of these nations not to attack Germany or Italy during same period, declaring he would then seek to convoke world disarmament and economic conferences in which United States would participate. "I am convinced that cause of world peace would be greatly advanced if nations of world obtained frank statement relating to present and future policies of your governments. Because United States . . . is not involved in immediate controversies of Europe, I trust you may be willing to make such statement of policy to me. . . in order that I may communicate such declaration to other governments which now are apprehensive regarding course which policy of your governments may take. . . You have repeatedly asserted that you and your people have no desire for war. If this is true, then there is no need for war. It is, however, unfortunately necessary to take cognizance of new facts. Three nations in Europe and another in Africa have seen their independence terminated. A vast territory of another independent nation in Far East is occupied by forces of neighboring state. . . Reports, which we trust are not true, insist that further acts of aggression are contemplated against still other independent nations. Plainly world is moving toward moment when situation must end in catastrophe unless more rational way of guiding events is found. . . It is emphasized that in making this statement Americans do not speak through selfishness or fear of weakness, but with force of strength and with friendship for mankind. . ." Secretary of State Cordell Hull states President's move was taken without consulting any foreign government.

Within two hours after President's appeal to Germany and Italy, Secretary of Navy Claude Swanson announces that "when fueled" U. S. Fleet, with exception of small force, will return to "normal operating areas in Pacific"; order cancels engagements of warships to appear at special Norfolk, Virginia, naval review next week and also at New York in connection with World Fair; reports circulate that sudden order was at least partly based on intelligence reports that international situation might take turn that would involve possible developments in Far East, possibly in East Indies, in which case Philippines would be affected.

Roosevelt message meets with both wide congressional approval and scepticism. Sen. Hiram Johnson says, "It's good publicity, and that's all". Sen. M. M. Logan "It's a good move and can't do any harm if they are looking for a way out".

Apr. 15.—State Department officials say they do not expect answers to Roosevelt message for some time; they stress it is by no means another "appeasement" move and should not be interpreted as suggestion that democracies again entrust themselves to totalitarian states.

Apr. 16.—King states he believes fleet is sent into Pacific to check possibility of Japanese encroachment in Philippines or Netherlands Indies during European crisis.

Miss Emma S. Yule, for 20 years head of English

department, College of Agriculture, Los Baños, dies in Los Angeles, aged 76.

Apr. 17.—William O. Douglas takes oath of office as Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Washington Star states fleet move "shows Japan Washington has eye on Pacific and is to certain extent ready to relieve Anglo-French fears in Far East".

Rep. J. Thorkelson introduces bill to grant Washington District Court jurisdiction over Philippine sovereignty alienation test case; Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states he will work for defeat of measure as it would "disrupt years of endeavor already directed toward establishment of independent Philippines."

Philippine Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino is arrested and released on \$4000 bail on charge of conspiring with W. P. Buckner and others to defraud through use of mails in connection with alleged manipulation of Philippine Railway Company bonds. Buencamino's attorney calls attention to high position of accused in Philippines and to fact he came to United States voluntarily to testify in investigation, and states he will remain in jurisdiction of court until his good name is cleared.

Apr. 18.—Upton Close states in Washington that Roosevelt's peace appeal stopped German-Italian-Japanese military alliance which he states he believes was to have been signed on 16th.

Col. C. A. Lindbergh is assigned to duty in office of Brig.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of U. S. Air Corps.

Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace announces government within few weeks will start 4-months experimental plan to distribute surplus foodstuffs among families in lower income brackets.

F. M. Tydings indefinitely postpones further consideration of Philippine bill as it has been intimated President Quezon would likely visit United States in near future, probably in June, and Committee feels that "to avoid all misunderstandings possible in dealing with economic phases of independence it would be wise to have President appear before it if he is coming". Osmeña states he has learned from reliable source that disturbed conditions in Orient are real reason for postponement and that it might have some connection with sudden return of fleet to Pacific. King also states Far Eastern conditions counted heavily in Committee's decision. Another view is that Committee decided it was dangerous to submit bill because of present temper of Congress which would lead almost certainly to amendments and possibly to immediate independence rider. President Roosevelt declines to comment but reminds press men he had strongly endorsed Joint Committee Report on which bill is based.

Rep. S. Kramer of California introduces bill designed to confine Japanese fishermen on West Coast to "fishing for fish" and not "for other purposes".

Reported that during past 4 weeks more than \$500,000,000 of gold has come from Europe, bringing

U. S. Treasury holdings to record peak of \$15,500,000,000, about 60% of world's total supply.

Former President Edward Benes of Czechoslovakia now in Chicago announces he has accepted leadership of 2,000,000 Czechs living abroad who will seek reestablishment of new Czechoslovak Republic.

Apr. 20.—President Roosevelt speaking at Junior Jackson Day dinner in Washington states: "There is no use fooling ourselves. If we are to have a reactionary regime—or, if that term is too horrific, call it a conservative regime—you may depend on it that it will be the other fellow's regime. In campaign now approaching, there is just one agency potent enough to destroy Democratic Party, and that is Democratic Party itself."

Revealed that only decision to postpone action on Philippine bill averted vote in Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs on granting independence in 1940 following receipt by Sen. B. C. Clark of cable from President Quezon reaffirming Filipino desire for independence and stating Philippines was willing to accept independence in 1940 provided it would facilitate approval of bill. Said that Quezon's cable was apparently intended to win Clark's support as Clark had previously indicated he would favor economic concessions if there were a guarantee against any political commitment on part of United States. Senators K. Pittman, C. Hayden and King, alarmed at prospect of an immediate independence vote, moved postponement until Committee could have opportunity exhaustively to exchange views with Quezon. Vote remains secret, but understood that either Pittman or King made the motion and Tydings did not know of the move before hand, and neither White House nor State Department had suggested it. Said that decision followed impasse between one group which contended preferential trade should not be continued after 1946 without emphatic redeclaration of America's intention to withdraw completely from Philippines, and other group which objected to such affirmation as it might be misinterpreted abroad. Rep. L. Kocalkowski states he does not intend to press House consideration of Philippine bill. President Quezon is reported to have advised Elizalde of his inability to come to United States in near future, though he may come later in year.

Reported that President Roosevelt will await Hitler's reply before taking action with regard to sending Ambassador H. R. Wilson back to Germany.

State Department reported to have renewed protests to Japan against Yangtze river traffic restrictions. Department releases delayed annual report of Japan on Mandated Pacific Islands which declares that (up to Jan. 1, 1938) "no military or naval base nor any fortification ever has been maintained or newly built within territory" and that no restrictions have been placed on visits of foreigners.

House approves bill extending monetary powers of President for 2 years; bill now goes to Senate.

Osmeña states he is confident Congress will legislate

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regarding Philippines before date for imposition of export taxes (1941), and lists tobacco, embroidery, coconut oil, and pearl button industries as those which would be wiped out by 5% export tax.

Apr. 22.—Washington officials state United States would welcome Russian-British-French alliance, but state that open support of Russia in Asia might induce Japan to adhere formally to Italo-German alliance and needlessly crystallize permanent antagonism. "Unusual United States cooperation with Russia is unpopular idea among some strong domestic groups unless actual emergency exists; any sudden Japanese move, however, might provoke United States counteraction in direction of more friendly relations with Soviet Union", says United Press.

Apr. 25.—President Roosevelt submits reorganization plan to Congress to coordinate social security administration, works projects, and lending activities, telescoping 8 federal units into 3, estimated to effect a saving of over \$15,000,000.

Wallace states in speech that peace is foremost desire of United States but that it must adhere temporarily to an international military alliance to secure world peace, quoting from Washington's inaugural address: "We may choose peace or war as interest guides us. . . . We may trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies. . . ."

Buencamino is indicated in New York Federal Court in connection with Philippine Railway bond case with 4 other men on 8 counts; each face possible maximum sentence of 37 years imprisonment and \$24,000 fine. Assemblymen Jose Bonto is named as confederate but not as defendant.

Apr. 27.—President Roosevelt appoints Brig. Gen. George Catlett Marshall as Chief of Staff with rank of full general, succeeding Gen. Malin Craig. Marshall is not a West Point graduate. He served in Philippines in 1902 and 3.

Stated in Washington that United States will officially ignore any reference Hitler may make in his speech to the Roosevelt peace plea as a written reply is expected to a written appeal.

Secretary of Interior H. L. Ickes states in speech

that refugee German scientists, artists, and writers now sheltering in United States are "thrice welcomed as kindred civilized human beings".

Apr. 28.—Text of Hitler's Reighstag speech is handed U. S. Embassy in Berlin as official reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal. In reply to Hitler's statement he did not see appeal until after it appeared in press, White House states message was cabled to Hitler at 9:00 p. m. on April 14 and made public at 10:30 a. m., April 14. Members of Congress express disappointment. Sen. M. M. Logan states speech can be divided into 3 parts—lies, evasions, alibis. Speaker William Bankhead states, "I regard reply . . . as unpromising of any tranquility".

Apr. 30.—Philippine officials in Washington disclose that Tydings, fearing a move to grant Philippines independence in 1942, is planning to introduce new bill granting independence in that year but extending trade preferences until 1952, export taxes to begin at 10% instead of 5 and increased by 10% annually.

Two Russian flyers on good will flight to New York arrive in chartered plane from Gulf of St. Lawrence where, lost, they made a bad landing.

May 1.—President Roosevelt states at inauguration of New York World Fair: "United States stands today as completely homogeneous nation, united in common purpose to work for greatest good for greatest number, united in desire to move forward toward better things". Indians representing 13 tribes head parade and will act as guard of honor to distinguished visitors.

"Cash and carry" provisions of Neutrality Act expire today amid national debate on foreign policy.

May 2.—Tydings states congressmen who recently conferred with him might introduce such bill as mentioned yesterday, but that he himself is not contemplating such move at present—although he might if administration takes attitude he does not like or attempts to secure House action on Philippine bill. Reported that Kocalkowski is opposed to any legislation this session chiefly because he fears this might result in Congressional move to advance date of

independence. Elizalde states "date is immaterial provided we can get economic provisions favorable enough to maintain independence".

May 3.—Army and Navy Departments reported to be studying plans to fortify Pacific approaches to Panama Canal by establishing powerful naval and air bases at Acapulco, Mexico and Galapagos Islands; said Mexican government has already indicated willingness to lease area, but attitude of Ecuador is not known.

Assistant Secretary of State F. B. Sayre confers with President, advising him serious disturbances and social unrest will result in Philippines if emergency economic measures are not enacted in sufficient time.

May 5.—House reported in uproar because Appropriations Committee rejected Navy Department's request for money for air bases at Midway, Johnston and Palmyra, despite recent acting authorizing them.

President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua is given state dinner and reception at White House and is said to have discussed old plan to construct Nicaraguan canal and other Pan-American problems.

American Chamber of Commerce in Washington adopts resolution urging immediate repeal of measures authorizing government to buy foreign silver for which \$1,000,000,000 has already been spent; another resolution declares Japanese restrictions on American trade in China are drastic and unfair and that government should take steps to remove them.

May 6.—Stated that President is convinced "cash and carry" legislation offers best course for United States with view to keeping out of war, avoiding possible disastrous collapse of foreign trade, and indirectly aiding democracies in conflict with democracies.

Senate Military Affairs Committee approves Sen. J. Lee's "draft the wealth" bill which would authorize President to take "wealth census" in any emergency requiring draft of man-power and as need for funds arises, to empower Treasury to issue 1% bonds maturing in 50 years to which everyone would be

(Continued on page 264)

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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Editorials

United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, at this writing on his way to Washington, may shortly resign his High Commissioner position, ending more than two years of most distinguished service to the Philippines and the United States. Many hope that he may be called on by the people of the United States to serve in a more exalted capacity for still greater service.

Few men of political prominence in the United States are today so conversant with world affairs, particularly those relating to the Pacific, as Mr. McNutt. None better than he realizes what America—and all the world—has at stake in the Pacific and what American withdrawal from the Philippines would ultimately entail. He knows that to protect the Philippines is to protect America in the Pacific, which means to protect the peace and to safeguard democratic civilization throughout the world.

He has therefore been outspoken in his advocacy of a realistic reexamination (the words have become a slogan) of the entire Philippine question. Both American and Filipino officials have shown exceeding caution in their response to this wise and courageous prompting, but in Shanghai, the other day, Mr. McNutt expressed the belief that Philippine leaders "have agreed that complete independence is not possible under present Far Eastern conditions, and have altered their position accordingly". There has, so far, been no frank comment from others in a position to take a decisive stand, but the general trend of Philippine-American relations, particularly with respect to the continuation of special trade relations, is in the direction of a fundamental alteration in the program laid down four or five years ago in the Tydings-McDuffie ("Independence") Act.

Though the last American Governor-General, Mr. Frank Murphy, served as the first High Commissioner after the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government on November 15, 1935, Mr. McNutt assumed the office (he arrived in Manila on April 26, 1937) before its functions had been entirely clarified, as both High Commissioner Murphy and President Manuel L. Quezon had been absent for extended periods during this time. The situation was one of great complexity and delicacy, and there were interests, including foreign interests, that made actual attempts at further confusion and embroilment. Thanks to the astuteness and sincere goodwill on the part of both the High Commissioner and President Quezon, a regime of effective co-operation and genuine friendliness was brought about which has proved of the utmost benefit to the country. On several occasions Mr. McNutt publicly declared that he had never before worked with more cooperative officials, even in his own State of Indiana. President Quezon, on his side, paid high tribute to Mr. McNutt, not only at the time of his departure, but on the day of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the



American occupation of the Philippines, which Mr. Quezon made the occasion for a great demonstration of Filipino gratitude to the government and people of the United States.

Mr. McNutt's frequent, forthright and eloquent speeches on the general subject of democracy and his earnest championship of American principles of liberty and freedom, and his equally frequent and incisive criticism of the tenets of authoritarianism and dictatorship, during this formative period of the Commonwealth Government, had a perceptible effect on political developments in the Philippines.

The co-operation of the High Commissioner and members of his staff with the Joint Preparatory Committee of American and Filipino experts who were assigned the task of recommending a program of economic readjustment for the Philippines, was also of the utmost importance, and it is a fact that the legislation at present before Congress follows lines recommended by the High Commissioner.

Japan's invasion of China, the civil war in Spain, the policy of the Nazi government of Germany with respect to its nationals abroad, all had their repercussions in the Philippines and created governmental problems which were ably handled by the High Commissioner. Many other important matters—such as the question of the pensions of American teachers in the Philippines and the relief of American citizens in the country called upon to pay both Philippine and Federal income taxes, have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The importance of Mr. McNutt's work during the past two years for the Philippines and for the United States, will not end with his relinquishment of the position. He has acquitted himself well of the responsibilities that were laid on him and, taking even greater responsibilities on himself, has inaugurated a movement that may well affect the fate not only of the Philippines, but of the world, for the Philippines is like a key which, small though it may be, may control the loosening of all the furies or may continue to lock them out.

The Rome-Berlin "axis" does not seem to be working so spectacularly these days as the Berlin-Tokyo coupling, military alliance or no military alliance. Actually, Japan cares nothing for Germany, nor Germany for Japan, but whenever Germany is making more trouble than usual in Europe (the Nazi threat against the great heavy industries area in Polish Silesia), Japan makes another anti-British or rather anti-Western move in this section of the world. The present augmented Japanese attack on British rights in China, as in Tientsin, may be ascribed in part to Japanese efforts to discourage the formation of the projected British-French-Russian anti-aggression front, but it is in line with the

entire Japanese effort to establish a complete and exclusive hegemony in Eastern Asia.

With British subjects being forced by Japanese military to strip themselves half-naked to satisfy them they are not carrying goods into the illegally "blockaded" British concession in Tientsin, and suffering numerous other humiliations as well as abuses that include cold-blooded murder, the British business men in China, who used to argue that it would be to British interest to allow Japan to seize North China as long as Britain's sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley was not interfered with, present a truly pathetic spectacle.

The Japanese are verbally continuously emphasizing that American rights, as distinct from British rights, will be respected, but this should fool no one as it is not even temporarily true. There can be no misinterpretation of the Japanese intentions and program, and if Americans do not want the shirts torn off their backs and their pocket watches smashed because they are not set to Tokyo time, and all that this symbolizes, America must make common cause with Britain, France, and every other civilized nation that has trade and other vital interests in this part of the world.

China can not be overwhelmed and enslaved by the Japanese militarists without every foreigner in China being outraged and victimized with the native inhabitants of that country, and every nation in the world will suffer from the Japanese brutality and arrogance more and more

directly if and as the Japanese program succeeds.

There have been some indications during the past few weeks that the Chamberlain government may be preparing to make a bargain with Japan with respect to China in order to offset Japan's objections to the British-French-Russian alliance. The scope of this pact would be confined to Europe, and Britain would cease to support Chiang Kai-shek. In other words, "appeasement", though it has failed in Europe with respect to Germany, would be tried in Asia with respect to Japan. Nothing could be more futile, foolish, and suicidal, but the present outrages against the British particularly, in Tientsin, Kulangsu, Hankow, and elsewhere, are undoubtedly intended to make up Chamberlain's mind to attempt such a line of action despite this evident truth.

On the contrary, if the British conservatives want to save anything at all of the British prestige, power, and way of life, they must overcome their class-fear of an alliance with Russia, full and complete, in Europe and in Asia. With America adopting a similar attitude, order would soon be re-established in the world. The Western democracies have far more in common with communism, even as established in Russia with all its limitations, than with fascism and militarism, and this should now be the governing consideration. It should be obvious to all thinking men that class and even national interests must take second place when the interests of civilization itself are in immediate danger.

Numquam Eum Moriturum Nobis Videbatur

By D. J. L. Bromfield

THEY only speak of Death who know
Not of the ways of Life; who live will never die.
May the sun cease, or the sound of rain?
Or may he perish who has heard the mountain's cry?

He is not dead whom yesterday I saw
Turn blood to fire, who made incarnate dreams
Fantastical; his symphony yet plays, and
Rising, lives. "He is not dead," each instrument out-
screams,

"He is not dead." We listen still—
We, standing first before we turn away,
Hear still his work, his voice; and he,
Alive, casts yet upon us all his ancient sway.

Transient Constancy

By Harriet Mills McKay

HOW transient is the gilded ripple
Of wind-danced leaves
And the sun-wrought stipple
The blending of green and gold achieves.

And yet how constant is the script
Of every leafy jungle glade,
Emerald green, and amber-dipped,
And patined like an old brocade.

A Philippine Middletown?

Anonymous

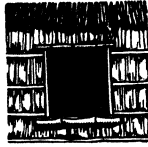
A short account of observations made by me during a residence of some months in this community, may throw additional light on the cause of the plight of the agrarian *tao*. The conditions found are not so much the fault of the people, as of the system—which revolves about elected officials unfitted for their positions, interested only in holding office and with no thought of owing anything to the electors, many of whom are so low salaried as to invite corruption, and all this with a minimum of supervision from the central government.

The community I refer to is one of the better type of small agricultural municipalities of under ten thousand inhabitants, and lies within easy access of Manila by bus and rail. Paralleling the *playa*, there is a strip of level land back of which it rises to rolling hills. Sandy near the water-front, the soil is heavy and sticky, dries out quickly, and requires irrigation for continuous cultivation. In the little town there is neither factory nor home industry, and the surrounding country is given over to agriculture for only one half of the year; during the other half the land lies fallow, being too hard to cultivate. The farmers hunt in vain, as a rule, for other work, and so just rest. A small fishing industry is carried on principally in the barrios. If individual inhabitants work at anything but farming and fishing, they do so for the government or outside the municipality.

Under proper management and with a little co-operation on the part of the inhabitants, the town with its fine location and numerous large fruit trees could be made most attractive, but at present it has an unkempt appearance and is not even clean. With irrigation and under proper supervision, farmers and tenants might be insured their just dues and would have an income instead of being chronically in debt.

Apparently no attempt is made to drain and grade the streets in the town, and the trails connecting with the barrios are impassable for vehicles as bridges are lacking. There is no resident physician, dentist, lawyer, nurse, or registered midwife in the town; there is, however, a sanitary inspector and a small drugstore. It is doubtful if the town would make it worthwhile for any but salaried professional people to settle there. As a man from another town expressed it, the people prefer money to health and are not accustomed to spend for medical attendance. He cited the case of a physician from his town who, after two visits to a moribund patient, asked for his honorarium. The relations, pleading poverty, handed him three pesos. The doctor had spent about one peso for bus fare and several hours of his time. Later these people spent over thirty pesos for the funeral. I am told that most of the certificates of death are signed by the sanitary inspector, no physician having been called in. It is questionable if the drugstore could survive without the sale of lipstick, perfumes, and other side lines.

Trade is represented by a dressmaker, a tailor,



a watchmaker, a sewing machine agency, an ice deposit, several small rice mills, one small store, numerous *tiendas*, and a number of small bakeries. The last named and one or two of the *tiendas* which serve cooked food to travelers, are not kept in sanitary condition. Special reference to these places does not by any means give a clean bill of health to the general run of *tiendas* and to the surroundings of many dwellings, but the places specified are of greater potential danger to the public health.

The market is a good building with a cement floor. There a small amount of produce is offered for sale which comes chiefly from the markets of nearby towns and from Manila, to which points the market and tienda people make frequent trips. Selling, however, is not confined to the market, for one sees women with baskets of vegetables, fish, and native foods carrying on business in the streets. The few groceries obtainable are sold at slight if any advance over Manila prices. Local produce is scarce except for rice, chicos, mangos, melons, watermelons, eggplants and, in certain seasons, fish. It is cheap—eggplants, for instance, being fifteen centavos the hundred. The food of the masses is rice—or bread in the morning for those who can afford it, with fish and mangos or other fruit, depending upon the season and which is cheapest.

There is a fourth grade school in the town which is said to be too small to accommodate the children of school age, and there is a seventh grade school in one of the barrios. Many children of one barrio attend a seventh grade school in another town, while a number of the town children go to the higher grade barrio school; many more would do so could the parents afford to send them. Some of the parents claim that the expense of transportation, higher matriculation fees, extra clothing for the Boy Scouts, and food are beyond their means. The parents of one boy who had just got through the fourth grade told me that as they could not continue his education they intended to make a town musician of him. Asked why the higher grade school is in a barrio they suggested this might be due to the fact that the town is governed by officials who come from that barrio.

There is one municipal privy which is used occasionally by males, never by females. Men and women in general still follow the custom in vogue at the turn of the century. Privy-pits have been ordered dug for each house, but I am told that few householders have complied and those having done so have created a condition more unsanitary than the former pig-assisted system of disposal. I counted sixteen pigs and two goats cavorting in the town plaza at the same time, and in the shade of the nearby trees two ponies and three carabaos were tied. This same plaza has a large wallow.

The people pump water from shallow wells (two pipe-lengths, I am told) and pigs wallow in the overflow. Two small streams run through the town. One is clear with

visible movement, the down-stream part being used for washing, the up-stream for bathing; the other is frequented by carabaos above town, is the depository for dogs killed by passing automobiles, and is one of the principal bañaderos lower down-stream.

The population is predominantly Catholic, the church being fairly well attended. There is a resident priest. A scattering of adherents to Aglipayism is to be found and followers of the Iglesia ni Cristo are fairly numerous. However, all seem to get along well together, and one can hardly look upon the majority of the inhabitants as being fanatically religious.

The people are likable, kindly, and socially inclined. Most of the women seem to be hard workers, but many of the men are not strong for this, due, doubtless, to the little they have to do at home and inability to find work elsewhere. Some, however, come home for the week-end only, spending their time collecting firewood and raising crops in the hills where they have small holdings or may work on shares for a landowner. Some of them have fruit trees, poultry, etc.

There is very little disorder in the community, the people being peaceful and, when not otherwise occupied, too busy gambling and awaiting the result of the daily *jueting* drawing. For the uninitiated, I shall give a general idea of this popular game. One chooses two numbers (from 1 to 35 inclusive) and so informs the collector, handing him the amount of the bet—from one centavo to two pesos. Should the numbers chosen win (only two numbers are drawn), payment in the amount of ₱4.50 for each centavo bet is made—₱4.00 to the gambler and fifty centavos to the collector. Should one bet on two like numbers (say 2 and 2) and these numbers win, the ordinary payment is doubled. Except for the time and place of the drawing, *jueting* is carried on with little secrecy. Those running the game just avoid the stranger, looking upon him as a possible unknown and unsympathetic agent of the law. Should an arrest be made, the game in that particular *banquero's* territory—several municipalities—is temporarily suspended. I have no personal knowledge of the other forms of gambling said to be carried on. Anyone wishing for this information, might inquire of the local officials. Personally I prefer the gamble of the Sweepstakes to that of *jueting*.

Except for small parcels farmed by their owners, the land is held by absentee landlords. There are two privately owned haciendas. The larger one employs a number of men clearing the forest, etc., and rents some land to farmers. The laborers receive fifty centavos a day, providing their own food. The other hacienda rents land, hacienda and farmer sharing the crop raised by the latter. This hacienda is also selling some of the land in small areas on the instalment plan. From another town it is reported that some of the municipal councilmen of that place, working as laborers on the estate of an absentee landlord, and becoming dissatisfied with the daily wage of fifty centavos, induced the council to pass a resolution asking the owner to raise the wage to ₱1.00, with the result that all the laborers were discharged and others brought in from a distance.

There is no general system of irrigation, but small isolated spots on the level land get water through two feeble sup-

plies, allowing planting to be done three months earlier than the time when the rest of the level land is soft enough to plough. This partial irrigation allows of two crops a year with a larger and higher grade of rice. The rest of the land produces but one smaller and lower-grade crop. Some sugar cane and a little corn is planted, as also a considerable amount of melons and water-melons, but very few vegetables. The *casama* system applies to all crops from absentee landlord-owned land. The owner receives one half the crop, less one half the expense of planting and harvesting. The farmer provides the labor, farm implements, and work-animals, as also his own house and living expenses. He receives the same share as the landlord and pays half the expenses. The landlord also advances the farmer's living expenses, collecting the amount in *palay* plus a varying interest, after the next harvest. If reasonably honest, he gets, from what I am told, some fifteen per cent on the money advanced; if not he gets more. The expense of planting includes the seed *palay*—one cavan to the hectare—and forty centavos each per day to the planters. Each harvester receives one-tenth the *palay* he or she harvests. I hesitate to state how much rice land one man cultivates and how many cavans of *palay* one hectare will produce in this region, as the statements of the farmers are at variance. Two men told me they together had planted four hectares of unirrigated land, harvesting 40 cavans the hectare which would have netted each man about 35 cavans of *palay*, or rice enough for a small family for the year. One very intelligent old man told me that most of the private holdings of land were one, rarely two, hectares and that, if unirrigated, the hectare produced from 20 to 30 cavans of *palay*; so that one hectare, if privately owned, and two hectares, under the *casama* system, would not keep the average family in rice alone for a year. In the hills, the hectare produces from 12 to 25 cavans of *palay*. With irrigation and two hectares of land under the *casama* system, a farmer harvesting two crops a year should net over 80 cavans of *palay*—enough rice for a year and cash of around ₱120.00—an existence, compared with present conditions. Furthermore, with modern farm implements, instruction as to planting leguminous crops, if only for the family, poultry raising, etc., there would be no reason why the tenant farmer should not be fairly well off. Cash advances are not advocated, but the furnishing of articles needed to increase earning power, which should be cared for and paid for promptly.

In general, the standard of living is extremely low. I shall quote the daily expenses of a man employed by the government at about ₱30.00 a month, whose family consists of six: 2 gantas of rice, 64 centavos; fish, 15 centavos; light and firewood, 5 centavos; cigarettes, 5 centavos; total 89 centavos a day. For food, such as it is, the cost is just over 5 centavos a meal per individual. The man with a family and a wage of only fifty centavos a working day, can not feed his family even enough rice and fish. What makes existence possible for these people and the tenant farmer around here, is the fact that they all have more or less rice and make out on this with an occasional frog, mudfish, or some fruit. Practically all of them are in debt and disheartened. It is hard to understand how they manage to be so law-abiding.

Were the mayors of these small agricultural municipalities appointed from the graduates of Los Baños or

other agricultural schools, it would be a start in the solution of the agrarian problem. These appointees would have the technical knowledge to understand the difficulties

of the farmer and to advise him. It would also be their job to fight the farmer's battle with the landlord, and help them to get their rights from the government.

Return of the Waltz

By Zoyá N. Popova

AS by the music and song a people demands from its musicians, one may judge of the state of their mind and soul, so our dance-music and our street-songs are symptomatic of the mal du siècle—of the sickness of the times.

The music that scorches the air in moon- and in sun-light, and that flashes through space from city to town and from town to village, is the jazz tune. And what is Jazz?

Jazz was borne to us from the dim ages of savagery, when the adolescent Earth called for the multiplication of the species and powers of generation and birth were deified; when men lured out desire by magic and the pulsating beat of drums accelerated the blood in their veins; when sex subjugated mind and when there was multiplication but no "creation", instinct being paramount and men's spiritual powers unawakened. Nature wanted this of the children of young Earth. From those times of frenzied phallic rites, of sensual contortionism and ecstasy, came down to us what today is known as Jazz.

Is this a paradox in this age of unemployment, want, and birth-control, or is Jazz the cry of the blood-soaked Earth seeking an offset to war and extermination?

Be that as it may—Jazz is beating an unceasing tom-tom. . . and languid is youth, and sly. They would cheat Nature, sophisticatedly seeking the pleasure and evading the sacred pain. But with the sanctity, dies the purpose, and license sets in and the destruction of the species. . . . So, Nature avenges itself on the cheats.

Youth, blossoming fruitlessly, like the Eastern cherry-tree, dies out in empty craving and hate. Life is become a pale round of torture—of drink and the dance, or rather Jazz, for the dance is art and can not be confused with the bodily grimacing of today. The ignorance, cowardice, and neurasthenia of our times is summed up in Jazz. Tiger-like and languid and agonizing, it is; afraid of the light; in the shadows pulsate the noisy drums and horns. Modern Jazz opened the dark age for Beauty.

Yet never is darkness deeper than just before the dawn, and while the blackness of night still weighs our hearts, we must believe that night is not eternal. Indeed, the



blackness grows purple as we sense the darting rays of the morning sun. And suddenly we know that Jazz was of the night.

We become aware of something new—something gloriously restful, yet so darting and so light! It is something like a recollection of a sunny childhood, when home was not yet lost and the holy mother-child bond not yet broken.

Is this a dream of something that only might be?

May-time and new-mown hay. . . fields that were never trampled over by War, where flowers eye the bees and the perfumed air is vibrant with the song of a lark, and where a bevy of maidens dances.

The sun rises and dissolves the baneful profile of the crescent moon that governed the ancient phallicism. . . . Past is the age of the brutes; why take on us their pain?

In the time before the Great War, we knew the Waltz. Under its gracious sway, our civilization came to flower. Come into being ages after the prehistoric crudeness of savage sex and war dances, the Waltz and all the many beautiful forms based on it—the Mignon, chaconne, pas de quatre, pas de sephyr, etc., were creations of highly gifted individuals, not the impromptu spasms of a sickened mob. These inspired artists expressed in the Waltz the hopes and aspirations as well as the cravings of the awakened soul, transforming sensuality into passion.

Now, again, we see the Waltz returning, the natural roundness and fluidity of its graceful movements correcting the broken lines of the jerking, distorted limbs that are a vestige of the mutilations of wars and revolutions. The cult of the Ugly, propagated by giftless ignoramuses, whose heavy feet have trampled on Beauty, will give way. Jazz is without melody; the Waltz is an unending stream of melody and harmony. The discords of horns and drums will be overcome by the strains of harps and violins. True music will reign again, that art that reveals the mind of the epoch through the inspiration of artists able to merge the human ego with the wordless splendor of starry space where worlds are balanced in eternal cadence. The Waltz materializes the efforts of the soul to climb from clay to spirit. Man again has resumed those efforts.

"It is not too much to say that Democracy today finds both its finest development and its chief bulwark under the folds of our flag. The ideas which were in men's minds before the Magna Carta have matured and come to fruition in the United States of America... And there may lie the danger. These treasures which we own have become commonplace; they are too often taken for granted... These priceless achievements are lost sight of in mature America... Too often we hear the remark that what we need is a good dictator. . ."—Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones.

They, the Living

By Lodivico D. Arciaga

THE two men sat in the semi-darkness of the homesteader's hut.

"I won't let you go, Lacay Tomas," one of them said sharply. "You won't even tell me the purpose of your journey."

"But I've already told you; it's but to look over the old place we left years ago", the other said in his quiet, submissive way.

"Only for that! For that you want to travel seven days and seven nights! And then perhaps to find the old town gone! You are a fool, Lacay Tomas. Remember you are not a rich man; that you still owe me much. You should stay here and work, so you'll get a good harvest and can pay your debt."

Lacay Tomas turned his face to the darkness outside, and for a long time he didn't say anything more. He sat there staring, like a whipped child. What he had expected, happened. Don Baldo had always been known as a man with an iron heart. But he spoke again.

"It's indeed bold of me to ask", he said. "But, Don Baldo, I, or my family and I, have been planning this journey for a long time. Last year and even the year before last we wanted to make the visit. But we were always ashamed to ask the favor . . . But now, Don Baldo, we've thought that we simply have to go. We have hurried with the harvest, even working at night. We have done all the work that we thought you might want us to do during the next few weeks . . . 'I did not want to tell you the real reason why we want to make the trip . . . Don Baldo, I had a wife and she died. Then we came here, five years ago. But we have not forgotten her. We remember her still . . . We care for her still . . .'" His voice trailed off.

It was the second day of their journey and they were still in Nueva Vizcaya. They knew it because the great, dark mountain, which they well remembered, was still directly south of them. And they knew that just behind those mountains ahead of them, lay the wide fertile lands of Nueva Ecija, then Tarlac with its rich towns.

Lacay Tomas sat in the front of the cart, urging on his old carabao. He knew that they would have to make the journey in seven days, or they wouldn't be in time for All Saints Day.

Inside the cart, his three sons, one daughter, and their old grandmother were sleeping, for it was already past midnight by the stars. It was his turn to drive until the fourth crowing of the cocks. Then he would wake up Canro, his eldest boy, to take his place, and he would have his sleep, too.

Frequently, Lacay Tomas shaded his eyes against the glow of the kerosene lantern by his side, to look ahead to see if they were still on the rude cart-track. There were stumps along the way, remains of trees that had been cut down by home-seekers traveling north, and he didn't want to jolt his sleeping children. There were intervals, however, when there was nothing along the way but tough, dry grass,



and creeping vines, and wild memosas, and he did not have to be so careful. Then he would let the single rope rein, fastened to a ring in the nose of his faithful draft animal, hang slack, and occupy his mind with other things.

"The sky never gets old," he mused, looking at the myriad stars above him. "It was like that when I was a small boy back in that hill-home of mine, and it is still like that now that I am growing old". His thoughts strayed back to earth and a mist began to gather in his eyes. "If she had lived to this day, maybe there wouldn't be any white hairs in my head yet", he thought childishly. "If that flood had not come, maybe she would not have died and we would be rich and happy now, and have many friends".

Lacay Tomas had been fairly well off at one time, on those once fertile fields that they had left. But the river had overflowed its banks and left nothing in its wake but wide stretches of white, dry sand. And after that the fever came and bore his wife away.

The cocks of a settler whose house beside the trail was dimly visible, crowed the hour, and Lacay Tomas was roused from his reminiscences. He wiped his eyes and looked up once more at the stars. It was time he should wake Canro. He took the kerosene lantern and peered at his son hunched up in the farther end of the cart. The boy had not gone to sleep. He had his eyes open and was looking vacantly at the cloth roofing of the cart. He wanted to ask him, "Why, son, have you not slept yet?" But instead he only withdrew the lantern, hung it up again on the upright beside him, and did not say anything. Could it be that his son was also going over what had passed through his own mind? Did he feel this sorrow, too? He was afraid so. Had he not been a grown-up boy when all that had happened?

Then he said, "Go to sleep now, son. I'm going to drive some more. I'm not sleepy yet."

And so Lacay Tomas kept on driving and gazing at the wide, clean sky. But later his son rose and insisted on taking his place.

The cart lurched slowly on and on. During the day the two bigger boys, to relieve the carabao, would get down from the cart and walk behind it, occasionally running and chasing each other, as boys will. Sometimes they threw stones at the trees they passed. At night they would take turns driving. As for Isabel, Meno, and the grandmother, they stayed cooped up in the cart most of the day and night, getting out only when they stopped to cook a whole day's food under some shady tree. Isabel had just recovered from an illness and was still frail. Meno was still very young, as he had been only a month old when his mother died. He could only watch his older brothers from the rear of the cart and join in their laughter as they chased each other. At night he did nothing but sleep in his grandmother's lap. He was still a baby, to his grandmother anyway.

The fifth day of their journey they came to a forest at the foot of a steep mountain. A wild bull had charged their cart here five years ago, and the children had been very much frightened. But that was not what made them silent now. They had heard of robbers in this region and feared some of these ruffians might come sweeping down upon them from behind the trees. Isabel's pale face was paler still, but Lacay Tomas, in his ever God-trusting way, dismissed the fear from his children's hearts. "Just pray God and nothing can harm us," he said.

The rest of the way was better. It led through wide grasslands with some settler's hut beneath a copse of cool, shady trees, occasionally dotting the landscape. There had been no houses here when they had traveled north, and now they were glad at the sight. "Next time we come this way again, maybe all this land will be taken up", said Lacay Tomas. "The roads will be better and we will go oftener to visit your mother".

The last night of their journey, as they were driving through a patch of open field, they saw a meteor fall with a streak of fading light across the sky. The boys had seen the phenomenon before, and did not think much about this. But when they had crossed the open space and were entering a thin stand of trees, they found themselves drawn to their father who suddenly started speaking after hours of silence.

"Did you see that star?" he asked. And without waiting for an answer he continued: "Everyone has a star in the sky". Then, the old sadness coming back into his voice, he said: "A few days before your mother died, I saw a star fall from the sky . . . I didn't know whose life-star it was. But when a week passed and all the herbs we gathered in the woods did not help her, I knew that it was her life-star that fell that night".

They lurched on in silence for a long time after that, each thinking of the great many stars in God's broad heaven. Later the boys went to sleep because after midnight it would be their turn at the rein again.

The afternoon they reached Ay-son, the old home-town, the people there were already winding their way to the little cemetery at the foot of the hill. The bell in the town church which had been moved a kilometer away after the flood, was tolling mournfully. Lacay Tomas urged the tired carabao on, for now, from his place at the front of the cart, he could see the white monuments on the graves of the richer families.

They stopped the cart under an acacia tree, unhitched the carabao, and hurriedly prepared themselves. Lacay Tomas donned a particular *camisa* he had long planned to wear, worn-looking and carefully patched. It was the last *camisa* that his wife had sewed for him. The grand-

mother brought out a faded black dress and with trembling hands put it on, but Isabel put on a white dress as she had no mourning one. As for the boys they simply stood aside and waited in the clothes they had on.

They walked to the farther end of the cemetery. It was under a lone tree there that they had left their loved one; they saw that the tree was still standing, and the boys move on ahead. The older ones remembered some marker stones they had gathered and placed on the mound a few days before they had gone away.

When Lacay Tomas, the grandmother, and Isabel neared the tree, they were surprised to see that Canro and Sebio had walked on past the tree and were looking about them.

"Say!" called Lacay Tomas, "it is here under this tree." The boys came back, their faces questioning. "Where? here?" Canro asked, staring at his father. "Yes, son, over here," the old man said easily, walking forward a little. "Why, have you forgotten already?"

Then suddenly, he halted, and a puzzled, baffled look came into his face. He lifted his hand to his chin and looked searchingly around at the now candle-lighted mounds of earth spread row on row about them. "It was here", he was muttering to himself. Then looking at his family, who were looking at him expectantly, he repeated, "I remember it was in this place".

"Yes," Canro said. "We remembered it to be here too, but since we saw that every grave here is lighted up, we looked farther away".

They stood there for a long time looking at the tree, at the horizon, at the other graves, making calculations. "Yes, father it must be here", Canro said, as if he feared his father was beginning to doubt the exact place. "You know, the day before we left, Sebio and I got stones from the river and placed them on top of those you had put here. I am sure it was this place. Father, I am sure of it."

"I'm sure of it, too", Lacay Tomas said, "but . . . but, my son, where are our stones? Where is the . . . the . . .".

There was a woman near them who had all that time been sitting beside a grave. She had a child on one arm and was caressing the heap of earth before her with her other hand and crying silently. Perhaps it was her husband that had died; perhaps not so long ago. She might know. . . . Lacay Tomas walked over to her, but she did not see him at once because she had covered her face with the edge of the wrap of the sleeping baby in her arms. Lacay Tomas waited for her to stop and then came nearer to her.

"Is this the grave of your husband, my child?" he asked.

The woman looked up winking away the tears. She was indeed almost a child yet and her young face was thin.

(Continued on page 259)

A Swain to his Love

By Trinidad A. Benito

MY love shall ever be
Like unto the ring—
Encircling you night and day . . .
I give you this ring, Love.

On Rafael Palma

By Rafael Corpus

HISTORY is a monument to great deeds which, in the crucible of the criticism of following generations, become the greater with the passage of time. Rafael Palma was great in the deeds that make history.

Once, while he was still Secretary of the Interior and thinking of withdrawing from politics, I urged him to stay in the government. He answered, though not at all in tones of complaint: "I should like to return to the practice of my profession because there are days when there isn't even market-money in the house. But they always tell me to stay. And so I stay, getting poorer and poorer".

To him, patriotism was a religion and he believed that to Country one should offer all.

In the Ateneo de Manila, around 1896, names used to be heard—Abreu, Quintos, Apostol, Guerrero, Romualdez, Katigbac, Pellicena, Tirona. Little notice was taken of the two young Palmas, Rafael and Pepe. Retiring and modest by nature, they did not rise to prominence until 1898, among that galaxy of brilliant young Filipino writers who collaborated in the editing of *La Independencia*. The two Palmas and Apostol continued to edit this brave and aggressive paper in a railroad car that followed the Filipino army retreating before the American forces toward Central Luzon.

Yet Rafael Palma was not merely a fighter. Cecilio Apostol once said to me: "I have never known another man like Rafael. He is so good. I have done certain things just to make him angry, but I have never succeeded. I am convinced he is the best-natured man in the whole world". He was referring to that hectic period of the ambulating *La Independencia*, when nerves might well have been stretched to near the breaking-point.

Palma always looked for the serious and fundamental in life. He had no time for pettiness. He was a slow thinker, but had a great capacity for concentration and always maintained a calm attitude. During those dark days of the retreat of the Filipino forces, his figure, little by little, began to stand out. His articles began to attract attention and became an influence among the leaders of the nation. Mabini himself—who never argued with men he did not think of a mental caliber sufficient to bother with—occasionally entered into argumentations with him, and later asked him to read and comment on his "History of the Revolution". Palma read the manuscript and said: "This is true, in great part at least, but to publish it now would be inopportune because it might prejudice our cause". Thus, among those who knew of his work for the country, Palma emerged from the War of '98 with a considerable reputation.

Already as a young student, employed in the old Intendencia Building where his father worked, he had spent most of his time in reading and writing articles for publication. He was early imbued with the militant patriotic spirit, the nationalistic spirit of 1896, the genuine Filipino spirit of Tondo, that suburb of Manila, inhabited by the



masses of the poor, which, according to Pepe Palma, is the cradle of the rebel *nacionalistas*, those who affiliated themselves with the Katipunan and who also joined the Aglipay church movement. Rafael Palma came from Tondo.

One time, in his house in Tondo, when he was just out of law-school, he told me as we viewed a crowd of laborers passing on Calle Ilaya: "My aim is to keep a house in Tondo, in the midst of this mass of people, and to share with them their everyday life."

Palma always remained a journalist at heart. After resigning from the Cabinet he told me: "I should like to go back to newspaper work—if I could only be assured of a salary sufficient for me to meet certain obligations". These same obligations caused him twice to decline offers of a place on the Supreme Court bench.

In the days of the *Renacimiento*, he often told us that he wanted to understand the real psychology of the masses because he was interested in mass-education. With this aim in view, he organized the Biblioteca Popular Filipina which, after a great deal of difficulty, published Rizal's "William Tell" in Tagalog, and also Partridge's "Fuera de Filipinas". He liked Partridge's articles and republished them because, he said, "his patriotism was always on the alert even in the midst of a world completely new to him".

A Philippines, independent and great, was Palma's obsession. Such young men as he came to know at the Escuela de Derecho, where he was for some years professor of law—Kalaw, Escaler, Tirona, and others—he did everything he could to spur on to serve their country. The belief that he also would contribute to his country's greatness began to take form during the period of political transition. He aimed, he said, to maintain the independence ideal which seemed to be fading with the appearance on the scene of the strong *Federalista* Party which supported the American Government's policy of "attraction". This was the meaning of the name of the newspaper, *El Renacimiento*.

The leaders of the Malolos Government were scattered. President Aguinaldo had retired to Kawit. Mabini was in Guam. Paterno had failed in his attempt to organize a solid front. Pardo de Tavera was allying himself with the government of Governor Taft.

Palma's idea in founding the *Renacimiento* was of the utmost importance in those days of disorganization and confusion. The appearance of this newspaper gave new hope to the great men of the Filipino Republic. The example set by those men of Malolos, ruined and scattered, without a light to guide them, yet refusing attractive positions offered them by the new government, was the more sublime in that it was a sacrifice offered to an ideal that seemed to be vanishing into an uncertain future. It was a dark as well as an uncertain future, for when Isabelo de los Reyes asked Governor Wright for permission to organize an Independence party, the answer he received was that the municipal jail was prepared to receive him.

El Renacimiento, therefore, came as an answer to the anxious prayers of the people. The valor with which

Palma in his editorials criticized the government and attacked the native party that supported a policy of Americanization of the people, met with general approval throughout the country. I use the word "valor" because Palma was on several occasions summoned by the government to undergo questioning. Following publication of a letter from Dr. Sixto Roxas of Lipa, the Attorney-General, upon request of General Bell, considered prosecuting Palma, as editor of the paper, for libel. General Bell himself came to the *Renacimiento* office to demand a retraction and to convince Palma of the necessity of the "concentration" measures adopted by the American Army in Batangas, a protest as to the effects of which was the object of Dr. Roxas' letter. We were outside, anxiously awaiting the result of the conference—Fernando Guerrero, Pepe Palma, and I. We heard the General talking in a high voice, in contrast with the calm voice of Palma, and, with that imperturbability so characteristic of him, Palma, during the three hours the conference lasted, conceded nothing.

A few days later, he was summoned by Governor Taft. Palma told us afterward that during a long discussion with the Attorney-General, who was also present, he got the impression that notwithstanding the latter's recommendation, the Governor would decide not to prosecute in order to avoid making heroes and martyrs of the men of the *Renacimiento* in the eyes of the people. Nevertheless, Palma later voluntarily published a retraction because he had become convinced that Dr. Roxas had erred in his information and that the letter really was libelous. The retraction is not what is significant here. What is significant is Palma's statement to Guerrero when the latter opposed the retraction. He said, "We shall show these Americans that we know how to render justice where justice is due".

A spirit of impartiality and justice was innate in him. On several occasions he wrote new editorials to replace editorials written by Guerrero or Pepe Palma which he thought attacked the government unfairly. Many times, too, he asked Guerrero to write editorials in approval of some governmental measure which he thought beneficial to the country. The *Renacimiento's* championship of Filipino nationalism, under the able direction of Palma, seconded by Apostol, Guerrero, and Pepe Palma, made the paper beloved among the people, admired by its enemies, and respected by the government. Palma became a man of national importance. "Take every question seriously", Palma used to say to us. "Have the independence of the Philippines always in mind."

There came the time when the government wanted to sound public opinion as to the return of the friars as town curates. With the one exception of Palma, all the men of the *Renacimiento* believed that the paper should emphasize the popular opposition to such a move. Palma maintained that with their political power gone, the friars might not constitute a dangerous element and might

contribute to the welfare of the various communities, and that therefore the paper should conduct a public inquiry as to the real attitude of the people. This was in the days when Isabelo de los Reyes and Aglipay, himself, were among the strongest supporters of the paper.

To the office of the *Renacimiento* and later to Palma's law-office, there came a steady stream of people to talk with him and to get his advice—among them the men of the erstwhile Malolos Republic and also the future leaders of the country, like Quezon and Osmeña. They felt they could depend on his clear-sightedness, his impartiality, and his patriotism.

One day there was being discussed in the Third Assembly a very important matter between the then Speaker Osmeña and the then Commissioner Quezon. The latter seemed unconvinced and suddenly said in the midst of the discussion: "Call in Rafael and let us hear a little of his philosophy".

Palma's militant Tondo spirit was continuously pushing him toward an active political role. With Juan Sumulong, he had disinterestedly taken up the case of the Caviteños against certain Constabulary abuses, and had won the high esteem of the people of Cavite. When, subsequently, he presented himself as a candidate, he was elected Representative for Cavite. The following year, 1908, his talents and reputation made him logically a member of the Philippine Commission, a position he accepted because he believed that there he could render greater service to his country. After eight years as a member of this important body, he became a member of the Senate (1916 to 1921) also occupying the position of Secretary of the Interior the greater part of this period.

Governor-General Forbes, recognizing Palma's talents, appointed him to the faculty of the University of the Philippines, of which institution he later became the President. In the University he could resume his earlier efforts on behalf of the education of the youth of the land. This was at a time when it was still virtually forbidden to mention independence in the halls of the University.

One day I talked to Palma about an acquaintance who had applied for the position of instructor, Palma being Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Appointments. The applicant had attacked Palma in a weekly of that time, and I was myself surprised at Palma's response to my remarks. "If he is capable, he shall have my whole-hearted support", he said. "Even though he has been attacking you?" I asked. "He is a Filipino; that is enough", Palma answered.

Here I shall end these rambling notes, because I am not writing the biography of Don Rafael Palma. I wanted only to offer a modest tribute to his memory.

I remember I once gave him a friendly warning, when he was Secretary of the Interior. "Palma", I said, "you can never be the head of a political party if in your decisions you continue to forget that there exists a majority party and a minority party. . . ."

Exterior Decoration

By Harriet Mills McKay

BANANA leaves are green glazed chintz
In many toned varieties
That never come in flowered prints,
But make attractive draperies.

I know, . . . because my window's view
Looks down a canyon to the sea,
And shining folds of emerald hue
Are curtains, wind-arranged for me.

The Work of the Second Assembly, First Session

By Bernardo P. Garcia

TO some people, the proposal to restore the Philippine Senate is virtually a slap at the National Assembly, although President Manuel Quezon has specifically denied this imputation.



The work of the present Assembly may be summed up in the eighty-five bills which reached the home base; however, legislation should not be gauged by the number of bills passed, but by their quality. Comparatively few were the bills passed during the regular hundred-day session, but it is the general consensus that it will take perhaps many years before the quality and significance of the measures enacted can be fully realized.

Of great significance to the nation are the various tax measures passed, which at this writing are now being scrutinized by President Quezon, following a hearing he recently held at Malacañan, where Manila's business leaders headed by S. F. Gaches, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, H. B. Pond of the Pacific Commercial Company, and Pedro Campos of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of the Philippine Islands, set forth their views in a frank and lucid manner.

These tax measures include the revised internal revenue code, the enforcement of which is expected to yield to the government about ₱10,000,000 during the first year, ₱15,000,000 during the second year, and ₱20,000,000 during the third; the residence tax which provides a minimum charge of 50 centavos for every citizen above 18 years old, who earns at least 50 centavos a day for an uninterrupted period of a minimum of 30 days; the assessment tax code governing taxable properties, including machinery; and amendments to the Philippine Tariff Act to impose a levy of 50 centavos for each cubic meter of export logs, now exported duty free.

On the adoption of these tax measures depends the carrying out of numerous government activities which since the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth have been increasing and expanding. Assembly leaders are of the opinion that it probably will require many years before another such tax revision can be carried through. The approval of these measures was made possible largely through the strenuous efforts exerted by the Committee on Ways and Means, presided over by Assemblyman Francisco Lavides of Tayabas.

In the words of the Tayabas gentleman, four-fifths of the original tax code proposed by the Tax Commission, headed by Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas, was revised by the Committee before it was able to reach an agreement on the final draft that was reported out and passed with certain amendments. To the credit of the Committee and the Assembly, let it be said that the tax code was approved in record time, after several public hearings had been held on its various features. Business and industrial leaders appeared at these hearings, and they as

well as small merchants and even market vendors, through their accredited spokesmen, offered their views, both oral and written, before the Committee approved the final draft.

Next in importance are the bank bills, three in all, which are now laws, they having been signed by the President during the early part of the current month. One creates the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, which will have an authorized capital stock of ₱150,000,000, and the other establishes the Philippine Reserve Bank with a capitalization of ₱5,000,000. The third measure amends the Philippine National Bank charter,—increasing from 60 to 75 per cent of its capital, or about ₱3,000,000 additional, the amount that will be made available for agricultural loans. This measure aims to provide temporary relief to Philippine farmers, pending organization of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

The Agricultural and Industrial Bank is to start operations in six months, and upon its organization, will take over the assets and liabilities of the National Investment Board, which thereby will be abolished. The agricultural department of the Philippine National Bank will be carried on, but only for the liquidation of outstanding credits, as all farm loan requests will be handled by the Agricultural and Industrial Bank. The Reserve Bank is to be organized January 1, 1940, but the President of the Philippines may advance the date of its formation if in his opinion it is necessary in the interest of the public. With these three bank laws, government financiers have expressed the opinion that they will add to the credit facilities of the nation and boost the credit system by nearly one billion pesos.

While the tax and bank measures have been approved without regard to the negotiations being conducted in Washington for a readjustment of Philippine-American trade relations, observers believe that they will go a long way toward putting the Philippines on her feet if and when the political ties between the two countries are cut off under the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. The tax measures are intended to go on for at least the next ten years, while the new banks are to be formed not only to provide help to Philippine farmers but to strengthen the credit system in the Philippines and thus do away with such pernicious and backward practices and evils like usury, the *pacto de retro*, and other forms of unlawful and burdensome loan contracts.

As in the First Assembly, several bills favoring labor have been passed by the Second Assembly, two of them being now placed on the statute books. Bill 37 amends the eight-hour law to make it of general application and prevent employers from cutting down wages and salaries if their men are shifted to the regular eight-hour stretch. Bill 1037 amends the rice tenancy law, this over the objections of rice growers who appeared before the President.

President Quezon, in signing Bill 1037, under which it will be necessary to secure government approval before a rice tenant is ejected, disclosed his plan to make the same principle applicable to industrial and business firms, thereby hinting that he will make a recommendation along this line to the Assembly in its forthcoming special session. The President declared the government had waited long for landlords voluntarily to treat their tenants in a just and more human manner, but all to no avail, so that adoption of the new law became imperative. He hopes that the tenancy system in agriculture, branded as feudalistic in form and operation, will finally be wiped out.

Bill 1021, which also has been signed by the President, is another measure intended to benefit laborers. It amends the present law providing free medical treatment for laborers, by fixing a distance of five kilometers as that within which a hospital must be established by an industrial factory for the care and treatment of its sick or injured.

Under Bill 1007, signed by the President recently, the Rural Progress Corporation is given legislative sanction as an organization charged with the duty of purchasing or leasing big landed estates for sub-lease to their present occupants. The corporation has ₱1,500,000 at its disposal, and among the first steps it has taken is to take over the Buenavista Estate, in Bulacan, in an effort to end the conflicts which have continuously cropped up between landlord and tenants there and more than once threatened public peace and order.

Another bill, No. 660, signed by the President, provides for the establishment of the National Land Settlement Administration Corporation, to take care of encouraging families and laborers in general, residing in overcrowded cities or provinces, to migrate to sparsely populated regions, like Mindanao, Mindoro, and Palawan, but principally Mindanao, as part of the general policy to accelerate the development of the national economy. This corporation will have a capital of ₱20,000,000.

For the promotion of learning, two bills passed during the last regular session are of great interest. In the first bill, No. 938, signed by the President, the transfer of the Philippine University to a site outside Manila, believed to be in the Diliman Estate, near Mariquina, is authorized. The transfer will involve an expenditure of about ₱15,000,000, including the construction of buildings and roads and other improvements. The other is Bill 448, still unsigned, which provides for the selection and approval of textbooks by the Textbook Board which is given ample authorization for the exercise of its duties. The purpose is to nationalize the textbooks now used in the public schools and private schools recognized by the government, and also to encourage local authors to write textbooks.

In the bills passed are included several which aim to seek better administration of Philippine forests, pasture lands, and the public domain in general, in an effort to get the benefit of their prudent and conservative use. First is Bill 319 which sets aside ₱500,000 for an agronomical survey of the Philippines. Bill 450, signed by the President, provides stiff penalties for the unlawful destruction of forests. Bill 1022, also signed, places all public lands adapted to pasture under the administration of the Bureau of Forestry. Bill 1090 provides for further reforestation of several places in the Philippines. Bill 1057

suspends the granting of oil exploration leases and authorizes the government to undertake the work, including development and exploitation of such regions as may be found bearing oil.

To protect fish and game and also prevent the use of any names or rights as "dummies" by aliens barred by the Constitution from operating for business purposes in the Philippines, the Second National Assembly did not fail to pass several important measures. Bill 190, signed by the President, provides increased penalties for those violating the nationalization laws; also that a government official, actually living with his wife, who permits the use of her name and rights by such aliens, shall be dismissed from his office. Bill 980 seeks to amend the Fisheries Act so that the mere possession of a dynamite or the presence of any explosive on a fishing boat shall make the persons manning the boat criminally liable. This bill also proposes to have only Filipinos or Americans as cooks, engineers, and masters of fishing boats duly licensed in the Philippines. Bill 1042 amends the Game and Fish Act by providing an upward revision of fees for the issuance of permits, and regulating the catching and exportation of marine products.

In the way of government reorganization, Bill 1035 creates two new executive departments, the Department of National Defense, which it is understood President Quezon himself will take over, and the Department of Health. Bill 1034, signed and now a law, provides for adjustment of personnel in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and Commerce. It also authorizes the President to abolish the National Information Board not later than December 31, 1939. Bill 1006, also signed, creates the Legislative Service Office, the purpose of which is to provide the National Assembly with an adequate branch that will assist members in legislative research and in the preparation of bills. Bill 707, signed, authorizes the President of the Philippines to negotiate for the purchase, for and in behalf of the Commonwealth Government, of the Manila Electric Company, Manila Gas Corporation, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, and other public utilities.

Other bills approved and signed by the President include the general appropriations and the supplementary budget for the ensuing fiscal year July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, totalling nearly ₱85,000,000; the new Public Works Act for the same twelve-month period, calling for an expenditure of about ₱8,000,000 for construction of elementary schools, artesian wells and waterworks systems, port works and provincial roads; Bill 1005 which authorizes the President of the Philippines to negotiate with the President of the United States for the appointment of Filipino commercial attaches to United States embassies, legations, and consular offices in other countries; Bill 969 which appropriates ₱500,000 for the promotion of the livestock industry; Bill 12 which repeals the law prohibiting the sale to and drinking of wine and liquors by the Igorots; Bill 206 which increases the penalty for the theft of mail matter following robbery and murder, such as was perpetrated on the Ilocos Express on Christmas Eve last year; Bill 566 which reimburses local governments for loss due to the abolition of the cedula tax; and Bill 773 which also provides

(Continued on page 258)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE fiercest battles last month raged in Hupeh, though other provinces also saw sanguinary fighting. On the whole the Japanese "May offensive" proved to be a failure.



From the far north, Chinese attackers so seriously harrassed the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway that the train services were interrupted for some time. Beyond the Great Wall i.e., Manchuria, Chinese guerillas were also extremely active and at one time even Mukden was threatened. Inside the Great Wall, the outskirts of Peiping were once more subject to frequent guerilla attacks. In central Hopei, the Chinese fighters recaptured Mancheng and several other districts, threatening once more Paoting, the provincial capital.

Instead of "mopping up" the Chinese in southern and eastern Shansi as they thought they could do with ease, the Japanese were themselves being mopped up by the Chinese, who claimed toward the end of last month to have inflicted over 20,000 casualties on the invaders. One Chinese General even went so far as to declare that the Chungtiao Mountains would become the graveyard of the Japanese army. While one is at liberty to take this with the proverbial grain of salt, it may be pointed out that the General must at least have the whiphand in the situation, or he would not be in position to make such a boast.

In northern Honan, the Chinese continued to contest the Japanese for the control of the short but important Taokow-Tsinghua Railway, gaining several strategic points during the month. South of the Yellow River, Kaifeng was raided more than once.

Cheefoo, a seaport on the east Shantung coast, was taken by Chinese guerillas in a surprise attack, completely annihilating the small Japanese garrison. Chihsien, northern Kiangsu, as well as several districts in northern Anhwei, was regained by the Chinese, who thus came dangerously near Hsuchow.

On the southern bank of the Yangtze, the Chinese retook Ihsing and Lishui, and so cut the Nanking-Hangchow highway. Later attacks were made on Hangchow, Wusi, and Kahsing. Even Shanghai was attacked; the Nantao wharf, but a few hundred yards from the French Concession, was bombed, and attempts were made to wrest Nantao, the old Shanghai city and its immediate environs, from the hands of the Japanese.

Anking, capital of Anhwei, was raided, and, while street fighting was going on, the Japanese aerodrome just outside the city was set on fire. In the northern part of the province, several districts were regained by the Chinese, leading the *North China Daily News* to say that the entire province of Anhwei was under Chinese control, save a few communication lines.

The Chinese counter-attacks on Nanchang were launched, according to one Chinese spokesman, in order to prevent

the Japanese from withdrawing troops from this sector to reinforce those in Hupeh. In this the Chinese were so successful that they even forced the Japanese to send in their reserves from Kiu-kiang. Even then, Nanchang city saw street fighting more than once. The Chinese also held

Fenghsin and Anyi under fire for several weeks, and finally cut off the Japanese rear at Tanchieh.

At the beginning of last month, the Japanese widely advertised that they had trapped some ten divisions of Chinese forces in Hupeh, then they kept unusually silent, and finally had to admit defeat in this region. The Chinese victory was first estimated as the greatest since Taierchwang, and later said to be the greatest in the past twenty-three months, i.e., since the Lukouchiao incident, July 7, 1937. This victory was achieved by luring the Japanese columns to the battleground the Chinese had chosen and then launching simultaneous rear, flank, and frontal attacks. When the Japanese pushed forward to capture Tangho, northern Hupeh, Chinese troops abandoned the city and retreated to the north and northwest, resting their troops in Nanyang and Siangyang; they even allowed the Japanese to reach as far as forty miles from the latter city; then the counter-attacks were made on the Japanese who, tired by the forced march, and their simultaneous attack on the north based on Shinyang, southern Honan, having been beaten off, had no choice but to retreat as best they could. Meanwhile at the southern end of the line in central Hupeh, Chinese troops kept pouring eastward from the Han River, recapturing Lohanshih, Topaowang, Sichiangchi, Yokow, Wamiaochi, and finally closed in upon Tienmen and Kingshan, the Japanese bases in this region. Is there any wonder then that the Japanese finally had to beat a retreat of some two hundred miles? South of the Wu-Han cities, the Japanese southward push also ended in a route with the Chinese retaking Sintan and even threatening their base in Siening. All in all, the outer defense of Wu-Han looks shaky.

The outer defense of Canton, too, is not too strong. In the East and North River valleys, the Chinese wrested the following cities from the Japanese: Fashien, Chunghua, Sinkai, and Chengchen, and the fighting quieted down with the Chinese dominating the situation. On the southern bank of the West River, fierce fighting raged, with the Chinese counter-attacking the Japanese bases at Sinhwei and Kongmoon.

It is to be admitted that not any really important Japanese bases have fallen into the Chinese hands; but it is equally to be admitted that the Japanese have not established their "stop fighting" line, planned by their Minister of War. China has planned to fight the war in three stages. First, retreat from all the important cities on the plains, making the Japanese pay the highest price for every inch of ground they gain. This first phase closed

with the fall of Hankow and Canton. The Chinese thought the Japanese would have occupied all the coastal provinces within three months and reached Hankow in nine months after the war broke out. The Japanese have not lived up to the Chinese estimate of their strength. The second stage would be a war of attrition, wearing the Japanese out both in man power and in material resources. This second phase of the war is but beginning and Chinese guerillas are being reinforced by the regulars in increasing numbers, which is but a preparation for the third stage; but the Japanese seem to have already betrayed their tiredness. The present tactics would be continued until the point of exhaustion is reached by the Japanese; then the third stage of the war would set in, and the Chinese would counter-attack on a big scale. So the war situation will remain stalemated, with but minor changes in the battle line, for some time yet.

On the financial side of the struggle, the currency war between the Chinese legal tenders and the "Federal" Reserve notes backed with nothing but the Japanese bayonet, ended in the route of the latter. On March 10 the Japanese put into effect the ban on the use of Chinese banknotes in North China; and on May 16 the same Japanese authorities rescinded their orders and allowed legally the circulation of the Chinese notes. Another phase of this currency war is told in the following rates between Chinese dollars and the Japanese sponsored yuan. Before the currency war was started, the Chinese dollar was officially rated by the Japanese puppets at yuan .60 and after it at yuan .40; in actual practice, however, the Chinese dollar enjoyed a premium over the yuan .30; and this premium stood at over yuan .30 before the currency war, and after it at over yuan .60. While they were fighting a losing financial battle in North China, the Japanese started another currency war in the Yangtze Valley by setting up a Hua Hsing Bank, a Central China counterpart of the Federal Reserve Bank in North China and by putting a similarly poorly backed currency into circulation in order to bring Central China into the "yen bloc." The result proved to be rather disastrous to the Japanese, for within a few days of the circulation of the new currency,

the Japanese yen dropped to below 90 cents Chinese currency, which was an all-time low. Then the Japanese threw the Chinese legal tender notes which they had virtually confiscated in North China into the international money market, causing a further drop in the Chinese dollar, but not enough to cause a panic. The Chinese, however, are taking measures to prevent any similar tricks being played on them again. They are increasing the local banknotes secured by Chinese legal tender. Many kinds of these local notes have been in circulation for a long time. Being secured by Chinese legal tender, they enjoyed the confidence of the people and being local notes they cannot be put into the international money market. Such notes have already filtered into Peiping and Tientsin, and may find their way into other Japanese occupied cities and ports.

Internationally the Japanese have been, knowingly or not, forcing a showdown with the Western powers, especially the United States, Britain, and France. And they are getting what they asked for. They seized the assassination of the President of the Japanese sponsored Amoy Chamber of Commerce in Kulangsu as a pretext to land marines in that international settlement next to Amoy, to arrest over a hundred suspects, and to demand the reorganization of Kulangsu Municipal Council. The three Western powers answered by landing marines in Kulangsu and are standing pat on the reorganization issue. The situation became deadlocked. The real issue, of course, was not in Kulangsu, but in Shanghai, the former being but a test case, and the three democratic powers' determination and parallel actions saved the day. But the Japanese sought out a weaker case in Tientsin where America's direct participation in the struggle is less likely and made the handing over of four alleged assassins of the Tientsin customs commissioner an international issue by blockading the British and French Concessions. And it is said that the British Government fully realizes that if it gives in to the Japanese on this issue, all the British interests in China might as well be written off. The situation certainly looks serious.

Thanks to the blunders of its "statesmen", Japan has isolated itself. The hope for it to win the war is slim indeed.

Betting a la Philippines

By M. E. Russell

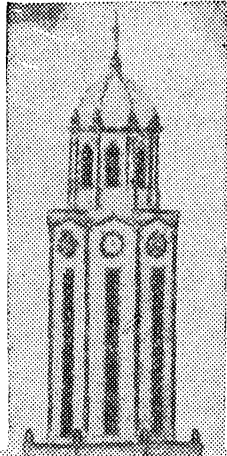
HONESTY, in its narrowest sense, pure unadulterated honesty, like beauty, crops out in strange places. I have seen it. I have had a role of bills that dropped on the floor in a filthy, cheap, crowded, Mexican gambling hall, returned to me by a violent looking cut-throat, unable to speak a word of English, who refused to take any more reward than two drinks of the most expensive *tequila* the bar could produce. I have sent a three-carat diamond ring belonging to my wife, resting forgotten in the upper vest-pocket of a suit, to a Chinese cleaner in Shanghai only to have that returned to me. And I had a tough argument in making the cleaner take even ten dollars Mex.

But the alltime high in honesty, and now I am not speaking of it in connection with some individual but of what I will call group honesty for lack of a better term, was reached in another country.

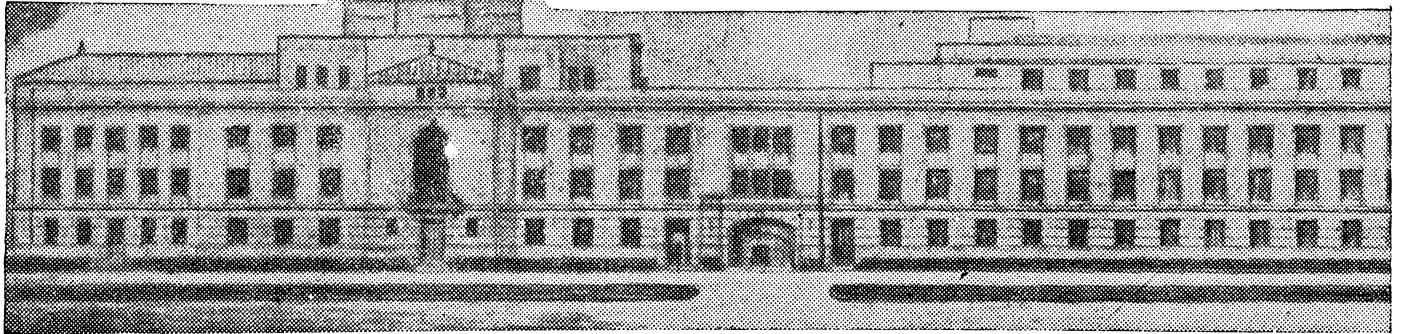
The technical lingo of the cockpit I know nothing about, but any one who has had any dealings with American bookmakers and knows the caution these astute gentlemen exercise to protect themselves, will get my point.

The betting done in a Philippine cockpit is, to put it mildly, amazing to the uninitiated. The places in which cockfights are held are large structures of the circus variety and surrounding them are market stalls. The price of

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admission is paid upon entering the main building, and if any one wants to visit these stalls during the fights the back of his hand is marked with a rubber stamp to save him paying two admissions. The rain-check motif with variations.

The "arena" is about thirty feet square with seats, mostly bleachers, spreading backward and upward from it. The crowd is about the size that turns out for weekly boxing or wrestling matches in a medium-sized city in the United States.

Before each fight two groups of men appear, each bearing one of the cocks that are to fight. They gather around their bird, adjusting his spurs and going over him much as the seconds gather around a fighter to adjust his gloves and rub his muscles. When this is done a man from each side parades around the ring, his fighter in his arms. This part is much like a paddock parade before a race. One man wears a hat and one does not. This is the starting point, for the betting is done by betting on the man without the hat or the man with the hat. And, believe me, every one bets.

The odds vary, by the second it seems, and just how these odds are determined or who the lightning-calculator is, I defy any novice to find out. Thousands of voices are all yelling at once and thousands of arms are waving. Chaos has broken loose and in a big way. There is about half an hour between each fight and the bedlam continues for that length of time.

The fight proper is generally a matter of minutes. In fact, if it lasts any longer, it is a poor fight. The speed and accurateness with which the cocks strike and the ruffling of the feathers makes even the kill a bloodless spectacle. If, by some fluke, the looser is not killed or if he runs, he still looses. He is immediately killed. The traits he has shown in the pit make him worthless even for a breeder. This point is slightly reminiscent of the bull-ring.

At the close of each fight, the pay-off starts instantly. You are hit from all sides by wads of money that may be one peso or several hundred, and your cue is to pick them up and heave them in the general direction they were headed. Every one seems to know the roll that is coming to him, and if he is a looser he cheerfully heaves his roll in the general direction of whoever he bet with. How each roll reaches its destination, I wouldn't hazard to guess, but it gets there. There are no mistakes and no bickerings. This pay-off goes much faster than any one would believe possible, and I would say that there must be all of two or three minutes semi-quiet before the birds are brought into the ring for the next fight and they are off again.

Now there must be rhyme and reason to this form of betting. In fact it seems astoundingly efficient. But when you think of our pari-mutuals and the book-makers cards and systems used to keep the betting straight in this country, it is something to marvel at. Why, it is oral betting de luxe, and to the tyro there is only one explanation. It must be done with mirrors.

"The true safeguards of democracy, of the freedom and liberty of individuals, are the convictions and practices of the people in the exercise of governmental and political powers."—President Manuel L. Quezon.

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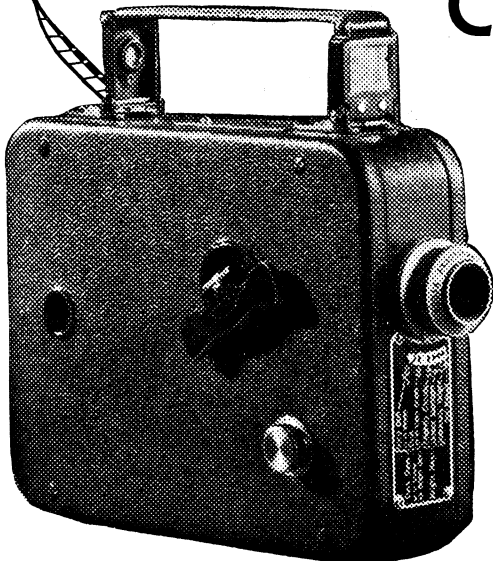
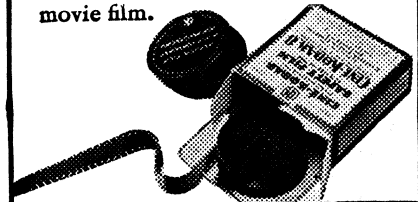
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Work of Second Assembly

(Continued from page 253)

for reimbursement of election expenses incurred in November, last year, and of expenses entailed in the holding of the plebiscite on woman suffrage in 1937.

Be it said to the credit of the Second National Assembly that all this work was accomplished virtually in about two months, from about March 15 to May 18, when it adjourned sine die, since the first few weeks, from the date of opening on January 23, were devoted to organization, the election of Speaker Jose Yulo, the adoption of new rules, and the forming of the necessary committees. Assemblyman Quintin Paredes of Abra, who formerly served as Speaker of the House of Representatives and then as Resident Commissioner in Washington, was elected Chairman of the Committee on Rules and, as such, Floor Leader.

Of the new assemblymen who make up the present legislative body, but two have been prevented from taking their oath of office, namely, Assemblyman Felipe Buenacamino of Nueva Ecija, who appears involved in the Philippine Railway bond case for which he is facing several indictments before the grand jury of New York, and Assemblyman Jose Bonto of Albay, who as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in the First National Assembly, has been somewhat implicated in the affair but not directly involved. The Committee on Internal Government, headed by Assemblyman Eligio Lagman of Pampanga, has been instructed by the Assembly to look into the Buencamino

case, which will be done as soon as the party concerned returns to Manila. The Committee on Privileges, the Chairman of which is Assemblyman Tomas Cabili of Lanao, has decided that for the present it has no case against Assemblyman Bonto.

A dramatic turn was lent to the recent session of the Second Assembly when Assemblyman Justiniano S. Montano of Cavite was practically forced to resign, after the Committee on Internal Government had recommended his expulsion on the basis of findings of the Committee that he was guilty of having introduced forged ballots during a revision of the votes in the protest filed against him by Manuel Roxas before the Electoral Commission. The protest itself is expected to be decided by the Commission in a few weeks.

Anent election protests, there were twenty-one filed before the Commission, fifteen of which have been decided in favor of the protestees, who were Assemblymen Genaro Visarra of Bohol, Ulpiano Arzadon of Ilocos Norte, Raul T. Leuterio of Mindoro, Valentin S. Afafe of Zambales, Conrado Singson of Cagayan, Dominador M. Tan of Leyte, Tomas Cabili of Lanao, Antonio Villarama of Bulacan, Crisanto M. Guysayko of Laguna, Ramon P. Mitra of Mountain Province (two cases), Norberto Roque of Sorsogon, Agripino Escareal of Samar, and Pedro Sabido of Albay.

The Second Assembly is expected to be called to a special session toward the end of next month or about the beginning of August, to act on recommendations that may be submitted to it by the President regarding certain pro-

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visions of the tax measures, if such provisions are found in need of being amended, in accordance with the views expressed by business leaders, and also on measures considered essential as supplementary to the Philippine Bill now before the United States Congress, should this bill be finally adopted.

An important angle of the forthcoming session will be the projected amendments of the Constitution to permit reelection of the President of the Philippines and to provide for the restoration of a bicameral legislature, which means revival of the Philippine Senate. Such amendments as may be considered necessary will be previously drafted and adopted at a convention of the Nacionalista Party, scheduled for July 6. Delegates from the provinces will come to Manila to attend the convention. The agenda is now being prepared by the Executive Commission, the President of which is Speaker Yulo. The Commission is composed of twelve assemblymen, five provincial governors, one member of the Cabinet and the President of the Manila Municipal Board.

Of interest to Philippine voters is the work being undertaken now by a special committee headed by Assemblyman Escareal of Samar, to make a redistribution of assembly districts all over the Philippines. The Constitution provides for a maximum of hundred twenty seats, with each province to have at least one. The redistribution is declared necessary in light of the new census of the population, which gives a total of 15,984,247 for the whole Philippines. Ray Hurley, an expert employed in the Census Commission, is helping the committee make a reapportionment of the assembly districts.

They, the Living

(Continued from page 249)

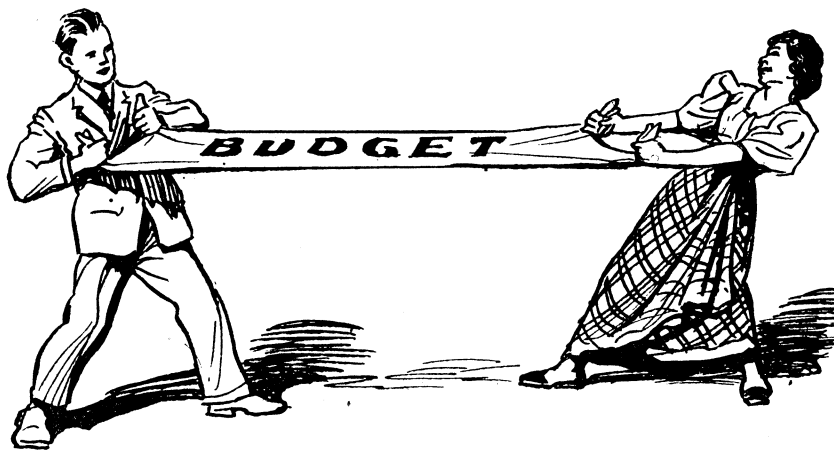
"Yes, sir," she said a voice almost inaudible. "He died only three months ago."

"It is very sad," Lacay Tomas said, dropping his head. Then: "We are two of a kind, my child. My wife is dead, too. That is why we have come here today. . . . But what is wrong is that we do not seem to be able to find her grave. . . . It must be around this place. Will you please help us? Can you tell us anything about the grave of a certain Macaria who died five years ago and whose husband and children went away? Today we have come for the first time to visit her but we can not find her grave".

The woman brushed away the tears, then, hesitatingly, she said, "I'm sorry, sir; I myself have come from far away and was here only the day my husband was buried. . . . But you can ask those people over there. They were the ones who verified this spot for me yesterday."

The old man, his family trailing behind him, walked to the group she indicated. He thought he might recognize some of them, but he could not, and like a lost sheep, he walked into their midst.

"Good evening, friends," he said in his respectful way. "Will you please help us. We have come from a very far place. We used to live here before that flood. Now, we have come back and find everything changed. I don't even recognize any acquaintances now. . . . But worst of all, we can not find the grave of our dead one. It was under that tree. . . . Friends, do you mind telling us if you know of the grave of a certain Macaria? We are looking for her grave. I am the husband and here are our children."



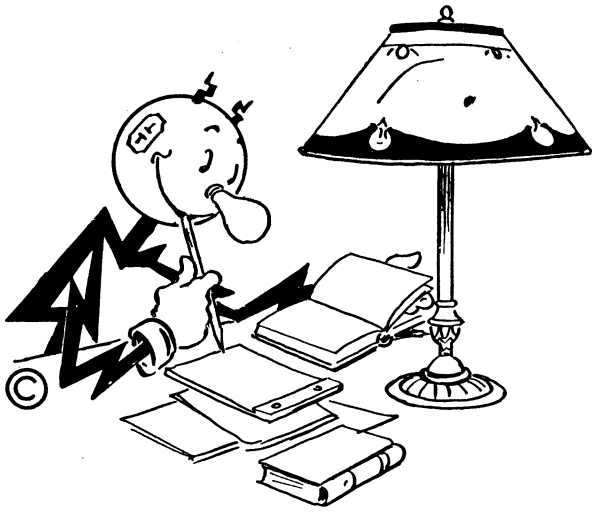
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The people in the group looked at each other, and fell to speaking among themselves. Then one of them asked sympathetically, "How long have you been away?" They were poor, rustic people, like Lacay Tomas, himself, and they at once understood the old man's plight.

"Five years... almost six," the old man said. "You remember that fever? It was that that took her away."

The people looked at each other again, and something seemed to have suddenly descended on them for now there was pain on all their faces. They looked at Lacay Tomas and his children. Were they to tell them? Were they to say that the grave of their dear one, as well as the graves of many others, had been dug up only a year ago to make room for new graves in the little cemetery? They saw Isabel standing frailly. They saw Lacay Tomas' face, hollowed by hardship and disappointment, desolate longings deeply marking it.

"We are sorry," one of them, acting as spokesman, said at length, "but we are afraid we don't know about her ourselves." Then he added: "Six years is quite a long time, friend. You might have forgotten the exact place. And... and we are going to help you. Where do you think it was?"

So Lacay Tomas and his family and six of the group walked back to the north of the remembered tree. Canro and Sebio measured eight steps northward from the bole of the tree and then stood still. They were beside the grave over which the woman with the child in her arms was crying. The stones they had placed on the grave were not there...

In the center of the cemetery stood a big, weather-beaten cross, as in most cemeteries of the old Spanish type. It is there, on All Saints Day, where people go when they can not find a grave or learn that it is gone. It is there they go and pray. So when Lacay Tomas and his family couldn't find any trace of the grave of their loved one, they meekly sought the foot of this cross. Canro lighted the eight candles which his father had made from wax gathered from time to time during the past two years in the woodlands near their home, and stuck them in the soft ground. Isabel and the old grandmother had fallen to their knees and with their hands were pathetically fondling the cool, dark earth.

Late in the evening when all the people had dispersed and all the candles in the little cemetery had burned down, Lacay Tomas and his family went back to the cart.

It would be seven days and seven nights before they would reach home again.

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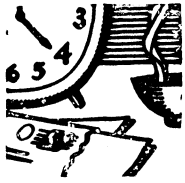
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Is the small town near Manila, described in the anonymous article, "A Philippine Middle-town?" typical of the majority of other towns in the Philippines? Are town officials generally so indifferent and inefficient? Is the standard of living generally so low? Every reader, but especially officials of the Department of the Interior, will find much to think about in connection with this article. It is published anonymously, but I know the author and have the greatest confidence in the accuracy of his observations.

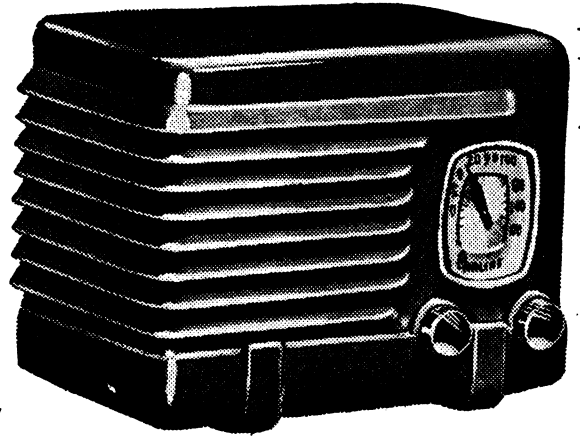
The short article, "Betting a la Philippines", is interesting as an admiring stranger's impression of the betting at Philippine cock-pits. His angle is a rather new one. The article was sent to me by the author from La Falla, California.

Mr. Rafael Corpus, whose character sketch of Don Rafael Palma appears in the issue of the Magazine, was educated at the Ateneo de Manila, the Escuela de Derecho of Manila, and George Washington University, in Washington, D.C. He has held many important posts in the government—member of the Philippine Assembly, Solicitor-General, Under-Secretary and later Secretary Agriculture and Natural Resources, President of the Philippine National Bank, etc. As a business executive he has been associated with the Yangco interests, the Philippine Sugar Association, the Philippine Iron Mines Company, etc., etc. As to the late Rafael Palma, whom Mr. Corpus eulogizes, he was a nationalist of the old type, and from this derived his virtues and also his faults. Mr. Corpus wrote in Spanish and the translation is by Mrs. Maria Kalaw Katigbak.

Bernardo P. Garcia, who covers the work of the First Session of the Second National Assembly in his article in this issue of the Magazine, is on the staff of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

Madame Zoya N. Popova, who writes on the origin and meaning of jazz and, hopefully, on the return of the waltz, was born in Russia and educated in the Smolny Institute in what was then St. Petersburg, specializing in philosophy, literature, and art, and graduating with the highest honors. At the outbreak of war in 1914 she became a supervising nurse in the soldiers' hospital of Princess Helena Pavlovna

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in Petrograd. Already speaking French and German besides Russian, her mother wished her to continue her linguistic studies, and she entered the Petrograd Oriental Academy, winning a scholarship which took her to Tokyo in 1916. A dissertation on the Japanese theater and literature won her a second scholarship and she returned to Japan in 1917, thus escaping the horrors of the revolution. After this she remained in Japan, mastered Japanese, and continued her studies of Japanese art. In 1918 she married a Russian officer attached to the former Russian Embassy, but the death of her husband coincided with the birth of a daughter. After some time she achieved a reputation as a language teacher in Tokyo diplomatic circles, and she also wrote for the press on Japanese art and literature, the stage, etc. She came to the Philippines some time ago and is trying to form a "little group of esthetically educated people for the purpose of exchanging ideas on art, philosophy, education, etc., with politics and other worries of the day put aside".

Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay lives in Surigao. She wrote me that "Transient Constancy" is about the jungle as it looks from her window. "I was pleased to find 'Mooncraft' in the Philippine Magazine, and your note in the Four O'Clock column picked me up wonderfully, as did Mrs. Broad's query about me in the previous issue. Thank you for your encouragement".

I received the following interesting letter during the month from a gentleman personally unknown to me: "Dear Friend: While in the

local library (Spokane, Washington), I happened to find and enjoyed reading your magazine. Especially interesting was the 'Appeal to my Comrades' by Comrade Boston and I am sure a majority of Philippine veterans agree with him. We made the United States a world power. Giving up the Philippines is not living up to this. A country like the United States, with its huge import and export trade, large navy, and merchant marine, needs the Islands and adjacent fortified bases for protection and the balance of power in the Pacific. If we give up the Philippines, why not Hawaii, too? I soldiered in E Co. 1st U.S. Infy. We arrived at Manila on the U.S.A.T. *Logan*, October 1, 1900, and about a week after were sent to Marinduque to effect the release of Captain Shields and Co. F 129th U.S. Vol. Infy. captured by Abad's Insurrectos. They were released (to one of the two gunboats that patrolled the Island), and we left there November 7, taking Borongan, Samar, November 11. On March 7, 1901, with F Co. of the 1st, joined Hdqrs. at Catbalogan, established a post in the interior at Lawan, trailed the insurrecto force that massacred C Co., 9th U.S. Infy. at Ballangiga. After over a year of strenuous active duty, I was returned to the United States with the short-timers on the *Hancock* which left Manila November 7, 1901. I was discharged at sea, November 11. After all these years, I've never seen or heard of a complete history of the Philippine Insurrection. Many books have been published about the war with Spain, including Dewey's victory at Manila, but little has been written about the battles on the north (above Manila) line, and none at all (that I know of) on the islands in the south. The exploits of the 43rd alone, on the island of Samar, under Allen, would be an epic and fill a volume if half the stories we heard were true. They left Samar, I believe, before the 1st arrived. I belong to Chas. King Camp Spokane, U.S.W.V., and hope the library continues the subscription to your magazine. If you know of a complete history of the Insurrection up to the time when Civil Government was established, I would consider it a great favor if you can tell me how I may obtain it. Wishing you continued success and with my best wishes to your contributor, Comrade Boston, I remain, Yours very truly, William H. Powell, 1827 W. Riverside Avenue, Spokane, Washington."

Another letter from the "Pacific Coast" came from Mr. Luther Parker, formerly a superintendent of schools here. He wrote: "You may be interested in reading the inclosed clipping from our local paper which will show you that we are not rusting out in our retirement but are on the way toward recognition here in America along lines that we followed in the Philippine field of literature. (The clipping refers to a number of poems written by Mr. Parker and by his wife to be published

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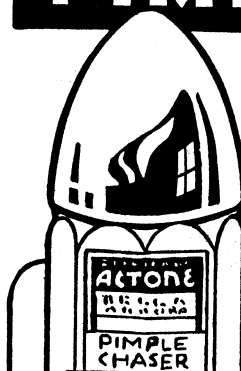
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FAST COLORS

in the "World Fair Anthology") We still read your valuable magazine and are glad whenever the postman brings the latest copy for us. I like the way you treat national questions and hope that your fearless exposition will serve to help the thinking people of the Philippines to a balanced judgment on the larger issues. As I read the news from Washington, there is much confusion of counsel there now as to the future of the Philippines under present world conditions. We can only hope for continued peace in which to work out the destiny of the Filipino people to their best advantage and ours, since a state of war would complicate the question immeasurably".

In my article on Dr. Alexander Lippay, published in the May Philippine Magazine, I erred in stating that Dr. Lippay was the first to bring symphonic music to Manila. The Monday Musical Club, founded by some U. S. Army people in 1902, organized in 1911 the "Manila Symphony Orchestra" which gave in all ten concerts during the years 1911 to 1914. An Italian piano and voice teacher in Manila, Vincenzo Gambardella, was the Conductor, and Mrs. H. B. McCoy was the Managing Director. Donations were obtained from many of the people who are today supporting the Manila Symphony Society. Among the music performed was Beethoven's Third and Fifth Symphonies, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, Haydn's Symphony in G minor, Tschaiakowsky's Symphony Pathetique, Dvorak's New World Symphony, Wagner's Overture to Tannhauser, etc. The next to the last concert was a performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Felix Mendelssohn. The Orchestra was composed chiefly of Filipino musicians, the nucleus consisting of the members of the Molina Orchestra of that day. Financial difficulties and some trouble with the musicians led to the abandonment of the enterprise. Dr. Lippay conducted his first symphony concert in Manila under private auspices in 1926, and for five seasons after that (1927-1931) the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas sponsored Symphonic concerts. In 1932, an off-shoot of the Asociacion, the Manila Symphony Society was organized.

The last parts of the following letter from the German artist, Hans Adolf Heimann, are worthy of careful reading: "After reading your article to the memory of Dr. Alexander Lippay in the Philippine Magazine, I feel urged to express my best thanks to you. You gave a wonderful analysis of him, of his mind, his feelings, his soul, which showed that you were not only his friend, but a very understanding friend. Besides, you surely are a sensitive artist, too, because you were capable of understanding him and accepting even his idiosyncracies. Many people in Manila took Lippay's love of solitude, for instance, as an oddity. But it is a need of artists to be much alone. The creative artist needs not only isolation from people, but also from noise, sometimes even from blinding light. Many artists have created their works in the silence and mystical darkness of the night, as Johann Sebastian Bach. He composed page after page, sweeping the completed pages to the floor with a careless movement of his hand, where his family would find the newly composed glory in the morning. Dr. Lippay likes the isolation of his small house on top of a hill near Baguio, to which visitors seldom came. Sometimes Igorots would come on tip-toe to build a simple arbor for him, or the bells of the Baguio church would sound softly. Otherwise there was nothing to disturb him. Death also came so softly up to him that he had not even a presentiment of this last visitor, and so he felt 'Splendid'. The question of his being

a good Catholic is absolutely unimportant. All the love he was able to feel or to give, all his admiration for Nature and its miracles, he transformed, in the way of the artist, into music, in the sublime transcendency which may be called his religion. The work of the artist means adoration. The artist expresses his gratitude and his worship of God and his creation through the gift which nature gave him. This veracity of the creative spirit, in the expression of the deepest emotions, is the mark of the artist. The music of Alexander Lippay is a reflected image of his soul, with all its contrasts—the movement, the calm, the fury, the peace which he was capable of feeling in his own heart. He was a creative spirit as well as a great conductor, able to interpret the masterpieces of men like Bach and Beethoven. On losing such a man as Lippay, while he was still in the middle of his life and work, I dare to doubt sometimes the logic and justice of Nature, but I must submit to Fate, like every one. I do not lament because I lost a congenial soul, but I am deeply moved imagining he himself would have liked to admire the beauty of life and nature a little longer, and he would have been happy to create more work 'in honorem Dei'. May be I am wrong, and the immortal soul of Alexander Lippay is enthroned in Heaven, looking up at the divine glory and listening to the eternal music. God bless his soul. Yours very truly, Hans Adolf Heimann."

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News Summary

(Continued from page 241)

required to subscribe according to his wealth if this exceeds \$1,000.

State Department and Philippine officials in Washington state they have no thought of advancing date of independence to 1942.

May 7.—Washington trade experts said to believe Japan is too vulnerable economically to tie up completely with Germany and Italy as United States supplied Japan with 71% of its war needs in 1937 while Germany supplied only 3.8% and Italy nothing.

Reported Secretary Hull has urged President to assume leadership in efforts to secure Philippine legislation during present session of Congress.

May 8.—House restores to Naval Appropriation bill sum of \$2,941,000 for air bases on Midway, Johnston and Palmyra, but Wake item is omitted as result of compromise to meet Republican objections to such bases west of 180th meridian as more distant than American bases should be located.

Reported Congress, on earnest request of Philippine government, may enact compromise bill now being drawn up by administration officials providing, instead of gradually increasing export taxes, gradually declining quotas with respect to coconut oil, scrap and filler tobacco, cigars, embroideries, pearl buttons and cordage up to 1945, a joint United States-Philippine trade conference to be held at least a year prior to that; Tydings-McDuffie Act provisions relating to independence would not be modified.

Rep. L. Ludlow announces he will introduce legislation to keep Congress in session until time for next session, opening January 2, "to keep country out of war".

President Somoza, speaking in Senate, urges United States to build Nicaraguan canal as indispensable to any plans of hemispheric defense.

May 9.—President Roosevelt and Senator Tydings, after conference attended by Senators Pittman, Hayden, King, and K. McKellar and Assistant Secretary Sayre, announce unanimous agreement has been reached on introduction of Philippine emergency bill covering the 1941-46 period. Tydings states new proposal is essential to meet world conditions. Conference marks first meeting between Roosevelt and Tydings since the bitter election battle in November.

In message to International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy, Hull urges world conference to "settle differences amicably with honor. . . We are ready and willing to extend our hands in friendship and respect to all peoples of world and bend our best efforts toward creation of enduring structure of peace built on cornerstone of civilization". He includes short message from President stating conference is "significant experience in international collaboration and amity".

May 10.—President Roosevelt submits to Congress his second plan for reorganization, including consolidation of administration of insular and territorial affairs, including those of Philippines, under Department of Interior.

Department of Commerce statistics show Philippines was fifth among world importers of United States goods during first quarter of 1939.

Other Countries

Apr. 11.—Craigie, returned to Tokyo, denies there will be change in British policy in Far East, but Japanese press predicts "great change".

Chamberlain confers with Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky; believed latter expressed view Anglo-Polish mutual defense pact is not sufficient to halt Rome-Berlin axis and discussed wider agreement in which Rumania, Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria would be included. High official in London reported to have said arrangements have been completed whereby Turkey would attack Bulgaria if latter

invades Rumania or Greece with or without Italian aid.

Reported France has called 400,000 reservists to colors during past few weeks, bringing total armed strength to over 1,000,000 as against normal 650,000.

Italy said to have dispatched 3000 technicians and specially trained workers to rush fortifications at Valona, Albania, to command entrance to Adriatic. Italian side of Strait of Otranto has also been fortified with additional heavy artillery. British and French warships reported concentrating off entrance to Strait. Reported from Athens Greece has entered specific understanding to allow British fleet full use of harbors in case of war in exchange for 300 planes, anti-aircraft guns, and 1,000,000 gas-masks to be delivered quickly when needed. Italian Minister in Greece informs government of Italy's desire for closer and friendlier relations, disclaiming any intention to take any anti-Greece actions.

Italian military contingents dressed as civilians reported to have arrived in Cadiz last Saturday. Reported also that Spanish Morocco frontier, facing French Morocco is being heavily fortified. Mussolini said to have repeated his promise to withdraw Italian troops in Spain after Franco's victory parade scheduled for May 2.

Hungary resigns from League of Nations.

Apr. 12.—Britain earmarks another £3,000,000 credit to China, £2,000,000 to Rumania, £1,500,000 to Greece, and £1,000,000 each to Portugal, Egypt and Iraq. London *Daily Telegraph* states Italy is planning independent Macedonian state under its protection, territory to be taken from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht states in Bombay his tour of India has no political significance, but Indian press warns business leaders against entering trade negotiations.

Apr. 13.—Reported that on April 9 during session of Japanese-sponsored pacification commission at Kaifeng, Chinese mercenary troops suddenly mutinied and shot down and killed 6 members of commission, including Chairman Gen. Hu-Yu-kun and 3 other generals.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states in House of Commons that world is profoundly shocked by fresh exhibition of force in Albania which must inevitably be cause of further uneasiness and increased international tension, asserting that Adriatic is part of Mediterranean area and Italy can not claim Britain is not concerned. He states Anglo-Italian pact should not at this moment be denounced but that he feels Italy has flouted it and disturbed the status quo in Mediterranean. David Lloyd George states neither Germany nor Italy would take another aggressive step if Britain concluded real agreement with Russia but that Russia will not join any "skedaddling alliance".

German press again accuses President Franklin D. Roosevelt of "war-mongering". "Germany is doing nothing but pleading for peace. German and Italian troops are reported passing on Yugoslav frontiers.

France reported concerned over British failure to bring Russia into anti-totalitarian alliance. Premier Edouard Daladier tells press France would go to aid of Rumania and Greece if they are attacked.

New Albanian "Constitutional Assembly" offers crown to King of Italy "for him and his royal descendants under the form of a personal union". King Victor Emmanuel accepts.

Berlin officials state Roosevelt's speech before Pan-American Union reveals him as "master wire-puller behind anti-German encirclement policy". Announced that some 25 warships will leave Tuesday for month of foreign training off Spain and Tangiers, but reported that Nazi fleet actually started 5 days ahead of announced schedule.

Marshal Hermann Goering is elaborately welcomed in Rome. Premier Benito Mussolini declares in speech "Recent events are expression of Italian will, faith and strength". Crowd shouts "On to

Paris—Tunis—Corsica!"

British Pacific defense conference opens at Wellington, New Zealand; proceedings will not be made public.

Apr. 15.—Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* states government will enlist aid of Germany and Italy to force "third powers" to stop giving assistance to China, specifically naming Britain, France and Russia; in return Japan will assist their commercial efforts in China and give unqualified support to their aims in Europe.

Berlin *Deutsche Dienst* states Chancellor Adolf Hitler will reject Roosevelt non-aggression plea, describing it as only a "crafty maneuver". "No new order can be fashioned around conference table so long as Bolshevism is regarded as equal partner. . . Roosevelt's policy is first to agitate and then play apostle of peace". Hitler rushes from Berchtesgaden to Munich and summons Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop. Spokesman states, "We must first confer with our axis-partner, Italy." Troop movements toward Rhineland and Yugoslav frontier are reported; rumored that German troops will march into Danzig from East Prussia on Wednesday. Reported Hungary has promised the Rumanian border will be respected if agreement can be reached as to Hungarian minority and Rumanian troops are withdrawn from border.

Italy reported still pouring troops into Albania for a rumored invasion of Macedonia; Italian spokesman denies such plan. Italian troops also reported concentrating in Spanish Morocco and Spanish troops and war materials are moving into mainland area back of Gibraltar; British are constructing boom in harbor and barricades around fortification. Foreign Minister G. Ciano tells Chamber of Fascist Corporations troops will be withdrawn from Spain after victory parade of General Francisco Franco early in May. He states also that Italy has always been friendly with Albania and that Italian action was due to hostile attitude of King Zog and should not be considered threat by Yugoslavia. Italy's relations with Greece are also very cordial. Virginia Gaide in *Giornale d'Italia* states "We have entered acute or perhaps explosive stage of coalition formed by plutocratic nations of world" and accuses "great empires and their bankers" of spreading misinformation about totalitarian nations and their alleged aggressive aims; he declares totalitarian policy is based on "parity rights and peace with justice".

British spokesman states Roosevelt showed "statesmanlike initiative". Chamberlain later issues official statement: "His Majesty's Government entirely endorses President's estimate of international situation". *Herald* states: "It is becoming increasingly clear that peace-loving countries of Europe have backing of great American democracy". *News Chronicle* says: "Voice of American government, which controls such resources as have never before been marshalled in single state, in world affairs would be decisive."

France officially informs Decennial States of readiness to enter into accord for centennial of non-aggression. Spokesman states Roosevelt move was one of most important in recent years by head of any state. Reported from Paris that Britain and France have outlined to Russia proposal for 3-power military alliance to pool aerial fighting resources in case of attack by Germany and Italy, protection to be extended also to minor powers; agreement might go beyond mere aerial measure and include supplying of all kinds of munitions to Poland and Rumania in case of war.

Apr. 16.—Chinese retake important Tsenching, northwest of Canton, wiping out Japanese garrison and capturing quantities of supplies, including 200 trucks.

Mikhail Kalinin, President of Supreme Council of Soviet Union, telegraphs Roosevelt his congratulations.

Berlin *Diplomatic and Political Correspondence* accuses Roosevelt of British and French game

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of "encirclement" and states Germany regards his message with "profound distrust". Mussolini and Goering confer in Rome for full hour, Goering telephoning Hitler twice during day. German and Italian press have not yet published Roosevelt message.

King Zog reported planning to come to United States by way of England as soon as Queen Gertrude is able to travel.

Apr. 17.—U. S. S. cruiser Astoria arrives in Yokohama with ashes of late Ambassador H. Saito. Emperor Hirohito cables Roosevelt his "deep appreciation for sympathy shown the late Ambassador by American government and people".

Chinese begin offensive against Japanese-held Canton and artillery fire is heard in Shameen foreign settlement; Kowloon railway has been cut. Chinese victories in Hopei, Anhwei and Kwantung provinces reported.

Berlin communique states Hitler "considers matter so important he has decided to make known his answer to American President in name of German people before Reichstag", summoned for April 28 "to take cognizance of his declaration". The announcement is in contrast with vituperative tone of press. Frankfurter Zeitung states "Revision of Versailles by Germany and Italy has not yet been concluded; the axis relies on its own strength to carry through this revision". Roosevelt message is printed in Italian press, officials describe it as "clumsy in drafting and argument as well as in manner of presentation to world". Rome Messaggero states "message constitutes part of general attack by democracies on totalitarian nations and should be considered act of war". Popolo di Roma states it is "new manifestation of lust for publicity, frightful ignorance, grotesque presumption and ridiculous arrogance. . . . How can one pretend to judge life of nations when he does not know geographical and historical situation?"

Spain notifies France that 45,000 Italian and German troops will be withdrawn from Spain immediately after victory parade on May 15. Pope Pius XII in radio address lauds "noble and heroic Spanish people" for their stand against "communism and atheism, terming the fascist revolt "a generous and healthy uprising on part of people in defense of ideals and faith of Christian civilization"; he pleads that justice be tempered with mercy in course of country's reorganization.

London Times calls Roosevelt "man of action and infinite courage" and states with reference to his Pan-American speech and his message to dictators that "it is clear already that they were something more than a warning which may be disregarded". Premier W. M. King of Canada states Roosevelt "gives world chance to halt on brink of catastrophe". All Latin American countries endorse message. President R. Ortiz of Argentine states Roosevelt "interpreted common feeling of the Americas".

Apr. 18.—War Minister S. Itagaki expresses "heartfelt homage to Germany and Italy for their spirited endeavors in cause of projected new order in

Europe". Japanese troops occupy Kuling. Chinese "April offensive" reported spreading to heart of Shansi and even into Manchukuo.

Chamberlain statement in Commons "I should like to take this opportunity of informing House of great satisfaction with which government welcomed recent initiative of President Roosevelt", is received with prolonged cheers.

Eighteen French warships concentrate at Gibraltar; most of British Mediterranean fleet is at Malta.

Hungarian Premier Paul Teleki and Foreign Minister arrive in Rome. Rumanian Foreign Minister G. Gafencu arrives in Berlin where it is reported he will be asked plainly whether Rumania intends to join Anglo-French alignment. In earlier conference with Foreign Minister Josef Beck of Poland, Gafencu is reported to have agreed that Rumania and Poland, and also Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia should not enter into any defense accord with Russia.

Apr. 19.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek states in Chungking, few hours before arrival of Ambassador Sir A. Clark-Kerr, that "under existing circumstances . . . there is absolutely no possibility of peace".

London Evening Standard states that return of U. S. Fleet to Pacific "will relieve us of responsibility to safeguard our nationals at Singapore and Hongkong and can not fail to augment our power in waters nearer home".

Reported Russia is still awaiting declaration of Britain's willingness to enter alliance, without which Russia will continue to suspect it is being enticed into war with Germany without being able to rely on British assistance. In reply to question of Laborite A. J. Henderson, Chamberlain states that Britain is willing to consider inclusion of Far East in any general anti-aggression line-up. Henderson tells press: "Far from excluding Japan from such arrangement, I would welcome co-operation of Japan in peace-bloc". Lord Halifax, British Foreign Minister, voices plea for understanding with Germany, stating government "will never wish to abandon any efforts that promise any hope of success if these can win response for other side". Rumored that Britain and Turkey have reached agreement for mutual aid in case of war but that this is being kept secret by Turkish request.

Foreign Minister Bonnet tells Chamber of Deputies France would be obliged to assist Poland if latter should resist attack on Danzig. Reported from Berlin that Gafencu has insisted Rumania is determined to remain neutral. Compact, powerful German fleet of 40 vessels, including 28 fighting craft, is reported to have left Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and Embden for cruise to Mediterranean. French troops are sent from mainland to Ceuta and Metilla in Morocco.

Netherlands government introduces bill extending compulsory military service from 11 months to 2 years, 6 months. Greece and Turkey reported to have arranged to pool their forces in case of attack. Yugoslavia doubles the standing strength of its army to 300,000 men. South African government sends 300 armed police,

in armored cars, to Southwest Africa. Said that hundreds of young Germans in area are going to Germany for military training.

Apr. 20.—Lieut.-Gen. K. Doihara, having failed in his efforts to maneuver a settlement of war through Wu Pei-fu and Wang Ching-wei, is reported in disfavor and to have been recalled to active duty; Lieut.-Gen. Seichi Kita is appointed head of Japanese liaison agency.

Poland and Rumania object to inclusion of Russia in anti-aggression front. Polish press points out that Russian armed forces are an "unknown quantity, led by officers of insufficient experience" and that "in long war Russian army would become an extremely strong influence and certain countries, instead of enjoying a victory, would have to face revolution". Reported from Paris that Britain and France have informed Rumania they are prepared to conclude 2-power pact of military assistance with Russia even if Rumania and Poland refuse to accept Russian aid.

Mussolini states in public address: "It is highly unjust to place axis-nations on bench of accused. . . . We do not want to attack anyone; we want to be left alone to work in peace". He condemns the "hysteria gripping certain countries on other side of Alps" and states policy of Rome and Berlin is "inspired by peace and collaboration; Italy and Germany have given many proofs of this". He denounces as absurd the "system of reciprocal 10-year guarantees, as well as pyramidal errors in geography committed by individuals who lack most rudimentary knowledge of European affairs. It is time to silence disseminators of panic and forecasters of catastrophe. At any rate, we will not let ourselves be impressed by press-campaigns or Messiah-like messages".

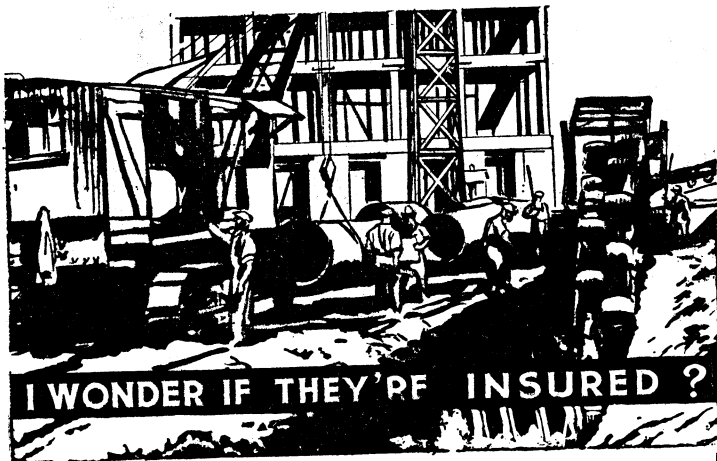
Turkish government grants German company contract for construction of modern naval base at Gueljuk, Gulf of Ismid, Sea of Marmosa.

Apr. 21.—Four Russian residents of Shanghai who left in sailboat on February 25 for Manila and were forced to land in Japanese Pescadoreas because of compass trouble, are sentenced to one year imprisonment for allegedly "inspecting" the islands.

China appeals for extension of European anti-aggression front to Far East.

Reported from London Russia has demanded full military support in return for co-operation in Anglo-French anti-aggression front, and to have submitted what each nation would do under the pact. George Broadbridge, Conservative, announces he will ask Chamberlain to appoint "press controller" to prevent British newspapers from "taking advantage of freedom of press to scare public mind in these critical times by indiscreet headlines and articles".

Bonnet states in speech that Roosevelt rendered active service in applying to European situation, fraught with peril, the admirable clearness of his intelligence. . . . All governments can agree to his proposal without diminishing their authority in slightest degree. . . . If message is heeded, we would again regard the heavens and see there a reflection



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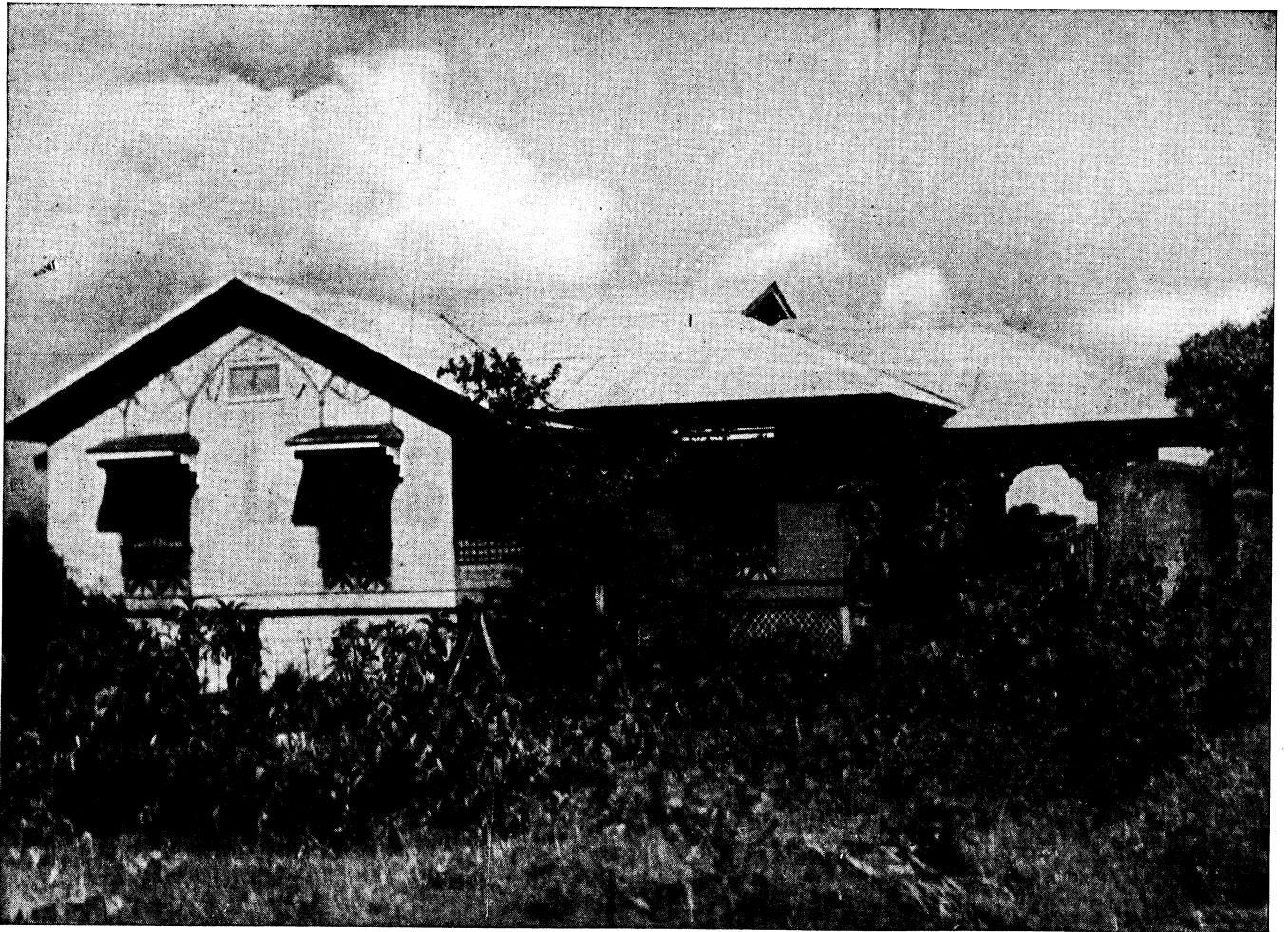
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MANILA

of moral law, without fearing a squadron of enemy planes will sow death on our cities".

Hitler reported to be sending demarches to various European capitals asking: "Have you any fear of Germany for your independence and security? Have you appealed to the United States or President Roosevelt?"

Holland is reported to have replied that although it does not feel itself menaced for present, there is no guarantee of lasting security and that it is determined to prepare for any eventuality in case of war. Gafencu leaves Berlin to visit Belgium, England and France. King Carol II of Rumania leaves capital to visit King Paul of Yugoslavia. Rome communique states Mussolini and Hungarian Premier Teleki have "common intention to direct further action towards objectives of peace with characterize Rome-Berlin axis". Bulgaria makes demand for restoration of pre-war frontiers, including 3000 square miles in southern Dobruja, Rumania, 1000 square miles in western Yugoslavia, and 3,250 square miles in eastern Greece.

Apr. 22.—Chinese recapture Tsunghua, 30 miles northeast of Canton, and have reached outskirts of Kungmun, south of Canton.

French reported to fail to share Russian hopes United States might enter collective security program including Far East and to be trying to persuade Russia to form an alliance affecting only Europe at first.

Rumania reported to have replied frankly to Hitler's question that it "does not see how any country could feel secure in Europe at present time" and that "Germany is in better position than Rumania to know its own intentions". Switzerland said to have replied that it believes its neutrality would be respected by its neighbors "which, including Germany, have expressly guaranteed it", adding that it would resist any aggression. Belgium is reported to have said that "Germany, Britain and France anticipated answer to President Roosevelt's plea when in 1937 they guaranteed Belgian territory". Finland is said to have answered that it does not consider its neutrality threatened by Germany. Polish Foreign Office announces it has not received the German questionnaire and an official states "We have no need for such a questionnaire. We have made it plain we will fight to protect our rights".

Reported Hungary has promised to sign non-aggression pact with Yugoslavia if latter will join anti-Comintern bloc and adhere to policies of Rome-Berlin axis. Yugoslavia is reported to have swung to axis during recent conference between Ciano and Yugoslav Foreign Minister at Venice. Yugoslavia is said to want a triple pact with Hungary and Rumania, but Hungary does not want Rumania included.

Apr. 23.—Britain sends Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson back to Berlin as "friendly gesture", though spokesman states this does not indicate change in Britain's firm stand against aggression. News Chronicle criticizes move and states it would be better if democracies kept in step with each other. German press reported to have been ordered to

start campaign against "lying democratic press which is driving world to war" and to demand that democracies censor their press.

France outlaws three organizations in Alsace-Lorraine, including that of Hermann Bickler, Prussian-born Nazi "autonomy" leader.

Foreign observers express belief Italo-Yugoslav agreement is result of axis pressure rather than according to general will of population.

Franco states reports of concentrations at Gibraltar and Tangier are "vulgar lies". He issues decree restoring all their private properties to former King Alfonso and all his relatives to the 4th degree.

Apr. 24.—Paris L'Epoque warns that Japan is reported determined to return to Germany some of mandated Pacific islands for purpose of establishing base for German and Japanese fleets.

Urged to make statement in Commons regarding Russia, Chamberlain says, "I don't think it desirable to make premature statements regarding negotiations still in progress." Asked whether return of Henderson to Berlin meant acceptance of annexation of Czechoslovakia, he replies, "Certainly not; in no way". "Reliable sources" disclose that Henderson returned to deliver "final appeal from Chamberlain to Hitler to adopt constructive attention toward Roosevelt's message". British trade mission arrives in Rumania, headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross who also headed mission to China.

Germany announces Ambassador H. von Dirksen will return to London very soon. Rumanian trade mission arrives in Berlin German squadron arrives off Gijon, Spain.

Norway replies to Hitler query that it does not feel menaced but that "in case of war we know Norway will be endangered and therefore we are restoring our defense". Egypt is said to have replied that it is interested in safeguarding its independence and therefore would naturally welcome any non-aggression undertaking.

France announces French Ambassador will return to Germany immediately.

President German Busch of Bolivia abolishes national legislature and establishes a totalitarian regime, declaring "unrest necessitates the change".

Apr. 25.—Sources close to Japanese government state "inner" Cabinet group has decided that Japan must avoid participation in general anti-democratic front unless democracies' cooperation with Russia endangers Japan's position. Reported Japanese are building airdrome in Taiping, 50 miles from Hongkong.

Budget submitted to Commons totals £1,285,000,000, half of which is for defense. Henderson reported unable to see Hitler or von Ribbentrop. Said he bears message that Britain supports Roosevelt appeal and its rejection by Germany would force Britain to adopt conscription; said also, Britain would be ready to listen to German claims for access to raw materials if Roosevelt's plan is accepted.

Bulgaria informs Germany it does not consider itself menaced.

Apr. 26.—British government introduces bill conscripting men between ages of 20 and 21 for 6

months training after which they will have opportunity to volunteer for army or navy for 3-1/2 years; bill would effect some 767,000 men. National Labor Council protests move, demanding government apply itself with energy and confidence to organizing and developing national resources through voluntary system. Chamberlain states government is "ready to partake in discussions with Germany with view to general settlement if it were satisfied such discussions would have useful results". He indicates he has received no specific invitation from Roosevelt to participate in world conference but would warmly welcome his initiative.

German press declares Germany is not in least impressed by British conscription move and states step was taken as a "quieting measure for France". Nazi spokesman says, "it is provocative nature of move and not military aspect that interests us". Henderson reported to have been obliged to give message he carried to Secretary of Foreign Office and is regarded to have received an "unmistakable snub".

French Ambassador returning to Berlin is said to have been instructed to inform German government France heartily supports Roosevelt's peace appeal. French press credits Daladier with great diplomatic triumph in connection with British conscription move as he has insisted for months this would be "only real message to give Hitler".

Crown Prince of Iran (Persia) marries Princess Fawzia, sister of King Farouk of Egypt.

Apr. 27.—British government orders manning of strategic points throughout United Kingdom. Laborite C. R. Atlee demands vote of censure and another laborite states opposition to conscription is not based on lack of realization of danger of aggression but on argument there is no necessity for it as present problem is one not of men but of supplies and conscription would take men from factories and dislocate industry. Chamberlain states he leaves it to House to say whether it feels it ought to hold him to his pledge that there would be no conscription or release him from it. When he made pledge, conditions were very different and there was no question in anybody's mind that situation was likely to lead to war. "I think everybody has right to change his mind when conditions alter. Situation has changed radically and our liabilities have enormously increased". He states that jibe that Britain is ready to fight to the last French soldier has been bandied about from capital to capital and that whole effort to build up solid front against aggression is jeopardized by doubts of Britain's determination.

Commons approves conscription bill 376 to 145. House of Lords passes measure without dissent. Chamberlain denies Henderson was bearer of any significant message and that he had been deliberately affronted by German officials as it is known Ribbentrop was engaged with Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav Foreign Minister concludes conference with Ribbentrop and emphasizes to press the close friendship between two nations, but understood no

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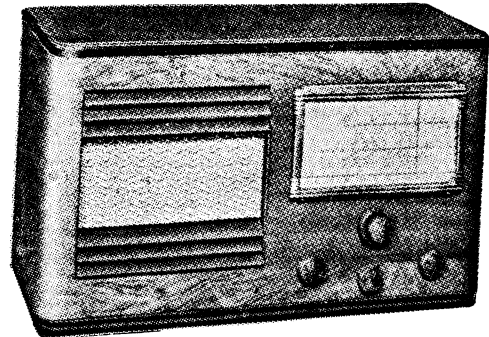
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important conclusions were reached.

Reported Rumania has advised Britain and France it will not enter mutual assistance pact with them at present time.

Apr. 28.—Hitler in 2-hours speech before Reichstag denounces naval pact with Britain because of its policy of encirclement and also its peace pact with Poland because of its calling up of troops, but offers to give reciprocal assurances of peace to those nations mentioned by Roosevelt provided they wish it and address themselves to Germany with appropriate proposals, the duration of such agreements to be in accordance with wishes of each individual state. He declares replies received from these nations to his query whether they feel themselves menaced by Germany were all in negative. He states cancellation of naval treaty is not matter of practical importance, but an action of self-respect, and that he still hopes an armament race with Britain can be avoided; should British government wish to enter again negotiations, no one would be happier than he at prospect of coming to clear, straight-forward understanding. He reveals he made offer to Poland under which Danzig would be returned to Germany and Germany would also receive a railroad route through Corridor, in return for recognition of Polish economic rights and free harbor at Danzig, acceptance of present boundaries, and 25-year non-aggression treaty as well as guarantee of independence of Slovakia and Hungary, but that Poland had rejected offer. He repeats his guarantee to France to respect Alsace-Lorraine as French territory and states there is no reason for any conflict with France. He declares he has not violated any foreign rights but has merely restored rights of Germany violated 20 years ago, "liberating our people from deepest misery and without bloodshed". Treaty of Versailles that violated self-determination was work not of victorious soldiers, but of crazy politicians and stupid ignoramuses who completely destroyed world economic life. He states he might ask Roosevelt what his intentions are, but that he is sure Roosevelt would regard that impertinence. Comparing size and wealth of America with poverty of Germany, he states Roosevelt's problems are so simple and easy that he has leisure for universal problems, but that all he (Hitler) can do is to look after interests of his own people. Regarding occupation of Bohemia and Moravia, he states these constituted German living space temporarily vacated in Middle Ages when Slav tribes forced their way in which have no permanent claim to that space—anyway, this space is a part of German economic space, and Czechoslovakia was a "senseless arsenal", a taking-off place for hostile air-powers, and a menace to Germany. He states he believes Czechoslovak people in end will realize the envisaged their true interests. He states the British Empire was built up by force and often by most brutal force, that all empires were built that way, and that world judges by results, not means. He states he highly respects accomplishments of British Empire but that it must not interfere with interests of Germany. "I always have followed

a policy of peace and friendship toward England". He emphasizes cordial relations with Italy and Italy's friend, Yugoslavia, and states the axis is indestructible. He blames press for war fears which Roosevelt mentioned and says if democracies would restrain press these would automatically disappear. All assertions circulated about German attack on or invasion of American territory are rank frauds and untruths. He states theoretically all problems could be solved around council table, but that United States did not solve its own problems that way, and that never again would Germany; for all time and forever every German negotiator shall have behind him united strength of German nation, "so help me God!" He states he helped Spain not for material advantages but for an ideal, wanting to preserve people from bolshevist government. He states he knows nothing of belief expressed by Roosevelt of Nazi threats against other nations although every day he reads these lies in newspapers. He expresses thanks for Italy's sympathy and understanding and states even closer co-operation can be expected among Italy, Japan and Germany, hinting at military alliance which would result in "more just order in world".

German Foreign Office notifies American State Department Hitler's speech is "only answer" Germany will make to Roosevelt. German charge d'affairs in London delivers note denouncing Anglo-German naval pact. British spokesman states government considers this illegal as treaty does not provide for unilateral termination. Warsaw quarters state Hitler's denunciation of Polish-German peace agreement is bluff and stress that while Poland was willing to negotiate, German demands were impossible. Announced later Poland is discussing Danzig problem with Germany. *Popolo d'Italia* calls Roosevelt "hippopotamus" and states Hitler's speech is "firm rejection of vulgar, crafty proposal of spectacularly ignorant Roosevelt". *Giornale d'Italia* states answer is warning to those who "want to put Rome-Berlin axis in the wrong for selfish imperialistic interests". French officials say speech is "clever lawyer's brief which fails to introduce any new element into European crisis," say references to Poland and Britain are "very grave," and deplore attack on Roosevelt.

Brig. Gen. V. Kokkinaki and companion leave Moscow on projected non-stop flight to New York by way of Iceland and Greenland, 4,600 miles.

Apr. 29.—Foreign diplomat in Berlin states, "It is not question of whether there will be war, but when". Said Britain may offer Germany a non-aggression guarantee as answer to Hitler's speech and may ask France to co-operate.

French Foreign Ministry announces Rumania and France are in perfect accord on formation of anti-aggression alliance.

Subhas Bose, President of Indian National Congress, resigns because of disagreement with Gandhi on organization of body, the Congress recently having asked Bose to make appointments in accordance with Gandhi's wishes.

Russian fliers, having lost their bearings, land on Miscoon Island, New Brunswick, Canada, 700 miles from New York, damaging their plane.

Apr. 30.—Poland said to have notified France is will oppose any German attempt to seize Danzig or Corridor and is confident in its own strength and guarantees of France and Britain.

Franco issues decree abolishing syndicalism and prohibiting strikes, government to arbitrate all labor conflicts.

May 1.—Japanese air attacks reported to have broken up Chinese concentrations along upper Han River in central China, killing and wounding 10,000 soldiers.

Indian Congress elects Rajendra Prasad as President, but members and crowds outside stone him because of his righteous views.

Hitler in other address states "We love peace . . . I have enough grounds to want peace to complete enterprises that need from 10 to 20 years . . . International agitators are working against Germany with all their means and I am arming Germany with all my means. Today we are safe through our strength as well as that of our friends. Weak Germany has become the Greater Reich, Unarmed Germany is now one of heaviest armed nations in world . . . I would make Germany free and lead our liberated comrades back into the Reich . . . I will still free the remainder . . ."

May 2.—Joint Japanese army and navy statement bitterly condemns insincerity and incapability of Shanghai Municipal Council and declares Japanese army and navy authorities are responsible for maintaining peace and order in all occupied areas, including International Settlement and French Concession. Japanese Shanghai spokesman states forces will prevent third-power relief organizations to supply food and medicines to Chinese cities under attack. Amoy and other coast towns are again heavily bombed with large loss of life.

Indicated in London Russian diplomatic circles that Russia will withdraw from negotiations unless Britain will sign outright military alliance uniting Britain, France and Russia, and will also establish its own anti-aggression pact in Baltic. British circles state government fears extension of Anglo-French entente might drive Japan into acceptance of Hitler's proposal to convert anti-Comintern pact into a military alliance. Britain sends Germany simple acknowledgment of note renouncing naval pact, but spokesman states will probably send its observations in due course and suggest new agreement.

France orders two super-cruisers to Lisbon where German fleet will also call on return trip.

May 3.—Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs presents demand to American Ambassador J. C. Grew and to British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie, for thoroughgoing reorganization of Shanghai International Settlement, declaring Japanese interests are not sufficiently represented in view of present large Japanese holdings in area. Japanese planes bomb Chungking, killing over 1000 people.

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National Polish holiday reported to present picture of nation fully prepared for war, with people shouting in streets, "We demand nothing from others and will relinquish nothing that is ours".

German government reported to have offered mutual non-aggression pacts to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia and Latvia, apparently with aim of neutralizing northern flank in event of war and short-circuiting the democratic anti-aggression system.

Reported that Britain and Russia have agreed to exclude Far East from Anglo-Russian negotiations, Britain allegedly hoping to be able to wean Japan away from Rome-Berlin axis. Said that Japan has rejected German proposals it send Japanese warships to Mediterranean for joint maneuvers. Said that Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and Russia will meet at League of Nations Council meeting at Geneva on May 15 in effort to end deadlock over projected alliance. British Institute of Public Opinion poll shows 87% of Britons favor military alliance with Russia. London Daily Mail editorially warns Poland against "exaggerated claims and truculent attitude".

May 4.—Reported Japanese government has decided to limit any alliance with Germany and Italy strictly to action against Russia and will not participate in alliance against democracies. Japanese reported to have bombed Foochow, port midway between Shanghai and Hongkong, on April 24 and 25 and May 1 and 2, killing thousands.

Moscow official news agency states Maxim Litvinoff was yesterday released from his duties at own request and that V. M. Molotov, chairman of Council of Commissars (corresponding to Premier) will be concurrently Commissar of Foreign Affairs.

German Foreign Office official states "If Joseph Beck comes out in open in his Tuesday speech to Parliament in favor of Polish protectorate over Danzig, Germany will consider it a *casus belli*". Mussolini is reported pressing Poles to be "reasonable" and Hitler not to do anything that might lead to war. Germany signs non-aggression pact with Estonia and initials similar one with Latvia.

British officials state official position of government is to refrain from one word of unsolicited advice to Poland, but that it is general belief that Beck's address will be conciliatory so as to avoid provoking Germany.

May 5.—Japanese bomb Swatow, causing many casualties; also again raid Chungking.

British circles reported taken completely aback by sudden retirement of Litvinoff. Chamberlain said to be aware that complete rebuff of Russia might have dangerous international consequences and cause revolt of large section of his Conservative backers in Parliament. Believed in Paris that retirement is warning to Britain because of its hesitation in agreeing to alliance. Announced that Britain has given de facto recognition to new regime in Slovakia.

Beck in Parliament speech firmly denounces Hitler's "one-sided" demands for return of Danzig and right of way through Corridor, stating "we can not give up our territory" and Corridor is not artificial creation but has always been Polish province with overwhelmingly Polish population" and constitutes Poland's only access to Baltic. He states while Danzig city population is predominantly German, city's livelihood and prosperity depend on Poland. Poland has no wish to obstruct Germans in their communications with East Prussia, but will not permit its sovereignty to be restricted. Hitler's offer to "recognize Poland's existing borders in exchange" was merely recognizing Poland's indisputable rights. Beck offers to negotiate honorable settlement, but states that Poland, with 1,000,000 men under arms, is determined not to bow to force or threat of force. Poland officially replies to German note denouncing Polish-German pact, declaring German allegation that recent Polish-British agreement is incompatible with the pact is groundless, and adding that though

Poland will not agree its broke pact, it is prepared to accept suggestions for new agreement.

Beck's speech does not appear in German press, which continues to charge Beck with completely ignoring rights of self-determination of people of Danzig.

Popolo d'Italia states Italy desires to remain neutral position which would greatly qualify it for role of mediator.

May 6.—Some 200,000 civilians are being sent away from Chungking under cover of darkness because of devastating Japanese air attacks; city is without light or water.

King George and King Elizabeth leave Portsmouth on Empress of Australia for Canada. Reported that Britain has officially rejected "for present" a military alliance between Britain, France and Russia, and has proposed "unilateral Soviet declaration to help Poland and Rumania". France reported disappointed. Berlin reports hint at quiet German soundings of Russia in direction of rapprochement; the Russian Ambassador to Berlin was in Moscow when Litvinoff resigned. Captain Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, praises Beck's speech as model of statesmanship in its firmness and moderation and declares scope of Machiavellism is clearly limited. "We now know the world can only keep peace if rulers learn a like language and practice same philosophy of keeping open faith".

German press publishes scathing denunciations of Polish "atrocities" against Germans in Corridor. German troops movements are reported from northern Germany and also along Slovakian border, close to Polish industrial centers. Italian leaders reported to favor continued German-Polish negotiations and do not think Beck speech closed door to this. Said that Ribbentrop now in Italy, will confer with Ciano on plan for holding plebiscite in Danzig, which is 90% German.

Norwegian press expresses disapproval of German non-aggression proposals to Scandinavian countries as such pacts would "invite doubts as to our neutrality".

Dispatches from Turkey state Turkey and Britain have effected agreement for collaboration in Mediterranean.

Ecuador notifies foreign diplomats it has no intention of leasing Galapagos Islands to any foreign nation for naval base.

May 7.—Italian and German governments issue joint communique at Milan following Ciano-Ribbentrop conferences, declaring intention to sign political and military accord. German press hails this as "mighty bulwark of steel guarding European peace" and "crushing blow to aggressive British and French encirclement policy". Italian observers reported surprised as believed such pact was contingent on German promise to support Italian claims against France. Fascist quarters state if Russia intensifies negotiations with Britain and France, then Rome and Berlin will accept "Japanese offer to enter into formal military alliance with them against Russia".

May 8.—Japanese spokesman at Shanghai states Chungking is legitimate military objective because of Japan's "belligerent rights"; he declares a state of war exists despite absence of formal declaration; this is the first time Japanese have claimed belligerent rights in present conflict. War Minister S. Itagaki states if Germany and Italy wish it, Japan may conclude military alliance with them.

Reuter's reports that Britain has received assurances from Russia its foreign policy remains unchanged by Litvinoff's resignation. Said in Paris assurances have been received Russia plans no rapprochement with Germany. Reported that British Ambassador approached Molotov with proposal Russia make unilateral promise to aid Poland and Rumania against aggression with understanding Britain and France would be first to aid these two nations. Government spokesman tells Commons Britain is ready with other Danzig treaty

powers to mediate between Germany and Poland.

Reported Germany has promised Italy support in its Mediterranean aspirations in return for Italian support of German penetration of Balkans. Berlin reports state Hitler is following policy of "attrition" against Poland to wear down resistance as Poland would not be able indefinitely to stand financial strain of mobilization.

Franco government announces decision to withdraw from League of Nations.

Duke of Windsor, former King Edward VIII, in Paris radiocast, makes plea for world peace.

May 9.—Stockholm communique issued by Foreign Ministers of Scandinavian countries states they will adhere to 1938 Oslo declaration and decline German proposals for non-aggression pacts and will stay outside any combinations.

Russian sources dismiss reports of Russo-German rapprochement as "childish" and Nazi spokesman states they are "unqualified nonsense", but simultaneously it is officially announced in Berlin that Nazi-Soviet friendship negotiations are in progress.

Pope Pius XII reported to have invited France, Britain, Germany and Poland to conference at Vatican to seek settlement of Danzig and Corridor dispute, Pope stressing urgency of situation prompted him to take this unusual initiative; the French-Italian quarrel might also be mediated. The general reaction is luke-warm as Poland and France do not wish to discuss the demands against them, and Italy and Germany are unenthusiastic because they would be in minority. Reported from Paris that Pope's proposal has been abandoned.

General reduction of war-risk insurance is announced.

May 10.—Japanese raid Chinese restaurant in heart of Shanghai International Settlement and seize five prominent Chinese officials including Ching Hu, Director of New Life movement, and Soo Ziang, chief of staff of Chinese Paoshan guerrilla forces. Japanese planes bomb and machine-gun Amoy in worst raid in 6 months.

Reported from Ankara that Anglo-Turkish agreement will shortly be announced obliging Britain to defend Turkish independence and Turkey to assist in defense of Palestine and Egypt.

May 11.—Shanghai and French Concession authorities issue joint proclamation warning that persons participating in activities directly or indirectly "patriotic" may be denied sanctuary. Said that Japanese raided restaurant yesterday as they had learned of plot to start widespread guerilla activities near Shanghai. Nine Chinese divisions, including that of Gen. Tang En-po, are reported trapped in northern Hupeh, with 10,000 already dead or wounded.

Chamberlain in public address states, "We are determined not to submit to dictators. . . Britain is not prepared to see independence of one country after another destroyed." warning that any attempt to change Danzig situation by force so as to threaten Polish independence would inevitably start general war in which Britain would be involved. He expresses hope agreements with Russia and Turkey to resist aggression will soon be reached.

Reported Russia is holding out for possible Anglo-French support if Germany attempts to invade Soviet territory through Baltic countries.

May 12.—Japanese occupy Kulangsu, International Settlement at Amoy, because Japanese naval officer claimed his life was endangered during attempt to assassinate Chinese puppet official. Spokesman at Shanghai states similar action may be taken there if similar incident occurs. Kulangsu Municipal Council, made up of representatives of foreign powers, including one American, protest against raising of Japanese flag in Settlement and using island as base from which to fight Chinese forces entrenched along mainland shore-line. The Japanese have demanded control of tiny colony, created by treaties between China and foreign powers, by placing Japanese in major administrative jobs.

Chamberlain announces Britain and Turkey have

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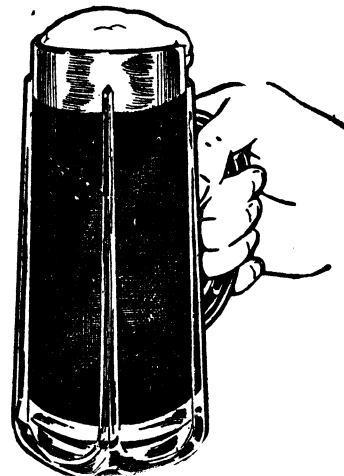
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agreed to conclude mutual aid pact against aggression. Britain signs trade pact with Rumania, Rumania granting Britain extensive privileges and concessions matching those granted to Germany.

Poland protests against action of Nazi-controlled Senate of Free City of Danzig in prohibiting memorial services last night in connection with fourth anniversary of death of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski; Senate stated it could not "guarantee peace" if observances were held. Some 30,000 Nazi "black shirt" units, wearing civilian clothes but obviously organized, are reported to have entered Danzig. Said that Polish soldiers shot at 2 Danzig citizens who refused to answer challenge while crossing bridge into Polish territory.

Germany reported to have increased exports to southeastern Europe 40% during first quarter of year; exports to Britain, France and Belgium decreased.

Bank of International Settlements at Basle estimates world is spending one billion dollars a month on armaments, raising problems of "fundamental nature everywhere which must be faced by all countries".

May 13.—Reported that emissaries from Spain have begun negotiations in Paris for credits of at least £20,000,000.

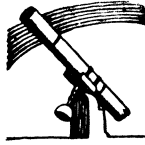
Baron Louis Rothschild, well-known Viennese banker, arrested following the "anschluss" in March, is released.

May 14.—Britain states it would view seriously any Japanese interference in administration of Kulangu, but that it does not consider landing of Japanese marines as violation of treaty rights. German businessmen in Chungking state Germany is disappointed with results of Germany-Manchukuo trade pact and will likely turn major attention to China as field of commerce rather than Japan.

Poland officially warns Germany it is in state of "readiness for war" to fight any Nazi attempt to seize Danzig. Mussolini states in Turin speech there is no European problem at present that "really justifies war" but that "there are knots that must be untied if peace is to be maintained," and that Italy will "march with Germany this summer if necessary".

Astronomical Data For July, 1939

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset			
July	Rises	Sets	
1	5:30 a.m.	6:29	p.m.
6	5:31 a.m.	6:29	p.m.
12	5:33 a.m.	6:29	p.m.
18	5:35 a.m.	6:29	p.m.
24	5:37 a.m.	6:28	p.m.
31	5:39 a.m.	6:26	p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

July	Rises	Sets	
1	6:07 p.m.	4:58	a.m.
2	6:54 p.m.	5:49	a.m.
3	7:37 p.m.	6:39	a.m.
4	8:19 p.m.	7:28	a.m.
5	8:59 p.m.	8:16	a.m.
6	9:37 p.m.	9:03	a.m.
7	10:15 p.m.	9:50	a.m.
8	10:53 p.m.	10:36	a.m.
9	11:32 p.m.	11:24	a.m.
10		12:12	p.m.
11	12:14 a.m.	1:03	p.m.
12	12:59 a.m.	1:57	p.m.
13	1:48 a.m.	2:53	p.m.
14	2:41 a.m.	3:51	p.m.
15	3:39 a.m.	4:51	p.m.
16	4:40 a.m.	5:49	p.m.
17	5:43 a.m.	6:46	p.m.
18	6:46 a.m.	7:39	p.m.
19	7:48 a.m.	8:30	p.m.
20	8:49 a.m.	9:19	p.m.
21	9:47 a.m.	10:06	p.m.
22	10:44 a.m.	10:53	p.m.
23	11:40 a.m.	11:39	p.m.
24	12:35 p.m.		
25	1:29 p.m.	12:27	a.m.
26	2:22 p.m.	1:15	a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Full Moon on the 2nd. at	12:16 a.m.
Last Quarter on the 10th. at	3:49 a.m.
New Moon on the 17th. at	5:03 a.m.
First Quarter on the 23rd at	7:34 p.m.
Full Moon on the 31st at	2:37 p.m.
Apogee on the 5th at	10:00 p.m.
Perigee on the 18th at	7:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 7:37 a. m. and sets at 8:09 p. m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Leo.

VENUS rises at 4:38 a. m. and sets at 5:30 p. m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found low on the eastern horizon in the constellation of Gemini.

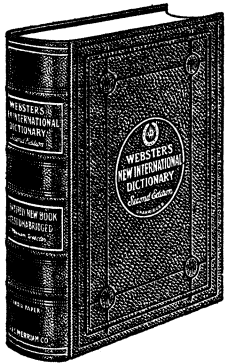
MARS rises at 7:24 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 6:28 a. m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Capricorn. It transits the meridian of Manila at 12:32 a. m. on the 15th.

JUPITER rises at 11:04 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 11:08 a. m. on the 15th. From midnight until sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 12:19 a. m. and sets at 12:39 p. m. From midnight till sunrise the planet will be found in the eastern sky between the constellations of Aries and Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Antares in Scorpius
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centaur
	Spica in Virgo



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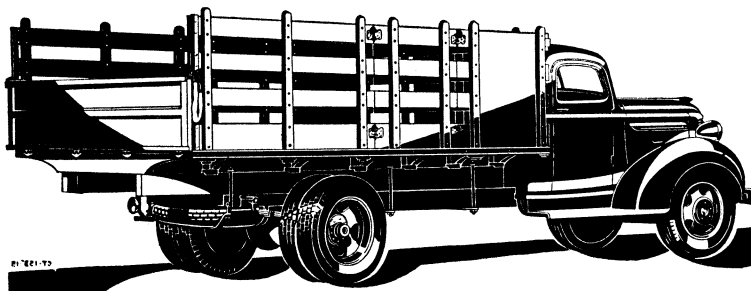
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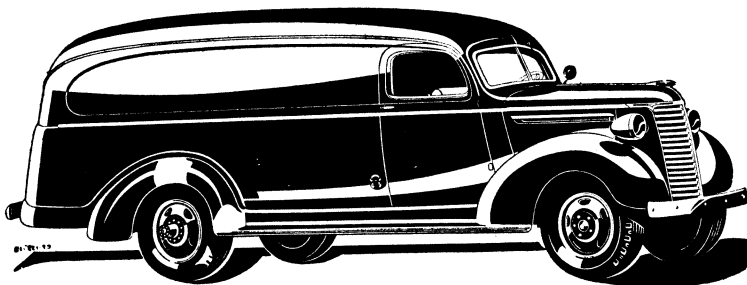
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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



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Philippine Economic Conditions

Prepared by the Office of the American Trade Commissioner, with assistance of Government and trade entities.



BUSINESS conditions continued to be rather quiet during May, but there was a fair seasonal improvement in retail sales and general economic conditions were favorably affected by further advances in prices of Philippine agricultural products.

The most important development of the month was the legislation passed by the National Assembly, which adjourned on May 25, 1939, after passing some 85 bills. Of these, four were vetoed and the remaining 81 approved by President Quezon. Two measures are subject to approval by the President of the United States before they can become effective. The great majority of these laws are purely administrative, but there were a substantial number which are expected to markedly affect business and general economic conditions.

The most important measure was the passage of a new tax code, which involves a general revision of the national tax structure, in order to coordinate and codify taxes and to increase revenue. The new rates are generally substantially higher. The business community hopes to induce the Government to introduce a modification of this law at the next session of the National Assembly, which is now scheduled for some time during July. Another important tax measure is the new residence tax, which, in effect, is a reimposition of the cedula tax which was abolished in 1938.

There were a number of financial measures, the most important being: (1) a bill providing for the organization of an Agricultural and Industrial Bank, capitalized at P150,000,000; (2) a bill establishing a Reserve Bank; and (3) a bill authorizing the Philippine National Bank to increase its agricultural loans from 60 to 75 percent of its capital. These three measures are designed to strengthen and improve banking facilities and to provide capital for economic development. Other financial measures included the regular and supplemental budgets for the 1939-40 fiscal year and various minor measures appropriating funds for public works and for other special purposes.

The passage of a revised Eight-Hour Labor Law was one of the most important economic measures of the recent session. This law provides for an eight-hour working day for all workers, except domestic servants and farm laborers, and also prohibits work on Sundays and holidays. Application of this law has proven to be extremely difficult, owing to its inflexibility and to the lack of provisions exempting special occupations. Opposition to the law has developed both on the part of labor and capital and an early revision appears highly probable.

A measure which is of special interest to American exporters is an amendment to the Parity Law, which establishes fixed rates for foreign currencies for the payment of Customs duties. This revision, which will become effective on approval by the President of the United States, amends the original law in order to (1) protect Customs collections against currencies which have appreciated above the rates provided in the original law and (2) against the invoicing of goods in the currencies of other countries with favorable parity rates. In addition to increasing Customs collections, the new law will provide additional tariff protection to United States products against imports from countries with appreciated currencies. This protection, however, will apply only with respect to ad valorem duties.

Import business was definitely lower during May, with smaller arrivals of all major products with the exception of canned milk. This statement refers to actual arrivals of merchandise and not to liquidations as given in the official trade returns. Forward orders also were quite small during May, but showed some improvement over the extreme dullness of the two previous months.

The volume of exports during May was very satisfactory. There was a substantial increase in comparison with April and an even larger gain over the corresponding month of 1938. It is believed that the aggregate value also increased as a result of the advance in the prices of Philippine agricultural products.

Government finance was characterized by a further improvement in revenue, particularly Customs collections. As a result, the executive order calling for a compulsory saving of five percent in government expenditures has been repealed. The banking situation continued to be very quiet, with no important changes from the previous month. There was a continued decline in currency circulation, but the drop during May was comparatively unimportant. Investments in both corporations and partnerships showed a further marked increase during May, attaining the highest level in several months.

Ocean shipping showed a slight improvement over April and a very substantial gain over the corresponding month of 1938. Railway tonnage was also substantially above the same period of last year, although showing a seasonal decline from April. Building construction continued to be very active, with increases in both new construction permits and real estate sales.

The export sugar market showed a somewhat firmer tendency, with a substantial increase in shipments during the month. Domestic consumption sugar was somewhat erratic, with practically no change in net prices.

The coconut products market showed a general improvement during May, with advances in prices of copra and copra cake and meal, but with a continued unsatisfactory condition in the coconut oil market, owing to the disparity between the price of copra and coconut oil.

The abaca market was very firm throughout May, with prices maintaining the gains of the previous month and with exports reaching the highest level since March, 1937.

The rice market was generally quiet but firm throughout the month, with prices practically unchanged and with consumption maintained at a high level.

The tobacco market was featured by a very sharp decline in shipments of leaf tobacco, but exports of cigars showed a satisfactory increase. Harvesting of the current crop was practically completed in several districts and available reports indicate a short crop, with the quality somewhat below average.

The lumber market showed a seasonal reduction in activity, with declines in wholesale prices of the



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lower grades of sawn lumber and logs. Exports during the month were slightly larger than in April.

Gold production during May established a new all-time high, with yield per ton milled showing a marked improvement over April. Available reports indicate some decline in output of base metals.

Conditions in the cotton textile market continued to be rather unsatisfactory, but there was some improvement over the extreme depression of the preceding months. The market was affected by uncertainty concerning the effects of the new sales tax, which is scheduled to come into effect on July 1, 1939.

Sales of motor vehicles continued to be very satisfactory during May, this being particularly true of passenger cars. The market appears to have been stimulated by the probability of higher prices in July, when the new sales tax comes into force.

The flour market continued to be quite active, although both arrivals and forward orders showed some reduction. Conditions in the local market for other food products were generally rather quiet, this being attributed principally to seasonal factors.

Electric power production in Manila during May showed an increase of eight percent over April and of 12 percent over May of last year. The cumulative total for the first five months of 1939 shows a gain of 12 percent over the corresponding period of last year.

Radio registrations during May reached a new all-time high, gaining 17 percent over April and 31 percent over May of last year. The total for the first five months of this year shows the remarkable gain of 74 percent, this being attributed to the reduction in registration fees effective January 1, 1939.

News Summary

Philippines

May 17.—Decided at conference between President Manuel L. Quezon, Cabinet members, Assembly leaders, and Governors of nearby provinces, to postpone action on proposal to amend Constitution until next regular session of Assembly. President states in press conference that he is not sure what tenure of office for presidency would be best, but that he is certain bicameral legislature should be revived.



Question of presidential tenure of office should be considered on basis of principle and not of personalities, he states, pointing out he would be around 70 at end of second term and that it is also possible situation might develop in which Assembly would not want him to have second term. He emphasizes danger of one-chamber legislature as in these days of excitement and struggling social forces, when country is facing fundamental political changes, there must be protection against hasty action. He states serious clash between executive and legislature might lead to dictatorship if executive won and to oligarchy if legislature won. Constitution is not unchangeable in so far as form of government is concerned, provided fundamental rights of people are preserved; constitutions get their real strength from the convictions and practices of people themselves. He states additional terms of office for president are not necessarily undemocratic so long as people periodically have opportunity to register their will, but that even George Washington set precedent that patriotism did not require him to serve more than 8 years and that he (Quezon) believes he need not serve longer than that. He declares there are at least 4 persons who would make able presidents, but refuses to name them, adding, however, that since he has indicated he will not serve longer than 8 years even if Constitution is amended, country may be expected to turn to weighing of various candidates which, at first, he did not wish to encourage in order to avoid splits in Nacionalista Party. As to Constitutional Convention's action in abolishing the Senate, he recalls that majority favored senate but were divided on question of how senators should be

elected, this dispute resulting in its elimination entirely. He states he favors election of senators by entire country and not by districts.

U. S. battle cruiser *Astoria* leaves Manila for United States with orders to conduct search for Chinese junk with 12 American passengers headed by Richard Halliburton with which radio contact was maintained up to March 23 after which it has not been heard from.

May 19.—National Assembly adjourns at 8:15 p.m. with President Quezon in gallery, who issues statement declaring never before in one single session have so many and such far-reaching measures been passed. His recommendation that Floor Leader Quintin Paredes leave as promptly as possible to assist in obtaining enactment of Philippine legislation in Congress is accepted and resolution to that effect is passed. Another resolution designates Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw and Pedro Sabido to make trips abroad on behalf of coconut and abaca industries respectively; expenses will come out of special P300,000 fund. A committee presents Speaker Jose Yulo with resolution commending him for his able and impartial leadership.

May 20.—President Quezon tells press he does not care to say anything about charges of Representative J. G. Alexander that he is conducting pro-Japanese policy, except that State and War Departments and the U. S. High Commissioner are "in position to prove their utter falsity".

Paul P. Steintorf, American Trade Commissioner in Manila, states Philippines is leading United States market for 105 commodities and second best market for 55 others.

May 22.—President Quezon addresses directorate of Nacionalista Party, stressing importance of bicameral legislature and retreating from his previously expressed willingness to succeed himself as President of Commonwealth. Yulo is elected President of Party and Paredes Vice-President.

At farewell banquet to Paredes, President Quezon is reported to have reversed stand taken by Osmeña Mission in Washington and expresses opposition to proposed abolition of excise tax on non-edible coconut oil imports from Philippines, stating that as proceeds are refunded, Philippines would lose up to P20,000,000 a year of much-needed revenue. He states also: "It is high time we begin thinking about next person to occupy office of President rather than about my reelection", and declares that revival of senate is more important than proposal to reelect him. He states he has no plans to go to United States as Philippine cause is safe in hands of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde, but if Congressional leaders ask him to testify he would feel it his duty to go. He states Paredes was chosen to represent Assembly in Washington as he is a leader in Assembly, was member of Joint Preparatory Committee, and has many friends in Congress.

Assem. Hadji Gulamu Rusal states he will shortly go to Borneo to investigate living conditions of

some 5,000 Moros living there and to seek facilities for their return to Philippines; most of them left Sulu and neighboring islands during early American campaigns against Moros.

Government-owned *S. S. Mayon*, which ran aground on May 5, is refloated.

National Foreign Trade Week observance open in Manila, speakers stressing Philippine dependence on United States market and Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce B. S. Aquino emphasizing mutual benefits. S. F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, and V. Madrigal, President of Philippine Chamber of Commerce, declare American market must be retained "for posterity".

E. A. Rowe, prominent Manila insurance man, dies. May 23.—President Quezon authorizes National Power Corporation to proceed with construction of Caliraya River (Laguna) project, the first of number of hydro-electric plants to be built by government; cost will be around P8,500,000 and agreement with Manila Electric Company (privately owned) is said to provide it may buy such surplus power as the NPC may be willing to sell; NPC is capitalized at P20,000,000 and may issue bonds to that amount for revolving fund.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas tells press that President Quezon is not against abolition of coconut excise tax as Philippines is committed to stand that it is wrong in principle, but that he had merely wanted to emphasize loss in government revenue and reduction in government expenditures that would result.

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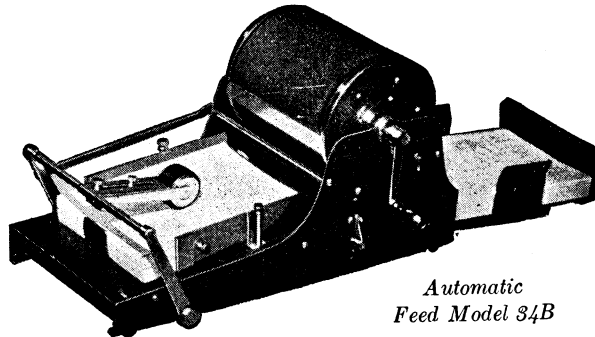
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Solicitor-General R. Ozaeta rules that Mrs. Jose Fabella is real owner of 6 questioned fishing boats and has not acted as "dummy" for Japanese interests. **Parades leaves on Philippine Clipper.**

Rafael Palma, former President of University of Philippines, politician and author, dies aged 65. President Quezon orders flags half-masted.

May 26.—Board of Regents of University of Philippines creates post of Assistant to President and names Prof. Hermenegildo B. Reyes to position. Reported that Fernando Amorsolo, well known artist, will be appointed Director of School of Fine Arts. Announced at Malacañang that Dean Francisco Benitez, who has been in charge of Bureau of Private Education, will return to College of Education of University.

May 27.—President Quezon designates Under-Secretary of Public Works Vicente Cruz to head Immigration Division of Department of Labor, effective June 1.

H. B. Pond, head of Pacific Commercial Company, delivers closing address for American business in observation of Foreign Trade Week and advocates Philippine and American "open doors" to be kept open indefinitely; he states "background for campaign for maintenance of present trade arrangement is more favorable today than at any other time in recent years".

May 28.—Rafael Alunan states in Bacolod, "speaking not as Secretary of Interior but as son of Province and friend, that he feels it his duty to call attention of people to danger lurking around next corner. "When our sugar loses American market our standard of living will be set back 30 years. The future of sugar industry is dark. You should begin preparing for the catastrophic now. If you wait 2 more years, it will be too late".

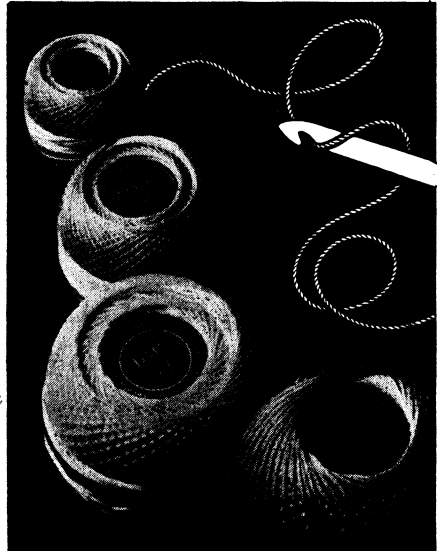
May 29.—Two reviews are held in honor of President Quezon, one in connection with graduation at 389 student officers of Camp Dao ROTC and other of Camp Stotsenburg. Col. Fidel Segundo's introductory speech is startlingly brief: "It was Napoleon who said, 'Men do not count; it is the leader alone who counts'. Regiment, Attention!—His Excellency, the President; our Commander-in-Chief; our leader!" President Quezon responds with briefest speech of his career, stating: "These are the kind of speeches that a soldier should learn to deliver, for a soldier is a man of action and not of words". He also quotes Napoleon: "Only those are fit to live who are not afraid to die", and "Only those are fit to live who live in honor".

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Crisanto Evangelista, President of Communist Party, states in Tarlac speech that Benigno Ramos, Ganap (Sakdal) leader, is "a spy of Japan who is ambitious to be installed as puppet ruler of the Philippines." "Japan has sinister plan to conquer Philippines, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and New Guinea. It is high time for Malayan groups to come together and make concerted efforts against common enemy". He advocates boycott of Japanese goods, refusal to send raw materials to Japan, and extending financial aid to China.

May 31.—Rear-Admiral John M. Smeallie assumes command of 16th Naval District and Cavite Navy Yard.

Esteban Vasquez, President of Philippine Labor Union, states in view of present close dependence of Philippine economy on American market and menace of Japan, Philippines should remain under United States until it can stand by itself.

June 1.—President Quezon sends congratulatory telegrams to Osmeña and Elizalde for their "good work" in connection with passage of Philippine bill by Senate and sends telegram of thanks to Senator M. F. Tydings and others. Assemblyman Kalaw, President of Philippine Coconut Planters Association, expresses disappointment over striking out of clause which would have eliminated excise tax on denatured coconut oil. Assem. Gregorio Perfecto states Senate action is "further proof that American people want to do justly by Filipinos". Mr. Pond states bill "takes care of those industries which would have been eliminated almost immediately after export taxes went into effect; it affords a breathing spell for at least 5 years".

Supreme Court reverses Court of Industrial Relations, ruling in case of Ang Tibay shoe company that management can not be forced to re-employ laborers laid off for lack of work when shops resume activity.

Richard R. Ely, Assistant Administrative Assistant to High Commissioner, leaves for Washington to assist in projected transfer of handling of Philippine affairs from War to Interior Department. President Roosevelt termed this "a functional transfer of obvious desirability" but added that he would direct, when necessary, that certain correspondence from High Commissioner should be transmitted to President through State Department.

Students, mostly school teachers, at University of Manila summer school, vote 109 to 41 for indefinite continuation of Commonwealth.

June 2.—President Quezon reported to have asked Department of Justice to study Supreme Court decision of Ang Tibay case.

June 3.—Andres Soriano, prominent Manila Spanish business man, reported to have received Grand Cross of Naval Merit placed on him by Minister of the Navy who praised help given by Philippine Spaniards to Franco cause.

June 5.—High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, speaking in Shanghai, states that if United States wishes to retain its voice in Far East and prevent irrevocable closure of Open Door in Orient, American flag in Philippines must not come down. He states Philippines is "unable to stand alone amidst violent forces now loosed in Far East" and that "if American flag in Islands descends, result will be bloody struggle for control of archipelago". He expresses belief "Philippine leaders realize that complete independence is not possible under present Far Eastern conditions and have altered their position accordingly".

Some 100,000 workers parade and hear President Quezon on occasion of celebration of union of number of large labor organizations, pact having been signed by some 30 labor leaders the central governing body of which will be "National Commission of Labor". The President praises them and Secretary of Labor

Avelino for their success stating such union is something he always hoped for as it will result in a strength which he does not believe will lead labor to trample on rights of others. He declares government will not interfere but only wishes to guide and help. He states labor should think of good of all and, as for its relations with capital, must not kill hen that lays egg. He says, however, that labor is more valuable than capital and that labor rights are more important than property rights because former are human rights. Mrs. Quezon also speaks, stating that when she was a girl she pounded rice, washed own clothes, planted and harvested in field, and weaved and sold buri mats; that she and the President saw hard times, and that President therefore understands plight of common man and is at heart with labor.

President Quezon holds hearing at Malacañang on newly enacted tax code bill and Messrs. Gaches and Pond and others offer criticism and suggestions, Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas defending various provisions.

June 7.—Reported that division superintendents of schools and Dr. L. B. Bewley, former Director of Education and now adviser to the President, have filed a memorandum opposing order of Secretary of Public Instruction Jorge Bocobo that teachers may use local dialects for purposes of instruction in primary schools; memorandum holds that order would lessen teaching efficiency, cause administrative confusion, and is contrary to principles on which public schools have been established, and also against provisions of Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act which requires that schools be conducted primarily in English language.

Announced that Father Louis L. Morrow, Secretary to Apostolic Delegate, has been appointed Bishop of Krishnagar, India.

June 9.—After 3-hour conference with rice landlords, President Quezon signs new rice-tenancy bill, stating government has waited long but in vain for voluntary action on part of landlords to improve tenant-owner relations and that there is not least indication that they would ever do so unless forced to. He states government is not interested in perpetuating backward feudal tenancy system and

would much prefer daily wage system. He states similar law is necessary in industry and business, as employers should not be permitted to discharge employees without justification. He confesses authorship of rice-tenancy law and promises it will be repealed if it fails to achieve objectives in 2 years.

President Quezon states compulsory military training for college students will be required in all private educational institutions, government to provide instructors and equipment, after heads of schools giving such instruction complain that students flock to schools that do not.

June 12.—Some 10,000 Filipino veterans parade in Kawit, Cavite, home of General Emilio Aguinaldo, on 41st anniversary of first proclamation of Philippine independence, the General in speech criticizing lack of interest in occasion on part of high Commonwealth officials. Among those present is Admiral Smeallie. Commonwealth spokesman states officials would have been present if General did not turn such observations into political rallies.

June 14.—Miss Sarah Spaulding Metcalf, noted Manila resident, dies of heart-attack, aged 81.

June 16.—Philippines Free Press closes poll showing 54% against amending Constitution to permit reelection of President and 59% against amendment to re-establish bicameral system; of 12,500 ballots sent out, 9,500 were marked and returned.

United States

May 11.—United States again protests to Japan against bombing of unfortified Chinese cities.

Tydings states it would have been preferable to transfer Bureau of Insular Affairs to State Department, but says he believes it certainly should be detached from War Department. Rep. F. L. Crawford states Interior Department is inexperienced in Far Eastern affairs which are intimately associated with foreign policy and national defense. "War Department, which has guided Philippines for many years in difficult times, should continue for the 6 remaining years; the Philippines is in war-zone, surrounded by conflict".

May 12.—President Roosevelt announces appointment of Admiral William D. Leahy, former Chief of Naval Operations, as Governor of Puerto Rico, succeeding Governor Blanton Winship; appointment believed to indicate plans to make island keystone in Caribbean defense.

May 13.—Elizalde states President Quezon is opposed to transfer of functions of Insular Affairs Bureau from War to Interior Department as "inconvenient", pointing out that Philippines has operated under War Department for 40 years and only 6 years remain before independence.

May 15.—Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling, retired, states in autobiography published today that United States must establish full naval base in Philippines if it is to maintain naval supremacy in Pacific; such base would "lay ghost of perennial war with Japan". "Without a Far Eastern naval base to provide for fleet mobility for defense of Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and Alaska, a successful war in Pacific would be as difficult as waging war on planet Mars".

May 16.—Government starts issue of "food stamps", with \$1.00 worth of orange stamps, exchangeable for any groceries, people get \$.50 worth of blue stamps free exchangeable only for listed surplus foods such as butter, eggs, flour, citrus fruits, corn-meal and beans.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña in letter to Sen-

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M. F. Tydings endorses new Philippine bill stating it is "non-political and non-controversial, its basic idea being merely to modify certain economic provisions of existing law". He points out Philippines is now 5th-ranking customer of United States, behind only United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, and France. Oil and cattle interests protest against bill on ground it would help Filipino farmers to produce coconut oil to make imitation butter and lard in United States.

May 17.—Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs favorably and unanimously reports new emergency Philippine bill, approving without debate amendment exempting Philippine coconut oil for inedible uses from any processing tax and another permitting Philippines to ship present amount of turbinated sugar (27,000 tons).

May 18.—Senate after brief debate votes 61 to 14 in favor of record-breaking \$773,000,000 naval appropriations bill.

J. E. Hoover, head of Federal Bureau of Investigation, reveals Army and Navy have requested FBI stations be established in Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico.

May 19.—Rep. J. G. Alexander introduces resolution asking Congressional investigation of "pro Japanese activities of President Manuel L. Quezon in Philippines", alleging certain officials have leased large sections of land to Japanese, wives of officials have leased shipping interests to Japanese, members of Assembly have been bribed by Japanese, Quezon and certain officials have "attempted to inject pro-Japanese attitude and spirit in Philippine people in attempt to disrupt harmonious relations between Philippines and United States". Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states "entire national life of Philippines is founded and maintained on American principles and democratic ideals and are so fundamentally instilled that they will be maintained".

May 20.—Pan-American *Yankee Clipper*, carrying 100,000 "first-flight" letters, leaves New York for England, inaugurating trans-Atlantic service; only mail will be carried in first 5 trips.

U. S. Army transport *Grant* runs aground in Guam harbor.

May 21.—Reported Japanese have established official finance mission in United States in attempt to get loans after failures in London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Geneva. Understood they want maximum of \$500,000,000 on guarantee of equal treatment of American business in Japanese-occupied areas in China. American bankers have refused to underwrite Japanese loans since State Department in 1929 vetoed J. P. Morgan's projected \$30,000,000 issue for South Manchurian Railway, although 3 years ago Japanese attempted to obtain loans in San Francisco, New York, and Chicago.

Philippine officials in Washington reported alarmed by report that House parliamentarian has informed Bureau of Insular Affairs that entire Philippine bill deals with revenue and could be ruled out of Senate

on ground that bills of such nature must originate in House.

May 22.—Senate leaders postpone action on Philippine bill to circumvent legislative fiasco, Sen. F. Connally having told press he would raise point of order that revenue bills must originate in House.

May 23.—Alexander charges in House that Quezon is attempting to establish dictatorship by perpetuating himself in office as President. He also attacks Osmeña and Elizalde and declares that U.S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's proposal of a "realistic re-examination" best represents the "long-range interests of Filipinos as well as ourselves".

May 24.—Submarine *Squalus* sinks in 240 feet of water near Portsmouth with 62 men aboard, including 2 Filipinos.

May 25.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs record naval appropriation bill which provides, among other things, for 23 new warships, including two 45,000-ton battleships, and 500 warplanes.

After 39 hours on the bottom, the last survivors on *Squalus* are brought up by large diving-bell, which on first trip brought up 7, on second 9, on third 9, and on fourth and last 8. The men remaining have been verified to have been drowned in flooded parts of submarine.

May 26.—Officials of National Grange address letter to every member of Senate expressing astonishment that measure of such far-reaching importance as Philippine bill was reported out and placed on calendar without formality of hearing.

Dr. Charles H. Mayo, head of world-famous Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, dies, aged 73.

May 27.—Attorney-General Frank Murphy visits Philippine pavilion in San Francisco fair and states visit to Philippines is included in President Roosevelt's plans for next year. He himself, he says, will visit Philippines next November to be present at 4th anniversary celebration of Commonwealth.

May 28.—Admiral W. D. Leahy, outgoing Chief of Naval Operations, states Navy is "in highly satisfactory condition of readiness", "would be able to prevent any single nation from attacking continental United States", and that "Navy hopes to be able to provide successful defense against even some possible combinations".

May 29.—Senate, acting routinely, defers action on Philippine bill when it reaches floor when Sen. H. Johnson objects.

May 30.—In hope of averting effort of United States sugar interests to associate Philippine bill with general sugar legislation, Osmeña, on Tyding's request, communicates to latter telegram from Quezon to Elizalde, dated May 26, stating that "no further shipments of turbinado sugar will be permitted".

New Yorkers shout down fascist salute of 40 members of Italian World War veterans in Memorial Day parade, crowd crying: "Put those hands down... No fascism here... Give American salute". Veterans dropped hands but do not give customary military salute and are ignored by officials in reviewing stand.

May 31.—Senate passes by voice vote Philippine bill designed to "cushion" Philippine economy between 1941 and 1946, after adopting 3 amendments and upholding Connally's point of order against provision repealing processing tax. First amendment, offered by Sen. B. C. Clark, provides for joint congressional committee to meet Philippine representatives before 1944 to consider recommendations concerning United States-Philippine relations after independence instead of the trade conference sched-



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uled in Tydings-McDuffie Act, Clark emphasizing this is not intended to modify independence program and disclosing contents of letter from Quezon stating that Filipinos persist in desire for independence as soon as possible and have not interpreted economic adjustment bill as modification of independence provision; Tydings opposes amendment saying it might lead Filipinos to believe United States opened possibility of substituting dominion status for independence and that he wishes to disabuse Philippine officials of any such notion—"Those Filipinos who previously demanded independence now want to retreat, but they do not want to revert to old status; they want dominion status with United States taking all responsibilities. . . . We ought to get out of Philippines permanently as soon as we can do so decently and I do not want any force in or outside our government to seize upon any opportunity for re-opening Philippine problem"; Sen. K. Pittman defended amendment, stating it is necessary to meet "any changes in situation any needs that might arise". Other amendments prevent shipment of Philippine turbinado sugar under raw sugar quota and re-allocate cordage quotas among Philippine producers.

U. S. S. *Astoria* reports it has searched 152,000 square miles in mid-Pacific but found no trace of lost junk of Richard Halliburton and 11 others which disappeared a few weeks ago near Midway.

June 2.—Pittman states Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been compelled to recommend repeal of arms embargo provision in Neutrality Act because Germany, with seizure of Skoda works, has obtained practical monopoly of Europe's military supplies, depriving Balkan states and other small countries of sufficient supply.

Osmeña hails passage of Philippine bill, stating it averts threatened ruin of 4 Philippine industries; he adds Mission, however, will oppose cordage amendment as this amounts to virtual intrusion into domestic autonomy of Commonwealth.

June 4.—Puerto Rico petitions for statehood, pending which it asks for liberalization of organic Act to permit election of a governor in 1940.

June 5.—President Roosevelt in letter to Elizalde states transfer of Philippine affairs to Department of Interior is final. "My objective is to consolidate into one agency all functions and activities relative to administration of island possessions and territories. Since Division of Territories and Island Possessions in Department of Interior is now responsible for major portion of these functions, I came to conclusion Bureau of Insular Affairs of War Department should be consolidated with it. . . . All Philippine matters involving foreign affairs of United States or Philippines will continue to be handled through direct communication between High Commissioner and Secretary of State".

June 6.—Secretary of Interior H. L. Ickes in magazine article urges third term for President Roosevelt as no candidate has appeared who "would be influential in world affairs and at same time command respect of his people".

June 7.—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth reach Washington by train at 12:00 noon and are given tremendous popular reception by huge, orderly crowds. They received more formal welcome at International Bridge, Niagara Falls, from Secretary Hull.

Rep. L. Kocialkowski, Chairman of Committee of Insular Affairs, introduced revised Philippine bill, eliminating cordage amendment and reducing to 6 the members of commission which would convene in 1944. State Department and Philippine officials in Washington express approval of bill.

McNutt men in Washington state he will be active candidate for presidential nomination only if President Roosevelt does not want it. This is in contrast with supporters of Vice-President J. N. Garner who insist his candidacy will be pressed regardless of developments in Roosevelt third-term movement.

June 8.—King George at state dinner declares he brings "warm greetings of a neighbor and trusted friend" and from United Kingdom and British Empire "expressions of utmost cordiality and goodwill". "I pray our great nations may ever in future walk together along path of friendship and world peace". President Roosevelt expresses thanks "for bonds of friendship which link our two peoples" and, referring to agreement for joint use of Enderbury and Canton islands with ultimate sovereignty to be decided in 1989, states, "the passage of 50 years can solve many problems", and adds that other nations might well follow this example.

June 9.—White House is guarded all night by mounted troops for first time since Civil War. King George lays wreath on tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon and also on grave of the Unknown Soldier in the National Cemetery. Thermometer reaches 94° F. and many persons collapse from heat.

June 10.—King George and Queen Elizabeth spend week-end at Hyde Park estate of President Roosevelt after receiving an uproarious welcome in New York City.

Washington officials point out that importance of Canton island 50 years from now is uncertain as it may not continue to be a necessary trans-Pacific air base when longer flights become possible.

June 11.—Picked officers from 8 Latin-American countries will be enrolled in U. S. Army graduate schools in connection with hemispheric defense plans.

General Motors plants in Detroit are closed by strikes in demand for recognition of union.

June 12.—King George and Queen Elizabeth re-enter Canada after 4-day visit in United States which is considered one of greatest triumphs in records of British diplomacy.

Alexander charges Quezon with being responsible for failure to check Japanese economic invasion of Philippines and states Japanese are running "a practically independent state" in Davao. He urges immediate investigation to determine whether United States should withdraw or institute necessary reform measures.

June 13.—Sen. S. Minton states that if President Roosevelt is drafted by the Party for re-election, the organization backing McNutt will "get behind" Roosevelt.

June 14.—After conference at White House, Kocialkowski states: "The President is satisfied with Philippine bill as it passed Senate and wants it to go through quickly".

State Department officials say United States would probably consider a request that it act as intermediary between Britain and Japan to settle Tientsin situation.

Trial of W. P. Buckner, Felipe Buencamino, and others opens in New York. Assistant U. S. Attorney W. P. Mahoney charges in opening speech that Buckner and Buencamino "collaborated in most amazing bit of corrupt bribery that ever came to my attention", and that Buencamino demanded \$50,000 in cash in exchange for engineering bill through Philippine National Assembly providing for redemption of Philippine Railway Company bonds by Philippine government and expected further profit from transaction.

June 15.—King George and Queen Elizabeth embark on *Empress of Britain* at Halifax, the King stating: "Our hearts and minds are full upon leaving your shores after some of most illuminating and inspiring weeks in our lives. . . . We have also had opportunity of crossing your border and paying an all too brief visit to Canada's great and friendly neighbor. . . . I return to England with new sense of resources and responsibilities of our British Empire. I am confident that Canada has before her a development far beyond most optimistic dreams of her pioneers. . . . I go home with another thought which is comfort and inspiration in that, from Atlantic to Pacific and from tropics to Arctic regions, there lies a large part of this earth where there is no possibility of war between neighbors—whose people are wholly educated to pursuits of peace. It is pattern to all men how civilized nations should live together and it is good to know that such a region exists, for what man can do once, he can do again by God's grace". The Queen said: "To the people of Canada and to all the kind people of the United States who welcomed us so warmly last week—to one and all on this great and friendly continent, I say, thank you, God be with you, and God bless you."

House insular affairs committee approves motion of Rep. B. Hare to hold brief open hearing on Tuesday on Philippine bill; members of Philippine Mission fear whole bill may be thrown open to revision.

First United States Ambassador to Nationalist Spain, A. W. Weddell, brings greetings from President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Francisco Franco "Best wishes for personal happiness of Your Excellency and for welfare of Spanish people".

Other Countries

May 15.—Russia rejects British counter-proposals as "inadequate" and stands firm on its original proposals for a military agreement among Britain,

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France, and Russia to protect small nations from Baltic to Black Sea. *Izvestia* expresses emphatic approval of British-Turkish anti-aggression pact.

May 16.—Chinese claim biggest victory of year in capture of Tangho, Hupeh, allegedly annihilating 1,000 Japanese garrison. Japanese claim they killed 2,500 Chinese soldiers during past 3 days in southwest Honan. Kulangsu Municipal Council (Amoy foreign settlement) rejects Japanese demands for control and appeals to consular body for support against invaders; British, French, and American marines land on island; in harbor are a British cruiser and 3 destroyers, one French cruiser, and one American cruiser and one destroyer.

After several days' silence, German press renews attacks on Poland, alleging attacks upon Germans.

Spanish troops reported to be building fortifications on edge of territory separating British Gibraltar from Spanish soil.

Pope Pius XII submits proposals to Germany and Poland toward settlement of Danzig question and it is reported he is also ready to mediate between France and Italy.

May 17.—Admiral Sir Percy Noble informs Japanese at Kulangsu "there can be no question of modification of Kulangsu Council not in accordance with Settlement's land regulations"; majority of Japanese marines are withdrawn. Shanghai International Settlement Council protests to consular body against Japanese army's arrest of Chinese civilians in Settlement; Japanese spokesman states failure to notify Municipal police in advance was regrettable but due to unavoidable circumstances.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth land on Canadian soil, first time a British monarch has set foot in American hemisphere; Canada is also first of overseas nations of British Commonwealth to be visited by the reigning monarch. Reported Britain and France have decided to offer Russia guarantee of support if it is forced to fight any aggression from west in fulfilling anti-aggression guarantees to small border nations. States Britain is considering plan to supplement Anglo-French security bloc with an alignment of Egypt, Iran, Irak, Arabia, and Afghani-

istan, with Turkey as the key nation, plan to be based on Teheran friendship pact of 1936 pledging Turkey Iran, Irak, and Afghanistan to non-aggression. British White Paper is published containing decision on Palestine problem, denying extreme Jewish and Arab demands and providing for an independent state after 10-year transition period during which people will be given increasing part in government, Jewish immigration being fixed to maintain population level at 2/3 Arab and 1/3 Jewish; during first 5 years, Jewish immigration will be limited to 75,000 and during second 5 years to 25,000, but 25,000 more will be allowed to enter as contribution to Jewish refugee problem. Proposals will be taken up in Parliament on May 22 and whole scheme is subject to approval of Permanent Mandate Commission and League of Nations. Jews in Palestine declare 1-day strike, with demonstrations in Jerusalem and Telaviv, in protest against making Jews permanent minority; banners read: "We shall redeem Zion", "We shall not permit betrayal".

Denmark accepts Chancellor Adolf Hitler's offer to negotiate non-aggression pact provided Germany will not demand plebiscite in North Schleswig and will not attempt interference on behalf of minorities; Norway, Sweden, and Finland have rejected similar offer.

Premier Benito Mussolini inaugurates new airfield only 25 miles from French border supposedly for protection of Turin industrial area.

May 18.—Council of Federal Malay States meeting in Kuala Lumpur unanimously approves gift of £4,000,000 by Malay Sultans to British government for defense purposes.

Most of 500,000 Jews throughout Palestine take part in demonstrations and some 150 people are hurt and a British soldier killed. Zionist leader Menahem Ussishlein warns Arabs that government of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain "betrayed Abyssinia, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the Jewish nation, and will surely in end betray Arabs". Various government buildings are burned and radio and other communications interrupted. Labor and

Liberal members attack government's Palestine plan.

Official *Polish Gazette* expresses hope that present strained relations with Germany are only temporary and reasonable settlement is possible.

Eight leaders of Socialist youth organization are executed by firing squad in Madrid on eve of victory parade.

May 19.—Chinese occupy Tungpeh on Honan-Hupeh border, considered biggest victory since Taierchwang. Shanghai police, with British and American soldiers and marines guarding streets, start drive to round up terrorists to give Japanese no excuse to intervene.

Russia rejects latest British proposals. Facing sharp attack, Chamberlain states: "In this matter we are trying to build up not an alliance between ourselves and other countries, but to find means of resisting aggression. We should not succeed in that policy if, by assuring cooperation with one country, we rendered another country uneasy and unwilling to collaborate with us. This is a matter of great gravity... and caution is necessary". Winston Churchill states, "I have been quite unable to understand what is objection to making agreement with Russia on broad, simple form proposed by Russian government".

Reported France has concluded conversations with Turkey in which it agreed to Turkish occupation of Sanjak and Alexandretta.

Some 140,000 troops march in Madrid victory parade, including 12,000 Italians, with 300 planes, mostly German, flying in formation overhead. Generalissimo Francisco Franco asks divine aid "toward full liberty of empire" and states, "Victory would be empty if it is not followed with a sound peace policy. Our desire is to collaborate in pacification of Europe... Let us place our dignity and independence above all else". Julio del Vayo one-time Foreign Minister, states Spanish Republic will likely be restored as result of European war, claim-

(Continued on page 307)

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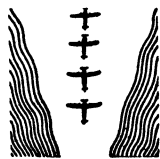
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Editorials

Far too long was the defense of the Philippines the subject chiefly of speculation and political arguments, rather than the

General MacArthur's Statement on the Defensibility of the Philippines

military problem which it should be, and which, thanks to General MacArthur, it has become.



The matter of the defensibility or indefensibility of the Philippines has been used as an argument for and against Philippine independence and for and against the continuation of American sovereignty, and during the two generations this discussion has been going on, the United States has never had a sufficiently strong force in the Archipelago to avert the landing of a hostile force.

It was the American flag that chiefly protected the Philippines, but all history shows that successful defense depends ultimately upon power—not upon prestige, and not upon power *somewhere else*.

Apart, therefore, from all political considerations or questions of future sovereignty, the Philippines should be made ready for successful defense, should have been made so long ago, for under American sovereignty the Philippines is as much entitled to full protection and full security as California.

The defense program of the Philippines is not a political program and is of too vital a nature to be treated as such by responsible officials, responsible citizens, or responsible critics, whether American or Filipino.

It should be a matter of deep gratification to all Americans and Filipinos that General MacArthur has been able to give it as his professional opinion that

“if the present National Defense Plan is earnestly and thoroughly carried out, it would be a matter of serious doubt as to whether an enemy could concentrate superior forces at any vital area. . . . The maximum expeditionary force that could be launched in aggression against these Islands can be more or less accurately estimated. . . . This maximum force could be more than matched by the Philippine nation. Intelligent military leadership, therefore, would give a reasonable prospect of successful defense. . . .”

The reader will notice the qualifications in this statement and the professional caution observed. Earlier in the statement from which the preceding is quoted, he said:

“There are so many imponderables involved, that I would be a fool or a knave to attempt to play the part of an accurate prophet on such a distant and obscure horizon, (but) certain broad basic facts can be enunciated. . . .”

Evidently knowing (and who is in a better position to know?) that the matching Philippine forces would be adequately equipped, he gave an estimate of the probable cost of a Japanese attack on the Philippines:

“In my opinion, it would cost the enemy at least half a million of men as casualties and upwards of five billion dollars in money. . . . Would it be worth any such staggering cost?”

Granted that Japan in its invasion of China seems not to have counted the cost. Yet, from the Japanese point of view, the conquests of North China and Manchuria are worth enormous sacrifices. The seizure of Eastern Siberia, too, might be worth almost any price Japan might have to pay, for the national security of Japan is under present circumstances largely dependent on control of the mainland areas along the seas to its west. It is General MacArthur's view, apparently, that the Philippines has no such value to Japan.

General MacArthur next pointed to the risk Japan would run of foreign intervention:

“There would be, constantly, the added risk on the part of Japan of foreign intervention. If committed to such an attack, the Japanese position would become desperate if such intervention should occur on the part of a nation equipped with a powerful fleet. A Japanese blockade would be practically unfeasible without the tacit agreement of the other nations surrounding the Pacific. It would be foolhardy for Japan to attempt such an overseas campaign until assured beforehand of the neutrality and even acquiescence of other interested powers.”

This, of course, assumed that Japan will not make all intervention, at least by Western powers, impossible by eliminating them entirely from East Asia, as it appears bent on doing at this moment, but General MacArthur evidently considers this enough of an improbability to disregard it in connection with the immediate problem of Philippine defense.

Does Japan want the Philippines? General MacArthur answers—and it must be emphasized that he speaks in a military sense only:

“It has been assumed, in my opinion, erroneously, that Japan covets these Islands. . . . Proponents of such a theory fail to fully credit the logic of the Japanese mind. Strategically, possession of these Islands would introduce an element of extraordinary weakness in the Japanese Empire. It would split that Empire into two parts, separated by a broad stretch of ocean and between them would lie its present military enemy, China. Every reason that is now advanced as to the indefensibility of the Archipelago by the United States, because of its distance therefrom, would apply in principle to its defense by Japan.”

It should be noted that General MacArthur does not say that Japan does not covet the Philippines economically. In fact, further on in his statement he declared:

“Economically, Japan would gain nothing by conquest in these Islands that it could not consummate more advantageously and cheaply by normal commercial and friendly process.”

Political problems arising from an economic conquest of the Philippines by Japan apparently do not concern the immediate military problem of making the Philippines capable of defense.

Finally, General MacArthur pointed out that the defense of the Philippines by Japan, if it seized the Islands, “would be inferentially more complicated” than the American defense now is because of

"the invincibility of the hostility of the Filipino to foreign rule and his undoubted refusal to render military service to the Japanese Empire. He has rendered and does render loyal service to the United States, but that nation has always cooperated in the goal of independence. He could not fail to become a hostile element in the Japanese Empire."

Here General MacArthur himself takes into account a political fact which, however, has a very direct bearing on the military situation under consideration.

General MacArthur's statement as a whole unquestionably outlines the existing military situation and he must himself realize that his reference to "the logic of the Japanese mind" involves one of those "imponderables" which he mentioned at the beginning.

The Japanese militarists and navalists may run amuck, in disregard of military logic, if, indeed, it can not be said they have already done so, but in that case, the risks and disadvantages alluded to by General MacArthur will immediately begin to operate.

It must be admitted that the so-called "Southward Policy" definitely has advocates among the Japanese leaders, especially in the navy. The Philippines, together with all the other islands to the southwest, constitute a barrier along the coast of East Asia possession of which might appeal very strongly to the military imperialists of Japan. If it were to succeed in its conquest of China, Japan might eventually amass the necessary means to undertake such a grandiose enterprise. If all goes well from their point of view, it is possible that Japan, already a great maritime power, will attempt to establish a barrier across the world from north to south, from Kamchatka to Australia and New Zealand, to include every island group in between, through which nothing will pass without Japanese permission and without paying tribute. To succeed in this, however, Japan would have to defeat all the other Pacific powers—the United States, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Siam, and the Philippines.*

But all this, again, still lies in the womb of the dim future, and such speculations do not detract from the fact that in the opinion of a noted American Army expert, the Philippines will within a few years be able to defend itself against any probable immediate attack. General MacArthur's statement, as long as it is not misinterpreted or applied to larger questions, is of the greatest importance. His conclusions of the defensibility of the Philippines, as they become more widely known, will tend to greatly clear the atmosphere surrounding the consideration not only of the Philippine question but of the entire Far Eastern defense problem.

And if after some years, the Philippines no longer have to be considered an entirely helpless pawn in the sorry game of international politics, and it be accepted that the people of the Philippines will be able to defend themselves with a fair prospect of success, negotiations as to the future relationship between the United States and the Philippines can be conducted along much freer lines and along lines of much greater dignity than ever before, and therefore with a much better outlook for a lasting, equitable, and wise solution.

* A British friend, who read the printers' proof of this editorial, said that Japan may achieve this aim without war if the present trend continues and the United States evades its responsibility in the Far East.

Despite some remaining doubts, Chamberlain at this writing appears to have at last given Hitler his first real check, and probably for the reason that Poland definitely would have gone to war if Hitler had been permitted to seize Danzig, and Britain does not want a war in which all of Europe would almost certainly become involved and which would almost as certainly end in general revolution; also for the reason that feudalistic and reactionary Poland is important as a buffer state against communistic Russia.

Czechoslovakia did *not* go to war—and was bullied into submission to Hitler, which Poland could not be, its terrible history during the past three centuries having made it frenziedly nationalistic and patriotic. And Czechoslovakia was a democratic state, with strong socialistic tendencies, and therefore of no great value as a bulwark against communism.

Ever since the World War as well as for some time before the World War, England followed a fundamentally anti-French, anti-Russian, and pro-German policy, but for some time it has appeared that Germany was becoming too strong and might not continue to always ask, very privately, a "by your leave" from the English rulers; might, in fact, repeat the mistake it made before the world war of challenging England itself.

Hence the recent reorientation in English policy with respect to Russia, which is, however, (it could not be anything else under the circumstances) tactical rather than fundamental and has therefore not met with enthusiastic response from Moscow. Russia is obviously in no great hurry to conclude a pact with England. Some time ago, when Poland was still pro-German, or, rather, when it was less fearful of Germany than it was of Russia, such an alliance, temporary though it might have been, would have been easier to negotiate. Now with Poland hostile to Germany, Russia has all of Poland as a bulwark against Germany, giving it plenty of time to make ready in case of an attack by way of Poland.

There would seem to be at present no way of embroiling Russia and Germany without the risk of a general war. Despite Europe's war-like state and all appearances, therefore, actual war there still seems very unlikely.

There is talk of Hitler making some desperate cast for more glory after the harvest in August, as this, some commentators hold, will be his last chance of such a gamble being successful in view of the rapidly growing armed might of his possible antagonists. But it hardly seems possible that Hitler would be permitted by his more intelligent henchmen to essay such a hopeless enterprise, for hopeless it would be.

Hitler and Mussolini want only little, easy wars, or awe-inspiring but bloodless marches, and the other great powers want no general war which would almost certainly end in an uprising of Europe's entire population against the capitalistic war system.

With London thus having called a halt to Hitler, as appears to be the fact, certain interesting possibilities arise. It will be impossible for Hitler to continue his role as a great conqueror, and it is therefore likely that the world

may before long see him retired from official life lest his fall as idol of the Teutonic mob result in an uprising against the Nazi tyranny, which might also result in general revolution in Europe. Hitler may therefore be expected to be relegated to a semi-divine status with the real power seized by some Prussian military clique (Hitler has many enemies in the upper army ranks) which would follow a more cautious policy than the temperamental Fuehrer and his present satellites.

The real war is, of course, still preparing, the war not between the great capitalistic states—every effort will be made to avert such a clash, but the war against communist Russia. So far Russia has managed to steer clear of embroilments and the international plotting has now come to something of a fiasco. It may be that in the end the protagonists of capitalistic power-politics will realize that all ideas of a war on the united communist states will have to be given up as hopeless, in which case wars and revolutions among the fascist and semi-fascist powers will break out, but that time, by all the signs, is not yet.

In the mean time, however, through Chamberlain's adroit use of the Hitler bogey, Britain will emerge from the stresses and strains of the past few years, vastly more powerful, with conscription definitely established in England and with some regimentation of free-born Englishmen begun. France, too, and most of the lesser European states, have made large strides toward fascism—all, ironically, in the name of anti-fascism.

One cross-cutting complication is the policy of Japan, a state which, though "allied" with Germany and Italy,

pursues a course that is actually wholly autarchic and solitary. While it may superficially be true, as some appear to think, that the total loss of their stakes in China would not be fatal to the great powers of Europe, even to Britain, which could maintain a stand at Singapore (leaving America out of consideration), and that in such a case Europe would still remain the political and strategic center of the world where the chief issues must be decided, it seems unquestionable that the loss of prestige would in the end be so great as to lead to the complete break-down of the British and French imperial structures on which the greatness of Europe depends.

But the United States of America can not be left out of consideration, especially in the Pacific. In spite of isolationist sentiment, which is weakening, the United States is too vitally interested in the course of events on the western side of the Pacific and in the outcome of the conflict between democracy and fascism in the rest of the world, to remain neutral in the event of any great war, but especially in the event of a war involving the prospect of absolute Japanese dominion of East Asia and the Pacific. Vastly larger issues than those of mere capital investment or even of trade are concerned.

Hence, Japan being in fact the most vulnerable of the three powers which now menace the status quo, it is extremely likely that some sort of temporary settlement in Europe will be arrived at to enable the Western powers to eliminate the Japanese bid for world supremacy *first*.

The bearing of such an eventuality on the Philippines is obvious.

No Scuttling Away...

Two Significant Resolutions on American Far Eastern Policy

By the Philippine Department, American Legion

WHILE U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, now in the United States, is advocating maintenance of American sovereignty over the Philippines, Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones, as Department Commander, presided over the twenty-first annual convention of the Philippine Department of the American Legion (veterans of the World War) in Manila on July 4, which adopted, among others, the two significant resolutions printed here. On that same day, in a public address on the Luneta, after reviewing a parade in which U. S. Army, Philippine Scouts, and Philippine Army contingents participated, Mr. Jones spoke of the projected "dissolution of the Philippine-American relationship" as a "threat of tragedy".

The first resolution cites and includes in full a statement by General Douglas MacArthur, U. S. Army, retired, Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth Government, relative to the possibility of Japanese aggression and the ability of the Philippines to defend itself. The two resolutions, as finally framed, follow:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, by existing law the complete independence of the Philippines, through the withdrawal of American Sovereignty, is provided to take effect on July 4, 1946; and

WHEREAS, the significance to the United States of such withdrawal of sovereignty may not be localized as solely a matter of Philippine policy, but involves the entire position of the United States as a Pacific power, engaged in trade and commerce in the Orient and exercising a strong influence on Oriental diplomacy; and

WHEREAS, the law was enacted largely under the influence of pressure groups who advanced the proposition that a free American market for Philippine commodities was in prejudice of American commodities and labor, at a time when the United States was in the throes of the worst economic chaos in history; and

WHEREAS, closely allied with these forces that influenced the enactment of the Independence Law, was the fear psychology of foreign involvement which for a decade has been gripping large sections of the American people; the long advanced Philippine political dogma that Independence is synonymous with Freedom—that Freedom is the natural aspiration of all peoples—that hence Independence should be obtained at any price—(though it be even at the price of Freedom itself); and America's own equally doubtful ideology that the grant of political independence, by a sovereign to a subject people, was altruism in its highest sense; and

WHEREAS, subsequent to the passage of this law world events have cast their shadow before a new form of international political philosophy which has grown up to challenge the old, and under the tenets of which

International Law and treaty become but creatures of convenience; The strong have the right to master and subjugate the weak; and Force is recognized as the only effective arbiter among nations; and

WHEREAS, in the wake of this challenge small nations of Europe and Africa have been conquered and subjugated by more powerful nations, and in the Orient, the Republic of China is the scene of a holocaust of a war of conquest now being waged by the Japanese Empire; and a fear ridden world is engaged in a desperate armament race among nations, the magnitude of which history has never so much as dreamed of, much less recorded; and

WHEREAS, in this sadly distraught world the moral influence of the United States is the only remaining stabilizing force to check an immediate general conflagration, an influence founded in the fact that the strength and power of the United States has been on the ascendency for a century and a half, and sustained by the consequent respect and fear of all other nations; and

WHEREAS, the geographic position of the Philippines constitute in it a gateway to Far Eastern trade and commerce, in which vast gains have been welded for America, from a century of courageous effort; and under the Sovereignty of the United States the Philippines is an effective support to existing treaty rights and the open door in China, and a substantial check to ambitions for unilateral control over Far Eastern trade and commerce, and the spread of war among the nations of that hemisphere; and

WHEREAS, of the arguments advanced and the reasons given in America for the withdrawal of the Sovereignty of the United States from the Philippines, the traditional warning that the United States could not successfully defend the Philippines, in an engagement with an Oriental power, and as a consequence was but inviting, if not disaster at least involvement in a costly struggle to remain, was paramount; and

WHEREAS, General Douglas MacArthur, U. S. Army, retired, Military Adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth Government, and universally recognized as one of the world's leading military experts, has, after intense study of this question over a period of many years, publicly expressed the opinion that even an Independent Philippine, could, without the aid of the United States or any other Major Power, successfully repel any Japanese invasion unless it be on such a scale and at such a cost as to render ultimate profit from the enterprises extremely doubtful, which opinion is incorporated herein and forms a part of this resolution as reassurance to those many who have insisted upon the withdrawal of American Sovereignty, solely from fear that to maintain it, would lead the United States into a major struggle with the Japanese Empire; and

WHEREAS, leading trade experts have demonstrated that the continuance of the free American market to Philippine commodities, under a fair quota system, is not in prejudice of American commodities or labor, but to the contrary, that the Philippines is one of the best overseas markets for American goods and that the trade between the United States and the Philippines is on a complementary basis, of equal importance and giving equal benefits to both countries; and

WHEREAS, the Philippines has a superabundance of raw material and produces or can produce various products in which the United States is wholly deficient—raw materials and products essential to meet her industrial requirements whether the United States is at peace or war; and as a consequence, rather than a liability, is a tremendous asset to the United States; and

WHEREAS, the withdrawal of the Sovereignty of the United States from the Philippines, territory acquired through conquest and by purchase, would:

1. Reduce to a practical nullity the moral influence of the United States in the Orient;
2. Abandon to others a large part of the participation of the United States in Far Eastern trade and commerce;
3. Cause a serious decline in the power and prestige of the United States in International affairs; and

WHEREAS, the present greatness of the United States was founded and nurtured upon courage—not fear, upon strength—not weakness, and it is only upon courage and strength that her greatness and consequent power may be maintained and perpetuated, and in keeping with such truths the United States should not retire from any political

or economic front already gained, but to the contrary should be ready, willing and able to defend the same, at all times, and at all hazards:

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by this Department of the American Legion, in annual convention assembled, that the following conclusions be submitted to the National Convention at Chicago, to form the basis for the Policy of the United States with respect to her position as a Pacific power:

1. That the Sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines should be maintained, with sufficient authority to adequately cope with attending responsibilities;
2. That with the full forces at her command, the United States should insist upon her treaty rights in the Orient, and non-interference with her trade and commerce throughout the Far East;
3. That the United States, as a matter of National Policy, should hold and defend every political and economic front gained in the Pacific, and maintain a firm hand in Oriental Diplomacy, as a stabilizing influence in International relations.

STATEMENT BY GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Manila, June 28, 1939

I HAVE been asked to state publicly my professional opinion as to the possibility of successful defense of the Philippines in case of a foreign invasion by Japan, if independence of the Commonwealth is encompassed in 1946 as now provided by law. There are so many imponderables involved that I would be a fool or a knave to attempt to play the part of an accurate prophet on such a distant and obscure horizon. Certain broad basic facts can be enunciated, however, which lead to possible conjectures.

Security is a relative term, and the uncertainty as to all factors involved in national combat is so great, that only the actual test of war can give the answer. The measure of the relative chances of two nations is not always determined by the actual strength and potentialities of the combatants. It is usually decided by the local strengths which are brought to bear at the decisive points of contact.

In the case under consideration, the battle would have to be brought to these shores, so that the full strength of the enemy would be relatively vitiated by the vicissitudes of an overseas expedition. If the present national defense plan is earnestly and thoroughly carried out it would be matter of serious doubt as to whether an enemy could concentrate superior forces at any vital Philippine area. His chances of victory would, therefore, be problematical at best.

Napoleon Bonaparte once said he never fought unless he felt that he had a 70 per cent chance of victory. His was sage advice. No such percentage of prospective victory would exist in such a struggle. The maximum expeditionary force that could be launched in aggression against these Islands can be more or less accurately estimated, based upon the capacity of the adversary's commercial and naval fleets. This maximum force could be more than matched by the Philippine nation. Intelligent military leadership, therefore, would give a reasonable prospect of successful defense.

In any event, it would cost the enemy, in my opinion, at least a half million of men as casualties and upwards of five billions of dollars in money to pursue such an adventure with any hope of success. Would it be worth such a staggering cost? There would be constantly the added risk on the part of Japan of foreign intervention. If committed to such an attack the Japanese position would become desperate if such intervention should occur on the part of a nation equipped with a powerful fleet. A Japanese blockade would be practically unfeasible without the tacit agreement of the other nations surrounding the Pacific. It would be foolhardy for Japan to attempt such an overseas campaign until assured beforehand of the neutrality and even acquiescence of other interested powers.

It has been assumed, in my opinion erroneously, that Japan covets these Islands. Just why has never been satisfactorily explained. Proponents of such a theory fail fully to credit the logic of the Japanese mind. Strategically, possession of these Islands would introduce an element of extraordinary weakness in the Japanese empire. It would split that empire militarily into two parts, separated by a broad stretch of ocean and between it would lie its present military enemy, China. Every reason that is now advanced as to the indefensibility of the archipelago by the United States, because of its distance therefrom, would apply in principle to its defense by Japan.

As a matter of fact, its defense by Japan would be inferentially more complicated because of the invincibility of the hostility of the Filipino to foreign rule and his undoubted refusal to render military service

to the Japanese empire. He has rendered and does render loyal service to the United States, but that nation has always cooperated in the goal of independence. He could not fail to become a hostile element in the Japanese empire. Economically, Japan would gain nothing by conquest in these Islands that it could not consummate more advantageously and cheaply by normal commercial and friendly process.

No rational reason exists why Japan or any other nation should covet the sovereignty of this country. The projected Philippine nation would be a menace to no other nation on earth so long as it is neutral in its internationalism as provided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, and armed and secure against predatory effort against its integrity. A number of nations would undoubtedly resist its control by some other rival. But as long as it is under the sovereignty of the United States, whose pacific intentions are known and recognized throughout the world, or as long as, under its own flag, it is completely neutral and relatively secure from seizure by others, I can see no reason for dire predictions as to its bloody future and possible destruction.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the membership of this Department, The American Legion, view with growing concern the tendency on the part of large sections of the American people to be guided by fear of foreign repercussions and retaliation in the development of our purely domestic policies; and

WHEREAS, directly in point is the recent rejection by the Congress of the Administration's plan for badly needed harbor improvements in the port of Guam, a purely domestic affair, after the project had received world wide publicity and threats of reprisal through the Japanese Press; and

WHEREAS, equally in point is the advocacy on the part of legislative leaders to withdraw the sovereignty of the United States from the

Philippines, surrender our political and economic position in the Far East, gained through a century of courageous effort, and silence our voice in Oriental diplomacy, all from fear of involvement in war with a foreign power; and

WHEREAS, the greatness of the United States today is due entirely to the courage, fortitude and vision of our forefathers, architects of a strong foreign and domestic policy, which has brought us, of this generation the innumerable and incomparable blessings that we now enjoy:

NOW THEREFORE, the members of this Department of the Philippines, The American Legion in annual convention assembled, do raise their voices in solemn warning:

1. That the rejection of the Guam Harbor improvements project for reasons, obvious to the world, was contrary to best American tradition, and renders our country but more vulnerable to the dangers the Congress, by its action, sought to avoid;

2. That the withdrawal of the United States from any political or economic front heretofore gained, or the suppression of its influence in foreign diplomacy, for reasons of fear, would but witness the start of a decline in power, dignity, and prestige from which our country might never emerge;—created through courage, America's greatness may only be maintained by courage;

3. That the development of our domestic policy in the disposition of our own territory, wherever it be situated, whether it embraces the strength and type of fortifications, or the irrigation of farm lands, is solely the business of the United States and should by no means be under the influence, much less domination, of foreign pressure; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that this resolution be submitted to the National Convention, strongly urging that the principles affirmed therein be adopted and advanced as basic truths, full realization of which, is essential to the National welfare.

Lights and Shadows of Shanghai

By Marc T. Greene

SHANGHAI is a city of sharp and bitter contrasts. Three-quarters of its life is lived at the extreme of the primitive, the squalid, the abject. On the other hand the wealthy of several races and nations, especially the Chinese, indulge in every form of luxury and spend lavishly without a thought for the indescribable misery just around the corner.

It is Shanghai's boast that if your means are sufficient you can buy here anything and everything obtainable in any part of the world. Material comforts, even the utmost in sensual gratification, are, moreover, markedly cheaper than elsewhere, especially today when the Shanghai dollar is worth sixteen American cents and has almost as much local purchasing power as ever. If, then, your income derives from abroad, or if you are one of the fortunate minority in Shanghai whose salary comes in American dollars or in English sterling, you can live on a Newport-Fifth Avenue scale with what would barely keep you in comfort in New York.

For example, Chinese servants get a wage of from ten to twenty-five local dollars a month. Excellent cooks, trained to foreign methods, are obtainable for twenty-five dollars, "Mex.," or about four American dollars. It is obvious, then, that you can possess a dozen servants, be waited on hand and foot, live the pampered life of a Pharaoh, for what you pay for one discontented, indifferently-competent "maid" in America.

Food is proportionately cheap. The best meal you can obtain in the best of Shanghai's many international restaurants cannot possibly cost more than an American dollar. You can have a huge double room in a first-class hotel with bath, closets, and any number of appurtenances, including the attendance of three or four Chinese "boys", for a dollar and a half. Residence in the big apartment-houses, such as the Cathay Mansions and Grosvenor Gardens, new and up-to-date in every respect, costs no more than thirty American dollars a month.

Clothes of the best English cloth and cut on a par with



A Chinese Street



Nanking Road
Tower of the Cathay Hotel in the Background

Savile Row or Fifth Avenue by Shanghai's best English tailors, do not run to more than thirty-five dollars at the most. A hundred skilled Chinese tailors will make you a suit, also of English wool, for less than half that. A Japanese shirt-maker will prepare you garments of the finest silk—made in Japan for export and much better than the material you buy there—for two dollars and a half; silk pajamas for the same price; poplin shirts of the best quality for half as much.

Your breakfast glass of orange-juice, half a pint of it, American-style coffee with pure cream, toast and fresh New Zealand butter, costs you a quarter in any restaurant or club. Twenty restaurants of half as many nationalities offer you "tiffin"—lunch—of half a dozen course for two Shanghai dollars, just thirty-two American cents.

And so on, the above being some of the "lights" of Shanghai, especially alluring to the tourist of a day or a month. To him other lights are Shanghai's opportunities for divertimento or, as the phrase is, for "making whoopee."

War, rumors of war, bombardments, and various uncertainties have little affected this phase of the life of Shanghai. True, during the worst of the fighting in the summer of 1937, as on other previous occasions when an "incident" had Shanghai in its grip, a strict "curfew" law was in force. You had to show a police pass if you were on the street at all after nine o'clock. Curfew now does not sound until half past twelve, and even then it only applies to Asiatics. Those, too, can dodge it if they are in an automobile.

But the "hot spots" of Shanghai have long since devised ways and means to meet all such exigencies. Most of them are open all night anyway. And under the stringent conditions of curfew at nine o'clock, you simply stayed in cabaret or restaurant or whatever until dawn. Plenty was done to make your hours there pass rapidly. "Hostesses", Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and other were mainly the doers.

Nor was the expense great, though today, with the "Mex." dollar at less than sixteen cents, it is the lowest it ever has been. You ask a hostess what she will have to drink. She says a "cocktail." It arrives. You wonder at its close resemblance to ordinary water. You taste it. Vichy; nothing more, and of a weakly insipid character at that.

It costs two Shanghai dollars. Well, that is only \$.32, cheap enough. If you care to dance, the expense is from two Shanghai dollars for two dances down to a dollar for as many as you want, according as you descend the scale of Shanghai night-clubs, cabarets, hot-spots—and so on. If you do not care to dance and wish to "sit it out", that costs you ten Shanghai dollars an hour. Moreover, if a hostess, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, or what not, appeals to you and you feel the urge to invite her to dine tomorrow night, why, that is all right too. So long as you pay for her society at the rate of ten "Mex." dollars an hour she need not be concerned about returning to the cabaret. The owner thereof gets eight of the ten dollars anyway, so he should worry where his "hostess" is.

All that is part of the Shanghai gesture, of the "lights" of the most unbelievable city of all time. Shanghai has more than a hundred cabarets. Some of them are in the huge Chinese hotels, the Great Eastern, the Far Eastern, many more. Others adjoin the famous department-stores of Sincere, Wing On, and Sun Sun which do business in everything from harlotry to life insurance, with the usual activities of wholesale and retail trade included.

The cabarets range from the swanky Russian-staffed Casanova, Del Monte, Arcadia, and Ambassador, to the hectic dives of "Blood Alley," where no evening is considered a success unless it furnishes a justification of the name. There are, of course, even worse than "Blood Alley," and plenty of them. But they flourish with a certain furtive air. However, touts and pimps at the mouth of every dark and depraved lane and alleyway in the International Settlement and French Concession offer you guidance to them during every hour of the darkness. Ten thousand Shanghai ricksha coolies are equally well-informed as to the darker side of Shanghai's night life. If they note you afoot at an early hour of the morning, they are accustomed to trot along by your side the while they outline such programmes of depraved indulgence as would have shocked the citizens of Gomorrah.

Having spent a night or two wandering about Shanghai, Harry Franck made this pungent comment: "If God lets Shanghai live, He owes an apology to Sodom." While the form of expression may be open to question, nobody who knows the town would except much to it as a terse description. A similar impression has been made on most visitors, unless they were too timid to wander about in Shanghai's ways and byways after dark. Doing that perhaps involves a trifling risk in these uncertain days. But only thus do you get a real close-up of the lights and shades of this enormous, stupendous, fantastic city.

DURING the daytime, Shanghai is mainly a vast mart of trade, though that trade has fallen off badly since the Japanese gained possession of all the surrounding country and "pocketed" Shanghai, so that the only means of reaching it today is by river. That, too, the Japanese control, though so far graciously permitting the ships of Western Powers to go and come to their piers.

There are the huge Chinese stores, largest in the world, English shops in the British quarter of the International Settlement, the great banking-houses, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, the Chase and National City Bank of New York,

French banks and German banks and Italian banks, and of course the Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank. Like the banks, the brokerage houses, of which the American Swan, Culbertson & Fritz is the most important in the Far East, the American Express, and Thom. Cook & Sons deal in exchange on a large scale. The Sassoons, the Ezras, the Harpoons, all houses with fortunes built out of the opium trade, speculate daily with millions in exchange trading.

The British shipping firms, Jardine, Matheson & Company, Butterfield & Swire, a score of others, continue to thrive, expanding fortunes allegedly also founded on the opium traffic of a hundred years ago. That traffic is as brisk as ever today, but foreign firms, especially British, now hold pretty well aloof from it. Yet drugs are freely obtained in all grades in hundreds of places all over Shanghai. And when presently, as is probable, the Japanese acquire control of the foreign areas, the trade in narcotics of all kinds will be increased a hundred percent.

Yet the Japanese policy of isolating Shanghai economically as well as physically in retaliation for the Powers' refusal to permit a larger share in the policing and control of the foreign districts, is gradually destroying the city's position as the foremost port of the East and one of most important in the world. The less hopeful here are already forecasting the relegation of Shanghai to an insignificant place in world trade, with a consequent loss of the huge foreign investments which have created a European city here side by side with that composed of four million Chinese.

Yet Shanghai, always living from day to day, thinks only of the moment now. No one can say what will happen tomorrow, and few even guess. Sufficient to the hour the uncertainty thereof. Meanwhile the contrasts become more bitter, the high-lights more vivid, the misery more heart-rending.

Since refugees from all the surrounding country and from the native quarters of "Greater Shanghai" have flocked into the foreign areas, the population of the International Settlement—the half of it still permitted by the Japanese to remain in European hands—and the French Concession, has about trebled. Overcrowded before and always a place of native wretchedness in the cold winter, this year will see thousands perishing from hunger and exposure in the very streets.

It is doubtful if the condition that exists here has any counterpart in the history of modern times. In a space no larger than that occupied by the average Western city of forty or fifty thousand, more than two million human beings are massed. Of these, scarce fifty thousand are Europeans, and by far the greater part of those are Russian emigrés and first-generation Russians born here. Many of them live on a scale little above that of a Chinese coolie and have lived that way for years; impossible to say how they go on living at all. And their number has been swelled of late by refugees from Peking, Tientsin, and Hankow.

SUCH a handful of Europeans lives today in Shanghai amidst the incredible horde of foodless, jobless, clothesless, and homeless Chinese, many of whom are afflicted with malignant diseases. All around is flung the Japanese cordon, long and thick, and none may come or go except at Japanese sufferance. Japanese now move about freely in the foreign areas themselves, move with the aggressive



Shanghai Ruins
Near the Kiangwan Race Course

assurance of a conquering race. Even the ordinary laws and regulations of the community are ignored by them. The other day a Japanese on a motor-cycle came tearing down Nanking Road and disregarded entirely a red traffic-signal against him. The result was several Chinese lying broken and bleeding in the streets, one of them a child. Indian and Chinese policemen grabbed the Jap and he fought desperately to get away, yelling over and over, "But I am a Japanese! I am a Japanese!" That presumably elevated him to a position above the law.

Such an attitude is becoming general among the Japanese here, especially since the ignominious fall of Canton. It is an attitude that sooner or later the Powers will have to deal with, unless they intend to abandon Shanghai and all its foreign wealth and investments. It must be one thing or the other. Nobody in Shanghai doubts that for a moment; and the showdown must come very soon.

In many respects the foreign districts of Shanghai resemble a city besieged. There is, truly enough, a way of coming and going, so far. But the muddy little Huang-pu, in its twenty miles of distance from the Shanghai Bund to its opening into the great Yangtze-kiang, is full of Japanese naval vessels, transports, and supply ships. As this is written, fighting craft of England, America, France, and Italy are anchored in the river in addition to the Japanese. But there are a score of the latter as against a total of half as many representing the European Powers. Moreover, there are a hundred more Japanese warships within easy call.

BUT for all this, despite the perplexities and uncertainties, notwithstanding the dubious outlook for foreign Shanghai when the Japanese will have won the war with China and demanded—and, as it seems probable now, received—a much greater share in the control of the European section, life in the Paris of the Orient and Paradise of Adventurers seems to the casual visitor to go on much the same as when he was here before.

He does not see how much deeper the shadows have become. He avoids them for that is the way of casual visitors to a city that offers more of variety in entertainment than any place on earth, more even than Paris or Budapest, than Rio or Havana or New York. He seeks

(Continued on page 301)

On the Road to Pagsanjan

By Anonymous

MUST get some books on the history of the Philippines, otherwise the country stirs up no images. No faces of yesterday peer at me from the old Spanish houses. Manila, Pasay, Parañaque exist only in the present. But perhaps I will enjoy this drive more spontaneously—unprepared.

The car is making sixty. We fly past rows of nipa shops filling stations, poetic sign-boards with arrows pointing up shady alleyways. This is Manila's "bad" district, so harmless and unglamorous this Sunday morning that I suspect all "bad" women must be in church. I have once walked through the Street of Painted Lips in Nagasaki, and because my hair was short and I wore a tennis suit, geisha girls took me for a boy and waived their kimono sleeves at me. They were beautiful. Light shone on their lacquered hair. The scene was like a wood-cut in varying shades of blue with an occasional touch of bright color, and I understood and forgave the weak male... I have seen Chinese dancing girls in gay silks, flowers in their hair, slim and captivating, with graceful mannerisms and bird-like voices. Compared to them the Filipino woman is just a school-girl, tame, pious, and modest; her place at home.

"Whose house is it on the right?" I ask, as we pass an elaborate estate complete with a swimming-pool, and am told it belongs to a Catholic priest.

The road is flanked by rows of nipa huts built on four legs. Bamboo fences are ready to collapse under the pressure of surging green life. The acacia tree and the bamboo are old friends; now I am introduced to the banana-tree, the mango-tree, and to the thin palm which soars up and is petrified in the air like the rope of a Hindu magician.

Green hedges are hung with bold, bright flowers. Pots with orchids dangle outside the windows. Dogs, goats, pigs, and chickens make driving very complicated.

Fleeting I look inside the huts and the unwritten laws of interior decoration are revealed to me: photographs and little pictures of the saints must cover the entire wall right up to the ceiling, curtains and odd bits of lace may be placed anywhere at all—probably the Catholic influence with their love of festooned canopies.

Pink and magenta are the most popular colors. Some peasant women wear shapeless Mother Hubbard dresses made of small pieces of different print, in a crazy-quilt fashion. From under an enormous straw hat the black hair hangs unbraided. They wear backless "chinelas" with wooden soles. I saw an old folk dance at the University once where men and women stand opposite, shoes in hand; there is a great deal of clapping the shoes together and women go through the humorous motions of beating their men.

I like the carromatas and the little ponies. Amazing how a single pony contrives to pull a load of nearly a dozen laughing yokels. Nice subject for a sketch: an old woman in black net, her shoulders bare, next to an old man dand-



ling a fighting-cock on his arm; the driver laughing from under a straw hat, and behind them a jumble of brown arms and legs, baskets, and embroidered shirts "hanging unbelted in all their botanic glory".

We pass the bridge over a river where long canoes lie in ambush and fishing tackle is suspended in the morning sky. This thrills me for it reminds me of a picture in some adventure book I loved as a child, so that while I am bored by the rice-paddies and the sight of a carabao's nodding crescent, I know adventure awaits me on this road to Pagsanjan.

Yellow water is high after heavy rains. The grass and trailing branches are soiled with clay. Nature is not very fastidious here, it has no pride. The landscape is attractive, but soulless to me, as though the spirit had not been breathed into it. We stop the car and the outline of a hill makes me think of the generous forms of Genesis, calm and effortless in her fertility, over-ripe and unceremonious like a Gauguin's mistress. The pungent breath of the soil helps me to get nearer to the core of this world, and as I look at the landscape—water, man and beast seem to drowse together in one big huddle. Here is a world that remembers no past and anticipates no tomorrow and is therefore of all time. Yet it is restful and friendly. It lulls one to sleep. If I were to stop the car and sit under a mango tree, my toes rooted in brown mud, perhaps I would learn the art of contentment and lose my Nordic desire to make of life an adventure of the mind.

Villages fascinate me: such a mixture of Malay, Spanish, and American. Market places are gayer than in China. There are many Chinese here, and the Chinaman has a reputation for shrewdness and enterprise. The best building in the village is almost always a school, and is usually painted pink or lavender, guarded by a statue of Rizal in chipping plaster. Churches are covered with patina, but offer no beauty of line. Images of Christ and the Virgin are sometimes placed in the garden beside the church.

A coconut grove... It is cool here and coconuts lie on the ground in great profusion. The nipa shacks are unadorned; I like them better plain. Naked children stand sentinel as we pass. I am lying back in my seat and from this angle the leafage is hidden; all I can see is the heavy trunks of the coconut trees—silver-gray like elephants' legs—an army of elephants marching along to an unknown destination!

Pagsanjan is a small town, better than most in the province. The house of the Government of Laguna has an imposing colonade. The town gate is marked 1879. In the public square, between the hotel and the church, walks are cemented and children are roller-skating.

In the dining-room, where the only attractive ornament is a Chinese plate on the wall, I am requested to sign in the guest book and discover that many round-the-world tourists visit Pagsanjan to shoot the rapids. Tourists who

complain about most places being too commercialized must love the Philippines. Nothing and nobody knows how to make an impression on a tourist, and this is restful. After lunch I take my place in a thirty-foot canoe—a boy in front, a boy in the stern—and we paddle upstream.

The current is slow and coconuts in their husks float in the water. We enter the gorge—a drop of some hundred feet. The air is immediately cool. We move close to the rocks and thin waterfalls blown off the vertical cliff spray our bodies. The rapids begin and we zigzag to resist the current. The Filipino boys are light and muscular; they jump in, out, and over the canoe, never missing a step, as we pass the turmoil of rushing water.

It takes an hour and a half to get to the main waterfall. When you get there and look up, you feel as though you have reached the bottom of a deep, cold well. The sunlight has to sift down through many green tunnels. The walls are covered with moss and fern. What can be better than to swim there in the mysterious half-light, the roar of the cataract in your ears, or to sit on a rock watching blue-breasted birds, large lizards, and yellow butterflies quivering in pairs.

Shooting the rapids is an exciting business. One has to do it, not read or write about it. Like most experiences it grows dull or exaggerated when described. There is

something in us that loves the suspense, the plunge, and the satisfaction of having come through.

The Filipinos grow talkative as the trip nears the end. They tell me about the owner of the grove, about coconuts and seasons.

Driving back along the same road . . . On the right the sunset is painted in oil: sharp arabesques, coils of vermilion ochre, Nile-green. On the left the sky is done in water-color on cheap paper: the purple and the gray overlap in great splotches.

Night has fallen. People sit under their huts, eating a poor, evening meal. A peasant is leading his carabao home, swinging a small lamp. It has been raining and in the wedge of the head-lights frogs seem chalk-white on black asphalt.

We meet a procession of men, women and children carrying candles, the gaudy image of a Patron Saint, decorated with electric bulbs, is pushed on rollers to the bold tune of a brass-band.

Why do I fail to lose myself in this night? Why am I separate, detached? Why can't I feel what I felt under the waterfall?

Pale glow still lingers beyond the rice fields. I look at a watery star and suddenly I feel the pain of being just a "tourist".

Agong Calls

By P. D. Rogers

A short time ago my attention was suddenly arrested by the beating of an agong far away. I listened carefully. No, I was not mistaken. The death knell! Four successive beats, then an interval, then four beats, then an interval again, and so on.

The agong which at every jollification beats the time for song and the dance, was on this occasion beating to a sadder, more melancholy rhythm. True, the tone of each note was the same, but the measure told the tale. I knew that someone had just departed this life and was on the road to the Great Beyond; and further that the deceased was a member of a royal family of Sulu.

In former years, every person within hearing of the agong would have immediately left his work and repaired to the house of the deceased. It would not only have been a manifestation of his respect for the nobility, but an act of obedience, for the voice of the agong was a command. On this occasion, I saw no stir. The plowman in the field paused a moment, assured himself that someone was dead—someone from a royal family, for he also understood the measure—, then he goaded his carabao on. How times have changed!

The agong is to be heard at every festival, wedding, or other celebration, with its metallic, throbbing clangor sounding high above everything else, pounding happiness into the hearts of the merrymakers. On these occasions the rhythm is fast, regular, and continuous, or it may follow the time of the music. When the agong beats thus it is an expression of joy.

When a chief went out to make war upon his enemy, or when he was attacked, it was the agong which called his warriors together. Three successive beats, an interval, three more beats, the interval again, and so on. This was the war-alarm. Every able-bodied man was obliged to seize his arms and hasten to the rallying point; and woe to any one within hearing-distance of this call, who did not heed its stern command!

So in gaiety, war, and death, the agong was ever not only the means of communicating a fact, and invitation, a command, but it also radiated the spirit of the occasion—it created and maintained the mood of the people, holding them to the play, task, or duty before them.

I have been unable to learn just when the first agongs were brought to Sulu, but it must have been many hundred years ago. Their manufacture was crude, and the most of them, cast of bronze, were formerly made in the Netherlands Indies.

The value of an agong, the ordinary one I might say, is of course only a few pesos, and this type was often a medium of exchange in former times. But certain agongs which have a distinctively loud ring have come to be very valuable, some of these, in the past, having been bought and sold for as high as four or five hundred pesos. The value of an agong lies largely in the carrying-distance of its sound. As a chief usually claimed as his subjects all the people within the hearing radius of his agong, he nat-

(Continued on page 299)

Mountain Storm

W. S. Boston

ON one occasion, years ago, myself, Billy Jonstone, and Harry Hardman had been prospecting near President Quezon's town of Baler on the east coast of Luzon. Having found nothing of value, we decided to return to Manila by way of Cabanatuan. We came to the main range of the Cordilleras. We knew there was a small barrio of mountain people just over the range and our object was to make it in one tract. This, ordinarily, would have been easy, but the moment we started out it began raining. Very soon the mountain gulches were filled with torrents of water.



Harry had made this trip several times and knew the trail, so we left our carriers and forged ahead. We could not follow the trail up the gulches, so took to the timber, Harry thinking that we would have no trouble in finding the trail down the other side. The rain increased as we struggled to the top, and then the wind rose and it turned so cold that we could not stop for rest. The rain was so hard by that time that we could not see fifty yards ahead. Also trees and dead branches were falling all around us, very dangerous in itself, but also making it impossible to find the trail down. We had to travel by compass and finally came to a place from which we could make out the lights from the open fires in the barrio.

They seemed just at our feet, but that did not fool us for a moment. We knew they were fifteen hundred feet below us and about one mile away by trail. We knew also that the trail down was dangerous even in daylight. But we had to make it if we cared to live, trail or no trail, so we stumbled, fell, and slipped on down the face of the mountain, without a trail to follow.

Then, as if a curtain had been drawn, it became suddenly dark. For a while we could still see the fires, but one by one they went out and we could see nothing. If we could have signaled those good people in the barrio, they would have come to our assistance, provided they knew who we were, but if we fired our guns as a signal they would mistake us for the Constabulary and would immediately hide out. Therefore, we had to make it alone.

We were cut and bleeding from thorns and from falls on sharp stones.

Then, worst of all the prospector's fears, we began to chill from the cold. People without experiences in the tropics, think only of heat and sweat, but let me tell you that I have never suffered as much from cold in Montana or Wyoming, at twenty degrees below zero, as I have in the tropics in one of those storms. This particular cold goes right into your bones; you chill and cramp so that you can not even talk.

In this condition, we finally reached the floor of the small valley by rolling and sliding from tree to tree down that steep mountain. We could not now see each other. But we knew we were down, and we stumbled forward not knowing exactly where the barrio was. Luck was with us, and we came to a shack which proved to be that of the chief.

We banged on the ladder and presently he appeared at the door with a spear in one hand and a torch in the other. When the old boy recognized us, he came down and, calling for help, finally got us up the ladder. Then they gave us a bamboo joint filled with rice wine. This stuff is mostly bug-juice, but we drank it all. Instead of warming us, it made us shake more than ever.

Finally they understood that what we needed was dry clothes. Clothing was scarce around this town; nevertheless, they somehow dug up stuff of all kinds, from mere rags to women's dresses. As there were no men's clothes, we dressed in ladies' finery and then wrapped straw mats around us, over dresses and all. In about an hour, we got so we could talk, and our stomachs receded to their proper places.

I desired nothing on earth more than to lie there in those ladies' dresses forever, but very soon those people were pouring down our throats a nice chicken soup. Oh! boy, we were soon truly in heaven.

The next thing I remember was when I awoke with the afternoon sun shining on us through a hole in the wall of

(Continued on page 299)

The Streets at Night

By Luis Dato

THE cruel muse with tumult fills the cities,
They rear with gasping breath,
And thunder beats upon their pavements,
Thunder that came from death.

The stranger's heart at eventide is lonely,
And wearily must roam,
As down desert-lands of treason
Faith roams in quest of home.

Love is a weary stranger, sad-eyed, singing,
In the cruel ways of art;
A weariness in quest of its women,
A youth in quest of its heart.

Believing that the Philippine Magazine fulfills the need of an independent monthly devoted to Filipino and American interests and to cultural development in the Philippines, and that such a publication should be supported by all, we donate this page. Having nothing to advertise, however, this firm prefers to remain anonymous.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

JAPANESE attacks last month were confined chiefly to Hupeh, Shansi, and the South China sea coast.

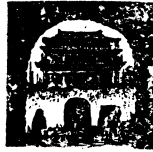
After suffering the serious defeats in central and north Hupeh, reported in these columns last month, the Japanese army finally mustered enough men for a counterattack based on Yingcheng, Kingshan, Chungsiang, and Chiukow. They succeeded in regaining Yokow and Chiankiang and even in crossing the Tongching River. But the Chinese general counter-offensive quickly liquidated the Japanese gains on both banks of this river and removed their threat to Shasi and Ichang.

The Japanese army's next move was an offensive in west Shansi and another in the southern part of the same province. In the latter region, the invaders succeeded in gaining their objectives, Pinglu and Maotsintu; but the Chinese counter-attacking regained the latter ford on the same day and the former city the day following. The invaders suffered over 10,000 casualties in less than a week's time, which is a record high in the province for this year. For its offensive in west Shansi, the Japanese army launched a three-column attack. With the two wings beaten back, the central column pressed forward to Liulin and Chuntu, but owing to the Chinese counter-attacks was able to hold these places only for less than a week.

With these offensives having failed and with the rumored planned attacks from Kiangsi and Hunan converging on Changsha also coming to nothing, the Japanese military diverted the attention of the public at home by another "victory" in the attack and capture of Swatow and Chaoan, up the Han River, in east Kwangtung. But it was soon discovered that the landing party which scored such "successes" was made up of soldiers taken from the defenses near Canton, whereupon the Chinese launched a concerted attack from the northwest and southwest of the former capital of the province. Sinwei was taken by the Chinese from the southwest, while from the northwest the bodies of thousands of slain Japanese soldiers were brought into the city.

Simultaneous with its attack on Swatow, the Japanese navy also occupied a few islets at the mouth of the Min River as if it were about to attack Foochow, capital of Fukien, and effected a landing near Tinghai as if to mete out the same fate to Ningpo and Wenchow as that suffered by Swatow. But so far the navy has only blockaded these ports. The reason is not far to seek, for it would require sizeable expeditionary forces to successfully attack and occupy these ports, and manpower is the one thing that Japan cannot afford to waste now. As it is, the blockade is more a tightening of the strangling hold on the foreign interests in China than a direct blow at China.

Many military observers are of the opinion that one phase of the war has been concluded and it will take quite a few



years, say five or ten, for China to build up an army sufficiently strong to dislodge the Japanese from their present positions, unless international complications develop to thwart the Japanese ambition. This would mean the Japanese are there to stay in most of the big Chinese cities and they

would invite foreign capital, but not foreigners, to participate in the development of the area under their occupation. The Western powers, therefore, would soon have to make the momentous decision whether or not they will accept the "new order", i.e., Japanese hegemony, in East Asia.

These opinions of the military experts are most helpful in classifying the situation. However, I should like to make three observations.

The Chinese army may not be as strong as the Japanese army, in equipment and organization; but of late numerous mutinies of the war-tired Japanese soldiers were reported, while the same cannot be said of the Chinese forces. Also it is admitted by all that the Japanese fighting services are in dire need of more "victories" to induce the Japanese public further to endure all the hardships and sufferings of war, though only the "China incident". But more victories are hard to win from the Chinese, unless the Japanese are willing to go into the mountainous regions where they might be administered crushing defeat. The Chinese guerillas in many places have not been as active as they should, but China has improved many of its weak links, and there is no reason to believe that this inactivity will not be remedied.

Independent of other international complications, war clouds have been gathering in China's Northeast, where the "Japanese-Manchukuoan" troops have been fighting the Russian-Outer Mongolian frontier forces intermittently for over two months already. The border "incidents" have developed into a war of limited sector, involving air forces, artillery, tank units, etc. And neither side is as yet making any move toward reestablishing peace as done at the time of the Changkaofeng incident. On the other hand, the Russians were reported to be settled down for long warfare. Even if the "incident" does not develop into a full-dress war, it will certainly continue to dissipate Japan's strength and hasten its downfall.

Meanwhile the question whether or not Western powers would accept Japan's hegemony over East Asia is constantly forcing an unequivocal answer through the various local issues between the Japanese and the Western powers, chiefly Britain and France. The most serious of such local complications is the Japanese blockade of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin, but a similar situation threatens to develop in Hankow between the French and Japanese. In

(Continued on page 300)

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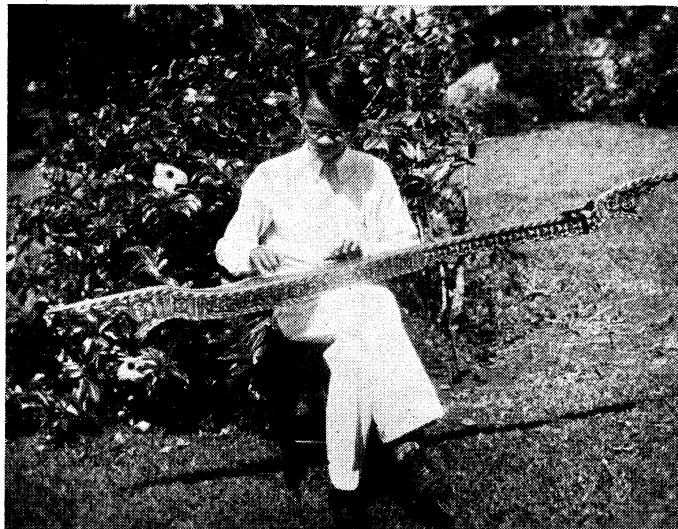
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The Maranao *Kutiapi*

By Maximo Ramos

THE *kutiapi* is the ornately decorated guitar of the Maranaos and other Mindanao groups. In pre-Magellan times it used to have a wider distribution over the Archipelago.

There is a Maranao legend about the origin of the instrument, which roughly resembles an open-mouthed crocodile in outline. Long ago, when Lake Lanao was still without an outlet to the sea, the Sultan of the Land-Under-the-Sea (Iñged-a-Karibang) had a beautiful young daughter. The Sultan's wood-carvers made her a specially fine plaything, a likeness of a crocodile. It was painted many colors and was called *pinatula*, or rainbow-colored. One day, after the young princess had been playing with her toy at the bottom of Iligan Bay, on the north coast of Lanao, she swam too near the surface and was lost. She looked and looked but could not find the way back to her father's palace. Finally she went up on the shore, dragging her toy after her. She made her way toward the interior, and she must have been of very great size because the track left by her was so wide and deep that it became the present course of the rushing and tumbling Agus River, today the only outlet of Lake Lanao. When she reached the Lake, she disappeared in the water and became a water-spirit. Her plaything is believed to be still going around the big lake, and is oftenest seen near the settled areas of Tamparan and Masiu, at the southern end. It appears



but rarely, however, a many-colored, glowing object in the water. A Maranao carpenter who happened to see it, was so impressed by its beauty, the legend says, that he fashioned his guitars after it, and his design was imitated by others.

The wood the Maranaos use to make the *kutiapi* are the softer and more easily carved kinds, *sarab* and *indang*

(Continued on page 298)

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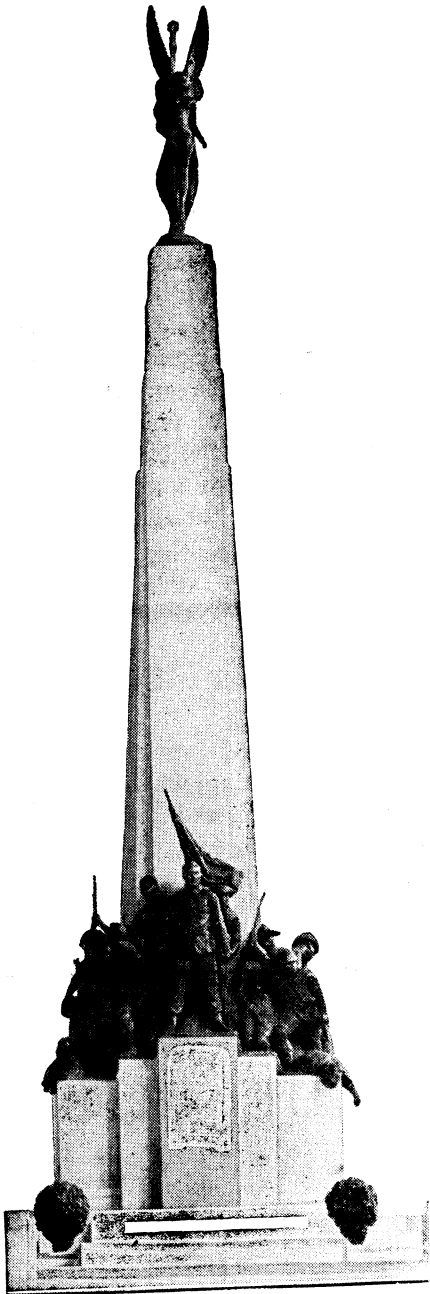
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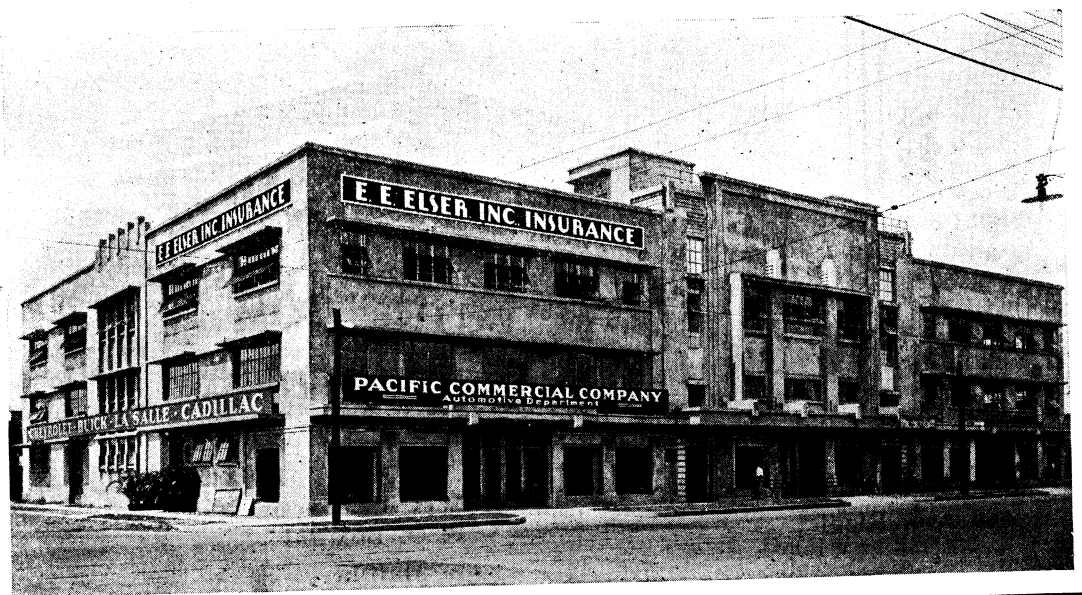
Cebu

Manila

Naga



Above:
Balintawak
Monument



Right:
Moserco
Building

The Maranao *Kutiapi*

(Continued from page 296)

(*dapdap* in Tagalog) being the most popular. *Sarab* is the more commonly used because it is more durable, and also more resonant.

The carpenter first shapes the outside of the *kutiapi*, then hollows out the body-part with hammer and chisel, making the walls of the body sufficiently thin to give it sonority. After the hollowing out, he fashions a lid of thin wood and nails it flush with the walls. In the middle of this lid he has previously made a half-moon hole, about the size of a ten-centavo piece.

In the old days, when there were no commercial dyes available in the locality, the *kutiapi* makers used to bury the whittled wood in black loamy mud for a period of several days to darken it, or they smoked it; in fact, these methods are still employed. But today they usually use commercial black, pea-green, and magenta dyes, which are easily obtained in the Chinese stores.

When the wood is taken out of the mud, or is sufficiently smoked or dyed, as the case may be, the worker marks with a pencil the line and scroll designs with which he intends to decorate its surface. He is expert in this work and can make these conventionalized but graceful designs without a pattern of any sort to trace.

The marking finished, he begins carving. With a sharp knife made for the purpose, called *pañgaqak*, he carves out the parts that are to be white and colored lines and areas on the surface of the guitar, leaving only the parts

that will remain black or brown, as he dyed the wood. Then he puts the magenta and pea-green colors on the proper spots in the carved areas.

Next he makes of wood, tipped with thin sheets of horn, the bridge-stops, fastening them with glue. He also bores holes for the two tuning pegs and winds the loose ends of the two steel strings around the pegs.

With that the *kutiapi* is finished.

To play the *kutiapi*, the musician holds it with its top facing the listener and the bottom next to himself. The accompanying photograph, with the author posed as playing the *kutiapi*, was taken to show the side designs and the stops, but does not show the proper position in which the guitar is held when played. The player uses the fingers of his right-hand, tipped with metal picks to pluck the strings, and the left hand to finger the bridge-stops. For rhythmic effect, as he plays, he also taps with his right thumb on the resonant body of the *kutiapi*.

The *kutiapi* is chiefly used for serenading in the Maranao manner. Because its tones are soft, it is best played at night when it is quiet. The typical Maranao house, with its narrow slit-windows, is well suited for playing the *kutiapi*, because the walls echo the sound well and keep noises out.

The cultivated Maranao can understand, almost as if word for word, the notes of the *kutiapi* when being played. When the young man wishes to express his sentiments to a girl, he asks permission of her parents to serenade her. Then he takes his *kutiapi* to her house and plays to her.

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When he has done, she answers him by playing on his own kutiapi. This she should be able to do if she has been properly brought up and hence is worth serenading. Lanao lovers literally say it with music.

When visitors come to the region, they usually leave with a couple of kutiapi carefully tucked away with other Maranao curiosities. These they hang over their doors or on their walls. The artistic effect of the fluid outlines of the kutiapi combined with the slow-moving scroll-work designs on its sides are hardly to be excelled in beauty.

Mountain Storm

(Continued from page 292)

the hut. I felt O. K. and kicking Bill and Harry awake, we had a good laugh at each other. It was four o'clock in the afternoon, and there was a full pot of chicken and rice waiting for us on the open fire; also plenty of dried venison ready to throw on the coals to roast. What a feast for the gods! We did not change our ladies's attire but grabbed a coconut shell and dug into that pot of chicken until we could hold no more. Then those good people rolled cigars from raw tobacco, which we lit with coals from the fire. What more could a man want on this earth?

We began to inquire whose dresses we had on, and as we were shown which lady, we had a dance with each before we changed to our own clothes. About sundown our boys showed up. All their cargo had been shouldered by the mountain people, and one of the boys was also being carried by them. The boy had been hurt by a falling tree. Fortunately for them, they had gotten in the lee of an overhanging ledge of rock where they had been able to start a fire. These mountain men, without our knowledge, had gone out for our boys at daylight. I have read articles calling these same mountain people savages. What do you think?

Agong Calls

(Continued from page 291)

usually tried to secure possession of the agong which would throw its sound the farthest. An instrument, therefore, which possessed this quality would soon become a distinguished one and would be highly treasured.

It is said that the best and most valuable agong in Sulu was one owned by the late Dato Rajamuda, the brother of the late Sultan Jamalul Kiram, who lived at Maimbung. It is claimed that the sound of this agong, when beaten by an adept person, of course, could be heard on the Island of Tapul, ten miles away. Thus the people of Tapul were formerly held subservient to Dato Rajamuda and were considered his followers.

In those former days, when the war-call I have described was sounded by the chief, it was the duty of every man in hearing distance to immediately respond to the call. Failure to do this might mean death. When the death-beat was sounded at the house of a chief, it was the duty of at



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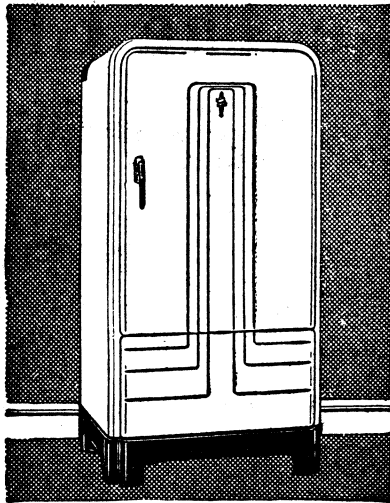
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least one person from every family to immediately answer the call. If they possessed anything, they had to take money, rice, or other produce to contribute. If they were poor, they had to offer their services. Any person failing to respond to this call was subject to a heavy fine, which, if he could not pay it, would reduce him to serfdom.

However, the death-call, and also the war-call, were used only by the Sultan and other chiefs. At festivals the agong could be used by anyone.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 294)

the North China port, many Britishers were subjected to the indignity of being stripped, woman no exception, in the search conducted by Japanese soldiers. Some were detained by the Japanese allegedly for making insulting remarks, while others, apparently for nothing at all. While food supply dwindled in the Concessions, milk was held till it soured pending inspection to determine whether the milk bottles contained bombs! British ships were not allowed to dock, there being apparently a difference of opinion between the customs authorities and the Japanese soldiers. Strong British protests have been evaded by the Japanese authorities who claimed that no orders had been given to the searching parties to strip Britishers, but who refused to order an investigation.

The issue has outgrown the immediate cause of the blockade, the question of handing over to the Japanese four alleged assassins of a puppet customs official in Tientsin; and the Japanese are now demanding, among other things, a change of British policy in China and acceptance of the "new order in East Asia". An attempt is being made to settle the local issue in Tokyo by diplomatic conversations, which, however, were freely predicted as doomed to failure. Will the Japanese give in? Tokyo might see the bigger issues involved and be willing to do so; but that is something hardly to be expected of the "hot-headed junior officers" on the spot. And wherever they may choose to lead, Tokyo must follow. Will the British yield? It was whispered that the construction of additional defence works in Hongkong is being held in abeyance. But the Britishers in that colony as well as at home are reported to be growing impatient over the passive attitude of London. Will they be able to bring enough pressure on the British government to force a showdown with Japan? This is a question to which the future alone can give a correct answer.

All observers attached great importance to the British-French naval conclave in Singapore. The British-French cooperation in Europe has brought salutary results in Europe. If their firm stand on the Danzig issue could have a sobering effect on Herr Hitler—and indications are that it is having this effect—the axis powers will from now on think twice before they make another threat. This means that the two European democracies will be able to devote more and more of their attention to the Far East. Moreover, the Japanese always assumed a more aggressive attitude toward the democratic powers in China when Germany or Italy was making trouble in Europe and a more conciliatory attitude when the war clouds cleared. With

the European troubled waters stilled, Japan will, it is to be expected, be less inclined to stir up trouble in the Far East. The fascist powers have always been bluffing, and when, therefore, they shied away from a showdown, their days seem doomed. Viewed in this light the Japanese threat to join the military alliance of the European axis powers falls flat. In short, when the democracies win the Danzig case, Japan will have to make the best of the situation without much help to be expected from Germany and Italy.

Even if Japan should win the war—and it is not likely that it will—it could not reap the fruits of the victory without financial assistance from the democracies. Ethiopia is a good example. The “hot-headed junior officers” of the Japanese army and navy may not see this, but their lack of understanding of the situation will not help in the least. On the other hand, the democracies are fully aware of this fact, and human nature being what it is, they surely will, after such humiliating treatment at the hands of the Japanese military, wield this weapon of theirs to their greatest advantage. Even if China should lose the war, Japan will not be the winner.

Lights and Shadows of Shanghai

(Continued from page 289)

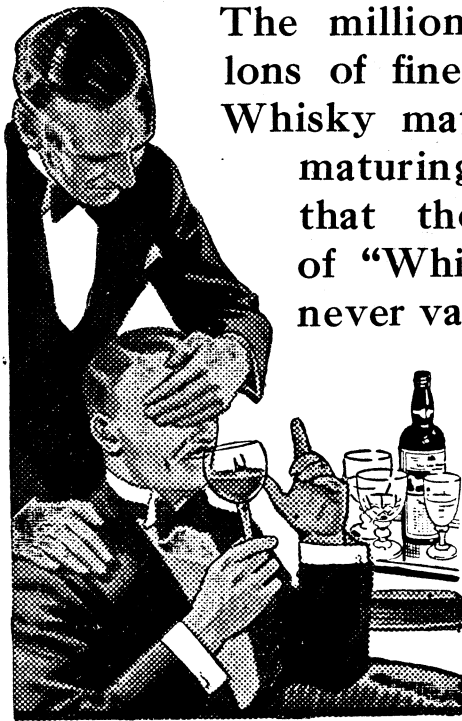
the bright lights and hits the high spots, the inevitable and unvarying Shanghai gesture. There are as many as ever and if their gaiety has grown a little hectic and obvious, it is convincing enough to the stranger after a few drinks.

For the stranger does not wander after dark through the alleys and the lanes and the byways, those dark, unsavory, and seemingly forbidding openings off Nanking Road and Avenue Edouard VII and the Rue de Consulat. If he should, he would find the homeless and the hungry by the thousands, trying to sleep in every doorway and upon every window-ledge, their dirty rags gathered about their bare legs and feet, a low undertone of moans and laments resounding everywhere in a kind of sombre Dantean refrain.

Yet around the corner yonder in Foochow Road, which is lined with Chinese hotels and restaurants and theatres, there is the brilliance and the gaiety of a gigantic stage-setting. Expensive automobiles are parked on either side, leaving barely enough room in the middle of the street for other cars and the thousands of man-drawn 'rikshas to pass.

The parked automobiles belong to rich Chinese, some of them in the pay of the Japanese and so carrying their lives in their hands every minute, yet unable to remain away from tea-house and sing-song girl. In this street alone, probably a thousand dinner-parties are being given tonight. In one restaurant offering Cantonese food, the Sun-ya, world-famed, there are many Europeans, too, for the Chinese delicacies it offers tempt any palate.

The hotels, everyone a place of assignation or an out-and-out brothel, are doing so much business it seems impossible that Shanghai is in a bad way and dubious of its future. Fat and bland Chinese, belching comfortably after enormous meals, are regarding with narrow-slitted lecherous eyes the lovely young sing-song girls who, by no means prostitutes yet potential sweethearts and mistresses, carol their high-pitched notes happily as a canary



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on a May morning. Carefully-trained singers and quick-witted conversationalists like the geisha of Japan, they may attend as many as a dozen dinner parties in the course of an evening, singing a little to the tune of the single-stringed Chinese guitar, chatting a little and submitting to no more amorous advances than the pressure of a hand, then going on to another hotel or private house. For each tarry they get from five to ten Shanghai dollars and thus make the good living that enables them to dress well, to keep healthy and high-spirited, and to disdain any love-making until they perchance encounter a man who captures their affections.

Between Nanking and Foochow and Canton Roads and Avenue Edouard VII in the French Concession are many crossways and dark alleys. Off these lead yet others, noisome, depraved, and ominous, veritable rat-holes worse than the back alleys of Marseilles and Barcelona. All are full of human beings as hives with bees at the close of a summer's day, with mortals who are the very ultimate outcasts, the bottom layer, of the most wretched humanity of all this world, East or West.

None can say how they live. They prowl about by night, delving through garbage and ash-cans, picking up bits of refuse in the street and smelling it out with the unerring scent of an animal, begging a few coppers here and there, receiving a handful of rice sometimes from one or another of the charitable agencies of Shanghai which are many and well-intentioned but quite unable to cope with the ever-worsening situation.

Within sound of the moans of the homeless and hungry, the rich Chinese of Shanghai dally with their beautiful and bejewelled sing-song girls, and with the echo of that merriment ringing in their ears the outcasts wail their misery.

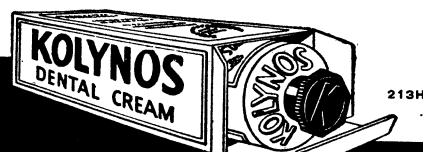
SHANGHAI is notoriously the high objective of everybody of every race and nation who hopes or expects to live by his or her wits. From Trebitsch Lincoln, perhaps the greatest adventurer of modern times, to the Chinese country lass who has at last developed an awareness of her charms and disdains the attentions of the horny-handed sons of Chinese toil, this gathering-place of soldiers of fortune offers large opportunity to male quick wits and female allure. Schemes have been floated here for everything from a recovery of the Cocos Island treasure to the establishment of a Buddhist monastery in southern California, and none have advantaged anybody but their promoters.

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Every village beauty within half a thousand miles sets her eyes on the bright lights of Shanghai and usually at last attains them. Life fast and furious follows and except for the lucky ones who capture the affections of some rich Chinese, or maybe now and then even of a European, it may achieve the heights for a little but presently it descends to the depths of "Blood Alley" and the inescapable mire beyond.

Some of these middle-aged women who beg a few coppers of you up and down Nanking Road this afternoon, might once have been the toast of every Shanghai hot-spot from darkest Yangtze Sze-poo to the Rubicon Drive. Yonder old fellow hobbling about with a crooked stick and bowing abjectly as you approach, may have lost a million in exchange speculation, the dubious game every Chinese plays if he can scrape together enough money. For these are the most inveterate gamblers on earth, from the 'riksha coolie with his few coppers to the opium tycoon with his easily-acquired—and often as easily-lost—millions.

Shanghai, offering everything in the entire range of indulgence, tempts hundreds into unwise expenditure, especially young Chinese. Many a Shanghai foreigner has received a surprising chit from his bank manager to the effect that his account is overdrawn, and discovered that his trusted "Number One Boy" of a dozen years service has through long practice succeeded in imitating his signature so perfectly as to be able to draw out his entire checking account. Number One has disappeared, swallowed up in the mazes of Shanghai, keeping under cover by day but emerging at night for a short and merry life of expenditure of his employer's bank account. Maybe at the end of that short and merry life he will be down to

rummaging through the ash-cans and begging in Nanking Road.

THAT is symbolic of the life of Shanghai, of its bitter contrasts, of its vivid lights and impenetrable shadows. At this moment the shadows are the deepest in its history because of the accentuation of misery and suffering through the enormous influx of refugees from everywhere within a radius of a thousand miles. Yet the gaiety of its pleasure-seeking seems also to be emphasized, perhaps by the very sharpness of the contrast. Moreover, a definite element of uncertainty has been added to existence through the development of terroristic methods of vengeance both upon the Japanese and their allies in Shanghai of the "Reformed Government."

Assassinations, shootings, and assaults are common occurrences night and day in every part of the city. Each official of the "puppet government" carries his strong bodyguard of stalwart Russians everywhere, but more than once the avengers' bullets have laid low both bodyguard and charge; they have also frequently laid low others who

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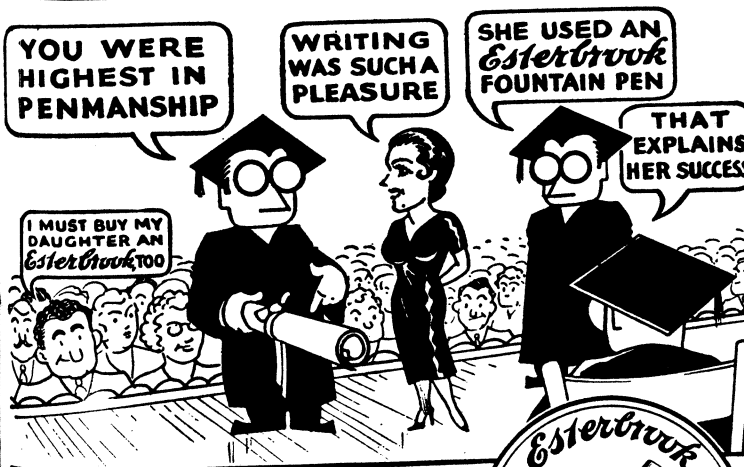
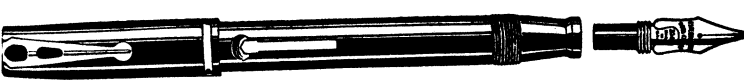
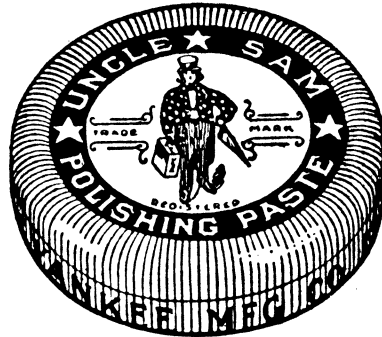
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had nothing to do with the affair, as they flew about the streets. Recently a Chinese who had gone over to the enemy partly because of personal hostility to Chiang Kai-shek and partly because of \$50,000 and an armored Buick automobile, made but one ride in the latter. Neither bodyguard nor armor saved him, and he was driving up Nanking Road in broad daylight at that.

Shanghai, then, with its lights and shadows, is no place for the timid but full of interest and allure for the mildly adventurous and disdainers of commonplace existence. Life is definitely exciting, at least for those who haven't been here long enough to have grown blasé in a town where the extraordinary is the commonplace and the startling the order of the day, where the present is perplexing and the future full of uncertainty, where the contrast between misery and luxury—between the shadows and the lights—is as bitter as it was in Nineveh and Tyre.

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



The main offering this month is Marc T. Greene's "Lights and Shadows of Shanghai." Mr. Greene, who has written before for the Philippine Magazine on the same city (See "White Russians on the China Coast", June, 1937, and "Return to Shanghai", March, 1934), is correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Baltimore Sun*, the *Providence Journal*, *Current History*, *Asia Magazine*, and, you see it is in good company, the *Philippine Magazine*. He wrote me last from Auckland, New Zealand, and said that in Australia he had had a pleasant reunion with another writer for the *Philippine Magazine*, Sydney Tomholt, whom he first met in Shanghai. Incidentally he wrote: "Things are dubious, economically, both in Australia and New Zealand. In the latter there is a government socialist in name but not in character and that isn't doing anybody much good". His article on Shanghai throws a glaring light on conditions there. Of the attitude of the Japanese—"who move about with the aggressive assurance of a conquering race"—he states: "It is an attitude that sooner or later the Powers will have to deal with, unless they intend to abandon Shanghai and all its foreign wealth and investments. It must be one thing or the other. Nobody in Shanghai doubts that for a moment; and the showdown must come very soon".

Mr. Greene's article may be read in connection with the two very significant resolutions adopted this month by the Philippine Department of the American Legion, published here in full as finally revised, because of their importance.

My friend, the anthropologist and ethnologist, Dr. H. Otley Beyer, in a recent conversation, gave it as his opinion that civilized men are far more ruthless and cruel than so-called savages. I thought this was a hazardous statement to make, but certainly W. S. Boston's account of the hospitality and friendliness accorded him and his friends years ago by a group of people in the mountain wilds of eastern Luzon when they had lost themselves at night in a storm, might be admitted as an item of evidence in favor of the "savage". Of course the word *savage* originally only meant "belonging to a wood". The much more pleasant word *silvan* is of the same derivation. Mr. Boston's account is taken from his manuscript book "Jungle Gold", now awaiting some appreciative publisher.

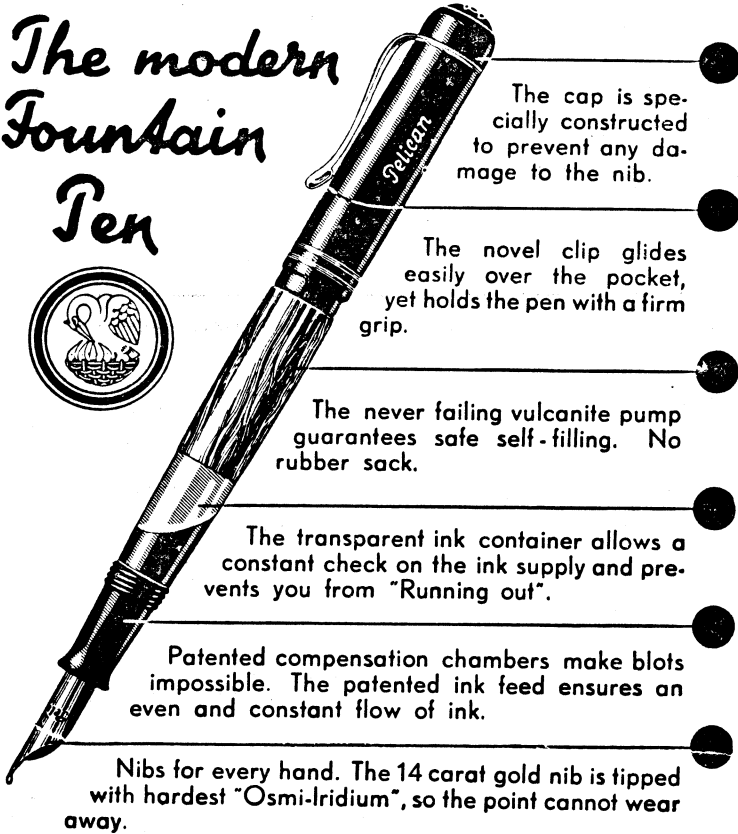
The short article by former Governor P. D. Rogers of Sulu, "Agong Calls", is taken from his manuscript book, "Pirates, Princesses, and Pangimas", also awaiting some appreciative publisher. I was interested to note that the triple beat—three beats, an interval, three beats, interval, etc.—is the war-alarm, calling every able-bodied man in hearing to hasten to the rallying point. As every hunter and woodsman knows, the firing of three shots in rapid succession, and repeated several times, is a call for help. The S.O.S. call of a ship in distress consists of three dots, three dashes, three dots, etc.

City streets suggested to Luis Dato the poem of his published in this issue of the Magazine. He now lives in a country town, Dao, Camarines Norte.

Talking of poets, I had a letter from Mrs. Edith Emmons Greenan last month which read in part: "I am writing you in connection with my poem, 'Danse Au Sol', which was published in your magazine of April, 1937. I am getting together a group of short stories which I have written, also two or three sketches of the Philippines. I should like to include the poem you published. . . . I have written a small book, 'Of Una Jeffers', published by the Ward Ritchie Press of Los Angeles which will be out about the 15th of this month and will send you a copy. I well remember the day my very dear friend, Richard Hayter, brought

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me into your office for tea. It was Richard who first encouraged me to write and you were the first to publish one of my attempts, for this reason I wish you to have a copy of my book. . ."

James S. Allen, a writer on economic history and politics and author of a number of books, who recently spent some months in the Philippines, wrote me from New York, "I would be very much interested in receiving your magazine and am now proposing that a distribution organization here should order copies from you."

Charles E. Griffith of Silver Burdett Company (New York) wrote: "Owing to a long absence from the office at the time my subscription to the Philippine Magazine expired, I am afraid there is a lapse of issues. Will you please see that all back issues are forwarded to me from the time of the expiration of my subscription, as I keep the file for reference? Although it may seem strange to you, in view of my major interest in music, I have been particularly interested in the series of articles on the Spanish fortifications of Manila. When I was last in the Philippines I spent a great deal of time photographing the bastions, sections of the walls, the gates, etc. The complete story which Mrs. Ireland has provided has filled in a lot of links which have long been missing in the chronology that I have attempted to keep. One evening at Malacañan in 1923, I happened to express my interest in the big gun emplacements in a conversation with General McCoy (I was an observer for heavy artillery during the War). It has always been a source of regret that a personally conducted tour of the fortifications which he said he would give me, never took place. I think you will be interested to know that in our Company files we have more than 100 photographs taken in and around Manila immediately after the American occupation. Some of these we used in the first of our textbooks prepared especially for the schools in the Philippines, and others have never been used. In the passage of time they now take on a very considerable interest and value for research purposes. I find many things about the Philippine Magazine of great value, especially the summary of news events in the Philippines and the special articles about the geography, customs, etc., and educational references. May your good work continue. With cordial regards. . ."

J. Scott McCormick, Division Superintendent of Schools of Lanao wrote me: "...For some reason my copy of the September issue has disappeared. May I be sent another copy together with the bill? The loss came to my attention as I finally reached the stage of finishing up the catalog of the volume for 1938 for the General Office in Manila. I had started this before I went to Lanao and promised to finish the work here. The General Office now has close to 60,000 cards for all the issues of the Philippine Magazine, the old *Philippine Review*, the *Philippine Social Science Review*, *Our Schools*, *Philippine Public Schools*, *Philippine Teachers Digest*, *Philippine Journal of Education*, *Primary Educator*. I found the catalog indispensable for my own use and I know others are using it. I believe it to be the only one in existence, that is, a complete dictionary catalog of all professional magazines published in the Philippines. Yours is not now considered strictly 'professional', but it started out as such and its indexing should be continued. Your magazine is a splendid reference and I do hope that high school teachers of history, Philippine social life, and literature are using it. I know many of them are. There are today hundreds of bound volumes of magazines of all sorts in the high school and elementary school libraries where ten years ago there were but a few. The teachers of the future will have the principals of today to thank for thinking ten years ahead. . . . We have been having 65

degree weather and my dog, 'Darkness', is cold. He is a Lanao coast dog—just dog—and does not understand the cold weather of Dansalan. He is called 'Darkness' because he is so black that no one can see him in the dark. . . I am running my own establishment again after seventeen years of living in a boarding house. It has its trials, but the pleasures more than compensate. I even raise my own lettuce, along with the derris, the ramie, and the cactus. I have planted a plant we call 'sunting' the leaves of which are good to cure ring-worm, as good as salicylic acid, some say better. We may have our own skin-disease remedy growing in the back yard of every school and can have the juice in any quantity we need—and we need plenty in some schools. I have had two pots of the loveliest asters I ever saw; they were great flowers, like chrysanthemums, and lasted for a long time. I can raise violets that bloom too and that means a buttonhole bouquet twice a day if I am home to pick it. Since there is no one to pin a rose on me, I have to do it myself, even if it is not a rose. Roses do nicely here, too, but I haven't any yet. . ."

Tom Englis Moore, leader-writer of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, former professor of English, University of the Philippines, and author of a number of books, including the Ifugao story, "Kalatong", first published serially in the Philippine Magazine and later published in Australia under the title, "The Half Way Sun", wrote me recently about R. F. Barton's "Philippine Pagans, the Autobiography of Three Ifugaos" (Routledge & Sons, London): "It suggests, by implication, that my reading of the Ifugao mind and outlook in 'Kalatong' was pretty cock-eyed! This I find hard to believe fully—as my reading was based on Ifugao folklore and myth, good pointers for indicating the psychology of a people, as well as on Beyer, Dosser, Clapp, yourself."

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Were we all a bit out, putting our own outlook into primitive minds? What do you think?" I already gave my opinion of Barton's book in this column in the February issue. Moore went on: "I have just read Martha Dodd's book, 'My Years in Germany'—she was the daughter of the American Ambassador in Berlin, you know. It's extremely interesting, but gives a depressing picture of life in Germany. It is tragic that a country like that, with its great traditions of music, philosophy, literature, science, etc., should be run by a gang of psychopaths and gangsters like Hitler and his henchmen, and that life should be so degraded, shorn of what we like to think are civilized values. . ." In this connection I recently came across the following passage from "History of Rome" by the great German historian Theodor Mommsen, written eighty or ninety years ago: "The history of Caesar and Roman Imperialism is in truth a more bitter censure of modern autocracy than could be written by the hand of man. According to the same law of nature in virtue of which the smallest organism infinitely surpasses the most artistic machine, every constitution, however defective, which gives play to the free self-determination of a majority of citizens infinitely surpasses the most brilliant and humane absolutism; for the former is capable of development and therefore living, the latter is what it is and therefore dead".

I must apologize for the absence of the usual short stories in this issue of the Magazine. Nothing good enough to stand comparison with the outstanding Philippine short stories it has been my privilege to publish in recent years has come to my desk the past month, and I prefer to go to press without a story to running second-rate stuff. I read a very excellent definition of the function of great literature, the other day, in the British weekly, *Time and Tide*, from the pen of Evelyn Underhill. She wrote: "One of the most precious functions of great literature is to catch us up from our immediate preoccupation and remind us of our true position within the vast horizons of reality; exhibiting our tussles and our terrors in due proportion over against 'the sun and other stars'. Only this interlocking of history and eternity can give significance and dignity to our successive existence, by relating its events and struggles to the absolute world upon which it depends and by compelling our recognition of the great spiritual forces which condition our lives. . ."

Some of my friends (?) are already derisively calling me "grandpop"—and just because I have had to give in and give my consent to the marriage of Lily, one of the children of mine about whom I have on occasion told an anecdote in perhaps a pathetic attempt to enliven this column. Yep, she made me a father-in-law all right (and at my comparatively youthful age), but to try to make me out as a grandsire and a kind of patriarch is downright malicious. It is not at all by reason of my being so advanced in years that I now already have a married daughter—it's because she was in such an all-fired haste about it. She could well have left me being just a father for a good long time yet. But she got her fire from me and didn't realize, of course, what sort of gibes she was letting me in for; me, still in my prime! Everybody, now, will have me in my decline, stricken in years, a dotard! And personally I doubt that I have even reached those years admirably called "years of discretion"!



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News Summary

(Continued from page 281)

ing there is considerable dissatisfaction with the Franco régime which has already stopped the program of dividing large estates among small farmers.

May 20.—Criticism in House of Commons mounts sharply as result of delay in Russian negotiations, but vote is 220 to 96 in favor of government's policy after Chamberlain states it "would be willing to make concessions in search of permanent peace provided Germany renounces use of force and convinced Britain it would not resort to aggression against other nations"; he refers to "a sort of veil or wall" between Britain and Russia "which is extremely difficult to penetrate." David Lloyd George states the American airman, Charles A. Lindbergh is "amiable person" made, "tool of much more subtle and sinister men", in deprecating Russian and exaggerating German resources. Some 1,000 labor leaders approve resolution urging immediate agreement with Russia to create "genuine peace front" and protesting against conscription law.

May 21.—Britain addresses note to Japan stating its "drastic" demands for greater share in control of Shanghai International Settlement "could be dealt with only in normal times and will all governments concerned, including China. As China is at war with Japan, such an approach to problem would obviously be impossible at present." Kokumin Shimbu states there is growing opinion that "current Chinese incident does not represent war between Japan and China but struggle for supremacy between Japan and Britain in Far East" and predicts "popular demand for immediate conclusion of military alliance among Japan, Germany, and Italy". Reported British Cabinet has agreed to enter defensive alliance with Russia, breaking a 2-months deadlock.

Chauffeur of Counsellor of Polish legation in Danzig shoots and kills a German during Nazi demonstration around official's car in frontier town of Kalthof. German Propaganda Minister Josef Goebbels, speaking at Cologne, reiterates demand for Danzig and states "Britain is trying to drag Russia into encirclement plot. . . . How the English scare us if they must make such a morganatic alliance!" Mussolini declares in speech, "Italy and Germany want peace, but are ready to impose it if necessary. . . . Nothing can be done against the Italian-German bloc of 150,000,000 people. The democracies can not hit our irresistible hearts!" Crowd shouts "Cowards!" "On to Paris!"

Disciplined Jewish parades staged in Jerusalem and copy of British White Paper is publicly burned. Jewish National Council of Palestine recommends program of non-cooperation with government. Louis D. Brandeis, retired Justice of U.S. Supreme Court, states, "Jews will continue to enter Palestine despite British plans to prohibit immigration after 1944." Chaim Weizmann, President of English Zionist Federation, condemns plan as "an injustice which can not survive. . . . Land of Bible will never be subjected to domination by Hitler's agents. . . . Britain is today in British mandate is to help us."

May 22.—Chinese occupy Taoshin, strategic city 95 miles northwest of Hankow. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek states determination to secure lasting peace must be founded "not in pacifism outworn and discredited, but on bold, positive resolution of sane majority of world's citizens to oppose insane minority". American-owned Shanghai *Evening Post* and *Mercury* appeals to American State Department against suspension by Settlement authorities of its Chinese edition, *Ta Mei Pao*, allegedly for reprinting speech by Chiang Kai-shek on economic problems.

Rumored Turkey has informed Britain it must conclude Russian alliance this week or it will refuse

to ratify its pact with Britain which, so far, has been only initialled.

Germany and Italy sign military treaty polling their military and economic resources in event of war involving either nation. Foreign Minister J. von Riwentrop states, "May world take note. This is our answer to efforts of democracies to encircle Germany. . . . Germany and Italy are now one in their general interests". Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano states, "We are two nations of 150,000,000 now joined together and marching toward peace; but we are ready for any eventuality".

Italy announces all Italian troops in Spain will be brought home within a month.

League of Nations Council meeting opens in Geneva and Britain and France veto China's proposal to extend European anti-aggression front to Orient, so that Japan would have no plausible reason to join German-Italian alliance. Russia, New Zealand, and Bolivia supported China. King Zog's protest against Italian occupation of Albania is referred to Assembly which meets in September. Former President Edward Benes cables League from America asking action against Germany for its dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

May 23.—Japanese Consul-General at Kunlangu protests that Council's appeal for foreign marines was "unfriendly act" after Japanese had promised complete withdrawal "within a few days", and repeats demand for reorganization of Council. *Domei* news agency states Tientsin foreign area may shortly be permanently occupied by Japanese troops; observers think Japanese may be bolder there than in Amoy as there is no American concession in Tientsin. Shanghai *Mainiche* expresses alarm over influx of Jews, expressing fear refugees might "encroach on Japanese rights and interests because Jews have peculiar commercial ingenuity".

Queen Mother Mary is hurt in automobile accident in London suburb.

League Council in secret session approves resolution stating it has "noted with satisfaction that certain states have taken measure to aid China" and inviting members to consult on possibility of further application of measures in aid, also on problem of bombardment of civil populations. Reported that British Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, after conversations in Geneva with Russian, Polish, Turkish, and Rumanian delegates to Council meeting there, has been convinced that alliance with Russia must be concluded soon as possible.

Reported from Rome Italy is planning to present Franco with bill of \$500,000,000 for war supplies to be paid in raw materials, including mercury, for munitions.

May 24.—Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states Japan will insist on Japanese control of Kulangu Municipal Council. Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is determined to eliminate anti-Japanese elements from foreign settlements and concessions in China by force if necessary.

British Cabinet meets and is believed to have decided in favor of definite Anglo-Russian alliance; reported Poland and Rumania have expressed approval.

May 25.—Japanese navy spokesman announces blockade of China coast to foreign shipping while explaining detention of British liner *Rampura* and French liner *Aramis* near Hongkong yesterday. "It is not question of rights", he states, "but of what Japanese authorities demand. Japan will insist on power to halt shipping along China coast for inspection to determine whether it is used for military purposes helpful to Chiang Kai-shek régime". He states he can not now announce list of contraband articles but says this might include food and medical supplies intended for Chinese armies. Japanese authorities ban import of wool, cotton, and carpets into foreign concessions in Tientsin, paralyzing city's foreign trade.

Chamberlain tells Commons that as result of conversations at Geneva between Halifax and Ivan Maisky, "all relevant points of view have now been made clear".

Russian Finance Commissar announces army and navy defense budget for 1939 is 40,885,000,000 roubles (\$7,325,000,000), compared with 27,000,000,000 last year.

May 26.—Japanese spokesman states blockade announced yesterday will apply to Hongkong, "It makes no difference this is not Chinese territory, as it is on the China coast". Japanese naval and consular officials reject Kulangu protest against blockade of island; even junk traffic is held up, resulting in acute food shortage. Admiral Noble demands explanation of stopping of *Rampura* as ship flies British flag and ships could be boarded only when there is doubt as to their nationality and as *Rampura* has been on the China run for several years and no doubt could exist in her case. British officials in London reported taking serious view of announced blockade; "Without admitting legal existence of state of war, Japan appears to be arrogating for itself full belligerent rights". American State Department declares it is officially unaware of any blockade of China ports as no notice has been served and American ships have not been halted.

Britain sends note to Moscow embodying 400-word draft of alliance pact for approval. Stated in Berlin that axis powers "will make suitable answer to this encirclement drive as it is proof that western powers reject axis' final invitation to solve European problems amicably as embodied in Italo-German pact. One German newspaper states, "We do not believe" Chamberlain wants to sign pact with Stalin or Stalin with Chamberlain"; another: "It is not Soviets that are leading in establishment of system of alliances against Germany, but the capitalistic states. Nothing hinders us from respecting territory of Soviet Union nor in engaging in trade with it. Economic connections with Soviet Union have in past been useful". Reported from Tokyo that Japanese Ambassadors to Germany and Italy are indignant over Japanese Cabinet decision a week ago to stay out of German-Italian alliance and to have failed to convey this decision to German and Italian governments.

Franco tribunals reported to have condemned 1,000 persons to death since taking Madrid, Franco commuting sentences of 312 to prison terms.

May 27.—Chinese assassins in Shanghai kill Ku Ming, a puppet official, and his secretary, in first killing of kind since drive on terrorists.

Australian Minister of Defense Brig.-Gen. A. G. Street announces that "government has some reasons for stating that British will station at Singapore a fleet sufficient to safeguard Empire's Eastern interests in event of emergency".

French Council of Ministers approves text of treaty draft sent to Moscow by Britain. Said in Paris that after conclusion of British-French-Russian alliance, France will take initiative in calling great peace conference.

League of Nations Council adjourns without taking action on Russian protest against proposed fortification by Finland and Sweden of Aaland Islands in Gulf of Bothnia, flanking entrance to Gulf of Finland on which Leningrad is situated. Russia fears fortification, already approved by Germany and Italy, might be used by other powers against Russia in case of war.

May 28.—Japanese Consul-General Y. Miura returns to Shanghai from Tokyo and warns that if foreign authorities disregard Japan's "reasonable and legal" demands for fundamental reform in International Settlement administration, "dismal conditions will be brought about". Japanese reported to be using black powder in bombs in recent Chungking raids instead of TVT, the explosive commonly used, believed to indicate Japan is running short of supplies.



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Diplomatic correspondent of London *Sunday Dispatch* reports that Anglo-French-Russian pact might be extended to cover Far East if Japan joins German-Italian military alliance.

Sensational headlines in Italian press charge that France, Britain, and Russia are "uniting to destroy foundations of European civilization". Virginio Gayda, Mussolini mouthpiece, tells Associated Press that "with conclusion of military and political alliances, Italy and Germany have jointly put problem of new European order founded on more just division of rights up to Britain and France", but that "does not mean solution of problem must necessarily bring war". He states Britain and France have stationary populations and that while they have colonies vital to them they also have superfluous colonies which remain unpopulated and abandoned: Italy and Germany, with growing populations, need new territories.

Nazi government bans radio broadcasts of religious services and also places restrictions on sale of Bibles.

The Dionne Quintuplets celebrate their 5th birthday anniversary with their parents and their 7 less famous brothers and sisters.

May 29.—Japanese again bomb Fochow. Chinese claim capture of Anchiu, capital of eastern Shantung, and also Hsienlingpu, near Hangchow. Reported from Tokyo that some 1,000 Outer-Mongolian soldiers with tanks and field-pieces and 70 Russian-built planes crossed Manchukuo border and were repulsed, 47 planes being shot down, near Nononhan, east of Lake Buir. Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai states incidents such as detention of *Rampura* and *Aramis* are not likely to recur; vessels whose nationality is clear and not likely to be aiding Chinese national government will be exempt from detention. "An actual blockade of coast does not exist", he states, "but suspicious ships will be boarded and searched".

Foreign Minister Edouard Daladier states France desires to live in peace and has never had any pretensions to presenting its people as the predestined race, superior to all others and capable of enslaving them, but finds its greatest happiness in fact that French people consider themselves similar to noblest and most peace-loving among all. High-ranking Italian official states Italy "looks forward to long period of peace despite present clouds and does not expect war to grow out of Germany's claims against Poland or Italy's colonial demands on France."

Hungarian government wins victory in national elections, capturing 180 out of 260 seats, although Nazi party more than doubled its parliamentary strength—to 41 seats.

May 30.—Japan protests to Russia against "wanton shooting" at Manchurian gunboats by Russian gunboats on Ussuri river. Japanese Ambassador in Moscow is handed counter-protest but is reported to have rejected it. Reported from London that Britain is preparing new note to Japan to be patterned according to Japan's further action in next few days; Britain reported prepared to meet Japanese threat to British interests in China by expanding its present policy from one of financial and economic assistance to China to one of resistance to Japan, adopting measures that might assume character of minor sanctions.

Pakhri Bey Naqahibi, leader of Arab moderates who accepted British White Paper as basis for negotiation, is assassinated in Jerusalem.

May 31.—Shanghai International Settlement authorities return registration certificates to American-owned *Ta Mei Pao*. Japan sends additional marines to Kulsang reportedly to stay until Japan gains control of International Concession government. Large-scale hostilities reported resumed on western frontier of Manchukuo along Khalha river.

Reported from "informed London sources" that Russia, although not fully satisfied with British formula, is ready to accept plan in principle. But Foreign Minister V. M. Molotoff speaks sceptically of British and French efforts to build a peace front, stating these are insufficient and ineffective and that

it is "impossible to think now whether they really want to end aggression". "We must remember Stalin's warning about pulling other people's chestnuts out of fire". He states British proposal is "modified by so many clauses as to make it only guarantees to small countries on Russia's borders as Britain and France thought only of the countries whose independence they have guaranteed. He states British "Polish and British-Turkey understandings are "good signs" but that Russia favors a common front of all peaceful nations. He intimates Russia would not refuse to discuss resumption of friendly commercial relations with Germany. As to China: "Stalin said we shall help nations struggling for independence; we do this in practice in China. Threats against Outer Mongolia are silly and nonsensical; we will defend those frontiers as firmly as our own. It is time it be understood all patience has limit". The speech produces the effect of a bombshell in London and officials make no effort to conceal their disappointment, though they see ray of hope in statement that negotiations might continue. British Labor Party at conference adopts resolution condemning conscription by large majority.

Arabs in Syria, supporters of Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, reject British White Paper and refuse all cooperation, insisting on complete stoppage of Jewish immigration and sale of land to Jews, and demanding Palestine become independent state in Arab union.

Germany and Denmark sign non-aggression pact.

June 1.—Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin demands surrender by June 7 of 4 alleged Chinese assassins of Japanese-appointed Superintendent of Customs, Cheng Hsi-keng, slain some time ago, warning that after that date Japan will take "whatever action is deemed fit".

High Washington officials state Russia has left door open for further negotiations and say they see good prospects that British-French-Russian pact will be completed with minimum of delay. French Foreign Minister Bonnet reported to have urged Britain to satisfy Russia's demand for Baltic guarantees.

Prince-Regent Paul of Yugoslavia and his foreign minister arrive in Berlin for week's visit.

June 2.—Russia delivers formal reply to British and French Ambassadors believed to follow general line of Molotoff speech and leaving it to them to submit new proposals. French Foreign Office spokesman states "differences are only in form, not in substance, and that Paris, London, and Moscow are in agreement they will not tolerate further infringement on European status quo by force. Italian press describes Molotoff speech as "douch of cold water" for Britain and speaks of mutual distrust of democracies of one another.

British submarine *Thetis* sinks in Irish Sea near Greahormes with 102 men aboard; 2 officers and 2 men reach surface by means of oxygen masks. Stern of ship sticks out of water, but bow is 130 feet below surface.

Reported Hitler has again purged army of more than 30 officers, including 5 key generals, because they opposed policies they fear may involve country in war.

Warsaw reports state Anglo-Polish mutual assistance pact is virtually completed.

Italy and Argentine sign trade agreement; details not revealed.

German liner *St. Louis* is refused permission to land 917 German Jewish refugees at Havana because Hamburg-Amerika steamship company had previously been warned refugees would not be permitted to land, and ship now cruising about looking for other place to land them.

June 3.—Hope to save 98 men on board *Thetis* is given up as tide slowly covers protruding stern of ship.

June 4.—Russian note to Britain reported to outline program for protection of Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Belgium.

June 5.—*Domei* reports two more land skirmishes and small air raid to have occurred last Saturday north of Changkufeng, with defeat of Russian and Mongol forces.

Pope Pius reported to have sent new instructions to nuncios in Rome, Berlin, Paris, Warsaw, and London to endeavor promote conference of powers on international situation.

June 6.—British Consul in Tientsin rejects Japanese demand for surrender of alleged assassins on ground there is no proof to substantiate charges.

British Cabinet said to have found Russian demand for British-French guarantee of independence of Baltic states unacceptable. Spokesman states Britain can not ignore wishes of states themselves and promise to go to their defense if they do not want this. Officials reported to have favorably received Tokyo dispatches indicating Japan "would make no further commitments with European (axis) powers unless Soviet Union is involved". British economic assistance to China is reported to be flagging. Gen. M. G. Gamelin, just appointed chief of staff of French army, arrives in London for 4-day visit. Gen. K. Orbay of Turkey is also in London.

Foreign Minister of Finland states that government would refuse to accept any pact between other states guaranteeing Finland's neutrality without its own consent. He declares, too, there are no legal obstacles to fortification of Aaland islands despite Russia's objections.

Hitler reviews 12,000 soldiers and aviators just returned from Spain, praises General Franco, and states Pope Pius was inspired by same idealistic considerations which led him to "grant savior of Spain" his help. He wants Britain and other "encirclers".

June 7.—Japanese Cabinet approves decision of 5 "key" Ministers to strengthen Japan's anti-Comintern pact with Germany and Italy without extending them formal military alliance. R. M. Tinker, British subject, dies under detention in Japanese hospital allegedly from bayonet wounds in abdomen incurred during alleged attack on Japanese officers during riot at China Printing and Finishing Company, Footung, Shanghai, in which Japanese marines intervened. Japanese Embassy spokesman states Tinker's action was deliberate insult to Japan and that it is a surprise he was not killed on spot. Naval spokesman says Tinker attempted to attack a marine, after which he was surrounded with bayonets. "In course of this procedure, he may have come in contact with bayonets". He states Tinker did not receive medical attention for several hours as he resisted Japanese doctors' efforts to dress his wounds. Tinker was member of Royal Fusiliers during World War and received Distinguished Conduct award. London spokesman states government takes "very serious view" of incident.

Chamberlain states William Strang, head of Central Europe Department of Foreign Office, who was one of British experts at Munich, will go to Moscow to conduct direct negotiations. He states general agreement has been reached but that difficulties remain as to certain states which do not want to receive guarantees. "It is manifestly impossible to impose guarantees on states which do not desire this".

Germany signs non-aggression treaties with Latvia and Estonia. German officials say Europe will be quiet so far as Germany is concerned at least until autumn and that Danzig "will become part of Greater Germany before November by peaceful means".

June 8.—Chinese national dollar skids to U. S. \$12-5/8 and advances to 13-3/8 during day; it started downward on the 6th from .16-1/8. "Authoritative Hongkong source" reveals that Chinese-British exchange control fund to protect Chinese dollar was "temporarily withdrawn" yesterday "to allow exchange value of yuan to become adjusted to better



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economic levels". He states similar step was taken last June, since when level of .16 has been successfully maintained. "It is confidently expected that the new levels can be strongly held".

H. McAllister, another British employee of China Printing and Finishing Company in Pootung, dies at his desk under mysterious circumstances, though without signs of violence. British Consul-General requests measures be taken to protect British property in Pootung, including suppression of anti-British agitation there and prevention of intimidation of Chinese workers in British mills. He states British employees yesterday only attempted to encourage striking Chinese mill hands who wished to return to work. He says he has evidence that anti-British processions started from Japanese-sponsored Chinese police headquarters. Japanese Consul in Tientsin announces British Concession authorities have agreed to surrender custody of I Ching-wu, identified as commander-in-chief of Shantung guerilla forces, but continue to refuse to turn over alleged assassins. Chinese government denounces surrender of any Chinese as "weak attempt to apply policy of appeasement to Far East".

German infantry reportedly sent to areas near Polish border, menacing western Galicia; also reported that two new German airdromes have been built in Slovakia, and that numerous Italian pilots and technicians are arriving there.

Halifax states in Commons any further aggression will meet with wide and resolute resistance. Said in Vatican circles Pope Pius is not enthusiastic about projected British-French-Russian alliance as he feels it will lay Europe open to penetration of communism and "godlessness".

International Labor Congress in Geneva, representing 50 countries, adopts resolution approving peace efforts of President Roosevelt and urging him to continue them by calling international economic conference; other resolution expresses sympathy with "Chinese working classes who are heroically defending China against Japanese aggression".

June 9.—British Consul-General sends strong note to Japanese Consul-General asserting killing of Tinkler was "unjustified" and protesting the attack, failure of Japanese to report case to British authorities, and refusal to allow foreign doctor to see Tinkler after he was wounded. He demands suppression of armed bands of agitators in Pootung and points to British efforts to suppress anti-Japanese activities in Shanghai.

Rumanian Premier G. Gafencu tells Parliament that German clamor for "living space" may create trouble and warns that country is defended even with arms its boundaries and independence. "At first touch of our territory, we will fight".

German ship *St. Louis* still cruising in American waters. Jewish-American Committee in Washington has informed Cuban government it will put up cash guarantees for the refugees if it will admit them.

June 10.—Japanese release Lieut. Cooper, language officer of British Embassy, detained for 10

days at Kalgan; they still hold Lieut.-Col. C. R. Spear, British military attache, on charges of espionage. Kulangsu Council again rejects Japanese demands for control, and Japanese Consul-General departs for Tokyo on a destroyer, presumably for further instructions. Emperor Hirohito grants audience to U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on way from Philippines to United States.

Britain and France take sweeping defense measures in face of reports new crisis will break out soon in Central Europe. Chamberlain states Britain "is ready to discuss around table claims of Germany or any other country, provided there seems to be reasonable prospect for settlement".

Interior of Jerusalem postoffice is wrecked by bomb and 8 persons are hurt.

June 11.—Twenty of highest Japanese and Chinese officials of Nanking "Reformed" government reported ill from effects of poisoned wine served at banquet in Japanese consulate-general in honor of T. Shimizu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tokyo; guest of honor and entire assemblage were stricken immediately after first toast.

Sir Francis Lindley, former Ambassador to Japan, tells Conservative parliamentary committee on foreign affairs that British prestige would suffer less if negotiations with Russia fail than if they succeed; he is said to have suggested it would be better to let Poland lose its independence than to bind Britain to Soviet Union. Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states it would be "wildest folly" not to include in peace front all nations with no aggressive aims, whatever their politics, "Our dislike for communism should not blind us to fact that Russia is neither aggressive nor expansionist".

Pope Pius receives hundreds of legionnaires who fought in Spain and again calls down blessings on head of Franco.

June 12.—Two officials of Nanking Japanese consulate-general die of poison effects.

William Strang leaves for Warsaw en route to Moscow. Halifax states in House of Lords that government is "ready to exert every effort—to assure right of British subjects to live and trade peacefully with China and that government will not remain indifferent to threats against British nationals, shipping, and trade in Far East... British policy, while making no threats and concealing no ulterior designs, will make it clear that if force is used, those who use it must count on force being met with force".

June 13.—Japanese military authorities order all Japanese in British Concession in Tientsin to evacuate and announce blockade will start at 5:00 a. m. tomorrow and be continued until British hand over 4 wanted alleged assassins and until they "desist from assisting Chiang Kai-shek régime", protecting anti-Japanese and communist elements, supporting Chinese currency and hampering Japanese-sponsored "Federal Reserve" notes, conniving at operation of unlicensed wireless stations, and allowing use of anti-Japanese textbooks in schools in Concession.

Reported from Singapore that conference between staffs of British and French naval, air, and military forces in Far East will be held there shortly.

Nazi Foreign Office spokesman states before Germany can consider taking part in conference suggested by Britain, Germany's "stolen colonies must be returned and an atmosphere of equality established". Nazi Reich Minister of Justice Franz Guertner and Heinrich Himmler, chief of Storm troops and feared secret police, arrive in Prague to stiffen German hold there in face of rising passive resistance.

Belgium reported to have agreed to receive 250 of *St. Louis* refugees, Holland 194, France 200, Britain the rest; American Refugee Committee has offered to pay for their maintenance.

June 14.—British Ambassador in Tokyo protests against Tientsin blockade. Foreign Office spokesman states Japanese Commander in North China has full jurisdiction and implies that British proposal for tri-power committee to determine what should be done about 4 alleged Chinese assassins, was rejected without consulting Tokyo. He states also, however, that Japan demands "guarantee against further anti-Japanism in British Concession" and that "situation has grown beyond immediate issue of the 4 assassins... Japanese authorities demand guarantees and also evidence that British are willing to cooperate." Officially, Japanese at Tientsin are permitting food supplies to enter Concession but Chinese producers are afraid to risk charges of anti-Japanism. All Chinese and most Britons are searched on entering or leaving Concession, but other foreigners are permitted to pass upon showing special stamp which Japanese Consul furnished to foreign consuls. Americans are considered in "a special category".

Witness in special British court in Shanghai testifies that Tinkler fired one shot from his pistol into ground after pushing away two Japanese marines, but that gun was knocked from his hand by marine from behind, after which he was brutally beaten with gun-butts. A physician testifies Tinkler would have had good chance to recover if he had been operated on sooner.

Japanese Ambassador to Italy visits Berlin. Under-Secretary of State R. A. Butler tells Commons that Britain is considering possible retaliation against Hapain. Foreign Office spokesman states new evidence has been discovered that 4 wanted men are not murderers but covered retreat of actual slayers, though evidence is not considered sufficient to warrant their surrender to Japanese. He adds it is clear that Japanese demand for them is only pretext for aggressive measures aimed at political and economic control of Concession.

Pravda states that preservation of neutrality of Baltic states is of vital importance to Russia and that they need tri-partite guarantee as they can not resist aggression. It hints attitude of foreign ministers of Estonia and Finland is probably due to German influence, Germany being desirous of blowing up the peace-front.

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Ten special courts in Spain said to be sentencing loyalists to death at rate of one every 9 minutes; appeals not being entertained. Police are equipped with card-index of nearly 1,000,000 names and arrests continue at rate of 200 a day.

June 16.—Blockade already in effect in Tientsin and also virtually at Kulangsu, is extended to Hankow, where Japanese are refusing to allow British and Chinese employees to reach offices, warehouses, and docks of Butterfield and Swire, large British shipping firm. British in Tientsin charge Japanese sentries are subjecting them to personal humiliation, requiring them to strip to the waist to prove they are not smuggling in goods and Chinese government currency. One British has his watch smashed because it was set to Tientsin and not Tokyo time. Babies in Concession forced to go without fresh milk. Foreign Office spokesman states Japan's attitude would "stiffen" if there is British retaliation; he emphasizes action is directed solely at British and that rights of other foreign nationals will be respected. Chamberlain in London indicates possibility of Britain seeking joint action with France and United States if Japan uses Tientsin situation for making more far-reaching demands. Reported from Washington indications are United States may cooperate at least partially in any joint Anglo-French action, but officials said to be reluctant to state how far United States would go.

German troops reported within striking distance of Silisean industrial area where Poland's heavy armament industries are situated. Goebbels states in speech Chamberlain signed Munich pact "because we had him cornered. We are living from one moment to next. One mistake may bring unpredictable consequences. . . . England goes to church every Sunday while at same time it bombs Arab villages. We have torn mask from this immorality. We say we are not satisfied with things as they are and that the men who created this situation can change it. . . . England and France have always been stronger than Germany economically and militarily. Why should we now supply them with clear, determined leadership? We are not crazy. . . . We want them to remain 'democratic'."

Astronomical Data For August, 1939

By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Aug. 1.	5:39 a.m.	6:28 p.m.
Aug. 6.	5:40 a.m.	6:23 p.m.
Aug. 12.	5:41 a.m.	6:21 p.m.
Aug. 18.	5:42 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
Aug. 24.	5:43 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
Aug. 31.	5:44 a.m.	6:09 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
August 1.	6:59 p.m.	6:12 a.m.
August 2.	7:37 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
August 3.	8:15 p.m.	7:46 a.m.
August 4.	8:53 p.m.	8:33 a.m.
August 5.	9:32 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
August 6.	10:12 p.m.	10:07 a.m.
August 7.	10:54 p.m.	10:56 a.m.
August 8.	11:40 p.m.	11:48 a.m.
August 9.	—	12:41 p.m.
August 10.	12:29 a.m.	1:37 p.m.
August 11.	1:23 a.m.	2:34 p.m.
August 12.	2:21 a.m.	3:32 p.m.
August 13.	3:22 a.m.	4:29 p.m.
August 14.	4:26 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
August 15.	5:28 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
August 16.	6:31 a.m.	7:08 p.m.
August 17.	7:32 a.m.	7:57 p.m.
August 18.	8:32 a.m.	8:46 p.m.
August 19.	9:30 a.m.	9:34 p.m.
August 20.	10:28 a.m.	10:23 p.m.
August 21.	11:23 a.m.	11:12 p.m.
August 22.	12:18 p.m.	—
August 23.	1:10 p.m.	12:01 a.m.
August 24.	2:00 p.m.	12:52 a.m.
August 25.	2:49 p.m.	1:42 a.m.

August 26.	3:34 p.m.	2:32 a.m.
August 27.	4:17 p.m.	3:21 a.m.
August 28.	4:58 p.m.	4:09 a.m.
August 29.	5:37 p.m.	5:57 a.m.
August 30.	6:16 p.m.	5:44 a.m.
August 31.	6:54 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 8th at.	5:18 p.m.
New Moon on the 15th at.	11:53 a.m.
First Quarter on the 22nd at.	5:21 a.m.
Full Moon on the 30th at.	6:09 a.m.
Apogee on the 2nd at.	8:00 a.m.
Perigee on the 15th at.	4:00 p.m.
Apogee on the 29th at.	11:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th.

MERCURY rises at 5:17 a.m. and sets at 5:43 p.m. The planet will be found in the constellation of Cancer, but too close to the sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 5:23 a.m. and sets at 6:01 p.m. The planet will be found in the constellation of Leo, but too close to the sun for observation.

MARS rises at 4:49 p.m. and sets at 3:47 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Sagittarius. It transits the meridian of Manila at 10:18 p.m.

JUPITER rises at 9:02 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 9:06 a.m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 3:04 a.m.

SATURN rises at 10:21 p.m. on the 14th and sets at 10:41 a.m. on the 15th. From 11 p.m. until sunrise the planet will be found near the southern border of the constellation of Aries.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
Arcturus in Bootes	Antares in Scorpius
	Spica in Virgo

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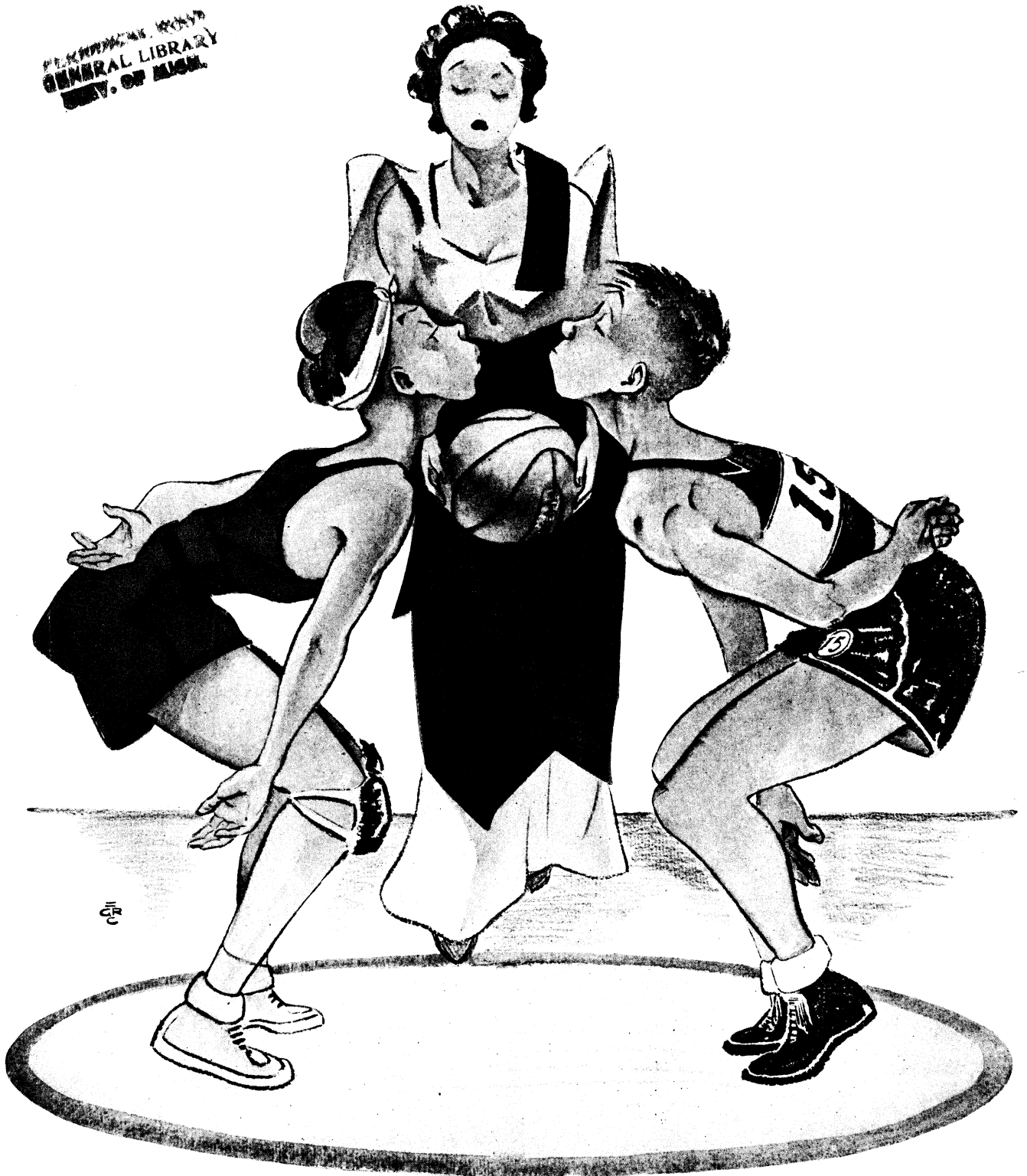
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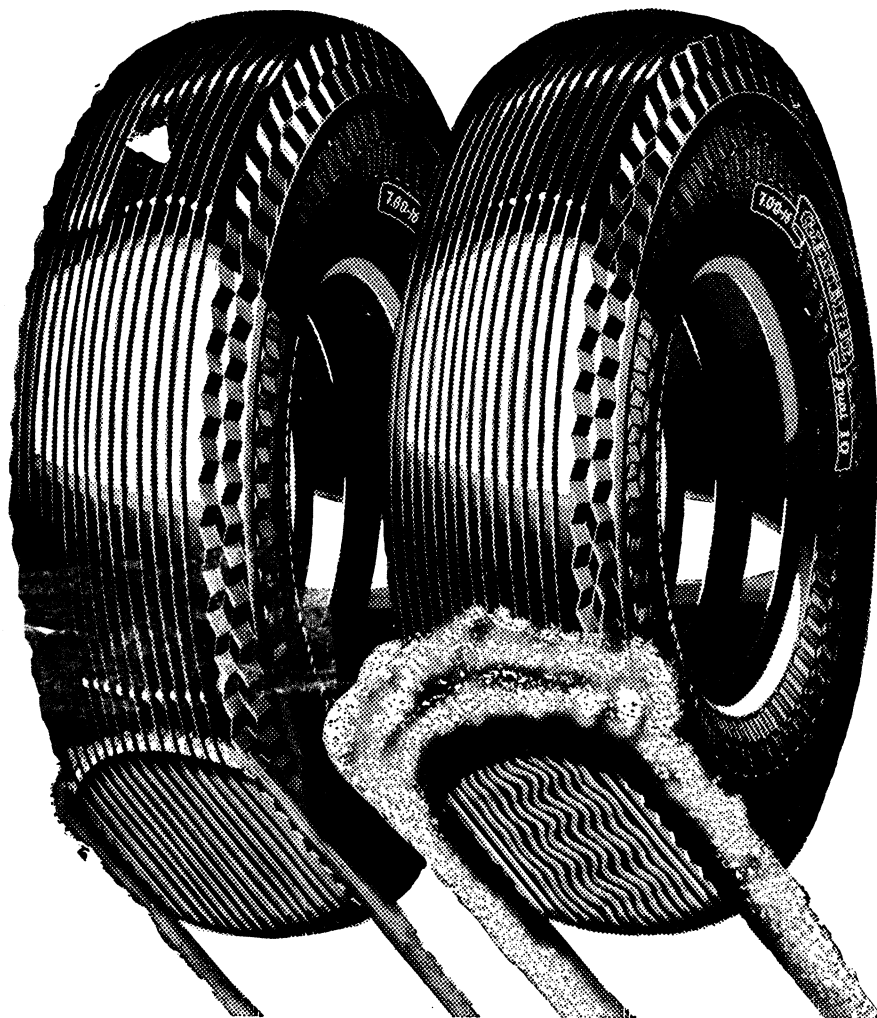
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By the American Trade Commissioner, with assistance of Government and trade entities.



BUSINESS during June showed an entirely abnormal trend owing to the pending higher taxes, which were scheduled for enforcement on July 1. One of the most noticeable effects was the extremely heavy sales of various commodities in order to effect a saving in sales taxes. By effecting transfer of owner ship during

June, sales would be subject to a tax of only 1 1/2 percent, whereas the new taxes are 3 1/2 percent for most commodities and 5 or 10 percent for luxuries. Such transactions during the month were both wholesale and retail, the retail transactions leading to record volume in certain lines, particularly luxuries. These abnormal transactions had a tendency to cause increased tightness in the money market and also were reflected in banking statistics, particularly with respect to an increase in loans and in bank clearances. It is evident also that there was a marked increase in government tax revenue as a result of these sales.

Import business showed a further contraction during June, although the reduction was substantially less than indicated in the official trade figures. On the whole, the contraction in import business during the past several months represents a necessary adjustment to the heavy overbuying during the latter part of 1938. As a consequence, excess stocks of many commodities have now been reduced to normal and there is ample reason to anticipate a resumption of import buying in the early future.

Export business showed continued large volume during June, although there was a slight reduction compared with the previous month. Furthermore, the level of prices for export commodities was slightly lower so that it is probable that the aggregate value for the month will show some reduction.

Government finance was featured by a remarkable increase in revenue during June, with the result that total collections during the half-year were somewhat above the same period of 1938. This is in marked contrast to the results during earlier months of this year and as a result the Government starts the new fiscal year with a very substantial cash surplus. Also, there should be a further substantial increase in Government revenue as a result of the enforcement of the new tax code.

Banking statistics reflected the very heavy trading for tax purposes, with a resulting increase in both

bank loans and deposits. The liquid position of the banks was substantially strengthened by a marked reduction in investments and a corresponding increase in cash. The exchange market was featured by the easier trend of the dollar and by heavy banking transactions in spot exchange. Investments in corporations and partnerships showed a sharp reduction.

Ocean shipping showed a slight reduction from May, but was substantially better than in June of last year. Railway tonnage improved very materially.

Building activity was somewhat reduced owing to seasonal influences, with construction permits declining sharply but with a gain in real estate sales.

The export sugar market improved very materially during the latter part of June, with both sales and shipments showing very good volume. Domestic consumption sugar continued to be rather quiet.

The coconut products market was featured by a decline in copra prices and to a lesser extent in coconut oil, thereby improving the relative price position of the latter. On the whole, exports were very well maintained and market stocks were reduced.

The abaca market was much weaker during June owing to heavy stocks and poor export demand. Shipments during the month declined rather materially, while prices of certain grades fell to new lows for this year.

The rice market was unexpectedly weak, despite a continued shortage in domestic supply. Prices showed a slight downward tendency.

The tobacco market was very firm during the month, with extremely heavy shipments of leaf tobacco and very satisfactory exports of cigars.

The lumber market was seasonally quiet, with prices showing a downward tendency but with continued active export demand.

Production of gold during June declined somewhat from the high point attained in May, this being attributed to unfavorable weather and a small reduction in yield per ton milled. It appears that there was a corresponding reduction in output of base metals.

The local textile market showed greatly increased activity owing to the pending increase in sales taxes. However, retail volume and prices continued to be very unsatisfactory and stocks are still very heavy.

Sales of automotive vehicles during June attained a new all-time high, this being attributed entirely to the pending increase in taxes. A marked reduction in sales is anticipated in July and August, pending adjustment to the new higher level of prices.

The foodstuffs market was featured by continued active demand for flour and for fresh fruits and vegetables, although there was a seasonal reduction in consumption of canned fish and canned milk.

Radio registrations during June again established an all-time high, showing the remarkable increase of 150 percent over June of last year. The cumulative total for the first half of 1939 shows an increase of 86 percent. As explained in previous reports, this favorable showing may be attributed primarily to the reduction in registration fees, which became effective on January 1, 1939. Details are as follows:

	June		Total 6 Months	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
New registrations...	707	1,518	4,346	7,529
Cancellations.....	182	207	854	1,047
Net registrations..	525	1,311	3,492	6,482

Radio broadcasting facilities in Manila will be increased on July 14, 1939, by the opening of Station KZRH, owned and operated by H. E. Heacock Company. This Station is equipped to transmit both on short- and long-wave.

News Summary

Philippines



June 17.—Assemblyman P. Sanidad states he has asked Committee on Internal Government to request certified copies of proceedings in Buckner case. "Personally, I believe Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino should be charged with misconduct by Chamber even if he is acquitted by Court in New York City".

• Assem. M. Kalaw states in speech that until few years ago Philippine coconut oil was used principally in manufacture of soap but that American laboratories have found new and varied uses for product especially in manufacture of plastics and higher alcohols.

June 19.—President Manuel L. Quezon names Salvador Lagdameo manager of new Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Dr. Teodoro Topacio, leading veterinary pathologist and bacteriologist, dies, aged 52.

June 21.—Court of First Instance rules that ownership of Buenavista Estate by San Juan de Dios Hospital is "incontrovertible", but some 6,000 tenants of estate which comprises 23,000 hectares and whole towns of San Rafael and San Ildefonso and parts of Bustos and Baliwag, decide to carry case to Supreme Court. Due to popular unrest, government recently signed lease to sub-lease to tenants on cooperative management basis, but many tenants have refused to sign sub-leases on ground that Hospital does not own land and government lease is invalid.

Some 2000 of Manila's sari-sari stores, on which Manila's poor classes depend for meals and food supplies, usually open from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m., adopt uniform hours from 5 to 10 and 4 to 7 allegedly to comply with 8-hour labor law, Chinese owners claiming they can not afford to employ double shift.

June 22.—Department of Labor arrests number of Chinese sari-sari store employees found to be without landing certificates.

Some 40 members of National Assembly, headed by Speaker José Yulo, start on week's visit to Negros, Iloilo and Capiz.

June 23.—President Quezon lifts 5% forced saving order issued earlier in year, after receiving report that revenue collections for first 5 months exceed estimates by ₱2,000,000. Just returned from a few days' trip to nearby Luzon islands, he leaves on inspection trip to Visayas and Mindanao, accompanied by Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas.

Dr. Herbert Zipper, new Director of Manila Symphony Society Orchestra, arrives in Manila from Paris.

June 24.—Narcisca Rizal Vda. de Lopez, oldest of 4 sisters of José Rizal and third of 11 children, dies in Manila, aged 86.

June 25.—At request of French government, U. S. S. Pigeon, salvage vessel, leaves Manila for Camranh Bay to assist in salvage of the submarine Phenix which recently sank with 71 men aboard.

Yulo in Bacolod speech expresses regret some colleagues have spoken of him as candidate for presidency, stating President Quezon is only man today who can lead nation, considering present state of world. As for independence, he stands by it unless a contrary stand is taken by the people. Assem. Jose Romero states that in view of utterances of outstanding Filipinos, move to change independence program must come from people themselves, and he reminds press there is overwhelming sentiment in United States against responsibility without authority and that many members of Congress favor getting out of Philippines as soon as possible, despite statements of High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt.

E. Schradieck, in Philippines for 27 years and since 1931 Philippine Manager of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, leaves to make his home in Brooklyn, New York.

• Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino states, "Whatever changes are to be made regarding political set-up of Philippines will be suggested by Filipinos themselves, and they, I believe, will prefer independence to dominion form of government".

June 28.—President Quezon, speaking in Davao in presence of Japanese officials, states American officials began policy of developing Mindanao by foreign capital, specifically naming Governor-General C. W. Forbes and Governor F. W. Carpenter, and says he believes "so far the Japanese have done no harm in Davao... May I hope that no harm will come in future. It is our duty to treat Japanese fairly; then we have right to expect them to obey our laws. If there is really a Japanese problem, the Filipinos themselves should be blamed. If Filipinos in Davao sell their birthright and love money more than their country, nobody can save the country."

Yulo, speaking in Capiz, pleads for unity, stating that people should forget there once existed "pros" and "antis". He praises Secretary Roxas, former "pro"-leader, and son of the province, as the country's greatest economist.

General Douglas MacArthur issues statement on defensibility of Philippines (see editorial in this issue of Philippine Magazine).

Joint committee of American and Philippine Chambers of Commerce in Manila approves resolution urging present free-trade relations with United States be continued indefinitely as vital to Philippines and advantageous to both countries, and as imposition of tariff would destroy Philippine indus-



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tries and trade, upset economic and social stability, and wipe out one of best American markets, still rapidly growing.

June 30.—Members of Assembly express regret over conviction of Buencamino but state immediate action on charge of misconduct should be taken.

President Bienvenido M. Gonzalez of University of Philippines asks Regents to lift ban on prohibition of priests and ministers addressing students on campus and that he be given discretionary power in matter; ban followed conflict over attacks made on faculty members by Father J. McCarthy in 1936.

Alvaro de Maldonado, new Spanish Consul, arrives in Manila.

July 1.—Wreckage of plane of Philippine Aircraft Corporation which disappeared April 8, is reported found at headwaters of Sicaba river, Occidental Negros, including skeletons believed to be those of J. Mercer, F. Emens, and R. Goco.

July 2.—Commission of American experts, after 6-week survey of sparsely populated areas as possible sites for Jewish colonization, returns to Manila and issues statement expressing thanks for help received from government agencies and declaring it was greatly impressed by magnificent scenery, immense virgin forests, "fertile soils, and splendid climate of Mindanao, and foresees a great future for it. Of outstanding importance is government's road program. . . . In accordance with its instructions, commission must forward findings and recommendations to principals in United States who may release them for publication.

Judge J. W. Haussermann returns from United States and states he stands behind his proposal that Americans and Filipinos outside government "break ice" and start reevaluation of Philippine-American relations. "If I were king and had the power, I would say that present political and economic relationship should continue with understanding that Filipino people could withdraw and become politically independent at any time upon two years' notice". He states present situation in Washington is "hard to understand" and that he does not know what chances are for reopening question; he indicates first move would have to come from Philippines. "Interest, however, in Philippines is growing and people are sympathetic and have no desire to do Filipino people an injustice. I am confident if real situation is made known in America it will result in Congress taking more reasonable attitude toward requirements of this country".



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July 3.—Reported that at recent meeting of Davao Provincial Board resolution was adopted protesting against charges of Representative Alexander, and declaring that since President Quezon's assumption of office no new public land leases have been executed in favor of any foreigners, while many have been cancelled or not renewed.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas states he is puzzled by Buencamino's reference to "the government" and that he has no knowledge of any letter to or from Buckner on date indicated.

Two men convicted of murdering two railroad agents on Ilocos Express mail car on Christmas eve are condemned to electric chair.

July 4.—U. S. Army, Philippine Scouts, and Philippine Army units march in parade and acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones in address states, "America, as custodian and trustee of priceless possessions and reservoir of hope for future, must on one hand keep its might intact and lose not one iota of prestige, and, on other, remain immune to mass hysteria that sweeps world. . . . All men ought to pray that America will not be forced into mortal combat. We must not dream war, but we must grimly prepare for war, and prepare in such a way as to avert it by our very might. . . ." He speaks of peaceful conditions in Philippines, "superficially so detached from the world scene", and of "its role in interpreting Christianity, Democracy, and the American way of life in the Orient", but warns of the "threat of tragedy that falls across Islands" and which lies "in the dissolution of Philippine-American relationship". "To my mind, both peoples are responsible for culmination of our ties; both peoples benefit from relationship; both people will suffer from its dissolution".

Congress for Democracy and Collective Security (under chairmanship of Antonio M. Bautista, Manila lawyer, adopts resolution calling for boycott of Japanese goods, and sends message to President Roosevelt: "Filipino Congress. . . acknowledges your leadership of progressive American democracy for collective security; urges boycott and prohibition of sending munitions to aggressors".

July 5.—President Quezon and party return from Mindanao. Secretary Roxas, a director of National Land Settlement Administration, states there is no truth in report that colonization plan has failed and that as work is in initial stage it is premature to pass judgment. He states enterprise is progressing satisfactorily but that personally he believes it not advisable to send colonists at this time as land must first be selected, surveyed, and prepared; plans are being adjusted to hasten this.

Government takes steps to investigate rise in prices, especially in Manila restaurants, groceries, bars, and movie houses. Assemblymen say there is absolutely no reason for general increase, especially in foodstuffs, and that it is move to take advantage of new tax code and labor law.

Bureau of Education reports it has received requests for opening of 5,040 new primary classes from different parts of country, but that no funds are available; all primary classes of last year were reopened.

Japanese Consul in Manila expresses surprise that boycott meeting was allowed to commit "unnecessary provocation to a friendly nation and entirely against neutrality policy proclaimed by President of Philippines. I don't understand how some Filipinos can defy their own government. In Japan national discipline is such that no one would dare defy a government official. Boycott would be detrimental to Philippine consumers and also very harmful to existing friendly relations between Philippines and Japan". Mayor Juan Posadas has requested City Fiscal to study means of prosecuting leaders, stating Congress violated conditions under which permit to hold meeting was granted and that government did not sanction "imprudent demonstration". Bautista states he promised Mayor nothing except he would keep law and order and would not advocate violence and that he had warned Mayor he would not submit to other conditions curtailing freedom of speech and right of peaceful assembly.

July 6.—Socialist Ing Calata (San Fernando, Pampanga) compares President Quezon to President Cardenas of Mexico and urges his reelection.

Nacionalista Party Convention opens in Manila with some 600 delegates present. Yulo, President of Party, urges amendment of Constitution permitting reelection of President Quezon and reestablishment of Senate, "the necessity for unity of purpose

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Manila

and action during remainder of transition period requiring the continuance of present order particularly as regards leadership of man who has laid foundation of Commonwealth Government and initiated economic reforms and put into practice new social policies enunciated in Constitution.

Secretary Vargas addresses letter to Bautista expressing President Quezon's "extreme displeasure and disapproval at manner in which you abused permit granted you to hold meeting. . . . While rights of people peaceably to assemble and enjoy freedom of speech must be safeguarded, it should be remembered that exercise of such rights must be kept within due bounds so as to avoid, whenever possible, international conflict and ill will. . . . At this stage of our national life, both wisdom and prudence require that we should assume toward all nations an attitude of friendship and strict neutrality."

July 7.—Congratulatory telegrams are exchanged between U. S. High Commissioner and President Quezon and Department of the Interior officials, as Philippine affairs are shifted to that Department. President Quezon invites Secretary H. L. Ickes to visit Philippines.

Nationalista Party convention adopts resolution favoring "reduction of presidential term to 4 years, applicable to present incumbent, with reelection". Secretary Roxas in final speech praises 4 delegates who registered their opposition and admitting contention of those who would spare President Quezon difficulties of office in his declining years, argues that his reelection would help stabilize political conditions in Philippines. Precisely by proposed change, Philippines would be spared political chaos which has convulsed South and Central American republics, he states. He also advocates 4 instead of 3-year term for other officials to coordinate elections. Assem. P. Sabido urged reelection of President Quezon as Philippines is now in "state of emergency". Assem. E. Orense opposed change in Constitution as it might be interpreted as sign of instability.

Bautista is arrested on charge of violating Art. 118 of Revised Penal Code: "The penalty of reclusion temporal shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee and that of prison mayor upon any private individual who, by unlawful or unauthorized acts provokes or gives occasion for a war involving or liable to involve the Philippine Islands or expose Filipino citizens to reprisals on their persons or property". Penalty is from 6 to 12 years, and this is the first time provision has been invoked. Bautista states, "Fundamental question is whether freedom of speech or right of peaceable assembly really exists in our country". He states he was surprised by President's letter. Congress for Democracy and Collective security and Civil Liberties Union goes bail for ₱6,000.

Agent of Fish and Game Administration reports that Japanese in south are kidnaping Moros to gather coconuts and forest products for them in uninhabited islands, later leaving them to swim back to their homes instead of bringing them back in order to avoid arrest.

July 8.—Convention adopts resolution favoring reestablishment of bicameral system, with very little opposition. A delegate proposing resolution reaffirming stand of Party on independence, Yulo states this is unnecessary as Convention had already ratified platform of Coalition which includes an independent plank. President Quezon addresses Convention and states he will be candidate for reelection on 4-year plan if Assembly carries out Convention's resolution and nation in plebiscite endorses it. He states jocularly that as Convention would reduce his term from 6 to 4 years, it is necessary for him to find out if people disapprove of his administration. He states he considers matter of term and reelection of President of secondary importance to restoring Senate whose members would be elected at large and that former alone would not justify amending Constitution. He dismisses argument that 4-year term would lead President to "play politics" and points to example of American Presidents. Principle of

4-year term is more democratic. He states there are many Filipinos qualified for presidency, but "what we do not have as yet is man who can get solid support of all classes to support his administration". He again points to example of Washington who did not feel called upon to serve more than 8 years and intimates he would not live long enough to do so. He states it would be good for Juan de la Cruz and good for the country to see one-time President stand in line like any other plain citizen and that he personally would like to have opportunity to be on outside looking in and criticizing those in office if he felt like it, as he has so far always been on inside looking out. He states senators should be elected at large for then Senate would be training ground for statesmen, as the Cabinet now is. He says country needs all of its best men and incidentally attacks theory that two parties are indispensable to democratic government as "a nonsensical fiction". "This talk about democracy needing opposition is nonsense. . . . Washington warned people against evils of party politics. . . . It is true that sooner or later in a democracy political parties may arise, but that it is necessary to fabricate them is not only nonsensical but injurious. . . . Parties develop as result of differences of opinion. Are there such big differences of opinion in Philippines? There is no such difference; it is not necessary to have two political parties, since there is agreement on vital national issues. The only thing I am afraid of is that after I leave presidency, the country may be divided not on political issues but on my successor, and that you may line up accordingly. The country is not prepared for a great division among our people. We need good men and we can use them all." He pleads for solidarity, declaring "if you are not able to agree at the beginning regarding the proper man, let it be so, but once he is elected, join hands and support him".

President Quezon issues proclamation enjoining celebration of Rice Planting Day. "I have chosen to exalt planting rather than gathering of crop because I wish to give importance to labor itself instead of merely to its fruits. For labor is always honorable and dignifies a man; productive labor creates wealth and adds to human happiness".

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, is convicted of illegal association and sentenced to from 6 months to 3 years imprisonment and fine of ₱1,000, court finding he waged seditious campaign during years from 1930-1935. He has already been convicted in 3 estafa cases and 4th such case is pending.

July 9.—President Quezon goes to Buenavista Estate, San Ildefonso, to lead Rice Planting Day celebration. Earlier in day he ordered investigation of price increases and told committee of labor leaders that 8-hour labor law applies to government employees as well as others.

July 12.—President Quezon designates Commissioner of Mindanao and Sulu Teopisto Guingona as his representative in supervising and coordinating work of various bureaus and agencies of government in Mindanao, with headquarters at Dansalan.

Don José de Leon, 72, President of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, said to be wealthiest Filipino, Augusto Gonzalez, 52, Treasurer of Company and brother of President of University of Philippines, also a millionaire, and Captain Julian Olivas, 44, Provincial Commander, are shot and killed in Company office at San Fernando by Gregorio and Carmelino Timbol, two sugar planters, Dalmacio Timbol, a nephew, and Geronimo Buan, a policeman of Angeles, who was on leave, following an argument on the planters' participation in milling profits. Captain Olivas went to office unarmed when trouble was reported and shots were fired point blank after his arrival.

July 13.—Leodegario Victorino, Superintendent of Schools of Bulacan, dies at Malolos of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 47.

July 14.—Reported National Land Settlement Administration is being reorganized and that extensive soil and climatic studies will be made prior to expanding colonization movement.

July 15.—President Quezon bestows posthumous Distinguished Conduct Star on Captain Olivas and orders San Fernando military training camp to be named after him.

United States

June 16.—Sean Russell, reputed chief of outlawed Irish "Republican Army", addressing New York Irish-Americans, calls on them to lend moral and financial support to organization's "will-o-wisp bombing" of English cities which he states will continue until Britain withdraws its troops from Ireland and releases Irish prisoners in English jails.

Rep. L. Kocalkowsky introduces Philippine economic bill containing added proposal to permit Philippine government to allocate refined sugar marketing quotas.

L. S. Walden, government witness in trial of W. P. Buckner, Felipe Buencamino, and others in Philippine Railway bond case, states Buckner told him on return from Manila: "Those fellows are Filipinos, Orientals, and couldn't be depended on; if you wanted something, you had to fix them", and that Buencamino "must be carried to extent of 200 bonds". Buckner's lawyer asks, Buencamino's lawyer protesting: "Do you mean this was Buencamino's price for transaction?" Federal Judge H. W. Goddard asks whether question means he admitted bribery took place and Minton replies: "Not bribery; but we are to show this was the accepted method of doing business out there".

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June 17.—Washington officials said to have work-out proposed export quota system restricting Japanese purchases of scrap iron and steel by two-thirds; plan would make average yearly purchases of each nation during last 10 years the maximum exportable.

Buencamino states: "I hereby deny emphatically every statement made by Walden and inferences of District Attorney that bribe was offered or solicited. . . I also desire to declare on behalf of myself and my countrymen, my deep resentment over statement and inference that Filipino psychology contemplates bribery as only way to accomplish results out our way". U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states in Honolulu that reports Buckner got from his office were about as confidential as a weather report and that he told him Commonwealth government would not take up bonds as it was not obligated, legally or morally, to do so.

June 19.—Washington political observers predict a Roosevelt-McNutt presidential ticket on platform of strong foreign policy and continuation of New Deal.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declares United States is not concerned in original British-Japanese incident but is concerned "with nature and significance of subsequent developments" and is observing situation in Tientsin with "special interest"; he adds United States will resist any attempt to drive wedge between British and American interests.

June 20.—Government protests in two stiff notes, one against Japanese bombings of American property in China, calling attention to fact they have taken place since receiving Japanese assurances they would be discontinued and warning that government might publish details of negotiations unless prompt satisfaction is assured; other note protests against stoppage of supplies entering Kulangsu.

Hull tells newsmen that charge d'affaires in Tokyo has suggested good offices of American Consul-General at Tientsin be used for purposes of mediation explaining offer is related only to controversy over refusal of British to turn over alleged Chinese terrorists to Japanese.

House insular affairs committee spends day in listening to Under-Secretary of State F. B. Sayre's explanation of Philippine bill. Rep. R. Welch opposes cordage provision, demanding "fair treatment" of American cordage interests in Islands. Rep. F. L. Crawford opposes granting Commonwealth government right to use coconut oil excise tax refunds for economic adjustment purposes without restriction: "I don't want to be party to enactment of legislation which places vast sums of money at disposal of Philippine government; Philippine President could subsidize producers and thus use taxes paid by Americans to subsidize their competitors".

June 21.—Buencamino's attorney admits letter signed by Buencamino in evidence and moves for mistrial, declaring that letter destroys government's case against him as it "proves on its face that transaction was proper, that Buencamino refused to accept \$5,000 deposited for him, and that there was disagreement and therefore no conspiracy". Letter runs: "Dear Bill—Agreeable to your request, I am sending you this airmail letter in regard to your desire to go to London and carry out our understanding. I have received a cable that \$5,000 is on deposit for me in London. I wired you I was unable to accept the proposition outlined after the November election. Even then I warned you I would be unable to carry out the understanding unless you pay \$50,000 here in Manila, of which \$25,000 would go to others, \$10,000 to me as fee, and \$15,000 as expenses of the trip. Unless you are prepared to do this, there is no use sending any other money. My friends won't do anything, and they have the idea you must be made of money because of your last trip and the recent flurry of the bonds."

June 23.—United States and Britain sign barter agreement providing for exchange of 600,000 bales of cotton for 80,000 tons of rubber, to be held for use only in case of war or disposed of after number of years upon mutual consultation.

Rep. J. G. Alexander states United States should not stage "sit-down strike" in Far East that would permit Japan to gain control of Philippines.

High Commissioner McNutt arrives in San Fran-

cisco and is given impressive welcome. He denounces Tydings-McDuffie (Independence) Act as "economic murder" and states that if United States withdraws from Philippines, America throws overboard 3 great principles—Open Door in China, freedom of seas, and freedom of air.

Current issue of *Collier's Weekly* contains article by editor W. B. Courtney, recently in Philippines, urging annexation and probable eventual statehood for Philippines, stating Filipinos themselves do not really want independence but find it difficult to make a "graceful about-face". He says United States is far more likely to become involved in war with Japan over Philippines if it releases Islands than if it holds them. He says Philippine natural resources "are adequate in all except tin to supply whole needs of United States in event of war, long or short, independent of world raw material market".

June 24.—High Commissioner McNutt states in speech: "Our flag and sovereignty should remain, allowing Philippines all domestic autonomy it can absorb—holding in our own hands only foreign affairs, tariffs, immigration, currency, and public debt, scarcely more than the necessary reservations of a dominion. Neither this American generation nor any other should falter on onward path. We can not scuttle our work in Philippines. We must not shirk". He stresses, however, that United States will not impose its sovereignty by force on any people.

Following elimination of sugar quota allotment amendment from Philippine bill, it is said in Manila that act saves some 8,000 small planters who have no milling contracts from probable loss of their quotas; still not known when and by whom amendment was inserted.

June 26.—State Department reported gathering date on numerous small Pacific islands, principally in Phoenix, Ellis, Gilbert, and Fiji groups.

June 27.—A combination of conservative Republicans and "silver money men" in Senate seizes control and passes bill repealing President's power to devalue the currency, prohibiting further purchase of foreign silver, and raising Treasury price for newly

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mined domestic silver from 64.64 to 77.57 cents an ounce; bill continues \$2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. President Roosevelt states that if Congress strips him of power to devalue dollar, control of American money will return to Wall Street and international speculators with consequent injury to American foreign trade and weakening of defense. Treasury officials say President's control of devaluation protects country against possible cheapening of foreign currencies.

Sayre proposes amendment to Philippine bill providing for assignment of trained foreign service officials to staff of High Commissioner as recommended by McNutt; believed also to be in compliance with Filipino requests for a State Department official to organize and train men for foreign service.

A 74-passenger, 41-ton Pan American Airways flying-boat inaugurates weekly service between New York and Marseilles via Azores and Lisbon.

June 28.—Fifteen naval patrol bombers reach Hawaii from San Diego in record 15 hours.

Buckner denies he said Buencamino had to be bribed, and states he only retained him as lawyer and to draft proper legislation, and that "ethics of Philippines permit legislators to accept fee for acting as counsel in connection with bill on which they will vote. . . . The P50,000 Buencamino asked was all for Buencamino, less the necessary expenses. It was not necessary for him to pay other legislators; he was the boss".

June 29.—Senate ratifies Anglo-American cotton-rubber barter agreement.

Rep. Alexander attacks Neutrality Act as "pro-English and pro-Japanese" pro-Japanese because Japan is able to buy American munitions on cash and carry provision and China not. He declares United States' greatest menace is not Germany or Italy but Japan, which is certain to use American armaments and supplies to bring about its domination of the Far East allowing it eventually to attack United States itself. Rep. Bruce Barton states: "Does anyone believe a mere statute could stand single day against tidal wave of moral indignation that would sweep country if London or Paris were bombed?"

House committee postpones action on Philippine bill another week, some members stating they might await High Commissioner McNutt. Philippine and Administration leaders disturbed by fact that various pressure groups have suddenly combined their efforts to secure revision—coconut oil manufacturers, farm, cotton-seed, and dairy interests, holders of Philippine bonds, and retired Philippine teachers.

James C. Rockwell of Manila Electric Company, Thomas J. Wolff, and F. Theo Rogers of *Philippines Free Press* appear as character witnesses for Buencamino after which defense attorneys unexpectedly rest their cases.

June 30.—Soviet Ambassador who leaves for Russia on vacation Wednesday, has half-hour interview with President Roosevelt; had long conference with Hull Thursday.

House votes 200 to 189 on neutrality bill, substantially reenacting present Act despite efforts of Administration to obtain elimination of arms embargo provision which requires President to ban sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents once President and Congress declare state of war to exist.

House and Senate conferees agree to restore President's authority to devalue dollar and continue foreign silver-purchase policy.

High Commissioner McNutt in Indianapolis urges continued American control over Philippines as "only sure outpost for Americanism in Orient", stating that since Congress voted for independence of Islands, problem has broadened, treaties have been violated, Open Door policy challenged, violence and bloodshed is raging, and freedom of seas and air is in balance."

Buckner and W. G. Gillespie are convicted on all of 8 counts and Buencamino on one count—conspiracy, and C. W. Turner and J. S. Hyde are acquitted. Prosecuting Attorney denounced Buencamino as "a corrupt legislator selling his vote like merchandise". Buckner's attorney defended him as "having only followed adage of doing in Rome as Romans do". Buencamino states verdict is unfair and that he will appeal. He tells press on returning from court he found evidence in letter just arrived from Philippines by airmail which would have favorably affected defense and may yet bring new trial,—an old letter from Buckner dated December 15, 1938, mailing of which was delayed "for reasons best known to the government".

July 1.—Fiscal year ends with gross public debt increased by \$3,274,792,096 to all-time high total of \$40,439,532,411.

Hull states arms embargo against warring nations is matter of "regret and disappointment" from view point of assuring continued American isolation from foreign wars.

Division of Territories and Island Possessions of Department of Interior takes over functions of Bureau of Insular Affairs of War Department. Richard Ely takes direct charge of Philippine affairs under Ernest Gruening, Director of the Division. Office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner assumes some of functions of Bureau of Insular Affairs, including pension disbursements, ordinary Philippine expenditures in United States, and bond servicing.

Collier's declares confused status of Philippine-American relations and uncertainty as to future makes Islands a danger spot. "The richest land on earth. . . is to be tossed into the international grab-bag". General Douglas MacArthur's defense program is attacked.

July 3.—Sen. J. F. Guffey advocated reelection of Roosevelt, warning that unless he is given third term there will be an upheaval that will sweep away all politicians and all big business.

War Department forbids publication of airplane production figures to balk "inquisitiveness of certain foreign powers". American factories reported endeavoring to bring potential output to 50,000 planes a year.

Paredes tells press there is difference of opinion among members of Philippine Mission and "informed quarters" state there is split on question of cordage quota, some holding that as long as quota is assured, local distribution is unimportant.

July 4.—President Roosevelt expresses deep dissatisfaction with House retention of existing ban on export of arms to belligerent nations in Neutrality Act, stating that his primary purpose is to prevent armed conflict in any part of world. Informed sources state that United States would make notable move for peace through serving notice on dictators that democratic powers could purchase arms and munitions from United States in case of war. Reports received from Europe that House action is interpreted in Europe and Italy as indicating that American people are not sympathetic to Administration's attitude toward dictators. Sen. H. Fish states Roosevelt is "internationalist, interventionist, and aggressively unneutral". Sen. I. D. Walsh states proposed lifting of embargo was "motivated by desire to put United States in position to supply Britain and France in event of war. That is not disinterested neutrality in fact or in spirit".

Commander L. P. Lovette, press chief of Navy Department, states in speech that "in any future war, U. S. Navy immediately will take offensive". He declares 85% of citizens approve naval expansion program and that Japanese conquest of North China, Italian invasion of Ethiopia, and German absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia show type of danger which justifies American naval preparedness. "There must be no Munich here."

Admiral W. D. Leahy makes unusual request in letter to House naval affairs committee for special

legislation conferring Distinguished Service Medal on Admiral H. E. Yarnell "who rendered service of highest order and greatest value to United States in protecting American interests in areas affected by Sino-Japanese hostilities".

Osmeña states he is not aware of any differences and that Mission is working continuously under definite instructions from President Quezon which all have endeavored to fulfill faithfully".

July 5.—Newton W. Gilbert, former Vice-Governor of Philippines, dies in Santa Ana, California, aged 77.

July 6.—Senate passes monetary bill in form renewing President's power to devalue dollar and operate \$2,000,000,000 currency stabilization fund; also leaves Treasury free to continue foreign silver purchase at price and amount to be fixed by Treasury.

Senate judiciary committee reports resolution favoring a single 6-year term for United States Presidents defeating by vote of 12 to 2 proposal to bar any president from running again.

House committee favorably reports Philippine bill by vote of 14 to 4.

After 45-minute luncheon conference with President Roosevelt, High Commissioner McNutt tells press he will resign within a month or 6 weeks, stating also he sees no reason why his friends should not continue their efforts to secure the Democratic presidential nomination for him; questioned further, he asks, "Give me an opportunity to keep my mouth shut at this time."

Buencamino is sentenced to 18 months in a federal penitentiary and fined \$5,000. Buckner is sentenced to 2 years and fined \$2,500; Gillespie to 18 months and fined \$2,500; all are released on bond, pending appeal.

July 7.—High Commissioner McNutt confers with Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Secretary of Interior, and Attorney-General Frank Murphy and tells press all are interested in his Philippine reexamination proposal. "Informed sources" state that his conference with President yesterday was mostly on Orient and that their outlook on foreign affairs "coincided closely". Osmeña states he is opposed to McNutt's viewpoint on Philippines, but emphasizes this is entirely personal and that he has highest esteem for him.

Secretary of Navy Claude Swanson dies, aged 77, at Rapidan Camp, Virginia, after many months of illness. He went into office in 1933 and had 40 years of public life behind him, 36 years as member of Congress in both houses.

July 8.—McNutt reiterates he will not be candidate for presidency if Roosevelt decides to run for third term. Speaking before Institute of Public Affairs, Charlottesville, Virginia, he declares United States would not impose its sovereignty by force but warns of "dangers to United States and Philippines if independence is given too soon" and again advocates "realistic reexamination of needs of Filipinos and ourselves", which "could be harmonized for the salvation of Philippines and far reaching interests of America and peace in Pacific. . . . Our flag and sovereignty should remain. . . ."

July 9.—High government officials disclose President tentatively offered McNutt position as Director of newly created Federal Security Agency which consolidates the Social Security Board, Federal Employment Service, National Youth Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Public Health Service, and Office of Education; salary is \$12,000 compared with \$18,000 salary of High Commissioner.

New York *Herald Tribune* says editorially MacArthur statement is "not very convincing. . . . While nobody denies superb fighting qualities of individual Filipino, both ponderables and imponderables, whose importance even MacArthur recognizes, weigh heavily against the Malayan army in conflict with Japanese military machine. . . . MacArthur's expression. . . might be construed as naive, were it not for his official ties with Commonwealth."

July 10.—State Department again protests against "indiscriminate bombings which have endangered

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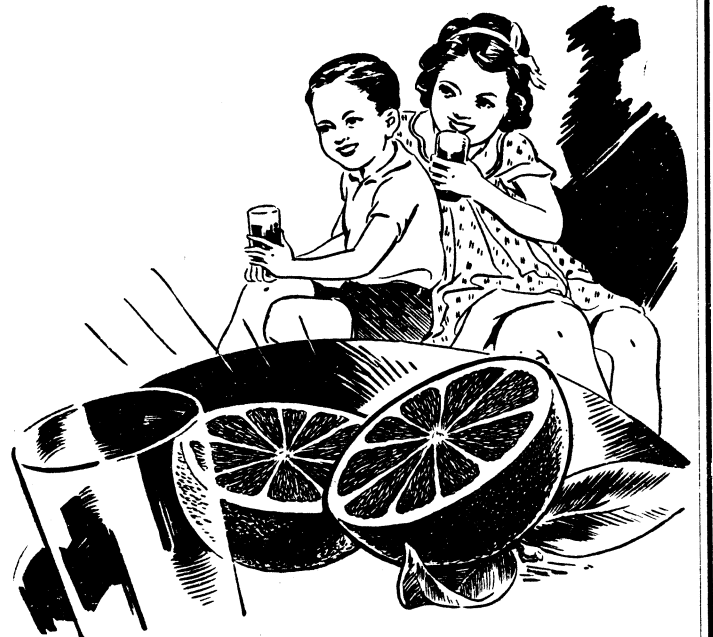
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American life and property" in Chungking, mentioning specifically raids of July 6 and 7, when bombs fell near American Embassy.

McNutt accepts nomination as administrator of Federal Security Agency. Observers believe move indicates informal Roosevelt-McNutt alliance and test of latter's loyalty to New Deal. McNutt makes off-the-record speech on Philippine problem before National Press Club which one prominent newsmen describes as "frankest, bluntest explanation of subject I have ever heard".

H. L. Stimson, chairman of American Committee for Non-participation in Japanese Aggression, sends message to President Chiang Kai-shek: "Your courage and that of your people is inspiration to world. We are confident that freedom, equality, and reconstruction of your great, peace-loving nation will follow your heroic struggle."

July 11.—President Roosevelt tells press that some 10 or 12 ranking officials of Administration mentioned as candidates for Democratic presidential nomination are not privileged to promote own campaigns, but that they can not help if their friends talk them up for nomination. He states McNutt was appointed strictly on merit and that newsmen who interpret appointment as indicating he wants McNutt to succeed him "are getting themselves out on a limb". Said post is one of most important in government and will give McNutt opportunity for widespread friendly contacts. *New York Herald-Tribune* in editorial, "Killing by Promotion," asks: "Has McNutt stopped to think of horrible example of Harry Hopkins? Time was when that fervent uplifter was reported heir apparent. He turned out a political dud..."

Senate foreign relations committee votes 10 to 11 to shelve neutrality bill this session, which would leave present Act in force. Hull states peace and security of United States demands Administration continue to seek changes in Act and Sen. Barkley states he will seek approval of motion to discharge committee from consideration of bill and bring issue to floor.

Osmeña cables congratulation to President Quezon on his decision to seek reelection and asks that reduction of term from 6 to 4 years should also be made to apply to term of vice-president "to which personally I have no objection". He does not indicate he will be a candidate for reelection.

July 12.—Senate confirms McNutt appointment.

July 13.—President Roosevelt in executive order states "national defense requires" establishment of naval aviation bases on Palmyra, Johnston, Midway, and Virgin islands and at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska, at earliest possible date, and suspends operation of 8-hour labor law in connection with work. President declares in written statement that story there was "split" between himself and Hull on wording of neutrality message to Congress is false and represents "culmination of other false news stories to which attention of United Press has been called by my office on previous occasions". He says truth is that

President and Secretary of State are undecided up to present time whether any address or message will be sent to Congress, or what next step of Administration on neutrality will be.

Hull indicates to press he expects Admiral Yarnell and other United States representatives in Orient to reject Japanese warning to evacuate Fukien province; United States will insist on right to protect its nationals and interests and will hold Japan responsible for any incidents involving them.

McNutt takes oath as Federal Security Administrator, leaving post of High Commissioner technically vacant, although he has not yet resigned. Wayne Coy is appointed Assistant Federal Security Administrator at salary of \$9,000.

Reported from New York President Quezon has requested, through channels, complete transcript of trial notes in Buckner-Buencamino case.

July 14.—President Roosevelt sends special message to Congress appealing for enactment of neutrality legislation this session as cause of peace and American interests make this highly desirable, and includes long statement from Hull declaring that embargo in name of neutrality might well result in unneutrality... "If there existed any desire to assist or injure particular foreign countries, United States government would not have been endeavoring persistently for many years to do utmost to avoid outbreak of general war. Arms embargo favored those nations which have taken lead in building fighting power... American refusal to enable small nations particularly to obtain means of self-defense would contribute toward making peace-devoted people more helpless..."

Hugh Baillie, president of United Press, states information on which news was based was "obtained from government quarters at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. We regarded those stories as reliable. We regard the information as news and still regard it. We regard department protests for 13th and 14th time against the bombing of American property in China, in one note against destruction of chapel at Changteh on June 13 and in other against damage to old woman's home and orphanage at Kenningfu."

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Other Countries

June 16.—British Consul-General protests against searching of British subjects at Tientsin and Japanese military authorities warn that stronger measures may be taken in enforcing blockade if British adopt "challenging attitude". They now demand delivery to them of about 50,000,000 yuan worth of Chinese government silver allegedly held in British concession. War Minister S. Itagaki states Japanese authorities in Tientsin are taking measures with "careful deliberation and strong determination" and Cabinet reported to have voted unanimous approval, although Foreign Minister H. Arita informs Cabinet he had replied to British note expressing regret over blockade, had said he had not yet received any official reports from Tientsin, and had expressed hope Britain would cooperate in seeking fundamental solution by recognizing "realities". *Yomiuri Shim-*

bun states British aid to Chiang Kai-shek government is creating situation in which it may be impossible for Japan to maintain friendly relations in which case Britain might lose all its rights and interests not only in China but throughout Far East. British Foreign Office issues communique stating any attempt to restrict British rights would bring "immediate active steps... British circles can not but take most serious view of further demands which have been made and raise the widest issues, affecting rights of all powers which have treaty rights with China; they would mean abandonment under threats of force of policy His Majesty's government has followed in past, which is same as that of other great powers with interests in Far East". Said in London diplomatic circles that Britain has decided to resort to economic retaliation, extent of reprisals to be determined Monday. French government spokesman states France is solidly behind Britain despite Japanese efforts to placate France as well as United States.

Authorities give up for lost French submarine *Phenix* which sank with 66 men aboard in Camranh Bay, French Indo-China, during a practice dive Thursday.

After meeting of officials with William Strang, British envoy, Russian government issues communique stating British proposals are "not entirely satisfactory". Paris quarters say Tientsin situation may result in increased determination to conclude tripartite alliance, but that at present there is no question of extending it to Far East.

June 17.—British warships in Chingwangtao and Weihawei have been ordered to convey provisions to Tientsin; some 200 soldiers and 100 volunteers are standing by in blockaded concession in which some 1500 Britons remain virtual prisoners.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Josef Goebbels states in speech that union of Danzig with Germany is inevitable and that no power on earth can prevent it.

June 18.—Japanese propaganda feature is attempt to convince Chinese that United States is pro-Japanese and anti-British. Loudspeakers on boundary of Tientsin concession apologize to Chinese for inconvenience of searching and reiterate that British are responsible for everything. Terrorists invade offices of two Chinese newspapers in Shanghai which have been supporting British stand at Tientsin and wound editor of one.

June 19.—Two Britons are stripped of all clothes by Japanese searching parties and submitted to obscene degradations. Japanese charge barbed-wire fence around concession with electricity and officers instruct soldiers to "act in same spirit as if you were on front lines facing Chinese armies". Reported British Cabinet has decided to delay reprisals "to give Japan final chance to clarify its intentions". Liang Hung-chih, Premier of Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime, dies of effects of the poisoned wine, bringing total of victims to 3. Reported that Chinese and Mongols have removed

(Continued on page 346)

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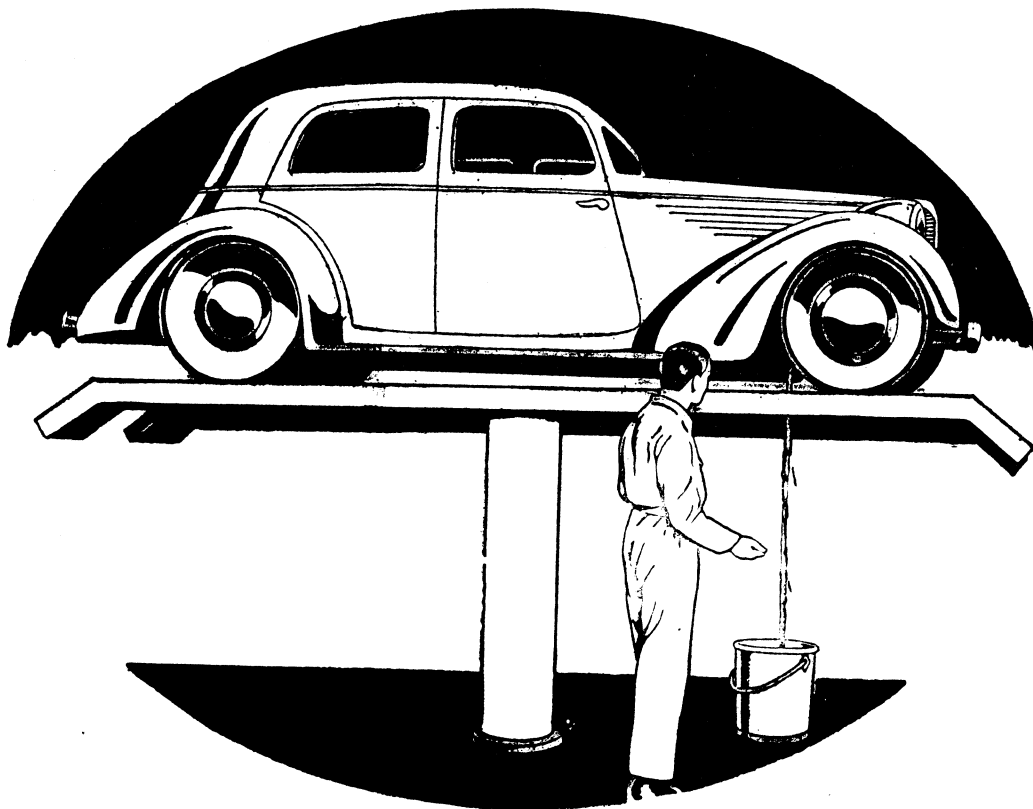
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Editorials

The desire of the Filipino people for political independence in so far as we may speak of political independence in the modern world—has often, and particularly of recent years, been held up to criticism for the rashness that may be said to underlie it in view of world conditions—the anarchy, the faithlessness, the wild aggression which prevails.

Yet there is in that desire and that underlying spirit something that must be preserved and fostered, and which must come to flower, whatever the practical steps the Filipino leaders may be compelled by force of circumstances to take within the next few years.

Because of the comparative geographical isolation of the archipelago, because of the more or less unique racial make-up of the population, and because of the people's definitely Christian and democratic culture, the Philippines would seem to be constituted and destined to be a nation, certainly not a dependency of any other power—unless it be through a sheer arbitrary thwarting of natural courses.

American statecraft has seen this since the time of McKinley, and must not, at this late date, lose sight of it.

It may seem a far cry, but of direct bearing on the general problems of independence and annexation is a paragraph in Hart's notable book on Scipio Africanus (235-183 B.C.), founder of Rome's world-dominion.* Speaking of Scipio's peace terms to Antiochus, "King of Kings" of Asia Minor, Captain Hart wrote:

"The notable feature of these terms, as of those in Africa and Greece, was that the Romans sought security and prosperity merely. So long as Scipio guided Rome's policy, annexation, with all its dangers and troubles, is eschewed. His object is simply to ensure the peaceful predominance of Roman interests and influence, and to secure them against external dangers. It was true grand strategy which, instead of attempting any annexation of Antiochus' normal domains, simply compelled him to retire behind an ideal strategic boundary—the Taurus Mountains, and build up a series of sovereign buffer States as a second line of defense between the Taurus Range and the Aegean Sea. These were definitely the allies of Rome and not her subjects, and Asia Minor was organized for security by strengthening and rewarding the allies who had been faithful throughout the war. How might the course of history have been changed had not Scipio's successors reversed his policy and entered upon the fateful path of annexation? When the barbarian invasions came, they found the Mediterranean world composed of States so thoroughly Romanized that they had long since forgotten the feel of their fetters, yet from this one fact so atrophied as to be a drain and a weakness to Rome. Instead of the ring of virile outposts planned by Scipio, a ring of political eunuchs."

The Philippines are a "strategical weakness" to the United States—that has been said again and again, and, in a sense, this could be true, but only if the country were in fact a resentful, or, worse, a weak and spiritless "dependency". But thanks to wise American policy, after the first few years of American occupation, the Philippines has not been resentful, and it has steadily been growing in



strength largely because a sense of national destiny has never ceased to inspire the people.

It would be most shortsighted as well as utterly evil for American statesmen now to permit a situation to develop, even by mere inaction, which would virtually compel Filipino leaders to deny and forswear the spirit which has taken the Philippines so far along the path of progress and brought them so near to nationhood.

To prolong the present relationship, or something like it, between the United States and the Philippines, through an unforced action of the Philippine people, would be one thing, and such a step seems indeed, by all the signs, to be a desirable one to take; but it must be free from all suggestion of compulsion, direct or indirect, by the United States, and no room should be left for the slightest suspicion that the people of the Philippines will have had to give up, for the sake of either trade or security, anything to which they would otherwise have been entitled in the development of the long-established program of nation-making.

The rights of a people under the American flag, or moving from under the folds of that flag, should not be made the part of an ignominious economic or political bargain, for both sides would thus lose in honor and in spirit, and much of the mutual benefits which might ensue from continued voluntary association would be vitiated.

Once this were established beyond the peradventure of overthrowing, who knows that the Filipino people might not come to realize that independence is possible for the Philippines as a State—perhaps a Free State—of the United States. Provisions might easily be made for placing the Philippines in a special category under that denomination. A decision on the part of the people of the Philippines to join the Union on some such basis could now be a voluntary and sovereign act as political independence has actually been granted to the Philippines under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, though it will not for some years become effective. Texas before its admission to the Union was for ten years an independent republic; its people are none the less independent and sovereign today.

The Philippines should not much longer remain a subject state and should be given the opportunity voluntarily to become either ally or associate. Thus only could both the American people and the Filipino people be true to their political idealism. Thus only can real strength be developed in this key archipelago of the Pacific.

* Captain B. H. Liddell Hart: "A Greater than Napoleon, Scipio Africanus", Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1930. Captain Hart is one of the most brilliant of contemporary military authors and critics, and is at the present time military critic of the London *Times*. His article in the *Times* some years ago on the Philippine defense system was one of the most comprehensive and laudatory appraisals to appear in the press. In this general connection, it would be well for both Americans and Filipinos to realize this basic truth. "An adequate defense of the Philippines must primarily be based upon the Filipinos themselves . . . and slaves never fight anyone except their masters . . ."

President Quezon has shown that he is able to rise above that "last infirmity of noble minds"; with him, vaulting ambition does not o'erleap itself.



President Quezon's Wise Decision

He had repeatedly stated that he did not wish to be a candidate for re-election even if the Constitution were amended to permit it; but that if the presidential term of office were reduced from six to four years—as there was talk of doing—he would feel compelled to regard this as a question of confidence and would become a candidate for re-election; however, he expressed the hope that the National Assembly would not take such action. He stated that while a four-year term is doubtless more democratic than a six-year term, this matter alone would hardly warrant amending the Constitution. Under no circumstances, he said, would he serve as President for more than eight years, alluding to the wise precedent set by George Washington. President Quezon does believe that the Constitution should be amended with a view to re-establishing a bi-cameral legislature, which he considers of vital importance, and the document had to be amended anyway to make the changes necessitated by the passage by Congress of a bill amending the Tydings-McDuffie (Independence) Act, which is one of the elements of the Constitution.

This being the situation, President Quezon's followers considered that all that would have to be done to make him run for re-election and keep him in office for eight instead of six years, would be to reduce the presidential term to four years, as this would, in effect, compel him to present himself once more as a candidate—in which case, of course, his re-election would be a foregone conclusion. Plans for such action were laid in the convention of the Nacionalista Party, and the Assembly, now convened in special session to draft the constitutional amendments, was ready to act accordingly—this with virtually the full support of the people and the press. The desire to keep the President in office is all but universal.

However true it may be that part of the impetus behind this movement comes from men in office who for their own reasons fear a change, the belief of some that it represented the maneuvering of the President himself, through his friends, to keep himself in office, was definitely proved false on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday anniversary, when legislative leaders called on him and presented him with an unmounted pearl which Speaker Yulo said symbolized the purity of the Assembly's affection for him. He answered that the best gift they could make him would be

to refrain from carrying out their plan to so amend the Constitution as to ensure his re-election, and earnestly asked that they recognize his attitude as final, adding that if in the future the country should ever be in need of his services, he would not turn a deaf ear to the call of duty.

The President up to that time had apparently allowed events to take their course, but now he has come to a plain decision that may well be called the greatest in his life, personal or political. The drama at the occasion is indicated by the report that all those present were deeply moved by the President's plea and Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Yulo, and other ladies were in tears.

It is difficult to accept a loss of place and power through the force of unavoidable circumstances. It is much more difficult and requires the greatest moral strength to voluntarily relinquish control in the plenitude of power, perhaps at the risk of seeing long-standing plans and programs going wrong at the hands of a successor. Yet Mr. Quezon may be assured that the prestige he has won through forty years of statesmanlike effort and achievement will not be lessened by his ceasing to exert executive direction two years from now. In fact, the decision he has made will on all hands be taken as a wise, disinterested, and patriotic one, making his great personal influence all the more commanding.

It was a wise decision for himself—not to carry the burdens of office longer than necessary, as the groundwork for both the Commonwealth and the Republic has been laid.

It was a wise decision for historical perspective—what in retrospect, years hence, the act of amending the Constitution to keep him in office would have looked like.

It was a wise decision for the country. Whatever the Philippines may lose by his relinquishing direct control, it is important that the country learn to get along without him; it is important that the country hold a presidential election in which he will not be a candidate, but in which it will still be able to count on his counsel and aid in the election of his successor and in maintaining the so vitally necessary spirit of unity among the people.

It may be that with the inauguration of the Philippine Republic in 1946, as scheduled in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, Mr. Quezon might be induced to serve once again. Certainly no one more deserves that honor, and that, very likely, will again be a very critical time, when the country could not do better than call upon its foremost statesman and greatest patriot.

Rainy Evening

By Harriet Mills McKay

THE wind with silken sandals walks
Across my roof to-night,
And hesitates beside my door
To stir my candle's light.

The scuffling slippers of the wind,
And silver steps of rain
Leave me aware, and listening
For your firm tread again!

Urbana at Felisa

By Encarnacion Alzona

IN Tagalog literature there is a little book of about 36,000 words, which is regarded by the Filipinos as a classic. Published in 1864, during the Spanish era, by Modesto de Castro, a Filipino priest, it is commonly cited as *Urbana at Felisa*¹ although its full title is *Pagsusulatang nang dalawang binibini na si Urbana at ni Felisa*. As the title indicates, it is in the epistolary form, consisting of letters purported to have been exchanged between two sisters, *Urbana*, who was at school in Manila, and *Felisa* who lived with her parents in the town of Paombong, Bulacan Province. Written in smooth and elegant prose, its literary merits are unquestioned, but what makes it a book of perennial and universal appeal is its subject-matter.

The book is a compendium of rules of correct behavior. Although originally written in Tagalog, it is read not only by the Tagalogs, but also by Bicolanos, Bisayos, and Ilocanos, as the book was translated into different Philippine languages. It may be regarded as the Filipino code of manners and morals. It is more than a book of etiquette, for it goes deeper than mere form. The aim of the author was obviously to instruct in the practice of Christian conduct and gracious manners. Each letter treats of a specific subject. The more important subjects discussed are the duties of man towards God, behavior in church and in school, right conduct at home, conversation, letter-writing, civic duties, friendship, cleanliness, table-manners, entertainment, drunkenness, walking, entertainment, advice to mothers of young ladies, meditations on marriage, advice to married persons, duties of parents towards their children, and the religious vocation.

It abounds in illustrations drawn from contemporary life which are always appropriate and illuminating and at times even humorous. Quotations from sacred writings are numerous and are effectively used to stress certain points, but the work is neither pedantic nor stiff. It is spontaneous, sincere, familiar, devout, and simple. Through its pages one can discern the refined Filipino and model-citizen, the ideal son, daughter, wife, mother, or father.

In his preface the author enjoined parents to train their children in correct deportment, reiterating the common saying that the home is the best place for practising good manners. This is very important in the preschool education of children, he said, and he added, by way of encouragement, that parents would receive the praises of everyone if their children were well-mannered. If the parents of today follow the wise counsel of this author, teachers will have an easy task at school, and our students will not be criticized for their rudeness and ill-breeding.

Instruction in religion is a question that is creating a delicate problem in contemporary public education, as the organic school law forbids the teaching of religion in the public schools that began to be established at the turn of the nineteenth century. Padre De Castro's book offers an effective and simple solution to our problem. He believed it the parents' duty to inculcate in their children



the fear of God and to teach them how to worship Him. The principal characters in this book, the two sisters, *Urbana*, *Felisa*, and their brother *Honesto* are all God-fearing and pious children of God-fearing and pious parents.

Regarding a boy's conduct, the author had this to say:

"Tell *Honesto* that before he goes to school, he must wash his face, comb his hair, and see to it that his clothes are clean; but he must not boast of his cleanliness. He must not let his hair grow long like a bandit, because this is a characteristic of bad men. The fingernail must not be allowed to grow long, because if it is long there is a temptation to use it to scratch a cut and any filth on the body, and the nail becomes dirty and nasty, especially in eating. Before breakfasting, first greet the parents, teacher, or any elderly person in the house. Before eating, ask for God's blessing and after eating give thanks to God. Do not allow the copy-book, ruler, paper, books, and other things used in school to become soiled. In talking with others do not look stupid; talk simply without affectation; do not scratch your body or rub your hands or wet the fingers with saliva to rub the hand; that is, do not do anything loathsome. Before one's parent or elders, do not smoke or speak insolently or in a loud voice. . . .

"Before leaving the house, ask for your father's and mother's blessing; in the street, do not join the conversation or meddle in the quarrel of others; walk straight; do not giggle or make remarks about other children or make fun of old persons, so that no one will blame your parents for failing to teach you good manners. If you pass in front of a church, take off your hat, and if you come near the door, bend your knees. Upon arriving at the teacher's house, take off your hat, greet the teacher by saying good morning or good afternoon, and pray for a while before the sacred images there, asking for God's and Saint Mary's help in learning your lesson and in doing the right thing. . . .

"If the teacher does not question you, do not speak, and in case he speaks to you, stand up and then answer. The same thing should be done in talking with old or distinguished persons."

In one of the letters he dwelled on proper conduct in church. Women must avoid loquettish actions, smiling at young men of their acquaintance, or letting their gaze wander. They must not wear transparent veils nor remove their shoes or slippers, and when kneeling they must cover their feet with their skirt. As to the young men, they should abandon their annoying habit of standing in groups, joking and talking.

Another long letter is a brief manual of instruction intended for the government official, and gives some rules of official conduct. Regarding office-holding, the austere moralist believes that the office should seek the man rather than the man the office, which expressed in Tagalog is: "*Ang corona, camahalan at carañgalan ang dapat humanap nang ulo na puputuñgan, at di ang ulo ang dapat humanap nang coronang ipuputong.*" How can we follow such a rule in a democracy where men seek government office and keen competition prevails among office-seekers? Obviously this was written for an entirely different political order, when offices were appointive rather than elective. He remarks that those officials who are

(1) I have preserved the author's original spelling of this name. In the latest edition of the work the spelling has been modernized.

greedy for power do not know how to fulfill their duties, for, intent upon personal gain, they use their positions to exploit the people, generally siding with the rich in every question, and ignoring the poor and humble. A government official must not be arrogant and cruel, but should do what is right and just, and he should be kind to all, regardless of their social station. If he follows this advice he and his family will be loved and respected by his fellow-citizens. The author wanted government officials to maintain high moral principles as behooves true Christians.

Regarding the art of conversation, he gave some common-sense suggestions. To be avoided in conversation are loquacity, exaggeration, gesticulation, boisterousness, and stupidity. Here are some of his don'ts: Do not prompt; do not stare or point a finger at your interlocutor; do not compare him with somebody else or with yourself; do not yawn or stretch your arms as if you are annoyed; do not say anything that will hurt the feelings of others; do not show a sad face; do not behave like a clown or a jester; do not praise yourself; do not try to dominate the conversation; do not tell lies; if there are several persons, do not speak with one alone, ignoring the rest, but include all in the conversation.

In several letters the model young woman of that age is delineated. Above all she is God-fearing, obedient to her elders, demure, modest in dress, and a neat housekeeper. A young woman, though she is generously endowed with physical beauty and dresses well, is valueless to a thinking and observant man unless she adds to her physical attraction a knowledge of housekeeping. Woman is the guardian of the honor of the home. She must be virtuous; she must safeguard at all costs her chastity.

Parents are advised to take good care of their daughters. They must not allow them to receive alone men-callers, nor permit them to offer them the tray of *buyo*² lest the men whisper indecorous things to them. With apt quotations from the writings of the Church fathers, the author stressed the danger to the virtue of a young woman should she be left alone to talk with a suitor. It is likewise inadvisable to permit her to look out of the window often, because thus she invites the attention of passersby. "In order that she may not develop the habit of looking out of the window, the mother should give her something to do, teach her how to

manage the household so that she will not have to learn this after she marries." She should not be allowed to walk alone in the street. As an example of the dangers that might befall her, he cited the story of Dinah, daughter of Jacob of Biblical days.

The many dangers to which a young woman was exposed at that time, according to this work, create in one's mind the impression that the men were little better than beasts. Men of today must be a notable improvement over them. Girls of today enjoy considerable freedom of movement, unknown to the women of yesterday, thanks no doubt in part to the improved social attitude of the men.

The model young man portrayed by the author is pious, a regular church-goer, kind to the poor, well-mannered, dutiful, quiet, and humble.

For a successful marriage, Modesto de Castro laid down fourteen points:

1. Husband and wife must be of equal rank.
2. They must love each other.
3. Their love must be moderate, never excessive.
4. They must trust each other.
5. The wife must not be richer than the husband.
6. Their ages must be about the same.
7. The woman must not be too beautiful.
8. Both must love a quiet life.
9. They must not be fond of gambling.
10. Both must be neither avaricious nor spendthrifts.
11. Both must be pious and God-fearing.
12. Both must be industrious.
13. Both must dislike ostentation.
14. Both must be capable of enduring hardship.

Each of these points is discussed extensively with examples from the Scriptures and citations from Latin writers, revealing no little erudition.

Urbana at Felisa points out the path to a happy earthly existence, to a life that conforms with Christian ideals and tenets. Though it was written for a political and social order different from the one under which we live today, it still may be read with profit by every one, man or woman, old or young.

² Betelnut and lime for chewing—a now out-dated habit in most parts of the Philippines.

A Visayan Serenade

Translated by Joseph B. Man

A CROSS the mountains I have come,
your humble lover true,
With a guitar and a lonely heart
to sing this song to you.

Look down from out your window,
behold me in the gloom,
Ah! Your eyes are twinkling stars
and your mouth a rose in bloom!

The sampaguitas were dancing by the roadside
and the camias too as I came,
But the beauty of your dimples, love,
put all of them to shame.

Look down from out your bower, love,
and see me wet with dew;
But nothing really matters, love,
so long as I'm with you.

The morning stars are waning, love,
but ere I go I say
That I love you with a love, love,
of the mad Dawn's love for day.

Pearling in Sulu

A Gamble on a Blister

By P. D. Rogers

FOR centuries pearling has been one of the leading industries of Sulu, and we find that the Sulu pearl was famous even as far back as the time Legaspi landed in Manila in 1571. The industry was one of the leading sources of revenue of the Sultan, for all pearls found had to be brought to him. He paid the divers who found them about one-tenth of their value. The pearl shell, however, belonged to the divers and the Sultan collected no tax on that.

From about 1910 to 1915 the pearling industry was at its peak in these waters. When I came to Jolo in 1914 to reside, there were one hundred twenty pearling luggers at work, besides a thousand naked divers busily engaged in the Tawi Tawi Islands.

There are three ways, which I have observed in Sulu, for taking pearl shells from the sea. There are, first, the naked divers, among whom the Moros from Tawi Tawi, especially those from Tandubas Island, are the most expert. They are able to dive down, with a rock or other weight to assist and guide their descent, to a depth of from fifteen to twenty fathoms. If they find shell on the bottom, they grab what they can and rise to the surface.

Another method of bringing pearl shells up is by means of a rake, with five or six teeth about eight inches in length. This rake has a weight tied to the underside of a short handle which keeps it down and in proper position. A rope is fastened to the handle, and, from the vinta at the surface, this rake is dragged along the bottom of the sea. It is a crude affair, but fair results are obtained when a shell bed is struck.

The third and more modern way of fishing for shell involves the pearling lugger and divers with diving gear. These boats when in a good area used to get from about a half ton to one ton of shell during a ten-day trip. In such an amount of shell, generally a number of pearls would be found.

The greatest gamble in pearls and shell, however, lies in the speculating on pearl blisters. The blister is a lump formation on the inside of the pearl shell, and inside this lump there may be a valuable pearl, or there may be nothing. The only way of finding out is to cut the blister, and have it peeled and worked down by a person skilled in this business. We used to call these experts "pearl doctors".

These blisters are bought on speculation, and if the prospects look good, the owners of course demand good prices



for them. Quite often no one person will care to risk his money in buying a blister, and a syndicate will be formed for the venture.

I will relate the following occurrence in Jolo during the boom days of the pearling industry, which shows the highly speculative nature of the blister

business.

A CHINESE trader bought a sack of pearl shell from a fisherman from Tawi Tawi. On one of the shells, near the hinge, was a large lump or blister. The Chinese trader was new in Jolo and did not know much about the pearl business, but he cut out this blister. He took it to another Chinese trader, who was just a little wiser, and this Chinese offered a sack of rice for it. As an Oriental trader will never accept the first offer made for anything, the owner asked for two sacks of rice. Finally the trade was made for one and one-half sacks of rice.

Chinese Number 2 then took the blister to another Chinese trader, and without any dickering at all it was sold for one thousand pesos. During the next couple of days, this blister changed hands three or four times, until the last trader sold it to a syndicate, formed for the purpose, for twenty thousand pesos. This syndicate prepared to trim down the blister and find out what treasure lay beneath the pearly walls.

They sent for the best pearl doctor, or skinner, lit joss sticks, and offered up prayers to some Supreme Being and the Four Winds, and then the exploration work started. Many prospective buyers and spectators were present. The pearl doctor very dexterously began to peel. After the removal of one layer of skin, it was passed around, and one buyer offered five hundred pesos more than the purchase price. The owners laughed at the offer. The pearl doctor peeled again. After a couple hours of work, the pearl seemed to be taking on good shape and to be of a good luster. A buyer offered twenty-five thousand pesos to take it as it stood. But the owners were not interested. After another hour the prospect looked brighter, and an offer of thirty thousand pesos was made. Still the owners were not interested, and instructed the pearl doctor to continue his work of trimming. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the pearl looked still better, and fifty thousand was offered. The owners conferred a few minutes, but again declined to sell. The trimming continued.

At four o'clock the pearl had been whittled down to one-

(Continued on page 339)

Dawn

By Liborio G. Malapira

FISHERWOMAN Dawn. . . .
Casts her huge net
Over valley and hill

And in its golden mesh
Swoon myriad twinkling silver fishes—
The stars.

Manila from the 16th to the 18th Century

From "Voyage dans les Mers de L'Inde" (Paris, 1781)

By M. Le Gentil

Translated from the original French

By Fred C. Fisher

Of the Secular Government of the Philippines

OF all the governors and vice-governors dependent upon the Crown of Spain, there is none so absolute, say the Spaniards, as the Governor of Manila and of the Philippines—no other has so much authority. His power, they add, is due to the isolation of the Islands. He is in effect the absolute master, with authority to act in an infinite number of matters, without having to wait for the opinion or the decision of the Spanish Court.

These governors, conscious of the power they enjoy because of their distance from the Court, almost always abuse their authority. In the last century one of the governors of Manila sent an expedition against Ternate to conquer it. The king of that island and his son, the sole heir to the crown, and a prince of the blood royal were brought to Manila as prisoners; and although an order of the King came from Spain directing that they be given their liberty,—which in any other place would have been obeyed at once—the Governor took it upon himself to continue to hold them as prisoners. That king therefore died in prison, and his son died the same way in 1629. The prince royal, who naturally succeeded them as the next heir to the crown, continued to be held as a prisoner of war.

The governors of Manila have almost always assumed this attitude with respect to the sovereigns of all the little islands which surround them, and whose condition of weakness permits them to do nothing but yield to the discretion of the conqueror. With respect to the other sovereigns of the greater empires, all the attacks made against their states and their persons have been in vain. True it is that on different occasions the governors of Manila have conquered the kingdoms of Champa, Cambodia, and Mindanao, on the frontiers of the Philippines; but their subjects have always been rebellious, and the Spaniards have finally been obliged to leave them alone. The governors of Manila have not dared to use their arms against China or against Japan. On the contrary, they have always maintained friendly relations with the Emperor of Japan. It is true that orders to do so were expressly given them by an ordinance of July 4, 1609. Presents were exchanged until the year 1614. In this year the Emperor of Japan broke off relations completely, for religious reasons, since which time there has been no intercourse between the two countries, for the Japanese no longer come to trade in the Philippines and the Manilans do not dare to go to Japan.

Friendly relations with China have been better maintained, and trade between that nation and Manila is still carried on. It is true that while I was in Manila in 1767 the Royal Order (of which I have already spoken) came from Spain, directing that all the Chinese who were estab-



lished there in business should be driven away and forbidden to return under penalty of death; but this has not prevented Chinese vessels from going there every year to engage in trade as before, although no Chinese, upon any pretext whatever, is permitted to remain on shore and to establish

himself there.

In consequence of the distance which separates them from Spain, the governors of Manila have at their disposal the power of appointment to a great number of offices. They make removals at their pleasure and appoint any one they see fit to the vacancies so created. They enjoy the titles of Captain-General and President of the Royal Audience. The Spanish Court allows them a salary of thirteen thousand dollars. The term of office of the Governor is for three years, and that of the President of the Royal Audience two years.

Before the last war, it was provided by Royal Order that whenever a Governor dies in Manila, the Archbishop is to act as Governor *ad interim*, or, in his default, the Bishop next in rank. After the war, His Catholic Majesty sent to Manila a Lieutenant-Governor with half the salary of the Governor. He has nothing to do and interferes with nothing. His only occupation is to go every morning,—if he is in the mood to do so—to give the orders for the day.

The governors of Manila always expect to be paid for their favors, and the Manilans never approach them to ask a favor without first paving the way with gold,—the only means by which they can expect to be heard favorably. Once, in 1767, having had occasion to call on the Governor, hardly had he finished his inquiries concerning my health when he hastened to show me a pint bottle of French make, covered with gold plate. He showed it to me, saying that it was a *present* which some one had given him that very day.

However, there have been some honest governors in the Philippines, although they were very few in number; and I have never been able to ascertain up to what point they carried their probity.

There is one thing which slightly offsets the power of the governors. This is the Royal Audience, of which I spoke before. This tribunal annoys them not a little. I have often heard the Governor's Secretary say that the Royal Audience should be abolished; that the Governor should be the master in his own house; that he is checked at every step. But I say that if the Royal Audience were done away with, that would be equivalent to establishing a purely arbitrary power and opening the door to numberless abuses; it would expose the King's subjects, who desire to be judged in accordance with law, to the risk of becoming the victims of the caprice and the tyranny of the Governor. Who can uphold justice and administer law unless it be a court, as the Royal Audience is?

I am aware that the Royal Audience was abolished for a time during the last century; but the Court of Spain very shortly re-established it. Without that court neither law nor justice would be known in Manila. I have been informed that the court can not always do what it would like to do—at least I have known some of its members who have so assured me.

Each Governor, upon the expiration of his term of office, is subjected to an examination as to his conduct, which is carried on by his successor. This examination is called the *residence* (*residencia*), because, on account of it, the retiring governors are obliged to remain in the country for a year in order to render account of their administration. During this time they are exposed to complaints from those whom they may have regarded as their most faithful supporters. During the whole period of the residence anyone is allowed to carry complaints and accusations to the new Governor, who takes them down in writing and is required to send them to the Spanish Court.

Lopez de Legaspi was the first Governor of Manila and of the Philippines. He arrived in 1565 and landed at Cebu. It was he who conquered Manila. He died in 1571, of cholera.

I shall not waste time by passing in review all the other Governors in Manila and those who have held that office under *ad interim* appointments. I shall simply make a brief sketch of the principal and most interesting events which have taken place between 1565 and 1775.

Of the Political Status of Manila from 1565 to 1775

THE first governors of Manila did very little for the progress of Spanish arms and for the extension of Spain's dominion over the archipelago. At first, they even found difficulty in maintaining their foothold there. Their neighbors looked upon them with suspicion and were by no means pleased to see foreigners so redoubtable in possession of such an advantageous position as the City of Manila. It was for this reason that the Tagalogs, egged on and incited by the people of Borneo, have endeavored to revolt several times. Furthermore, almost the whole City of Manila was reduced to ashes in 1583. The church of the Augustinians was at that time built of wood; only the foundations were of stone. During the funeral of a governor, on February 28, 1583, the church was set on fire by the candles around the bier. It spread from house to house and soon destroyed all the city. It was necessary to rebuild it. It was about this time that the Spanish crown established in Manila the court called the Royal Audience.

The city was still a very unimportant place. It was able to defend itself against the people of the country, but would not have been able to resist a European force. Trade with Acapulco had already commenced. It was not until seven or eight years after this period that Manila began to appear respectable. In less than ten years the city was surrounded by a strong wall surmounted by heavy cannon. It was provided with a citadel, and with ships and galleys sufficient to impose the will of the people of Manila upon all their neighbors. It is said that the Emperor of Japan was unable to observe this sudden rise without chagrin. He insisted that the Philippines should render him homage and that Manila should become a vassal of his crown. In 1592 an embassy was sent to that Emperor at the head of

which, it is said, was Father Gardien, a Franciscan, who succeeded in appeasing the Emperor and establishing peace and commerce between the two states.

The Governor who accomplished so much to the advantage of Manila enjoyed a high standing in the Spanish Court. He asked the King to issue an order for the suppression of the Royal Audience. The result was that in 1591 all the justices of the Audience were ordered to return to Europe. The Governor kept with him the Senior Justice to act as his adviser. This sort of anarchy, however, only continued for seven years. In 1598 the Royal Audience was re-established.

Manila continued to grow in strength and was able to send various expeditions to different parts of the archipelago—to Mindanao and to Jolo. These expeditions at first attained a flattering success. Japanese subjects came to settle in the country and also many Chinese. In 1600 they had formed important settlements outside the walls of the city. In 1603 the Chinese, who were present in large numbers, rose in rebellion and endeavored to seize Manila. This outbreak commenced on the eve of Saint Francis Day and lasted for nearly a fortnight. The Governor succeeded in crushing it, however; but, as the Franciscans say in their history, he did so with the "special and miraculous aid of their seraphic patriarch, who was seen on the walls taking part in the combat, driving back the proud and insolent Chinese."

The Japanese, following the example of the Chinese, wanted to do the same thing. The missionaries, by force of persuasion, succeeded in averting the storm; but the fire was only partially extinguished and burst out suddenly some time afterwards. This time the eloquence of the priests was powerless, and it was necessary to have recourse to arms. People were killed on both sides. Finally the Japanese were defeated and their village of Dilao [now the district of Paco] was burned and was not rebuilt until 1621. That Japanese village no longer exists, for there are hardly any Japanese in Manila at the present time. While I was there in 1767, I witnessed the departure of the few who had still remained. History relates that the Governor under whom all these great events occurred died of poison. Manila made a rapid growth under his command from 1603 to 1610. The city was well fortified and well supplied with provisions. Its navy was developed to such a respectable degree that it possessed six ships and several galleons. These were formidable forces, for those times. The Dutch, on several occasions, gave luster to the name of the city by the defeats which their navies suffered in Manila Bay and elsewhere in the archipelago. The Spanish possessions included the greater part of the islands of the archipelago and of Molucca. The Governor to whom Spain was indebted for so many services imposed a tax of eight pesos per annum upon every Chinese who obtained permission to live in Manila.

As the purpose of all these conquests was to maintain a foothold in the Philippines, solely in order to carry the true faith to the ends of the world and to make it prosper there, the priests of the Jesuit Order had sent their missionaries as far as Japan. They had prospered there to such an extent that the Jesuits had already included Japan as one of their spiritual domains, and called it the Province of Japan. They suffered a terrible reverse in 1644. During

(Continued on page 337)

Lightning Literacy

By Irene LaWall

YOU are the best friend I have! No one has ever done so much for me before. You have taught me to read,—me, an old man! Now, I am going to do something for you. Come aside where no one can hear.—*Is there anyone you want me to put out of the way for you?*”



He was a fierce old Moro, trying to express to Dr. Laubach, in the best way he knew, the gratitude which is rapidly becoming a universal attitude,—though not often thus expressed,—among the people to whom the fascinating literacy campaign was first taken.

The Maranaws, as they prefer to be called, rather than by the misnomer given them by Magellan, have always been a sturdy, intelligent people, capable of great development. But even as late as 1929, when the Lanao literacy campaign was begun, they were practically illiterate. Not even the school children could read their own Maranaw language. Since the American occupation, through the wisdom of men like Governor Wood, Governor Carpenter, and Captain Bullard, they were somewhat prepared to accept the presence of the foreigner; for not only had military measures made them realize the hopelessness of resistance, but the appreciation and understanding shown toward them by these men had taken away some of their hostility. Nevertheless, fifty schools had been destroyed by the Maranaws, and they had little interest in anything which was not their own.

It was in the midst of this situation, that Dr. Laubach, with his great love for humanity, and his deep appreciation of the people among whom he works, conceived the plan of a campaign to open their minds to the great world of literature and life, through the ability to read in their own tongue. When an individual or a people knows the world only through physical contact with immediate surroundings, it is inevitable that he will live his life on the level of the physical and material, if not of the beastly, that his mind will be closed to all progress through blind prejudice, and that the same social, economic, and spiritual problems will persist, gathering momentum with the years. Dr. Laubach felt that the first step to the solution of all such problems is to deal with the fact of illiteracy. He therefore set about a study of literacy methods that could be adapted to the Maranaw language, but was impressed by the slowness of progress in all the systems studied, and felt that he must work out a system of his own which would not be hopelessly long drawn out and discouraging. What followed has been a continual process of evolution.

Between 1932 and 1936, magazines here and there published accounts of his Key Method, by which three key words had been found in the Maranaw language through which the phonetics of the dialect could be quickly taught. The average learner could acquire the ability to read in the surprisingly short time of three days. Before long, Dr. Laubach was deluged with requests for visits and literature to

PLATE 1

a	i	o	u
ma	mi	mo	mu
sa	si	so	su
ka	ki	ko	ku
ta	ti	to	tu
ba	bi	bo	bu
la	li	lo	lu
na	ni	nga	ngi
pa	pi	po	pu
ga	gi	go	gu
da	di	do	du
ra	ri	ro	ru

PLATE 2

amo (monkey)	ikog (tail)	olan (moon)	undo (club)
mama (man)	miti	modol	murra
sapi (cow)	sising	sokob	suda
kara (pan)	kiping	korsi	kundi
tagaian (cup)	tiganga	totok	tumboan
bakbak (hammer)	birbir	bola	budong
lapad (plate)	lima	loto-an	lusong
nanas (pineapple)	nigo	ngari	ngirong
papanok (bird)	pirak	pora	pudang
gantang (measure)	gilingan	gonsi	gutik
dado (plow)	dinding	dorian	dumpas
rantai (chain)	ria	roasan	rungit

enable the writers to adapt the plan to their languages. Accordingly, he spent his next furlough in preparing charts, with the aid of their nationals in forty-eight different languages or dialects, in The Philippines, China, Siam, the Malay States, India, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Mexico, Brazil, and elsewhere.

No new plan was exactly like its predecessor; for the system was in constant evolution. It was on his return trip to India, that the most radical change occurred in the method. Evolving out of the key word stage, has emerged a picture method, on the principle of visual association. By this plan, people can learn to read with the most incredible speed.

In preparing the lesson chart, by this system, in the Maranaw language, first a page was made of all the phonetic sounds of the language. (See plate 1.) Then easily pictured nouns beginning with each of these syllables were placed in corresponding blocks on another page. (See plate 2.) Between the page of words and the page of syllables was placed a page of pictures which told the illiterate what each word meant. (See plate 3.) For example, *amo*, in the first space on the word page means "monkey." The word *amo* begins with the letter *a*, which is placed by itself in the first space on the page of syllables. Thus the illiterate can easily derive the sound of each initial letter from the corresponding picture.

The remaining pages of the lesson folder were filled with sentences, using many variations and combinations of the syllables and letters found on pages one and three. The four pages were pasted together horizontally so that they could be spread out before the learner at the same time, or folded so as to conceal any section. This folder provides the total visible equipment for the course; but the speed with which reading ability is gained from it depends upon the way in which it is used.

To watch a lesson conducted by Dr. Laubach is fascinating and inspiring. He sits at his desk by the window in Madrasa, the Maranaw Folk School. A Moro man saunters past in his picturesque fez and malong.

"Good morning, friend", calls a cheery voice from within. "Would you like to learn to read today? Eight or ten men about your age learned yesterday. See! This is the chart that we use. Come inside. Sit here beside me, where you can see." He points to a group of dots (∴) "How many dots are there here?" If the man's vision is faulty, he needs a different kind of help before he is given the lesson in reading. But to one who sees distinctly, the pictured monkey is shown.

"What is this?"

"A monkey" (*amo*)

"Yes, an *amo*. This is the picture of a monkey, and over here, (pointing to *amo* on the word page,) is the printed word, monkey. "What is this?" (pointing to the second space on the top line of pictures.)

"Its tail".

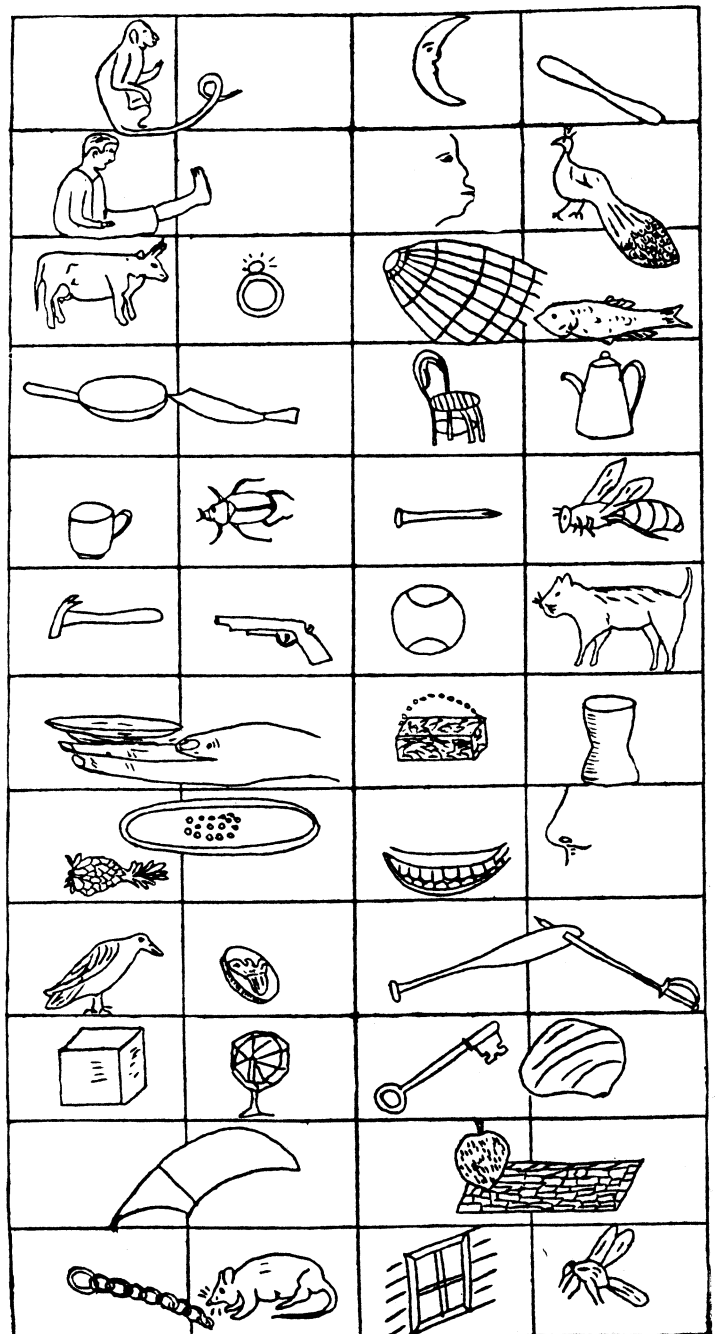
"Yes, and over here is the word, tail", (pointing to *ikog*). He takes every possible opportunity to joke about the pictures, and frequently smiles his approval, and makes the man feel that he is doing exceedingly well, which of course he is in so simple a process.

When the page of pictures is finished in this way, Dr. Laubach points to the words, asking what they are. The picture page is left spread out before the learner, and he is free to glance back to it at will, as he answers. He is beginning at this stage to catch the enthusiasm of his teacher, who is quick with praise, and never lets the illiterate feel that he is slow. Just the right word is said exactly when needed. Not one unnecessary word is used. Nothing is left unsaid that is needed, for prompting, explanation, or to maintain morale. Thus he reviews the first page, his first reading of printed words.

"Fine!" exclaims his delighted teacher, "You have read that whole page! Now, let me show you something interesting." He puts his finger over *mo* of *amo* on page one, showing only the *a*. "The whole word is *amo*; but this first part of it is *a*." (calling it by its sound, never by name.) "Now, look over here." He points to *a* on the syllable

(Continued on page 335)

PLATE 3



Buri Flour, for the Poor Man's Bread

By Angel V. Campoy

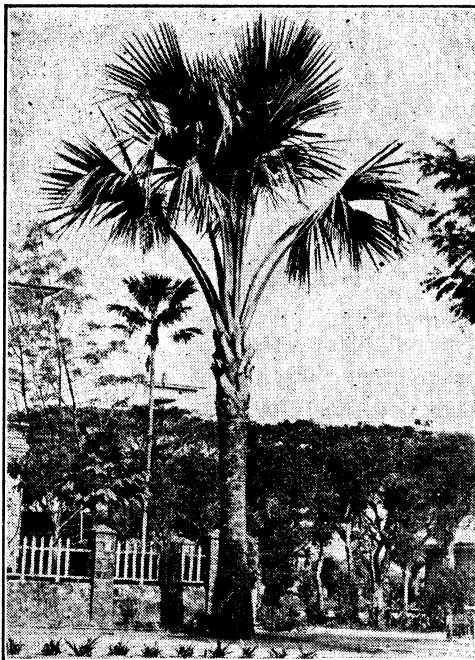
TONG - tong - tong, tong - tong-tong; tong-tong-tong; tong-tong-tong! What sound is that?

If you are a stranger traveling to Sibulan, a town six kilometers north of Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, you will ask your driver about the sound. You hear it again, and it may make you little uneasy. Is it a call to some meeting of malcontents? Is trouble to be expected? Burning cane fields? shooting? But Negros is a peaceful province.

"What's that sound?" you ask your driver once more, for he did not hear you the first time. "That's the sound made by men and women pounding buri," the man explains, and indeed along the road you now see people in groups of threes pounding in long wooden troughs, something that looks like the pith of some tree chopped into pieces. The pestles as they fall in rhythmic cadence produces the sounds you hear. You ask the driver to stop the car, and, inquiring from some of these people, they tell you that they are pounding dried buri pulp to make buri flour, locally called *natok*, for the poor man's bread or *kinugay*. You are surprised, for you see some buri palm trees in the distance and you wonder how that tall tree with its tough-looking bark could be transformed into something edible. You may know that in many places buri palms are considered valuable only for their leaves which are made into many useful articles such as hats, mats, and bags.

The buri palm (*corypha elata*) is indigenous to the East Indies and the tropical Asiatic mainland and is common in the Philippines. It does best in low, moist regions, especially back of swamps, but also grows in a more or less scattered manner on hills and plateaus below 2000 feet above sea level. It grows slowly and does not reach its full growth until after some fifty years. Then it flowers, fruits, and dies. Some buri palms are said to live for one hundred years before doing so and these giants of the palm family may therefore long serve as landmarks for all the countryside about. In some localities in Negros, the buri palms serve as signs of the times. When crops fail and famine steals over the land, or when corn meal is priced too high for the poor man's purse, these great palms fall one by one, losing perhaps many years of life so that the poor man may keep the life in his children. In times of plenty, these silent sentinels remain untouched, except for their leaves and some do at last flower, fruit, and die.

The preparation of buri flour is an arduous task. Four or five men cut down the palm chosen, always one fully grown, as younger trees do not contain enough starch to compensate for the work involved. The rule-of-thumb



way of telling whether a tree has a large amount of starch, is to look for cracks in the bole, for, such a crack in the middle section of the trunk indicates that the tree has accumulated the maximum amount of starch—which, in the natural course of events, would be used up by the tree during the short flowering and fruiting period.

When the tree has been cut down, the men divide the trunk into lengths of about one and a half meters. These pieces are called *patok*. With an ax and a crowbar, the tough outer bark is next stripped off and then the piece is stood on end and cut into strips, *sale-si*, which are pieces about one and a half meters long, twelve centimeters wide, and two centimeters thick. These are spread out in the sun to dry and are then chopped into

small pieces and pounded in the long wooden troughs until they are reduced to a fine powder ready for sifting.

The pounded pulp is first sifted through coarse *sinamay* cloth and next through fine *sinamay*. The coarser material strained out is called *lobo-lobo* and is used for pig feed.

The fine material, of the texture of wheat flour but light brown in color, is now ready to be purified through a process called *onaw*. The brownish flour is thoroughly mixed with plenty of water in a large deep basin or wooden vessel until it is of the consistency of thick molasses. With the open hand, the top water in the basin is continually stirred until the pure starch or flour settles at the bottom. The stirring is to keep the impurities afloat, and water is poured out of the vessel and clear water again added and mixed with the starch two or three times until the starch that settles down is pure white. It is then ready to be made into *kinugay*, the poor man's bread.

The starch or flour alone can be made into *kinugay*, but it is best if cooked with grated coconut meat. Baking is done in a *carajay* or a big skillet over a low fire. When the *carajay* is sufficiently heated, the flour or *natok* is poured into it and stirred with a ladle until it begins to thicken and form into lumps. Grated coconut is then added and the stirring is continued until done. This cooking can be done in fifteen to twenty minutes. It is good food and is even considered a kind of delicacy. It is best eaten while still hot.

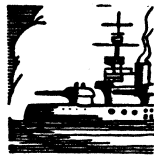
Kinugay is not the only food that can be prepared from buri flour. *Tinumpe* or "kinugay hotcakes" may also be made from it and if you are fond of *pinuto*, then try to make some with buri flour and you will have a treat. You can even have candy made of the buri flour. Just ask for *linandang* and you'll taste a new kind of sweet.

(Continued on page 337)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE "China Incident" was characterized last month by a marked decrease in the intensity of the fighting and a greater prominence of the international complications. The severest fighting last month, raged in the Swatow-Chaochow sector and Shansi province; and the most spectacular diplomatic issues were furnished by the Anglo-British conversations in Tokyo with respect to the Tientsin dispute, and the abrogation by the United States of the American-Japanese commercial treaty of 1911.



The Japanese invaders penetrated the hinterland of Swatow as far as Chaochow, but were unable to make further inroads because of the stiff Chinese resistance. The Chinese counter-attacks were so successful that at one time five of the eight railway stations between these two cities were retaken by the Chinese, including Chaochow, the terminus. Near Canton, save the attack on Chungshan district, which also ended in a debacle, the Japanese were mainly on the defensive. Chinese guerillas penetrated this outer defences and were active in the very suburbs of Canton. On the outer defense Hongchoan and Kongmoon were retaken and Chengchen was raided by the Chinese. The Japanese attempt to land at Swaboe, on the Kwangtung sea coast between Swatow and Canton, too, ended in failure. There were rumors that the Japanese had taken several divisions from the defense forces in Canton to effect a landing at Pakhoi, southwest Kwangtung, preparatory to the invasion of Kwangsi; but it appeared that such rumors were a mere smokescreen to cover their withdrawal of troops for Manchuria, where fighting has been severe.

On the East China coast, the Japanese navy established blockades on Choancho, Tungshan and Chao-an, and later Hinghoa, Samto-ao, Loyuan, and Shating in Fukien. In Chekiang, the Japanese landing party at Shitang, near Wenchow, was driven out, but the islets outside the Chiangshan Harbor were occupied by them.

Between Hangchow Bay and the mouth of the Yangtze, Hangchow, Shanghai, and Nanking were continually subject to Chinese attacks. The Chinese fighters were attempting not only to attack these three cities but also to cut their lines of communications, and Kashing, an important city on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway, was taken by the Chinese.

The situation in Shanghai was especially critical. So weak was the Japanese defense there that one night three thousand Chinese got through the Japanese lines and attacked their positions in the very suburbs of the city. Since then the Japanese garrisons have been subjected to nightly attacks. Later the Japanese had to employ planes to spot and bomb Chinese concentrations. The inference is that the Japanese garrison was too weak to take a chance of sending out patrols to search the villages for Chinese guerillas for fear of being ambushed and wiped out.

In south Hupeh and north Hunan, the Chinese counter-attacks netted them two cities, Tungshan and Yunki. The recapture of the latter city enabled them to attack the Japanese base in Yochow, on the northern shore of the

Tungting Lake. Tingsichiao, another strategic city between Changsha and Wu-Han, was also raided by the Chinese.

In Honan province the Japanese first launched an attack in the north and then another on a bigger scale in the south. When both of the attacks fizzled out, it became evident that they had been intended to cover the withdrawal of some two divisions of Japanese troops from Central China battlefields to be transported to Manchuria.

The Japanese army launched an offensive in southern Shansi, and as it was sweeping eastward toward the south-east, Chinese troops from west Shansi crossed the Fen River and attacked the invaders from the rear, and so the Japanese dream of a successful mopping-up campaign was once more rudely shaken.

Elsewhere there was not much fighting, owing to the floods in North China. But several detachments of the "puppet" troops mutinied, the best known incident being that of the 4,000 in Tsimo, Shantung. Also the Chinese volunteers have become active in Manchuria. But it was several thousand Korean armed revolutionaries who crossed the Yalu River and inflicted over a thousand casualties on the Japanese garrison before they retreated into Manchuria again.

It was the border conflicts along the Manchurian-Outer Mongolian frontiers that furnished the outstanding news of fighting from Manchuria. The Japanese claims of their victories over the Mongolian-Russian line-up were overwhelming; for instance, in one of the aerial combats the Japanese claimed to have downed 27 Russian planes without losing one of their own. But it was said that even the Tokyo War Office doubted the authenticity of these reports. In spite of such claims, however, the Japanese trains from Manchuria to North China were crowded by wealthy Chinese who fear the Russian air raids.

Aside from the frontier clashes, Russo-Japanese relations were tense over the North Saghalin oil and coal concessions, the Russians charging the Japanese with violation of Russian labor laws and threatening to seize the mines if the Japanese concessionaires refused to pay the fine imposed by a Russian court, and the Japanese charging the Russians with obstructive tactics and threatening to send a fleet to the scene of trouble. The Russians stood pat on their ground, but the Japanese failed to carry out their threat.

While British and Japanese diplomats were conducting their parleys in Tokyo, the anti-British movement swept over all of Japan and the Japanese-controlled area in China. The British admitted to the Japanese that large scale hostilities are in operation in China and that the Japanese army has rights to make certain demands for its own safety. This was hailed by the Japanese as an overwhelming victory over the British; but so far the latter have not yielded to the Japanese demands save two and in principle only:

(Continued on page 335)

Tagalog Proverbs

By Abraham R. Laygo

- Ang laki sa layaw karanawa'y hubad sa bait at muni't sa hatol ay salat.* Those who grow up in indulgence, are devoid of understanding and poor in judgment.
- Magbiro kana sa lasing huwag lamang sa bagong gising.* Joke with a drunken man but not with a man just awakened.
- Madaling kitain, madaling gastahin.* Quickly earned, quickly spent.
- Bagong hari, bagong ugali.* New king, new customs.
- Walang mataas na bakod sa taong natatakot.* There is no fence too high for a frightened person.
- Ang langaw na matuntong sa kalabaw mataas pa sa kalabaw.* The fly on the carabao's back feels higher than the carabao.
- Ang kapalaran ko'y diko man hanapin, dudulog at lalapit kung talagang akin.* I do not pursue fortune; it will come to me if it is truly mine.
- Kahoy mang babad sa tubig sa apoy ay huwag ilalapit, kapa'g nadarang ng init sapilitang magdirikit.* Do not place even damp wood near the fire for it will burn in time.
- Aanhin pa ang damo kung patay na ang kabayo.* Of what more use is the grass if the horse is dead.
- Walang sunog na tung sa taong nagugutom.* To the hungry man, the rice is never scorched.
- Sa langit lumura sa mukha tumama.* He who spits at the sky gets the spittle in his face.
- Walang matimtimang virgen, sa matyagang manalangin.* Persistence wins the most stubborn girl's consent.
- Hampas sa kalabaw, sa kabayo ang latay.* Beat the carabao and the horse shows the welt.
- Ang lumakad ng matulin kung matinik ay malalim.* If the swift walker is pricked by a thorn, it goes deep.
- Magpakahaba man ang prusicion, sa sinbahan din uuwi.* Even the longest procession returns to the church.
- May taynga ang lupa, may pakpak ang balita.* The earth has ears; rumor has wings.
- Huwag kang makipaglaro sa kuting baka ka kamutin.* Don't play with the kitten, lest it scratch you.
- Kung saan nakahilig ang punong kahoy ay doon nabubuwal.* As the tree is inclined, so it falls.
- Malakas ang loob mahina ang tuhod.* The will is strong, but the knees are weak.
- Ang umakyat sa mataas, kapa'g nahulog, malaking lagapak.* The higher one climbs, the louder the sound of the fall.
- Kung saan nadapa ay doon magbabangon.* Where one falls on his face, there he should arise.
- Ano man ang iyong lakas daig ka nang munting lagnat.* Whatever your strength, you are conquered by a little fever.
- Ang sa dalagang puri Ang pumasok ma'y marami. Kung ang dalaga'y mabuti Walang makakapan-gahas muti.* Many seek the virtuous girl. If the girl is good she can not be taken by violence.
- Kung ano ang bukang bibig ay siyang laman ng dibdib.* Whatever the mouth emits is the true content of the breast.
- Ang malas daw sa huwego ay buenas sa pag-ibig.* It is said that he who is unlucky in gambling is lucky in lovemaking.
- Ang nagtatanim ng hangin, bagyo ang aanihin.* He who sows the wind will harvest the typhoon.
- Walang mailap na pugo sa mabuting sisilo.* There is no wild quail to a skilled snarer.
- Buhay alamang paglukso'y patay.* A jumping shrimp meets its death in mid-air.
- Natutukso ang banal, sa nakabukas na kaban.* Even a saintly individual is tempted by an open treasure-chest.
- Sa lahat man nang gubat ay may ahas.* There are snakes in all forests.
- Ang taong nagigipit sa patalim man ay kumakapit.* A man in a tight place will grasp a bolo.
- Ang lahat nang uri ng hayop ay napapaamo, nguni't ang dila ng tao'y hindi kailan man.* Every kind of animal can be tamed but never the tongue of a man.
- Hindi lahat nang ginto ay dalisay.* Not all gold is pure.
- Taong tamad hinahamak, pinupuri ang masipag.* A lazy man is despised; the diligent one praised.
- Mabuti ang sampal ng kaibigan, kaysa halik ng kaaway.* Better a friend's slap than an enemy's kiss.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 333)

first, that the four alleged Chinese assassins of the Japanese-appointed superintendent of the Tientsin customs would be handed over to the "local court"; and, secondly, that the police department of the British Concession in Tientsin would take in a few Japanese as observers. The details of how these measures may be carried out still have to be agreed upon. Even these concessions already have aroused strong oppositions in Britain and elsewhere. As this is being written, it is freely predicted in London that the British would rather see the disruption of the conversations than to give in further to the Japanese demands. The sudden stiffening of the British attitude after yielding to the Japanese at the outset was universally attributed to America's abrogation of its commercial treaty with Japan. This abrogation of the treaty by President Roosevelt had a sobering effect on even the most headstrong Japanese, for with the abrogation of this treaty, America will be free legally to place an embargo on exports to and imports from Japan. With the armament race going on at full speed in Europe, Japan has been depending on America for most of its war supplies and raw materials for armament. If America decides on virtual economic sanctions against Japan, the British and the French, having suffered so much at the hands of the Japanese, will more likely than not follow suit. Then the day of the Japanese imperial army will be numbered. Its tanks and war planes and supply trucks will be without gasoline, and useless. Then the Chinese will be able to counter-attack with a better chance of success. Realizing this, the Japanese took the American blow lying down.

Meanwhile a political crisis has been developing in Japan which might cause the downfall of the present cabinet or to assassinations of more cabinet ministers. The issue over which the civilian and military factions in the Japanese government are fighting, is that of the military alliance with the axis powers. The adverse international situation furnished the army, or the young officers' clique rather, with fresh argument for joining the alliance. But the navy is against this, as it would have to bear the brunt of the fight if such an alliance should involve Japan in another war. A formula might be found to satisfy the young officers by enlarging the anti-comintern pact; but equally probable would be another "incident" in Tokyo resulting in the loss of a few more Japanese statesmen. That is what the "China incident" has brought to Japan in contrast with the unity that China enjoys today as never before, Wang Ching-wei's defection having no effect on China's cause whatsoever.

Lightning Literacy

(Continued from page 331)

page. "This is exactly the same as *a* in *amo*, isn't it? This is *a* and that is *a*." In the same way, he takes *i* of *ikog*, *o* of *olan*, *u* of *undo*, *ma* of *mama*, and so down the page, having the man look at the syllable and pronounce it by looking back at the pictures and words on the first two pages. Now, follows a very interesting feature of the

process, one to which Dr. Laubach attributes much of the rapidity of the results. With a twinkle in his eye, he remarks:

"It looks as if the monkey were sitting on the man's head, doesn't it?" The learner laughs, and very readily replies, "On the cow" to the question, "Where is the man sitting?"

"It looks", continues the teacher, "as though, if the cow is not careful, it will get its feet in the frying pan!" A jolly laugh follows; and the pupil is feeling quite at his ease.

"Can you imagine the grease spilling out of the pan into the cup below?—Now, think of balancing the cup on the end of the hammer.—If you let the hammer fall into the space below, it will smash the plate.—Better put the pineapple on the plate." All the while the learner is looking at the pictures and imagining each in connection with the one following, and doing so, with very vivid visualization.

"That pineapple would taste good to the bird below. It would like to reach up and peck at it. And now it would like to reach down into the measure below, and get the grain in the measure. We have to use that plow before we can ever fill the measure with grain. Let's think of the measure and the plow together. And if we don't want our plow to be stolen," (very understandable to the Moros), "it might be well to chain it fast with the chain in the space below."

After this, the student will never think of the picture of the monkey without seeing it in his mind's eye on the man's head. The memory of the pictured man will always recall the cow. Thenceforth, he no longer needs to look at the page of pictures. He thinks the pictures while he looks at the printed page. To make sure of this, Dr. Laubach tests his memory of the pictures from monkey to chain. It is not necessary to memorize the order of those in the other columns, except that he remarks that the monkey is looking at its tail; and the moon (*olan*) is looking at the pestle (*undo*), which insures the memory of the top row. The pupil is now ready to learn page three, the phonetic syllables.

"The first part of *amo* is *a*", says the teacher, pointing to *a* on page three. "The first letter of *ikog* (tail) is *i*. *Olan* (moon)—*o*. *Undo* (pestle)—*u*. *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*." The man says, "*a*, *i*, *o*, *u*," looking at the printed syllables. The pictured page has been concealed.

"What comes below the monkey?" asks Dr. Laubach.

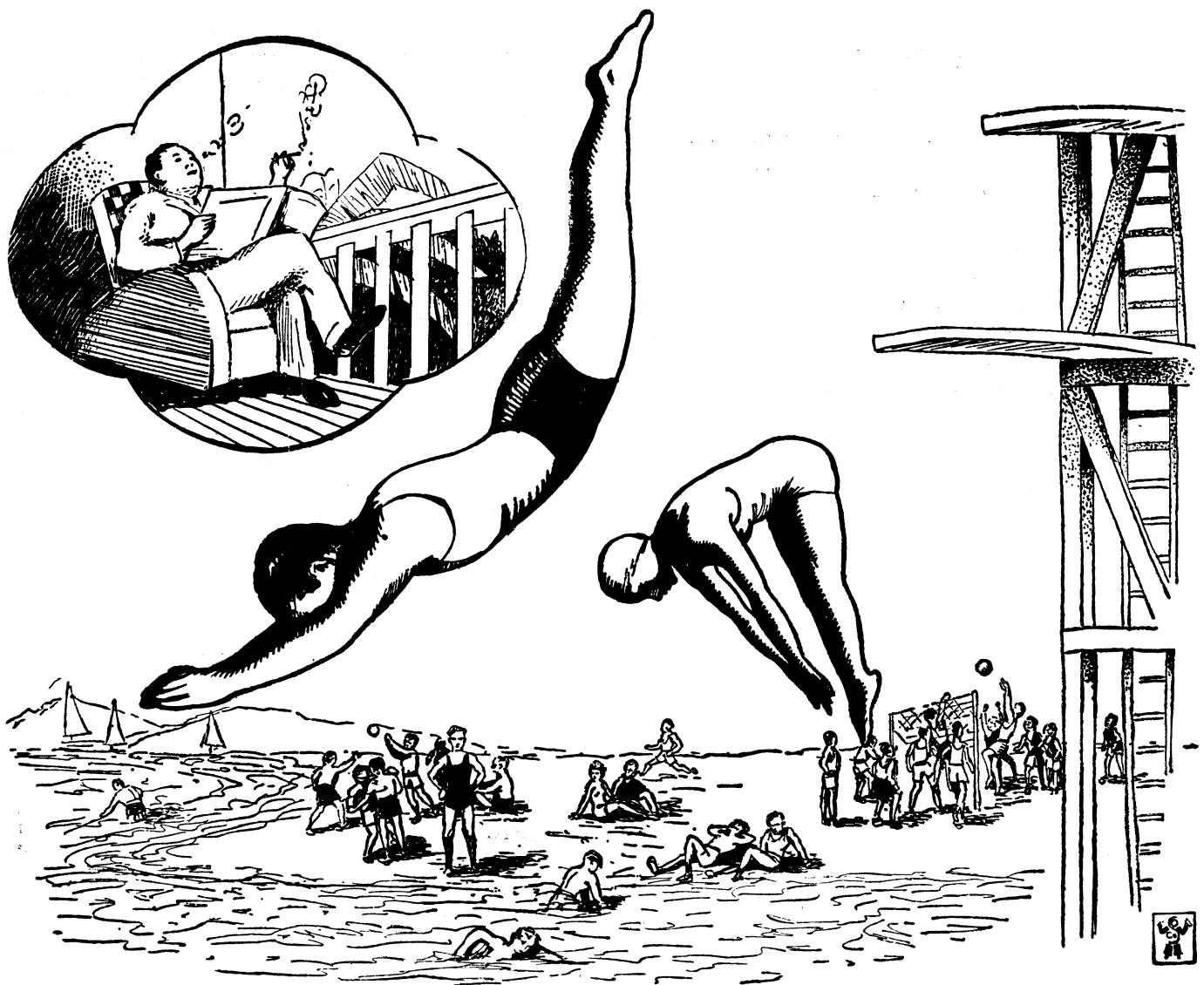
"*Mama*" (man), is the instant reply.

"*Ma*, *mi*, *mo*, *mu*; *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*, (pointing to the printed syllables.) The identity of *a* in both lines is noted. Then, "*amo*—*a*, *i*, *o*, *u*; "*mama*—*ma*, *mi*, *mo*, *mu*. What comes after the man?"

"Cow" (*sapi*). He points to the syllables and the man reads:

"*Sa*, *si*, *so*, *su*." From this point, little needs to be said by the teacher. The learner quite readily names all the syllables on the page.

"Splendid!" exclaims his instructor, exultantly, taking out his watch. "You learned to read that page in just twenty minutes! You are very quick. You will soon be reading anything in Maranaw, and can teach many others. I am very proud of you. Now, I shall show you how you can use this chart at home, and learn to read anything". He turns to the sentences, many varied combinations of



GETTING MORE FUN OUT OF LIFE

OUR present-day mode of living has deprived us of the many opportunities for natural exercises which our ancestors possessed. Our forefathers were kept well exercised either dodging beasts of prey or hunting them. Our agricultural forebears, before the advent of power farming, derived more than an ample supply of exercise following the plow and harvesting their crops or tending their herds.

For most of us all this is past. And though we may have occasion to rejoice over our emancipation from drudgery we, nonetheless, are not freed from the toll in ill health we must pay because of insufficient exercise. We sit at desks, ride back and forth to work, rarely calling upon our bodies for the energy required of it to keep in normal health.

Exercise serves a wide variety of bodily needs. It may serve to improve posture, to increase strength, vigor endurance, beauty to correct physical defects.

Young people derive an ample amount of exercise from play. It is the adult—the family breadwinner, the housewife who goes unexercised. Form the habit of partially walking to work. Hiking is an instructive and an excellent pastime. Hike into the country. Row a boat or banca. Make a garden—this is a fine source of real pleasure as well as good exercise.

The gymnasium and golf course are other excellent places to obtain exercise for those who can afford them. Morning setting-up exercises are provided by radio broadcast programs or by employing an ordinary phonograph.

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the syllables memorized, and shows him how he can recognize them as the same.

From that point, repetition develops the needed skill. Furthermore, the man is required to teach a certain number of other illiterates before he may come back for further guidance. When he does so, and is able to read the sentences on the chart, he is taken over to the library, and introduced to the literature which is now his to explore,—epic poems which every Moro longs to sing, lyrics by famous popular Moro poets, folktales, which they have loved from infancy, but never had seen in print, translated stories, health articles, especially counsel on how to keep their babies alive and prevent blindness, and the laws of the Philippines, which they are most eager to learn, to avoid again getting into jail for ignorant infringement. Finally, he is shown *Lanao Progress*, the local newspaper. It is suggested that he subscribe to it, and he is urged to read every word each week. At the end of the year, if he has saved his copies, he can have them bound into a book for twenty centavos. This will be the beginning of his private library. The throngs which crowd the little local library are proof of the fact that the method works, and with the most amazingly rapid progress. Within the first year and a half, thirty thousand illiterates learned to read, a fact which atones for the fault of a phonetic method as compared with that of the flash-card and similar schemes.

Gratitude soon swells into loyalty and pride. *Madrasa* is theirs. "See!" they exclaim as they study the map of the world showing over fifty places in many countries where the *Lanao* system has been adopted, "Just see what we are doing for the human race!"

Dr. Frank C. Laubach, the originator of the *Lanao Literacy Campaign*, and the method described above, needs no introduction to readers in the Philippines. His work as a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions both in Manila and on the island of Mindanao has been of such outstanding quality that he is known and admired throughout the Islands.

It is the vision and spirit of the leader of this movement that lift it above the plane of a mere educational experiment. The vast implications for social and economic betterment and character building, for this country and for the many others to which he has carried his idea, together with the depth of human understanding and appreciation that pervade the process and its aftermath, raise it to the level of one of the most significant movements of our day.

Buri Flour

(Continued from page 332)

You may have thought that the buri trunk is useless, but believe me, I could have a book on "kinugay recipes" printed (at your expense) if you should desire, but if that is too much, just write me and I'll be glad to give you a few recipes.

See also "The Buri Palm and the Buntal Hat" by F. T. Adriano, *Philippine Magazine*, August, 1933.

Manila, 16th to 18th Century

(Continued from page 329)

this year a badly battered ship arrived from Japan in the Bay of Manila, carrying on board about three hundred persons men and women who had been driven out after having been persecuted and tortured because of their Catholic faith. Among these persons were twenty-three priests of the Jesuit Order (out of the one hundred and thirty who had composed the Province of Japan), fifteen seminarists, two secular priests, some ladies of distinction, and some Japanese. All these persons, who had been persecuted for the good cause, were given every possible assistance in Manila. I am unable to say what were the reasons for this action on the part of the Emperor of Japan, nor can I recount the causes of his dissatisfaction with the missionaries; but I will say that they were such that the Emperor still felt resentment several years after this event. The Governor who assumed command in 1618 sent an embassy to Japan, with some presents, for the purpose of establishing friendly relations with the Emperor. He refused the presents and declined to accept them or to hear any talk of friendly relations.

Nevertheless, Manila increased more and more in power. In 1626 Don Juan de Tabora, a colonel of infantry and a member of the Council of War of His Catholic Majesty, was sent out. Tabora, who was a great military leader, was given a hearty welcome in Manila as he brought with him a large reinforcement of troops and money. During his government the Dutch were so badly beaten that they never again dared to appear in the Bay. The Spaniards also took from them an important position in the island of Formosa where they were completely defeated.

The Moros, the inhabitants of Mindanao and Jolo, no longer dared to appear in Manila Bay. Their pirate vessels were then afraid to approach Manila, whereas in my time these people, in open boats, spread terror in Manila itself, which had not a single ship to send against them. Under Tabora's government the Emperor of Japan sent an embassy to complain that the Spanish galleons had captured, off the coast of Siam, two junks belonging to him. Tabora wisely satisfied the Ambassador, but at the same time let him see all his forces.

During this epoch of prosperity, Manila was constantly at war with Jolo and Mindanao which she was never able to conquer absolutely, but was constantly obliged to do the work over again. Expeditions to repress uprisings were continually being sent there.

The year 1639 was not favorable for Manila. The Chinese, of whom there were more than twenty thousand, confiding in the strength of their numbers, arose in rebellion. They were crushed, it is true; but the Spaniards lost the island of Formosa which the Dutch took from them. It seems that this was the period when the decline of Manila set in. The Governor who was in command when this loss was suffered held office for nine years and governed with wisdom and honesty; but he was not always fortunate, and his successor made him endure a disagreeable experience during the period of his "residence." Finally he returned to Madrid where he was much more fortunate. He is the only Governor of Manila who died in Spain.

(To be continued)

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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Pearling in Sulu

(Continued from page 327)

third its original size, and was perfectly round. This size and weight, according to an expert present, would have made it worth at least a hundred thousand pesos. But, on one side, a small speck had appeared. Now no offers were made, for if the speck continued, the pearl would be of no value. The pearl doctor continued. The speck grew, and in a short time, what had appeared to represent a fortune a few hours before, showed itself to be utterly worthless.

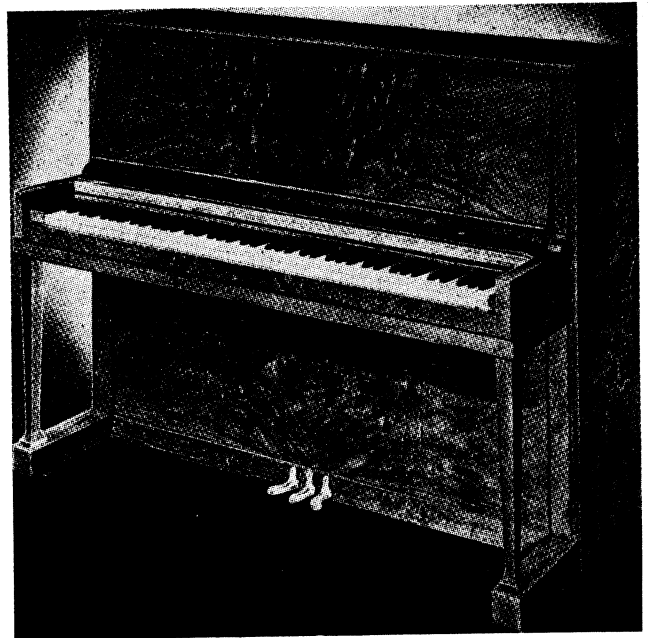
The members of the syndicate were philosophical and accepted their loss in good humor, saying, "Well, better luck next time." The pearl doctor said, "If she no inside, I no can bring out."

BUT many ventures like the one described turned out lucky and fortunes have been made in speculating on pearls. The most valuable pearl I ever saw which came from Sulu waters, sold for fifty-five thousand pesos.

This industry, which flourished for so many years and brought annually thousands of pesos to the people of Sulu, is now hardly more than a tradition. The pearl beds are practically exhausted, and while a few luggers are today struggling along, none of them are able to pay their expenses.

The naked divers of Tawi Tawi, whose prowess I used to admire so much, can no longer earn a livelihood at diving for shell, and have been forced to find other ways to make a living.

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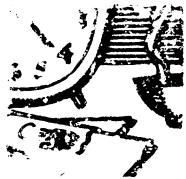
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



I have decided to resume publication of certain chapters taken from M. Le Gentil's "Voyage dans les Mers de l'Inde", published in France in 1781. Le Gentil was a distinguished French scientist who was sent to India by his Government to make astronomical observations. He arrived in Manila on August 8, 1766, on the *Buen Consejo*, the ship which the Spanish Government had dispatched from Cadiz to test

the feasibility of establishing a trade route between Cadiz and Manila. The book was translated into English by the Hon. Fred C. Fisher, at one time Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, who now lives in New York. Interesting excerpts from the book previously appeared in the July, September, and November, 1929, and the March and April, 1930, issues of the Philippine Magazine. Judge Fisher wrote in the preface to his translation: "Travelers rarely visited the Philippines in the 18th century, and few of those who came were possessed of the ability to make an interesting record of their observations. The Spaniards, particularly the ecclesiastics, wrote voluminously during the whole period of the Spanish occupation of the country, but they were interested principally in politics and religion and their narratives give us but little insight into the everyday life of the people. Fortunately for those who are interested in such matters, Manila was visited, shortly after the withdrawal of the British troops, by M. de Gentil". This, Judge Fisher reminds us, was during Washington's time in America. The entire work consists of two volumes divided into five parts—part three dealing with the Philippines. The sections already published in the Magazine deal with Manila. The present instalment deals with the secular government of the Philippines up to that time. The next instalment deals with the Audiencia, the Exchequer and revenues of the time, the ecclesiastical establishment, and the ecclesiastical courts.

Encarnacion Alzona, author of the article on "Urbana at Felisa," is Professor of History, University of the Philippines. She obtained her A.M. at Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. at Columbia in 1922, the first Filipino Woman to receive the latter degree. She was a Barbour Fellow in 1932-1933.

Miss Irene LaWall visited the Philippines some time ago and her itinerary included Lanao where she was greatly impressed by the work of Dr. Frank Laubach in teaching the Moros reading in their own vernacular. An official of the Bureau of Education wrote me as follows about the work and methods of Dr. Laubach: "The Maranao had been neglected due largely to himself and his refusal to accept government help. He was suspicious of everything governmental, schools, doctors, surveyors, roads. . . Dr. Laubach stepped in with something else which was strictly non-governmental. Though a missionary, he did not try to change the people's religion; instead he attempted to make them better Mohammedans. He began collecting their folklore, much of which had never been written down before. He learned their language so he could deal with them direct, and then began to teach them to read their own language by a simple sound method devised on the spot. He started a small newspaper in their own language so they could follow up their reading after having learned to read. The method was one that they could teach to others if they cared to do so. They were not suspicious of him as he to them represented, perhaps, something apart from the government which they did not like. I do not mean that Dr. Laubach encouraged this attitude; he did not. He upheld good government always. Probably the figures as to the number of people who have been taught to read are exaggerated, although they may not be. Lanao at the last election, when the non-Christians voted for the first time, had a much greater percentage of voters than did other



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Believing that the Philippine Magazine fulfills the need of an independent monthly devoted to Filipino and American interests and to cultural development in the Philippines, and that such a publication should be supported by all, we donate this page. Having nothing to advertise, however, this firm prefers to remain anonymous.

adjoining provinces which are non-Christian, too. That must mean something, for they have not learned to read and write in school. The children of the province have never gone to school in great numbers and less so during the last decade after the force formerly used was removed by Governor-General Wood. The fact that Dr. Laubach's method has been adopted in Africa and also extensively in India, and there by the government too, while here the government would have nothing to do with his method, is most interesting to me. However, the Office of Adult Education in Lanao is using the Laubach method. The University of the Philippines adopted it, too, I believe, for its adult education campaign. Laubach's claims for his method are well founded as results have proved. The article you are publishing is up-to-date and includes the new picture method developed in India. I am of the opinion that it is time that Laubach's work in Lanao be recognized here as a real contribution to world-eradication of illiteracy. Columbia University recognized it as such and published a book on the method recently. Dr. Laubach and I do not think alike on many points and during the years that I have encouraged him in his work, we have had differences of opinion. That does not prevent me from recognizing the merit of his method of teaching adults to read quickly. The problem then lies in providing something for them to read. Children who learn to read and leave the public schools after Grade Three or Four have practically nothing to read either in English or in their own language although it is a fact that children taught to read English can also read the vernacular. Some educators refuse to recognize the latter fact because it does not fit into their philosophy. I think you will be carrying out the forward-looking and prophetic policy of your publication by recognizing the work Laubach started in Lanao which has now spread to many other countries. . . ." As to Philippine Magazine recognition of Dr. Laubach's method, I might mention that we published an article on the subject by Dr. Laubach himself in the June, 1932, issue, under the title, "The Lanao System of Teaching Illiterates".

Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay wrote me recently: "Thank you for my author's copies of the July number of the Magazine and for the August number that came yesterday. I have already read and enjoyed Marc T. Greene's 'Lights and Shadows of Shanghai' and the 'Four O'Clock' column. My first 'fan' letter came from Manila about the verses in the July issue. The Editor of the *Reno Evening Gazette* of Nevada has written me twice, mentioning the Philippine Magazine and his having come upon verses of mine. . . ."

Joseph B. Man, who sent me "A Visayan Serenade", is a student at the University of the Philippines. His mother is a Visayan; his father Chinese.

Liborio G. Malapira lives in Pasuquin, Ilocos Norte.

Mrs. Jean Edades of Baguio recently sent me a copy of letter she had received from the well-known writer, Sheila Kaye-Smith, which evidences a very generous spirit in connection with a story of hers—"Mrs. Adis"—which was converted into a play with a change in names and locality by a young local author who afterward said he "meant no harm" by the plagiarism. See "Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home—A Play in One Act", in the May, 1934, issue of the Philippine Magazine and the note

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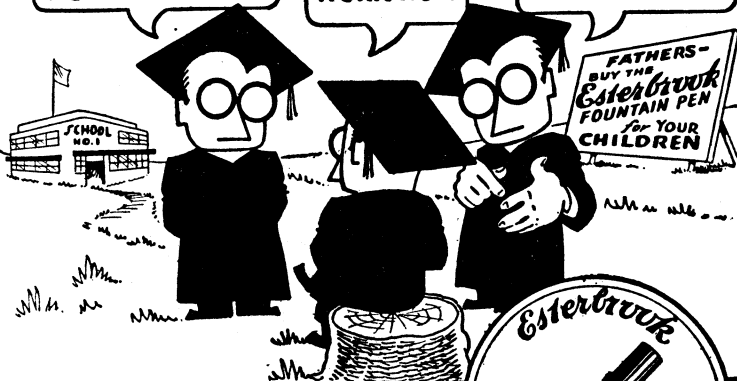
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regarding the matter in the Four O'Clock column of the following issue. The letter reads: "Dear Madam: Thank you very much for your letter and for the copy of 'Till Kaka Mateo Comes Home'. I am greatly interested in the work, which I think highly successful, and of course I am more than willing that it should appear in your collection of plays on Philippine themes. I was also interested to hear its history. I feel sure that the adapter did not realize the seriousness of what he was doing. Experience has shown me that some people have no idea of what constitutes a literary copyright and think they are perfectly free to rewrite and adapt any subject they come across. I hope that the Philippine Magazine will soon re-admit his work to its pages. With all good wishes, believe me, Yours very sincerely, Sheila Kaye-Smith."

One young lady, Mary Lang, from Cicero, Illinois, wrote: "I have just finished reading your Magazine for the month of April and found it very interesting. Will you let me submit a little poem? And if it would not impose on too much of your valuable time, may I please have an acknowledgment of this letter? It would make me very happy." Here is the poem:

Unfinished
The clouds were forming pictures
Which only I could see,
And in that dreamy album
Was one of you and me.

You were about to kiss me,
I was about to say
That I would always always—
When the wind blew them away.

Somebody whose literary abilities I respect very much avowed that these verses are too sentimental—so I decided to run them in this personal column. Heh, heh!

I also received the following cryptic typewritten letter ending, in place of a name, only with the typewritten words, "A Reader". "I have been asked to judge of the merits of the following verses; but since I feel myself very incompetent when it comes to literary criticism, I thought the best way was to pass on the task to you. If the work is worthless, you will not, naturally make any comments in your magazine; if it is in any way of some merit, perhaps you would give it a few lines in your column of comment.

"Kindness
"Was it not kind of God
To make such lovely things—
A spring, a river bank,
And moss that closely clings;
Bamboo with lacy leaves
From where the maya sings;
A gentle wind, a cloud,
A butterfly's fairy wings—

Was it not kind of God
To make such lovely things?"

I will say only that the poem poses so theological a question that I won't risk comment. . . . There are a lot of things that are not so lovely.

Since this has become a kind of over-flow of poetry, I might as well include two touching bits that came in the mail during the month from Mrs. Gertrude C. Hornbostel—to wit:

Frustration
Oh pity them!
Who masters in the arts have passionate urge to be;
But by a twist of fate condemned
Forever
To flounder in a sea of mediocrity.

Marks of Character
Ah how I wish my soul could flaunt a pattern,
Were it able,
Of tracings of the lovely grain that mark
The surface of my hardwood dinner table.

Finally a more serious matter. I am given the Reply Churlish followed by the Countercheck Quarrelsome and all but floored by the Lie Direct—and no "If" about it. R. W. Robson, F.R.G.S., editor and publisher of the *Pacific Islands Monthly* and the *Pacific Islands Year Book*, and Managing Director of the Sydney and Melbourne Publishing Co., Pty. Ltd., sent me a letter (holographic) which I faithfully reproduce as follows: "Dear Sir—Marc T. Greene has sent me a copy of your magazine of April, and I have just read your editorial pages, 155, 6. Never have I seen such amazing nonsense dished up seriously as a presentation of foreign affairs. Not only does your summary—informed throughout by a fanatical hatred of Britain and the British—contradict itself in adjoining columns—but it has been made to appear ridiculous by the events of the past few weeks. As for your communication from 'a prominent editor friend in Australia'—may I point out to you that obviously you are lying—because the English of the letter is the English of an office-boy, and the argument that of a bloody fool. The writer of such a letter could not be a 'prominent editor' for more than five minutes. Does it not occur to you American Anglophobes up there that your only chance of survival lies in the survival of the British Empire? Do you think that America is going to save the Philippines from Japan? Roosevelt might because he can see that USA some day must face up to Japan, and he thinks USA should act now in cooperation with Britain and France: but American public opinion (of which you are a typical example) is at this very moment roping and tying Roosevelt, just as it did Wilson in another world crisis. In Australia, in many ways, we are more American than British: but we know that we can look to USA for no help—that our only hope of life and freedom in the future lies in Britain. You are in precisely the same position. If Britain goes under, God help the Europeans in the Pacific. Yours ffty, R. W. Robson."

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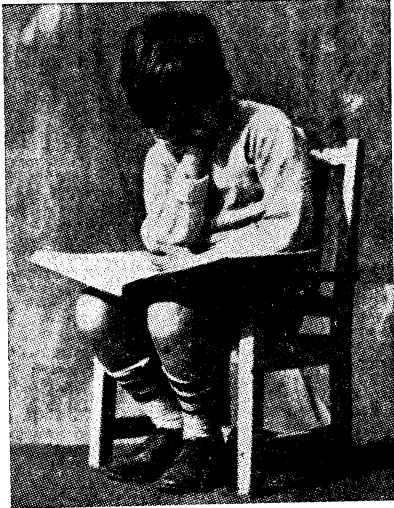
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In reply I beg to say that I am no Anglophobe, like and respect the English individually and as a people, and have a high regard for the past and present services of the British Empire to world civilization. In my editorial in the April issue, entitled, "Is the Fascist International Breaking Up?" and in previous editorials I have charged the Chamberlain government precisely with betraying not only liberalism and democracy, but Britain's own imperial interests. In this opinion I do not stand alone, by any means, and not a few British commentators have said the same thing. Events of the past few weeks have not made the editorial "appear ridiculous". I tentatively expressed the opinion that British leaders might themselves finally become convinced of their folly and belatedly decide to call a halt to the fascist march of empire because they have seen that march is against them and not against

Soviet Russia". That is precisely what appears to be the present trend of affairs. Mr. Robson says that I lied about receiving a communication from a prominent Australian editor which I quoted in the following editorial in the same issue entitled "Japan's Southward Drive". I can only assure him the letter is genuine and that the editor in question is obviously better informed as to the facts referred to—a Japanese expedition to New Guinea during the first Czechoslovakian crisis which was recalled—then Mr. Robson. I have no right to reveal this editor's identity. I quite agree that cooperation between the United States and Britain is desirable in the Far East and have repeatedly advocated this. But the real question is, how far can the United States depend on Chamberlain. Echoing the recent remark of an American naval officer, "There must be no Munich here!"



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News Summary

(Continued from page 321)

remains of Genghis Khan, once known as "terror of 2 continents" from Etsinhor, Suiyuan province, to new resting place far removed from Japanese intrigue.

June 20.—Lieut.-Gen. Sugiyama, commander of Japanese forces in North China, states Britain has forfeited its neutral rights in China by aiding Chiang Kai-shek régime. Japanese press states that discriminatory actions of gendarmes in searching British are merely due to "natural emotions". Japanese spokesman says it is but natural for United States to feel concern over developments but that there are no indications United States in "planning any measures calculated to antagonize Japan". Chinese Ambassador visits Lord Halifax, Foreign Minister, and conveys Chiang Kai-shek's assurance that China will do its utmost to ease Tientsin situation which is understood to mean Chinese secret agents in area will dissuade Chinese from participating in Japanese-inspired anti-British agitation. Halifax states in House of Lords that government has made strong representations and "trusts that Japan will not desire, any more than does Britain, to widen area of disagreement or complicate situation already extremely difficult". Radio broadcast from Moscow states German reports that Anglo-French-Russian negotiations include Soviet demand for guarantee of Russian Far East frontier are untrue.

June 1.—Eight Britons reported stripped nude by Japanese gendarmes in view of passers-by. American Consul-General protests against Japanese interference with American nationals and property in Tientsin, several of them having been subjected to rigid search. Japanese army and navy forces land at Swatow, important port between Amoy and Hongkong.

June 22.—Chinese banks in Shanghai declare moratorium on payment of deposits, believed in effort to hold down purchases of foreign exchange, resulting in almost complete stoppage of business. Reported Japanese have demanded all foreign vessels in Swatow harbor to depart. Navy Department in Washington states Admiral H. E. Yarnell has told Japanese officials that "permanent duty of U. S. naval vessels is protection of American citizens and they would go wherever necessary at any time to carry out that mission and would remain in such place as long as American citizens are in need of protection or assistance". Reported from Shanghai that Yarnell told Japanese Americans do not intend to interfere with Japanese military and naval operations in China but that government will hold Japan responsible for any damages inflicted on Americans. Japanese officials deny they ordered foreign vessels at Swatow to depart, but Swatow consular corps states they did make such demand.

Some 60 British and French army, navy, and air force chiefs from various parts of Far East open conference in Singapore, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Noble presiding.

Russian communique states latest Anglo-French proposals contain nothing new and fall short of satisfying Russia; said Russia demands protective guarantees of Baltic states on Russia's frontier even though these claim not to want them. Observers in Moscow believe that latest rebuff is notification that new Anglo-French overtures might yet win favor provided they come from governments other than

Chamberlain's or Daladier's because of Soviet suspicions of them.

German troops reported moving into fortifications opposite French frontier. Duke and Duchess of Windsor dine at German Embassy in Paris; guest list not published.

June 23.—Dead Chinese found hanging on electrified barbed wire fence Japanese strung around Tientsin British concession. Japanese spokesman states surrender of 4 alleged assassins would no longer satisfy Japan. Chamberlain tells Commons that government will make it clear to Japan what it thinks of "these intolerable insults", but asked whether it would make reprisals, he replies, "I don't think we have got to stage of considering that yet". Halifax protests to Japanese Ambassador against "intolerable insults" and asks clarification as to whether Japanese government supports military authorities; says he can not understand categorical denials of Japanese officials in Tokyo that Britons are being submitted to indignities.

British and French defense conference at Singapore reported decided Britain's naval commander-in-chief would assume supreme command of British and French naval forces in Far East in event of war with Singapore as base of operations; said that increase in naval forces not necessary at present as they are sufficiently great to hold back Japanese until reinforcements could arrive. Singapore *Strait Times* reports that a Siam air squadron will visit Singapore next month.

June 24.—Japanese adopt stricter search methods in Tientsin but no Britons appear at barricades following yesterday's humiliations, except for German-born British woman who is stripped by Chinese police-woman in presence of Japanese sentry, while her husband is stripped in nearby room. Japanese rejections now appear aimed at preventing entry of foodstuffs. British Consulate at Chefoo asks for dispatch of warship to city because of "threatening political situation" including anti-British parades and mass-meetings. Japanese land at and blockade Ningpo, 120 miles south of Shanghai. Japanese claim they shot down 61 Mongol planes during past few days near Amkulan, north of Lake Bor, on Manchukuo-Mongolian frontier. Chamberlain at party rally denounces "high-handed and intolerably insulting" actions of Japanese at Tientsin and states "no British government could submit to dictation from another power as to foreign policy", but again expresses hope for local settlement. Referring to Europe he states "real tragedy is that future is being poisoned by propagation of false and ungrounded suspicions." He denies Britain is seeking to encircle Germany and says if confidence were restored it would be possible to open path to cooperation. "I repeat once more our opposition is not to change, for in a changing world there must be adjustments from time to time, but what we are resolved to oppose is use of force to bring about changes which should be determined by discussion and cooperation. I trust that in spite of all dangerous possibilities which are only too apparent, the people who in all countries are for peace, may yet find the patience and will to achieve it." He speaks warmly of magnificent welcome accorded the King and Queen in United States.

Big-scale German troop movements reported along French and Swiss frontiers are described as "summer maneuvers".

France and Turkey sign mutual assistance treaty similar to British-Turkish agreement; reportedly

provides for withdrawal of France from Alexandretta and ceding area to Turkey. German *Diplomatic Correspondence* describes cession as breach of status quo and of France's "sacred mandate obligations".

Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of Union of South Africa, states that developments since 1914 make it impossible to return former German colonies, but that fair compensation should be arranged. German Foreign Office spokesman states there can be no question of fair compensation; Germany demands return of its colonies and would then discuss question of redistribution of all colonial possessions with France and Britain throwing their own colonies into redistribution pot.

June 25.—Announced at Chungking that China and Russia signed trade treaty on June 16. G. A. Smith is released by Japanese after being forced to sign an apology for his conduct. *Tass* (Moscow) news agency reports that 59 Japanese and 23 Russian planes were shot down in border warfare which has been raging for 6 weeks in Lake Bor region and that began with Japanese-Manchukuoan attack on May 11.

Foreign Minister Jorje Bonnet of France states that "United States perhaps holds keys to peace or war. . . . If United States made it clear it would be on our side at start of a conflict, the specter of war would definitely be banished".

Goebbels renews demand for return of colonies, stating Germany has nothing to fear, "especially from people on other side of Channel. . . . There is no force behind Britain. Japanese strip the English naked, and they can do nothing."

June 26.—Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin protests against "exaggeration" of searching incidents which "reflects on name of Japanese military and consular police", but Japanese army spokesman states investigation of such incidents is unnecessary as sentries have instructions to avoid unnecessary harshness. Japanese announce complete isolation of Swatow port "pending progress of military operations"; mail and provisions for foreign residents may be landed, but no passengers or other cargo. Ships find it impossible to unload because of complete absence of coolie labor. Ten Chinese are sentenced to death in Harbin and 104 to prison for "attempting to mislead the racial consciousness of Manchukuoans for anti-Japanese purposes". *Domei* reports 131 Russian planes have been shot down since June 20 on Mongolian border only one Japanese plane failing to return to its hangar. "Authoritative" Shanghai source reveals Russian warplanes have been heavily bombing Japanese airdromes and barracks in western Manchukuo, doing extensive damage.

Siam government issues proclamation changing name of country to Prades Thai, meaning "country of the free"; hitherto name has been Prades Sayam.

Chamberlain states in Commons "there is some reason to hope" that discussions now going on in Tokyo will lead to settlement of Tientsin crisis and that he does not want to make any statements that might prejudice prospects. Nineteen persons injured in series of bombings by "Irish Republican Army" in heart of London over week-end, including bombing of 4 banks. Some 26 persons are injured in Dublin clashes between police and sympathizers of "Army".

June 27.—Arita in answer to representations of British Ambassador promises immediate investigation of anti-British incidents at Tientsin. Ob-

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servers believe Japan has "ear cocked for American reactions" because of its desire for American "friendship", and state one word from Yarnell has more weight than all representations of Britain. Lieut.-Gen. M. Homma, Tientsin commander, issues orders stating stripping is not necessary in examining persons entering or leaving British concession, and tells press Tokyo government ordered present restrictions. He says Tientsin is not blockaded but that Japanese are merely imposing "traffic restrictions" and that soldiers are peasants whose ideas of modesty differ from those of foreigners. He points out Japanese do not hesitate to disrobe in public, referring to "mixed bathing" in Japan, and jokingly offers to take off his own clothes before newsmen. Japanese military in Shanghai warn foreign ships to evacuate Foochow and Wenchow immediately as military operations will be undertaken there soon, and after British rejection, Japanese naval spokesman states Japan will not be responsible for third power nationals and property in these cities after 29th. Commenting on British claim these are treaty ports, spokesman states "rights and interests of third powers automatically become restricted in case of Japanese military necessity". *Domei* reports that 92 Mongol planes were destroyed during mass Japanese air raid on airbase at Temsk, 62 miles from Lake Bor, first time Japanese admitted crossing border. Moscow radiocast denies Japanese claim and states 30 Japanese bombing planes attacked Tantsar Bulak, 100 kilometers within Outer Mongolian border, and destroyed 2 houses and wounded 5 civilians; reports another air battle yesterday in which 25 of 60 Japanese planes which violated border were brought down by 50 Soviet and Mongolian planes. Conference at Singapore closes after one-day extension to enable Admiral Sir Ragnar Colvin of Australia to attend; Colvin will proceed to London. Vice-Admiral C. V. Osborne, famous director of British Naval Intelligence, states if war breaks out Britain would defeat Japan in war of attrition even in case of simultaneous war in Europe; it could hardly take offensive against Japanese navy, but would protect Australia and New Zealand, and China could be assisted by air, road, and rail. British naval reserve officer on merchant ship at Manila discloses to *Manila Daily Bulletin* that all British ships in Far East have been instructed in event of war to steam full-speed to Singapore, where British will make a stand as attempt to defend Hongkong is considered futile because of Japanese advantages.

"Reliable diplomatic circles" in London state Halifax has instructed Strang to meet all Russian demands and conclude pact with shortest possible delay, Britain agreeing also to contacts between general staffs of three countries. British Admiralty cancels Home Fleet's annual summer cruises and announces maneuvers will be held in August instead of September. War Office notifies Territorial Army to be prepared for possible emergency about August, stating soldiers might not be given more than one day to wind up personal affairs. Ford Madox Ford, British author, dies, aged 66.

Premier Eduard Daladier states present is gravest international crisis in 20 years, pointing out that 3,000,000 fighting men are massed across France's frontiers, not counting semi-military forces. Reported French engineers of Maginot line will help Turkey strengthen Dardanelles defenses; Turkey also expected to convert Gulf of Alexandria into air-base financed by British loan.

June 28.—British residents begin evacuation of Foochow and Wenchow; Americans reported to be staying. Announced in Tokyo that "in response to British proposals, government has decided to conduct negotiations in Tokyo with view to solving various questions relating to present situation in Tientsin". Chamberlain announces negotiations will start immediately to "effect settlement of various conditions relating to Tientsin".

Britain sends Germany memorandum on termination of Anglo-German naval agreement, stating that Britain is not hostile to Germany and could only be hostile if it commits an act of aggression against another country and that charge that Britain is following policy of encirclement is without justification and Britain has no desire to restrict German trade. Britain looks forward to discussions for further improvement of Germany's economic position if confidence and goodwill can be established. Note points out treaty clearly contemplated termination or modification only by mutual consultation and then only under certain conditions, but that if Germany is no longer to be bound by limits specified, Britain also can no longer be bound and past forecasts of strength must be considered cancelled. If Germany contemplates negotiation of other agreement, Britain would like to know when in German view discussions should take place and how it would propose to ensure that any action toward modification of such agreement should carry consent of both parties.

Some 4000 German officers and men have entered Danzig during past 24 hours in connection with formation of Nazi Free Corps and have begun drilling with machine guns, though Berlin continues to deny Nazi infiltration.

Bank of Mexico temporarily suspends foreign exchange transactions. Mexican Mining Chamber earns that if United States quits buying Mexican silver it will mean catastrophe to mining industry and totally ruin silver mines representing \$1,000,000,000 investment mostly United States capital.

June 29.—Japanese spokesman at Tientsin states restrictions will remain unchanged pending outcome of Tokyo negotiations. "If British attitude is not corrected, restrictions will grow more severe". Stripings, however, have ceased. Japanese plane flying low bombs American mission school in Foochow, destroying whole building, but no lives are lost.

Chamberlain states Britain is ready to satisfy Japanese demand that Britain preserve neutrality of British concession at Tientsin but that British authority there will be maintained. Halifax states in speech: "In event of further aggression, we are

resolved to use at once the whole of our strength in fulfillment of our pledges to resist it." He denies Britain is following policy of encirclement and declares Germany is isolating itself economically by its policy of autarchy, politically by a policy that causes constant anxiety to other nations, and culturally by its policy of racialism. "It depends on German government and that alone whether this process of isolation continues or not. Any day it can be ended by a policy of cooperation". He states problem of "lebensraum" can not be ended simply by acquiring more territory, but only by wise ordering of affairs at home and by adjusting and improving relations with other countries. If it entails suppression of independence of smaller and weaker nations, "we reject it". He points out claim to lebensraum is put forward when Germany is importing workers in large numbers from Czechoslovakia, Holland, and Italy, Belgium and Holland and to a less extent our own islands have already proved that what is called overpopulation can be prevented by productive work. Economically, world is far too closely knit together for one country to hope to profit at expense of its neighbors, and no more than other countries can Germany hope to solve its economic problems in isolation. He charges "doctrine of force" is filling world with envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness and that if it were abandoned the fear of war that stalks world would be lifted. British government would be ready to pool its best thought with others to end present state of political and economic insecurity. He states it is not enough to devise measures for preventing use of force unless there is also machinery for bringing about peaceful changes. "Today, when European nations, forgetful of their common civilization, are arming to teeth, it is more important than ever before that we should remind ourselves of essential unity of European civilization. A divided Europe is divided against itself... British policy is based on determination to resist force and to get on with constructive work of building peace. But today, threat of military force is holding world to ransom and our immediate task is to resist aggression... We know that if international law and order are to be preserved, we must be prepared to fight for its defense... Behind all our military effort stands British people, more united than ever" A. V. Alexander, Laborite, states "it is pity that such policy was not firmly pressed at Stresa or even at Berchtesgaden. It is encouraging that ministers of democratic countries, who last September, felt no moral responsibility for defense of a European country against wanton aggression, now advocate such policy".

Winston Churchill states: "Goebbels and his Italian counterpart, Gayda, have been jeering at us because we haven't gone to war with Japan on account of gross insults to which English men and women have been subjected in Tientsin, but I am glad government has not been provoked into taking its eyes off target". He states Tientsin insults and affronts "may well have been trap to lure us away from seas where major trouble may break out at

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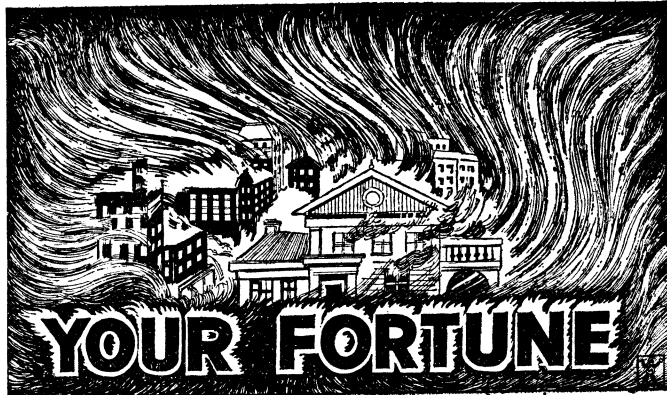
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any moment. We ought not to send our fleet to Fa East until we are more sure of our position in Mediterranean; then probably it will not be necessary. I do not believe Japan, deeply entangled in China, its strength ebbing away in a wrongful, impossible task, and with whole weight of Russia upon it in North China, will make war on British Empire until it sees how matters go in Europe. Therefore we should approve both the patience and firmness of government toward these vexatious problems in East.

Reported that these European developments have caused Ambassador J. B. Kennedy to cancel plans for quick flying trip to Washington for an emergency conference with President Roosevelt.

Russian propaganda chief A. A. Zhdanoff states in *Pravda* that Britain and France are using current negotiations "as ruse to help them strike bargain with aggressors... What they want is an agreement under which Soviet Union would play part of hired man carrying burden of entire load on his shoulders".

Poland celebrates "Sea Day" and Premier I. Moscicki states "war-won sea-coast and Polish corridor are air and sun of our existence as a state, basis of our political and economic independence, which Poland is determined to keep no matter how great its adversary or how heavy the outside pressure". Berlin quarters deny Free Corps is being formed in Danzig but admit city is "strengthening its peace force" because of "impudent and irresponsible behavior of Polish officials". Rumored that 70 German submarines are now stationed in North Sea and Baltic, exceeding British naval strength there.

June 30.—Warsaw spokesman states "any act of violence Danzig instigates within or without will be regarded in Poland as treaty violation and cause of war, just as it would be in England". Said in Berlin Hitler plans Danzig visit between July 2nd and 30. German troops reported concentrating as Karlsruhe and Essen. German consular officials in London order German domestic servants in England to return to Germany by August 15 because of "acute shortage of house labor in Germany". Rumored that Hitler and Mussolini held secret conference last Sunday with latter counselling moderation; Italian newspapers express hope no irretrievable step leading Italy into war will be taken. German spokesman shrugs shoulders at Halifax speech and states. "We are conscious of our strength and supremely calm in contrast to nervousness prevailing in London and Paris". German *Political and Diplomatic Correspondence* states Germany will not be satisfied with obtaining raw materials by purchase, but must itself possess raw material sources General Francisco Franco said to have declined Hitler invitation to visit Germany in September.

Italy concludes trade treaty with Bulgaria and Rumania.

Cabinet of Dr. H. Colijn resigns due to controversy with Catholic Ministers over question of borrowing funds for construction of battleships for Netherlands Indies fleet, Colijn, leader of small

Calvinist party, having steadfastly insisted on balanced budget. Queen Wilhelmina has asked him to form other Cabinet.

July 1.—Chamberlain states in letter to Conservative Party candidate that Britain "is ready to meet force with force." National Council of Labor representing British Trade Union Congress and Labor Party, broadcasts appeal to German people to insist on peaceful settlement of Germany's disputes with other nations, coupled with warning that hostile action in Danzig would mean war. Goebbels states that "British are exploring, as they say, for way to speak to German people. There is one such — through the Fuehrer. All other ways are blocked" Daladier informs French Cabinet situation is "very serious". Reported that Britain has proposed to Russia that Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland as well as Baltic states be included in proposed pact.

July 2.—Another Briton is stripped, naked and slapped in face with his passport by Japanese officer at Tientsin barrier, first incident of this kind for a week. Goebbels jeers: "A man stripped, of his pants in streets is always ridiculous, even when he is an Englishman; furthermore, the loss of pants reveals he is only a man, not an Englishman".

Danzig Nazi leader states: "We want to return to Germany and we are going to return to Germany. No measure by Poland can frighten Danzig. We will be prepared for any sacrifice: the Fuehrer demands, not only of goods but of blood and life". Danzig paper states: "Date for return of Danzig to Reich, if not already decided, will be decided by Fuehrer. Chamberlain warns that Britain is "mobilizing virtually entire nation and is ready to throw its whole strength if needed into resistance to aggression whether against ourselves or those whose independence we have undertaken to defend". Reported that secret plan of Hitler to move into Danzig today has been temporarily postponed and result of stern British and French stand.

July 3.—*Domei* states warfare on Mongolian frontier has been resumed in attempt to deliver "crushing blow" in retaliation for Soviet's "taunting tactics". High Japanese official in Peiping states all Japanese demands must be accepted by Britain "or force may be used to attain our objectives". R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states in Commons that Britain has not intention of surrendering four Chinese suspects held by British authorities in Tientsin and that Ambassador in Tokyo has been instructed to inform Japanese government that "any extension of indignities to British subjects must imperil success of forthcoming negotiations". Campaign begun in London to register 500,000 volunteers throughout country to donate blood for transfusion to wounded men in event of war.

Russian spokesman states establishment of Anglo French-Russian pact is now "appreciably near".

Berlin spokesman states "Germany has no intention of forcing Danzig issue. We have not desired to go against territorial integrity of Poland. If we had wanted to let matters come to military

action, we could have done so any day."

July 4.—Chancellor of Exchequer Sir John Simon states in Commons that Britain will continue to support Chinese currency as this is of great importance to British business interests in China.

Reported that Russia is opposed to Anglo-French suggestion to add Holland and Switzerland to countries whose independence would be considered vital to guarantee. London *Daily Mail* states "opinion is fast growing that Soviet is deliberately delaying negotiations with object of undermining Chamberlain's position, and if such proves true, the British Ambassador in Moscow will do some plain speaking".

July 5.—Sir Robert Craige indicates that negotiations will be confined to local issues connected with situation in Tientsin and warns that if forceful tactics are attempted, a solution will be impossible and might on contrary lead to catastrophe. States negotiations have been delayed by tardiness of military officials now scheduled to arrive July 7. Shanghai political circles reported agog with rumors that organization of new anti-Comintern, pro-Japanese Chinese party will be announced on July 7 under supervision of Japanese and headed by Wang Ching-wei, disgraced former premier of China. British Consul-General at Tientsin states that Japanese allegations that British are maintaining relations with guerrillas operating around Tientsin and supplying them with arms and ammunition is "preposterous lie".

Cabinet reported to have approved draft of statement Chamberlain is to make tomorrow warning that any unilateral change in status of Danzig would automatically bring Anglo-Polish military alliance into operation. Reported also that Cabinet approved new bill for export credits of which large part (£100,000,000) would be to finance Polish armament program. Butler states in Commons that Britain is obligated to resist aggression against Poland only in event of "clear threat against Poland's independence".

Latvian spokesman states any "unsolicited guarantees to Baltic states against aggression may be met with counter declaration from them that they are not wanted and that Baltic states firmly intend to defend their neutrality".

French air chief announces that France is now manufacturing planes at rate of 2 an hour.

July 6.—Chiang Kai-shek states "China stands firm on moral ground". Moscow officially announces that Japanese and Manchukuoan troops again violated Mongolian border on July 3 east of Khalka river but were repulsed with heavy losses.

July 7.—Japan-China hostilities enter third year with large-scale military operations practically at standstill, only air-bombings continuing, and with no prospect of peace of victory for either side. Col. M. Shimizu, director of Army Information Bureau, states in manifesto that Britain is primarily responsible for China's continued resistance and that never in history have Japanese people borne in their hearts such hatred for Britain as exists today...

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Japan and Britain were destined to become enemies on day Anglo-Japanese Alliance was abolished (replaced by Four-Power Pacific Treaty). Even if British assistance to Chiang Kai-shek should end immediately, no one could guarantee that these who have lost brothers, fathers, and husbands in China would be able to change their feeling."

Former Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden states in speech, "Either those who exercise the responsibility of power should understand days of smash and grab are over, or Europe will be plunged into war by next act of aggression". Nazi news agency calls England "financier of death" and its credit extensions to small nations as "attempt to hire others to bleed for British". Nasi's claim that reported military preparations on certain hill and other places in Danzig are "connected with laying out of children's playgrounds". Bulgarian Premier ends 3-day visit to Berlin; German spokesman expresses sympathy for Bulgaria's desire to regain territory lost after World War to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

July 8.—Germany calls large numbers of new classes to army "for labor service or active army service" between July 8 and September 9; estimated at 400,000 men.

July 9.—Japanese claim to have routed Russian-Mongolian force and captured strategic Balshogal heights along Kholsten river, 160 miles southwest of Hailar.

Britain and Poland reported preparing to transform their temporary mutual aid pledges into permanent treaty of alliance. Said Germany is postponing indefinitely threatened Nazi coup in Danzig, but German troop reinforcements reported being sent to former Czechoslovakian-Polish frontier.

July 10.—Japanese army authorities in Shanghai announce that Wang Ching-wei has proclaimed formation of new political party with himself as head which is in reality the orthodox nationalist party that truly interprets Sun Yat-sen's principles of democracy and which is supported by Japanese army. Heads of Peking and Nanking provisional governments meet at Tsingtao to discuss unification. Japanese army and foreign office leaders reported to have agreed that Britain's abandonment of pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy is to be made absolute condition at coming Tokyo conference and it is hinted that collapse of negotiations would mean Japan's joining Rome-Berlin axis on basis of military cooperation. Mob demonstrates against British Consulate in Tsingtao, Japanese guards preventing entry but making no effort to stop stoning of building.

Chamberlain issues eagerly awaited statement on Danzig in Commons, stating while racially Danzig is almost wholly a German city, prosperity of inhabitants depends to very large extent upon Polish trade, the Vistula being Poland's only waterway to Baltic and therefore of vital economic and strategic importance to it. Another power, if established in Danzig, could if it desired block Poland's access to sea and so exert economic and military stranglehold. Those responsible for framing present statute of Free City were fully conscious of those facts and did best

to make provisions accordingly. Moreover there is no question of any oppression of German population of Danzig; on contrary, the administration is in German hands and only restrictions imposed are not of kind to curtail liberties of citizens. Present settlement, though it may be capable of improvement, can not of itself be regarded as basically unjust or illogical. Maintenance of status quo has been in fact guaranteed by German Chancellor himself up to 1944 by 10-year treaty which he concluded with Pilsudski (Joseph Pilsudski, late Polish marshal). . . . We have guaranteed to give our assistance to Poland in case there is a clear threat to its independence which it considers vital to resist with all its national forces; and we are firmly resolved to carry out this undertaking. . . ."

Polish Foreign Office states Danzig must remain outside Germany's frontier, must remain inside Poland's customs area, and must refrain from militarization. Danzig Nazis hold mass meetings and roar defiance of Poland. Marquis of Clydesdale suggests that government advise German Danzig residents be removed to Germany or southern Poland and Italians in Tunis be similarly moved, in the same way Hitler and Mussolini are now reported to be settling South Tyrol problem by removing Germans there to southern Italy.

Some 50 British military planes reach Paris to participate in Bastille Day celebrations. Havelock Ellis, noted British writer and philosopher and brilliant explorer in realm of sexual psychology, dies, aged 60.

Italian Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano arrives in Barcelona.

Rumania joins Estonia, Latvia, and Finland in threatening non-recognition of any provision in projected Anglo-Russian-French alliance authorizing any of the three to interpret "indirect aggression" as allowing them to interfere in the internal affairs of these small countries.

Yugoslavia and Bulgaria join in declaration of "independence and neutrality in best interest of Balkan freedom," and of friendship with all neighbors.

July 11.—Asked in Commons whether in view of determined Japanese attack on Chinese dollar, British government contemplates any further action to maintain stability of Chinese currency, Simon states no further action of kind is being considered at present. Reported from Tokyo that Col. C. R. Spear, British military attache who has been under detention at Kalgan since May 15, was bound over by Japanese court martial on July 5 for further trial on charges of espionage. Washington officials privately express amazement at military trial of Spear as he is not only legally entitled to immunity but at time of arrest was in a country to which he is officially accredited. Shanghai dispatch to Tokyo newspaper states one British destroyer, 6 submarines, and several torpedo boats will shortly visit Vladivostok and may remain there to "cooperate with Russia against Japan". Russian army's official news organ Red Star reiterates in connection with 15th anniversary of founding of Mongolian Peoples

Republic the Russian pledge to support its independence against Japan. Heavy artillery and aerial fighting is reported on border. Japanese claim 522 Russian and Mongolian planes have been destroyed during intermittent fighting which began more than 2 months ago.

Chamberlain statement hailed by French press, but Russian circles in London and Paris said to be less favorably impressed as he did not clarify completely whether in case of German military action or an internal maneuver in Danzig, Poland alone would be judge as to whether its independence is threatened or whether Britain would claim a voice in deciding matter. Deutscher Dienst states that if Chamberlain meant to intimidate Germany, he achieved just the contrary. . . . Britain is prepared to hold dagger against Germany in interest of its naked political and strategic aims". A Berlin source close to Foreign Office states "Chamberlain has handed Poland a blank check. It can not be considered in interest of peace because it encourages Poles and misleads English people". British press states Chamberlain has raised Danzig question to international issue of first magnitude. Between 150 and 200 English bombing planes make non-stop, round-trip training flight to southwestern France.

July 12.—Vice-Admiral M. Hibino, commander in-chief of Japanese naval forces in North China area, states British attitude in China is "abominable" and that Japan is prepared "to chastize anybody who stands in way of establishment of new order in East Asia". Stripping of Britons at Tientsin is resumed; the electrified fence around British concession kills another Chinese. Japanese naval officials notify foreign consular corps that ports of Changchow, Tungshan, and Chaoan, all in Fukien province, will be considered zones of military operation and request immediate evacuation of long-range power nationals and ships; move interpreted as long-range blockade of Shanghai by cutting off city's food supply. Spokesman for Manchukuo government in Tokyo states Manchukuo is ready to negotiate with Outer Mongolia for settlement of border dispute "if Mongol officials propose such discussion". Reported from London that British government would most likely introduce similar legislation and embargo sale of munitions to Japan if Congress adopts Pittman resolution which would empower President to embargo such sales to violators of Nine Power Treaty. Lord Robert Cecil advocates recall of British and French Ambassadors to Tokyo. British Cabinet approves fresh instructions to British Ambassador in Moscow.

Reported from Berlin that Hitler's "battle of nerves" on Danzig issue has been suspended, though observers believe Germany is continuing to prepare for all eventualities and Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop is still said to be advising Hitler that Britain is bluffing. While Nazi prestige is at stake, no one in country, from generals down to peasants seem to want ear. German press expresses ire over British mass flight over France and French comment

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matter, one German newspaper asking, "Is acquaintance with German air force desired?"

July 13.—Russian news agency reports Japanese and Manchukuoan troops have been driven off Soviet-Mongolian territory with 2000 killed and 3500 wounded; admitted 293 Russians were killed and 653 wounded.

Britain and France reported preparing to grant large loan and credits for munitions to Poland. Gigantic British naval maneuvers will be held in August and September. Military sources disclose that 9 lines of powerful anti-aircraft guns have been set up between Channel and London, including guns automatically aimed by sound detectors and electric eyes, capable of hurling 56-pound shells 7 miles at rate of 50 miles a minute.

Foreign Minister Bonnet tells press Cabinet is determined to press conclusion of pact with Russia in order to prevent Germany from negotiating an agreement by terms of which Russia would remain neutral in event of hostilities; he states Berlin and Moscow have been in contact for past 10 days, former offering economic and credit privileges said to have been rejected. Italy sends France note expressing "full reservations" with regard to cession of Alexandretta to Turkey.

Hitler interview two Danzig Nazi leaders.

July 14.—Anti-British League of Tokyo adopts resolution: "Objects of Japan's holy crusade in China will never be attained without overthrowing British Empire, leader of the pro-Chiang Kai-shek group of powers. The 100,000,000 population of Japan solidly demands its overthrow". More than 50,000 yelling Japanese stage 2-hour demonstration outside British Embassy in Tokyo, hurling sticks and stones, police holding back mob. Estimated some 15,000,000 Japanese are taking part in demonstrations throughout Japan which Foreign Office spokesman says are spontaneous and which police would not attempt to prevent so long as participants do not break the law; posters read, "No compromise at Tokyo conference", "Punch the British nose", etc. Two bombs are thrown into British Consulate in Tientsin, doing minor damage. "Learned" in London that British may extend £3,000,000 loan to China if Japan insists on exorbitant demands, to enable China to build its own aircraft and heavy munitions factories. Officials announce that 350,000 hospital beds will be installed before end of July in anticipation of possible war casualties.

July 15.—Despite repeated inquiries of U. S. Consulate in Hankow, Japanese Consulate has been unable to explain whereabouts of L. W. Holland, American missionary at Nanchang accused of being involved in anti-Japanese activities. Three American women reported attacked at Nanchang hospital have also not been heard from. Reported that two American women and one Canadian woman were slapped in face by Japanese sentry at Wuhu on July 3. Japanese navy announces it has expressed regret that Japanese air bombs endangered U. S. S. *Tutuila* and H. M. S. *Falcon* at Chungking. Gen-

eral Homma, commander at Tientsin, states, "British are facing decision as to whether to cooperate with Japan in China or lose utterly its vast investments here. British appear insistent on trivial matters and if they continue this it is inevitable that Tokyo parley will fail." "Central Chinese Anti-British Federation" demands that Japanese-controlled "reformed" government of China "recover illegally acquired British interests in China, severance of economic relations, and punishment of 'traitorous Chinese' employed by them. Japanese operations along highway between Macao and Chinese territory establish virtual blockade of Portuguese colony, and food shortage in Macao and Hongkong becomes acute. Hongkong conscripts all able-bodied British-born males between 18 and 55; total regular army and navy force is 7500 and estimated some 5000 more can be mustered; if Chinese subjects are mobilized the number would be much greater. British Japanese negotiations open in Tokyo and disagreement develops immediately as Arita proposes to Craigie that "British cooperation with Japan begin by recognizing the historical changes in East Asia". Craigie said to have replied that individual questions which caused Tientsin issue should be settled first and that "this might have way for discussion of broader issues", to which Arita answered that negotiations "must cover basic questions and must be conducted on basis of Japanese views in pursuance of fixed policy of Japanese government"

Falangist circles in Madrid state that talks between Franco and Ciano established a "virtual moral if not written pact for mutual aid, commercial, and other matters."

Astronomical Data For September, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Autumn's Equinox on the 24th. at 7:00 a.m.

Sunrise and Sunset		Rises		Sets	
Sept. 1.	5:44 a.m.	6:08 p.m.	Sept. 1.	5:44 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
Sept. 6.	5:44 a.m.	6:05 p.m.	Sept. 6.	5:44 a.m.	6:05 p.m.
Sept. 12.	5:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	Sept. 12.	5:45 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Sept. 18.	5:45 a.m.	5:56 p.m.	Sept. 18.	5:45 a.m.	5:56 p.m.
Sept. 24.	5:45 a.m.	5:51 p.m.	Sept. 24.	5:45 a.m.	5:51 p.m.
Sept. 30.	5:46 a.m.	5:47 p.m.	Sept. 30.	5:46 a.m.	5:47 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset		Rises		Sets	
September 1.	7:32 p.m.	7:17 a.m.	September 1.	7:32 p.m.	7:17 a.m.
September 2.	8:11 p.m.	8:04 a.m.	September 2.	8:11 p.m.	8:04 a.m.
September 3.	8:53 p.m.	8:53 a.m.	September 3.	8:53 p.m.	8:53 a.m.
September 4.	9:37 p.m.	9:43 a.m.	September 4.	9:37 p.m.	9:43 a.m.

September 5.	10:24 p.m.	10:35 a.m.
September 6.	11:15 p.m.	11:28 a.m.
September 7.		12:23 p.m.
September 8.	12:09 a.m.	1:19 p.m.
September 9.	1:07 a.m.	2:14 p.m.
September 10.	2:07 a.m.	3:09 p.m.
September 11.	3:08 a.m.	4:02 p.m.
September 12.	4:10 a.m.	4:53 p.m.
September 13.	5:12 a.m.	5:44 p.m.
September 14.	6:13 a.m.	6:33 p.m.
September 15.	7:13 a.m.	7:23 p.m.
September 16.	8:13 a.m.	8:13 p.m.
September 17.	9:11 a.m.	9:04 p.m.
September 18.	10:08 a.m.	9:55 p.m.
September 19.	11:02 a.m.	10:46 p.m.
September 20.	11:55 a.m.	11:37 p.m.
September 21.	12:44 p.m.	
September 22.	1:31 p.m.	12:28 a.m.
September 23.	2:16 p.m.	1:17 a.m.
September 24.	2:57 p.m.	2:05 a.m.
September 25.	3:37 p.m.	2:53 a.m.
September 26.	4:15 p.m.	3:40 a.m.
September 27.	4:54 p.m.	4:27 a.m.
September 28.	5:32 p.m.	5:14 a.m.
September 29.	6:11 p.m.	6:01 a.m.
September 30.	6:53 p.m.	6:50 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 7th.	at 4:24 a.m.
New Moon	on the 13th.	at 7:22 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 20th.	at 6:34 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 28th.	at 10:27 p.m.
Perigee	on the 13th.	at 2:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 25th.	at 5:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th.
MERCURY rises at 5:26 a.m. and sets at 5:42 p.m. The planet will be found in the constellation of Leo, but too close to the sun for observation.
VENUS rises at 6:03 a.m. and sets at 6:11 p.m. The planet will be found in the constellation of Virgo, but too close to the sun for observation.
MARS rises at 2:55 p.m. and sets at 1:59 a.m. on the 16th. From sunset until midnight the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Capricorn.
JUPITER rises at 6:51 p.m. on the 14th. and sets at 6:53 a.m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 12:52 a.m.
SATURN rises at 8:17 p.m. on the 14th. and sets at 8:33 a.m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the southern part of the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 2:26 a.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila
	Antares in Scorpius

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS during July showed a marked recession from the abnormal activity which occurred during the previous month. A large amount of business which would normally have taken place during July was actually consummated in June, since both merchants and consumers were able to effect tax economies by anticipating their requirements.

In addition, the normal flow of merchandise was hampered by uncertainty concerning the application of the new taxes and concerning their effect on prices and profits. During the early part of the month, there were sharp increases in prices of nearly all commodities. In many cases, these higher prices were not justified by the new tax rates and appeared to have been enforced owing to misunderstanding of the law. Prices were gradually reduced as the law became better understood as a result of various interpretations by Government entities. However, the general price level during the month was considerably above June and pending adjustment to the new prices, the public materially curtailed purchases of a wide variety of products. Another unsettling element was the various adjustments necessitated by the enforcement of the new Eight-Hour Labor Law.

The disturbed international situation has exerted a depressing influence on Philippine business, although the direct effect on local markets and commodities has been negligible, and there appears to be very little probability that this country will become involved in political disturbances.

Import business in general recorded a further recession during July, but the decline in volume from June was comparatively small and a number of lines showed substantial gains over the corresponding month of 1938. As noted in previous reports, the contraction in import business during the present year is the inevitable result of overbuying during the latter part of 1938. Although it is somewhat early to make any definite prediction, it is believed that imports during the coming year will show a reduction of from 10 to 15 percent in volume.

Export business showed the expected seasonal recession compared with June, but volume appears to have been very well maintained on the whole, with the total somewhat above the corresponding month of 1938. Generally lower prices combined

with declines in shipments of several important commodities will probably cause some reduction in the total value of July exports.

Government finance was featured by a substantial decline in internal revenue collections, which was largely balanced by very large collections by the Bureau of Customs. In consequence, total revenue for the month was approximately equal to July of last year, while the cumulative total for the first seven months shows a very satisfactory increase.

Banking conditions were generally quiet, with statistics reflecting the contraction in business activity. The exchange market was featured by a resumption in the strength of the dollar, reflecting the continued heavy demand for import financing. Corporate investments gained very materially, but there was an extremely sharp reduction in investment in partnerships.

Ocean shipping showed a considerable reduction in comparison both with the previous month and with the corresponding month of last year. There was a further improvement in railway tonnage, although the total for the first seven months is somewhat below the corresponding period of last year.

Building activity showed the usual seasonal recession, although real estate sales continued to increase and a resumption of activity is probable in the early future.

The export sugar market was considerably weaker during July, the principal cause being unfavorable reports from the United States market. Domestic consumption sugar on the contrary was very active, with prices moving upward.

The coconut products market was very weak, with copra prices falling to new lows for this year and with total exports showing some decline from June.

The abaca market showed further weakness, with prices receding to the lowest level since February of this year. Exports, however, were very well maintained.

The rice market was quite weak owing to heavy arrivals of low-priced Saigon rice. A substantial decline in prices was prevented by the smallness of the domestic supply.

The tobacco market showed generally improved activity, with prices moving upward materially. Shipments of leaf tobacco declined rather sharply, but exports of cigars were quite large.

The lumber market was seasonally quiet, with prices declining slightly and with a marked reduction in exports.

Production of gold during July reached a new all-time high owing to increased milling activity and the entry into production of several new mines.

The local textile market showed the expected recession from the abnormal activity in June. Domestic consumption was considerably below seasonal expectations and stocks were very heavy.

Automobile sales fell to the lowest point in several years, this being attributed almost entirely to the extremely heavy sales during June, in anticipation of the new sales taxes.

The foodstuffs market in general was seasonally quiet, the sole exception being fresh fruits and vegetables, which showed continued active demand.

mercial and industrial unions) and National Commission of Peasants with view to eventual dissolution of all small labor unions.

July 18.—Reported that proposed amendments to Philippine Constitution have been sent to Washington for comment.

July 20.—President Quezon warns some 60 labor leaders calling at Malacanang against becoming involved in any radical movement, to avoid imperiling stability of country. Radical members of Labor and Peasant Commissions reported threatening to bolt unity movement if government supports plan to organize "Legions of Peace" in each province headed by governors which is called fascist move. Letter is introduced in trial of Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, in which he urged followers to burn Manila and seize leading officials and residents; letter allegedly written at time of 1935 uprising in Central Luzon.

Reliable reports said to have reached Manila from Washington that officials there have no objection to proposed amendments to Constitution. General Emilio Aguinaldo attacks President Quezon for "trampling" on Constitution and states he would not be candidate for Senate if it is revised.

July 21.—Reported government will change plans to advance funds to Mindanao settlers but will make it possible for settlers to earn wages on government projects.

July 23.—President Quezon is quoted as having stated at dedication of Quezon National Park, Atimonan: "I want to rest after my present term expires. I prefer retiring to private life. I would not run for re-election if the whole world asked me to."

Maj.-Gen. John H. Hughes, outgoing commander of Philippine Department, U.S. Army, leaves Manila, assigned to Governor's Island, New York, new commander is Maj.-Gen. Walter S. Grant.

Dr. Antonio G. Sison, Dean of College of Medicine, University of Philippines, is also appointed Director of Philippine General Hospital.

July 25.—President Quezon commutes death sentence of Melchor Tagasa to life imprisonment; man murdered fellow-prisoner in Bilibid and would have been first to be executed during present administration.

July 26.—Juan S. Rustia is given 3-months imprisonment and barred from practice as lawyer until further order of court on conviction of contempt charges for advising tenant farmers to cart away rice from a Candaba hacienda contrary to court order.

Officers of government cutter Apo report many Japanese have illegally entered islands of Palawan group and are living there without papers.

July 27.—Regarding appointment of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre as U.S. High Commissioner, President Quezon states no better appointment could have been made; "he is sympathetic with policies of United States to grant Philippines independence under most favorable conditions possible". Acting High Commissioner Jones states it is excellent appointment—"Perhaps no other man could have been named with better knowledge of recent Philippine-American relations. His past association with Siam ought to be excellent background". Business community is somewhat noncommittal as there is belief he was largely responsible for original instructions to Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs to take into consideration termination of trade preferences with political ties or as quickly thereafter as possible which is contrary to trend of thought here in favor of continued present trade relations regardless of political set-up.

High Commissioner Jones comments on fact that Japanese Consul-General in Manila protested direct to Washington against restrictions placed on entry of certain Japanese, stating British Consulate protested against restrictions on British Indians but filed them with High Commissioner's Office; he states regulations apply to all immigrants regardless of nationality.

Rules are made public, following conference between President Quezon and officers of Philippine Writers' League, governing awarding of 21 prizes of P2000 each for winning entry in each of following categories: novel, short story, poetry, drama, history, biography, and essay, with object of giving "Filipino authors that dignity which comes with adequate remuneration for work well done" and of "discovering talent, rewarding genius, and encouraging those who have taken up writing as life work".

Acting Japanese Consul states negotiations regarding Japanese immigration here are between Japanese Embassy in Washington and State Department and were not initiated here.

News Summary

Philippines

July 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon, at "unity celebration" at Cabanatuan of National Commission of Peasants organized by Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino, explains new tenancy law and states he hopes 15 or 20 years from now there will be no more big landed estates and property will be more evenly divided. Other speakers advocate his re-election.

July 17.—S. F. Gaches, President of American Chamber of Commerce, declares that whole Far Eastern market of United States depends on foothold in Philippines and calls on business men in United States to stop "intermittent sniping" at Philippine market.

Reported Philippine Red Cross last week sent China second shipment of million doses of cholera vaccine, first having gone 2 weeks ago; vaccine made at Alabang laboratories of University of Philippines Institute of Hygiene for Chinese community in Manila at nominal price of 2 centavos a dose.

July 18.—Secretary Avelino announces plans for formation of National Labor Syndicate to coordinate activities of National Commission of Labor (com-



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Kenichi Nukaya, Japanese newspaperman, arrives in Manila to open *Domei* news agency service.

July 30.—Communist convention in San Fernando, Pampanga, adopts resolutions demanding expropriation of lands and distribution to peasants in view of failure of tenancy laws to relieve misery and clarification of President Quezon's stand on labor and capital; labor unions independent of government control, trial by jury, and protesting against government endorsement of "Knights of Peace"—"a strike-breaking, fascist outfit."

July 31.—Under-Secretary of Finance Alfredo Yatco is named Director of Government Service Insurance Board, vice Salvador Lagdameo named General Manager of new Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Secretary of Justice Jose Abad Santos rules that 8-hour labor law does not apply to officers, employees, and laborers of government as it is rule of common law that general words of a statute do not include government unless government is particularly named and because Administrative Code provisions governing working hours of government employees have not been repealed. He points out that application of law would seriously affect police forces, fire services, hospitals, sanitariums, prisons, customs and internal revenue services, army, etc. He states however there is no provision in law which would prevent government from granting employees benefits of Act "in degree with public interest.... This is question of administrative policy which must be determined by President of Philippines".

Motorship *Pepita* sinks 5 miles from shore between Nasey and Balangiga, Samar; 32 persons are known to be safe, 12 bodies have been recovered, 32 persons still missing. Passenger-capacity was 32, but ship carried over 80.

Aug. 1.—Secretary to President Jorge Vargas states government is committed to application of 8-hour law to government employees and laborers.

Floor-leader Quintin Paredes returns on *Philippine Clipper*. Commenting on passage of Philippine emergency economic bill by House of Representatives, he states passage by Senate is also certain. He expresses opinion Felipe Buencamino has a 50-50 chance in his appeal. President Quezon cables his congratulations to members of Philippine Mission and his thanks to Congressional leaders.

Aug. 2.—Manila commentators on Sayre statement (see under "United States") say there is no

real difference between McNutt and Sayre stands as both have stressed that re-examination could come only on demand of Filipinos, but that McNutt goes further by trying to educate United States on necessity of reopening question thereby preparing way for the Filipinos to act.

Filipino leaders deny misuse of tax refund as charged in Congress, stating that no appropriation measure has been adopted without first consulting the High Commissioner on its legality and that after enactment President of United States still has power to nullify it if it violates Federal Revenue Act.

Paredes expresses personal objection to shortening presidential term as people elected President Quezon for 6 years and establishment of 4-year term with re-election would give him only 2 years more; he also objects to shortening or lengthening present term of assemblymen as this would arouse severe criticism in United States.

Aug. 3.—Members of Assembly praise Sayre stand on independence.

Auditor-General Jaime Hernandez issues order warning bonded government officials against frequenting race tracks.

Mayor Juan Posadas excludes police, fire, and city school teachers from benefits of 8-hour law to "avoid crippling the services".

Aug. 4.—Sisters of Immaculate Conception, of various nationalities, leave Chinese General Hospital on order of new board of directors because of their alleged attitude of non-cooperation.

Motorship *Dixie* plying between Oras and Laoang, Samar, reported lost with 10 persons aboard. Reported 14 of 32 missing people in *Pepita* wreck were saved.

Aug. 5.—President Quezon states in press conference that approval of Sayre statement voiced here indicates there is for present no strong sentiment in favor of reopening political question. He reiterates he is not candidate for re-election if he is allowed to complete his 6-year term, but that he would be forced to seek re-election if his term is shortened, adding he agrees with Paredes that shortening of term would constitute dangerous precedent and that under Constitution a president can be removed only by impeachment. He states he has offered International Jewish Refugee Committee large tract of land between Bukidnon, Cotabato, and Davao, but told committee of experts here they could not have certain site in Lanao, desirable because of its altitude of 1200 feet, as Lanao is small province and he wants to reserve this site for Moros of the region and will not even permit Christian Filipinos to settle there.

Aug. 7.—President Quezon appoints Apolinario S. de Leon Assistant National Treasurer.

Child born in Manila maternity house with heart outside body (ectopia cordis).

Aug. 8.—President Quezon calls special session of Assembly from August 15 to 19. Malacañan announces organization of P20,000,000 government Abaca Corporation with Pedro Sabido chairman and Mariano Locsin, Mariano Garchitorena, Cornelio Balmaeda, and Benito Razon, members.

La Puerta del Sol, famous Escolta firm founded in 1870, announces closing-out sale.

Aug. 9.—Urbano Oro and Patricio Gamit are sentenced to life imprisonment for murder of former Governor James R. Fugate; the third accused, Pedro de Guzman, was granted separate trial.

Aug. 11.—President Quezon in extempore address at Santo Tomas University conference on character education, criticizes trend of students to seek to take part in political activities as it is not good to let enthusiasm of youth guide country; the youth must first develop their intelligence and character. The youth may be the saviors of tomorrow, but not today; now they must first save themselves at their examinations. He alludes to undue preoccupation with civil rights stating these are recognized under a constitutional government and that the youth should first think, of duties. "It is very well to talk of freedom of speech, but first one must learn to speak. Similarly, it is very well to talk of freedom of thought, but first one must learn how to think.... Knowledge does not come in the 'teens. School days are days for study, for meditation, and for learning; they are not for students to intervene in public affairs, and much less to direct public affairs". He states he is glad that educators are beginning to realize their tremendous responsibilities and the need of character training, inculcating love for truthfulness, and a sense of righteousness. He warns against excessive nationalism as this is one cause of present situation in world affairs. "Love for country is one of the greatest virtues, but it must be felt intelligently. Right is above country."

Some 40 assemblymen headed by Yulo and Paredes, leave Manila for trip to southern Luzon.

Aug. 12.—Yulo in speech at Ligao proposes shortening of school term from 7 to 6 years as means of solving recurring crises in school finances; children would not be admitted to school until 8 or 9 years old and curriculum would be simplified. Paredes in Legaspi speech advocates abolition of vice-pre-

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sidency as being superfluous, holding senate if revived should have full freedom to choose its own leader; ranking cabinet member should act as regent-president in case of death or inability until legislature could choose acting president who would hold office until successor is elected.

Manila court dismisses charges against A. M. Bautista on recommendation of fiscal who alleges that "developments occurring after filing of information make necessary further study of case". Bautista was arrested after acting as chairman of meeting that adopted boycott resolution against Japan.

Reported Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas plans trip to Siam to study ceramic industry in connection with an economic project of government.

Ponciano Aragon, Chief of Immigration Division, Department of Labor, is exonerated by Civil Service Commissioner Jose Gil of all charges against him; Cesareo de Leon is found guilty of negligence and inefficiency and is recommended for dismissal.

Aug. 14.—Baby born with heart outside of body dies after 162 hours 25 minutes of life, of bronchopneumonia.

Aug. 15.—President Quezon sends message to Assembly urging formal acceptance of Philippine Economic Adjustment Act, expressing belief this is not necessary but nevertheless advisable in order to maintain principle of mutuality in Philippine-American relations established by Philippine Independence Act. He states Adjustment Act will prove beneficial to Philippines although it will take care only of most immediate difficulties and does not solve adequately or completely the larger and more important economic problems, explaining that unless preferential trade with United States is continued for at least 15 years after independence, Philippine industries could not hope to survive shock of application of full American tariff on July 4, 1946. He states he sees ray of hope in proposal of new roundtable conference to plan further Philippine-American relations to be held 2 years prior to independence, declaring this provision is new evidence that American people and government are interested in Philippine welfare. He expresses gratitude to President Roosevelt and Congress and pays tribute to Osmeña, Elizalde, and Paredes.

Manila-Hongkong radio-telephone service is inaugurated.

At exhibit of Sino-Japanese war-pictures in Manila some 22,000 signatures have been obtained to petition addressed to High Commissioner Sayre urging that United States impose immediate embargo on shipments of munitions and war commodities to Japan and that he transmit petition to United States government. Manila police banned number of pictures as "tending to excite feeling".

United States

July 16.—Well-informed Washington sources agree that neutrality issue will likely not be revived during present session. Sen. H. Johnson states administration's program would embroil country in war; it amounts to intervention or military alliance and we want none of it even in name of neutrality.

July 17.—Columnist Walter Winchell quotes

anonymous friend of President Franklin D. Roosevelt as stating President had told him positively he would run for third term and Paul V. McNutt is his choice for Vice-President. Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, warns Roosevelt that McNutt's appointment as Social Security Commissioner may jeopardize whole machinery of security legislation, asserting that as Governor of Indiana he used the State's pension legislation "entirely in interest of himself and his party".

Works Progress Administration begins discharging 2,500 men a day, to continue for 6 months in accordance with new law providing that all rolls in operation for 18 months must be recessed for a month; feared dismissals will complicate situation and increase workers' resentment.

On motion of J.P. Wolcott, Philippine bill is laid over when called up on consent calendar, automatically reverting to next consent calendar on first Monday of August unless Rules Committee forces it to floor.

Army and Navy Journal mentions Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Maj.-Gen. Malin Craig for post of High Commissioner.

July 18.—Reported that Vice-President J. N. Garner told President he hasn't the votes to force favorable action on neutrality issue and that Roosevelt said he would probably take issue to people, warning he might be compelled to call special session in event of European crisis. Secretary of State Cordell Hull tells press, "We have plenty to watch in Europe and Asia". Later White House issues statement that President and Hull "maintained definite position that failure of Senate to act now would weaken leadership of United States in exercising potent influence for cause of peace among nations in event of crisis between now and January". Sen. A. H. Vandenberg introduces resolution expressing opinion that 1911 Treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan is out-dated and recommending reconvening of Conference of Brussels to determine whether Japan has violated Nine-Power Treaty; he states it is time to recognize that conditions have changed materially since 1911 and that something should be done to formulate new treaty—"the only logical and legal way to deal with situation".

National Monopoly Investigating Committee reports that "resources required for economic endeavor are becoming increasingly difficult for the ordinary enterprise to obtain" and recommends strengthening anti-trust and patent laws so as to curb concentration of American economic system into hands of a few men.

President Roosevelt reported to have told Chairman A. J. Sabath of House Rules Committee he urgently desires action on Philippine bill. Rumored that Admiral H. E. Yarnell is being considered for High Commissioner post, also acting High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones.

July 19.—Rep. F. L. Crawford predicts Philippines will remain indefinitely under American sovereignty "unless entire Oriental situation is quickly tranquilized, which seems most improbable"; he says there is growing sentiment in United States for retention if Filipinos do not wish full independence

and that American sentiment will likely reach peak within 2 years as result of legislation continuing trade relations and "rising tide of resentment against Japanese policies closely linked with question of our interests in Asia, including the Philippines".

July 20.—Sen. C. Pepper states, "Our failure to act on neutrality issue has been conducive to war. We were in strong position to restrain aggressors, but isolationists tied America's hands". New York Times states postponement of action is "invitation to aggressive nations to use war or threats of war to achieve their conquests... It is important that statesmen of aggressor nations should realize, not less than they did in 1917, that there are specific, vital American interests in all parts of world which would almost certainly be affected by war on large scale. No neutrality act can prevent American people from favoring their natural allies".

Rules Committee approves bringing Philippine bill to floor next week and allows for one hour debate.

July 21.—President Roosevelt tells press that failure to enact neutrality legislation serves no purpose at all and that every capital in Europe is preparing for an eventuality which is believed to be fairly close. However, he states he will not attempt to revive Administration's program before January unless developments in Europe make such a move imperative. Republicans reported planning neutrality legislation providing for joint administration of neutrality problems by President and a non-partisan Congressional committee, according to Rep. R. Corbett; he reiterates suggestion he made in House foreign affairs committee that problem of Chinese-Japanese war, as it affects the United States, should be dealt with before any attempt is made to take up European problem which has not yet crystallized.

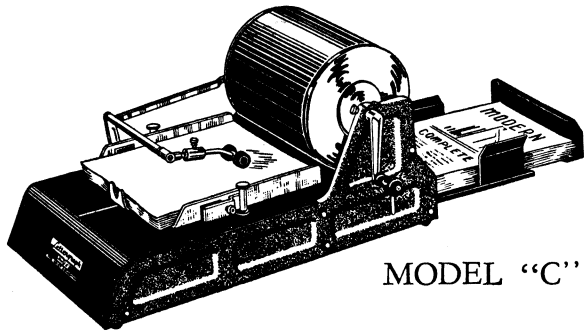
July 23.—Military and naval strategists in Washington describe projected construction of Dakar base, in French West Africa, as an outflanking of any possible military blow that Rome-Berlin axis might aim at Latin-America and as tending to greatly aid United States in defending Western Hemisphere; they deny, however, that there was any military collaboration.

July 24.—Hull expresses increasing government concern over growing number of cases of assault on Americans by Japanese in China.

State Department announces textile accord with Japan, restricting importation of Japanese goods into Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters annually, has been renewed for another year.

Action on Philippine bill again postponed because of continued debate of bill on transportation.

July 25.—Washington officials indicate "parallel courses" of American and British policy in Far East may soon separate as result of British recognition of "Japan's special position in China" which United States does not intend to recognize. New York Herald-Tribune states that grumbling at Britain over Tokyo course "will come with poor grace from this country which has given Britain absolutely no encouragement to defend those treaty rights with which ours are bound up, or any reason to believe that we should champion our common rights".



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July 26.—President Roosevelt nominates Francis Bowser Sayre U.S. High Commissioner for Philippines. He is 54 years old and has 3 children; his wife, a daughter of President Woodrow Wilson, died some years ago. He was educated in law and began his public career in 1912 as Deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York County; he was adviser to government of Siam on foreign affairs from 1923 to 1925; he was appointed Assistant Secretary of State in 1933. He tells press he is "highly gratified". Hull states he is sorry to lose him, adding he "has not been associated with a more faithful or efficient man in public service anywhere". Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, head of Philippine Mission in Washington, states appointment is excellent one and that Sayre has shown "great tolerance and breadth of view and sympathetic understanding of needs and aspirations of Filipino people". Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states he is "very pleased with appointment". McNutt states it is "perfect choice because of his interest in and knowledge of Philippine affairs".

New York Times states "whatever may be real meaning of Tokyo formula, Japanese interpret it as evidence Britain is prepared to yield ground in China under pressure".

July 27.—In note written by Hull and handed to Japanese Ambassador K. Horinouchi by Sayre, United States abrogates 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan. Note merely states that United States has during recent years been examining treaties of commerce and navigation in force between United States and foreign countries with view to determining what changes may need to be made toward better serving purposes for which treaties were concluded, during course of which United States has come to conclusion that treaty with Japan contains provisions which need new consideration, and with view to better safeguarding and promoting American interests as new developments may require, the United States, acting in accordance with procedure prescribed in Article 17, gives notice hereby of its desire that this treaty be terminated and having given this notice, will expect this treaty together with its accompanying protocol, to expire 6 months from this date." Diplomatic experts believe it a sharp report to Japanese because of their disregard for American rights and interests in China and recently reported insults to Americans. Action is believed to foreshadow economic and commercial steps United States may take to combat Japanese attempts to impose "new order" in East Asia. Pointed out that President is empowered to abrogate treaties with such provisions without congressional concurrence, but it is expected Senate will back up action, possible through adoption of Vandenberg's resolution. Sen. K. Pittman states "entire Far Eastern picture is changed by Tokyo negotiations between Britain and Japan and that it is possible both Britain and France have relinquished idea of challenging Japan for domination of Orient and that this requires reappraisal of America's Far Eastern interests". Hull indicated to press there must be satisfactory settlement of political differences between United States and Japan before new treaty can be negotiated. Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins hints at possibility of penalizing Japan's exports to United States because of its system of subsidy production. New York Post states United States action reflects "demand for anti-Japanese embargo which is growing so insistently. That is the next step. The gun Japan points at our head is made in America. An embargo would be proper legal rebuttal to Japan's treaty violations". Sen. E. W. Borah states he would favor embargo in arms shipments to Japan and any other nation engaged in war, declared or undeclared.

Congress awards distinguished service medal to Admiral Yarnall.

Texas representatives brand as "unwarranted and unjustified" statement of J. L. Lewis, labor chief, that Vice-President Garner is a "labor-baiting, poker-playing, whiskey-drinking, evil old man".

Osmeña states he has received assurances from Congressional leaders that Philippine bill will be approved by Senate before adjournment.

July 28.—President Roosevelt in press conference shrugs aside question regarding treaty abrogation, saying he has nothing to add at present. Hull reveals he did not consult Britain or France before action but has exchanged information with them since; he states developments of next 6 months may indicate clearly whether new treaty could profitably be negotiated. Treasury reported to be studying alleged subsidies of Japanese cotton cloth exports to United States with view to imposing penalty duties. President Roosevelt bestows Distinguished Service Medal on Admiral W. D. Leahy, stating the value of his services as Chief of Naval Operations is "clearly evidenced in present high state of readiness and efficiency of fleet and entire naval establishment."

Pittman states United States does not intend to follow lead of Britain in Orient and does not intend to retreat from its policy of maintaining American interests; he indicates Senate will be asked to act on banning of war supplies to Japan in January session of Congress. Even congressional isolationist leaders raise no objection to abrogation; Sen. W. F. George states "Hull's action is justified by events in Far East"; another, unwilling to be named, states matter was "admirably handled". New York Times states action tells Japan "we still take promises seriously and regard ourselves and Japan, too, as bound by Nine Power Treaty; Japan does not have slightest reason to doubt that opinion of overwhelming majority of American people is solidly behind State Department".

July 29.—Official survey reveals that since March 1 American properties in China have been bombed 30 times; list of "incidents for entire war has passed 600 mark. Flood of favorable newspaper editorials leaves no doubt of overwhelming public approval of notice of abrogation of treaty.

Senate confirms Sayre appointment. Assemblyman Quintin Pardes leaves Washington for Manila.

July 30.—Replying to Quezon message of congratulations, Sayre states he is "eagerly looking forward to my close association with you in my work in Philippines.

McNutt in speech in Cleveland endorses Hull's policy of cooperation with "like-minded" nations and warns that policy of isolation would require trebling of navy.

Horinouchi confers half-hour with Hull to seek clarification of American action, later emphasizing he did so on his own initiative; Hull states discussion was general and no new matters were introduced.

House passes Philippine bill with less than 30 "no's", Rep. D. R. McGehee and B. B. Hare championing Philippine viewpoint and Elizalde making his maiden speech which is vigorously applauded. Bill now goes to Senate. Crawford waged unsuccessful fight against bill and charged Philippine government with "misusing" returned proceeds of coconut oil excise tax, supposed to readjust Philippine economy, total of which has reached \$82,573,000. The bill substitutes declining quotas for export taxes on cigars, filler tobacco, coconut oil, embroideries, and pearl-buttons—the Philippines' borderline industries.

House passes bill prohibiting use of uniforms and arms by any organization agitating against government—aimed at Nazi and fascist groups in United States.

July 31.—Leahy in his final report urges completion of airbases recommended in Hepburn bill projecting naval defense beyond 180th meridian, regarded by some as limit for naval excursion, expressing belief that developments in Far East make extension beyond Hawaii best safeguard as that area is too vital to be held by mere outposts. "If peace can not be preserved, our broad naval strategy must be offensive. The U.S. Fleet should engage and defeat the enemy fleet wherever it can be brought into action. . . . The battle efficiency of our Fleet and the training

and morale of our men are believed to be unequalled by any major naval power".

Aug. 1.—Leahy turns over office as chief of Naval Operations to Admiral Harold D. Stark.

House by vote of 193 to 168 rejects \$1,950,000,000 lending measure.

Sayre in press conference states Tydings-McDuffie Act is "sacred compact"; that whole policy of American government is to assist Philippines to achieve independence, which Filipinos have aspired to even before 1898, by process of education and other forms of assistance; and that question of postponing independence will not be before the United States unless and until the government of Philippines asks Congress to reconsider the pact providing for complete independence on July 4, 1946. He highly praises McNutt. In answer to question he states the "independence program is not before the United States notwithstanding the events that have changed conditions in the Far East."

Aug. 2.—President Roosevelt signs Hatch bill regulating political activities of most federal jobholders and prohibiting all those except policymaking officials from participating in politics except voting; bill also prohibits campaign contributions from those on relief and use of relief funds to influence voters. President states law should be administered "so that free speech will remain to those serving government".

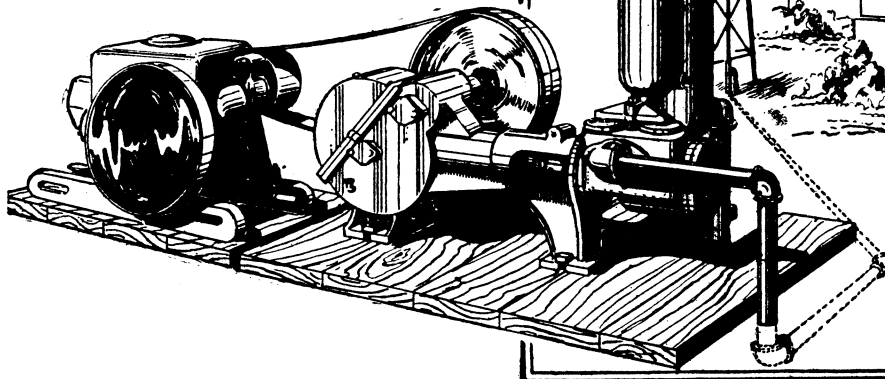
Aug. 3.—Senate approves Philippine bill without amendments and without record vote.

Aug. 4.—State Department renews annual trade treaty with Russia for third time, referring to "gratifying extension of trade". Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles states United States will map its own course in Far East and that there is no understanding for joint action with Britain and no conferences on situation are being held. In-

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ternational News Service reports rumors in Washington without official confirmation that President is considering dispatch of all or part of battlefleet to Hawaii as warning to Japan. Japan places large order for copper in United States.

Borah states, "Sayre is going to Philippines not for purpose of propagandizing or breaking obligations of this government, but in order to carry them out." Vandenberg states, "I am glad to add word of congratulation to new Commissioner who disagrees with his distinguished predecessor, Mr. McNutt, in asserting that we should stay in Philippines forever."

Osmefia issues statement declaring that "four Philippine industries will now be enabled to survive and thousands of men and women will continue to have opportunity to earn livelihood. A way is provided for joint study by Congress and Executive in 1944 or before, of future trade relations between United States and Philippines. Important as these material results are, of greater significance is fact new law is reaffirmation of good will and understanding which has been fundamental basis of 40 years of American-Philippine relations". He states he has been commissioned by Quezon to study public recreational facilities in United States, France, and Italy before returning to Philippines.

Aug. 6.—Washington officials decline to comment on report that President is considering sending fleet to Hawaii. Pittman states restoration of American-Japanese friendship is possible, but unless Japan changes attitude toward American rights in China, Congress will empower President to take retaliatory measures.

Aug. 7.—President Roosevelt signs Philippine bill in presence of Sayre, Osmefia, and Elizalde. Informed Washington circles, according to United Press, warn against interpreting Sayre's recent statement as closing door to re-examination of Philippine independence question.

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau now in London on way to Denmark states his trip is not connected with financial matters. Postmaster-General James Farley is in Poland.

Aug. 8.—President Roosevelt tells press that coalition of Republicans and Democrats in Congress, by rejecting the Administration's neutrality program and the lending and housing measures, have gambled with welfare of the United States and world, wagering there would be no war and that private industry and business could take up slack occasioned by dropping a million Works Progress Administration workers and closing Public Works Administration program next spring which provides 2,000,000 jobs. Sayre takes oath of office.

Aug. 9.—Osmefia states that on his visit to White House Monday, President Roosevelt voluntarily alluded to possibility of trip to Philippines, saying he has not yet abandoned hope of making trip next year.

Henry F. Grady, Vice-Chairman of Tariff Commission, is appointed Assistant Secretary of State, replacing Sayre.

Joint Army and Navy announcement states War Resources Board has been formed.

Aug. 10.—President Roosevelt in message to Pittsburgh National Convention of Young Democrats urges them not to support conservative presidential candidates.

Welles states press reports of joint American-French representations to Japan are inaccurate—Sen. L. B. Schwellenback reported to have written

Hull suggesting government use existing means to embargo war materials to Japan, stating he believes government took unnecessary step in giving Japan 6 months notice of abrogation of treaty; he states also shipments might be halted by obtaining voluntary agreement of manufacturers.

Aug. 11.—McNutt in Pittsburgh praises Roosevelt leadership and predicts social security system will be extended to cover health and disability. He states 3 great aims of liberalism are vigilant protection of liberties; remedy of many abuses which threaten safety of economic and moral order, including "thoughtless distribution" of natural resources and other abuses arising from "excessive concentration in private economic power"; and making "our economic machine turn out the abundant production of which it is capable".

A United Press survey discloses unparalleled economic expansion in United States during past 20 years. At end of 1938 there were 26 financial and commercial enterprises with assets of more than \$1,000,000,000 each, with combined assets of \$31,641,999,617; in 1919 there were only 6 billion-dollar corporations and their assets totaled less than \$10,000,000,000. Bell Telephone Company heads the list with \$5,119,062,915 in assets and Metropolitan Life Insurance Company comes next with \$4,942,900,417.

Rep. J. G. Alexander alleges Japanese have established radio broadcasting stations throughout Philippines and urges investigation as to "why such things are allowed to happen in Philippines", adding this is "last straw".

Aug. 12.—Pittsburgh convention closes after adoption of resolution expressing "full and enthusiastic confidence in President Roosevelt's inspiring leadership" and urging him "to press forward his liberal, enlightened, and humanitarian objectives". The convention cheered every speaker who advocated a 3rd term.

Aug. 13.—Streamlined train "City of San Francisco" is wrecked near Carlin, Nevada, with 10 dead, 111 injured; evidence shows rails had been moved in cunning manner to avoid automatic warning apparatus.

Aug. 14.—Welles demands settlement of Mexican oil controversy lest it result in "a material barrier" between United States and Mexico, declaring that "close friendly understanding which United States desires to maintain with Mexico demands relations be governed by fair play". He refers cordially to Swellenback's suggestion of a "moral embargo" to prevent shipments of war materials to Japan. Late arms export reports show that "moral" embargo in planes was 100% effective and that not one plane was shipped.

Other Countries

July 16.—Sir Edmund Ironside reportedly will fly to Warsaw tomorrow to initiate Anglo-Polish staff talks for coordination of armed action in case of war. Said that British and French general staffs plan to make Dakar a West African Singapore and a formidable naval base will also be established at port of Tchame on Aegean coast under agreement with Turkey; a French army and navy mission has already arrived there.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler speaks at 3-day German art festival at Munich but does not mention international matters. He states government must shape art in accordance with political demands and that first objective of sweeping away the "swindle of decadent art" has already been accomplished.

July 17.—Japanese spokesman states further Russian attacks on railways in Manchukuo will bring retaliation and intimates that if they bomb Hsinking, Harbin, or other important cities, Japan will probably answer by bombing Vladivostok. Yesterday Russian planes reportedly bombed station southwest of Tsitsihar, destroying 2 buildings and injuring 7 persons. Anglo-Japanese conversations in Tokyo are postponed until Wednesday to enable British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie to report on opening of discussion and receive instructions; reported summary of conversations has been conveyed by London to Washington. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states in Commons: "This country could not and would not change its policy in Orient at demand of another power nor has this government received any such demand from Japanese government. In opinion of Ambassador in Tokyo, Japanese attitude would be more correctly described as desire that Britain should endeavor to regard Sino-Japanese hostilities with more understanding of Japanese difficulties". Reported T. V. Soong, Chairman of Bank of China, left Hongkong for London on June 29.

General Ironside jubilantly welcomed in Warsaw. Denied in London that some form of mediation is in progress with Germany over Danzig. Regent Paul of Yugoslavia and his wife Princess Olga arrive in London.

July 18.—Domei news agency reports that sentry and commander involved in slapping of American woman have been severely punished. Yukio Ozaki, 80-year-old statesman whose word carries enormous authority in Japan, states in magazine article that next great war, if Japan stays out, will result in quick victory in China, unbelievable wealth from sale of munitions and supplies, and "a position from which Japan would control not only Far East but entire world". He opposes adhesion to axis powers as "utter absurdity" as they have nothing to offer and states that if neutrality proves impossible, next best thing would be to side with democracies in which case Japan would actually enjoy position of neutral as it would be difficult if not impossible to send naval force to Europe. Japan would gain enormous profits as other nations involved would be brought to exhaustion and political and economic paralysis; only United States would survive because of geographic and other advantages and then Japan would have to deal only with that country. Governors of Anglo-Chinese Stabilization Fund again withdraw support and Chinese dollar falls to

10 to 1 for U.S. dollar; foreign bankers say yuan will continue to fall until China obtains new loans, but point out that downward trend is favorable to China as it will increase exports and hamper Japanese dealings in Chinese foreign exchange, though making imports more costly; no official statement is made. Chamberlain statement in Commons arouses misgivings in China. Chinese Ambassador sees Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax. Japanese circles in London state, "We take it for granted Britain will withhold further credits to Chiang Kai-shek while Tokyo parley is proceeding as any other course would be unwise". India and Burma defense chiefs will confer shortly at Simla on re-enforcement of Singapore in case of emergency. Japanese sources in Moscow state that after tomorrow's deadline for reply to Japanese protest about Soviet interference in half-Japanese island of Saghalien, Japan may be forced to take serious measures as situation there is different from Mongolia border difficulties, involving naval oil supplies.

Berlin spokesman states Hitler will stand by pledge to bring Danzig back to Germany. Danzig Nazi newspaper states, "impudent attitude of Poland gives efforts at compromise no chance to succeed." Agreement reportedly reached between Italy and Germany on German use of Italian (formerly Austrian) port of Trieste. German-speaking Tyrolese who became Italian subjects after World War express bitter opposition to government program forcing them to leave their homes and settle elsewhere in Italy; there is no evidence of German Nazi encouragement of their attitude. Officially announced in Rome Generalissimo Francisco Franco will visit Italy in September.

July 19.—Second 5-hour conference between Foreign Minister H. Arita and Craigie reported to have ended angrily, Arita frequently leaving the room to consult army representatives who demand Britain pledge cooperation with Japan. Next meeting set for July 21 to enable Craigie to communicate with London. Domei states, "It is understood no optimism is warranted". Japanese army authorities in Tientsin threaten "new steps". London Daily Telegraph carries dispatch stating Britain may abandon concession.

July 20.—British missionaries report anti-British terrorism in Kaifeng and state all British have been driven out. Chinese known to have relatives in Chinese national armies are being executed by Japanese with swords and bayonets. Chinese dollar sags to 9-3/8 cents, U.S.

French press is increasingly critical of Britain which is blamed for delays in Moscow negotiations between Britain, France, and Russia. Russian fleet begins extensive maneuvers in Baltic. Polish custom official is shot by Danzig customs employe. Observers state Germany will have 2,000,000 men under arms by end of August. Unconfirmedly reported that Sir Horace Wilson, chief industrial adviser to British government, has discussed with German officials huge international loan to be used for transforming German industry from war to peace-time basis on condition Germany drastically limit armaments.

July 21.—Reported section of Japanese fleet is assembling in northern waters as result of Russian government threat to confiscate Japanese coal and oil properties in Saghalien, Japanese concessionaires allegedly having failed to conform to Soviet labor

(Continued on page 386)

Freckles



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Editorials

On the same day (September 5) that President Roosevelt formally proclaimed the neutrality of the United States and then invoked the Neutrality Act in connection with "the state of war that unhappily exists between Germany and Poland, France, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand", President Quezon addressed the National Assembly and declared:



"... At present, America is fortunately at peace with the rest of the world, including the nations now at war. In consequence, we find ourselves in a similarly favorable situation. As a neutral power, however, America has certain obligations to perform not only in the continental United States but in the Philippines as well. It behooves us, therefore, to assure the Government of the United States of our loyalty and devotion which have grown deeper and stronger in the perspective of the many years of unselfish American endeavor to serve the best interests of the Filipino people. In this critical moment, I wish again to pledge to America, in behalf of our people, our unstinted and fullest cooperation in the promotion of the ideals of justice and liberty and in the safeguarding of the legitimate rights and interests of both the United States and the Philippines. We want the Government and the people of the United States to feel that we are bound to them not merely by the presence of the American flag in our country, but by the nobler and stronger ties of gratitude and affection—bonds of sentiment that are born of the human heart and which transcend the obligation of allegiance implied in the presence of that flag. Our loyalty to the United States is rooted in something more permanent, something more lasting than legal or political relationship. Our loyalty is built on faith—faith in the sense of fairness and justice of the American people, faith in the great principles and ideals for which the Stars and Stripes proudly waves over land and sea, over a free and happy people. Our loyalty to the great American nation is but the fruit of her altruistic policy in dealing with our people—a policy which has been characterized by justice and good will and by both moral and material assistance. That loyalty, I am sure, will outlive the sovereignty of the United States over our country, and will attest for all time the moral grandeur of America and the virtuality of her free institutions. Gentlemen of the National Assembly: We are confronting a situation which demands the exercise of prudence and foresight. We must be alive to the problems which may arise at any moment. We must be ready to cooperate with America and to protect the interests of our people. With this end in view, I have come to you to ask that the necessary and adequate legislation be passed to empower this Government to meet any emergency that may arise."

The next day, the Assembly adopted, without a dissenting vote, a resolution drafted by Assemblyman Pedro Sabido which expressed "absolute conformity with the statements made and the policy enunciated" by President Quezon, and reiterated "in these critical moments of profound anxiety to the world at large," the Assembly's "unshaken faith in the altruism of the American people, in the wisdom of their doctrines and principles, and its loyalty to the Government and people of the United States."

Adoption of the resolution was urged by Floor Leader Quintin Paredes who spoke of America's "countless acts of benevolence... toward our country" and its "benign guidance", and declared:

"It is in accord with our feelings and at the same time in compliance with a moral duty that we should assure the American people that now, in these critical times, the same as during the World War, we pursue (America's) high ideals in her dealings with other nations, we adhere to her policies in the present conflict, and we pledge to her our unbounded loyalty whichever way she may turn..."

In his opening remarks, President Quezon referred to the fact that "during the World War, the Government and people of the Philippines had occasion to demonstrate, both in words and in action, their loyalty to the United States". It is interesting to recall that President Wilson, in April, 1919, declared (in a letter addressed to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker):

"I have been deeply gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and from the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people. Though unable to meet the Commission [the Philippine Independence Mission of that year—President Wilson was leaving for Europe], the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people..."

Former Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, in his book, "The Philippine Islands," (1928) wrote:

"During the World War many Filipinos evinced a fine spirit and a number served in divisions organized in the United States. The first reported killed in battle was Tomas Claudio in whose memory the National Guard Camp near Manila was named. Many Filipinos naturally sought service in the United States Navy... During the World War, 4785 Filipinos served in the navy, of whom fifty-six were killed..." (pp. 198, 199)

"In the World War the attitude of the Filipinos toward the United States was highly satisfactory. They showed loyalty and a disposition to be helpful to the sovereign country in its hour of difficulty and danger. Many Filipinos enlisted for service; some got into the fighting in France, and many served in various capacities in the navy. In 1917 the Philippine Militia was created and a National Guard division was organized. The complement of officers included many from the United States Army and the Constabulary. About 28,000 enlisted men were enrolled. The authorities at Washington authorized a total of but 14,000 mustered into the federal service and for the period of one month. The total expenditures are stated to have been \$515,000 from the United States treasury and \$2,406,000 from the Philippine treasury. Moreover the Philippine government voted to build and pay for a destroyer and a submarine and these boats were built and placed in commission. They were not completed, however, until the war was over, and in view of the then seriously depleted condition of the Philippine treasury, the United States never collected the amount, but the generous loyalty which prompted the building of these boats on the part of the Filipinos is as much to their credit as though the United States had seen fit to draw upon the Philippine treasury for the cost." (p. 279)

In 1918 it was the National Guard that was briefly mustered into the Federal service. Now we have the Philippine Army created under the National Defense Act,

Act No. 1 of the National Assembly. On the occasion of the second anniversary (1937) of the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, President Quezon, in a public address following a review of various units of this army, said, turning to U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt:

"You must have been thrilled to see our army parading before us this morning. I want to call your attention to the fact that what you saw was not an army organized solely to defend the Filipino flag. While we are under American sovereignty, that army is also the army of the United States because at any time the President of the United States, by virtue of the Independence Act, may place it under the command of General Lucius R. Holbrook, the commanding general of the U. S. Army in the Philippines [General Holbrook was present at the review.] I want to assure the United States that our army is ready to defend the American flag not only because it is its duty to do so, but because we recognize the great debt we owe America and we are ready at all times to give the world evidence of our loyalty and gratitude to America and the American people. . . ."

On Occupation Day, August 13, 1938, which marked the fortieth anniversary of America's presence in the Philippines and which President Quezon designated as a special national holiday, he said, in presenting the High Commissioner with an American and a Filipino flag:

"As a symbol of the friendship that binds together our two peoples, I wish to present to you, Sir, for your exalted leader, the President of the United States, these two flags—that of your own country and that of the new country to which it has given birth. The tie which binds us, which these flags represent, does not depend on any alliance, declaration, or treaty. It consists of that spiritual kinship and relationship which defies all quarrels, all oppositions, all aspirations. It is that extraordinary, indefinable longing for the same sort of things. Our aims, our hopes, our appreciations are the same. In the great moral causes, the great causes of righteousness, of liberty, of peace, the great causes which mean the perpetuation of the higher and nobler aims and purposes of life, the United States and the Philippines are in complete unison, not dominating nor conspiring against each other, but going on in perfect accord, because in the essential things we are in absolute and hearty agreement. . . ."

All this marks, as President Quezon said in his Occupation Day proclamation, that "new conception in the relationship between a sovereign country and a dependency. . . in the final stages of preparation to take its place among the sovereign nations of the world".

American-Philippine relations constitute, have long constituted, a phenomenon which serves as an example to the world, in vivid contrast to the spectacles elsewhere of the brutal and senseless violence and cruelty of wanton aggression and oppression, and the thereby engendered miseries and undying hatreds.

The writer is not one of those commentators who feel particularly apologetic because up to the last he stated that

War? war in Europe was unlikely at the present time, for though "a state

of war" now exists, this can not be considered a war in the real sense of the word. Britain and France were serious about their determination to check Hitler, but it was a miscalculation to think that Hitler would back down, and hence the present unpleasantness. It is, of course, a serious war for Poland. It is another case of brutal and inexcusable aggression, but all the chances are still against a great war.

Confidence in this respect is not based on personalities, on the characters of Chamberlain and Daladier and Hitler

and their decisions, but on the logic of world politics. This logic was made all the more compelling by the trade treaty and the even more sensational non-aggression pact negotiated between the Soviet Union and Germany just before Hitler's invasion of Poland. Undoubtedly, this Russian action helped to decide Hitler to take the step he did, probably a fatal step, for he thereby walked into a trap that may end his criminal career.

Russia's apparent change of sides from the "democratic front" to that of one of the world's chief aggressors is undoubtedly to be criticized from the "ideological" point of view, and has bewildered many. However, the so-called democratic front was largely democratic in name only, and with respect to some of the leading European statesmen supposedly aligned in this front, it is a case of the betrayers betrayed. They did not hesitate to betray Czechoslovakia. An explanation of why they choose to stand by Poland at this time was given in these columns in the July issue of this Magazine. There is no likelihood that Russia will give Hitler enough help to win.

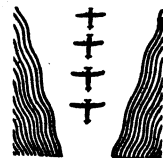
The Western European ruling classes very naturally fear communism more than anything else, and would greatly prefer fascism. Every competent student of world affairs agrees that the aim of the British leaders especially has long been to turn Hitler against Russia. Stalin has now very skilfully—if not very admirably—turned the tables. More so now than at any time before, Western European leaders will exert every means to avert a great European war which could end only in a general debacle, fatally weaken the existing governments, and make it easy for communism to triumph all over Europe.

It is practically certain, therefore, that the present state of war will not be carried to extremes on either side. It is likely that the allies will insist on the elimination of Hitler and will punish Germany enough to bring this about, and no more.

Besides turning the tables on the capitalist powers, Russia has broken the back of the anti-Comintern alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan; but too much should not be made of this, for Russia's cutting humiliation and open challenge of the most powerful capitalist governments in the world will isolate that state even more completely than heretofore. A new combination between Britain and Japan in the Far East against Russia is well within the range of possibility.

There would be little excuse to ask sarcastically, "When does the war start?" The humane thing is to feel an immense relief at the thought that war in its full horror will probably not result from the present situation. A great war deferred may mean that it has been averted. If an inter-capitalistic war can be avoided, the world may escape an ultimate war between the capitalist and communist states, although this now appears nearer. One good thing is that developments from day to day are bringing out the actualities ever more clearly, masks of pretense are dropping away, the real conflicts of interest are ever more sharply delineated.

It is doubtful that Germany will be able to withstand allied pressure for long. With the prize of rulership to be won, one of his fellow gangsters may be the first to turn on Hitler—perhaps Goering. In the end an army clique may win



the power and Britain and France may declare themselves satisfied with the reconstitution of Poland.

Adolf Hitler will probably never drag out his last days in some modern St. Helena, dying slowly of a cancer of the stomach—like the greater egoist who was in many respects his prototype, the man of “visions without vision”, himself the creator of the fears and hatreds which were to bring about his own destruction.

The foregoing editorial was written before Germany's swift conquest of Poland and before Russia's “neutral” intervention deprived Hitler of half the fruit of his “victory”; also before the negotiation of the armistice between Russia and Japan on the Mongolian-Manchukuoan frontier. These developments have not changed the general situation as outlined. While the writer stated that “a new combination between Britain and Japan in the Far East against Russia is well within the range of possibility”, and this has not immediately taken form—although it may still do so despite the armistice, this Russian action was obviously aimed, at least in part, to forestall this.

The arrest, by order of Field Marshal Goering, of the notorious Julius Streicher, leader of the Jewish persecutions in Germany and one of Hitler's intimates, is an indication of the rift in the Hitler gang. Goebbels will probably be the next, finally Hitler himself. For while the general aim of Stalin now appears to be to turn the tables on Britain entirely and perhaps embroil it in Eastern Asia as well as in Europe, it is doubtful that either Germany or Japan

will swallow the whole bait. Germany and Britain and France are not likely to oblige Russia by destroying themselves. Britain and France would be satisfied with the elimination of Hitler, and therefore Goering, backed by men like Schacht and Thyssen and Generals Fritsch* and Blomberg, will probably supplant him in one way or another.

Japan, too, will recognize that the real enemy to its present controlling régime is communist Russia—not the Western powers whose holdings in East Asia are already strictly limited. The masters of Japan are not likely to be so foolish as to take on more trouble than they have on their hands in China and thus prepare the way for revolution and their own downfall. They may make certain tactical moves they think are to their advantage, but these are apparently being discouraged by the action of the United States in strengthening the U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

Senator Borah stated a day or so ago that there seems to be “something phoney about the war in Europe”. The reason is that the world is passing out of the era of wars between nations into an era of class war—the war between two antagonistic systems, the capitalistic and the communistic, which will transcend national boundaries and national loyalties both on the part of the ruling classes and the ruled. There is nothing “phoney” about the latter conflict.

* A few days after this writing, General von Fritsch was alleged to have been killed in action while on “emergency patrol”. Captured German prisoners are reported to have said that he was assassinated by Gestapo agents.



War

By Martha Williams Keegan

THE wind is warring with the trees
In angry sombre mood,
While they defend the battle ground
Where they have always stood.

Their supple bodies seem to sway
In tortured agony
As each attack wrests from the foe
A shriek of ecstasy.

Their slender arms with hands upturned
Receive each violent blow,
And muted moans escape their lips
Like music sad and low.

At last the wind is tiring
And lust is satisfied;
The ravaged trees are left with only
Dignity and pride.

Cotabato Bay

Dominador I. Ilio

Wide expanse of unruffled sea
and a meandering line where meet
the river currents and the tide;
sprays of debris on the leeward side,
a clean blue spotless sheet seaward.

Far away the river's gaping mouth
breaks the arc of swampy shore.
Silvered clouds are a background to the spar
of a freighter at anchor.
A whiff of wind
carries a putrid odor from the marsh.

"Political Conversation"

By Jose Maria Barredo

WE were waiting for our luncheon to be served in the stuffy, one-room *carenderia* near the townmarket. Across the bare wooden table from me sat elderly Mr. de Gudo, a Bureau of Posts supervising lineman. To my left, on an uncomfortable iron-legged chair, sat Mr. de la Peña, a school teacher, in a dark-colored coat. On my right was the Municipal Agricultural Inspector, Mr. Andama, looking very fat in his tight shirt. Next to him sat bespectacled Mr. Gustavo, his assistant, who had recently returned from the United States where he had had agricultural experience.

On a little shelf opposite me stood a round-faced alarm clock, ticking loudly. Next to it hung a picture of President Quezon in an oval surrounded by the faces of the 1936 National Beauties. On the other wall hung a brewery calendar, with the picture of a pretty American girl. There was also a newspaper picture of King George dressed in his coronation robes. An old woman sat in a wooden chair in a corner, contentedly chewing her quid of betel-nut.

Mr. Gustavo, the agricultural assistant, took his watch out of his pocket. Mr. de la Peña also took out his watch, a Westclox. Mr. Andama asked curiously what the watch cost Mr. Gustavo, and he answered in an American intonation: "This in the States costs twenty-five dollars".

Our food was now plumped on the table and we ate heartily, pausing only when the boy who waited on table brought in more rice or fish. Mr. de Gudo was through first for he suffers from catarrh and usually takes only a cup of hot soup and a small quantity of rice. I finished last with five glasses of good rain water. I took a toothpick from a small glass and the conversation began when Mr. de Gudo, changing his position, asked me: "When are you going to Manila to continue your studies?" "I don't know yet," I answered.

"Who is your Chief Superintendent?" asked Mr. Andama of Mr. de Gudo, though it seemed he was hardly interested in the answer.

"Mr. Karakatak", (if I remember the name right), was Mr. de Gudo's reply.

"Who is the Director of Posts?" asked Mr. Gustavo, he who had been away in America.

I made a gesture. "You are not a Filipino, if you don't know that!" Mr. Gustavo took no notice and Mr. de Gudo answered him, "Mr. Ruiz".

"That Topacio was a bright fellow", said Mr. Andama, referring to a former Director of Posts.

"Yes," said Mr. de Gudo, "from a provincial treasurer he was promoted to Director of Posts".

"But imagine," said Mr. Andama, "Ruiz began as a mere messenger."

I drank another glass of water. Mr. Gustavo had his two elbows on the table. Mr. de la Peña, the school teacher, sat erect, like a soldier. The fleshy Mr. Andama was moving uneasily in his chair, and resumed: "Confesor—if he runs for the new Senate, he will most likely win. Zulueta will be his opponent, they say. Zulueta is good..."



"Zulueta will get a big majority in the northern part of the district," said Mr. de Gudo.

"But in the south he will be beaten by Confesor," Andama replied.

"This Confesor," agreed Mr. de la Peña, "is really a capable fellow. He fits in any department of the government. What all hasn't he been?"

"He's got a head," assented Mr. Andama.

"If in the proposed Senate we have such men as Roxas, Confesor, Recto, Sabido, they will constitute impregnable pillars of our government," said Mr. de la Peña impressively. Then he sneezed, took out his handkerchief, and wiped his nose.

"Who do you suppose will succeed President Quezon?" asked Mr. Andama.

"We have Roxas, Recto, Osmeña, Paredes, and others", responded Mr. de la Peña.

"Suppose Quezon supports Yulo?" Mr. Andama again asked.

"Only the event will teach us in its hour", I quoted, interrupting.

Mr. de Gudo took out his handkerchief again and wiped his face.

"The most capable man to be the next President is Roxas", Mr. Andama said. I remembered that Mr. Andama's wife is a Capizeño.

"Don't forget that Yulo is the best corporation lawyer in the Philippines", said Mr. de Gudo sarcastically.

"That fits *him* for the job of attorney for the government corporations," said Mr. Andama.

Mr. de la Peña was attentive, but only wriggled his body. Mr. Gustavo took off his glasses and wiped them with a paper napkin.

"Roxas is a good fellow, a good mixer, a man of the people. He drinks *tuba* and will play in any kind of a gambling game," continued Mr. Andama, scratching his fat neck.

"There is no politician who is really a patriot; not one of them," said Mr. de Gudo in a hoarse voice.

"Roxas", Mr. de la Peña, blurted out.

"Roxas? Roxas is not a patriot!" exclaimed Mr. de Gudo. "That... goddem... Hare-Hawes-Cutting law... Roxas said in his public speeches that if Quezon ever did come back from America with a better law he would be the first to kiss his hand and would carry his *maleta* for him... Now, then, Quezon brought the Tydings-McDuffie law which is the same as the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law! And Roxas, what is he now? He was offered a high government position and he accepted it! Salamagan!"

"The word 'patriotism' means..." began the teacher. But Mr. de Gudo did not heed the interruption.

"You know that when a political leader is given a high position, he has to accept the dictates of Quezon, or else... hmmm... And now comes another goddem re-election..."

"Quezon has won the hearts of the people," Mr. Andama said sonorously. But Mr. de Gudo went right on.

"... You know I was a 'pro' and an ardent believer in Roxas and his support of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting law. But now that he has joined Quezon...!"

"He accepted a position in the government because in so doing he thinks he can best serve our country," said Mr. de la Peña.

"Our patriots are only patriots in words, but they have only one thing at heart—money!" said Mr. de Gudo.

"From where are you?" asked Mr. Andama.

"From Bulacan", answered Mr. de Gudo. "That goddem Ramos there! My uncle was one of Ramos' followers and was killed in that goddem uprising of the Sakdalistas. That salamabets Ramos deserted his followers and went to Japan... Did he stand by those people who were ready to die for his principles? Now he is back again... Salamabets!" Mr. de Gudo struck the table.

"Is it true that the wife of Roxas is from Bulacan and is very rich?" asked Mr. Andama.

"Sure she is. They have a very big plantation in Bulacan. Even if Roxas quits the government he could live in luxury. He has also an aunt in Bulacan who has no sons or daughters and is very rich, too."

I drank another glass of water and took another toothpick. Mr. Gustavo blinked behind his glasses. Mr. de Gudo fumbled for his handkerchief, then suddenly returned to his attack on politicians.

"Osias?" he bellowed, "Another pro: What is he now? An aide to Commissioner Elizalde. I tell you, if you want a big position in the government, all you have to do is to join Quezon. If not, to hell with you!"

The old woman in the corner was still calmly chewing her *búyo*. A kitten frisked in a corner.

"That is only like dancing to music", said Mr. Andama. "If you do not dance with the music, of course you will fall out of step!"

Mr. de Gudo snorted. "I am not a communist, but I like their principles. The whole production by the people is taken by the government and the government then apports it among the people. You don't have to worry about your children's food or their schooling. The government looks after that. Our government? People suffer hunger, starvation. Look at these Home Demonstrators! Going from town to town demonstrating how to make sweets and things like that and then making long reports about how much they have done!"

"They are better paid than we", interjected Mr. Gustavo.

"Yes", continued Mr. de Gudo. "These Home Demonstrators... salamabets. How can a poor housewife listen to them when she is worried about where the next meal is coming from? Can she afford the materials for such luxuries as they tell her about? Why don't these Home Demonstrators bring some plain food to the hungry people? Salamabets..."

"Why did you adhere to the party of Roxas before?" asked Mr. de la Peña tartly.

"You know Roxas has honey on his tongue. He can take a black thing like this... (pointing to a burned matchstick) and make it white. That's Roxas! That's all of them!"

I looked at the alarm clock on the shelf. It was nearly two. "Time to go back to the office," I said, feeling I had drunk too much water.

Prelude to Storm

By Martha Williams Keegan

UPON the tracings in the sand
That mark the spot where I have stood,
I see the sullen waves reach out
And manifest impatient mood.

The seagulls now have ceased to soar
In circles round about my head,
But droop like mournful figurines
Or to some haven long have fled.

The eerie light of veiled sun
Creates a vague expectancy,
As though it waits with bated breath
Some weird and unnamed fantasy.

The wind begins its sonant cry,
A low but piercing sibilance,
That sends the palm trees on the shore
Into a sort of frenzied dance.

At last a flash of lightning comes
Commingle with the thunder's might;
The maelstrom envelopes me
Till I'm one with the wind and sea tonight.

Desert Lover

By Harriet Mills McKay

NOW Spring returns to rouse my desert land,
Singing in newborn rills,
Dancing on sun-warm hills...
But only those who know the desert understand
The yearning
When the year is turning
From dearth to fragrant floods
Of tender leaf and flowering buds.

None shall know but desert lovers
How the hawk hovers,
Balanced in blue so deep
That the soul must weep
For the joy of being,
And the wonder of seeing!

This, from the heart of a dweller far south
Of the Tropic of Cancer
Where the only answer
Is permanent green and fervor of growing,
And want for the place where I would be knowing
The spring wind's kiss on my mouth.

The Amended Constitution

By Bernardo P. Garcia

AFTER twenty-eight days of the recent thirty-day extra session, the National Assembly, by 81 to 6 votes, approved last September 15 the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Philippines. It was by no means an easy task for the Assembly leadership to reconcile all the conflicting views and submit a draft satisfactory to the majority.



The move to amend the Constitution was at first principally motivated by the idea of making it possible to re-elect President Quezon after his present six-year term, which expires in 1941. It was probably chiefly a move, determinedly advocated by President Quezon, to restore the Philippine senate, as he believed good government required.

The Nacionalista Party, the dominant political organization in the Philippines, held a national convention of delegates last July and, in face of a weak opposition, voted to include in its platform the two proposals regarding the reelection of the President and the revival of a bicameral legislature.

However, President Quezon has repeatedly said, in public statements as well as in an address delivered by him before the Assembly on the second day of its special session, that he would not be a candidate for reelection. He said:

"I have weighed all the arguments advanced both for and against my continuance in office beyond my term of six years. I have come to the conclusion that, from the standpoint of the promotion of democracy and liberty in our country, the wholesome effect of my retirement at the end of my present term will far outweigh whatever benefits might be derived from my continuance in office beyond said term."

Further, he made the following observation:

"There is one thought that has given me the gravest preoccupation in connection with the proposal to amend the Constitution so as to permit my reelection. It is the dangerous precedent that might be established in amending a constitutional or legal provision affecting a person in office who is in a position to exert some influence in securing the amendment and allowing him to benefit by it. In the future, some ambitious and unscrupulous politician might invoke such a precedent in order to perpetuate himself in power. This would endanger the liberties of our people, and I am horrified at the thought that I might in any way be the cause of the destruction of those liberties for which I have fought and to which I have consecrated my life."

Despite President Quezon's sincere plea, thus embodied in a formal address, the Assembly decided to go ahead and amend the Constitution more or less in accordance with the revised platform of the Nacionalista Party. Members of the Assembly were deeply impressed by the President's advice appearing in his message that "if the six-year term is maintained, reelection should be prohibited and if a four-year term be preferred, then only one reelection should be permitted."

The philosophy behind the move to change the constitutional provision regarding the term of office of the President is that the present term of six years is "too short for a good president and too long for a bad president."

Assemblymen were divided into two schools of thought with regard to reelection, one advocating limited reelection and the other favoring unlimited reelection. One important group wanted especially to leave the door open for President Quezon's possible reelection.

Assembly leaders, while they sought light and advice from the President, virtually told him that the matter of his reelection should be left entirely in the hands of the legislative body. Thus his advice in the closing days of the extra session was confined mostly to the matter of the restoration of the senate and the creation of a new body, the Commission on Elections, which is intended to take charge of all elections in the Philippines, in which he showed keen interest.

The opposition to the proposed constitutional amendments may be summed up as follows: that the present time is inopportune for their consideration, that they should be left to a Constitutional Convention specifically called for the purpose, that the election of senators by the nation at large would create a privileged class and that instead of being a "training ground for national leaders" it would become the "dumping ground of political has-beens," that the new senate would saddle upon the country unnecessary additional expenses, and that the Electoral Commission would not in any way make the elections fraud-proof. Many assemblymen preferred that if they were to be called upon to act upon any amendments, the matter should be taken up during the next regular session.

As a matter of record, the extra session was called to enable the Assembly to accept the new Philippine Economic Readjustment Act, to become operative on the first of next year, and to substitute references to it instead of to the Tydings-McDuffie Law in the Ordinance appended to the Constitution. There was no opposition of any kind in the Assembly to the Philippine Economic Act, which was approved by the United States Congress last August. It was accepted by the Assembly and the amendments to the Ordinance appended to the Constitution, incorporating the Act in the fundamental law, were likewise approved by 86 votes, without any negative vote.

Pending final approval of the amendments concerning this Act, members of the Assembly were absorbed in perfecting the draft of the amendments having to do with the reelection of the President, restoration of the Senate, and creation of the new Commission on Elections. Meeting morning and afternoon of every day, except Sundays, members of the Assembly held caucus and regular session meetings and carefully examined the draft previously prepared by a special committee on constitutional amendments. The sessions were quite stormy at times, but finally a draft in printed form was brought forth in principal part as follows:

"Article VI—Legislative Department.

"Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of

the Philippines, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

"Sec. 2. The Senate shall be composed of 24 Senators who shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.

"Sec. 3. The term of office of Senators shall be six years and shall begin on the 30th day of December next following their election. . .

"Sec. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least 35 years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

"Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than 120 members who shall be apportioned among the several provinces as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, but each province shall have at least one member. The Congress shall by law make an apportionment within three years after the return of every enumeration, and not otherwise. Until such apportionment shall have been made, the House of Representatives shall have the same number of members as that fixed by law for the National Assembly, who shall be elected by the qualified electors from the present Assembly districts.

"Sec. 6. The term of office of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be four years and shall begin on the 30th day of December next following their election.

"Sec. 7. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least 25 years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election."

"Article VII—Executive Department.

"Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.

"Sec. 2. The President shall hold his office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people. . . .

"Sec. 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, 40 years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

"Sec. 4. Elections for President and Vice President shall be held once every four years on a date to be fixed by law. . . .

"Sec. 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the incumbent for the full term for which he was elected."

"Article X—Commission on Elections.

"Section 1. There shall be an independent Commission on Elections composed of a chairman and two other members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, who shall hold office for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed. Of the members of the Commission first appointed, one shall hold office for nine years, another for six years, and the third for three years. . . .

"Sec. 2. The Commission on Elections shall have exclusive charge of the enforcement and administration of all laws relative to the conduct of elections and shall exercise all other functions which may be conferred upon it by law. It shall decide, save those involving the right to vote, all administrative questions affecting elections, including the determination of the number and location of polling places, and the appointment of election inspectors and of other election officials. . . ."

Three important features in the amended constitution are the provisions for Electoral Tribunals, the Commission on Appointments, and the Impeachment process.

The Electoral Tribunals, representing a modification of the present Electoral Commission of the Assembly, are to be sole judges of all election protests against members of the Congress. There is to be one for each house. Each tribunal is to be composed of nine members, three Justices of the Supreme Court and the remaining six members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, who are to be chosen by each house, three upon nomination of the party having the largest number of votes, and three

of the party having the second largest number of votes. The senior Justice in each electoral tribunal is to be its chairman.

The Commission on Appointments is to consist of twelve Senators and twelve members of the House of Representatives, elected by each house, respectively, on the basis of the proportional representation of the political parties therein. The President of the Senate is to be chairman ex officio of the Commission.

Instead of a Commission on Impeachment, the constitutional amendments provide for the impeachment process in the following manner: the House of Representatives, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, is to have the power to impeach, and the Senate is to try such impeachments. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is to preside. The concurrence of three-fourths of the Senate membership is required for conviction. The President, Vice President, Justices of the Supreme Court, Chairman and Members of the Commission on Elections, and the Auditor General are liable to be removed from office on impeachment for, and on conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

The amendments will be submitted to two separate plebiscites, in accordance with a bill passed by the Assembly on the last day of its session, Monday, September 18. The amendments to the Ordinance appended to the Constitution, which refer to the Philippine Economic Readjustment Act, will be submitted to a popular vote for acceptance or rejection next October 24, and within thirty days after the election the Speaker of the National Assembly will request the President to call a special session of the Assembly to canvass the returns and certify as to the result of the plebiscite.

The general amendments, which refer to the restoration of the Senate, reelection of the President, and creation of the Commission on Elections, will be submitted to a plebiscite to be held jointly with "the following election of local officials." This election is set for December, 1940, but may be advanced to next June so that the amendments may be submitted to President Roosevelt before the United States presidential election in November of the same year.

Under the changes approved, it will be seen that President Quezon, after his present term and the lapse of a term, could run for reelection if he so desires, with the only condition that at no time must he serve "for more than eight consecutive years." This applies also to other Presidents.

While President Quezon was quoted as having indicated that even if nominated by his Party he would not seek reelection, it is assumed in political circles that after his presidential tenure he might run for the new Senate and be elected its first President under the amended Constitution. In this way he would not lose contact with the people who love him so much and thus pave the way for his come-back to the Presidency when the Philippine Republic is established on July 4, 1946.

The amended Constitution was formally signed by Speaker Jose Yulo and members of the Assembly in a simple ceremony at the closing of the special session on September 18. It is now being translated into Spanish and several principal vernacular languages for printing and distribution to the people. Thus they will have time to study it before it is submitted to them in a plebiscite next year.

The Battle of Bagsak

By P. D. Rogers

DURING the middle of 1912, conditions began to look threatening in the Lati District, just east of the town of Jolo. Dato Kalbi, who for years had been a powerful chief and always loyal to the Government, died in the beginning of 1912, and this left the District with no strong man at its head. Some young datos of a rather reckless nature were rising to power, and apparently wished to distinguish themselves on the field of battle. One of these was Dato Tahil, who had inherited about eighty thousand pesos from his late father, Dato Julkarnain. This young Dato was itching for power and his inheritance was burning in his pockets. He was the financier of the coming rebellion.

On December 21, Captain John Watson was killed, and Lieutenant Kinzie B. Edmunds seriously wounded, at Siet Lake camp. These officers, both of the 8th Cavalry, were sleeping in a tent near the beach, and were attacked by a Moro with a barong who had sneaked past the sentries and crawled into the tent.

On January 27, 1913, a Moro chief by the name of Aradji, of the Siet Lake country, sent nine juramentados into what was known as Steever's camp on the Bilaan River. This camp was situated a few hundred yards west of the present town of Bilaan. They entered the camp during the night, and vaulted over the barbed wire fence, using their spears as vaulting poles. One American soldier and one constabulary soldier were killed and three soldiers wounded, before the fanatics could be shot down.

As the people of Lati, the troublesome district, were getting more lawless and stirred up over the disarmament order, a chief by the name of Sahipa erected a strong *cota* (fort) on the lower slope of Bud Sinumaan, a short distance from Taglibi. On January 22, the 6th Moro Company of Constabulary with Lieutenants Cochrun, Whitney, and Crites, were, at the request of the Governor, taken to Taglibi to assist in the capture of Sahipa's *cota*. The engagement took place the following day. Captain McNally of the Philippine Scouts was killed, and Lieutenants Whitney and Cochrun were seriously wounded, as were also eleven enlisted men of the Moro Constabulary Company. Two Moro soldiers were killed.



Datu Tambuyung, one of the Moro leaders who fought General John J. Pershing in 1913, who is now Sultan Jainal Abidin II, and his daughter, Princess Indaatas. Picture was taken in 1917, when Mr. Rogers was Governor of Sulu. Note the bamboo stockade in the background.

After this fight, several hundred Moros from the Lati District began to fortify Bud* Bagsak. They were under the leadership of Nakib Amil and Datos Tahil and Tambuyung. Infantry, Cavalry, and Scouts camps were established at Taglibi, Bun Bun, and the Bilaan River.

At this time, which was the early part of 1913, conditions on Jolo Island were probably worse than at any time since the American occupation. About 5,000 Moros had gone to Bud Bagsak, and from January to June they were busily engaged in constructing forts on the mountain slopes. Many marauding parties, taking advantage of the unsettled condition in the central section of the Island, began raiding and burning houses in western Jolo.

During this period, however, the Government authorities were still trying to settle the people and avoid battle. General Pershing came to Jolo frequently, but each time he came, the Moros thinking that a battle was imminent, would rush to the mountains. When Pershing would go back to Zamboanga, many of these people would return to their homes.

Pershing, realizing that a battle was inevitable, wanted to start the fight when most of the noncombatants were not in the forts, for the Moros, when they make a stand, always take their women and children with them, and generally there are more of these non-combatants in a fortification than fighting men. Pershing therefore determined to keep his plans secret. He also remembered the former Bud Daho affair, when just as he was ready for battle, he had to call it off. He believed that if he had then been able to give those Daho people the kind of lesson he thought they deserved, he would not now be faced with the present serious situation on Bagsak.

Battle of Bagsak

On June 9, 1913, Pershing sailed from Zamboanga on the small transport *Wright*, which was under his control. But to keep his movements and plans secret, he gave out the information in Zamboanga before he sailed that he was going to the Province of Lanao and sent a telegram to the Provincial Governor of Lanao to that effect. He also telegraphed the Commanding Officer at Jolo to discontinue

military operations and bring the soldiers back to the Jolo garrison, making it appear that no maneuvers were planned.

On this trip I did not accompany the General, as I was left in charge of his office at Zamboanga, but he told me of his plans, and I was the only person in Zamboanga who knew them. He instructed me to tell nobody where he would be until I knew that the battle was either over with, or else well enough under way so that it could not be called off.

That night Pershing's boat, after sailing to sea in the direction of Lanao, turned her course and went with lights out, to Isabela de Basilan, there taking on board a company of Philippine Moro Scouts. He sailed for Jolo before daylight, steaming slowly all day, and arrived at Jolo again at night and with lights out. A call to arms was sounded, and as most of the soldiers were in the moving picture house and other places of amusement, it was some time before the Jolo garrison was in readiness for the field. But before daylight, all troops were aboard the *Wright* and other launches, and at daylight they were landed on the shore at Bagsak.

In a short time the attack began, General Pershing being in direct charge of the advancing troops. While the strongest fortification was taken that day, the fight lasted three days before it was finally terminated. The casualties among the Moros were 317 killed, and 115 rifles captured. Captain Nichols, of the Philippine Scouts, and 14 soldiers were killed and 23 soldiers wounded.

As the cotas had underground passageways, many of the Moros escaped, taking their guns with them. Nakib Amil, the leader, was killed, but Dato Tahil and Tambuyung, next in importance to Nakib Amil, if not more so, escaped. Dato Tahil's wife and child, however, were killed in the cota.

I came to Jolo a few days after this fight, and went over the battlegrounds.

The Bagsak cotas and trenches were well planned and showed considerable skill in their construction. This hill resembles somewhat a horseshoe in shape. In the open end, a narrow, rocky and steep shoulder leads to the top. On the lower part of this shoulder called Puhagan, at an altitude of 1400 feet, were three cotas commanded by Dato Tahil and Nakib Amil. On the extreme end of the left heel of the horseshoe, known as Puyacabo, was the cota of Dato Tambuyung and Sali Bungasawan, with Sabanie's cota just above. On Matunkup, the highest peak, at an altitude of 2235 feet, stood the cota of Sahipa, the best constructed of all. Bagsak proper is the toe of the horseshoe, lower than Matunkup, and here were a number of rifle trenches under command of Mohammed and Dahamban. On Bud Bunga, the right heel of the horseshoe, was the cota of Hadjulla, and a number of pits and rifle trenches under Aki and Salasain.

Of the number of Moros who escaped from Bagsak, a few returned to their homes, yet the greater portion under such leaders as Sahipa, Japal, Jahandal, Dato Tahil, Dato Tambuyung, Hassan, and Daud, built cotas at other places in Lati. Japal's cota was reduced by the Constabulary of Sulu of June 27, and 25 Moros were killed and nine rifles captured. Two days later, Jajandal's cota was taken by

the Philippine Scouts with a loss of three Scouts and 13 wounded, while 60 Moros were killed. Hassan, Dato Tahil and Sahipa now went into a strong cota which was known as Sahipa's Cota No. 2. This stronghold was reduced by the Constabulary on July 1. Sahipa and 47 Moros were killed and six rifles captured, while the Constabulary lost one man and three men were wounded. Dato Tahil escaped again. He apparently believed in what the poet said, that "He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day."

After Bagsak

With the taking of Sahipa's last cota, conditions quieted in the Lati District. The leaders and others who had escaped from the Bagsak fight and other skirmishes, surrendered one by one, including Dato Tahil and Dato Tambuyung. These two datos were sentenced by the Tribal Ward Court to ten years imprisonment for rebellion. They were later pardoned.

Taglibi had been the scene of a great many fights and a great many people had been killed in the vicinity. It is about eleven miles from Jolo and at the foot of Bud Sinumaan, the next highest mountain on the Island of Jolo. There were, within easy walking distance of the Taglibi camp, six Moro forts, in all of which there had been fights against the troops. General Pershing decided to make a permanent post there, and this post has been garrisoned ever since.

I remember one interesting incident which occurred at Taglibi shortly after the post was established. Every night, at about the same hour, bullets would come into the camp. It could be told that they came from the same rifle, and each time from the same place each night, and from a higher elevation than the camp.

During the day, a sergeant went back of the camp to the place where he thought these bullets were coming from. There he found a tree, and by the tracks and worn bark, he concluded that it was this tree that the Moro had climbed every night to fire into the camp. By the worn-off bark, he also discovered the limb where the Moro apparently sat while firing. This position was visible from a certain place in the camp, so the Sergeant went back to camp and took his bearings. He drove two forked sticks into the ground in such a way that when a rifle was placed in the forks, it would be aiming at the spot in the tree where the Sergeant figured the Moro was firing from at night. Then with the proper aim fixed, the rifle was tied in the forks.

That evening at about seven o'clock, a shot came into the camp. The Sergeant went to his fixed rifle, unlocked the safety, and pulled the trigger. All was silent and no more bullets came into the camp that night. The next morning, the Sergeant went out to his tree, and there on the ground lay a dead Moro and a Remington rifle.

Sahipa's cotas were works of art from one viewpoint. But he did not understand a close attack and his cotas were not built to withstand a rush. He had in both cotas a double row of trenches, deep enough for a man to stand in, and running completely around the inside of the inclosure. The trenches could be communicated with underground. He laid bamboo tubes from the inside of the trenches projecting outward, underground, to the surface

(Continued on page 380)

* Bud is the Moro word for "mountain."

America Views the Philippine Pavilion

By Marjorie Burnett Cramer

MORE people visit the Philippine Pavilion than any other exhibit or concession."

This emphatic statement was made by Mr. Frank Patterson, the assistant manager of the San Francisco Golden Gate Exposition, at a banquet given on Treasure Island by a Filipino organization a few days ago.

Standing as it does at the end of the huge Lake of the Nations in the heart of the Pacific Basin Area, the Philippine Pavilion is indeed the focal point of the vicinity. Outstanding as it is because of its excellent location, the building itself is so large and impressive with its two picturesque towers that it has caused quite a sensation among the visitors. It covers an area of approximately 22,000 square feet and was built at a cost of \$150,000. Although it consists of only one story, it is taller than the surrounding structures.

The Pavilion is composed of an entrance room with two huge wings extending from it at right angles that follow the lake's outline. As one stands in the center of the room he can view the displays on both sides and see before him the beautiful lake with a native bridge leading to the Philippine band stand about fifty feet out in the water. Here the Philippine Constabulary band played, as well as the bands of various Filipino organizations in California. Lilies, lotus, and other water plants bloom in great profusion in the lake and along the shores, while adding to the scene are here and there graceful black swans.

The building is of natural colored concrete, in the Malay style, as is the band stand, and is the only building on Treasure Island having a copper roof. It stands in a garden of bougainvillea, yellow daisies, and other tropical plants and shrubs. To the visitors one of the most unusual things about the exterior is the windows, the panes of which



Entrance to the Philippine Pavilion and the Philippine Constabulary Band.

are of waferlike oyster shell.* Another interesting point is the carved doors. The weight of the four leaves of the front door is five tons.

On entering the building the first thing that greets the eye in the center of the foyer is a pyramid of gold-colored blocks, each block of a size to represent the gold output from the Philippines for various years. The smallest, on top, is for 1907 and successive blocks show 1911, 1916, 1926, 1931, 1936, and the largest, 1938. In the four corners of the room are life-size figures of Filipina maidens, one dressed in the mestiza evening

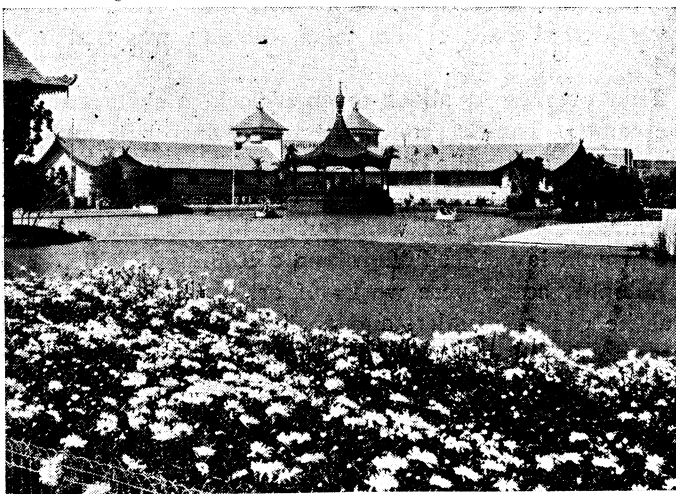
dress, the second as a girl of the Igorot tribe from the Mountain Province, the third as a Moro girl, and the fourth in the Christian Filipino peasant dress. High on the wall overlooking all this is a huge relief map of the Philippines. This room, as throughout the Pavilion, is decorated with split bamboo matting (sawali), polished gigantic clam shells two feet and more in breadth, and tropical potted plants.

Most of the visitors go into the right wing first, as the panorama of the room is truly breath-taking. In the center are coils of Manila hemp, graduating from twine to mammoth coils of the largest hawsers used for mooring ships, and suspended from the ceiling above these are strips of brightly colored abaca cloth, with the ends fastened in a star pattern. On each side of this central grouping are tall slabs of every kind of native wood arranged in a zig-zag design and partitioning the sides into booths where are presented the various displays.

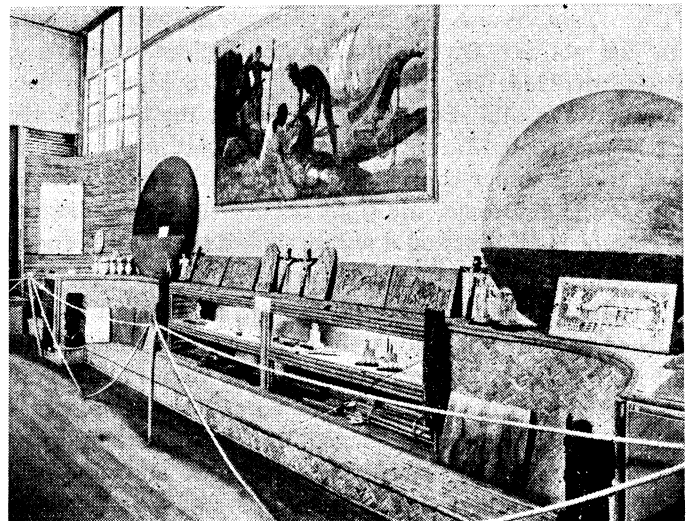
The first booth inside the doorway is that of the Philippine Tourist Bureau, where visitors are asked to register and where all questions about the Islands or the

**Placuna placenta*

(Continued on page 377)



The Lake of Nations with Band Stand and Philippine Pavilion in the Background.



Interior of one of the Wings of the Philippine Pavilion.

Paulita

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

THE importance of Paulita Gomez as a character lies not in herself so much as in the fact that she was the sweetheart of Isagani who was used by Rizal in his *Filibusterismo* to voice some of the beliefs he wanted to impress upon his people. An analysis of Paulita as a character in Rizal's novels, therefore, also inevitably reveals interesting aspects of the character of the young poet, Isagani, whose soul burned with the fire of love of country, a flame as ardent as that which filled his heart when he thought of his lovely sweetheart.

That Paulita was beautiful, can not be doubted. Rizal had too much of the artist's eye to permit any of his heroines to be anything but beautiful. Perhaps he could, with many other writers, be accused of artistic weakness in this respect, and the idea might be entertained that if he had made a few of the girls homely he would have been the better artist because his work would have been more faithful to life. Still there is no gainsaying the fact that Paulita's coquetries would have been less fascinating if our mental picture of her were less pretty, and that the lovers' quarrels would have been less intriguing if Isagani's fiancée were less adorable. As Rizal described her, one feels that he was enjoying himself. There is so much apparent pleasure in his lines:

"A carriage drawn by a pair of well-known white horses had stopped at the door. It was that of Paulita Gomez, and she had jumped down, light as a bird, without giving the rascals time to see her feet. With a bewitching whirl of her body and a sweep of her hand she arranged the folds of her skirt, shot a rapid and apparently careless glance toward Isagani, spoke to him and smiled."¹

Tadeo's exclamation, "Heavens, what a girl! Tell the professor I am seriously ill,"² might well have been the remark of other onlookers too, for the clear description of Paulita gives the reader the mental picture of a truly lovely young woman. It was very much Rizal, the poet and lover of beauty and youth, who wrote these lines:

"The gauzy texture of the piña set off her shapely head, and the Indians who saw her compared her to the moon surrounded by fleecy clouds. A silk rose-colored skirt, caught up in rich and graceful folds by her little hand, gave majesty to her erect figure, the movement of which, harmonizing with her curving neck, displayed all the triumphs of vanity and satisfied coquetry. . . ."³

So delectable a morsel of pulchritude must she have been that even Padre Camorra threw discretion to the winds and exclaimed again and again very audibly and indelicately: "What a girl, what a girl!"⁴

But Paulita was more than just pretty. One can easily imagine her as a vivacious, interesting creature, with intelligence, imagination, and spirit. Isagani knew that he was not dealing with a mere doll of a girl in this charming sweetheart of his, this young woman of many moods. Now, feeling coquetish, she would be light-hearted, flirtatious, unsettled of mien and manner; the next minute, she would be so contrite that Isagani could not find it in his heart to utterly condemn her momentary faithlessness. Thus, when, on going to a theater, she had chosen for her escort the assiduous Juanito Pelaez, who was well looked



upon by Paulita's family, Isagani, seeing the two there, "had turned pale, thinking he must be mistaken. But, no, it was she herself, she who greeted him with a gracious smile, while her beautiful eyes seemed to be asking pardon and promising explanations."⁵ There was a moment of understandable [rage in Isagani's heart: wasn't there an agreement between him and the girl that he was to go ahead to find out first if there were anything in the show improper for a nice young woman to see? She had broken this agreement, she was mutely asking for pardon now, but what about his pride,—and by Jove, where exactly did he stand in her affection and respect? So, choking with unexpressed feelings, he looked away from her while "a thousand vague recollections surged into his memory like distant echoes of music heard in the night."⁶ In his bewilderment he couldn't marshal the feelings, wrath, jealousy, humiliation, and resentment that rose inside him; "he had a violent desire to laugh aloud, to insult his sweetheart, to challenge his rival, to make a scene,"⁷ but finally contented himself with sitting quietly and sadly nursing morbid thoughts. All the while the frivolous Paulita went on thoughtlessly with her unconscious flirtation, blushing, hiding behind her fan, smiling dreamily, all these little actions serving, of course, only to heap coals of jealousy upon the already burning heart of the angry young man.

What, however, was running in the girl's mind during this time? Should she be set down as a heartless flirt who had no sense of what is seemly in the behavior of a girl in love? Or did she deliberately wish to inflame the passionate devotion of her lover?

It is not fair to condemn Paulita too soon or too much. She was flighty, but that she liked to be admired and complimented on her beauty, does not have to be reckoned against her. What girl anytime and anywhere does not enjoy these attentions? She loved her Isagani, but since she had to tolerate this useless, garrulous, yet nonetheless entertaining Juanito Pelaez whom her family favored, what harm could there be in being charming and gracious to him? There was no doubt that even in the midst of this enjoyable game, she was not forgetting her loyalty to her serious lover whom she fixed now and then with a gaze fraught with meaning. Poor Isagani could not fathom what the expressive eyes were trying to tell him: "those eyes that were so eloquent and not at all deceptive."⁸ They were, in reality, asking for indulgence, conciliation, forgiveness.

The course of true love is often beset with obstacles, and Isagani's and Paulita's did not prove to be an exception. This is understandable, particularly when it is considered that all this happened at a time when family opposition to a suitor played an important part in a young girl's decision; add to this fact Isagani's patriotic dreams for his country were ill-looked upon by the Spanish and mestizo residents who included Paulita's relatives, the latter's partiality for

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Gambling and Revenue

A Suggestion to the Department of Finance

Anonymous

IN spite of Secretary Alunan's much publicized "nation-wide clean-up", gambling in all its various forms appears to flourish as of yore. Of late in fact, the unauthorized wooing of Lady Luck seems to have taken on new life, due, I am told, to disappointment and dissatisfaction with the government-sponsored Charity Sweepstakes gamble.



It is claimed that the masses are accustomed to prompt action one way or another when risking hard-earned money on a game of chance and are averse to investments liable to cause mental strain over a period of months. But carried away by the value of the prizes, by the attractive advertising, by human interest stories about the winners, and by mass enthusiasm, hordes of poor people played the earlier Sweepstakes without winning even one solitary consolation prize. However, it finally dawned upon the more intelligent of these unfortunates that they were not predestined to win against such odds, and they promptly returned to their former methods of courting the widow, be it *cara y cruz*, *hueting*, *monte*, *blackjack*, *dice*, or whatever. In some of these popular games one may try one's luck with as little as one centavo and have much more chance of winning than in the Sweepstakes, furthermore the period of strain is so short as to have no appreciable effect on the circulatory system. Everyone is agreed regarding the slimness of the chance of winning in the government hazard.

Both in Manila and in the provinces one notes the absence of the numerous ticket vendors who were formerly too much in evidence. Even many of the more attractive and persistent "lady"-agents seem to have gone out of business.

The Sweepstakes have served a praiseworthy end in prying loose urgently needed money for charities, which by the ordinary methods of raising such funds would not have been possible. So many well-to-do people give more freely when there is even a remote chance of gain thereby. Some again like to hypnotize themselves into the belief that their purchase of tickets is purely an act of charity and in no way influenced by the sizeable prizes. But with the poor it is just a gamble for personal gain and if it helps others more unfortunate than themselves, *tant mieux*.

With the Sweepstakes the government is in position to hand out considerable patronage besides being helped materially in providing for the various charities, though most of this help thus comes out of the pockets of the poor. There are, however, two serious objections to the Sweepstakes, as at present conducted, one being the small number of prizes compared to the large number of tickets; the other, that so much of the money "given to charity" is diverted to expenses. The government is the beneficiary, the public and to some extent the charities playing the roll of "suckers." With the illegal gambling which goes on practically un-

checked in town and barrio, the petty officials are either paid for protection or are otherwise interested, or they are negligent in the performance of their duties. In this latter case the government is not only the grand sucker but tacitly admits its inability to enforce its own laws and to control its petty officials and local law enforcement agencies.

According to one of the greatest showmen of all time, "you can fool part of the people all the time but not all the people all the time", so it behooves the authorities to make the venture in legalized gambling more attractive to the public and more remunerative to the charities. To attain the former end it is suggested that the first, second, and third prizes be reduced in value by fifty per centum and the resulting saving of ₱155,000.00 be offered as additional prizes ranging from ₱500.00 to ₱1,500.00.

Gambling is as universal in the barrios as in Manila and the towns; the enthusiasm is the same, the only difference being the size of the stakes. Almost any afternoon one can find a group or groups of women of the smaller communities whiling away the hot hours in a quiet game. If the men are not working they join in. These games are carried on in the houses or *al fresco*, and, except in those rare places where the officials are on the job, there is no look-out to warn against surprise by agents of the law.

In the towns the same pertains but in addition one finds one or more *tiendas* or houses in which bigger games are carried on, morning, afternoon, and most of the night, the owner of the establishments not joining in the game, as a rule, but making a surer living by receiving a percentage of the winnings and by providing the players with refreshments, etc. I knew one such establishment situated just across the street from the Municipal Building which was generally brilliantly lighted after other lights in the town had been turned off for the night. The game was carried on at the street level, visible to all passers-by.

In another town *hueteng* had been carried on quite openly but suddenly was discontinued. The explanation given me was that this was by order of the Governor. Asking if all gambling had been banned, I was told that the Governor had not so ordered and if the Mayor had taken such an extreme step it would have prejudiced his chances of re-election next December.

The inability of the government to enforce the present gambling laws having been demonstrated, it is suggested that gambling be legalized when licensed and that a law be enacted somewhat as follows: That those people wishing to engage in any non-government-sponsored game of chance, from *cara y cruz* to horse racing, be obliged to take out non-transferable individual licenses which must be on the person of the licensee when he or she is gambling; finger-prints and signature on the license to serve as proof of identity; the minimum cost of license to be one ₱1.00

per annum, payable at the rate of twenty-five centavos each quarter in advance, the price of the license to be graded up according to the kind of game and stakes played; failure to comply with the law to be penalized by ten days' labor on public works for the first offense, doubling at each successive arrest, viz: for the second offense twenty days, for the third forty days, and so on; also a minimum fine of five pesos, this to be graded up like the price of the license, one-half of the fine to be paid to the informer—be he or she government agent or private citizen—the other half to be

for the government.

Some such law would hurt no one and would put an end to the present graft and hiding out. It would neither lessen nor increase gambling but would be an incentive to low-salaried government employees and agents to increase their incomes by informing on unlicensed gamblers. It would be a boon to those out of work. The financial gain to the government would be no chicken feed! In fact the amounts accruing would go a long way towards enabling us to pay the national debt.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE undeclared war in China last month looked more like an "incident" than ever, as there were no signal victories for either side and the Chinese gains were confined chiefly to small cities and a few strategic points.



Most significant politically was the Chinese general offensive against Canton, ordered by General Chang Fa-kwei. The offensive was not very successful, but it gave proof against the Japanese theory that many Chinese generals would ally themselves with Wang Ching-wei, if they had a chance. If there were any Chinese general who would listen to Wang Ching-wei, certainly General Chang Fa-kwei would be the one; for he had been considered Wang's man for a long time and had revolted against General Chiang Kai-shek several times at Wang's bidding. But today, in the Chinese offensive against Canton, may be found General Chang Fa-kwei's answer to the Japanese shipping Wang to Canton to set up a puppet government there after Wang's failure to get a foothold in North or Central China.

Elsewhere the fighting see-sawed back and forth without either side getting the upper hand. But the situation in southeastern Shansi deserves special attention. There things went well for the Japanese for a while as their five divisions gained control of the highways. But their flanks were constantly subjected to Chinese attacks from the nearby mountains, and then one city after another was retaken by the Chinese until finally Chincheng, the key city in this region, fell into the hands of the Chinese. That marked the failure of their gigantic plan to dominate the Hopei-Shansi-Honan border regions, and the beginning of the Chinese counter-offensive, which wrested many more cities from the hands of the Japanese. The invaders' thrust in western Shansi was at first held in check, but at the time of writing the Japanese were reported to have reached the bank of the Yellow River at Chuntu and to be having gun duels with the Chinese across the river. Whether they can cross it is another matter, for this is not the first time that the Japanese commanded the river crossing between Shansi and Shensi; at least twice units succeeded in crossing the river, but each time these were completely annihilated.

It was reported that the Japanese were massing troops in the Hankow region, and it was predicted that they would

push up the Han River valley with Fancheng as their goal. From there they may take two routes. First, they may push northwestward into Shensi. It has been freely predicted by Chinese military observers since the end of last year that this is the only road by which the Japanese may invade Shensi with some hope for success. It goes without saying, of course, that the Chinese high command must have taken all the necessary precaution against a Japanese invasion by this route.

The second route the Japanese may follow would be to cross the Han River and swerve southeastward to attack Shasi and Ichang. The value of the capture of these two cities for the Japanese would be practically nil, except to serve the event to their own people with sensational newspaper headlines. Their capture would bring the Japanese airforce nearer to Chungking, but Chungking today is no longer what it was before May 4. Compulsory evacuation has been carried out, an up-to-date fire department established, houses pulled down to prevent the spread of fire, etc., until recent air raids have proved quite ineffective against the city. Numerous fires started by Japanese incendiary bombs were extinguished in less than three minutes. For the Japanese to pursue the Chinese into Szechwan would be almost suicide for the invaders. The Chinese have an expression for the difficulty of traveling in Szechwan—it is harder to travel on the highways of Szechwan than to scale the sky. The Japanese mechanized units would become worse than useless in the overland route; and as the superiority of the Japanese army over the Chinese lies largely in its mechanized units, this would mean a distinct disadvantage to the Japanese. The Yangtze river is extremely difficult to negotiate and would tax the skill of the Japanese navy's pilots to the utmost under ordinary circumstances. To force its way up the river with Chinese gunners hidden along rocky banks on both sides, would therefore be nothing short of suicide. At the second anniversary of the war, many neutral observers declared that the Japanese would not be lured farther into the interior, where they might be crushed by the Chinese, for the Chinese would then be in position to choose their own battleground and possibly also the time of battle. Indeed, the best the Japanese could hope to gain by pushing farther into the interior would be two or

three more "occupied areas" like Shansi, to "pacify" which they have poured in division after division in vain.

However, the Japanese will get a breathing spell to recover themselves and strengthen their financial position because of the war in Europe. For there will be shortage of manufactured goods in the world market, as the principal industrial European countries will be too busily engaged in the war to manufacture articles of daily use; and Japan, seeing the opportunity to obtain foreign currency through the manufacture of these articles, will not hesitate to re-establish or even to expand its light industries. On the other hand, prices of war supplies and raw materials for war will soon skyrocket. And so, the cost of conducting the undeclared war in China will soar to new heights.

Will Japan which started the undeclared war now initiate an undeclared peace? Japan might like to do so, but what will its statesmen have to show to their countrymen after having grandiosely told them that their army, navy, and airforce were sent to "punish the outrageous Chinese", and were sworn to "crush the Chiang Kai-shek regime"? So long as the Chinese government headed by General Chiang has not crumbled to dust and the Chinese have not come round admitting that they have been spanked and will from now on behave with due servility before the would-be world-conquerors, the Japanese military and civilian officials will have nothing to show to the Japanese people to justify the huge expenditures for the China campaign, and will not dare talk of peace—not even an undeclared peace. But worse still, if they merely sit tight in China and allow the Chinese government to remain intact, opposition will rise in Japan—that is assuming that the

Chinese would remain passive, but this the Chinese will not do. They will continue to attack the Japanese at the weakest points, garrison post or a communication line, at the front or in the rear. Japan will have no rest until it quits and leaves China alone.

There is also much speculation as to the possibility of Japan and Russia coming to an agreement, now that Russia has signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, up to that time an important party to the anti-Comintern agreement. While not ruling out such an understanding as an impossibility, I must point out the obstacles in its way. The Japanese government has all the while been teaching its people that because Russia is their mortal enemy whom they must fight sooner or later, huge expenditures on armament are necessary. Now, if peace could be had with Russia by agreement, would not that be admitting their own mistake and that all these expenditures were as good as wasted? But more important still, the Japanese government has moved heaven and earth to suppress the "dangerous thought" (i.e., communist) movement. Now if Russia, the champion of communism, becomes a friend of Imperial Japan, what about communism? Is it any longer "dangerous"? Perplexing and rather awkward questions, these. Before satisfactory answers could be found for them, a sudden *volte face* would be dangerous for the Japanese government to attempt. However, the Japanese government may try to settle the Manchurian-Mongolian border disputes in order to devote its entire attention to the China campaign. But the settlement of the Changkufeng incident did not prevent the

(Continued on page 385)

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The Philippine Pavilion

(Continued from page 372)

displays are answered. Large paintings of President Quezon and former High Commissioner McNutt are displayed, and in the place of honor between them is a slightly smaller than life-size picture of Dr. Jose Rizal.

Continuing along the right aisle one sees a display of paintings by contemporary Filipino artists. These canvases are changed periodically so that all of the best works will be shown. Here are also some very interesting native musical instruments. Small hand-carved wooden statues of Filipinos in native dress, together with the various types of country dwellings and livestock, are arranged to portray different pastoral scenes in the Islands. Wooden statuary has been used extensively and very effectively throughout the Pavilion to demonstrate phases of Philippine life, both the rural and, to a certain extent, the city.

Next is the section devoted to mining and natural resources. Samples of ore and other minerals found in the Philippines are shown. There is also a Philippine exhibit of mining in the Mines, Metals, and Machinery Building. This display contrasts the modern with the very primitive mining methods of the Igorots, and also shows the great influence of minerals on civilization.

Sea products form another interesting display. Shells of every size and description, as well as coral, pearls, and other marine products are presented.

At the end of the room stands a massively beautiful table made of one single piece of narra wood and valued at one thousand American dollars. About twelve feet in

length, the table surface is decorated with exquisitely delicate inlay, and in the center stands Tolentino's bust of Teodora Alonzo, the mother of Dr. Rizal. The ends of the six legs of the table are carved in the shape of large carabao hoofs. This section of the Pavilion is also used for the running of motion pictures of the Philippines.

The booth adjoining is filled with maps showing each province and the various geographical features of the Archipelago. Relief maps, climatic maps, production maps, every conceivable kind of map, together with information concerning each, are pored over avidly by the spectators. Models of the types of houses to be found in the different sections stand on the ledge across.

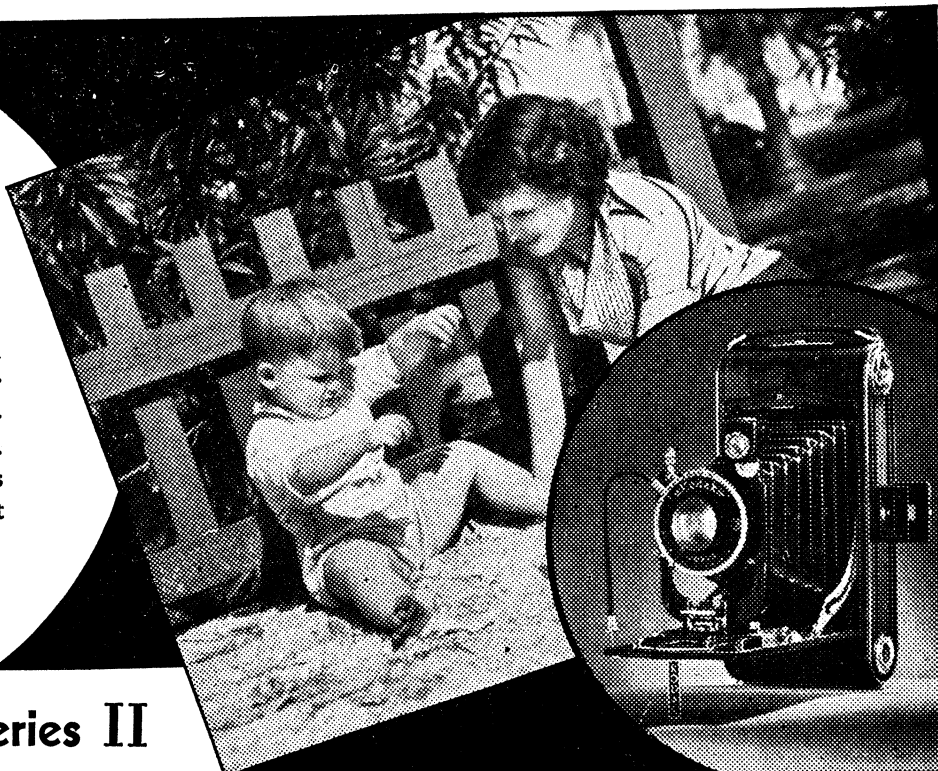
The portion furnished by the Bureau of Education has a large model of a school clinic, furnished completely down to the minutest detail. Small wooden figures illustrate the routine of the clinic. Models of schools are also to be seen. Of particular interest to teachers are the shelves of books which are being used at the present time in the Philippine schools.

The display of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is especially enjoyed by visitors, for here are shown tropical food products both pickled and fresh, totally unknown in the United States. Such fruits and vegetables as *catmon*, *balimbing*, *macopa*, *kasoy*, *tiessa*, and countless others typify the exoticism and lure of the Islands for the person who has never been there. Not quite so fascinating but equally interesting are the tobacco, cacao beans, tapioca, ginger, gambier, cardamoms, crude rubber, cinchona bark, and numbers of other natural products too numerous to mention here. A placard informs one that the Philippine Islands could produce enough of all the products displayed, except tea, coffee, and sisal, to meet the American

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demands. Samples of miscellaneous forest fibers and minor forest products are also displayed in this section.

The last nook contains Moro carvings and figures in wood, bolo knives, swords, and all types of brass work, from simple bowls and plates to ornately carved vases and ornaments.

The entrance to the left wing is utilized excellently as a photograph gallery. Natural color photographs, several feet square, line the walls to the ceiling. All of the interesting places are pictured, views of the principal cities and towns, government buildings, market places, country roads, Mayon volcano,—all of the beauty and glamor of the Philippines tempt the visitor from every side.

The room is like a miniature department store with tall pillars of shell illuminated by green lights dividing the counters into individual sections. There are offered for sale finely embroidered linens, beautiful screens of abaca cloth, slippers, dolls, candy, and canned foods imported from the Islands, brass pieces, shirts, odd looking rain helmets, pocketbooks, cigars—in fact, it seems that nothing has been missed in order to present a complete stock of all articles manufactured in the Archipelago. A bedroom suite of rattan causes a great deal of appreciative comment. A Filipino restaurant serving many kinds of native foods occupies the end of the room.

The Philippine Pavilion is truly an education in itself. The lure and beauty of the Islands have been combined so effectively with displays of a more serious and educational nature that I feel sure many people will now visit the Islands who might not have thought of doing so previous to their trip to Treasure Island. As I overheard one lady remark, "There certainly is something fascinating about that country".

An interesting coincidence about the Fair is that at the close, Treasure Island will become the permanent airport and headquarters of the Pan-American Airways, whose Clipper ships link so closely the Philippines and the United States. The Administration Building of the Exposition will contain the executive offices, and the Hall of Air Transportation and the Palace of Fine and Liberal Arts will be hangars. These three buildings are the only permanent structures.

Paulita

(Continued from page 373)

Juanito, and the weakness of Paulita's own character—and it is seen how easily the lovers were estranged.

The reader moves through the developments in the story with deep regret on his part. Here was Paulita, as lovable a girl as could be, lively, gay, full of impish impulses that enhanced her charm instead of detracting from them; here was a human girl, warm, vivid, colorful, who teased and pouted and made eloquent eyes, all in the span of a short minute. The reader watches her with the interest she deserves and is greatly saddened when she has to give up her dream of happiness with the man she truly loved—at least so long as her passion lasted.

Different from Maria Clara and Juli was this Paulita. Paulita showed an eagerness neither Maria Clara nor Juli possessed. For instance, she wanted to know about this

and that in the play, and she asked Juanito to explain everything to her. Her conversation with him shows a quick mind which the humbug in Pelaez could not totally dupe; he had in fact to resort to fits of coughing to save himself from her whys and hows.

Even in her jealous reproaches to Isagani, in her young pride, in her silly stratagems to find chances of getting in touch with him, in her selfish desire to be petted and soothed even when she was to blame, in her very flightiness and unreasonable inconsistencies, there is a freshness, a youthful charm that goes straight to the heart. The reader would fain spare this young and hopeful soul from disillusionment, a disillusionment which was in a way of her own making because her heart was not as robust as her spirit was free.

Only Isagani and Paulita themselves considered their love seriously. In a long talk which they had together, Isagani's great dreams had to give way to Paulita's silly but very womanly craving for personal praise—he was constantly talking of big projects for his country instead of making ardent love to her as he should have. And thus that too short a time passed, Paulita pretending whenever she thought it possible, to be offended, so that she would be comforted and made much of, yet promising much with her veiled glances and with her avowal of how little she cared for Isagani's rival: "My aunt's the one who is in love with him,"⁹ she said, merrily laughing at her own joke. And Isagani went home a happy man, feeling his love was secure.

Other people, however, considered his relationship with Paulita much less definite. When Isagani got into trouble with the authorities in connection with certain student activities (seditious pasquinades had been found on the doors of the University), they were quick to foresee a disruption of the relations between the sweethearts. For Paulita, they calmly predicted, in the arbitrary omniscience common to onlookers: "She won't lack a husband. Sure, she'll cry a little, then marry a Spaniard."¹⁰ They spoke with tragic certainty, for later events proved that they were right. Some time after the incident of the lampoons, it was rumored that Juanito Pelaez, Don Timoteo's son, was going to marry Paulita Gomez, "the girl coveted by Spaniards and foreigners."¹¹ And Paulita, fickle as the wind, did not even "cry a little!"

Rizal was harder in his judgment of Paulita than he generally was with the female characters he liked. But he was realistic and made no bones about Paulita's mundane weakness. He condemned, but explained without bitterness his condemnation. Is there just a bit of ironical scorn in his estimate of Paulita? If so, Paulita fully deserved it:

"It was really true that Paulita was going to marry Juanito Pelaez. Her love for Isagani had gradually waned, like all first loves based on poetry and sentiment. . . . Naturally the brilliant Paulita could no longer love a young man who so erroneously understood social matters and whom all condemned."¹²

Rizal went on, this time to show not the Paulita that we know, guileless, very human, full of fun, but materialistic, calculating, almost crafty:

"Then she began to reflect. Juanito was clever, capable, gay, shrewd, the son of a rich merchant of Manila, and a Spanish mestizo besides—if Don Timoteo was to be believed, a full blooded Spaniard. On the other hand, Isagani was a provincial native who dreamed of forests infested with leeches. . . ."¹³

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And then in dramatic denouement of the love-story between Isagani and his beautiful but faithless sweetheart, Rizal continued: "One beautiful morning therefore it occurred to her that she had been a downright fool to prefer him to his rival,"¹⁴ excusing these subsequent thoughts and acts of Paulita, in half-disguised sarcasm, with the fact that she was merely unconsciously, yet rigorously obeying Darwin's law that the female should surrender herself to the fittest male, to him who knows best how to adapt himself to his environment, "and to live in Manila there was no other like Pelaez, who from his infancy had had chicanery at his finger-tips."¹⁵

But Isagani would not allow such an unlovely ending to the romance of his life. It was the wedding-night of Paulita and Juanito. Isagani, deep hunger in his heart, was watching the brightly-lit house where there was a sumptuous *fiesta* for the bridal couple. Basilio, seeing him loiter in the vicinity, warned him that the house he was watching was doomed. Simoun, the plotter, that sinister figure that moved secretly to right various wrongs, had willed that the house which contained that night many of the hated enemies of his people, was to be blown to dust. Isagani, paying little attention to Basilio, looked on,—his sorrowful gaze upon the ethereal silhouette of the bride whom he wanted "to see for the last time."¹⁶ Then—"suddenly an idea appeared clear in his imagination—the house was going to blow up and Paulita was there, Paulita was going to die a frightful death. In the presence of this idea everything was forgotten: jealousy, suffering, mental torture, and the generous youth thought only of his love. Without reflecting, without hesitation, he ran toward the house. . . ."¹⁷

Paulita was saved from a frightful death. Poetic justice would claim that she did not deserve such heroic devotion from the man whose love she had spurned so lightly and so unjustly. Poetic justice would, at least, have opened her eyes to her folly and made her regret her faithlessness. But Rizal was concerned neither with poetry as such nor with the exactitude of justice. Paulita was allowed to live. Perhaps her punishment was to come later; perhaps it was to be in having for a husband to live with and cherish the cunning, noisy, hunched Juanito. Perhaps the punishment lay in her memory of Isagani and his love.

¹⁴"The Reign of Greed" Charles B. Derbyshire's translation of *El Filibusterismo*. Manila, Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 110.
² *Id.* 10 *Op. cit.*, p. 278.
³ *Op. cit.*, p. 161. 11 *Op. cit.*, p. 308.
⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 162. 12 *Op. cit.*, pp. 308-309.
⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 213. 13 *Op. cit.*, p. 309.
⁶ *Op. cit.*, pp. 213-214. 14 *Id.*
⁷ *Op. cit.*, p. 213. 15 *Id.*
⁸ *Op. cit.*, p. 222. 16 *Op. cit.*, p. 331.
⁹ *Op. cit.*, p. 238. 17 *Op. cit.*, p. 332.

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The Battle of Bagsak

(Continued from page 371)

beyond a bamboo fence. In these tubes, his warriors would lay their rifles and wait until someone came in front of their line of vision. Then they would fire. Several soldiers were killed in this way, including Captain McNally. But Sahipa failed to take into consideration that a big gun could soon knock the tubes out. In both of his cotas, he had piped water from the hills in bamboo tubes so that he always had a good supply of water on hand.

There were two fights in Sahipa's second cota and all of his men were killed in these two fights.

The cotas constructed by the other headmen in the District had nothing of importance about them, and consisted merely of walls and trenches.

I could never figure out why the Moros did not construct their forts so that the rifles could be raised and lowered with the advance of attacking troops, as they had a model in the loopholed wall around Jolo town, which was built by the Spaniards. Had they constructed their forts in this manner, there would have been many more casualties among the American troops.

Battle at Talipao

The next trouble which started brewing was in the Talipao section, on the south side of Jolo Island. But this was over the road tax, to which the Moros objected.

The road-tax law provided that each male citizen over twenty-one years of age should pay an annual tax of three pesos, two pesos of which went to the road fund, and one peso to the general fund of the Province. Delinquents were required to work fifteen days on the road to satisfy the tax.

In Talipao, the people refused to pay the tax, and in August, 1913, under the leadership of a chief named Sabtal, about 2,000 Moros went to the top of Talipao and built a fortification. A conference was held with the Governor of Jolo, and some of them were persuaded to return to their homes, but the majority of them were stubborn and determined to fight.

On August 10, the fortification was taken by Scouts under command of Major G. S. Shaw. In this fight, 60 Moros were killed and 17 rifles captured. The casualties among the troops were one scout soldier killed and two wounded. But in October, just two months afterward, the Moros went to Talipao again and fortified the place better than before.

Another engagement therefore took place on October 22, in which 80 Moros were killed and 15 rifles captured; of the troops, four scouts were killed and ten wounded. Captain McElderly was seriously wounded and died in the hospital at Jolo a few days later.

This was the last cota fight, and in fact the last engagement of any magnitude which occurred in Sulu during General Pershing's régime.

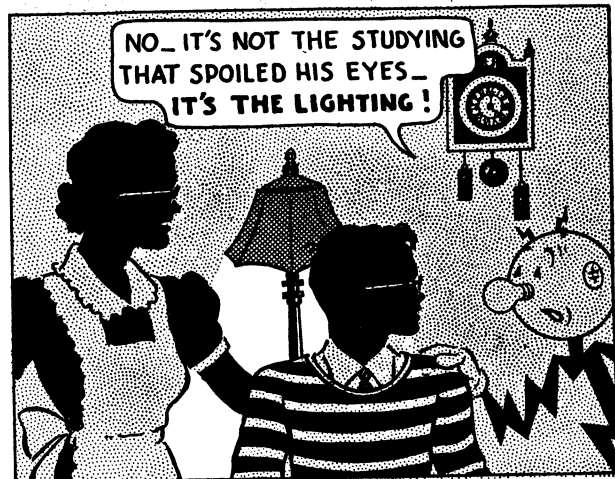
The "Decapitation tax", as we called this road tax, was afterwards abolished and the general cedula tax was substituted.

Destroying the Firearms

On September 1, 1911, the guns out in the possession of the Moros of Jolo were listed as numbering 6190. They were of various makes, being mostly Remington, Snyder, and Tower muskets. There was a small number of high-power rifles.

At the close of 1913, 1125 of these guns had been purchased, 4854 captured or surrendered to the American forces, and 158 captured by the Constabulary, making a total of 6137 firearms accounted for. It was estimated that there were 53 guns still out among the people.

The guns were all shipped to Zamboanga, and General Pershing appointed me a committee of one to select one hundred of the most unique for museum purposes, and to destroy the rest. So I selected the required number, and



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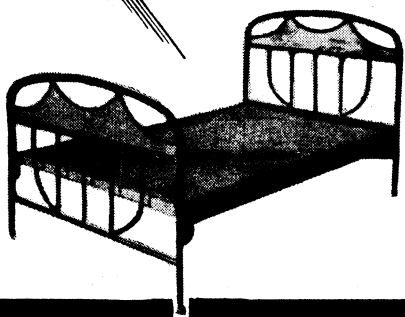
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on November 15, I loaded the remainder, over 6,000 in all, on the military launch *Geary*, and I took them out in the Basilan Strait about one mile in front of the Zamboanga dock, and dumped them all overboard, the last act in the disarmament campaign.

Thus I disposed of the firearms which the Sulu Moros had proudly possessed, with which they had fought and held in check the Spaniards for nearly a century, with which the Sultan and feudal chiefs had equipped their armies and fought each other for a like period, and with which they had later fought to the last ditch with the American troops. As I threw the last gun into the sea I felt like singing a *Te Deum*, but somehow this feeling was overshadowed by a deep sentiment,—we had forcibly taken from a proud and vigorous people what they believed they rightly possessed.

I have always believed that if General Pershing had at the beginning of his administration appointed a District Governor for Jolo who knew the people, could speak their language, and whose tenure of office would have been for a period of years, much bloodshed would have been avoided. The military governors were good, honest men, but they knew little about the people, could not talk the language, and none of them held office long. Over a period of three and a half years, seven different army officers served as District Governor of Jolo.

During this period, and over the disarmament and road-tax law, six officers and 28 American soldiers were killed, and 80 wounded. Of the Moros killed in these fights, the official records gave 788, but the writer knows that 2,000 would be a more accurate number.

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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Jose Maria Barredo, author of the sketch, "Political Conversation", is himself a municipal official and a feature writer for various English and vernacular periodicals in the Bisayas. It should be needless to say—but I will say it—that he merely reported a typical conversation, embellished with touches of humor, among the type of government officials he presents. As the movie producers say: "Any likeness of the characters to persons, living or dead, is purely

coincidental". As for the political leaders referred to, they should not object to learning (if they don't already know) what is being said about them by the smaller fry, and that may be important.

Bernardo P. Garcia, who reports on the special session of the National Assembly which drew up and adopted the proposed amendments to the Constitution, is a veteran Manila newspaper man, former city editor of the defunct *Manila Times* at the time I was Editor of that paper, and now with the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

P. D. Rogers' reminiscences of the battle of Bagsak in Sulu is illustrated by a photograph of Datu Tambuyung, one of the Moro leaders who fought General John J. Pershing in 1913, who is now Sultan Jainal Abidin II, and of his daughter, Princess Indataas. Note the stockade of pointed bamboo in the background. The picture was taken in 1917 when Mr. Rogers was Governor of Sulu. The article forms a chapter in his book manuscript, "Pirates, Princesses, and Panglimas", which has recently been offered to an American publisher.

"Paulita", by Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castreng of the faculty of the University of the Philippines, is a continuation of her series on the woman characters in the novels of Jose Rizal that has been running in the Magazine for some time back. Her sketch of "Aunt Isabel" recently won the first prize award for essays offered by the Woman Writers Club.

Miss Marjorie Burnett Cramer, who writes of the Philippine exhibition at the Golden Gate World Fair from the American point of view, is employed in the County of Los Angeles Mechanical Department and said in a letter to me: "My mother and I like your 'Philippine Magazine' very much, and have enjoyed immensely the copies of it we have been able to secure. I like the great variety of subjects, the editorials, and the way the current event notes are arranged chronologically". She said also that this was the first time in her life that she ever tried "to write anything".

Recently, Leopoldo Y. Yabes, who is connected with the Institute of National Language, brought me for examination two large bound volumes of typescript entitled, "Readings in Philippine Literature—An Anthology of the Best Prose and Poetry Written in English by Filipinos". It covers a period of thirty years and includes 444 poems, 56 short stories, 88 essays and sketches, and 11 plays. Of these 137 poems, 18 short stories, 15 essays, and 1 play are from the Magazine. He has



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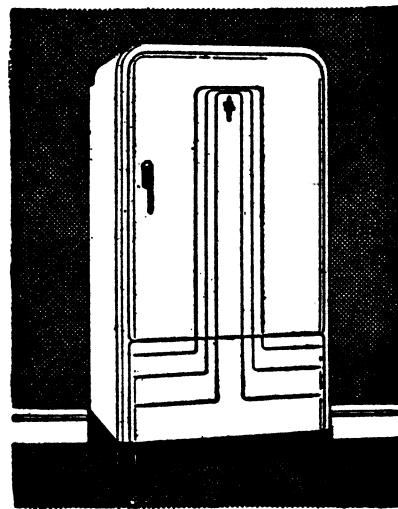
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also used my article on the importance of Filipino literature in English (Philippine Magazine, January, 1937), as an introduction to the work. I knew nothing about such a collection being in preparation until I saw it, but I told Mr. Yabes I have no objection to his using the material from the Philippine Magazine if the respective authors have none. He explained that he did not undertake the compilation for financial profit and that if he succeeds in publishing it and there is any monetary gain, he would be glad to share it with the various authors represented, although he is not in a position to make any promises regarding the matter at the present time. The work is dedicated to President Quezon and the original of the typescript was presented to him by Mr. Yabes. On the whole the job of selection seems to have been very well done. As a convenient record of the developing Filipino literature in English, its publication, in my opinion, would be very worth while.

A letter, written "At Sea", came from Mrs. Irma T. Ireland during the month. Readers will remember her for her series of articles on the old Spanish fortifications of Manila, concluded some months ago in this Magazine. She wrote: "We are now three days out of San Francisco on our way to Panama. Our trip from Manila to Honolulu was pleasantly uneventful. Many of the passengers were recovering from illness due to climatic conditions in Baguio (Wow!) and most of us were weary from the long siege of packing, planning, and struggling to comply with the technicalities of the Customs Department. We had three weeks in Hawaii, which we spent in Honolulu with friends and in motor trips, picnics, and sight-seeing expeditions. I spent some interesting and profitable hours in the Public Library, the Art Academy, and Bishops Museum, acquired some books and pamphlets on Polynesian arts and crafts, and added some new drawings to my sketch book for future use.



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In San Francisco we had two days at the Exposition and considered them well spent; we regretted we were forced to hurry through some of the buildings. The Palace of Fine Arts, with its \$40,000,000 collection of European paintings, was worth a day in each room. It was a real thrill to look at Raphael's Madonna della Sedia. I must confess that after that feast to the eyes, the galleries of contemporary art seemed very cheap and unimportant. Possibly we have been turning so abruptly to industrial arts because we are no longer capable of great painting. A pity, if true. I was fascinated by the buildings devoted to French-Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand, all the Pacific and South American countries. Science and Education were well represented. One recreational bright spot was 'cavalcade', a giant out-door pageant of the Old West, depicting the history of California beginning with Balboa and closing humorously with the Gay Nineties in San Francisco. We have a bit of sight-seeing just ahead because none of us have been through the Canal. After we reach New York, we will have several days at the World Fair, a reunion with family and friends, then a series of short visits in Michigan and Virginia, Washington, Philadelphia, and then to Boston about October 1. Naturally I have been unable to do any serious work during our long journey, but I have succeeded in preparing outlines for several projected articles and finished up my notes on valuable data on a few of my favorite lines of research. On a separate sheet I am giving you the name and address of a friend who would like a set of the Walled City articles, if you will be so kind. He is a collector of historical data. With best wishes for continued success and personal greetings, Sincerely, etc."

A sadder letter came from a sister of the late Dr. Alexander Lippay, founder and conductor of the Manila Symphony Society and Orchestra (see the May issue). She wrote, from Vienna, in part as follows: "Allow me to thank you for sending us the numbers of the Philippine Magazine containing the article on my brother. It was from this article that we learned the first details concerning his death, as some letters referred to later in a letter from Mrs. Legarda did not reach us and must have been lost. It is not easy for me to tell you what I felt when I was reading the description of my brother's life and character, as I have some difficulty in expressing myself in English. So I hesitated some days before writing this letter. But now I must tell you that you succeeded so well in describing him that he began to live before my eyes, from his characteristic little shrug to the tyrannic way he had of forcing everybody who was with him to stop whatever he was doing in order to admire something in Nature that had struck him. It might have been yesterday that I saw him last, though in reality I was only a school-girl when he went away. I can only thank you for having brought about this lively impression that shows how well you must have known him. There is, however, one passage in your article that I can not approve. It concerns your remarks about my brother's faith. As we are a very Catholic family, it hurt us to read the words: 'He was not a Roman Catholic, as some well-meaning friends represented him to be, although he may have come from a Catholic family...' He *did* come from such a family and we know very well that—at times—he even used to be an enthusiastic Roman Catholic, though he did not profess his faith. It was characteristic of my brother to rebel from time to time against things he might have praised just before, and in this he perhaps would not have changed, even in religious matters. But this is no proof that he lacked religion or changed his faith. It is quite impossible to think that he could have changed it. It only shows that he was—as you expressed it so well—"as variable as the wind". To gather furthermore from your writing that the doctor who had been sent for came too late to save his valuable life and that certainly nobody thought of sending for a priest, has deeply moved us... If I could only have had the opportunity, as you so often had, to hear some of my brother's Philippine compositions, I, whom he taught how to listen to music and to play the piano... I can not close this letter without thanking you once more for all the deep understanding and friendship you gave to my brother, and also for your kindness of sending us the article which gave us such a clear picture of his life and work in Manila. I am quite sure that you will not be offended in the liberty I took of giving my frank opinion on the one point of his faith. I should be glad if my thanks could also be presented to Mr. Aurelio Alvero whose fine poem in the same issue of the Magazine did not fail to impress us". Some readers may feel that I should not have published a letter of such a personal nature as this. But

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Alexander Lippay was in a sense a public character here. He exercised his great genius on behalf of the public and that public respected and loved him, and, now that he is gone, would seem to have the right to know as much about him as it is possible to gather. Furthermore, a correction has to be made. It seems that I may have erred, in the biographical article I wrote about him, in the matter of his religious faith, and on this point nothing could be more touching than his sister's letter. I must repeat that I never thought of him as even possibly a Catholic and I was, in fact, irritated when some people here made him out to be one when I was convinced he was not. My reference to the matter in my article was intended to correct what I thought was the false impression thereby created. Lippay himself never said a word that could have led me to think he was a Catholic although we not infrequently discussed religious matters, from the philosophical, anthropological, and sociological points of view—not the "theological". Certainly, whatever he was, he was not a bigoted creedsman.

I rejected an article by a friend of mine recently, stating, incidentally, that I could not agree with his view which I understood gives Japanese aggression in East Asia the dignity of a "population movement". He came back, quite good-naturedly, with a letter in which he stated: "By the way, do you adhere to the policy of never publishing articles with which you disagree? If so, have you set up a little fascist editorial dictatorship all your own? Now does that faze me? As a matter of fact, I not infrequently publish articles that express opinions with which I do not personally agree. However, I do not like to assist in the dissemination of views and interpretations that I am definitely convinced are incorrect, and the Magazine, being my own, I don't have to publish anything I don't like to publish,—so why should I? I do occasionally like to publish "pros" and "cons", but in this case, I had no article to put against my friend's article. And I didn't think either that it was quite the polite and kindly thing to do to publish my friend's article with a short editorial introductory note to the effect that I was publishing it but personally considered it the bunk. Anyway, there is a material limit to what any magazine can publish in any one issue, so much has to be rejected. Inevitably, therefore, an editor has to do much sifting, and in doing so he uses his best judgment. Could he conscientiously accept for publication some article which he considers false and perhaps even pernicious in its possible ultimate effects? It is not a matter of dictatorship or even censorship. It is a matter of responsibility. I wouldn't think of telling any writer what to write or what opinions to express. I believe in freedom of thought and freedom of the pencil, pen, typewriter, absolutely. But an author, having expressed himself, and not able to publish his work himself, must of necessity submit his work to some publisher and he can not be ruled out as non-existent, or considered as being merely a kind of copy-boy who carries the author-product to the printer. In law a publisher, even a mere printer, is as liable as an author, and in case of a law suit or any kind of disagreeableness, he stands to lose more. This liability and responsibility in law is fundamentally based on the publisher's moral responsibility. A magazine editor or publisher can not be said to be a dictator in so far as his legitimate functions are concerned. He is necessarily a critic and a kind of conductor, as of an orchestra, who, while he strives for contrasts and may execute a composer's dissonances, has an ear alert to false notes, and a view to the whole effect. Like a conductor, too, he makes the program. I am sorry; I am a very humble man. But so it is.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 376)

present fighting which is proving to be both more extensive and intensive.

The Japanese have been trying to force the British and French to withdraw their troops in China, which if complied with would virtually amount to an admission of their willingness to relinquish their rights and interests in China. Will the two European democracies capitulate? Here America's attitude is the decisive factor. One of the reasons why Japan did not sign the military pact with Germany was that its observers in America unanimously reported that in case of a European war, within six months America would be fighting on the side of France and Britain. That war is no longer a supposition but a fact. With their preoccupation in Europe, Britain and France may not be able to withstand the demand of the Japanese military, unless America takes a strong stand against the Japanese. With America declaring itself committed to the maintenance of the *status quo ante* the undeclared war, the Japanese will have to think twice before they act in order not to offend the potential ally of Britain and France, whose navy and airforce and general war resources are not to be despised.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 360)

laws. Heinking, Manchukuo, authorities indicate readiness to negotiate with Russia for settlement of boundary dispute "if Russia takes first step". Tokyo police thwart plot to assassinate 3 leading Japanese officials who favor moderate attitude in Anglo-Japanese quarrel, including T. Matsudaira, former Ambassador to United States. Reported Washington has shown cool attitude to British soundings on American participation in Tokyo conversations. Tension reported easing as result of intimation Britain might eventually consider dealing with Japanese-controlled regime in China following a "softening of the phraseology of the request for British cooperation with Japanese army in China"; several precedents are cited, including British dealings with Chinese Nationalists in 1927 after British concession at Hankow had been seized. British Foreign Office spokesman states that "although we can not close our eyes to military situation in China, in view of suggestions that Britain is about to make deal with Japan at expense of China. I want to stress that United States and France are being informed of every step taken in Tokyo and that Britain could not make any agreement with Japan which affect main interests of other powers in China without breaking treaty obligations." Nevertheless, reports of preliminary agreement between Arita and Craigie cause rise in Tokyo stock exchange. British missionaries driven out of Shansi province state anti-British campaign has reached proportions of mob-violence. Japanese export-import regulations in North China cause big losses to American as well as British business, bringing trade practically to stop. Chinese dollar skids further to 7-1.2 cents, U.S., but recovers to 8-1/2.

Berlin spokesman states, "We reject any warlike solution of Danzig problem, but Germany's contention that Danzig must be returned can not be altered";

he states he is convinced Britain will urge Poland to negotiate for peaceful settlement. British spokesman states Britain has made it clear that any decision affecting Danzig must rest with Poland and denies government has approached either Germany or Poland on matter. One British official states, "No one ever doubted Hitler would prefer to get Danzig without war, but so long as Germany insists Danzig must return to Reich, situation is not too happy." Warsaw spokesman states Poland is determined to resist Danzig coup even singlehanded if necessary; government protests against recent shooting of customs officer and warns that Polish guards have been ordered to shoot in case of any further attempts at frontier violation.

Gen. Quiapo de Llano, commander of 2nd military region of Spain, is reportedly dismissed for using "imprudent words" in recent speech.

July 22.—Reported from Tokyo that Cabinet has confirmed preliminary agreement between Arita and Craigie in which Britain recognizes "state of undeclared war" in China, that Japanese forces "naturally will have various demands to make in connection with self-defense and maintenance of peace and order in occupied areas", and that British authorities and nationals in China "should be aware of Britain's responsibility for taking no action which might be prejudicial to Japan or China". Arita said to have pointed out this is tantamount to recognition of belligerent rights permitting Japan to exercise more stringent control over foreign concessions in China and also the importance of Britain's abandonment of moves to assist China. London Times states "It is necessary to recognize hard facts of situation in North China—among them the enormous military preponderance of Japanese and their de facto occupation of chief cities in that territory". Chinese claim recapture of Swabue, midway between Hongkong and Swatow, and also successful bombing raids on Japanese ships and bases laing coast. Pay clerk of U.S.S. Guam at Hankow is detained and beaten up with rifle-butts "for

walking on wrong side of street". China said to have appealed to Britain to replenish its £5,000,000 contribution to £10,000,000 currency stabilization funds created last March and now depleted. Foreign Office spokesman states Tokyo reports should be accepted with caution and that there is no foundation for belief Britain will withdraw its support from Chinese currency. Chinese dollar recovers to 9 1/2 cents, U.S.

Russian government announces trade negotiations with Germany will be resumed.

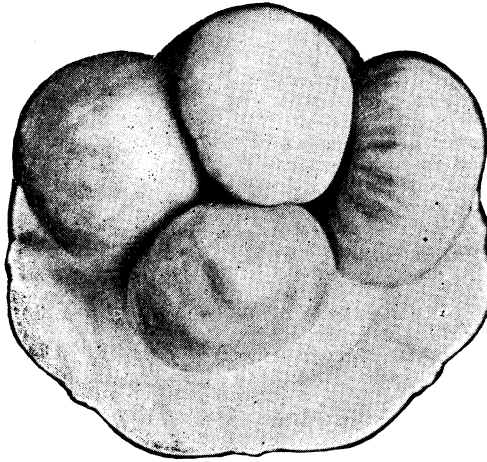
Dr. H. Colijn of Netherlands forms new Cabinet.

July 23.—Domei quotes Premier Baron K. Hiranuma as stating that Britain has agreed not to aid Chiang Kai-shek financially. Some 10 or 15 pro-Japanese terrorists attacking Chinese workers in plant of Chinese-American owned Shanghai Daily News and American-English owned China Press, shoot and kill 4 persons, including American owner of near-by bar, making their escape after fight with police. Chinese guerrillas reported fighting Japanese forces on western boundary of International Settlement.

Turkey celebrates return of Republic of Hatay (10,000 square miles, 222,000 population) ceded by France in return for Turkey's participation in Anglo-French anti-aggression front.

July 24.—Chiang Kai-shek warns sternly that "any understanding arrived at with regard to China by two powers acting without cognizance and approval of Chinese government, especially such as Anglo-Japanese agreement now rumored by Japanese, can have no validity whatever and would never be put into effect. . . . If we put aside all moral considerations and speak only in terms of gain and loss, we still can not give credence to any possibility that Britain is really compromising with Japan. . . . It is unthinkable that Britain should faithfully associate itself with Japanese aggression and sacrifice its long-established relations with China at same time casting aside its partner, America." Chamberlain releases text of Tokyo agreement: "His

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CABBAGE, Allhead Early	.25	Grand Rapids.....	.25	Chinese Giant.....	.35	Golden Bantam.....	.25
Copenhagen Market... ..	.25	Iceberg.....	.25	Ruby King.....	.25	Howling Mob.....	.25
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch	.25	New York Improved... ..	.25	MUSKMELONS, Burpee's	.25	SWISS CHARD, Fordhook	.25
Succession.....	.25	Fordhook.....	.25	Hearts of Gold.....	.25	Giant.....	.25
True Danish Ballhead... ..	.25	Honey Rock.....	.25	Netted Gem.....	.25	Lucullus.....	.25
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Goldinhart.....	.25	MUSTARD, Southern Giant	.25	Curled.....	.25	Marglobe.....	.25
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Majesty's government fully recognizes actual situation in China where hostilities on large scale are in progress and notes that as long as that state of affairs continues to exist, Japanese forces in China have special requirements for purpose of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control, and that they have to suppress or remove any such causes or acts as will obstruct them or benefit their enemy. His Majesty's government has no intention of countenancing any acts or measures prejudicial to attainment of above-mentioned objects by Japanese forces and it will take this opportunity to confirm its policy in this respect by making it plain to British authorities and British nationals in China that they should refrain from such acts and measures". Chamberlain tells Commons that agreement does not mean de facto recognition of Japan in occupied areas or any change in British policy—"the discussions will be confined to local issues". Chinese Ambassador in London makes strong representations against Tokyo formula declaring it inconsistent with British undertakings under Nine-Power Treaty, Brussels Conference declarations, and series of League of Nations resolutions. Halifax said to have replied that formula "involved recognition of presence of Japanese army on Chinese soil but refrained from condoning it and that British treaty commitments remain unaffected by agreement which involves neither recognition of belligerent rights nor any change in British Far Eastern policy". U.S. Navy pay clerk is released by Japanese on strong representations of American naval officers; Commander of U.S.S. *Guam* reports to Navy Department that assault on him was entirely fault of Japanese sentry. Big-scale fighting again reported in Manchukuo-Mongolian border.

R. S. Hudson, Secretary of Overseas Trade, acknowledges he discussed in private and unofficial capacity a big disarmament loan to Germany with H. Wohlthat, German economic expert. Chamberlain tells house after barrage of questions no proposal for loan is under other appeasement move, and other officials describe as fantastic rumored scheme that includes granting of £1,000,000,000 and internationalization of former German colonies. Laborite Arthur Greenwood asks, "Is government prepared to buy Hitler by sacrificing Danzig and perhaps Poland itself?" Halifax states Wohlthat came to London to attend a whaling conference and that Hudson took opportunity to discuss possible steps to improve trade relations.

Removal of De Llano and also of Gen. J. M. Yague is interpreted to indicate growing power of pro-Italian fascist Falangists. United Press reports Catalan prisons are rapidly emptying because of executions imposed by court martials.

Italian government confiscates all properties of

exile King Zog of Albania and his principal supporters.

July 25.—Russian note to Japan charges Japanese concessionaires in Sakhalin with bad faith and declares that as Russia fulfills its own undertakings it demands same of Japan and observance of Soviet laws; note also accuses Japan of gross violation of undertaking to pay for Chinese Eastern Railway. Dale Carnegie, author of "How to Make Friends and Influence People", arrives in Japan as guest of government railway bureau to stay for one year. Admiral H. E. Yarnell yields command of U.S. Asiatic Fleet at Shanghai to Admiral Thomas Charles Hart. Japanese military at Tientsin say blockade will continue until British officials give concrete evidence of intention to abide by Tokyo agreement. Chinese Ambassador to France, denounces agreement as contrary to all Britain's treaty commitments and raises question "What is real policy of Britain toward China?" On face, British policy seems to make no distinction between Japanese aggression and Chinese self-defense. When one recalls brutal treatment of British nationals, called "intolerable indignities by Chamberlain himself, one wonders at complacency of British government". Chinese press comments bitterly, calling Tokyo conversations "another Munich". Shun Pao states, "British foreign policy commands no confidence". American-owned Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury* states so far Britain has done nothing but recognize facts and hazards opinion that "when it comes to matters of really important consequence, Britain is not going to back down". Chungking officials say preliminary agreement is "better than anticipated" and point out Britain has neither promised to maintain strict neutrality nor recognized state of hostilities, either of which would have meant cessation of currency assistance and closing of Burma highway. Official in London states Tokyo course was taken as neither United States nor other foreign country showed any indications of helping Britain; he states Japanese government is in "delicate position" and different British attitude might have resulted in overthrow of Hiranuma Cabinet by even more extreme military elements; Britain is also, he states, "wisely playing for time" in view of European war danger.

Some 240 British heavy and medium bombing planes make round-trip flight to France in greatest massflight of British aviation. Revealed in London that British army, navy, and air officials will soon go to Moscow to begin staff conversations even before formal conclusion of Anglo-Russian-French alliance, negotiations for which are said to be making rapid progress. Lord Samuel in House of Lords during reading of finance bill expresses hope that newly appointed Ambassador to United States, Lord Lothian, may make progress in war-debt settlement problem, of importance because it con-

cerns "our financial credit in United States and has strong bearing on political opinion there". Lord Sinha, an Indian whose father was raised to peerage during David Lloyd George's government, claims and gets seat in House of Lords.

July 26.—British-owned *North China Daily News* states Britain has "merely accepted position acknowledged long ago by United States and that it is but reaffirmation of neutrality on which Britain has insisted since outbreak of China incident. If there has been any defeat at all, it has been of those who wished to embroil the two countries". Two American missionaries report they were slapped in face by Japanese sentries near Peking after they produced passes; American Embassy demands punishment of sentries and Japanese spokesman states incident was result of misunderstanding and that matter will be satisfactorily settled.

Chamberlain dodges question in Commons whether government had agreed to send military and naval mission to Moscow and states instructions have been sent to British Ambassador but no response received yet. Four bomb explosions in London and Liverpool, including 2 at London's busiest railway stations, do great damage, kill one person and injure 22. Premier Eamon de Valera states "Government of Eire has no sympathy with these acts which undoubtedly have given Eire a setback".

Reported Franco faces crisis in Cabinet due to dissent over alleged insistence of Italy that monarchists in Spain be crushed. De Llano tells press he is still working with Franco.

July 27.—Japanese Navy spokesman states that new fleet organization just created, "as serving to secure command of the western Pacific, is indispensable to construction of new order in East Asia." British in Taku and Tangku, near Tientsin, are warned by Japanese to evacuate within month; women and children spend night in British tug-boat as precaution against rising anti-British agitation. Regulations at Tientsin are tightened and Britons are forced to wait for hours before being allowed to enter or leave concession. Japanese authorities at Canton say searchings of Chinese begun there is merely effort to prevent smuggling in Chinese currency and not beginning of blockade as in Tientsin. Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce reported to have cabled London stating Tokyo agreement is "betrayal"; Chinese, however, reported to believe formula is sufficiently vague to admit varying interpretations. Moscow press states British concessions to Japan will only whet appetite of Japanese aggressors and expedite final elimination of British interests from all Japanese-occupied areas. Abrupt notification of abrogation of 1911 treaty of commerce and navigation by United States causes excitement in Japan and Foreign Office spokesman states it is unfriendly act. Japan will certainly take retaliatory action if there is discrimination against Japan after

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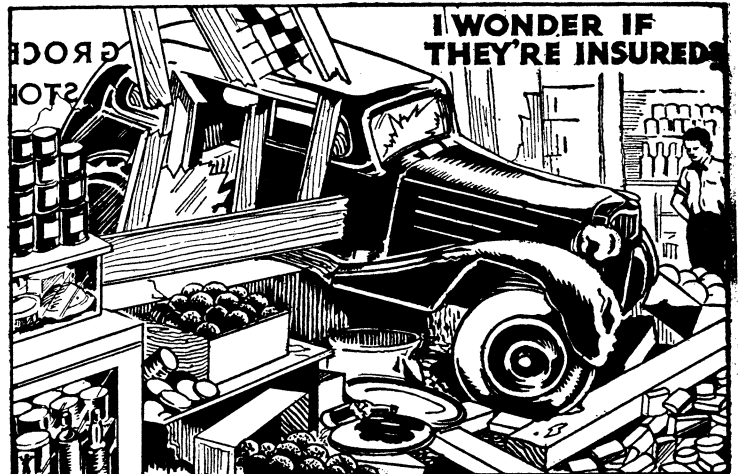
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6-months period". *Asahi* states move is apparently to clear way for American embargo on war material shipments. Chinese circles receive news with enthusiasm stating its probable greatest gesture of moral encouragement of China any power could take. Said Chungking had already received intimation United States would make gesture in some form to dissociate itself from Britain's appeasement policy in Far East. Berlin circles regard move as "highly political".

Foreign Commissar V. Molotov objects to Anglo-French suggestion that statement be issued saying 3 powers have reached "agreement to agree" as futile so long as so many points of difference remain especially on what powers would do in case of "indirect aggression".

Three-day Anglo-French conference opens at Malta to coincide with Italian maneuvers in area and visiting French naval squadron in effect reinforces British Malta fleet.

Nazi-controlled Danzig Senate issues decree depriving Jews of right to own land and administer their own businesses or investments.

Netherlands Chamber of Deputies disapproves Colijn's new Cabinet by vote of 55 to 27.

July 28.—Tokyo conversations said to have been deadlocked 2 days because of demand that British ban national Chinese currency from Tientsin and surrender Chinese silver held in Chinese banks in concession; Craigie points out that currency is legal tender of government recognized by Britain. Japanese government announces it today initiated new trade and payments agreement with Germany. *Kokumin* states America's "reckless act of hostility, has aroused sharp resentment and that opinion is rising in favor of abrogating Nine Power Treaty", but there is indication of official pressure to prevent anti-American outbursts. Foreign Office issues statement that government fails to understand reason for action as reasons given "fail to explain fully why American government should have found it necessary to give notice in such hasty and abrupt manner. . . . A new situation is now fast developing in East Asia. Japanese government has long been hoping that other countries would frankly recognize this fact. In case American government desires to conclude new treaty with Japan in conformity with this new situation, Japanese government, of course, will be glad to do so". British residents in Tientsin living outside concession get anonymous letters warning them to get out or die. American action creates widespread excitement in Shanghai, Tientsin, and elsewhere in China and opinion is expressed it is most important action by third power since start of undeclared war. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui tells press, "United States is coming to decision which, I am sure, has taken into full consideration the great disorder in Far East created by Japanese militarists, Chinese welcome announcement as indication of desire of United States to maintain its position and prestige in Pacific region. May it presage more definite and positive stand on part of America in doing what is in its power to stop international lawlessness and restore peace and confidence and goodwill among nations". Shanghai *China Press*, owned by Premier H. H. Kung, states action "proves there is not slightest grain of truth in allegation that American non-cooperation forced Britain to submit to Japan." Announced in Hongkong that radio-telephone service linking Chungking, Hongkong, and Manila will be inaugurated in August.

American action reported creating deep impression in London, but some circles express disappointment because it came "several days to late". League of Nations Union urges government to follow same course by abrogating British commercial treaty with Japan.

Indicated officially that Britain will refrain from doing so during Tokyo conversations but may later if situation reveals need for similar action.

French Cabinet agrees to prolong present term of office of members of Chamber of Deputies to 1942. Premier Edouard Daladier is given full personal control of radio broadcasts.

Spanish border is closed against leakage of information about conflict between Minister of Interior Serrano Suñer, brother-in-law of Franco, backed by Falangists, and army leaders; Suñer reported working for closer accord with Hitler and Mussolini, while army men want country to remain neutral.

July 29.—Reported Japanese are paying Chinese coolies 3 cents (U.S.) with bottle of soda-pop thrown in to take part in anti-British demonstrations. On instructions of Halifax, Craigie is understood to have asked Japanese to immediately lift Tientsin blockade as "not conducive to further negotiations". Japanese army in Manchukuo announces quiet has been restored on Mongolian border, claiming 715 Russian and Mongolian planes have been shot down and 520 tanks, armored cars, and motor trucks destroyed.

Lloyd George criticizes Chamberlain's handling of Russian negotiations, pointing out he personally went to see Hitler and Mussolini but has sent only a clerk to Moscow. "You are dealing with greatest military power in world; you are not negotiating terms with an enemy, but with a friendly people whose aid you want. It is lunacy for Britain to give pledge of assistance to Poland without first obtaining cooperation of Soviet Union."

July 30.—Paris diplomatic circles say France has received British proposal for general peace plan to be submitted to totalitarian states as soon as Russian pact is signed to provide for reduction of armaments and return to peacetime diplomatic and economic footings, offering them greater share in world's raw materials on condition they respect status quo in Europe and Africa.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist spokesman, states American action is real ultimatum to Japan intended to force a change in its attitude to Britain, but that it will only aggravate the conflict in China.

Franco decrees all able-bodied men between 15 and 50 must render 15 days a year labor to state without pay.

July 31.—Grand Canal bursts its banks east of Peiping, and floods overwhelm scores of villages. Some 4000 Chinese puppet troops near Tsingtao kill their Japanese officers and join Chinese nationalist forces. Increased guerilla activities reported as result of withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung to Manchukuo. Japanese planes reported to have bombed American hospital mission in Kioshan, Hinan, 3 days ago; and 18 Japanese planes participated in bombing American hospital at Wuchow; no Americans hurt, but 6 Chinese wounded. Crowds stage demonstration before British Embassy in Tokyo, speakers accusing Britain of "evading spirit of recent agreement". Conversations have been postponed, Craigie indicating he was not prepared to resume them. Japanese military in Peking and Tientsin accuse Britain of "flagrant double diplomacy", one army chief stating it is "impossible to reconcile agreement with statements of Chamberlain and Halifax that Britain has not changed its policy in China". Chamberlain again states in Commons that Britain has not reversed its Far Eastern policy, and Japan has not asked Britain to do so. He denies preliminary agreement was betrayal of British and third-party interests and states government will always keep United States informed of its actions as its places utmost importance on collaboration with

America. He states he would consult dominions on possible denunciation of Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty as this "would require careful consideration. Broadly speaking, I think aims of United States and this country are similar. Of course, conditions are no tactly the same". He announces British and French military experts will go to Moscow probably this week.

Aug. 1.—Britain reported to have begun consultations with United States and France regarding Japanese demand for recognition of Japanese-sponsored currency in China. Said in London that Britain has suggested United States cooperate with Britain and dominions in coalition to support Chinese national currency. Said that Britain has notified United States it will follow example of abrogating trade treaty if Tokyo negotiations break down and anti-British demonstrations continue. Tentative agreement reportedly reached in Tokyo about permitting Japanese police to assist in dealing with terrorist plots in Tientsin, without granting them executive powers; understood that Britain would surrender 4 Chinese accused of assassinating pro-Japanese official. An American woman reported searched and partly stripped at Tsingtao while on way to Shanghai Sunday, sentries seizing 240 yuan in Chinese money and giving her receipt but leaving her with nothing for traveling expenses. Singapore authorities, after having imposed progressive restrictions, order discontinuance of issuing of licenses to Japanese fishermen in Singapore waters.

Tass publishes official statement asserting main point of difference is that British proposals "leave loophole" for indirect aggression. *Pravda* states fascist aggression may be halted by active front of peaceful government and that Soviet people are ready to participate in organization of such front.

Over 700 Czechoslovakian aviators from disbanded airforce reportedly have joined French air force. Border clashes between Rumania and Hungary reported having gone on for past 10 days.

Aug. 2.—American charge d'affaires in Tokyo strongly protests against treatment of Americans in China and calls attention of Foreign Office to fact that Japanese-sponsored anti-British agitation is turning into general movement against members of white race, endangering Americans. Announced Britain will send 10,000 British troops from India to Singapore and Penang. Announced Britain is presently building 180 more warships, mostly anti-submarine units. Officially disclosed in London that government has notified Japan that failure to halt anti-British demonstrations is violation of understanding on which Tokyo conversations are based and is endangering chances of their success. Said that Arita has informed Craigie that Japan is considering recall of Japanese Ambassador in United States and would recall its Ambassadors to Britain and France if they abrogate their commercial treaties with Japan. Reported in London that United States might consider sending battleship squadron to Singapore where it could be based with British and Australian units to serve as pointed warning to Japan. Both United States and France are said to have indicated strong opposition to foreign support of Japanese-sponsored currency in China. Canada reported favorable to denunciation of British trade agreement with Japan, but attitude in Australia and India differs because of their wool and cotton trade with Japan. Chamberlain denies Britain has agreed to surrender 4 alleged Chinese assassins, stating "no decision has been arrived at". Commons votes to adjourn against protests of opposition which wants Parliament to remain in session to prevent any government weakening on security front. Winston Churchill warns that Hitler is



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preparing to march on Poland. Chamberlain states Britain is ready for any emergency and promises to convene Parliament in case of crisis or if change in policy should be contemplated. Reported from Paris that German troops have occupied entire 1st and 2nd lines of fortifications along French frontier as large-scale maneuvers start.

Aug. 3.—Reported Japanese government is discussion outright military alliance with Germany and Italy. Japanese Ambassadors to Germany and Italy confer at Lake Como reportedly on Japanese adhesion to axis. Halifax states Britain will not lose sight of its obligations to China and other signatories of Nine Power Pact, but that Britain is fully prepared to recognize special interest and position which Japan, in view of its geographical situation and economic need, is entitled to claim and exercise in China. Sir Thomas Inskip, Secretary for Dominions, states war is unlikely and that British government has very good reasons for saying so. Announced at Moscow that chiefs of army and airforce and other high officers have been appointed to confer with British and French military delegation. Paris press claims 400,000 German troops are concentrated in Moravia for action against Poland. Fascists in former Czechoslovakia propose death penalty for marriage of "Aryan" Czechs to Jews.

De Liano said to have declined Argentine Ambassadorship or other appointment involving lengthy absence from Spain.

Aug. 4.—French Ambassador visits Japanese Foreign Office reportedly to point out French and British unity of interests in Orient and express readiness of France to take part in Anglo-Japanese talks. Passengers on Trans-Siberian Railway report extensive troop movements toward eastern Siberia. Hector Bywater, writer on naval affairs, states: "It would be entirely feasible to dispatch to Far East without unduly weakening our fleet in Europe a battle squadron of sufficient strength to constitute a fleet in being whose existence would be deterrent to any large-scale adventure overseas by Japan. That such a squadron could be sent to Singapore if necessary was definitely promised Australia by British government a few months ago". Parliament adjourns until October 3 after speech by Chamberlain in which he states that "no immediate effect could be produced" if Britain denounced trade treaty with Japan and that "it would be outrageous on our part to shut our eyes to effect this might have on Dominions and Britain would not do anything without full agreement with them. . . . I share most violent feelings of any one; it makes my blood boil to read some of the things that are happening in China, but let us not forget liabilities we have already assumed and position of our countrymen on the spot. . . . There may be some genuine suspicion on parts of Japanese in China of our treatment of them. We must not forget there may be even graver and nearer problems to consider in next few months. We must conserve our forces to meet any emergency that may arise. At present we don't have a Far Eastern fleet superior to that of Japan. We have such a fleet here and in certain circumstances might find it necessary to send a fleet out there. I hope nobody would assume it is impossible for situation to arise requiring dispatch of such a fleet, but we would rather settle our differences with Japanese by discussion and negotiation provided we can do so without sacrificing what we conceive to be our fundamental considerations and principles. . . . I do not say this as a threat, only as a warning".

From 100,000 to 140,000 German troops reported on Polish western border.

Aug. 5.—Tokyo War Office spokesman expresses "extreme irritation" over Chamberlain's statement about sending fleet to Far East, stating Britain is "playing dangerous game" and that "times have changed". Naval circles express doubt Britain could send any major part of its fleet in view of critical European outlook. Japanese troops enter Standard Oil Company installations in Chenglingchi, north of Yochow, breaking windows, smashing doors and furniture. British missionaries are driven from Taiyuanfu through arrest of Chinese converts and threat these would be executed if they did not leave. Japanese agents kidnapped Dutch professor, Father Kroes of American Catholic Fu Yen University last Thursday, belatedly reported as University promised Japanese Embassy incident would not be publicized.

Terrific gas-main explosion in London injures over 100 people; believed due to short-circuited fire-alarm. British-French military mission leaves London for Moscow. Government announces William Strang will return from Moscow next week after 8 weeks' stay there.

In reply to Danzig Senate's charge that Poland is strengthening its customs personnel with military men, Poland reiterates it will maintain its economic rights in city.

Plans for Hitler to visit Hungary are blocked by disagreement over number of bodyguards, Germans stating 2000 or 3000 Gestapo men would be necessary and Hungarians explaining there is no accommodation for so many men in residence assigned to Hitler and recalling that Regent Admiral N. de Horthy took only two detectives when he visited Germany.

Franco issues decree affirming Falangist party is sole political party in Spain. Italian press joins Madrid press in clamor for Britain to leave Gibraltar. Second daughter is born to Crown Princess Juliana of Netherlands.

Aug. 6.—Tokyo officials say Japanese Ambassador may be instructed to ask for specific meaning of Chamberlain's statement about sending fleet which is interpreted here as threat. Ichang is severely bombed. Food situation in Tientsin worsens; fresh produce is almost unobtainable and canned goods are too high-priced for average family. Japanese control of Tsingtao tightens; practically all Chinese firms have been taken over by Japanese or forced to accept Japanese personnel; said that Japanese navy, supposedly in control, want to follow conservative policy, but army is intent on carrying on anti-British campaign. American officials reported concerned about

anti-American demonstrations in Shansi province and at Kaifeng and insist Japanese take action. Domei report from Moscow states agreement has been reached on Saghalin issue.

Aug. 7.—British authorities protest against bombing and burning of two ships of Jardine, Matheson & Company during bombing of Ichang yesterday in which one officer was wounded. Japanese also sank oil tanker of Asiatic Petroleum Company.

Marshal E. Smigly-Rydz of Poland states in speech Poland will resist all threats against "the lung of our economic organization—Danzig. Force can only be countered by strength. We want peace just as others do, but the force does not exist that can convince us that word 'peace' can mean taking by one and relinquishing by another".

Reported former King Alfonso XIII has rejected proposal of Franco for restoring throne on condition he recognize National Council of Falangists as supreme authority.

Aug. 8.—Belief reported growing that Japanese made deliberate attempt to sink H. M. S. *Gannett* at Ichang last Sunday. Tientsin food shortage becomes acute.

Anti-Chinese activities reported from Siam where Chinese schools have been forcibly closed and some scores of arrests made of Chinese Kuomintang leaders. Gigantic air maneuvers start in Britain.

Entire German press launches concerted attack on Poland after 2 months of comparative silence. United Press from London reports Mussolini has suffered heart attack complicated by stomach ulcers.

Aug. 9.—Japanese Cabinet reported tottering in quarrel over joining German-Italian axis, Cabinet as whole and Imperial Household being opposed to this; army itself is split on issue, younger group wanting outright alliance and high command only an anti-Russian agreement. British protest against seizure of British-owned coal mines in Honan. H.

M.S. *Tenedos* lands marines at Swatow to protect British consulate. Chinese dollar sinks to 7 cents, U.S.

King George reviews 133 warships of reserve fleet just placed in commission.

Albert Forster, Danzig Nazi leader, again visits Hitler. Reported Yugoslavia has refused Rome-Berlin demand it place its railroads at disposal of axis in case of war as well as its war materials and foodstuffs; said Britain and France has agreed to back country.

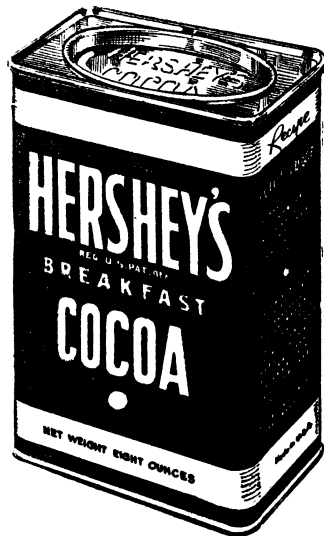
French Ambassador to Madrid reports to French government that Franco has assured him he would remain neutral in event of general European war and is willing to maintain full friendly relations with France as result of several friendly French gestures, including return of Spanish republican gold to new government.

Dr. D. T. de Geer forms new Cabinet with himself as Premier and Finance Minister of Netherlands; Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Defense are of no party, others are of various parties, including, for first time, two socialists.

Aug. 10.—Stated in Tokyo that United States and France have made representations of their interest in economic questions affecting China but that Japan is unequivocally opposed to including third powers in current Tokyo discussions; said that Craigie has been delaying their resumption on ground he had not yet received new instructions.

British Wholesale News Agents' Federation refuses to handle American weekly *Time* marking beginning of unofficial censorship of foreign publications, because of freedom with which it criticizes British personalities.

Movement of German troops on frontier are said to be form of pressure on Hungary as Hitler is not satisfied with bare re-affirmation of country's friendship with axis powers.



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United Press manager H. R. Ekins is expelled from Italy, believed because of dispatch Mussolini suffered heart attack; United Press in Rome carried report he is apparently in good health.

Aug. 11.—British Embassy in Tokyo announces British authorities will surrender 4 alleged assassins to Tientsin "Chinese court" after additional evidence communicated by Tokyo and examined by legal experts in London established fact that a prima facie case was made out against 2 of them on charge of murder and on charge of membership in illegal organization against others. British authorities apologize for incident at Swatow in which British marines, summoned to protect consulate against mob, led a party through certain Chinese shops during which one Chinese was seriously injured.

British-French military mission arrives in Moscow and is given "very friendly reception". Halifax reportedly has warned German Ambassador who left for Berlin today that "period of bloodless conquests is over". Polish Ambassador returning to London from few days visit in Warsaw tells Halifax Poland is gravely concerned over Germany's increasingly threatening attitude. Germany is said to have mobilized over 2,000,000 men, Italy 1,000,000. Halifax reported to be receiving many telegrams of protest against handing 4 alleged Chinese suspects to Japanese.

Count G. Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, arrives at Salzburg for 3-day visit with Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop "to attune Rome-Berlin axis to new conditions in Europe". Italian press begins voicing full support to German claim to Danzig.

Forster in speech at Danzig states people are convinced that "hour of liberation is coming and that if attacked Danzig will not stand alone; Germans will stand together to resist attack on this holy German soil"; He denounces Britain and France for "meddling" and "trampling under foot her right of self-determination—one of Wilson's Fourteen Points".

Aug. 12.—Reported that Japanese, who have been urging resumption of Tokyo conversation, now unwilling to proceed because Craigie's latest instructions do not touch economic questions. Press states Japanese attitude on economic questions is not changed by British decision to surrender assassins. Changchow, 30 miles west of Amoy is severely bombed and Catholic cathedral and American mission are damaged. Japanese press reports island of Satsao, 50 miles southwest of Hongkong, is now used as base for Japanese naval planes. Chinese Ambassador in London protests against handing 4 suspects to Japanese army or its puppet "local court", stating that if men are believed guilty they should be turned over to Chinese government.

Ciano calls on Hitler at Berchtesgaden.

Aug. 13.—Reported that direct intervention of Emperor Hirohito has averted Cabinet crisis over proposed military alliance with Germany and Italy; said that major factor in disinclination to join is fact Japanese observers in United States are unanimous in opinion America would fight beside Britain and France "within 6 months after European war starts" and that therefore if Japan aligns itself with Germany and Italy it would step into frontal clash with United States. Premier Hiranuma tells press government will deal with European situation along lines of decision reached on June 6—"broadening the basis of cooperation" but with military alliance ruled out. Reported in London that Britain would refuse, even at risk of failure of conversations, to entertain any linking of currency questions with issue of controlling terrorist activities in Tientsin.

Berlin Foreign Office spokesman reiterates that policies of Germany and Italy are 100% in agreement. He states Polish attitude has gravely affected national honor of Germany.

Aug. 14.—Maj.-Gen. A. Muto, representative of Japanese forces in North China, leaves Tokyo for China, telling press on his departure that "Tientsin situation will become worse unless Britain immediately changes its attitude. Britain seems to have failed to understand our kindness in Tokyo conference and

has instead given us impression it wishes to solve issue by test of blood and iron. If Britain wishes that, it would certainly be one way of solving question." Japanese planes raid Changchow, 24 miles east of Amoy, badly damaging Talmage College, American institution, plainly marked by flags. Shanghai Municipal Council informs consulates and shipping agencies no more European refugees will be permitted to enter Settlement following Japanese announcement no more Jews would be allowed to land in Japanese-occupied areas.

Berlin Diplomatic and Political Correspondence warns that "Danzig issue, which is mainly between Germany and Poland, has become menace to peace of Europe." K. J. Burckhardt, League of Nations High Commissioner to Danzig, reportedly visited Hitler Saturday on his invitation, carrying with him British authorization to deliver combined warning that in case of aggression against Danzig the Anglo-Polish alliance would operate and Britain would fight, and promise if Germany abstains from threats and force, path to negotiated settlement would be open. British Ambassador confers with Polish Foreign Minister J. Beck; British Ambassador also visits him; yesterday he conferred with American Ambassador. British officials maintain there could be no settlement of Danzig question without Polish consent and that it would be difficult for Britain to take part in any conference in which Poland is not included. London Times states "No object could be worthier of statesmanship than a peace settlement fully and freely accepted by all powers concerned. If that should be genuine object of policy of two axis countries, they no doubt would find a general readiness to confer among all interested states". Rome Intransigent states that Ciano suggested at conference that instead of risking conflict over Danzig and Polish Corridor, it would be better to raise problem of colonies and redistribution of raw materials, giving axis chance to satisfy its ambitions on big scale.

Aug. 15.—Sixty-year-old American woman is slapped in face and detained by Japanese sentries in Tientsin and is later released through efforts of Japanese Vice-Consul who apologized; American Consul-General makes written demand for punishment of man who struck her and assurance similar incidents will not be repeated.

Reported that Russians asked British and French military experts what attitude of Britain and France would be in case Japan receives assistance from Germany and Italy in attacking Russia; said that experts refer to confine discussions to Europe.

Reported that Hitler told Burckhardt he wants Danzig returned to Reich before he speaks at Nuremberg Nazi congress which will open on September 2, or, at very least, an agreement in principle to this effect; following which he would concede a free port in Danzig to Poland. Stated in Berlin that despite realization of difficulties in the way, Nazi quarters still seems convinced British government will facilitate a solution perhaps within framework of some general settlement.

Astronomical Data For October, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



	Sunrise and Sunset	
	Rises	Sets
Oct. 1...	5:46 a.m.	5:46 p.m.
Oct. 6...	5:46 a.m.	5:42 p.m.
Oct. 12...	5:47 a.m.	5:39 p.m.
Oct. 18...	5:48 a.m.	5:35 p.m.
Oct. 24...	5:49 a.m.	5:31 p.m.
Oct. 31...	5:51 a.m.	5:28 p.m.

Eclipse

A Total Eclipse of the Sun on the 12th., invisible in the Philippines. The belt of totality is confined to the neighborhood of the South Pole. The eclipse will be visible as partial in the extreme eastern part of Australia, New Zealand, the islands of the South Pacific Ocean and the southern tip of South America.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
October 1.....	7:36 p.m.	7:40 a.m.
October 2.....	8:22 p.m.	8:31 a.m.
October 3.....	9:11 p.m.	9:24 a.m.
October 4.....	10:04 p.m.	10:18 a.m.
October 5.....	10:59 p.m.	11:12 a.m.
October 6.....	11:56 p.m.	12:06 p.m.
October 7.....	.....	12:59 p.m.
October 8.....	12:55 a.m.	1:51 p.m.
October 9.....	1:54 a.m.	2:41 p.m.
October 10.....	2:54 a.m.	3:31 p.m.
October 11.....	3:54 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
October 12.....	4:54 a.m.	5:09 p.m.
October 13.....	5:53 a.m.	5:59 p.m.
October 14.....	6:53 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
October 15.....	7:52 a.m.	7:42 p.m.
October 16.....	8:49 a.m.	8:35 p.m.
October 17.....	9:44 a.m.	9:27 p.m.
October 18.....	10:36 a.m.	10:19 p.m.
October 19.....	11:25 a.m.	11:10 p.m.
October 20.....	12:10 p.m.	12:00 Mdt
October 21.....	12:53 p.m.	.....
October 22.....	1:34 p.m.	12:48 a.m.
October 23.....	2:13 p.m.	1:35 a.m.
October 24.....	2:51 p.m.	2:22 a.m.
October 25.....	3:30 p.m.	3:09 a.m.
October 26.....	4:09 p.m.	3:56 a.m.
October 27.....	4:50 p.m.	4:45 a.m.
October 28.....	5:33 p.m.	5:34 a.m.
October 29.....	6:19 p.m.	6:26 a.m.
October 30.....	7:08 p.m.	7:19 a.m.
October 31.....	8:00 p.m.	8:13 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 6th at.....	1:27 p. m.
New Moon	on the 13th at.....	4:30 a. m.
First Quarter	on the 20th at.....	11:24 a. m.
Full Moon	on the 28th at.....	2:42 p. m.
Perigee	on the 11th at.....	9:00 a. m.
Apogee	on the 23rd at.....	7:00 a. m.

Eclipse

A Partial Eclipse of the Moon on the 28th, invisible in the Philippines. The eclipse will be visible in Greenland, Atlantic Ocean, North America, South America, Alaska and eastern Pacific Ocean. The magnitude of the eclipse will be 0.993, the Moon's diameter being 1.

The Planets for the 15th.

MERCURY rises at 6:57 a.m. and sets at 6:27 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Libra. VENUS rises at 6:38 a.m. and sets at 6:14 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western sky in the constellation of Virgo. MARS rises at 1:42 p.m. and sets at 12:56 a.m. on the 16th. From sunset until midnight the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Capricorn. JUPITER rises at 4:36 p.m. and sets at 4:34 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 10:35 p.m. SATURN rises at 6:11 p.m. on the 14th, and sets at 6:29 a.m. on the 15th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 12:20 a.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Aldebaran in Taurus	Achernar in Eridanus
Deneb in Cygnus	Formalhaut in Pisces Australis
Vega in Lyra	Altair in Aquila

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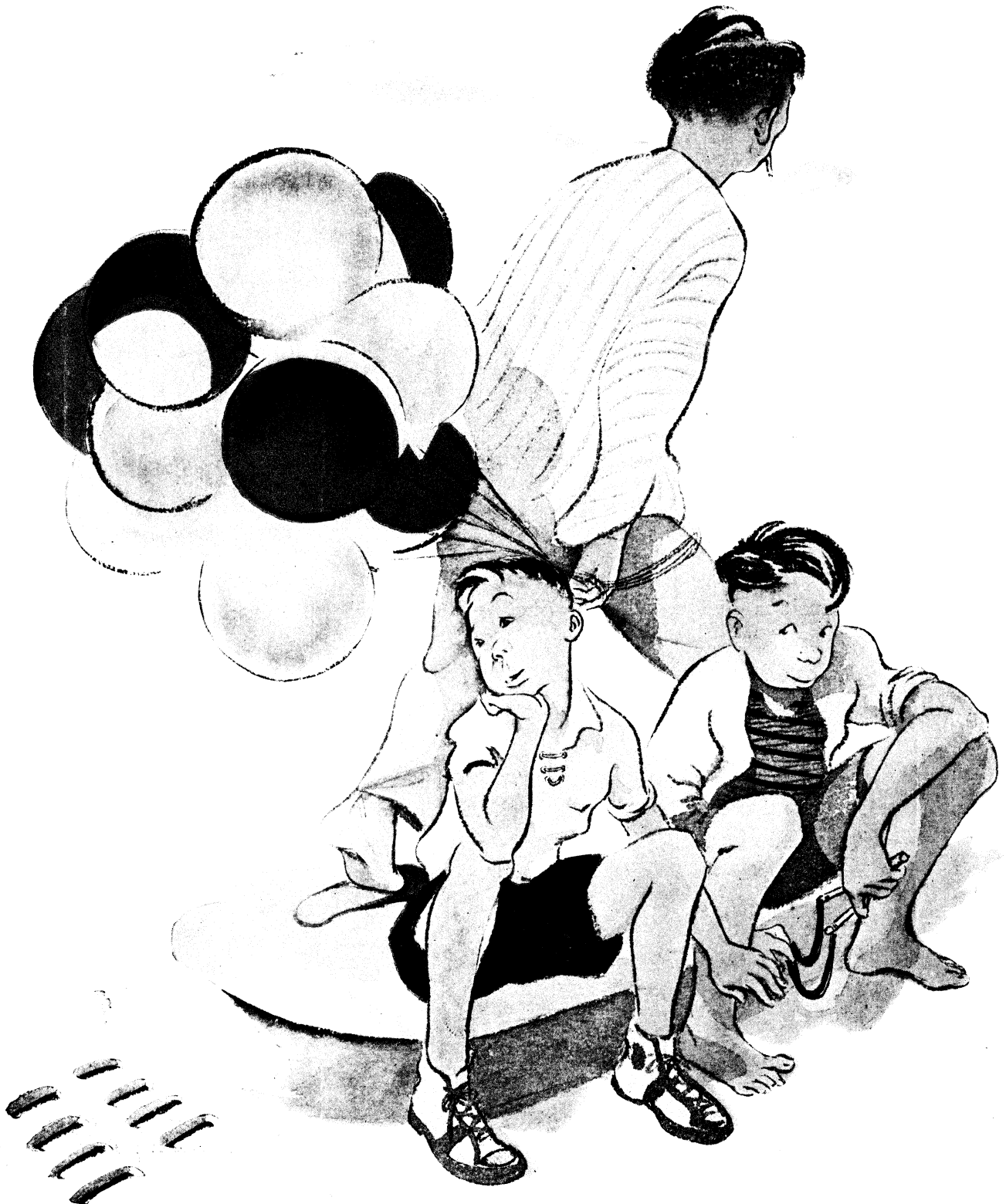
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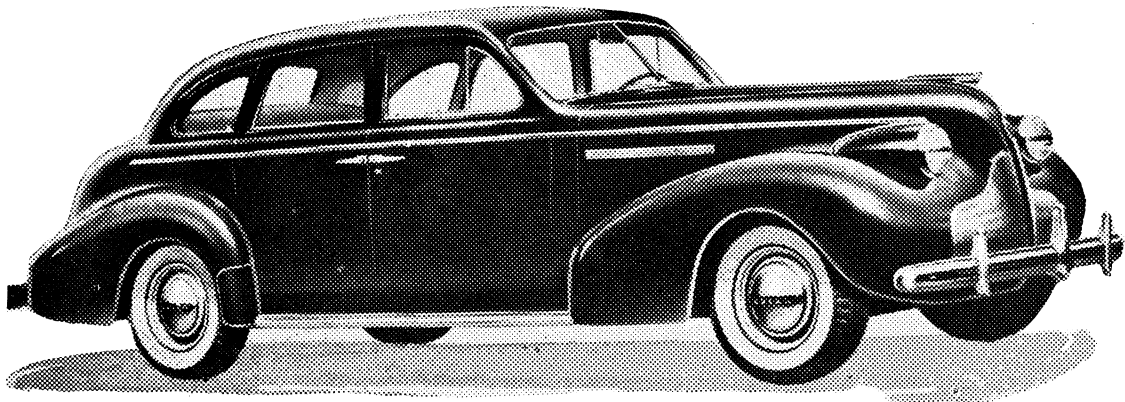


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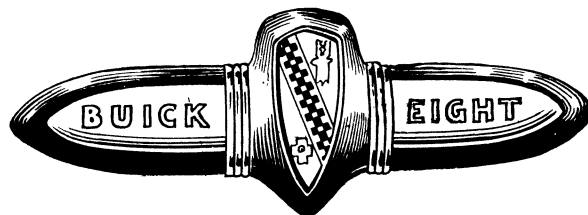
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Manila

Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



THE advent of the rainy season, the lack of constructive factors and the disturbed international situation combined to cause a further recession in business activity during August. The import trade was very quiet owing to uncertain demand and excessive stocks of most commodities. The export trade

was featured by a marked curtailment in forward business, owing principally to the unsatisfactory price level which caused sellers to withhold offerings. Retail trade was very quiet even for this season, which is normally one of the duller months of the year. It appears that this unsatisfactory result was caused by the inability of consumers to adjust themselves to the higher level of prices resulting from the enforcement of the new tax code, while reduced purchasing power, which is a result of the low prices of Philippine products, was undoubtedly a contributing factor. During the last week of August, threats of war in Europe caused a rush of speculative buying based on anticipation of higher prices.

The volume of import business during August was probably the smallest for any month of the current year, showing considerable declines in comparison both with July and with August of 1938. As noted in previous reports, the contraction in import business is a natural result of over-buying during the latter part of 1938. It should be noted, however, that the cumulative figures for many import commodities indicate that volume of business has been very well maintained. Unofficial statistics of arrivals of cotton textiles and of motor vehicles for the first eight months show practically the same volume as during the corresponding period of last year. Imports of wheat flour and of various other foodstuffs show very substantial increases. A similar condition obtains with respect to a number of other commodities. These figures tend to confirm earlier predictions to the effect that the total volume of imports for 1939 will probably show a reduction of not more than 15 per cent.

The volume of exports during August was very large, with all export commodities recording gains compared both with the previous month and with the corresponding month of last year. Prices, however, were very unsatisfactory, indicating that total value may fall below August of last year and may show but little improvement over July.

Government finance was featured by a substantial and unexpected decline in internal revenue collections, with the result that total revenue for the first eight months of this year shows very little improvement over the corresponding period of 1938.

Banking conditions were generally quiet, with statistics reflecting the general dullness in business activity. The exchange market was quiet until the last week of the month, when the market was disturbed by fluctuations in the pound sterling necessitating various adjustments and a consequent increase in the strength of the peso. Investment in both corporations and partnerships was very active during August, reaching a new high for recent months.

Ocean shipping showed a slight improvement over July, but failed to equal August of last year. Railway tonnage on the contrary increased very materially, although the total for the first eight months is considerably below the corresponding period of last year.

Although both real estate sales and new construction permits for August showed considerable improvement over July, there were various indications that the building boom in Manila has passed its peak and will probably decline in the early future.

The export sugar market continued to decline during the greater part of August but improved during the last week as a result of the European situation. Practically all of the current crop has now been sold and little activity is anticipated during the next month.

The coconut products market was extremely quiet during August, with prices in some cases falling to

the lowest level since 1934. However, exports were very active and the market showed increased strength toward the end of the month, due to the probability of war.

The abaca market showed a corresponding tendency, with dullness prevailing during the first three weeks but a subsequent speculative advance. Exports were extremely large and the market was generally stronger.

The rice market continued to be very weak during August, influenced by heavy arrivals of low-priced Saigon rice. Prices showed a slight downward tendency.

Conditions in the tobacco trade were fairly satisfactory, although exports of leaf tobacco were below the monthly average for this year, while cigar shipments declined rather sharply.

The lumber market showed the usual seasonal dullness, but export demand was fairly well maintained and there was no marked decline in prices.

Production of gold during August was believed to have practically equalled the record high attained in the previous month. Base metal production, however, was somewhat curtailed.

The local textile market was extremely quiet during August, with both domestic and import business at the lowest point in many months.

Automobile sales showed some improvement over the low point reached in July, but were considerably below normal.

The foodstuffs market in general was very quiet, influenced by seasonal factors. However, the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables continued to be very satisfactory, while the general trade outlook was favorable.

Radio registrations during August increased 35 per cent over the previous month and were 66 per cent larger than in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the first eight months of this year shows a gain of 77 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

News Summary

The Philippines

Aug. 16.—President Manuel L. Quezon in address to National Assembly declares he "would consider it inescapable duty not to make myself available for re-election if my present term of office is allowed to run its full length. . . . As I stated to you on previous occasion, I shall be forced to become candidate only if my present term is reduced, but I hope this will not be done. No practical results can be obtained by keeping me in office 2 years more. Proposal to shorten term of



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president to 4 years may be given a prospective effect so as not to disturb my present tenure." He again advocates restoration of bicameral legislature with senate elected at large and also a constitutional electoral body, independent of the executive.

Liner *Negros de Compania Maritima* runs aground off Tambisan Point, Siquijor; all passengers safely removed.

Assemblyman Tomas Oppus (Leyte) appropriations committee chairman, states he will not vote cent more for extra support of schools unless entire system is reformed; claims courses are too long, too many subjects in curriculum, too many "unnecessary books" required.

Aug. 19.—On occasion of 61st birthday, President Quezon before group of assemblymen and others at Malacañan, in accepting gift of unmounted pearl from members of Assembly, states best gift he can hope for is that Assembly will refrain from carrying out plan to so amend Constitution as to compel him to run for re-election, asking they accept his decision as final, promising if nation should ever be in need of his services in future he would not turn deaf ear to call. Those present reported deeply moved with Mrs. Quezon, Mrs. Jose Yulo, and others in tears. In subsequent newspaper interview, he states he can make "greater contribution to growth and stability of our democratic institutions by refusing second term. . . . There is deep-rooted prejudice, not precisely against 2nd or 3rd term, but against any one man remaining in power too long. Prejudice seems to have sound basis for experience shows that love of power tends to perpetuate itself. Furthermore, it is extremely easy for a people to get accustomed to one man and to become adverse to changing him, so that election becomes for all practical purposes mere formality and therefore useless". Later, in radio talk, he warns against evil of party spirit and makes plea for unity, stating he does not mean people must think alike or follow a leader blindly; what he condemns is division founded on mere partisan spirit and on belief that parties should be maintained, issues or no issues, just that there be an opposition. Parties founded on desire for power alone are worst evils in democracy; differences must arise only from fundamental disagreements on political institutions or on social and economic philosophies. He quotes at length from Washington's Farewell Address on dangers and baneful effects of party spirit. Acting U. S.

High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones states over radio that what America did here could not have been done had Filipinos not been kind of people they are and had they not produced leader like Quezon. "Accomplishments and successes of Quezon and Filipino people rebound to glory of United States; any failures or disasters would be debit in ledger of history against United States."

President issues executive order on 16 principles of good citizenship to be taught in schools—faith in Divine Providence; love of country; respect for Constitution, law, and government; prompt payment of taxes; safeguarding of elections; love and respect for parents; spirit of personal honor; clean and frugal life; veneration of heroes; industriousness; self-reliance; cheerfulness; community spirit; patronage of local industry; use and development of natural resources.

New government Agricultural and Industrial Bank opens.

Aug. 20.—*Manila Tribune* prints unconfirmed reports that 3 U. S. battleships may be sent to form part of Asiatic Fleet, operating field to be between Luzon and Singapore; also that new destroyers and submarines will be sent to replace older ships.

Aug. 21.—President Quezon in letter to Assembly earnestly requests that any amendment permitting re-election of president be not made applicable to present incumbent. . . provision of Constitution should be respected and given full effect, and since under its terms I am disqualified to succeed myself, the disqualification should not be removed by amending Constitution". Floor Leader Quintin Paredes tells press he favors abiding by President's wishes but would want to provide "fire escape" to permit his re-election in case of emergency.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon suspends Governor of Oriental Misamis Gregorio Borromeo and appoints Gregorio Pelaez acting Governor as latter was declared elected by Court of Appeals though case is still subject to review by Supreme Court but Secretary of Justice states that review would not involve facts established but only law. President in his order quotes court decision stating Borromeo had knowledge of, if he took no part in, scheme to "commit fraud in municipality of Mambajao, which frauds were declared by Court of First Instance to have been actually committed and this finding has been confirmed in every respect by Court of Appeals," calling attention to fact he has held governorship for 1-1/2 years illegally, and declares "I deem it my duty in interest of public service to order your immediate suspension."

Assem. Jose Romero in sponsoring resolution which would amend Ordinance appended to Constitution by mention of new Philippine Economic Act, states that by July 4, 1946, date of independence, Philippines will have wiped out entire national debt with possibly fair surplus.

C. H. Foster, Manager of Philippine Red Cross, after conference with High Commissioner announces arrangements have been completed for administrative organization to serve Americans and other nationals in Far East who may seek refuge in Manila.

President Quezon is informed by cable from Samuel Goldwyn, Hollywood film producer, that he has taken out scenes in "The Real Glory" which allegedly reflected on courage of Filipinos as soldiers and which were cause of protest voiced through Commissioner J. M. Elizalde.

Aug. 24.—Tense European situation is said to be cause of German liner *Scharnhorst* returning to Manila 18 hours after leaving port.

Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states 16-point character-building code issued by President is "reactionary and fascistic. . . Youth needs opportunities, jobs, and security, but instead it is given empty, platitudinous advice. . . to become pliant tools and servants of capitalism. . . . But not even fascist methods can save this rotten system. Collapse of bourgeois capitalistic society is almost accomplished fact for it is in irretrievable contradiction with itself, in conflict with reason, intelligence, and morality".

Aug. 25.—Assembly passes resolution accepting Philippine Economic Act amending Tydings-McDuffie Act without record vote.

Aug. 26.—President Quezon issues proclamation declaring Assembly may remain in session as long as necessary to complete consideration of matters pending before it, subject to 30-day limit specified in Constitution.

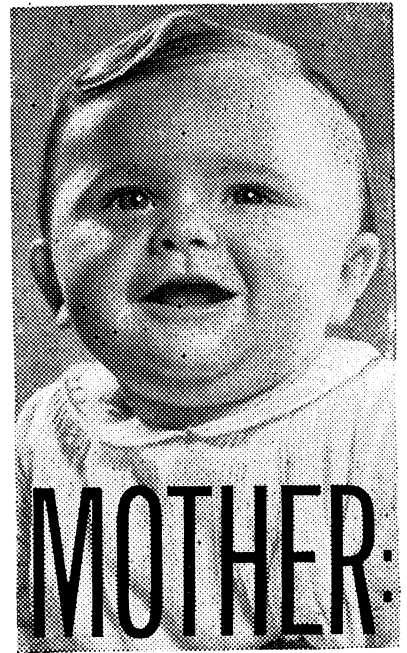
President Quezon is informed by American Ambassador in Paris that he has placed all Embassy facilities at disposal of Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and other Filipinos in France.

Miss Belle Murphy, former Principal of Philippine School of Commerce and until recently member of Philippine Normal School faculty, dies in Manila.

Aug. 27.—Some 175 evacuees reach Manila from Hongkong.

Aug. 29.—Reported National Development Company has decided not to carry out plans for expansion of its textile-weaving enterprise and will instead help private weaving enterprises; weavers of Ilocos provinces recently protested against NDC program.

Alleged invasion of Borneo and Celebes waters by Philippine fishing vessels reported to have been cause of protest to U. S. State Department by British and Dutch governments.



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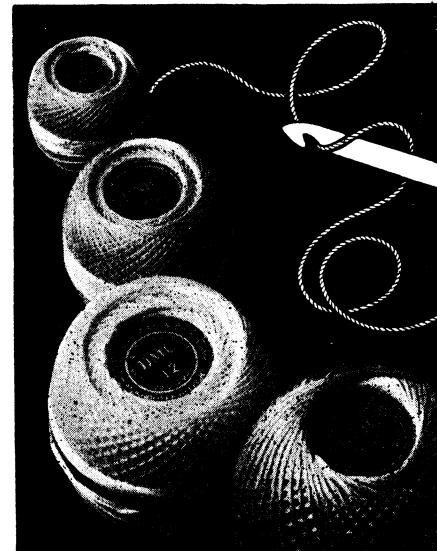
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P. L. Mapa, President Philippine Sugar Association, Assem. Carlos Tan (Leyte), Salvador Arana, attorney and member of Constitutional Convention, E. Cojuangco, rice-planter, Luis de Leon, real estate owner, E. I. Vasquez, labor leader, and M. V. de los Santos, President University of Manila, call on President Quezon and acquaint him with plans to organize society to work for extension of present trade relations with United States, and, if this is not compatible with independence, for open advocacy of dominion form of government similar to that of Australia and Canada.

S. S. Scharnhorst leaves Manila reportedly for Batavia (but later turns up in Japan). According to final Constabulary report, 54 *Pepita* passengers were saved and 26 are believed to have been drowned.

Sept. 3.—General Daniel Tirona, revolutionary war hero, dies at Kawit, aged 76.
Sept. 4.—New Chinese bank, Philippine Bank of Communications, opens in Manila headed by Dr. C. T. Wang, former foreign minister and ambassador to United States.

Sept. 5.—President Quezon addresses Assembly on question of cooperation with United States in present European war emergency and eloquently reaffirms loyalty of Philippines to United States (See editorial, September issue).

Sept. 6.—Assembly adopts resolution expressing agreement with statements of President Quezon yesterday and reiterating "in these critical moments of profound anxiety to world at large, its unshaken faith in altruism of American people and in wisdom of their doctrines and principles, and its loyalty to government and people of United States".

Philippine Department of American Legion addresses letter to President Quezon expressing "appreciation and satisfaction which all Americans will feel as result of your stirring pledge of loyalty and support of your people to America in present grave crisis".

Sept. 7.—President Quezon appoints Judge Luis P. Torres Judge Advocate General of Philippine Army with rank of Colonel.

Sept. 8.—Reported from Washington that 4-man neutrality board will be organized to supervise Neutrality Law enforcement in Philippines, representing U. S. High Commissioner and War and Navy Department and Commonwealth Government. Associated Steamship Lines of Manila increase all freight rates 50%.

Sept. 10.—Speaker Jose Yulo in address to University of Philippines alumni states period at present provided to readjust Philippine economy is too short and that country "has not been given means to develop its own foreign trade independent of United States". Economic self-sufficiency, he states, is "impossible to achieve" and foreign trade must be developed. He urges "preferred attention" be given to economic problems.

Sept. 12.—President Quezon confers with High Commissioner and later with officials of Associated Steamship Lines who subsequently announce decision to reduce war clause rate increases from 50%, previously announced, to 20%.

United States

Aug. 16.—Sen. G. P. Nye states Congress in refusing to repeal arms embargo clause in Neutrality Act "stood ground against propagandists who would have us feel every green apple eaten in Europe means American stomach-ache. . . . We served notice to certain powers we are not ready to be their arsenal in another war". Sen. W. H. King (states Japanese adherence to Italo-German military pact would "alienate all possible sympathy which considerable sectors of American opinion might still have for Japan". Reported House naval affairs committee will visit West Coast and some members will visit Hawaii.

Assem. Felipe Buencamino, convicted in lower court in Philippine Railway bond case, engages Fred C. Fisher, former Justice of Philippine Supreme Court, as counsel.

Aug. 17.—New War Resources Board meets in Washington.

Aug. 18.—Washington Civil Aeronautics Authority grants Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* sponsored good-will flight around world permission to fly over Alaska.

Aug. 19.—Navy Department announces order replacing 6 old submarines in Far East with larger and more powerful craft, change to be made probably next spring.

Federal officials reported to have temporarily blocked plan to transfer some of functions of former Bureau of Insular Affairs to office of Philippine Resident Commissioner.

Aug. 20.—At meeting of 15,000 Poles in New York city, resolution is adopted stating 5,000,000 Poles in United States are ready to sacrifice their lives in sacred cause which Poland is ready to defend.

Aug. 22.—Report of Russo-German non-aggression pact causes sharp market decline, but market later rallies. Washington officials say pact will destroy balance of power and greatly strengthen totalitarian front, and that apparently both Germany and Russia believe they might make diplomatic gains by frightening Britain and France.

Aug. 23.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt on vacation cruise speeds back to Washington. Officials state new pact will probably make Russia predominant Far Eastern power and that United States defensive position in Orient is thereby markedly improved as Russia, freed from European commitments, could more easily help China. Sugar and hemp prices soar and copra and coconut oil prices go up also; stocks slump. New York war risk insurance rates increase 20-fold on shipments to Germany and Italy, but rates on shipments to Britain remain same.

Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt addresses appeals to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and President I. Moscicki of Poland; earlier he sent message to King Victor Emanuel Italy pointing out among other things that "governments of Italy and United States can advance those ideals of Christianity that lately seem to have been obscured". In message to Hitler he suggests direct negotiations with Poland, submission of controversy to arbitration, or agreement to appoint conciliator or mediator, on basis of respect

for sovereignty of both countries and their independence and territorial integrity. He recalls he received no reply to peace appeal of April and states "people of United States are as one in opposition to policies of military conquest and domination. They are as one in rejecting thesis that any ruler or people possesses right to achieve their ends and objectives, through taking action which will plunge countless millions of people into war and which will bring disaster and suffering to every nation in world, belligerent or neutral, when such ends and objectives so far as they are just and reasonable, can be satisfied through processes of peaceful negotiation or by resort to judicial arbitration. . . . Cause of peace which is cause of humanity itself rises above all other considerations. . . ." On President of Poland he urges that "existing crisis imposes urgent obligation on all to examine every possible means which might prevent outbreak of general war."

After receiving Moscicki's acceptance in principle of his proposal, Roosevelt sends second message to Hitler stating Polish President's reply makes plain that Poland is willing, upon basis set forth in my message, to agree to solve controversy by direct negotiation or conciliation, and that "countless human lives can yet be saved and hope may still be restored that nations of modern world may even now construct foundation for peaceful and happier relations if you and government of Reich agree to pacific means of settlement accepted by Poland. All world prays that Germany, too, may accept". Roosevelt also cables King Leopold of Belgium, expressing his support of King's appeal for peace.

Attorney-General Frank Murphy states Department of Justice will probably soon open counter-espionage headquarters in Philippines; such offices already opened in Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, and Alaska.

Wayne Coy, Assistant Commissioner to Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, on 13th day since surgical operation, is reported better but not yet out of danger; has had 13 blood transfusions.

Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt states he is not planning to call special session of Congress as there is still hope of averting war. New York stock market opens higher.

Ambassador K. Horinouchi calls on Secretary of State Cordell Hull reportedly assuring him there will be no anti-American agitation in Japanese-controlled areas in China.

Aug. 27.—Roosevelt peace appeal meets with general press approval and there is no partisan criticism.

Aug. 28.—Leading members of Republican and Democratic isolation bloc in Congress which defeated Administration's plan with reference to neutrality legislation state that in event of war they will reverse their decision and vote for revocation of present law. Wall Street prices drop.

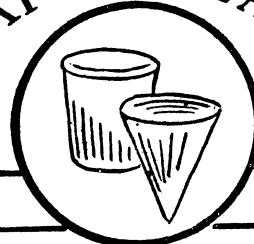
Aug. 29.—Washington observers reported by International News Service to think Hitler blundered into trap, aim of Stalin being "to sow communism in blood-drenched soil of Europe".



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Federal Collector of Port of New York orders Bremen, Normandie, Acquitania, and Transylvania to remain at piers pending search by officials. Roosevelt tells press purpose is to determine whether ships could be used for offensive purposes to guard against potential liability to United States if they become raiders on high seas in event of war.

Wayne Coy reported out of danger.
 Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt receives new British Ambassador Lord Lothian.

Admiral H. F. Yarnell tells press that Sino-Japanese war will last for at least 3 years more irrespective of war or peace in Europe as Japan will pursue its campaign and Chinese are determined to expell every Japanese from China. He states he can see no improvement in United States position in Orient.

Aug. 31.—Navy Department awards \$12,739,000 in contracts for air base construction at Kodiak and Sitka, Alaska.

Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt early in morning sends appeal to European powers to refrain from bombing unfortified cities. Later he is reported reserving decision whether to call Congress, feeling that fighting will have to go beyond border warfare to warrant step. Asked in press conference what he can say of chances of United States to stay out of war, he replies: "Only this: that I not only sincerely hope but believe we can stay out, and that every effort will be made by Administration to do so".

Gold stocks in United States reach all-time high of \$16,638,000,000, a gain of \$137,000,000 over last week; total of \$175,000,000 more in on way to New York. After dip of from 2 to 9 points, New York stock exchange prices soar upward.

Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt in radiocast discloses he will invoke Neutrality Act in 48 hours and declares, "It seems clear that influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate as far as possible continued use of force. . . . Passionately though we may desire detachment, we are forced to realize that every battle fought affects American future. . . but let no one thoughtlessly or falsely talk of America sending its armies to European fields. I trust our American neutrality can be made true neutrality. In spite of spreading wars, I think we have every right and every reason to maintain as national policy, fundamental moral teachings of religion and continuous efforts to restore peace; for some day, though the time may be distant, we can be even of greater help to crippled humanity. I can not prophesy immediate economic effect of this new war on our nation, but I do say no American has moral right to profiteer at expense of fellow citizens or of men, women, and children living and dying in midst of war in Europe. . . . I have seen war. I hate war. So long as it remains in my power to prevent it, there will be no black-out of peace in United States".

President Roosevelt reported to have named Ernest Gruening Governor of Alaska; he was Director of Division of Territories and Insular Possessions in Department of Interior.

Sept. 5.—President proclaims United States neutrality under terms of international law and as second step invokes Neutrality Act banning shipments of American armaments to European belligerents. Act was previously invoked in connection with wars in Spain and Ethiopia, but not in Sino-Japanese conflict. Present embargo works immediate hardship on Britain and France which have large unfilled orders in United States; noted, however, that Canada is not mentioned in proclamation as it has not formally declared war on Germany. Both proclamation and Act apply to Philippines. President states in press conference that proclamation does not interfere with free expression of sympathy or opinion.

State Department announces it is inviting American governments to meet for consultation as provided under Buenos Aires and Lima Agreements and that it has suggested Panama City as meeting place.

Federal Communications Commission drafts rules to protect American radio listeners from propaganda, forbidding commentators to broadcast news or comment passing through foreign censorship or originating at foreign stations.

Prices on New York exchange jump spectacularly, wheat, rubber, and sugar advancing to full permitted limits.

Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt issues executive order placing Panama Canal under full military control; all ships are being searched.

Navy Department orders aircraft-carrier Langley, now based at Pearl Harbor, to Manila to "assist in enforcing neutrality regulations".

Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust, J. P. Morgan & Co., and other firms reported to have attached more than \$25,000,000 in German cash and collateral in New York banks to protect outstanding American loans to German banks.

Commonwealth President Quezon's pledge of continued Philippine loyalty makes favorable impression in United States. McNutt states "Quezon's address was characteristically generous".

Sept. 7.—Navy Department officials state 6 submarines now at Pearl Harbor will proceed to Manila within 2 months, as planned more than a year ago to replace over-age vessels; stated later that older vessels will not be immediately withdrawn.

Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt declares a state of "limited national emergency" to facilitate neutrality enforcement.

Sept. 9.—Vice-President Sergio Osmeña and other Filipinos arrive in New York.

Sept. 10.—Sen. R. A. Taft, potential Republican candidate for presidency, expresses support of Roosevelt's desire to repeal arms embargo provision in Neutrality Act, stating he favors "cash and carry" provision.

Sept. 11.—President Roosevelt signs proclamation applying Neutrality Act to Canada a few hours after Dominion declares war on Germany. American aviation manufacturers state they are rushing British

and French orders to completion in anticipation of revision of Neutrality Act by Congress. President also issues proclamation temporarily suspending sugar quotas due to increased world demand and to discourage speculation; Philippine quota under Tydings-McDuffie Act will not be affected.

Sept. 12.—State Department reported to have instructed all U. S. diplomatic missions and consulates in Europe to give Filipinos "same assistance as American citizens in obtaining steamship accommodations and in transmission of messages".

Other Countries

Aug. 16.—Russian airfleet reported conducting exercises in vicinity of Vladivostok and over Sea of Japan.

Nazi circles in Berlin state Germany will not compromise on Danzig and Polish Corridor issues and reject reports concerning possibility of conference unless it were simply to decide on details of unconditional surrender of Danzig to Reich. British and French sources estimate Germany and Italy are near peak strength, Germany having some 2,000,000 and Italy some 1,700,000 men under arms, but their desire to fight is discounted and maneuvers are producing less apprehension than in September, 1938.

Unconfirmed reports from Hendaya say Germany and Italy are demanding Generalissimo Francisco Franco pay his war debt to them in gold in view of influx of trade gold into Spain and discovery of rich new gold quartz vein near Robledillo.

Foreign Minister Eduardo Ray of Mexico issues statement declaring Mexico is ready to negotiate with United States on oil properties expropriation.

Hitler receives Count S. Czaky, Hungarian foreign minister German press continues to carry stories of anti-German "terror" in Poland. Rudolf Wiesner, German minority leader in Poland, is placed under temporary detention in Warsaw and several scores

other Germans are arrested charged with espionage. Britain and France preserving "unruffled calm" in spite of Germany's "war of nerves" and as not too favorable to conference on Danzig unless rules of parley were first agreed upon with Poland's full consent and with Russia also present. Said that Britain has decided to intensify its commitments to Poland possibly going to unprecedented guarantee to assist Poland should it become object of economic penetration by any foreign power. Times reaffirms that any attempt to settle Danzig problem forcibly would immediately send Britain and other anti-aggression nations to war and bitterly denounces "monstrous betrayal of Germany's promise at Munich", at same time stating that there are no European problems, including colonial, which could not be solved by negotiation.

Aug. 18.—Reported Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie has informed Japanese government that all discussions on economic questions must be referred to signatories of Nine-Power Treaty and other relevant pacts since these issues effects them all.

Berlin Nazi circles say dispute with Poland is becoming increasingly serious and while Hitler 10 days ago would have "accepted cession of Danzig alone, he will now insist on Corridor as well; in view of terrorism against German minority, it may be necessary to intervene soon". Said that Nazis can not turn back now as this would be "disastrous" and that issue will likely develop into crisis before September 2. Polish-German frontier has been closed on both sides to transit by individuals. Warsaw newspaper states, "Whole world knows why Britain and France will never repeat to Poland their counsel to Czechoslovakia". Britain reported drafting final military alliance agreement with Poland to replace temporary guarantees.

Czaky confers with Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Count G. Ciano.



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Aug. 19.—Japanese army spokesman at Peiping states no orders have been received to treat Americans with courtesy and that sentry who slapped old lady was not punished and is not likely to be. Other spokesman states communists have instructed anti-Japanese elements "secretly participating in anti-British movement" to extend campaign to Americans so as to endanger Japanese-American relations. Japanese army spokesman in Canton announces intention to blockade Hongkong from land-side to cut off arms and other supplies allegedly going to Chiang Kai-shek through that port. Reported Britain yesterday granted China other L3,000,000 export credits. S. Kato, chief Japanese delegate to Tokyo conference warns Craigie that if conference collapses, British government will be held responsible for all consequences; negotiations have been at standstill since early this month. London reports state breakdown of conference is regarded as certainty.

Europe reported startled by signing of Russo-German trade agreement. Germany ratifies military pact with Slovakia, Germany taking military control of country.

French foreign office spokesman states assurances have been received from Hungary that Czak's trips to Germany and Italy will not result in altering friendship with Poland visits being "purely informative." Said in Paris that France "from now on is taking necessary measures to meet any eventuality."

Aug. 20.—Crisis in Anglo-Japanese talks considered grave in Tokyo. Domei says Japanese military in China will probably take independent action. Japanese Embassy in Peiping formally apologizes to U. S. Embassy for slapping of old American lady by sentry who has been "punished according to military law."

Unconfirmedly reported from London Hitler has demanded permission to send troops across Hungary in case of war with Poland or Rumania. Virginio Gaide writes in *Voce d'Italia* that "Poland has only few days to reflect" and that its real friends should counsel Poland at this last hour to put itself in direct contact with Germany in an attitude which will place Danzig and Corridor problem on basis indicated in Hitler's April 28 speech.

Aug. 21.—Japanese foreign office issues statement to effect that Nine-Power Treaty is not applicable to Tientsin issue and that Japan will not permit intervention of third power in negotiations. Japanese military, naval, and diplomatic officials reported to have met aboard *Idzumo* at Shanghai and agreed to take drastic measures to cope with "publicly manifested hostile attitude of International Settlement authorities"—understood to refer to Council's stand on shooting and killing of a British police sergeant by police of Japanese-controlled Pa Tso municipal government one of whom was also killed by him after he had been fatally wounded. Flood in Tientsin reported serious.

Official German news agency announces Germany and Russia will conclude non-aggression pact and that Foreign Minister Baron J. von Ribbentrop will arrive in Moscow Wednesday to conclude agreement. German spokesman states "Naturally, possibilities of war still exist, but we believe this lessens likelihood of hostilities. It is great step to happy solution of Danzig problem." French Foreign Minister George Bonnet telephones Polish Foreign Minister Joseph Beck that French attitude remains unchanged. British Embassy in Warsaw advises British nationals to leave country.

King Leopold invites foreign minister of Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland to come to Brussels to join in peace plea to larger nations; the seven are associated in Oslo trade agreement and soundings as to their attitude to meeting in such conference were made last week during Interparliamentary Union Congress at Oslo.

Italian reported to be ruefully admitting Italy's new empire in East Africa is expensive "white elephant" that has already cost \$2,500,000,000 with no returns in sight.

Aug. 22.—Shanghai International Settlement authorities protest against killing of British sergeant of police, stating he fired in self-defense after he was fatally wounded; Japanese Embassy announces in view of incident, previous agreement as to police control of area north of Scchow Creek may be considered revoked.

Official Russian news agency *Tass* issues statement confirming Berlin announcement: "After conclusion of trade and credit agreements with Germany, there arose question of improving political relations. . . . An exchange of views occurred. . . . It was established that both parties desire to relieve tension in their political relations, eliminate menace of war, and conclude non-aggression pact. . . ."

Unofficial Moscow sources say pact will not exclude negotiation of Anglo-French-Russian mutual assistance accord but Anglo-French groups in Moscow are gloomy and express belief Soviets are using negotiations with Germany to pry concessions from Britain and France. Japanese circles in Moscow indicate anxiety and Japan is believed hardest hit as pact will weaken anti-Comintern alliance and preclude Japanese adherence to talked-of Italo-German military alliance. Announcement shocks all Europe as negotiations have been held absolutely secret; generally considered master-stroke of German diplomacy. Only Poles state move was not unexpected and reassure France they are strong enough to hold pass to east, explaining that otherwise Russia would never have agreed to pact. French, however, make no effort to minimize far-reaching probable consequences. Development comes as particular shock to Britain and France in view of presence of their military missions in Moscow. British official communicate state projected pact will not affect Britain's intention to aid Poland in case it is attacked. Manchester *Guardian* and London *Daily Herald* which calls pact "if true, a bigger betrayal of peace and European freedom even than Munich agreement" demand convening of Parliament. Diplomats in Rome reported to believe Hitler may have paid high price involving possibly partition of Poland and Russian annexation of Baltic states, also spelling doom of Rumania with Russia regaining Bessarabia; Mussolini reported moving quickly to get his share of benefit. Reaction in Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia said to be one of consternation. Tokyo reports state Japanese "not altogether surprised" but that Japan has learned bitter lesson that "spiritual bond of anti-Comintern pact has no weight on Hitler's realistic policy". Chinese reported gratified as pact will drive wedge between Japan and axis powers, but this feeling is tempered by realization move may drive Japan back to renewing friendship with Britain and United States.

More Japanese warships arrive at Shanghai and river is closed for "certain blasting operations"; more Japanese marines are landed in "anniversary maneuvers". Four Japanese cruisers arrive at point near Hongkong to assist in land-blockade of port. Rice riots break out in Shanghai as rice shortage becomes acute due to Japanese detaining shipments to city; army spokesman states if Settlement authorities fail to keep peace and order in city, "something will have to be done". Believed Japan has decided on occupying Shanghai in case of serious crisis in Europe.

Aug. 23.—Japanese in Tientsin have difficulty in maintaining blockade (because of flood; sentries working in small boats).

Said in Berlin Hitler warned British Ambassador that obligations entered into with Poland by Britain can not induce Germany to renounce right to stand up for its vital interests. Nazis say Hitler is determined to regain every inch of Polish soil that belonged to Germany before World War; "Poland in its present form is finished". They express surprise at British stand as belief was pact with Russia would eliminate Britain and France from quarrel with Poland.

British and French government reported to have asked Russia for explanation. Officially announced in London British Ambassador will see Hitler and inform him of British determination to aid Poland in case of attack. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain calls Parliament to emergency session to approve virtual dictatorial powers for government. Reliably stated in London that Foreign Commissar V. Molotov has advised Britain and France Russia is willing to continue negotiations for tri-power mutual aid pact as not incompatible with Russo-German non-aggression pact which is defensive in nature. Bonnet states British and French military mission will stay in Moscow at least for present. London observers consider Russo-German move personal diplomatic defeat for Chamberlain and act of revenge for exclusion of Russia from Munich conference which resulted in German troops goose-stepping into Czechoslovakia. Australian Prime Minister R. G. Menzies states British government has acted with magnificent restraint and that if it is forced to go to war, it will not go alone and that it would be cardinal error for any nation to assume disunity of British people: "Australia stands where it stood 25 years ago". New Zealand government states it stands shoulder to shoulder with Britain.

Poland reported calm in belief Britain and France will stand behind it. Poland reported to have informed Russia it is now ready to accept Russian aid—one of issues that delayed completion of Britain-France-Russian mutual assistance pact. United States Embassy advises American planning to leave Poland to do so as soon as possible.

Italian press states Russo-German pact marks "collapse of Anglo-French encirclement policy, but many Italians express view it may precipitate war. Gayda states pact "completes system initiated by Italy".

Bolivian propaganda ministry announces that 35-year old dictator-President German Busch committed suicide by shooting himself, suffering from strain of over-work, shooting at first announced accidental. Was former Chief of General Staff and became President in July, 1937, following overthrow of regime of Col. David Toro. He abolished Constitution and suppressed Congress and added Bolivia to list of totalitarian states. General Quintanilla has assumed charge of government.

Aug. 24.—Premier K. Hiranuma tells Cabinet that Ribbentrop told Japanese Ambassador in Berlin that Germany had no alternative to treaty with Russia as otherwise Russia might have joined Britain and France and that Germany desires to maintain friendly relations with Japan but must "reconsider idea of definitely strengthening anti-Comintern pact". Domei states Germany turned to Russia without consulting Japan, infringing fundamental spirit of anti-Comintern pact and breaking faith and declares Japan must return to "solitary policy" and "start all over again" in its European policy. Lieut.-Gen. Yamada, commander of Japanese forces in Central China, appeals to foreign powers through press to cooperate with Japan in efforts to restore peace as soon as possible instead of assisting Chiang Kai-shek regime to resist; he states instructions have been sent to Japanese authorities to keep anti-British movement under control; he admits army's responsibility for numerous incidents involving foreigners but pleads language difficulties, differences in customs, and war-time psychology; he offered correspondents generous refreshments. Japanese naval spokesman states army and navy are agreed on pursuing independent policy but "will cooperate with friendly powers as much as possible". Rains add to miseries of food and famine in Tientsin with casualties mounting. Hongkong authorities advise women and children to leave colony.

Russo-German pact is signed at 1:00 a.m. in Kremlin, but dated as of August 23, and signed by Ribbentrop and Molotov in presence of Stalin and German Ambassador. "Art. 1. Each. . . . pledge themselves to abstain from acts of violence and any aggressive activities and any aggression against each other, individually as well as together with other powers. Art. 2. In case of contracting parties becomes object of aggression by third power, then other partner shall support third power in no form whatsoever. Art. 3. . . . parties will in future continuously keep in touch with each other for consultation in order to inform each other about questions which concern their mutual interests. Art. 4. Neither. . . will participate in any groups of powers which directly or indirectly are pointed against other. . . . Art 5. In case differences of opinion or conflict should arise between contracting parties on

(Continued on page 424)

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Editorials

If there is any difference at all between Speaker Jose Yulo and Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas as to the conduct of the Commonwealth's economic policies, it is one of emphasis. **Trade, Foreign and Domestic** The former has stressed the importance of the country's overseas trade and the latter the desirability of developing domestic trade. It is not too trite to say that both are important and that it is well that attention has been directed to them both.

The situation with reference to our present overseas trade is well understood—more than three-fourths of it is with the United States, most of which will become dutiable within a few years—under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie "Independence" Act—and be thus largely wiped out, although, as to sugar, part of the trade might possibly be held if the present parasitic and parvenu sugar "aristocracy" could be eliminated.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act is a man-made law and is presumably subject to modification. The limitations to the development of a purely domestic trade, on the other hand, are determined by Nature itself, depending ultimately on the country's natural resources and the density and the productive and purchasing capacity of the population.

A purely self-sustaining economy is readily seen to be impossible for the Philippines if the country is to continue its present development and not fall back to the nipa-hut stage. Foreign materials and manufactures must continue to be imported in quantity and paid for with exports. While, therefore, much could doubtless be done in coordinating and developing purely local production and consumption, as Mr. Roxas wisely has in mind, what could be so achieved could not be considered a substitute for the shipping abroad of money-crops.

Philippine leaders may be criticized for having so far taken no really effective measures with a view to meeting the situation that will result when the American market, according to the Tydings-McDuffie schedule, is virtually closed to us. But neither have our officials been given any clear lead by American authorities as to what it is advisable to do. As a matter of fact, we are up against a problem that can not be satisfactorily solved within the short time given us.

Tropical money-crops for which there is a foreign or American demand are confined to a very small category and volumes are definitely limited. Certainly no one crop can take the place that sugar has held during the past twenty lucky years, although it is clear there would be no sense in ceasing to produce sugar as long as it can be sold, especially as it is an annual crop. Now, however, is the time to build up a balanced group of smaller but certainly not negligible money-crops to ultimately take the place of sugar in our overseas trade. If this is not done, planters

will fall back on growing such subsistence crops as rice and corn, and while this would solve the food problem in part, it would not solve any larger problem and would completely upset the present agricultural balance.

Without money-crops for export we could not possibly maintain the present government, the national defense, the public works, the health, and the education systems. All the benefits of the advanced civilization we now enjoy must be paid for or they will inevitably lapse.

A number of important projects have been or are to be undertaken, such as rubber development by the National Land Settlement Administration and cotton development by the National Development Company in cooperation with the projected Commonwealth Textile Corporation. These are moves in the right direction provided they progress beyond the promotional stage, and expert technical management is not made impossible by the essentially politically-minded men who are in control.

There are other possibilities—in a score of vegetable products: fibers, oils, drugs, spices, the growing of which has proved very successful in Malaya and the Netherlands Indies. The United States alone imports ₱20,000,000 worth of spices, duty-free, each year, all of which, it is said on good authority*, could be grown here. In the last twenty years, coffee, cacao, and tea have hardly been given a thought in the Philippines, although a very excellent grade of coffee was once produced here. Eighty years ago there was no tea in Java but since that time the tea industry has become a prosperous one in that island; fifteen years ago there was no tea in Malaya, but pioneers in its production there are now earning dividends.

It may be argued that all the commodities just referred to are produced or over-produced elsewhere, but this is also true of rubber and cotton. The common-sense answer, in fact, is that we shall probably never be able to find any fool-proof natural monopolies. Furthermore, specific qualities in many of these products may develop under Philippine soil and climatic conditions which would give them a definite place in international commerce.

Though we must do everything we can to retain and increase our total trade, as well as maintain other vital relations, with the United States, and must therefore plan our economy with a view to building up unassailable complementary relations, striving always to supply those products which the United States lacks, we must also accept the probability that in the end we will be compelled to enter into competitive production with other neighboring tropical countries, in which endeavor success will largely depend not only on the efficiency of our methods but on a more enlightened and unselfish attitude on the part of our bigger land-owners.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Tydings-

*G. M. Goodall.

McDuffie Act settled nothing whatever and unsettled much. It has already in effect been amended by the recent Philippine Economic Act, the incorporation of the terms of which in the Ordinance appended to the Commonwealth Constitution is the subject of a national plebiscite this month, but it is obvious that in spite of the great labor that brought forth this law, it does not alter the situation fundamentally and merely postpones for a very few years the evil workings of the basic Act, a piece of legislation which if it goes into full effect will not only prove fatal to the Philippines as we know it but will do irreparable damage to the United States both in its trade and foreign policies.

As to the probable final effects much may be said for the Act as it will compel the Philippines to abandon its present dangerous reliance on practically only one great money-crop the successful disposal of which would probably always remain highly fortuitous. But long-established currents of trade can not suddenly be dammed without danger on both sides of the dam.

A strikingly illogical and false idea has recently been introduced into the discussion of the problem. It is held that the Tydings-McDuffie Act has definitely settled the question of political independence, but it is maintained at the same time that the economic provisions of the Act are open to discussion and subject to change. It should be obvious, however, that no one phase of the Act can be more so than any other. The whole measure in all its provisions is inevitably—and fortunately—subject to discussion and modification theoretically, and practically so if mutual agreement can be arrived at between the Government of the United States and the Commonwealth leaders. It is being borne in on us—though somewhat slowly—that political independence and economic dependence are not concordant, and that even a fiat of the Congress of the United States and all the aspiration and will in the Philippines can not make the divergent parallel or combine the uncombinable. The way to national independence must lead through economic independence. The people of the Philippines have won the fight for political autonomy in so far as they largely control the machinery of local government, but they do not yet control the sources of the strength of any government—the economic sources. Until they do, thoughts of complete independence must remain illusory. The struggle for independence must now be carried from the battle ground of politics to that of economics, from the halls of the legislature to the far wider battle ground of field and factory, warehouse and office, and the seven seas.

On the subject of the "war" in Europe, there is not much to be added to what was stated in the past two issues of the Philippine Magazine, except by way of foot-
The Meaning of the "War" in Europe notes.

Attention may be called to the fact that of the men mentioned in the September issue as likely to play a part in the elimination of Hitler, General von Fritsch, organizer of the present German army, was assassinated, and General von Blomberg was arrested. As for the predicted rift in the Hitler gang itself,

the arrest of the Jew-baiter, Streicher, was already mentioned, and Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, is now reported to be in disgrace. These developments show how close to the truth the prognostications in this column were. And for every enemy of Hitler eliminated, thousands more spring up; and the Hitler gang becomes smaller with every Hitler gangster "taken for a ride".

Indeed, if the weakness of the Allies' demands on Germany continues, they may not even be able to take any credit for erasing Hitler and the German people will do it themselves.

Very obviously, and naturally, Britain and France have "no appetite" for this war, no desire to destroy Germany and thus prepare the way for what they most fear—the further spread of communism.

The difference between the Allies and Germany was in the nature of a private squabble, a family affair. The real war has already been lost, not by Germany alone, but by Britain and France, and the winner is Russia. Germany's losses in spheres of influence in the Baltic and in Eastern Europe as well are incalculable. Hitler has led Germany as a capitalist imperial state to such a disaster, ironically enough, largely because he broke away from the program he himself laid down in his book, "Mein Kampf". He trafficked with the enemy of them all—Russia. Russia is now very skilfully playing the game Britain played so long and up to recently so successfully—keeping Europe divided by always throwing its weight to the lighter end in the continental balance of power.

It is very true that from the point of view of the struggle between capitalism and communism, the best that the Allies and Germany now can do is to make peace as soon as possible, ignominious though this may be. And the best the United States of America can do is to stay out of the mess Hitler and Chamberlain made.

It would seem also that the formerly almost certain alignment of all the capitalistic powers, including Germany, against Russia, is now out of the question. Russia is too strongly situated and too well bulwarked and too powerful to be attacked with any chance of success. This aim may therefore have to be given up as hopeless and we may actually be heading into an era of comparative disarmament and a sort of peace based on fascistic control everywhere outside of Russia. The capitalistic powers will probably make some gigantic effort to put their houses in order, order of a kind under which real freedom, however, will, for a long time, remain only as a memory. This will require determined, cold, and ruthless action. It will not

be a job for the senile Chamberlain, nor for Daladier, the trimmer, nor for Hitler, the fanatic dreamer. Such bungling as Chamberlain's and such irresponsible leadership as Hitler's will have to be made absolutely impossible. Some Caesar of finance and industry will have to come out in the open, with troops and police, and an iron program of organization and coercion. Economic life will be built around great international cartels. It will be this in Europe—or communism. The present situation in Europe means the end of the quasi-freedom of capitalistic nationalistic democracy.



Remembrance of Revolt

By Amador T. Daguio

I can not say that I remember it all very clearly now, but I wish to write about a morning in my life, some years ago, when the return of our President from the United States had a meaning that will always remain with me. In a way, this is a tribute of a humble citizen to his country's leader, but to flatter is not my aim. I am not a politician looking for place, but a school teacher and, by grace of God, something of a writer. I have tried to tell what I am about to write to every class I have had since, and every time I tell it my pupils' eyes glisten and their lips tighten in determination. Thus I know that their hearts have been touched and that courage has come to them. That is why I now wish to put down my experience in black and white, as much of it as I can, so that others may know.

How can the return of the President have meant anything to such as I? There had been lean years for me and many others. Money was lying idle in the banks and many people were out of work. There was hunger in many a home and some of those who could no longer stand it got guns and fought the authorities and died. Doors were closed. Friends fell away and even turned enemies.

We who were young, fresh from the innocent ignorance of adolescence, were sensitive to ideals that topped the stars, but under the grim attack of circumstance they crashed and were cursed and painfully forgotten. We became as blind beings, groping and lost, wandering ghosts in the day-time, and black, hungry prowlers in the sleeping streets.

I was a young man, only twenty-two, ready to serve home and country with hand and mind, but jobless. I was a university graduate, but those who had jobs or had jobs to offer had only contempt for a university degree.

The year before I had had a job as a teacher in an elementary school—I did not go after a big job just because I was a university graduate. Even as a student I had done all sorts of work; I was at different times and sometimes together a caddy, a bootblack, a private tutor, a printer's devil. Even then I knew what it was to miss a meal, many meals, and to walk through the streets dazed from lack of nourishment. I washed and darned my trousers and shirts myself so that they might survive a few more washings. That is why when an elementary school job came my way, I was only too glad to grab it. It was a big enough job; it was dignified because it was useful and honest.

It happened, however, that the man immediately over me was one of those small dictators of which the country is so full. He was incapable and spiteful, and when he found out I was a college graduate and presumably ambitious, he considered me as threatening his position. The next summer when I was taking a vacation course in the Normal School, I got word from the Superintendent of the Province that I would be no longer needed.

This is how it happened that I was in the city the year



of the President's return. My parents and brothers and sisters, who had been dependent on my salary as a teacher, had suffered gravely. There was misery and sickness at home, and, in the city I was alone and without regular work.

I picked up such temporary jobs as I could. I lived in the slums, I starved. I was one of the many young men who had everything to give their country, but who were not wanted. Such jobs as did exist were, it seemed, obtained by "pull" and held by bribery of petty bosses. Young college men are too full of ideals to cope with such a situation. They have been taught to stand up for their rights and that it is merit alone that brings recognition. How can any man hold a job with such ideas? Of course, conditions as we found them have always existed everywhere to a greater or lesser degree, but young men do not know that until they get into the disgraceful scrimmage and they feel themselves beaten and broken in spirit by the wickedness of the world.

Weakened by physical hunger and mental distress, I wandered through the city, finding disorder in myself and in all the world. I used to go to the National Library and to the Library of the University to read for hours. I was looking for a key to all that I saw, a way to reconcile my ideals with the facts; I wanted to re-orient and redirect myself. I was not as yet wholly embittered; that came later. I still had faith in the world, in the leaders of my country, in the education I had acquired; I felt one must cling to something. I was a brave young fellow, I know, for in the heat and dust of summer I laughed, and drenched to the skin in the rainy season, my body aching all over, I laughed. I felt I was learning, that I was enriching myself with experience.

But then something happened. I saw a death in the slums, and something in me snapped.

It happened this way: Every evening in the city, boys and girls from such holes and only God knows where prowl through the streets of the down-town section and rummage among the waste and garbage cans. They collect what they can—pieces of wood for fuel, paper, strings, bits of cloth, broken dolls, and also scraps of food. At first I was revolted by the sight, but a few weeks in the slums taught me a lot.

Well, one of the scavengers was a girl who lived next door to the place I inhabited. She was very thin and looked much older than her nine or ten years, but there was a brave, smiling look in her eyes. Only to look at her meant to forget one's pity for himself; but it meant more: this little girl of the slums was the embodiment of a gesture of life—courage.

Children of the slums are like ghosts, especially at night. As I walked to my lodgings from the Library it would seem as if I were entering Hades. They steal through the streets, making hardly any noise. I could usually pick this little girl out from among the rest, however, as they returned with their collections of the day, because

of that brave air of hers. She walked the fastest and had the cheeriest voice. Often I heard her laugh. She came to know me and when we met would ask whether I had found the job yet I was looking for. And when I said No, she would say that perhaps the next day I would. Then, turning to the others, she would say: "He is waiting for his boat. He will soon go away to Mindanao".

We became fast friends. She would ask me how it happened that a fellow like me, a university graduate, should not be called to change the country. It is a bad country, she said, because it had robbed her father of his job and sent her to the garbage cans. And it had made her mother sick, so sick that she coughed all day and spat blood. And her eyes would gleam till something in me trembled.

This girl of nine was teaching me to be brave but also to seek the why of the condition of things. If I had gone away before she died, I might have forgotten that, but when she died I felt a hate and a desire to destroy grow in me, I knew that I could never forget. She died of poisoning, I think; the result of eating some foul meat she got out of a garbage can.

I remember the night her father came to my room and asked me to come with him to see what was the matter with his little daughter. The man's hollow cheeks showed the effect of hunger and there were tears as well as worry and fear in his eyes. When I reached the girl, she was lying on the floor, retching and crying weakly. The moment she saw me, the lights in her eyes flashed and a smile curved her lips, but the words she uttered were lost in the foaming of her mouth. Her mother, pale and coughing, sat at her side, moaning and wiping away the froth. The father stood totally helpless and wept.

I gathered that the girl has been taken ill the night before, complaining of pain in her stomach. But stomach-aches usually pass away and they had no money for a doctor. She got worse and finally the father, having heard of me and my education, had thought of "bothering" me; I might know what to do.

I could have done something, could have called a doctor or induced vomiting myself, but that smile on her lips was the last; she made a gesture toward me, and as I took her hand she clutched it tightly as if she were a sister or a daughter or even a beloved, her eyeballs gave a look up and down, seemed to revolve, there was a rattle and a sigh, and the girl was gone.

There was nothing to do. I could be of no help at all. I remember that the following day, at noon, I gave the father two pesos that I had borrowed from a friend. That afternoon she was buried. I did not go to the cemetery.

I was like a lost soul after that. The death of the child struck me as a personal loss. I could not forget her eyes and her smile, the thin, sweet beauty of her. I caught myself crying out as I walked in the city: "Gloria, Gloria, Gloria", for that was her name.

How strange life is! You are a young man in a city, out of work, lonely, a prey to depression. You have lost your job because of a man in a position of some little authority, was afraid of you. You seek refuge in the haunts of the miserable wrecks of city life. You wander long, with an empty belly; the days pass. Then a child comes into your life. She dies, and suddenly becomes a living symbol.

Gloria was gone from a world where everything is dark and uncertain and nothing is safe. I went about pronouncing her name in my mind and unknowingly entered churches, as if to pray for her. Why did she die? She had a grievance against life, yet had met it like a bird singing in the morning among the hills. Why should all men suffer? In a world where there is plenty? It seemed so unjust, so unnecessary, so insane.

I was bitter; bitter against myself, against my own era, against the government. Against men who do not give youth a chance. Against the "No Vacancy" signs on doors, against shiny limousines, dances and balls, banquets for members of the National Assembly. I saw nothing but greed and waste, inequality, filth, suffering. I was bitter because a smiling child had gone away forever. She had every right to live because she had courage. When she died, the courage in me died, too. I walked the hot and dusty streets, rested under the trees in the parks, pressing the emptiness in my belly, unable to cry out aloud, but cursing under my breath. Someone must be responsible for the hunger and need, I thought, the misery and death all around me, and I could point only to those who had position and wealth. I dreamed of coming up against them some day, of taking their flesh between the fangs of my hatred. Someday I would have my revenge. Some day the oppressed would rise and demand their due; demand it from those who shaped things as they are, those who own the world and keep the rest of us down in fear and greed. Some day we would give them their due.

This was my state the morning the President arrived, and it was the state of many. At the piers were men waiting for ships so they might earn a few centavos to feed the hungry children in their homes. At the railway stations were men who rushed toward the people coming off the trains in the hope they would be allowed to carry their baggage. In the slums men who might have been workers were sitting or lying idle in dark, crowded, dirty rooms in ramshackle houses. In the parks were haranguing men, inciting the people to rise. One felt the bitterness everywhere in the hearts of the discontented. One felt a daring and desperate readiness to rush in and kill at the least overt provocation. I felt it in my own soul and knew there were thousands who felt the same. Anything might have broken the dams of our patience, bringing a flood which would sweep away and also cleanse. We waited, tense, ready to leap and strike.

This was the situation as a big ship was bringing home the country's leader who had gone away at the moment of deepest despair. He who, it seemed to us, if he had only wanted to, might have done so much to protect us, allay our fears, give us help and hope, had gone away to America once again, why we did not know.

But now he was returning and the whole city was on its feet to meet him. The people flowed through the streets in hordes, that bright, crisp morning, all headed for the piers. Cars were everywhere, crowds, faces, gestures, voices; people of every class—all moving toward one man.

I was swept along with the crowd. I was one of those who would have liked to have him answer why he had come home to his country and why it was no country at all except for those of entrenched wealth and privilege. Everywhere there were signs of judgment, a waiting for

one misstep, and then action and revenge. For he seemed to stand for all that had happened, for all the conditions obtaining in our country. If there was a time to explain, this was the time. The people were lined up all along the street from the pier to listen, it seemed to me.

It was fated for me to be near enough to gaze on the face of the President. There was a dash of motorcycle police, officers snapped words of command. There was a stretching of necks; automobiles were coming, carrying important officials; one passed, then another, and still another.

Then came Mr. Quezon. At sight of him I felt my heart wildly beating; the first impression was one of whiteness and a shining smile. His eyebrows moved up and down as he turned to the people on both sides of the driveway; those people many of whom had come to ask him silent questions, to judge him. He waved to them and I noticed he was wearing a red-dotted tie and shirt.

At his side the Lady of the Land sat waving to the people, too, and smiling as graciously as he. The two were indeed splendid to behold. My heart went to my throat, a new feeling crept inside me, something exultant, and tears surged into my eyes.

I hardly know why I wanted to cry. I had been so miserable, had starved, had suffered. When I saw the leader of the country I wanted to cry in happiness and in sorrow. I could not understand it, but the feeling was there and I sought in the faces of the great man and his wife for an explanation. The cars soon passed, the people flowed together from both sides of the street like a flood and rushed after the procession of automobiles. They could not overtake them, of course, but walked on as fast as they could.

I moved with the crowd still, with that human flood that wanted to break the dam of all restraint. We had gone to the piers in bitterness and sorrow to ask our leader the question: Why did you go away, leaving us a prey to all evil? And here you have come at last. We have waited long for you. It seemed as if I was pronouncing these words as I would have to my father and mother when I was a child and they had been away on business in the town.

We had heard the President had been sick again—the sick President of a sick country, but here he was back, well

and smiling, strong once more, waving to the people. Had not King Arthur gone away, too? To Avalon when he was sick and dying of a wound? And had he not come back?

Was Quezon the symbol of recovery, of a return to order and sanity and hope? Quezon, waving to us, smiling that quick smile of gladness of joy at his return. . . . Those wide, frank eyes; those moving eyebrows so suggestive of instant alertness. . . . That face so kindly yet so strong; that face of a fighter for the right. We knew he had waged every sort of fight—against political enemies, against disease, even against himself. His face, I realized, showed victory, ever replenished strength. . . . Waving his hand at us. . . smiling that frank open smile of victory for us.

Could we fail, with him among us? Could we longer think of destruction and death?

I felt in me an exaltation, a sound as of rushing waters roaring down gorges that echoed victory; it was like orchestral music. I let the people pass me by as I walked more slowly on with that feeling of the inspiration to be found in the face of my country's leader. The grief in my soul was leaving me. It was like a miracle. I remembered my childish relief when my father and mother returned from the town and relieved me of so much anxiety. It must have been the same with many thousands like me in that great crowd that morning.

I reached the Botanical Gardens and lay down on the grass. I thought of my own life, of little Gloria's death, of all the suffering in the world. I let my tears flow, silently, unashamedly. They were tears of relief. I felt things would be righted; hope shone again. Noon came, but I felt no hunger. My whole being sang. I was no longer lonely and sorrowful. I opened my mouth wide to break the stiffness made by the dried tears on my cheeks. There was a stillness among the leaves of the trees. I was no longer a very young man. I had come into manhood at last.

This is all I can say. What I have written down here I have often told my pupils. It at least explains what happened to me. It perhaps explains why there was no uprising in Manila that year such as I expected. I still have faith in what I saw in the face of our country's leader that morning.

There is no Music

Anonymous

IN saving apathy I tread life's measure,
Unfeeling, unhoping, remembering not.
Rarely I note with the olden terror
That there is no music now love is gone.
The violins and flutes, horns, trumpets,
Chimes, cymbals—all are silenced;
Only the sullen drums of fate and being
Yet beat cruelly upon the ear . . .
No gracious melodies, no chords majestic,
No consummating, rapturous harmonies . . .
Nothing but time's endless, futile tom-tom
To which, insensate, I still caper.

Mural Painting in the Philippines

By Galo B. Ocampo

FILIPINO PAINTING has for so long been confined mostly to easel painting, that any departure from this becomes a matter of interest. The case of mural painting is one instance, and it is of common knowledge that the public and even local artists themselves have often confused the particular function and decorative nature of mural work with the principles of easel painting.

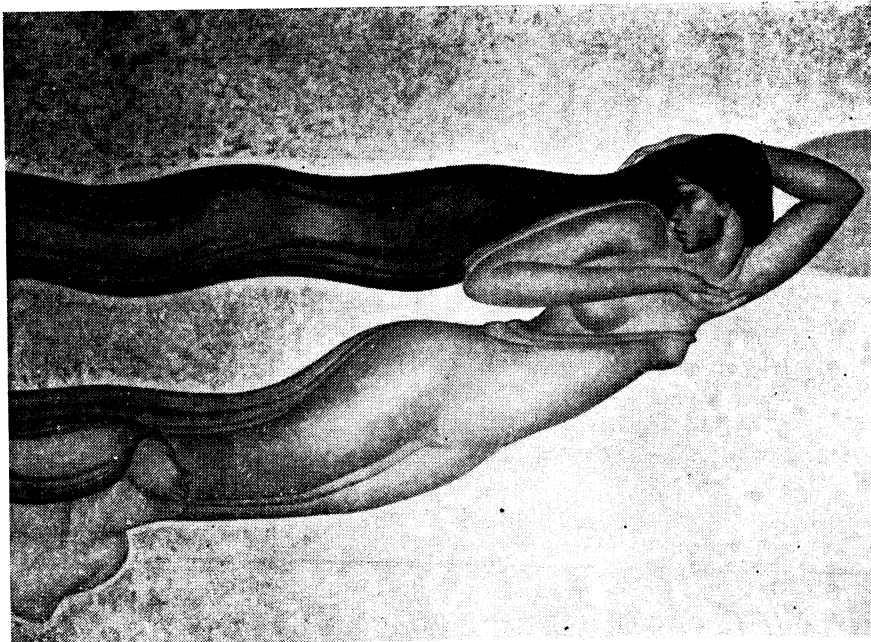
Several years ago when a local theatre was inaugurated, the mural decorating the foyer attracted much attention. The painter was Victorio C. Edades who has long identified himself with the modern art movement in this country. The bourgeoisie, accustomed to sweet and timid easel painting, was naturally shocked by Edades' work, radically designed and tapestry-like in effect, with an obvious disregard for the third dimension. Previously, Enrique Ruiz had executed mural commissions in Manila and had also done a series of mural sketches in the *Philippine Magazine*.¹

These two, Edades and Ruiz, are, I believe, the only accomplished mural artists in this country, although recently Vicente Alvarez Dizon, Carlos V. Francisco, and the author have been actively engaged in mural painting.

Mural painting has its own limitations. Essentially to be considered in connection with various architectural features, it is governed by certain prerequisites if not dogmas of the art of architecture. A cursory review of the history of mural painting is interesting and enlightening.

As a result of the industrial and political revolutions of the nineteenth century, decoration, to which mural painting pertains, virtually disappeared as a natural expression of culture. There was no class which demanded mural painting as an expression of its social significance. It is said that where there exists not one dominating institution or class such as the church, the aristocracy, or the community as a whole, there the soil from which the life of decoration must spring, is sterile. During this period, efforts were made by various artists to press its need in architecture, but these were futile.

Individual resuscitation of mural painting among the artists began when the German, Peter von Cornelius, painted the murals in the Casa Bartholdy in Rome.



From a Mural by V. C. Edades

He was followed by a legion of eminent artists of that time among them Lord Leighton, Puvis de Chavannes, Edwin Abbey, John LaFarge, Bashfield, and others.

Modern conditions have prevented the development of a true style; a pseudo-classical style, which it was attempted to introduce, was soon realized to be out of place and destructive to the aesthetic unity of the new buildings. Mural artists must strive above all to achieve

an artistic unity within such limits as the purpose of a building and the available space allow. In the Philippines, as elsewhere, the development of this art as applied to the new architecture will take time.

During the Renaissance, the period that gave way to a movement the purpose of which was a return to nature from Byzantine formalism, mural painting was still regarded as easel painting—a fine art distinct from pure decoration. In so far as it was religious this movement is associated with St. Francis, and in so far as it is artistic with Giotto. Frank Brangwyn, the noted English mural artist, believes that it is “no exaggeration to say that decorative painting was, as a conscious aesthetic effect, misinterpreted by the great painters of the Renaissance,” in so far as they aimed at perspective, form, and realism. To create an illusion of distance in a mural decoration destroys architectural unity instead of preserving it. It is, to use a technical expression, creating “a hole in the wall.” Thus, despite their murals, Fra Angelico, Massacio, Giotto, Raffaele, Michelangelo, da Vinci, Corregio, Tintoretto, and Tiepolo, are considered rather great creative artists than decorative artists.

It is a long stride from these Renaissance artists to Winters, Savage, Benton, Orozco, and Rivera. These great contemporary figures have forced the subject of mural art to the attention of the American public and made it a living issue. Winters has a huge mural at Radio Center, New York, Orozco and Benton at the New School for Social Research, New York, and one of Rivera's most important works should be at the Rockefeller Foundation, too, had it not been for an unfortunate incident.

This incident focused attention on a man who “marched from Red 14th Street through U. S. History.” Diego de

Rivera is positively the dominating figure in the world of mural art today. Because he sought to expose the evils of the capitalist system in his murals for the Rockefeller Center, he lost his commission and his murals were white-washed from the walls.

A fellow artist, John Sloan, pays this tribute to his works: "The murals of Diego de Rivera are the first examples of an inspired mural art in this country." According to Walter Pack, "Diego de Rivera has given artists in this country (the United States) a great example of artistic integrity."

Thomas Craven, the art critic, wrote of Diego de Rivera: "By his showmanship and his published utterances, and by the revolutionary contents of his works, he has carried painting from the Ivory Tower into the forum of belligerent social ferments; from cloistered studios, inhabited by aesthetic outcasts who nursed their imported illusions in solitude, to the news columns of the press. By wedding art to doctrine, he has become the pictorial champion of Marxian dialectic."

This Mexican artist, dubbed the Raffaele of Communism, believes in art as propaganda, but he was too independent even as a bolshevik propagandist, and the Soviets expelled him from their ranks. It can be said that like Tolstoi, he believes that the "toiling millions whose life's blood runs red on the altar of art, never feel the soothing touch of her hand." His masterpieces are the murals in the New Workers School, New York, the Detroit Institute of Art, the Stock Exchange Club in San Francisco, and in his native country, Mexico, where he painted numerous frescoes for the Ministry of Education, the National Preparatory School, and the National Agricultural Academy.

In allowing its most important artists to fill the wall spaces in all government buildings, the Mexican government has shown a way whereby the state may patronize its artists and use their work as a means of reaching the masses.

In the Philippines private enterprises have taken the initiative in commissioning local artists to paint murals. Architect Juan Nakpil has taken an especial interest in them. Besides the murals in his residence and several others which are in the residences and cinema houses he has designed, one particular mural by Edades in the State Theatre, of which he was also the architect, deserves special mention.

Edades sought to represent the elevating influence of music on mankind, following a poem by Hedrick:

"Melt, melt my pains
With thy soft strains;
That having ease me given
With full delight,
I leave this light,
And take my flight
For Heaven."

The mural, thirty-four meters long, perhaps the longest mural in the Philippines, portrays a number of semi-nude girls in flying or floating postures against a background of bluish silver, some sad, others exultant, sensuous, pious, representing different nationalities in various moods.

Edades has had formal training in the art in the United States and in Europe where he specialized in fresco paint-

ing. So far he has painted only one fresco in the Philippines, in the Quezon Institute.

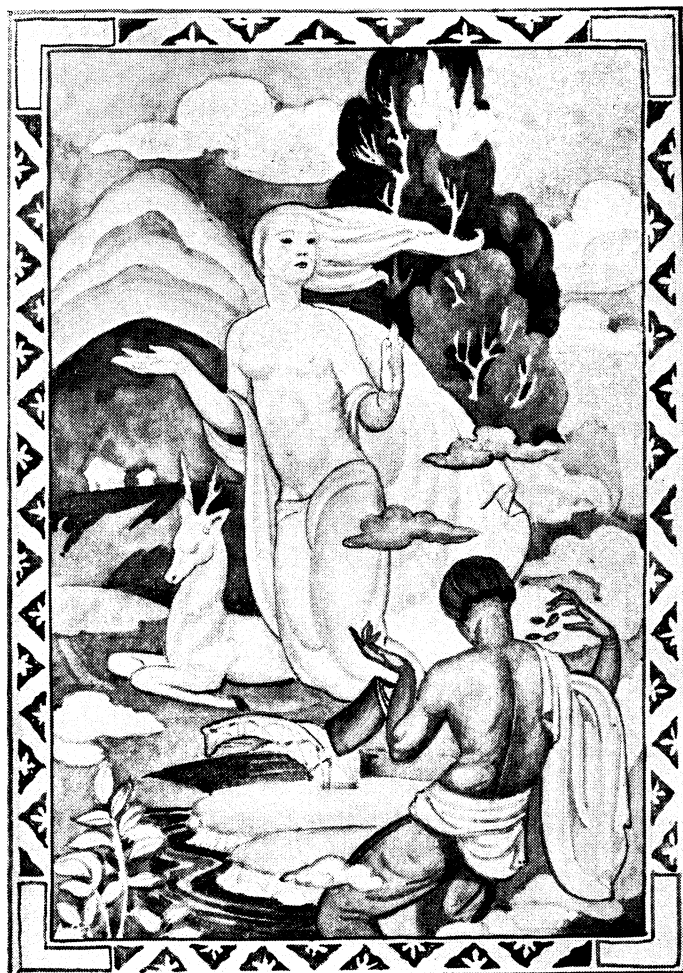
Enrique Ruiz is another of our few competent mural artists. Yale-trained, Mr. Ruiz, who served apprenticeship under Savage and Winters, shows the influence of these two important American muralists in his work. Readers of the Philippine Magazine will remember his series of black and white sketches picturing the different seasons in the Philippines.¹ One of his murals is in the Manila Hotel while another decorates a room in Malacañang Palace.

What I believe are some of the most striking murals ever painted in this country are those in the residence of Architect Juan Arellano by the Russian Alexander Kulesh.² Kulesh, who calls himself an adherent of the expressionistic-functionalistic school, studied at the Institute of Industrial Art at Leningrad, an institution known for its ultra-modernistic tendencies. He has an Oriental sense of color and decorative composition.

Kulesh showed the world the rich artistic values to be found in the primitive people of this country. No Filipino artist has previously sensed this. We still spend most of our time in painting stereotyped *dalagang bukids* and perfect volcano cones fringed with bamboo groves.

In Kulesh we find the justification of the human figure being distorted for the sake of design. Local criticasters and most of our artists couldn't understand that. Yet

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Decorative Panel by E. L. Ruiz

Sinibaldo de Mas

Early Spanish Advocate of Philippine Independence

By Emiliano L. Laus

SOME important developments which greatly affected the Philippines occurred during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. In 1814 general permission was granted to foreigners to establish trading houses in Manila, and the port was opened to foreign trade in 1830. Direct communication between Spain and the Philippines had been established in 1820 during the Mexican war for independence.

Spain realized that the Philippines was unprogressive and far behind the colonies of other European powers, and in 1841 Sinibaldo de Mas, a Spanish traveler and diplomat, was commissioned by the Spanish government to investigate conditions in the Philippines.

Sinibaldo de Mas was born in Barcelona in 1809, and as a youth in Madrid studied classical and modern languages. In 1834 he was sent on a diplomatic mission to the Orient where he visited successively Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and India. He submitted his report on the Philippines to the King of Spain in 1842.

It was entitled *Informe Sobre el Estado de las Islas Filipinas en 1842* and consisted of three volumes.¹ The first volume deals mainly with the origin of the inhabitants of Oceania, with conditions in the Philippines upon the arrival of the Spaniards, and with the history of Spanish domination of the country. The second volume deals with the languages of the Philippines, its agriculture, commerce, industry, territorial divisions; the administration of the government, justice, public instruction; ecclesiastical conditions; the army and navy; direct and indirect taxes; and external political relations.

The third volume which concerns political conditions in the Philippines at that time, is even today highly interesting. In this volume, Sinibaldo de Mas pointed to two alternatives which Spain could follow in the Philippines: retain the Philippines permanently, or resolve upon emancipation and prepare the country for independence.

In order to hold the Philippines permanently, he wrote², Spain should reduce the Spanish-Filipino population to the smallest possible number, exact from the Filipinos respect for and obedience to the Spaniards, and reform the governmental administration.

To reduce the Spanish-Filipino population, the Spaniards should be forbidden to marry natives, he said. After the expiration of their terms of office, Spanish officials together with their families should be brought back to Spain at the expense of the government. This, he maintained, was necessary because most of the Filipino-Spaniards were more loyal to the Philippines than to Spain. He added that they were generally lazy, had no inclination to professional and business careers, and devoted all their efforts to getting government posts. As very few of them could be so accommodated, they tended to promote dissatisfaction and even uprisings.



In order to make the Filipinos respect and obey the Spaniards, he advocated limiting the educational system to the primary grades and closing the colleges in Manila. He also suggested that the natives be forbidden to use the title of *Don* and that they be required to show signs of

respect whenever they met a Spaniard. In the army, he said, natives should not be permitted to be anything more than privates or, at most, corporals. Each village should be placed under a Spanish cura, but curas should not meddle in civil matters. The hostility between the Chinese and the Filipinos should be encouraged. The Spanish language and the making of firearms and artillery should not be taught to the Filipinos. Finally, publication of newspapers should be permitted only under the strict supervision of the government.

With respect to the administration, Sinibaldo de Mas advocated the abolition of the office of the governor-general and the creation of a regency or commission of three persons. The chairman of the commission was to exercise the powers of the governor-general. The plan further provided for the establishment of the offices of the commander-in-chief of the army, the commander of the navy, a court of justice, and a council of state. The council of state was to be composed of the officials mentioned, together with the chiefs of artillery and fortification, the *contador mayor* of accounts, the archbishop of Manila, and the provincials of the religious orders. The impeachment of ranking officials was to be the chief function of the council of state.

If Spain were to follow the second alternative which was to emancipate the Filipinos, a system diametrically opposed to the first alternative should be adopted. It would then be necessary to encourage public instruction, to permit newspapers, and to establish in Manila colleges of medicine, surgery, and pharmacy. In order to break down the barriers that divided the races, the Spaniards, the Chinese mestizos, and the Filipinos should be admitted with perfect equality as cadets in the military corps. After some years, an assembly of deputies, sessions to be held in Manila, should be formed. This assembly should discuss important national matters like the budget and taxation. As soon as the Filipinos were ready, a constitutional government should be instituted. Then Spain could withdraw its sovereignty from the Islands.

Of the two alternatives, Sinibaldo de Mas favored the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty and the granting of independence. His reasons for maintaining this view may be briefly summarized as follows:

The first object in maintaining a colony, he wrote, was to

¹This article is based on the third volume of Sinibaldo de Mas' report in Blair and Robertson, "The Philippine Islands," Vol. LII.

²Sinibaldo de Mas purposely so framed his statement of measures necessary to hold the Philippines in order to strengthen his arguments in favor of preparing the country for independence.

make it tributary to the mother country. This object could not be accomplished here because the Philippines was a poor country. In fact, from the beginning of the Spanish colonization, the Philippines was always a financial burden to Spain, he pointed out. The second object in maintaining a colony was to make it a place for the surplus population of the mother country. But, he wrote, Spain was sparsely populated and needed all its people to develop its own natural resources and home industries. The third object in holding a colony was to make it the market for the surplus manufactured products of the mother country. Again, this could not be made the reason for holding the Philippines because Spain was not a manufacturing country. There was not one practical reason, therefore, why Spain should continue holding the Philippines, he maintained.

He pointed out, moreover, that if Spain were to grant

the Philippines its independence through peaceful means, a perpetual friendship would be created between Spain and the Philippines; while, if a contrary policy were adopted, the Filipinos would, in the end, achieve their independence through force of arms.

He concluded his report by stating that it would be a glorious act to show generosity and that, if his suggestions were carried out by Spain, the world could say:

"The Spaniards crossing the new and remote seas, extended the domain of geography by discovering the Philippine Islands. They found anarchy and despotism there, and established order and justice. They encountered slavery and destroyed it, and imposed political equality. They ruled their inhabitants with just laws. They Christianized them, civilized them, and defended them from the Chinese, from the Moro pirates, and from European aggressors; they spent much gold on them, and then gave them liberty."

Philippine "Halloween" Customs

By Angel V. Campoy

"HALLOWEEN" in the Philippines is celebrated on the evening of All Souls' Day (November 1) instead of on the evening of October 31 as in the United States. In most American communities Halloween parties are held mostly for fun and entertainment, but in the Philippines Halloween is observed in remembrance of the souls of the dead, and prayers, feasting, and merry-making are combined.

In the Eastern Visayas, more particularly in Negros Oriental, certain peculiar Halloween customs and beliefs are traditionally observed. One custom is the burning of candles on the family altar from six o'clock in the evening, just before the Angelus rings, until past eight o'clock, when the church bells toll that hour. This is done to welcome the souls of the dead who, as many believe, are free to roam about on Halloween night. A glance at the altar and the number of candles lighted there, tells one the number of persons who have died in the family.

Another tradition is the prayer for the departed souls. The Halloween prayer is in reality the last of nine nights of prayer which begin eight days before Halloween. It is believed by many Catholics that these prayers will help save the souls of their departed loved ones or release them from Purgatory.

The most interesting and touching custom of all is the way the Halloween feast for the dead is celebrated. The feast is supposedly served to the souls of the departed who are believed to be able to visit their former homes on that night, although it is actually the living who enjoy the feast.

A table is placed under the house or just below the porch, as is most convenient. The table is brightly lighted with candles and upon it are set dishes that contain the various foods and delicacies that the departed souls liked best when they were alive. Grandfather's huge pipe may lie upon the table before the chair he used to sit in, and on the other side there may be some betel-nut and lime for a dead uncle to chew after his meal. If the dead loved *tuba*, you may



find a pitcher full of this native brew on the table. Fruit and candy may be there for the little boy or girl who has untimely passed away.

When everything is ready, the head of the family calls out the names of the dead and invites them to eat and feel at home. He then goes up into the house, and the prayers begin. Everyone in the house including the servants must join in. No one must go downstairs or look down through the floor at the table laden with food below. It is believed that while the family prays, the departed souls get their fill of the food set out for them and the souls can not bear to see anyone watching them as they eat. When the prayer is over, the family and friends who may have taken part have their turn at the same table and everyone enjoys a hearty supper. Story-telling and merry-making follow until late in the night. No matter how poor the family may be, there is always a good supper this night for it comes during that season of the year when root crops like *tugue*, cassava, and *camotes*, and also fruit are abundant.

Are you single or a widower or widow and would you like to get a glimpse of your future mate? Then Halloween night is the time for you. There is a belief that you can see your future husband or wife on Halloween if you try hard enough. Here's all you have to do: Get a ripe orange and a bunch of orange blossoms ready on your dressing table before you go to bed on Halloween night. Also have a knife ready to peel the orange. Before you go to bed say a prayer for the soul of a departed friend or your late spouse. At exactly twelve o'clock, get up quietly and light the lamp on your dressing table. Do not make any noise so as not to awaken anyone. Now peel the orange. When this is done, leave the house as quietly as you can, taking the peeled orange, and, without turning around, walk straight to the nearest street crossing and there cut the orange in two. Leave one half of the orange at the crossing and go back home carrying the other

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Inside "Greater Germany"

By Rudolf Schneider

ON October 5, a small number of refugees from Germany arrived in Manila, who had escaped the unhappy continent on August 23 on a Dutch steamer, exactly a week before war broke out.

"We all believed that the war had become inescapable," they report, "and we considered ourselves most fortunate for having been able to book passage on a Dutch steamer and to pay for our tickets as a time when the Dutch still accepted German currency. Everybody in Germany believed we were going to have a war. And nobody was enthusiastic about it. This was not only true for the Jews but for practically everybody in Germany. We may even say that among the Jews were some who faced the probable war with less nervousness than the so-called Aryan population, for the following reasons: During a war the military leaders would assume a greater part of the power and responsibility in government affairs, and they are less anti-Semitic or not anti-Semitic at all. Further, the country would be obliged to mobilize the whole productive power of the population which would mean that Jews would be allowed to work again and to earn a living. And the third and main reason: whatever the outcome of such a war would be, victory or defeat for Germany, inner conditions can not remain the same. The Nazi régime is doomed and a war would accelerate its downfall. Thus, many Jews took a comparatively calm attitude in face of the war-threat."

"The Germans are a warlike people," I said. "What are the reasons that they show so little enthusiasm for war this time?"

The answers were: In 1914 the Germans, including ourselves, believed that war had been forced upon us, that we were defending our homes, our legitimate place in the world. This time, everybody knows that Germany is the aggressor. While the propaganda of the German Government still had some success in the case of Czechoslovakia and the majority of the Germans really believed they had to deliver their brethren from terrible sufferings in a hostile country, the repetition of the same argument did not work in the case of Poland. Danzig? Everybody knew there was a Nazi government in that city, and if any people there were being oppressed, it was not the Germans. The Corridor? Naturally, every German wanted the Corridor back. But nobody had the feeling that this was a question of life or death for the German nation, and that the sacrifice of perhaps millions of people for this cause was justified. The "Hundred percent Nazis", the most devout followers of Hitler, believed the "Fuehrer" was endowed with truly magic powers and always felt he could get anything just by demanding it. That other nations could force him to fight for something, therefore, effected his prestige thoroughly. There is another, most serious difference between the situation in 1914 and present conditions. In 1914 Germany was a well equipped country; to-day it is a very poor country. There is no food, no



gold, no clothing material, no coal, and no oil in Germany to speak of. The army probably has stocked some quantities of all necessary materials for its own use, and may be able to go on for a while, but the population has been on a war-time basis for a long time. We got tiny bits of fat, meat, and eggs by the week; even potatoes, which are considered the main foodstuff in Germany, were scarce and the quality extremely poor. Even the well-to-do could not buy sufficient food, as they were able to do during the World War, because of the efficiently organized control of the farmers who have to deliver their products at a fixed price to the authorities. The well known punching-card system, under which everybody gets only certain amounts of important commodities, has been reestablished.

There were some detailed reports on the spirit of the German population. One lady, who came from the Rhine district, related that her grocer, a member of the Nazi Party and formerly an enthusiastic follower of Hitler, had continuously made remarks on the situation in a critical sense. "I am selling foodstuff," he once said, "but we have hardly enough to eat in my own family." The most significant fact is, that in spite of the strict control of the whole population by Gestapo agents, people have again started to talk frankly of their dissatisfaction. It is hard to maintain enthusiasm if stomachs are empty.

A refugee from Berlin spoke about conversations he had with the official who came some days before his departure to inspect his luggage to make sure that nothing of commercial value would be packed, as gold, silver, newly bought household goods, objects of art, or merchandise. "He objected to my taking my stamp collection with me, but winked his eye and looked the other way to give me a chance to hide it quickly in my trunk. When he saw my wife crying, as she did the whole time we were packing, this official said: 'Why do you cry? You are much better off than we are. What do we have? The money we earn has no value at all; we can not buy what we want and need, and we can not save it as it will lose its value entirely sooner or later. Our children are taken away from us and are being prepared for war and not for life. The other day, one emigrant offered me a handsome amount as a bribe to allow him to take his silverware with him, and I told him: What is the use of this money? We can not eat it. If you would offer me some beef and eggs and butter, I might fall for it.' He laughed, but there was much bitterness in his laughter. And then he said: 'You will at least be safe—but we? Goering is not the only man who has guns and bombers. I have voted for Hitler ever since his start. I would not do so now.'"

Statements of a similar nature were reported by all of the refugees. They left an absolute impression that, psychologically, the tide has turned in Germany.

In this connection I may mention a conversation I had some months ago with a German industrialist who

was on his way to Japan and who claimed to have especially good connections with certain government offices in Berlin. He told me that war was inescapable if it were only for the reason that Hitler needs some success again to pull the nation together. "As long as he can get what he promised the people without fighting, he may be able to go on. As soon as other nations resist he will have to fight. He can not stand still. In spite of the acquisition of Austria and Czechoslovakia, people are dissatisfied and he must show them new successes soon. There is an institute for the survey of the spirit of the Germans, the 'Psychological Institute of the German Nation', and I happen to know one of the assistants of its Director, General Von Metsch. This man could tell you that the reports from all parts of Germany are becoming more discouraging every month. This means that the people are breaking away from Hitler, as they already broke away from Goebbels, Streicher, and Ley."

This man also told me that if you want to find really enthusiastic Nazis, you have to look for them in foreign countries, and the farther away you get from Germany, the more you can find, usually young men or women who left Germany some time before Hitler rose to power and who remember the desperate conditions of post-war Germany, but do not know how much worse conditions have become since, and who only know of the "victories" over Austria and Czechoslovakia. "These fellows", he said, "should try to make a living in Germany, and they would soon be cured."

The general impression of many conversations with people who came recently from Germany is: Hitler needs visible successes to fight the growing opposition. If he can not obtain such successes by diplomatic means, he will be forced either to retire or to drag the nation into a war.

As we know, he chose the second alternative, at least with respect to Poland.

Nocturne

By Jose Velez Yasay

DARKNESS is everywhere tonight,
On hills and vales of woe;
Stars silver not with guiding light
The lonely way I go.

Darkness is everywhere but death
Of light lovers ne'er rue,
And well I know my only path on earth:
The lonely way to you.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AFTER the lull in August, September saw once more sanguinary fighting. In fact, the battle for Changsha was one of the bloodiest since the war started twenty-seven months ago.

The Japanese drive on Changsha was not unexpected, because early in September the Japanese had already started troop movements from central Hupeh to north Hunan. And even before their attack in this region commenced, their comrades began to move westward from Fengsin, Kiangsi. In other words, it was to be a pincer movement closing in upon Changsha from the north and the northeast. The Japanese drive from Fengsin was first blocked by the Chinese at Shangho and Chicheng, and succeeded later only to find itself trapped in the mountains on the Kiangsi-Hunan borders. The Japanese attack from the north was based on Yoyang (or Yochow), advancing in three columns. The central column followed the Hankow-Canton Railway; the left, the Hankow-Changsha highway; and the right, consisting of a flotilla of some 100 naval craft, large and small, was to land 3,000 troops on the eastern shore of Lake Tungting to outflank the Chinese defenders. After stiff resistance on the part of the Chinese for over a week, the Japanese



began to make some headway, crossing both the Sinchiang and Milo rivers. Their plan of puncturing the Chinese lines and sending a flying column to swoop down on their objective with lightning speed, for which the commander on this battlefield is well known, seemed about to succeed, but did not. They forgot—or preferred to forget, rather—

the large number of Chinese troops left in their rear; and they did not anticipate such a thorough destruction of roads as to render completely useless their mechanized units. The flying column had to leave its tanks and armored cars behind and make a forced march. But just as Changsha was almost within sight, the Chinese closed in and completely annihilated it. Meanwhile between September 27 and October 7, the battle raged so furiously north of Changsha, that with both sides claiming victories, neutral military observers were unable to tell the actual situation. However, by October 9, the Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai had to admit that the Japanese troops had "returned" to their original positions. The Chinese followed the fleeing Japanese closely and were shelling the Japanese base in Yoyang, which the Japanese showed certain signs of evacuating. On the Kiangsi front,

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A Night with the Mansakas

By Honorato L. Buhay
as told to Dominador I. Ilio

FEBRUARY of this year found our surveying party occupying, for observation, a mountain peak on the divide between the Hijo river and streams flowing westward through Pindasan into the Davao Gulf. The point, Peak 1200, is in the heart of the region inhabited by the Mansakas, one of the more advanced tribes of natives found along the eastern shore of the Gulf from the mouth of the Hijo river southward to Punta Linao, and inland eastward to the upper reaches of the tributaries of the same river.

They are an interesting ethnic group. Originally making their homes along the narrow coastal plain and in the river valleys, they took to the hills with the influx of Christian settlers and the occupation of lands by both Filipinos and aliens, and they are now cultivating hillsides and mountain slopes.

One rather ridiculous habit is their almost ceaseless eating as long as they have anything to eat, and betel-nut chewing and sleeping when there is nothing to eat. They also have the habit of inserting the betel-chew between the teeth and the upper lip when talking, just to be different, so they say, from the monkeys which keep whatever they have in their mouths in their cheeks!

The Mansakas have a Chinese or Mongolian cast of countenance and are fairer in complexion than most Filipinos. The women part their tresses cross-wise from ear to ear and trim the forelock in a straight bang above their eyes, making them look even more like Chinese. The men do not trim their hair but carry it in a knot at the back of the head.

A heavy storm visited the Mansaka land in the first week of that month of February, keeping us indoors for a number of days, during which we ran short of foodstuffs.

After the storm had spent itself, having no more rice, we started gathering palm-shoots but the pickings were poor. We considered going to meet the supplies we thought must be on the way, but remembering that we had heard agongs beating to the east of us prior to the storm, we decided to locate the Mansaka settlement whence these sounds must have come.

We started at noon and crashed through underbrush until we came across a hunter's trail. We followed this faint trail up and down the ridges and came to a prominent hill which overlooked a wide clearing in which stood a habitation. Rain had begun to fall again and as we had lost the trail, we headed for the clearing on a direct route, cutting through pandan thickets and entangling rattan vines.

We first came to a second-growth forest, through which we traveled more slowly and cautiously for fear of tripping the string of some *balatic* or wild hog-trap. We entered the *kaingin* planted to camotes and sugar cane, and passed a small shack that housed a crude sugar mill consisting of one heavy round log that rolled over two stationary logs with flattened tops. There were two men there, but we did not stop to speak to them.

As we approached the house, I noticed eyes peering at

us through cracks in the bark walls. As no one came out to receive us, I called out, "*Madayao*," the Mansaka word for "good". Still nobody greeted us. However, the two men in the mill who had slowly followed us, now arrived on the scene and called out, and soon a gray-haired old man appeared at a half-shut window. We clambered up the one-log ladder into the house and saw a number of women and children scampering into the various inclosures in the house like lizards darting to their holes.

The house, like most habitations of the Mansakas, was literally built on stilts. It was a big rectangular affair, about forty by thirty-five feet, with a very high roof of rattan leaves, low walls of bark, all built on numerous high, spindly posts. The bark floor laid over bahi-palm joists was at such a height from the ground that it could not be reached with a spear. The interior consisted of four low-partitioned spaces whose floor levels were higher than that of the wide, pit-like communal room. There were two hearths at each end of the house, the number being the count of families living under the roof.

It was already twilight when we arrived. We were soaked to the skin, tired, and famished. My three men, Enteng, Amboy, and Rico, and I sat down close together beside one of the hearths to dry our clothes on our bodies. The old man, obviously the headman, squatted on the floor with the other men of the house. All had their bolos buckled on. Though they did not look hostile, they were uncommunicative and eyed us with evident distrust. I told the *manigun* (headman) that we were the *hukom* (representatives of the government) and had come to buy foodstuffs. I added that we were *gutum* (hungry). There was a stripling among them I recognized as one who had twice brought *dolian* fruit to our camp, so I spoke to him



A Group of Mansaka Girls. The silver breastplate indicates their unmarried state.

and asked if he did not recognize us. He answered that he did, and then talked to the old man whose name proved to be Alikyan.

He said, through the boy, that they had no clean rice; they had only *pauda* (camote) and vegetables, if the Bisayans desired them. I answered that we ate camotes and vegetables just like the Mansakas. The boy then suggested that it would be better if the Bisayans cooked the vegetables, themselves, as the Mansakas did not know how to do this in the Bisayan way. Thereupon I sent Enteng and the boy to the kaingin to gather camotes, squash shoots, and gabi stems. In the meanwhile, one of the old women started cooking some camotes in a good-sized earthen pot.

As the Mansakas had not a grain of salt in the house, we just boiled the vegetables in water and seasoned them with plenty of red peppers and a roll of that sweet-smelling grass which the Mansakas call *tanglad*. When the sweet potatoes were cooked, the old woman got them from the pot into porcelain plates by means of a pointed stick. And to show hospitality in her own way, she skinned the camotes for us with her bare, unwashed hands, and the red of her betel-nut chew stained the peeled camotes. When she offered the plateful to us, the boy who had had contact with Christians at the *baybay* (coast) told the *buyag* (old woman) that we wanted our camotes hot from the pot. We were half-through with the simple repast when the friendly boy remembered an *halo-an* (a kind of mudfish) he had caught in the creek that afternoon. The mudfish was handed to the *buyag*, who shoved it into the embers, and after a few fleeting seconds retrieved it and laid it before us. The fish was only half-cooked and the blood showed red and fresh. Nevertheless, we shared it with much gusto.

All the people in the household ate together afterward. There were about thirty of them gathered in the common room. There were five men, the boy, some old women, two girls of marriageable age, and a number of children.

The men had on short cotton pants, tattered black undershirts, and hugely scabbarded bolos which are ever girded at their waists. The women wore long-sleeved, tight-fitting black blouses, buttoned at the front; wide, loud-colored hempen *patadions* (skirts) rolled thick on their waists; belts of fine abaca strings with pendants of an enlaced assortments of sea-shells, crocodile-teeth, brass rings, and pith wood; ear-rings of ebony, as large as half-peso pieces, with pendants of colored beads down past their shoulders; and bracelets of brass, black wood, coral, and bone covering their forearms. The unmarried girls, had the four-inch silver disk on their breasts, which serves as a button to the blouse as well as a sign of their maidenhood.

While the big room was being cleared of the remnants of the supper, I inquired from the boy what a sprig of white betel blossoms and immature nuts hanging from a beam overhead, was for. He replied that it was for curing some sick people in the house. I asked no further, for soon a wide mat was spread on the floor, and presently four women and all the children came tripping out of their quarters and sat down, huddled together under the suspended sprig.

Then the oldest woman of the group emerged from one of the inclosures, carrying a hand of the betel blossoms. First, she went to the hearth and filled a trough of a split

buho (bamboo) with ashes and embers, then placed it before the huddled group. She was the medicine woman who was to drive away the evil spirits which, in the Mansaka belief, possessed some members of the group and caused the illness.

On the embers she sprinkled *almaciga* crystals which produced a thick, whitish smoke. There ensued a solemn silence which a little later was broken by the medicine woman reciting unintelligible incantations in a drowsy monotone. Then the medicine woman passed around the circle, fanning with the palm of her hand the lazily rising smoke toward each one in the group. After she had placed the smoking trough in the middle of the circle, one of the men handed her a white pullet which she held over the *almaciga* smoke for some minutes and with which she then touched the heads of the sick people.

Now Alikyan commenced beating the brass agong in a slow rhythm. The old woman responded and began to dance around the huddle—a dance with much intricate footwork and many contortions of the body. Now and then, she lightly lashed the sick people on the head with the white betel blossoms in the manner a Christian priest sprinkles holy water over the faithful. As the tempo of the beating grew faster and faster, the woman's movements grew faster, and when the beating ceased, the medicine woman stopped also, and the sick people fled to their corners again.

After the household had eaten camotes for a second time that evening, the old man announced: "Now we will have *pista* (fiesta) because the *matikadong* (leader) of the *hukom* is here."

"What is that, *pista*?" I asked.

"*Pista*—*sayaw* (dance)," he answered.

"Ah, dancing and singing!" I rejoined.

"Na (Yes)!" the manigun said.

The young interpreter first did a dance, alone. It was a primitive war dance, fast, with plenty of thrusts, swoops, retreats, and bodily contortions.

After this number, the old man said: "We like to see the Bisayans do their dance, too".

I remarked: "The Bisayans dance with women partners. And with many musical instruments playing, besides. You let your *dalagas* (young women) come out and we will dance with them."

"We have no *dalagas* in the house," the old man said, shaking his head disconsolately.

"Ang *buyag* (old women)?" I queried, pointing to the young women, shyly hiding in the shadows.

"They are widows, with five children each," explained the manigun. "And they are afraid."

"Afraid of what?" I asked.

"Our women are shy—not like the Bisayan women. *Custumbli sa Mansaka: laki, laki—sayaw; bayi, bayi.*"

"Mansakas like to see the *matikadong* do the Mansaka dance", one of the tribesmen suggested in a voice just loud enough for the old man and me to hear.

"Na!" I said, and added: "Give me a spear and I will dance." But the Mansakas were reluctant to unhook a spear from the walls.

As a gesture of friendliness, I started to give my interpretation of their dance. Alikyan beat the agong. Dong...

dong...dongdongdong...dong...dong...dongdongdong...
dong... I followed the rhythm. My men joined me
and in a playful mood jumped about and stamped their
feet hard on the bark floor. When we stopped, the manigun
applauded us and shouted, "*Madayao matikadong* (the
leader is good)".

Then it being my turn to make a request, I asked that
one of the young women be permitted to perform one of
their folk dances. The old man reiterated that there was
not a young woman in the house, but when I suggested
he let one of the women we had seen, dance, he finally
acceded, and thereupon, after much coaxing by him and
the other men of the group, a young girl emerged from one
of the rooms and did a dance. Her left arm was stretched
out, slightly upwards, palm up; her right, downward, with
a scarf in the hand. Her knees were slightly bent, her
head slightly bowed. Her short bodice permitted a glimpse
of the white of her lower abdomen, and the outlines of her
young breasts stood out dimly in the light cast by burning
rattan fronds and rosin. At each beat of the agong, she
turned slowly clockwise, her body twisting rhythmically
and her feet moving in consonance. Then her arms changed
position and the motion was reversed. She did this alter-
nately several times. Then she held the scarf in her two
hands and sang a ditty in a sad monotone. The pista was
ended by eating camotes a third time that night.

While the Mansakas were eating, I remarked jokingly
to the old man, "There are many comely girls in your tribe.
The Bisayans like to stay with the Mansakas and marry."

The manigun replied, "No, the Mansakas can not marry
Bisayans. Mansakas and Bisayans have different cus-
toms."

"Why not?" I asked. "The Bisayans can stay with the
Mansakas. How much is the *sablag* (dowry)?"

"*Usa ka ribo.*" (One thousand—presumably pesos.)

"Why do Mansakas ask so much?" I queried. "In Da-
vao one can get a wife for two pesos—the cost of the
marriage license."

"*Custumbli man.* (It is the custom)", the old man
said. However, I have been told that the "thousand"
pesos is in kind rather than cash and takes the form of mer-
chandise, food, or personal service; a pair of short pants
for a man is valued at fifty pesos or more, a dinner plate
at five to ten pesos, a mosquito net at forty, bolos and spears
at fifteen pesos, etc.

"Why do Mansakas ask for dowries?" I questioned.
"The Bisayans do not."

"In order to repay the mother for what she does for a
daughter in bringing her up."

The boy interpreter told me secretly that one of the
young women in the house was being wooed by a native
from the headwaters of the Agusan river on the other side
of the divide and that twenty Agusanos were expected to
arrive the next week to make the final arrangements for
the marriage.

Then I said: "One of my men desires to take one of the
girls for a wife. Now, would fifty pesos do?"

"*Di (no)*", the old man retorted defensively. And so we
dropped the subject, for it was time to retire.

There was no place for us to rest except in the communal
room, and the manigun thinking this not hospitable enough,
ordered one of the rooms vacated, the room of a woman
whose husband was away hunting. The place was at once
cleared and pandan mats were spread on the floor. We
were also offered ill-smelling pillows filled with rice husks
which we placed under the mats.

The old man offered me an old patadiong for a blanket.
But the boy after smelling it, handed it back, telling the
old man that the Bisayans do not use patadions for blan-
kets.

One of the couples lay down in the communal room and
I noticed that the Mansaka woman's patadiong serves a
double purpose: it is a part of a woman's apparel by day;
by night, when the roll at the waist is loosened, a sleeping
bag for the woman and her husband to share.

Before we retired, I started cleaning my gun which had
gotten wet in the rain. The tribesmen gathered about me.
Having a smattering of the Mansaka dialect, I caught the
following remarks:

"That is a weapon. Can it kill a man?"

"Small; it could not hurt a pig, much less a man."

I told them that the gun was so strong that instantaneous
death came to anyone hit by a bullet.

It rained throughout the night. As our clothes were still
damp and we had no blankets, we could not endure the cold,
and moved to the hearth and built a fire. It was not yet
cockcrow, when the man who slept in the big room woke
up and, facing eastward, began to sing. He was addressing
his supplications to the *alimukon*.¹ He sang for a long
time and until all the members of the clan had awakened.
The chanting was part of the ritual performed the night
previously.

At sunrise, the friendly boy and two young women
pounded *humay* (rice) and then cooked it and some ca-
motes. After breakfast, the manigun asked to be shown
how the pistol worked. During the night I had thought
that in a week twenty Agusanos would be due at the clear-
ing to arrange for the marriage, and considering that our
hosts had asked me, quite casually, how many more men
were in our camp and whether all had *sinapangs* (guns),
I had come to the conclusion a little demonstration might
be wholesome in effect.

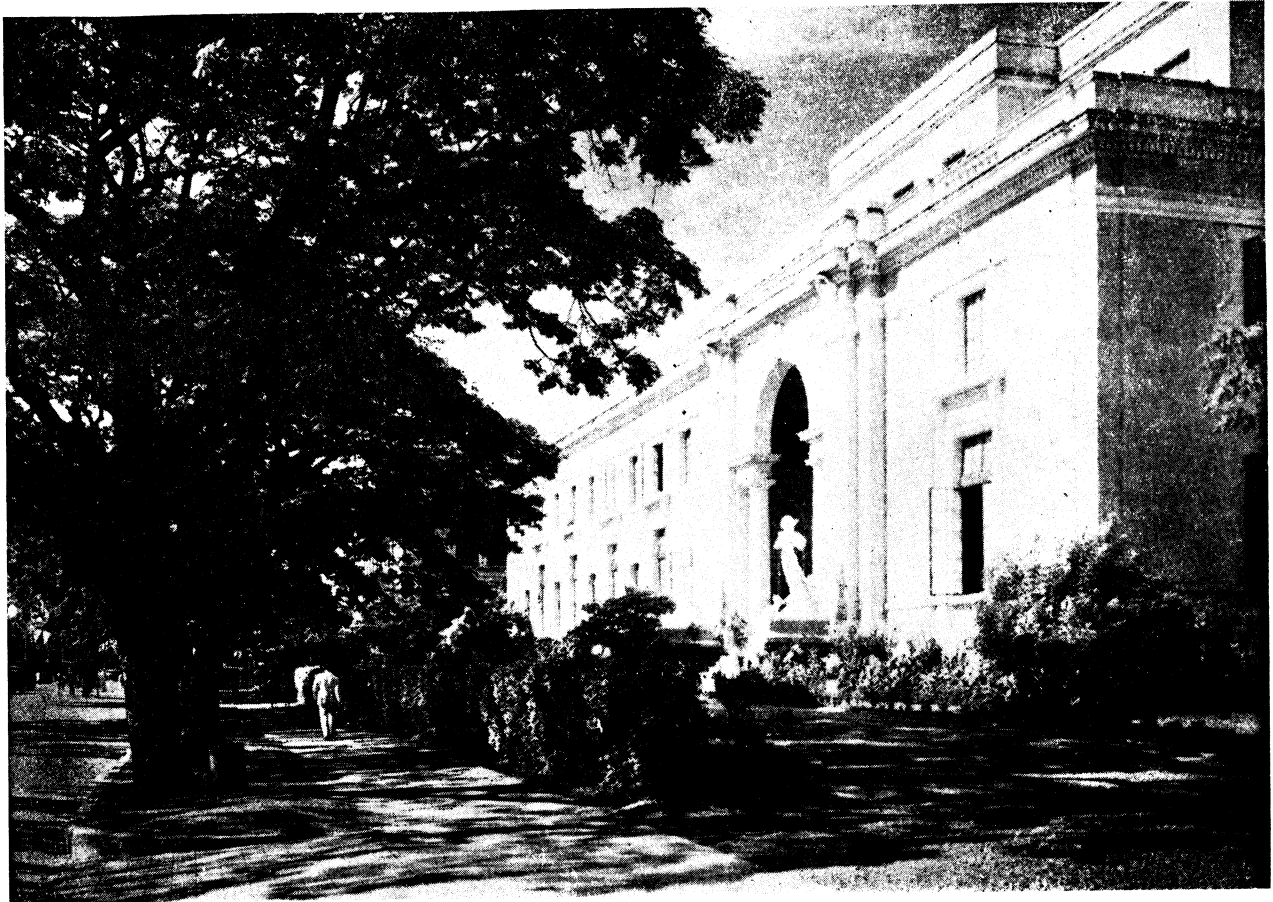
So I hung a gourd from a low branch of an eight-inch
cotton-wood tree and from a distance of twenty-five yards
placed two bullets in the center of it. The women put
their fingers into their ears. The Mansakas ran to look
at the target, and discovering that the lead had pierced
not only the gourd but had penetrated deep into the trunk
of the tree, they shook their heads and looked at each other
with evident meaning.

When we were about to leave, they gave us squashes,
camotes and camote leaves, and pepper. They would not
accept our money for they said we were their *lagi* (friends).
They also promised to send the boy to our camp later with
vegetables and prawns. The boy, however, never showed
up. We left the camp a few weeks afterward.

¹The sentence means: "According to the custom of the Mansakas, men
dance with men, women with women."

²A small, gray-feathered bird said to personify the Mansaka god.

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Philippine Magazine

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Philippine "Halloween" Customs

(Continued from page 411)

half. You must not look back or make any noise in doing this or the spell will be broken. As soon as you are back into the house, kiss the orange blossoms before your mirror and behold! There in the mirror is the image of your future mate—or should be! Eat your half of the orange, and while you are eating you will continue to see the image while the spell is on. This must all be done in absolute secrecy or the thing wont work. I have a friend who told me this magic worked with him! When he looked into the mirror he saw the image of a girl who is now his wife. It would be useless for me to try as I am already a married man.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 413)

the Chinese also counter-attacked with great success, forcing the Japanese back to Fengsin and Nanchang, crossing the Siu River, and threatening Wuning, another Japanese base in north Kiangsi.

The Chinese victory in north Hunan was ununiversally claimed to be the biggest since the war started. For one thing, military observers had, from the very beginning of the Changsha offensive, observed that the outcome of the battle would be an indication whether the supposedly war-worn Japanese army still could muster enough strength to successfully launch another big offensive, and whether

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the much-talked-about new Chinese army could stem a determined Japanese drive. The Chinese victory gave a definite answer to both questions. Another factor that must be taken into account is that Changsha is well known for its poor topography, easy to attack and hard to defend. In Chinese history no army had ever put up a determined and successful defence of the city. But this time the Chinese army did put up a determined and successful defence of the city, and against a superior war-machine too. Aside from the military, it also has a political significance. It had long been rumored that the capture of Changsha was timed to take place a few days before the Chinese National Holiday, October 10, when Wang Ching-wei was expected to inaugurate a "central regime" for the Japanese in China. As a result of the failure in capturing the city and also the failure in coordinating the different puppet regimes, the dream of the Japanese plotters and Chinese traitors remains but a dream.

Toward the end of September, when the Japanese were successfully pressing the Chinese in north Hunan, the Chinese in central Hupeh crossed the Han River once more to attack the Japanese in Chungsiang. They succeeded in wresting from the Japanese the outposts of their defences of the city and are at the time of writing closing in upon the Japanese in this central Hupeh city as well as the city of Sinyang in southern Honan.

In Anhwei province, the Chinese guerillas successfully raided Wuhu, while the Japanese attack on Lungshan was beaten off after the attackers had been reduced by half.

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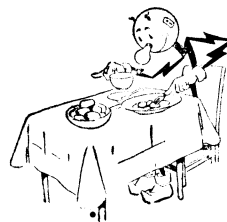
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In eastern Honan, Chinese fighters successfully raided Lanfeng on September 18, the eighth anniversary of the Manchurian "incident", while in the northern part of the province, Chinese forces regained Wenhsien and pressed toward Wuseh and Poai.

Chuntu, west Shansi, which was reported in these pages last month as occupied by the Japanese, was regained by the Chinese who crossed the Yellow River from Shensi and retook the ford, thus preventing the Japanese from invading Shensi. Later the Chinese pushed eastward and crossed the Fen River to attack the Japanese in the central part of the province. In the southeast, the Japanese in Changtse and Changchih continued to be hemmed in by the Chinese, their sallies from these two cities having been frustrated.

From far north Suiyuan came the news that Ping-fengkow, west of Paotow, and Kuntanlun were recaptured by the Chinese.

In the coastal provinces, the Japanese navy also proved to be of little help. Taming, in Hopei, was raided, the

Chinese entering from the east gate retreating after decimating a great number of the garrison. Lungping in the same province was retaken by the Chinese. In Hopei and Shantung, two detachments of puppet troops revolted and went over to the Chinese side; those in the former province numbered several thousand, and those in the latter, 10,000. Pootung, just east of Shanghai, was again subjected to attacks by Chinese guerillas. The outposts of the Japanese garrison in Hangchow were taken by the Chinese, who forced the Japanese back to the city itself.

Practically all the coastal cities of Fukien, south of Foochow, such as Putien, Choanchow, Tungan, Lungchi (or Changchow), Changpu, and Tungshan, were subjected to intensive bombing by the Japanese air force.

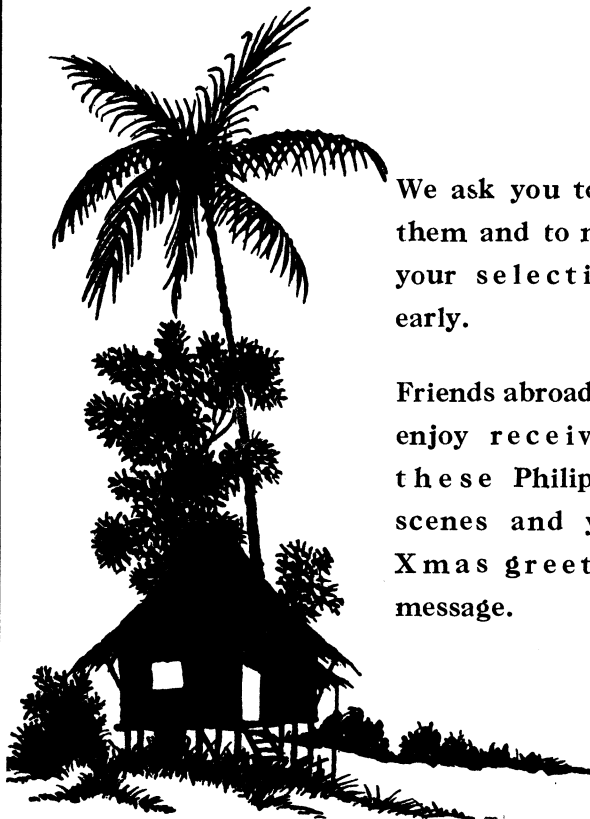
The Japanese in Chaoan, east Kwangtung, were besieged, and their attempt to break the Chinese siege failed. North and east of Canton, fighting was so bloody that several Japanese commanders were killed in action; but the Chinese regained Tsungfa and Fahsien, and later from the latter city drove the Japanese farther south to Leunglung. These cities have changed hands many times since the fall of Canton, last year. At the mouth of the Pearl River, the Japanese renewed their effort to gain a foothold in Chungshan, birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and succeeded in achieving their object shortly before October 10. But on that day they were forced to relinquish their hold owing to the pressure the Chinese brought to bear on their base in the north, Kongmoon; the Japanese, however, explained that their evacuation of Chungshan was effected out of their respect for Dr. Sun—something unusual in a war, and especially in view of their destruction of Dr. Sun's bronze statue elsewhere.

The Japanese Foreign Office is in the limelight as this is being written. The trouble started with the Foreign Minister's refusal to heed the recommendations of nine experts concerning the trade ministry. This caused the mass resignation of 150 officials of the Foreign Office, which spread as high up as the Vice-Foreign Minister, and as far as Shanghai. To avert further conflict, the Cabinet after lengthy conferences decided to give in.

No such lack of discipline is discernable in China. On the other hand, things have been going on so smoothly that the People's Political Council (a wartime parliament) set up a committee to draw up a constitution for the Republic, and the committee was made up of members of all the different shades of political color in China today. In

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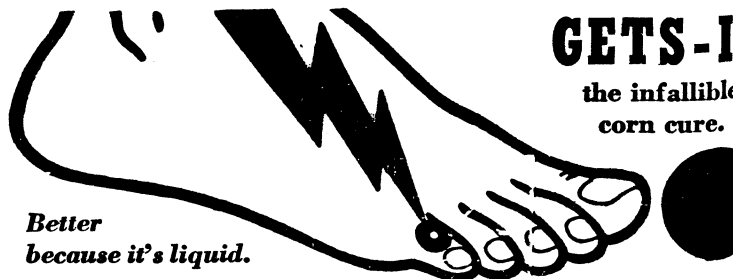
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contrast with the shaky Japanese government, the Chinese government shows an unusual self-confidence.

A truce was arranged between Japan and the Soviets, but even the Japanese themselves admitted that a non-aggression pact with Russia was out of question for the time being, as pointed out last month. On the other hand, the Soviet Ambassador to China declared that Soviet aid to China would continue unabated. With foreign aid or no, China is determined to fight till the invaders are ousted and China is confident that it can do so.

Mural Painting in the Philippines

(Continued from page 409)

are not even the figures of Michelangelo distorted in the sense that they seem to be titans and overly muscular—even the women? We find Grecos elongated, tall and lanky, yet Goya thereby achieved the effect of a soaring sublimity of expression. So it is with Cezanne, Rivera, Kulesh and others like them. That some of our great contemporary figures are being accused of lacking draughtsmanship is ridiculous. Cezanne studied his "classics" before he painted his bathers, and Rivera spent years in the diligent study of museum pieces in the museums of Europe before he painted his frescoes which ignoramus compare to "children's drawings."

In distorting his figures for the sake of harmony and design in the Arellano murals, Kulesh, for instance, did the most effective thing. A glimpse at the loggia of the Arellano house fully justifies this action. The twisted Spanish columns are repeated in the twisted and otherwise distorted figures in the murals. Kulesh created a unity between the mural and the architectural elements in the building.

It is to be hoped that the Philippine government, which is taking such a commendable interest in the development of Philippine literature, will follow suit in the case of Philippine art.

There is now in the hands of His Excellency, the President, a resolution presented by the United Artists of the Philippines which calls, among other things, for a competition for designs for mural paintings in our public buildings.

If the Chief Executive acts favorably on this suggestion, he will move in the direction of a policy already adopted by the United States Government. In 1936 the Public Works Art Projects allocated the sum of \$1,408,361.00 for the painting of murals in various government buildings, and employed more than three thousand American artists in this work. We have launched a big building program here and it would appear that the approval of such a resolution as that presented by the UAP would be most timely.

¹Frontispieces, *Philippine Magazine*, June, 1930, to May, 1931, inclusive.

²Many examples of the work of Kulesh are now in the possession of private collectors in Manila as he was an indefatigable worker. Reproductions of some of his drawings and paintings will be found in many issues of the *Philippine Magazine* during the years 1933 to 1935.



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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Galo B. Ocampo, author of "Mural Painting in the Philippines", is a 1934 graduate of the School of Fine Arts of the University of the Philippines. He has collaborated with Professor Victorio C. Edades in various mural projects, and has also worked in this field independently. He is at present devoting himself to magazine illustrating, writing, and lecturing. Some

years ago he published a series of sketches in book form, "Portfolio of Philippine Churches and Other Manila Scenes".

Emiliano L. Laus, M.A., author of the article, "Sinibaldo de Mas, Early Spanish Advocate of Philippine Independence," is Instructor in History in the University of the Philippines. He was born in Sexmoan, Pampanga, in 1906, and is married to the former Miss Remigia Carpio, who is a member of the faculty of the Philippine Women's University. They have two children. I asked Mr. Laus to secure, if possible, a facsimile of the title page of the original report of Sinibaldo de Mas, but he replied in a note that he was unable to do this, adding, "Dr. Leandro H. Fernandez, head of our Department, told me that the circulation of the third volume was suppressed by the Spanish Government. This explains why copies of the report are so rare. About twenty-five years ago, Professor Robertson states that in the Philippines there were only two copies of this interesting report; one was owned by the heirs of Clemente Zulueta and the other was in the possession of Epifanio de los Santos. I do not know whether these copies are still in existence." Later he found a copy in the Philippine Division, National Library.

Dominador I. Ilio and H. L. Buhay, who collaborated on the sketch, "A Night with the Mansakas" (a pagan people in Davao), are both connected with a Bureau of Lands triangulation party now at work there.

Angel V. Campoy, who writes of our Philippine "Halloween" customs, was born in 1911 in Sibulan, Oriental Negros, and is now head teacher in the Maslag Primary School in the same municipality. His description of the feast set out for the dead on this evening in some parts of the Philippines will no doubt touch many, superstitious as this custom may be.

Jose Velez Yasay is a member of the staff of the *Philippines Commonwealth*, national organ of the Catholic Action in the Philippines.

Professor Barker H. Brown, of the Department of Chemistry, College of Arts and Sciences, University of the Philippines, Baguio, wrote me the following letter during the month—showing how far procrastination can go: "My dear Mr. Hartendorp,—Twenty-six months is a long time to put off such a simple and pleasant task as writing to you. I have no valid excuse for this wanton neglect and I humbly ask your pardon. In May, 1937, when Dr. H. H. Bartlett learned that I was going to the Philippines to live and was giving me some sound advice, he strongly urged that I should call on you in your office at 4:00 p.m. immediately after my arrival. About a year later, a very good friend of my wife's and myself, Dr. Pura Santillan-Castrence, was chatting with us about various topics, and you and your commendable magazine was one of those topics. Again I promised myself and her to go to see you soon, but a new arrival in the family and various other relatively unimportant matters caused me to postpone the visit for no good reason. Since transferring from Manila to Baguio last June, I again had occasion to speak of you with Dr. Gokhale, one of my colleagues here. So rather than 'strike out' after three promises to others and to myself to contact you, I have at last brought myself to the point of writing this letter. . . . At first the gap between my struggles to instill the elements of chemistry in college students and your efforts with the Magazine toward inculcating an appreciation of good Philippine literature, appear widely separated; but on second thought they are seen to be more closely related. Perhaps if we were to compare notes, we would find our tribulations and also our joys very much the same. Along this line, it is interesting to note the different fields of activity of the three people who have spoken so warmly of you and the Magazine: Dr. Bartlett, a botanist, Dr. Santillan-Castrence, a linguist; and Dr. Gokhale, a mathematician; all of excellent repute in their respective and varied fields, yet all bound together in their love of good literature. . . . Before I waste any more of your valuable

time, I must close—and not forget to enclose a money order for the three pesos for which I hope you will send me the Philippine Magazine. . . ." Though this letter was so long delayed, it is just the kind of letter I like to get—one voicing moderate praise and transmitting a money order for our modest annual subscription rate.

Here's a copy of the first letter of another kind I have ever received:

"Lat. 28°—18'—01"—N.

"Long. 177°—22'—55"—W.

"MIDWAY ISLANDS

"P. A. A.

"Pacific Ocean

"September 9, 1939

"Dear old friend—

"For you to be picturing me—if you ever do—safely and sanely in Norfolk, Virginia, you may be shocked to find me 10,000 feet up, surrounded completely by nothing and playing close second to the daring young man on the flying trapeze.

"A plane acquaintance has promised to mail this—it can't be much, but more will surely follow. I'll write before I return to Honolulu in ten days.

"Aloha!

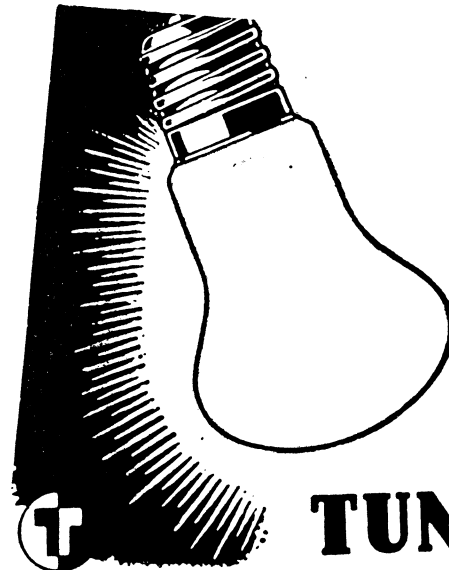
"Margaret Yates."

Mrs. Yates is a "Navy wife" and a writer of famous detective tales whose name has honored this column before. Is a Pan-American Clipper to figure in her next story? Would that be possible—with no cigarette stubs to serve as handy clues, no mud off the boots of suspects, no foot prints, no dust, no cellars, no attics, no bushes, no garden houses?

Lastly a flight into the higher realms of thought in the form of a carbon-copy of a typewritten communication from Mary Allen Grant, Route 1, R. F. D., Sparta, Illinois, U.S.A., recently received. I solemnly offer to send the Philippine Magazine free for one year to that reader of the Magazine who sends in the best interpretation, the number of words not to exceed the original, which—so help me—follows:

"The true American is that human being who in time of good fortune retains the humility which knows him to be constituted of no more than the sum of the potentialities of human life and who in time of adversity maintains the self respect which knows him to be constituted of all the potentialities of human life.

"True Americanism views a claim of inalienable rights on part of the human individual to consideration from fellow beings, to be contingent on the individual's assumption, on his own account, of responsibility compatible with equal possession of all potentialities possessed by the fellow beings.



The new
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"Although many of the potentialities of hog life are also potentialities of human life, the pig has no inalienable right to consideration from human beings because consideration on the part of human beings is due only to the sum in total of human potentialities and never to that sum in part.

"Because a human being could conceivably be so handicapped that no other human being similarly handicapped could help himself, it is possible for a human being as an individual to require more than common consideration from human society without thereby sacrificing a position for himself of potential equality in the society. But, because the handicap of a whole class could not conceivably constitute such an obstacle that a being endowed with complete capacity of human life could not (in his own behalf) overcome it, the human individual who

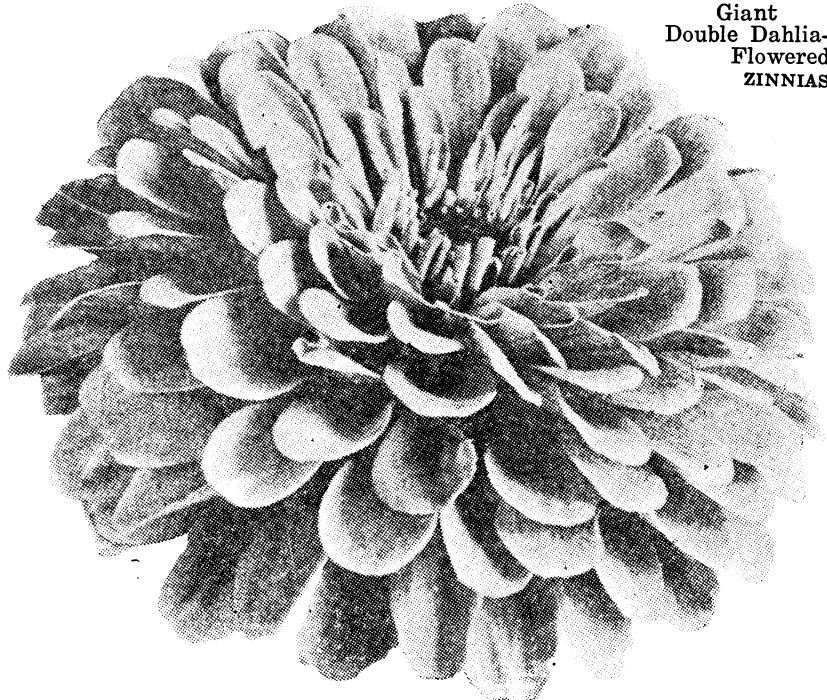
requires as a member of a class more than common consideration from human society thereby sacrifices potential equality of his being in the society."

Post script: Going home last night after finishing this column, I heard singing in the house while still at the gate. It was my son Eddy and some of his high school friends. Eddy, by the way, whom I had still thought of as possessing a childish soprano or, at most, a tenor voice, when he joined Director Herbert Zipper's Concert Chorus, was unerringly placed in the bass section! Time does fly and one does get older. Well, as I entered the front door, the boys were just taking up a new song. Dolefully, with much feeling, they began the old Civil War song: "Just before the bottle, mother..."

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Portulaca, Rose Moss.....	.25
Salpiglossis, Large-flowered.....	.25
Salvia, Blue Farinacea.....	.35
Scabiosa, Large-flowered.....	.25
Scarlet Sage, Splendens.....	.25
Shasta Daisy.....	.35
Snapdragons, Giant.....	.35
Static Sinuata.....	.25
Stocks.....	.25
Strawflowers.....	.25
Sunflowers, Chrysanthemum-flowered or Miniature.....	.25
Sunflowers, Mammoth Russian.....	.25
Sweet Peas.....	.25
Sweet Sultan.....	.25
Sweet William.....	.25
Verbenas, Giant.....	.35
Zinnias, Cut-And-Come-Again.....	.25
Zinnias, Double Lilliput.....	.25
Zinnias, Giant Dahlia-flowered.....	.25
Zinnias, Giant Mammoth.....	.25
Zinnias, Giants of California.....	.25
Zinnias, Miniature.....	.25



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News Summary

(Continued from page 400)

questions of any kind both parties will settle such dispute or conflict exclusively by friendly negotiation, or, if necessary, by submission to arbitration. Art. 6. Present treaty is concluded for period of 10 years on condition that if one of parties does not give notice of intention to terminate it 1 year before conclusion of this period, treaty remains in force automatically for another 5 years. . . . Pact comes into force immediately upon its signing." Stated in Moscow that British and French military missions will leave Moscow tomorrow, definitely breaking off tri-party mutual assistance pact negotiations.

Ribbentrop returning to Berlin tells Koenigsberg Nazis: "The Fuehrer sent me to Moscow. That, no doubt, came as surprise to all Germans, but we know what Fuehrer does is for best. Russia was about to be brought into encirclement front. The Fuehrer acted quickly and has kept Russia out. We live in serious times, but I am sure every German will support Fuehrer whatever happens." Hitler reported to have told League of Nations High Commissioner K. Burckhardt of Danzig at recent meeting that if Poles continue their "provocative" attitude he would destroy Poland and that Britain and France would also be destroyed if the aid Poland in battle. German propaganda ministry states Art. 4 of pact "precludes a Russian alliance with Britain and France". Franz von Papen, German ambassador-at-large, reported en route to Turkey to attempt to wean it away from democratic line-up. German press intimates Ribbentrop and Molotov discussed Russian "zone of influence" extending through Estonia, Latvia, Finland, and Lithuania. German trains reported jammed with foreigners leaving country.

Some 22 German divisions reported poised along Polish frontier and Poland is reported mobilizing. Danzi Senate votes to make Albert Forster, Nazi leader, head of state; President of Senate was heretofore chief executive. Polish Foreign Minister Beck reported to have received "invitation" to visit Hitler, German Foreign office spokesman stating his presence is "very necessary" adding "Poles know exactly what we want from them"; believed Beck will not go as this would be tantamount to yielding to Germany's territorial demands.

Tension throughout Europe continues to rise as Chamberlain takes determined stand and entire Cabinet with him, including "appeasers" Chancellor of Exchequer Sir John Simon, and Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare. Parliament passes emergency defense powers bill and King George immediately gives royal assent. British labor declares full support of government policy to fulfil pledge to Poland. In speech to Parliament Chamberlain asked that body to give government virtual dictatorial powers, declaring "new and drastic steps are required by gravity of situation. Britain finds itself today within

imminent peril of war. Germany now is in complete readiness for war. . . . Poland has shown great self-restraint. Poland always has been and is ready now to discuss differences with German government if it could be sure that discussion could be carried on without threats of force or violence. . . . British-French-Russian military discussions were going well. Russo-German pact, which on face is inconsistent with objects of Russian foreign policy as we understand it, came as unpleasant surprise. . . . British government's first duty is to declare that British obligation to Poland will remain unaffected. I wish to repudiate any suggestion that our defensive measures imply any menace. Nothing we have done or propose to do will menace legitimate interests of Germany. It is not act of menace to prepare to help friends defend themselves. . . . Hitler has demanded free hand in eastern Europe and has told Britain any country interfering would be blamed for ensuing war. We do not seek or claim any special position in eastern Europe or ask that Germany sacrifice its national interests, but we can not agree that national interests can only be secured by shedding of blood or destruction of other states. God knows I have done all possible in efforts for peace. War between our two countries would be one of greatest calamities that could occur, but German Chancellor's thesis entirely misapprehends British position, both for ourselves and for eastern Europe. We still hope reason and sanity will find way out, but issue of peace or war does not rest with us. If all efforts to find peaceful solution fail, we will find ourselves forced to embark on struggle fraught with suffering and misery for all mankind, end of which no man can foresee". Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax states in House of Lords that twin foundations of British policy are (1) determination to resist force because we have learned how destructive this is to all sense of security; (2) the desire, felt world over, to get on with constructive work of building peace; but that can not be done until gospel of force has been abandoned. "Soviet-German pact can make no difference to undertakings given by His Majesty's government to Poland; therefore, no time was lost in making its position absolutely plain. It is not British way to go back on obligations. . . ." London reports states Japan has informed British government that it has ordered anti-British campaign in China softened.

French Cabinet unanimously approves new military measures taken by Premier Edouard Daladier. French Trade Union Council passes resolution condemning Russian-German pact and appeals to President Roosevelt to make "supreme appeal for preservation of peace". Paris opinion is that Hitler's deal with Stalin is more staggering than first suspected and wonders what secret clauses are, existence of which the text is believed to establish. American Ambassador in Rome delivers personal message from Roosevelt to King Victor Emanuel expressing hope he will find way of exerting influence on behalf of peace.

Pope Pius radiocasts appeal for peace, deploring use of force as instrument for solving international problems, and urging voice of reason be heard. "Nothing will be lost through peace, but all will be lost through war."

Aug. 25.—British foreign office informs Chinese Ambassador that British Municipal Council in Tientsin has been advised to surrender, four Chinese murder suspects to "local authorities" in Tientsin, explaining it is "no longer possible to refuse to surrender men". Japanese Ambassador in Berlin is instructed to lodge protest against Germany's conclusion of pact with Russia and to inform Nazi Party Japan will not send representative to Nurem party rally, following Cabinet decision that German move violates spirit of anti-Comintern pact. *Kokumin Shimbun* states Ribbentrop has advised Japan to change its attitude to Soviet Union and form alliance "with anti-British objective"; also that Molotov has hinted to open negotiations for fundamental and peaceful solution of Manchukuo border issue. Some 200 American and British women and children leave Hongkong for Manila; Shanghai *Evening Post* and *Mercury* states, "Manila is reported ready for us if Japanese compel evacuation; some day Shanghai landers may return courtesy".

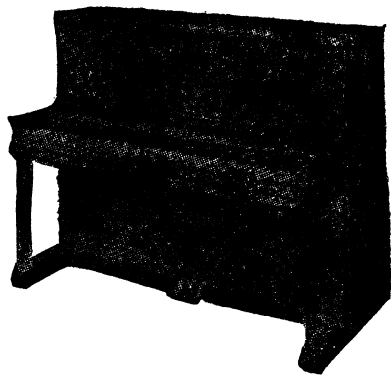
Supreme Soviet, ruling body of U. S. S. R., is summoned to meet in extraordinary session on August 28.

Russia reported to have told Ribbentrop it would be "benevolently neutral" if Germany went to war with Poland. Sources close to Field Marshal H. von Goering state Molotov, through Russian Ambassador to Poland, has started movement for peaceful settlement. Believed that combined German and Russian pressure will be sufficient to convince Poles of hopelessness of their position. Hitler cancels speech he was to make at Nuremberg rally Sunday. Hitler asks French Ambassador to transmit message to Daladier stating he can not tolerate situation existing in Poland and deplors fact that German and French blood might be split as result of measures he may have to take. All German merchant ships are ordered to return to Germany. *Algemeine Zeitung* states Roosevelt is "trying to sabotage Hitler's work for peace" and that his message (see under "United States") will be treated as his first message was.

Poland protests to Danzig Senate against appointment of Forster as head of state. President Moscicki expresses appreciation for Roosevelt's "most important and noble message" and states he'd like to emphasize that Polish government always considered direct negotiation between governments most appropriate method of solving difficulties and considered, likewise, method of conciliation by third power "as disinterested and impartial as Your Excellency" to be a just and equitable. "I consider it my duty to point out in this crisis it is not Poland which is demanding concessions from any other

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country... It is therefore only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any pointed act of hostility provided the other power also agrees to refrain from any such act, direct or indirect". He concludes stating his ardent wish that President's appeal "may contribute to general appeasement which people of world so sorely need to return once more to blessed paths of progress and civilization." He also replies to King of Belgium stating Poland believes "direct negotiations on equal terms" would be best guarantee of peace.

Lord Halifax and Polish Ambassador Count Raczynski sign formal pact replacing provisional agreement. It provides that in case either government becomes engaged in hostilities with any European power as consequence of aggression by latter, other contracting party will immediately give party engaged in hostilities all support and assistance in its power; this will also apply in event of any action by a European power which clearly threatens, directly or indirectly, independence of one of contracting parties and is of such nature that party in question considers it vital to resist with its armed forces; it will furthermore apply if one of contracting parties becomes engaged in hostilities with a European power as consequence of action by that power which threatens independence or neutrality of another European state in such way as to constitute clear menace to security of that contracting party; pact also provides that should a European power attempt to undermine independence of one of contracting parties by processes of economic penetration or in any other way, the contracting parties will support each other in resistance to such attempts; should the European power concerned thereupon embark upon hostilities against one of contracting parties, provisions of first article will apply; neither party will conclude armistice or treaty of peace in case of hostilities in consequence of application of the agreement, except by mutual agreement; agreement shall remain in force for 5 years and be subject to 6 months notice of denunciation. British government withdraws support of equalization fund from pound sterling to prevent outflow of capital, causing currency upset in world markets. Premier W. M. King of Canada appeals to Hitler, Moscicki, and Mussolini to "prevent impending disaster and catastrophe" and states Canada is ready to join Britain in case of war. British ships reported concentrating at Gibraltar.

Daladier reiterates French determination to support Poland stating fight for Polish freedom would be issue involving liberty of all Europe; he lashes Russian "duplicitly", inferentially blaming it for the accelerated crisis.

King Victor Emanuel thanks Roosevelt for his message and promises government consideration, but Gayda charges Roosevelt message attempts to impose Anglo-American viewpoint on Italy, Germany, Russia, Japan, and Spain. Press, however, generally praises Pope's peace appeal, saying it is dictated by deep sense of humanity. Italian leaders reported

actually deeply disquieted by Hitler's course especially as they were not informed beforehand of his intention to sign non-aggression pact with Russia.

Netherlands and Belgium re-enforce their borders and former declares it will remain unequivocally neutral in case of war, prohibiting also foreign warships to use Dutch territorial waters.

Aug. 26.—Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong states there is no reason to believe Hongkong would be involved if European war breaks out. Japanese restrictions on traffic in French Concession at Hankow are lifted.

Anglo-French military mission leaves Moscow, reportedly after War Commissar Voroshiloff told them that owing to Russo-German pact, negotiations with Britain and France have no further object. Russian government reported to be becoming slightly more frank in reporting on European situation though public is still ignorant of existing crisis. Voroshiloff tells press Russia could not conclude pact with Britain and France because Russia was denied right to march troops through Polish territory in case of war.

Hitler again receives French Ambassador who communicates message from Daladier stating that while France is deeply attached to peace, it must maintain fidelity to engagements publicly contracted with other nations, and offering his good offices in taking recourse to "methods of free conciliation". German propaganda ministry spokesman admits that British Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson is flying to London with new peace plan. High German army officials reported strongly advising Hitler to show same willingness to negotiate that Moscicki did in his reply to Roosevelt. Sources close to Hungarian government state it can not consider Rumanian's offer to enter non-aggression pact until Rumanian troops are withdrawn from border; the projected treaty is considered other triumph for German diplomacy.

Poland postpones full mobilization which was set to go into effect at 3:30 a.m.

Chamberlain confers with Henderson, who arrived by plane, for 3 hours after which he calls Cabinet in emergency session. Some 2,000 British troops reported to have disembarked at Dieppe. Government of India places embargo on number of articles from India and Burma including arms, ammunition, flax, and certain chemicals. Sikander Hayat Khan, President of Punjab, issues call to India to support democracies against warlords as political future of India depends on outcome.

France recalls Ambassador from Moscow for "long leave". Turkey reported to have informed France it will stand firm in its alliance with Britain and France. Italian government orders Italo-French frontier closed. Ciano urges Franco to advise Poland to yield to Germany. Papers hint Mussolini may take hand in mediation.

Bolivian courts open investigation of death of President Busch in view of growing belief he may

have been assassinated. Senate of Chile authorizes establishment of military law throughout country following uprising of certain groups in army and navy.

Aug. 27.—Japanese attitude in Shanghai reported suddenly moderating. Floods in North China reported worst in memory, evacuations being impossible because of destroyed railway lines. Conditions in Tientsin native section said to be impossible to describe. Japanese said to be doing nothing in occupied areas to relieve distress.

Officially confirmed that Nuremberg rally, set for September 2, has been cancelled. Officially announced at Berlin that Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Luxemburg have been informed Germany will respect their neutrality in case of war. Polish officials say Germany is "manufacturing incidents" to provoke war and that border guards have been instructed to resist only clearest cases of trespass. New message from Hitler is delivered to British government by his interpreter, Dr. Paul Schmidt. After other British Cabinet meeting, Chamberlain calls on King after which communicate is issued stating other Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow to take up reply to Hitler and stating also that reports which have appeared in press as to contents of Hitler's communications to British government are entirely unauthorized and quite inaccurate. Understood Britain has submitted Hitler's plan and Britain's proposed reply to Washington for comment and that conferences are being held with ambassadors of all great powers. Later reported that Britain has addressed message to Hitler proposing 3 to 6 months truce to permit of negotiations on German-Polish dispute. Vice-roy of India receives pledges of loyalty to King-Emperor, George VI, from Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharajah of Travancore, Maharajah of Kapurthala, Maharajah of Bikaner, and Nawab of Rampur. France sends by guard of honor and Hitler's personal body-guard, reportedly instructed to restate France's original position. French government seizes various communist newspaper offices in Paris and suburbs. Following constant telephonic communications between Hitler and Mussolini, Rome diplomatic circles discuss possibility of 5-power conference. Some reportedly to believe Italy would not enter conflict immediately if war breaks out but would wait until it is attacked.

Aug. 28.—Hiranuma Cabinet resigns. Emperor Hirohito commands Gen. Nobuyuki Abe (retired) to form cabinet. Ad. K. Oikawa commander in chief of Japanese China fleet, sends written apology to Ad. T. C. Hart, commander of U. S. Asiatic Fleet for beating of pay-clerk of U. S. S. Guam. Numerous cases of slappings of Germans by Japanese sentries are reported and swastikas, formerly given friendly salute by Japanese soldiers, are disappearing. Dale Carnegie, author of "How to Win Friends and Influence People", arrives in Shanghai on way back from Japan to United States and tells press he can

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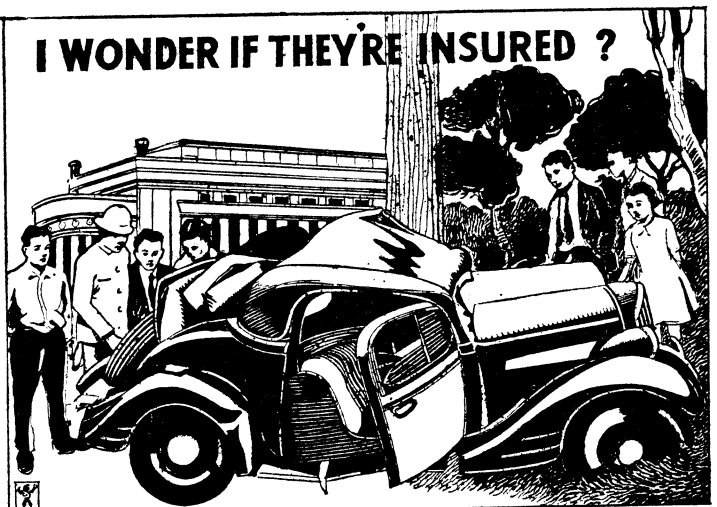
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not give advice on settling of world affairs. Despite announcement that Japanese troops are withdrawing from Hongkong border, Hongkong authorities invoke "defense of realm" act, suspending certain civil liberties; 3 British cruisers have arrived in harbor. Soviet Union parliament ratifies pact with Germany. French Ambassador is reported flying back to Paris today. Russian military attache at Berlin is called to Moscow.

Poland protests to Germany against German reports of alleged ill-treatment of Germans in Poland which continue to fill German newspapers. "We must protest against either his lack of information or misinformation given the Fuehrer by his Ministers. It is terrible thing that such charges should be used as basis for war". Warsaw reports 14 shooting incidents on German border in past 48 hours and German military planes have crossed Polish frontier 30 times. Warsaw reports Germany has ordered complete mobilization in East Prussia. Danzig is ringed with barbed wire and guns awaiting signal from Hitler to deliver city to Reich and fight off Poles until German troops arrive.

Daladier makes public letter from Hitler in which he discloses for first time he demands return of Corridor and other readjustments of frontier as well as Danzig. He states Germany had made offer to Poland which was rejected and that he sees "no possibility of inducing Poland in sensible way to correct situation. . . . On account of lie of German aggression, public opinion in Poland has become excited, hampering clear decision of Polish government and befogging insight into limits of real possibilities; Polish opinion began, under conviction that England and France would fight for Poland, to make demands which could be called ridiculous craziness if they were not so dangerous. . . . For a nation with honor it is impossible to renounce 2,000,000 people and to let them be maltreated near their own border. I therefore have formulated one clear demand. Danzig and Corridor must be returned to Germany, and Macedonian conditions on our eastern boundary must be eliminated." He asks that France stay out of the quarrel, stating Germany has no demands against France and has withdrawn its claims to Alsace-Lorraine which once belonged to the old German Reich. France closes the Franco-German frontier.

Henderson leaves for Berlin with British answer understood to warn that attack on Poland would bring Britain to its aid to "resist force with force to utmost". Britain gives Belgium unconditional promise to respect its neutrality in case of war. British Admiralty advises British merchantmen to stay out of Baltic. Visits of Japanese and Chinese Ambassadors to Halifax lead to rumors of possible British plans to mediate Sino-Japanese hostilities which are officially denied. Delegations of moderate Arabs call on British High Commissioner of Palestine and affirm their loyalty and willingness to support Britain in event of war. *Daily Mail* (London) states, "Our patience is becoming exhausted. We

will not continue indefinitely under shadow of war. If we have to fight, we shall, now that we have done all in honor possible to preserve peace". *Daily Telegraph* states, "No compromise at expense of Poland can be entertained. To shrink now could only be in preparation for surrender whenever and wherever in world the dictatorships choose to affirm their will".

Reported 2,500,000 German troops have reached war-stations and that all preparations for distributing supplies, etc. have been completed. Henderson arrives in Berlin and after receiving call from French Ambassador calls on Hitler, remaining one hour. Text of message still unknown. British government apparently wishing to give Hitler time to study it before it is published. Berlin Nazis say in view of Daladier reply, task of bringing Poland to its senses lies with Chamberlain; declare Hitler will not agree to mediation or conference except on absolute condition that Danzig and Corridor be returned to Reich—conferes might discuss how and when, but not whether.

Netherlands proclaim general mobilization, first nation to do so in present crisis, declaring it will guard its neutrality on all sides against all parties. Switzerland mobilizes 100,000 troops.

Aug. 29.—Bulk of Japanese troops remain on Hongkong border and 8 transports loaded with troops are anchored in Taishan Bay.

Standard Vacuum Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies reported to have ceased business in Siam as result of insistence of government they carry at least 6 months supply in reserve.

Supreme Soviet delays consideration of pact with Germany by delaying items listed ahead of it in agenda. Government reported to have decided to strengthen garrisons on western border.

Beck protests to Slovak envoy against admission of German troops into Slovakia and Polish communique states military occupation of Slovakia by Germany is act of aggression and threat to Poland's security. Poland thanks King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina for mediation offers and calls attention to its reply to Roosevelt.

Informed observers in Berlin reported believing time for swift German stroke at psychological moment in over. Chamberlain in Commons states danger of war has not receded and that government's final message to Hitler made plain Britain's determination to fulfill its commitments to Poland. He states he urged curtailment of frontier incidents and press to exercise restraint. He declares there was no difference of opinion in Cabinet and no wavering. Halifax informs House of Lords that everything is in readiness for mobilization. Laborite Arthur Greenwood states "aggression must cease now; we can not go from one crisis to another; this must be stopped. Poland will not have to follow to grave those other nations which were victims of aggression. We hope and pray war can be avoided. . . . There will be no war unless Hitler wills it."

Stated in Paris that in event of war it would be

possible to line up Britain, France, Poland, Turkey, Rumania, Greece, and possible Yugoslavia in "security front". Reported from Amsterdam that it is understood Britain and France have expressed willingness to accept an offer of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold good offices to Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Poland to settle dispute. Complete absence of warlike spirit noticeable in Rome; newspapers stress Mussolini is working hard for peace. One political writer states, "Italy will consider above all its own interests; unforgettable lesson of Versailles does not encourage us to undertake precipitate intervention". Public opinion in Lisbon reportedly strongly favors Britain; newspapers violently criticize Hitler for pact with Russia.

Aug. 30.—Abe Cabinet is installed, but members have no important political connections and are newspapers give body lukewarm reception. Abe retains foreign affairs portfolio for himself; war minister is Gen. S. Hata who led attack on Hankow. Japan reported rushing large forces to Manchukuo to meet rumored massing of fresh armies in Siberia, but this is denied by Tass.

Britain unofficially reported to have communicated to Poland Hitler's reply, refusing, however, to transmit proposal that Polish plenipotentiary must arrive in Berlin within 24 hours. Said that Hitler agreed to opening of negotiations provided Poland agrees in advance to make important territorial, political, and economic concessions. Warsaw political circles say Hitler message even cruder than his reply to Daladier and his terms "completely impossible and insult to Polish sovereignty". Poland calls all trained reserves and specialists to colors.

Hitler hands his reply to Henderson at 7:15 p.m., keeping him 25 minutes for verbal explanations; immediately after he receives Italian Ambassador. Stated that government "welcomes with extraordinary sympathy mediation offers of Leopold and Wilhelmina" but that demand for return of Danzig and Corridor remains unaltered.

British foreign office announces it has informed Denmark Britain will respect its neutrality as long as Germany does. British and French military mission reported dispatched to Poland. Duke of Windsor in Paris appeals to King Victor Emanuel to use "his influence to prevent catastrophe which appears near". French government reported to have approved British reply to Hitler's message which "imposed conditions which seem to be absolutely unacceptable". Stated in Rome that "Hitler's patience" may not be proof against "new provocation" of Poland's mobilization and that it is other proof Poles rely on guarantees given them which must be "most awkward for Britain". Victor Emanuel replies to Roosevelt stating he is gratified by his interest and immediately transmitted his message to the government which "as is known to all" is doing everything possible "to bring about peace with justice". *Populo d'Italia* demands scrapping of remainder of Versailles Treaty as first step to banishing war fears.

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Aug. 31.—Supreme Soviet approves pact with Germany. Molotov states situation in Far East "has shown no change for better with Japanese continuing to occupy principal cities and considerable parts of China and not refraining from hostile acts against Soviet Union. In view of this state of affairs, conclusion of pact with Germany is of tremendous positive value. The Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations lasted 4 months... but encountered insuperable obstacles because Britain was not anxious to overcome Poland's objections, but on contrary encouraged them... Britain, France, and Poland could have had defensive pact if Poland had not refused Soviet Union's guarantee and if Britain and France had not been afraid of bolstering Soviet's strength". Council approves changing conscription age from 19 to 17 and length of service from 2 to 3 years, and calls half million reserves to colors.

Nazis in Berlin hint broadly at Russian cooperation with Germany, and say Poland's mobilization is proof it does not want to negotiate. Forster confers with Hitler who has not left Chancellery Building for a week.

British foreign office announces Hitler's reply to British communication handed to Henderson on 28th "was received late last night is now under consideration; no further statement will be issued now." Reliably stated Britain urged direct German-Polish negotiations on equal basis, but maintains Poland's territorial integrity must not be violated; Poland was notified of Hitler's message, but only "informally", and government did not urge Poland to send emissary to Hitler. Britain orders complete mobilization of fleet and calls up remainder of reserves. London Stock Exchange is ordered closed tomorrow to facilitate evacuation of 3,000,000 children, cripples, and blind persons from city. Paris is evacuating school children. Italian army is reported divided into two sections commanded respectively by Crown Prince Umberto and Marshal R. Graziani. Rome press revives movement to include Italian claims in Tunisia, Suez, and Djibouti in any general peace settlement.

Sept. 1.—Small number of German planes bomb Warsaw at 9 a.m. and number of Polish towns and military activity starts all along border, an official announcement claiming Poles "opened fire" at 5:45 a.m. and Germans "counter-attacked in retaliation". Early in morning Hitler issues proclamation to armed forces stating "Poland has rejected peaceful regulation of neighborly relations which I sought. Instead it has issued call to arms. Germans in Poland have been harried, terrorized, and driven from their homes and farms. The number of frontier violations which are intolerable for a great power show Poland no longer has will to respect Reich's frontiers. In order to put end to this mad activity, I have no other choice than to answer force with force. German armed forces will conduct battle for honor and vital rights of re-armed German people with hard determination. I expect every soldier to do his duty to the last in great tradition of eternal German soldier". Nazi circles at first state this is tantamount to declaration of war, but later declare it is "an internal matter, a message from Hitler to his soldiers". Forster issues decree rescinding constitution of Danzig and declaring: "Effective immediately, the Free City and its territory and population form part of German Reich", and asks Hitler to approve annexation "legally". Hitler replies, thanking Forster and declaring re-union becomes effective at once, appointing him head of the Danzig administration. Later Forster issues proclamation declaring "hour for which Danzig has longed for 20 years has come and Fuehrer has liberated us". Hitler addresses Reichstag at 10 a.m. stating he is "resolved to fight so long as Poles want it. I ac-

cepted British proposals for mediation... wasted 2 full days until it should suit Polish government to send us a man with plenipotentiary powers. By last night Polish government had not sent such a man, but Polish Ambassador said government was considering whether to accept". He emphasizes his desire to localize hostilities with Poland, stating he does not intend to call on any foreign power (an oblique reference to Italy) to fulfill its duty. He states Germany and Russia signed pact because both realized war between them would be advantageous only to others. He promises to respect neutrality of other states which remain aloof from conflict. He states also he does not wish to fight against women and children and has ordered air force to restrict itself to military objectives. "If any enemy attempts to construe from this permission for him to fight with opposite methods, then he will receive answer that will strike him dumb and blind." In his speech he names Goering as his successor "should anything happen to me in this struggle. Should anything happen to Goering, next to carry on Fuehrer's duties is Rudolf Hess, minister without portfolio. If anything should happen to Hess, then Senate shall appoint the most worthy of the people". Army bulletin states German drives from Pomerania and East Prussia into Poland are well toward their objectives. Hitler wires Mussolini Germany does not at present need Italy's military aid and thanking him for recent diplomatic aid. In note to Roosevelt he states he has done everything possible to settle dispute "in friendly manner" and had "left nothing untried" in effort to avoid force. British and French Ambassadors present similar demarches to Ribbentrop demanding immediate withdrawal of German troops from Poland; Ribbentrop said to have answered Germany is not guilty of aggression and that he would relay message to Hitler. Both Ambassadors warn they would be forced to ask for their passports if reply is unfavorable. German news service DNB states "Britain desires a European war and is therefore aggressor".

Moscicki proclaims state of war in Poland but makes no declaration of war, and Polish Ambassador in Berlin informs German government Poland "intends to resist aggression with all its forces and defend its honor and independence". Polish Ambassador in London informs British government German troops crossed Polish frontier at 4 points early in morning and German planes bombed number of towns including Warsaw. United States Embassy in Warsaw confirms report. Polish Embassy in Paris rejects German claim that Poles started conflict. Polish report states 3 men and 2 women were wounded in bombing of Warsaw and claims 16 German planes were shot down in various parts of country; Cracow, Gdynia, Katowici, and other towns also reported bombed, including Tozew where many people are reported killed.

King George signs order for complete mobilization of army, navy, and air force. Halifax tells Polish Ambassador that British-Polish alliance is already in operation if reports of German invasion of Poland are accurate. Chamberlain addresses Commons stating Britain unhesitatingly stands behind its military obligations to Poland and that unless Germany withdraws its troops from Polish soil, British Ambassador in Berlin will ask for his passport and Britain will oppose force with force. This is Britain's "last warning". He states Poland agreed to refrain from military action if Germany would and declares proposals which Hitler said were rejected were never communicated to Poland. "Responsibility for this terrific catastrophe lie on shoulders of one man, Hitler. Hitler did not hesitate to plunge world in misery to serve his senseless ambitions". Halifax makes similar statement in House of Lords. Lord Crewe gives assurance of labor support. Arch-

bishop of Canterbury says feelings of British people for German people are rather of sympathy than enmity. Labor Party issues manifesto stating government's decision to resist conquest and aggression on part of Hitler has full support of labor movement. British government issues statement that "German account of negotiations is misleading and that on August 29 Hitler told British Ambassador he expected Polish plenipotentiary to appear by following day... In other words, Polish government was expected to submit to procedure imposed on President of Czechoslovakia and accept terms wholly unknown to Polish government. Polish government naturally has not been willing to place itself in this humiliating position. It is not customary even in case of peace terms imposed on defeated power to demand that negotiators should not be allowed to refer for instructions to their government... If German government had been sincerely desirous of settling dispute by negotiation, it would not have adopted this procedure which has character of ultimatum. It would on contrary have begun discussions with Polish government in accordance with normal procedure of civilized governments in order to fix place and time for negotiations. Polish government was fully justified in declining to submit to such treatment."

French Cabinet decrees general mobilization and declares state of siege; 3,000,000 men have already been called to colors. Announced ultimatum will be handed to Germany today demanding it immediately stop all aggressive action and withdraw its troops from Poland. Paris sources say Polish Ambassador in Berlin called on Ribbentrop last night and informed him that Poland, on urging of Britain and France, had agreed to direct negotiations with Germany, and that same evening Nazi authorities issued communique to press listing German demands and stating Poland had rejected them. Official Rome communique states Council of Ministers has decided to refrain from taking any military initiative in present crisis. Press charges England with precipitating war by not "inducing" Poland to accept Hitler's "reasonable terms". Mussolini is reported to have proposed to France a 5-power conference to settle conflict; France said to have replied democracies would not allow "another Munich". Switzerland orders general mobilization.

Abe tells press Japan's foremost aim is to conclude "China incident" and that new government will deal with this problem militarily and through readjustment of relations with foreign powers. He states Tientsin blockade was imposed for military reasons and that it will be lifted if Britain abandons its "pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy". He states Japan wants to return to normal relations with United States, but "must complete preparations against worst eventuality and learn America's real intentions in abrogating 1911 trade treaty."

J. Nehru, Indian National Congress leader, now visiting China, appeals to Japan in radiocast to stop war of conquest, stating "days of imperialism and aggression are numbered in the world for world is sick of both".

Sept. 2.—Renewed fighting reported on Manchukuoan-Mongolian border, Japanese claiming they shot down several score Russian planes.

Russian press continues to reassure people country will not be involved in European war. Pravda states "Germany understands as well as Russia that conflict between them would simply play into hands of their enemies" and emphasizes Russian determination to pursue independent policy and refusal to be manipulated by interests on either side. It attacks Britain and France stating they are "war-mongers who camouflaged their preparations for war against Soviet Russia."



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Reported from Warsaw Germany carried out 94 air raids over Polish towns, killing some 130 people of whom only 12 were soldiers, including women and children on evacuation train. Claim 16 of planes were shot down. Polish Embassy in Paris states German air raiders killed 1500 persons in various towns Friday and Saturday in spite of Nazi promise to confine bombings to military objectives.

Russian military mission of 5 members reported to arrive in Berlin. Hitler replies to Roosevelt plea that open towns be not bombed that he has already announced his agreement with this principle in his Reichstag speech providing enemy observes same rule. Germans claim capture of various towns in Corridor and destruction of airfields and other military objectives in Gdynia, Cracow, Lyov, Bromberg, etc.

London communique states governments of United Kingdom and France solemnly and publicly affirm their intention that should war be forced upon them, they will conduct hostilities with firm desire to spare civilian populations and preserve in every way possible the monuments of human achievement which are treasured in all civilized countries. . . . The two governments will abide by rules of submarine protocol of 1936. . . will only employ aircraft against merchant shipping in conformity with recognized rules. . . and abide by protocol of 1925 prohibiting use of poison gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. In event enemy does not observe these rules, two governments reserve right to take such action as they consider appropriate". French Cabinet discusses messages from Poland which seem to indicate fighting in Poland has been retarded or interrupted; said German troops have not withdrawn but are resting in positions a few miles inside Polish frontier perhaps to force Britain and France to negotiate under unfavorable conditions.

Norway government announces Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Danish islands of Iceland will remain neutral.

Pan-American diplomats meet in Buenos Aires informally and agree to act jointly in any measures taken in connection with European war.

Sept. 3.—Moscow sources close to government emphasize Russia expects to remain neutral and strongly hint that in no case would Russia join Germany.

Polish reports state Warsaw was bombed 7 times yesterday with 16 killed and 32 wounded, railways on outskirts of city being apparent objective. Serious damage reported done in Gdynia, and 24 other cities and towns reported bombed, including Czestochows, Polish Lourdes, which is entirely in flames. Crowds in Warsaw stream through streets and cheer not only British and French Embassies but American Embassy as well.

Henderson hands Ribbentrop final note stating that unless by 11 a.m. word is received that Germany is prepared at once to withdraw its troops from Poland, war would exist between Britain and Ger-

many. Late in day Henderson is handed reply stating German government refuses to accept any demands in form of ultimatum; note alleges that "virtual state of war has existed on Germany's eastern frontier for many months and that but for intervention of Britain reasonable settlement could have been found; Germany only demanded revision of Versailles Treaty which far-seeing statesmen of all nations regarded at time of drafting as intolerable. Germany government therefore refuses all efforts to force Germany by means of ultimatums to recall its troops. We shall answer any British aggression with like arms and in like way". Hitler issues proclamation stating that "Jewish and democratic world has succeeded in whipping British people into state of war with Germany. Germany will make every sacrifice in realization that because of its numbers, its worth, its historical past, it has nothing to fear. In all history we have been beaten only when we were disunited. Let it be an oath that people of Reich shall enter and finish war with indestructible unity. . . . The capitalist war-mongers will realize in short time what it means to have attacked greatest people and state in Europe without cause. . . . Path we tread today, however, is more severe than path from Versailles to 1939, but we have nothing to lose and everything to gain". He issues proclamation calling on western army to protect Reich's frontier as with "unshakable wall of steel and iron", declaring that with confidence in this army he is going to army in east, and predicting that fighting there will reach successful conclusion within few months. He departs for eastern front at 10 p.m., stating he will not take off his uniform except "in victory or death"; he passes through darkened streets and almost silent crowds. Slovakia issues what amounts to declaration of war against Poland.

Chamberlain in radiocast at 11:15 a.m. declares that as no undertaking has been received from Germany to withdraw its troops from Poland, "this country, consequently, is at war with Germany". "Up to very last it would have been quite possible to arrange peaceful and honorable settlement between Germany and Poland but Hitler would not have it. . . We and France are today in fulfillment of our obligations, going to aid of Poland which is so bravely resisting this wicked and unprovoked attack. . . . We have clear conscience that we have done all any country could do to establish peace. But this situation, in which no word given by the German ruler can be trusted and no people nor country can feel itself safe, has become intolerable and we have resolved to finish it. . . . Now may God bless you all and may He defend the right, for it is against all evil things that we shall be fighting—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression, and persecution. Against them I am certain right will prevail". Chamberlain addresses Commons at noon and War Cabinet is instituted with Winston Churchill as First Lord of Admiralty and former Foreign Minister Anthony Eden as Secretary of State for Dominions

Commons passes bill conscripting men between 18 and 41 and House of Lords also immediately passes it. Chamberlain in radiocast to German people states British government is at war because German government bombed and invaded free and independent Poland which Britain is honor-bound to defend, because Hitler refused to negotiate and would dictate, because Hitler repeatedly broke his word, and that Britain is not fighting German people for whom it has no bitter feeling, but a "tyrannous and forsorn régime which has betrayed not only its own people but whole of Western civilization and all that you and we hold dear. May God defend the right." British Admiralty announces blockade of Germany. King George radiocasts to world "in this grave hour, perhaps most fateful in history" that "over and over again we have tried to find peaceful way out. . . we have been forced into conflict. . . called upon with out allies to meet challenge of principle which if it were to prevail would be fatal to any civilized order in world. . . people of world would be kept in bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and security, justice, and liberty would be ended. . . . It is unthinkable we should refuse to meet challenge. . . . With God's help we shall prevail. May he bless and keep us all". Prime Minister Eamon de Valera states Eire will maintain its neutrality as long as possible; he states German Minister called on him on 31st and assured him that in case of war Germany would respect Eire's neutrality. Australia proclaims state of war at 1 p.m. Egypt orders general mobilization. Shanghai report states it has been reliably learned that Japanese government gave assurances to Britain of Japan's neutrality. Hongkong police round up German residents; many Germans have already left for Macao and China ports and Manila.

France officially goes to war at 5 p.m., officials saying France considered itself at war since 11:15 but for technical reasons did not declare it immediately. Daladier states, "not only is French honor at stake, but its vital interests; failure to fulfill its pledges would bring hatred and discredit on France and it would later find itself alone in face of terrible attacks. "France accepts the supreme sacrifice if necessary, but even at this late stage it is ready to try conciliation if fighting is stopped". Eduard Herriot states: "Same man who made Austria disappear and made martyrs of Czechs, and filled entire world with exiles, resorts once again to force with menace of brutality. Every attempt to mediate met with refusal. Poland is withstanding with its legendary courage the blows of scientific barbarity. We send them ardent, fraternal expression of solidarity". Franco is reported to have assured France of Spanish neutrality. Franco broadcasts appeal to nations involved in war to localize hostilities; "it is great responsibility to extend conflict to scenes and places distant from focal point of war without reason or justification and without benefits for the belligerents. I appeal that they will avoid suffering and tragedy which we Spaniards suffered

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notwithstanding limitation on employment of means of destruction and horrors which would be hundred times worse in this new war." Reported Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria are working for formation of neutrality bloc.

Sept. 4.—Abe officially announces Japan's decision to remain neutral; "Japan will concentrate on efforts at settlement of China affair".

Moacicki telegraphs King George, "Poland is proud to stand beside you in your just and valiant resistance to shameless aggression and I have unshaken confidence that right will prevail". Munition dump on Westerplatte peninsula, Danzig, still held by small force of Poles despite 3-day attack.

Berlin Nazi quarters admit that Russian military officers who recently arrived do not constitute special mission but are merely new Soviet military attache and his staff. German communique states army has trapped large number of Polish troops in Corridor and that there is nothing to report on western front. Germans reportedly sink Polish destroyer and submarine outside Gdynia. Nazis decree heavy penalty for listening to foreign radiocasts.

British planes bomb German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and claim severely damaging two battleships; German claim they shot down 10 of 12 planes and that no ships were damaged; British state weather was bad and forces engaged "suffered some casualties". British flyers drop millions of leaflets over Germany stating that "war is unnecessary... that never before has any government thrown its population toward death for less sincere excuses... German Reich is not threatened from any side. No other country ever tried to halt Germany's growth so long as it did not concern independence of non-German people... Censorship keeps German people ignorant as in concentration camp. Nazis have not means to keep up long war... We have unlimited reserves of men and provisions... You German people have right to live in peace now and forever. We also desire peace and are willing to conclude it with any trust-worthy, peace-loving German government". British liner *Athenia* en route from Glasgow to Canada, with 1100 passengers aboard, over 300 of whom are Americans, is torpedoed without warning and subsequently sinks 200 miles west of Hebrides islands, northwest of England. Most of passengers and crew picked up by rescue ships. German radiocast claims German submarine not responsible as such act would be against strict orders and that ship must have struck mine. British cruiser *Ajax* sinks German ship *Olinda* off South American coast after ordering crew to abandon ship. Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia, states, "We Czechoslovakian citizens consider ourselves as also at war with Germany and we shall march with British people till final victory and liberation of Fatherland". London *Times* states "The self-deluded, self-doomed dictator of Germany has given British and French no choice but to overthrow him. Alternative Hitlerism thrusts upon them is to surrender to organized brutality and treachery which would extinguish last lights of freedom in Europe. Just because conclusion of this war must be reestablishment of order, progress, and unity in Europe, and not vindictive nationalist settlement, Hitlerism must be extirpated from European relations now and forever". Split develops between Premier J. B. Hertzog and Gen. J. C. Smuts, Minister of Justice of Union of South Africa, former favoring neutrality and latter calling for severance of relations with Germany and cooperation with Britain.

France war office announces military and naval operations against Germany have begun, but gives no details. Reported from Paris that serious disturbances have occurred in past few days in various German cities and also in former Czechoslovakia. Italian troops are withdrawn from French border

and frontier is opened to normal traffic. Stated Mussolini is still continuing efforts to prevent general war. Rumania calls reservists to colors, swelling army to over 1,000,000. Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria publish neutrality declarations.

Pres. Lazaro Cardenas states "Mexican government will seek to remain neutral".

Sept. 5.—Japanese foreign office notifies British, American, Italian, French, German, and Polish representatives in Tokyo of Japan's decision to remain neutral; Soviet representative was not notified. British authorities in Tientsin turn over five Chinese charged with murder to Japanese-sponsored North China reformed government. Japanese press reports express belief Germany and Russia are planning military alliance.

Officially announced in Berlin Germany has no agreement with Russia for partition of Poland and that "all we want we have won", believed to indicate Germany wants no further quarrel with Britain and France. German communique announces capture of industrial cities of Kattowice, Chorzow, and Przasnysz, latter 56 miles directly north of Warsaw; are evidently developing wide pincer movement on capital from East Prussia and from southwest. French claim to have pierced German lines in number of places, but Germans say not a single shot has been fired on western front.

Mussolini states in radiocast he feels that German attack on Poland while he was engaged in attempt to arrange peaceful settlement "constitutes violation of his understanding with Germany and undertakings given by Italy are consequently no longer binding; such being the case, Italy has decided to maintain neutrality for time being".

Survivors of *Athenia* say they saw submarine and that it fired number of shells after torpedoing ship in effort to destroy ship's radio while passengers were taking to boats. Hertzog resigns, Smuts becomes Premier, and Union of South Africa breaks off relations with Germany. Nehru is called back from Chungking by Indian National Congress; he expresses opinion India will support Britain "with certain reservations because India prefers British rule to aggression by other powers".

Sept. 6.—Japanese reported to have proposed that belligerents remove their forces in China "in order to avoid incidents". British and French troops in China number about 2000 each; Germany and Poland have no forces in China. British Asiatic Squadron and French naval force in China however form formidable force.

Leon Trotsky in Mexico City states "Russia has taken Japan's place in Rome-Berlin Tokyo axis, broken the Comintern's back, and provoked chaos in mind of world. Russo-German pact was capitulation of Stalin before fascist imperialism with aim to preserve Soviet oligarchy. Stalin is above all afraid of war; his capitulations toward Japan in recent years testify to this. Stalin can not make war with discontented workers and peasants and decapitated Red Army."

German report states "Polish Corridor no longer exists" and claims capture of 10,000 Poles in area. Also announce occupation of Cracow. Polish officials and foreign representatives reported moving to Lublin, 100 miles southeast of capital; thousands of dismayed residents fleeing. Berlin Nazis say reason for comparative inactivity of British and French is they have no "real appetite" for general war and are awaiting results of Polish campaign. Food cards have been issued in Germany and sharp increases in taxation decreed.

Britain and France approve £8,000,000 loan to Poland for war supplies. Heavy artillery fring reported along French-German frontier and air bombardment of industrial centers in region of Aix-la-Chappelle. British aircraft reported to have carried out extensive reconnaissance flight over

Germany on nights of 5th and 6th and again to have dropped millions of leaflets addressed to German people, all planes returning safely. British reported to have sunk 3 Nazi freighters "which might have been converted into raiders" and to have also attacked German submarines "in several localities". Attack on German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Kiel Canal also said to have been more successful than originally reported.

Col. C. R. Spear, British military attache under arrest for espionage, is transferred from Kalgan where he has been detained for nearly 4 months, to Peiping.

Estimated 60 German divisions are pressing Poland along 3 fronts. Berlin report states German drive was accelerated since September 4 due to capture of complete Polish defense plans. Troops reported to be within 31 kilometers of Warsaw and to have already seized 1/3 of Poland, including some of richest provinces. Westerplatte garrison surrenders after heroic defense. Germany is publishing no casualty lists; relatives of dead are informed but warned not to tell others and not to wear mourning.

Announced Britain has informed United States, France, Russia, and Poland it is denouncing naval disarmament treaties which limited size of ships and gun-calibre in consequence of state of war which exists. Polish Ambassador confers with Halifax who assures him, it is understood, that Britain is unflinchingly determined to smash Hitlerism. Reported unrevealed number of British troops have landed in France. Governor-General of Canada tells parliament at Ottawa that state of war exists in Canada, but speech does not contain formal declaration of war. Aga Kahn, spiritual head of 10,000,000 Ismailian Mohammedans in India, calls on followers to support British cause. Various Indian princes make donations to British war fund. Iraq government reported to have asked German Minister to leave Bagdad and has recalled its own minister from Berlin. *Athenia's* owners report 128 persons are dead or missing. London *Times* states allies must not accept any peace and must carry out war until Hitlerism is smashed. French claim 600 of their tanks penetrated western front to maximum of 7 miles with capture of outlying German blockhouses and "pill-boxes" and Germans retreating to Siegfried line of heavy fortifications. Legal authorities in Rome state Italy would still be able to fulfil its military commitments if Berlin should make request, despite Italy's declaration of neutrality.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Uruguay, Venezuela and other South American countries have all declared neutrality.

Sept. 8.—Spear reported released by Japanese. Russia reported mobilizing at least in part.

Germans claim capture of Pultusk and other cities in Poland and its submarines sink more British merchantmen. Some 60,000 troops reported stationed in Prague to suppress possible uprising. British reported successful air attack on German island of Sylt, important anti-aircraft fortification, on Thursday and Friday. Polish military mission arrives in London. Ships reported lost during past 5 days number 10. Reported from Paris that 6 German divisions have been diverted from Polish front to meet offensive on western front. Reported from Tokyo that French negotiator Pierre Laval has proposed as conditions to Italian neutrality assurance of status of Italians in Tunisia, reduction of 40% in Suez Canal tolls, opening of Djibouti as free port, and French good offices in securing £20,000,000 loan from Britain. Ciano reported to have stated to British Ambassador that Italy is eager to maintain neutrality and has no intention of fighting Britain. Said in Rome Mussolini may make new peace efforts as soon as Warsaw falls.



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Sept. 9.—Four Chinese suspects are turned over to Japanese military by Japanese-appointed Chinese court.

Hitler decrees re-establishment of old German boundaries in east as before World War, now considered irrevocably German, according to spokesman. Field Marshal H. von Goering states that though Nanzig was not even Polish and Fuehrer was ready to renounce certain sections of Poland where Germans were living, Polish government declined to negotiate, but that behind Poland was "that country which has ever put itself in the way of Germany". "We violated no rights of Britain; we recognized its rights on the 5 ssas; Britain should have had decency to tell Poland, 'Germany is right and you must fulfill its wish. With defeat of Poles, threat to Germany on two fronts ceases; if enemy attacks we will have to fight on one front only. Britons know this; that is why their desire to fight does not seem great. If they should be mad enough to attack our western lines, streams of blood will flow. I don't know what they could do with ships. Britons know we are superior to them in defense. We want peace, but giving up our Fuehrer, as others think we might, would be too big a price to pay. Do not mistake our offer of peace for weakness. Old Chamberlain says he wants to live to see day when Hitler falls. He will have to go Methuselah one better than. German people have love and trust for Fuehrer that Chamberlain can not conceive of. It is all right for British to drop propaganda leaflets, but woe to them if they exchange leaflets for bombs. Our revenge would not be delayed one minute. An attack on our west wall will dissolve in their blood. They believe lack of raw materials will force Germany to its knees, but our plans are specifically calculated to withstand economic war. Poles have exploited only 10% of their natural resources; we will exploit them 100%. We have more coal than ever before and miracles have been performed in iron production."

French take Warndt Forest and take some abandoned village forests, cutting off Germany's biggest salient extending from Saarbrucken to Saarlautern. War office, however, states operations still concentrated on "establishing contact with enemy", objective being to determine advanced positions of German fortifications with view to discovering weak points.

Belgium strongly protest against incident in flight of 3 British bombing planes over country one of which was forced to land, another going on after firing at 2 pursuing Belgian planes, one of which was wrecked though occupants able to save their lives in parachutes.

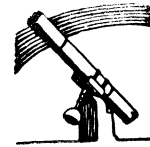
Sept. 10.—Russian spokesman in London states partial mobilization is wholly precautionary and not directed against Poland. Germans announce capture of important city of Lodz and also for first time mention skirmishes on western front, claiming French suffered heavy losses. Warsaw reported almost ringed in and afire from repeated bombing raids. Authoritative London sources say Britain expects war to last at least 3 years and possibly as long as 10 and that Britain will refuse to negotiate until German forces are entirely withdrawn from Poland. A patched-up peace after fall of Warsaw would mean only a pause after which German aggression would be unloosed on Hungary, Rumania, and possible Yugoslavia and Baltic states. Canada formally declares war on Germany. Aden Sultans on Indian Ocean declare loyalty to Britain.

Sept. 11.—Pravda states Poland is as good as lost already as Poles are handicapped in having no fortifications and their allies have rendered no effective aid. Berlin circles say government is waiting for Poland "to raise white flag of surrender" adding this "would ensure sensible and decent peace". Germany reported to have been using around 850,000 men in Polish campaign but now to be ringing in total of 1,200,000 as drive on Warsaw is reported being

checked. Halifax informs League of Nations that on Sept. 1 German government committed act of aggression against member of League, disregarding accepted obligation to solve disputes without recourse to force, obligations under Kellogg-Briand pact renouncing war, and various appeals addressed to high German authority. British Ministry of Information states British expeditionary forces and units of air force have arrived in France. Answering Goering, Ministry radiocasts reply that Britain will not make peace with any German government headed by Hitler as he has made many promises all of which he broke. Eden states in broadcast that "there can be no lasting peace until Nazism and all it stands for in oppression, cruelty, and broken faith is banished from earth". Sixteen allied ships now reported to have been sunk by submarines or mines since war began—total of 85,000 tons, loss of 136 lives; Germany has lost 5 merchant ships—12,725 tons, 7 lives; sundry neutral vessels also sunk, mostly by mines. French reported closing in on Siegfried line with Germans staging strong counter-offensive near Sierck. French press calls attention to difference in tone in Goering's address in speaking of France and England, and states obvious effort to drive wedge between two countries is "absolutely futile".

Sept. 12.—With struggle progressing all along line of 300-mile front, German reports say bloodiest battle of campaign is raging directly west of Warsaw; terrible destruction reported being done by German incendiary bombs in numerous Polish villages with streets strewn with dead. London Evening Standard expresses impatience with Britain's failure to aid Poles effectively and asks "What kind of war is this?"

Astronomical Data For November, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset			
		Rises	Sets
Nov. 1	5:52 a.m.	5:28 p.m.	
Nov. 6	5:53 a.m.	5:26 p.m.	
Nov. 12	5:56 a.m.	5:25 p.m.	
Nov. 18	5:59 a.m.	5:24 p.m.	
Nov. 24	6:01 a.m.	5:25 p.m.	
Nov. 30	6:05 a.m.	5:24 p.m.	

Moonrise and Moonset			
		Rises	Sets
November 1	8:55 p.m.	9:00 a.m.	
November 2	9:51 p.m.	10:02 a.m.	
November 3	10:49 p.m.	10:56 a.m.	
November 4	11:47 p.m.	11:46 a.m.	
November 5		12:36 p.m.	
November 6	12:44 a.m.	1:24 p.m.	
November 7	1:42 a.m.	2:12 p.m.	
November 8	2:40 a.m.	2:59 p.m.	
November 9	3:38 a.m.	3:47 p.m.	
November 10	4:36 a.m.	4:37 p.m.	
November 11	5:35 a.m.	5:28 p.m.	
November 12	6:33 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	
November 13	7:30 a.m.	7:14 p.m.	
November 14	8:24 a.m.	8:07 p.m.	
November 15	9:16 a.m.	9:00 p.m.	
November 16	10:03 a.m.	9:51 p.m.	
November 17	10:48 a.m.	10:40 p.m.	
November 18	11:30 a.m.	11:29 p.m.	
November 19	12:10 p.m.		
November 20	12:48 p.m.	12:15 a.m.	
November 21	1:26 p.m.	1:02 a.m.	
November 22	2:05 p.m.	1:49 a.m.	
November 23	2:45 p.m.	2:36 a.m.	
November 24	3:27 p.m.	3:25 a.m.	
November 25	4:12 p.m.	4:16 a.m.	
November 26	5:01 p.m.	5:10 a.m.	
November 27	5:53 p.m.	6:05 a.m.	
November 28	6:48 p.m.	7:01 a.m.	
November 29	7:45 p.m.	7:57 a.m.	
November 30	8:43 p.m.	8:52 a.m.	

Phases of the Moon		
Last Quarter	on the 4th	9:12 p.m.
New Moon	on the 11th	3:54 p.m.
First Quarter	on the 19th	7:21 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 27th	5:54 a.m.
Perigee	on the 8th	5:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 20th	3:00 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th.
MERCURY rises at 7:40 a.m. and sets at 6:44 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found near the western horizon in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

VENUS rises at 7:25 a.m. and sets at 6:35 p.m. Immediately after sunset the planet will be found low on the western horizon in the constellation of Ophiuchi.

MARS rises at 12:41 p.m. and sets at 12:11 on the 16th. From sunset until midnight the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

JUPITER rises at 2:26 p.m. and sets at 2:22 a.m. on the 16th. From sunset until 2:00 a.m. the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 3:57 p.m. on the 15th, and sets at 4:13 a.m. on the 16th. During the entire night the planet will be found in the constellation of Pisces. It transits the meridian of Manila at 10:05 p.m.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.
North of the Zenith Capella in Auriga
Aldebaran in Taurus
Deneb in Cygnus
Vega in Lyra
South of the Zenith Rigel and Betelgeuse in Orion
Achernar in Eridanus
Formalhaut in Pisces Australis
Altair in Aquila

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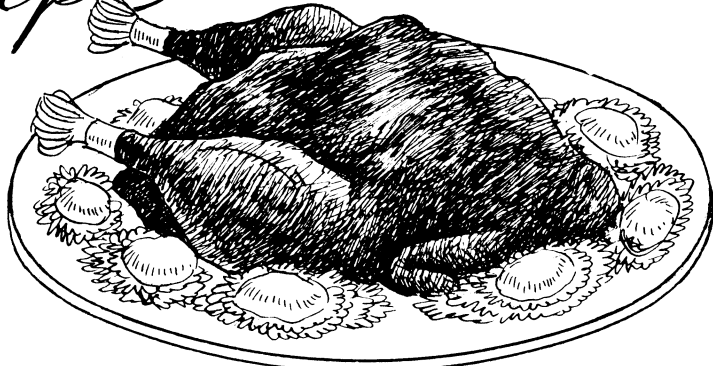


THE FLAG GOES BY

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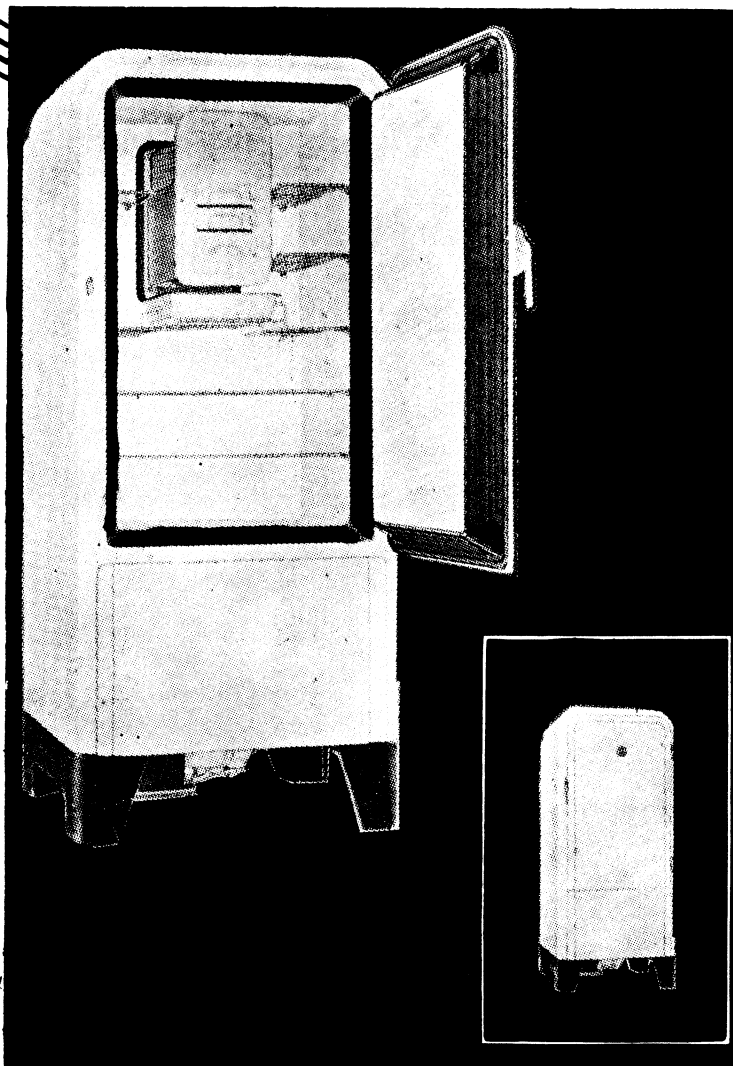
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXVI

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



During September, all aspects of economic activity were markedly affected by the outbreak of war in Europe. There was an immediate disturbance in trade and communications and general uncertainty concerning the duration of war and its probable effects on business. Importers and dealers apparently

felt that there would be a sharp advance in prices and consequently placed heavy orders for all sorts of imported merchandise. This business was almost entirely speculative, since existing local stocks of practically all commodities were heavy and forward orders substantial at the time that war was declared. The expected advance in world prices was quite evident during the first three weeks of September, but subsequently there was a sharp downward reaction, since it became evident that the price advance had been too rapid and had been based almost entirely upon speculative factors. The possibility of early peace undoubtedly contributed to the recession. Speculative orders ceased as soon as prices fell and during the latter part of the month, import business was extremely quiet.

It is significant that retail business failed to follow this upward trend. There was a minimum of ordering or of purchases based on anticipation of higher prices or on possible shortages. On the contrary, consumers appear to have resented the sudden advance in prices and to have curtailed their purchases accordingly.

Prices of Philippine products were immediately affected by the war. Copra moved upward very sharply, attaining a maximum price some 87 per cent above that obtaining at the outbreak of war. Coconut oil showed a corresponding trend, with an increase amounting to 70 per cent. Abaca quotations in Manila were up 75 per cent, while the Davao market recorded a remarkable increase of nearly 300 per cent. Export sugar was unaffected since the 1938-39 crop had been sold prior to the outbreak of war, but domestic consumption sugar advanced about 30 per cent. Rice is the only important domestic commodity which failed to show a considerable increase. Prices of all of these products receded during the latter part of the month, but at its close all prices were very much higher than those obtaining in August.



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Trade with Europe was markedly affected, owing to the dislocation of shipping facilities, higher freight and insurance charges, fluctuations and uncertainty concerning exchange and inability of some European countries to make deliveries and of practically all suppliers to guarantee deliveries. There is little doubt that United States exporters have already benefited from this situation.

The securities market was not favorably affected by war, since it is confined principally to gold mining shares and it is generally believed that the price of gold would be unchanged but that war conditions would increase production and transportation costs and thereby curtail profits of producers. With the exception of base metals, the market was dull throughout September, with a gradual decline in prices, but with no evidence of extensive liquidation.

The volume of import business during September was considerably above the low point reached in August, there being very substantial increases in arrivals of a number of the leading import commodities. The very heavy buying which took place during September makes it necessary to revise earlier estimates concerning the aggregate volume of import business for the present year. Earlier estimates indicated that there would be a decline of about 15 per cent compared with 1938, but it now appears probable that the drop will be less than 10 per cent, and it is possible that the total may almost equal last year provided that there is no dislocation of supplies or disruption of shipping facilities.

Export volume was fairly satisfactory during September, but probably failed to equal August, owing principally to curtailment of shipments to Europe.

Government finance was featured by a further decline in internal revenue collections which was, to a large extent, offset by extremely heavy collections by the Bureau of Customs. As a result, the combined total for the month was satisfactory, while the cumulative total for the first nine months of this year is almost exactly the same as during the same period of 1938.

The banking situation was featured by the substantial demand for funds to finance import and domestic transactions and by efforts of banks to strengthen their liquid reserves in order to meet possible war eventualities. The exchange market was somewhat disturbed by war conditions, but the principal effect was an increase in the strength of the peso against the United States dollar.

Investments in both corporations and partnerships were extremely small during September, falling to the lowest figure reported in many months.

Ocean shipping was somewhat affected by war conditions, with general uncertainty, advancing freight rates and some dislocation of scheduled services. Railway tonnage continued to be quite active, with a substantial improvement over the corresponding period of 1938, although the total for the first nine months shows some decline.

Building construction was curtailed to some extent due to the sharp increase in the price of building materials resulting from the war. However, real estate sales were very active and there is a possibility that the building boom will be resumed as soon as conditions are stabilized.

The local market for export sugar was practically unaffected by the advance in world prices, since the entire 1938-39 allotment had been sold prior to September. Domestic consumption sugar advanced very sharply, with a considerable volume of speculative sales reported.

The coconut products market was featured by a large amount of speculative activity based on war conditions. Despite the practical cessation of shipments to the European market and various shipping difficulties, export volume was very well maintained and prices at the end of the month were substantially higher than in August.

The abaca market also was very favorably affected by war, with an extremely rapid advance in prices and with exports reaching the highest figure in many months.

The rice market was only slightly affected by the general situation, with prices showing a slight recovery following the decline in August. Volume was well maintained and supplies were adequate to meet all requirements.

The tobacco market continued to be quite active, despite a complete stoppage of shipments to Europe. Exports of both leaf tobacco and cigars showed some improvement over August and prices were well maintained.

The lumber market was featured by an increase in both export and domestic demand, although in this case also there was a temporary stoppage of

European orders. Prices of sawn lumber moved upward slightly, while log quotations were firmer.

Gold production during September was only slightly below the record attained in July, while operating conditions were generally favorable and the industry was only slightly affected by war uncertainty.

The local textile market was featured by heavy speculative incident and stock sales during the first three weeks, this being based principally on anticipation of higher prices as a result of the war. This business stopped at the end of the third week and during the remainder of the month, the market was extremely quiet.

Sales of passenger cars during September were below seasonal expectations, but truck sales were very satisfactory. Dealers' stocks at the end of the month were unusually heavy for this season of the year.

The foodstuffs market, in common with other principal lines, experienced a heavy rush of speculative orders during the greater part of September, this being followed by a recession, with business generally quiet at the close of the month.

Radio registrations during September reached a new all-time high, showing increases of nearly 20 per cent over August and of 127 per cent over the same month of last year. The total for the first nine months of this year shows the remarkable increase of 83 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

News Summary

The Philippines



Sept. 13.—President Manuel L. Quezon issues proclamation enjoining strict observance of American Neutrality Act in Philippines; also executive order prescribing uniform government office hours—7:30 to 12:30 and 2:00 to 4:00 (no work Saturday afternoons); summer hour (April 1 to June 15; Baguio: July 1 to September 15), 7:30 to 12:30.

Sept. 14.—Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino in Rotary Club speech deprecates Filipinos' "exaggerated love for everything foreign . . . which is robbing us of our most precious spiritual treasures to point of threatening national solidarity . . . So long as nation lives not by its own resources but by charity of others and so long as prosperity depends upon supreme will of its protector, never can that nation feel itself stable nor establish definite pattern for enjoyment of its existence". He dismisses idea of statehood for Philippines because of "racial questions and influence which Filipino vote might have on elections in America" and as to dominion form of government states Philippines would not have "all powers and rights to which a free country can aspire" as America's "instinct of self-preservation and its duty to itself would compel it in actual practice to deny us exercise of those rights which are incompatible with its own interests and sovereignty".

Sept. 15.—National Assembly by vote of 81 to 6 approves all proposed amendments to Constitution. Under new provisions President Quezon could be reelected, but no president could hold office for more than 8 consecutive years. Amendments would also reestablish bi-cameral system (See September Philippine Magazine).

Sept. 16.—President Quezon praises Assembly for its sense of duty in giving up great powers vested in Assembly in creation of a senate and with reference to his own position states, "Although proposed amendments seem to open door for my reelection for two more years of service, I wish to state once more not only that I am determined not to be candidate but that I would decline nomination if nominated; I believe actually I would be ineligible for reelection under new Constitution". He sends number of new messages to Assembly recommending legislation enabling him to increase tonnage dues in proportion to increase in freight rates, to take over for use or operation by government of any public service or enterprise, to regulate transfer of vessels and shipping facilities, and to suspend wholly or in part operation of 8-hour labor law during period ending March 31, 1941, when next session of Assembly will end, in view of war-time emergencies. He also asks appropriation of ₱2,500,000 for opening and maintenance of existing primary school classes. President is reported to have already ordered Secretary of

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Finance Manuel Roxas to raise port fees as it has been learned that Associated Steamship Lines reduction of increased freight rates from 50 to 21% applies only to certain minor products. President sends letter to P. L. Mapa, head of Philippine Sugar Association, asking that he be advised whether certain centrals would voluntarily agree to revise their contracts with planters giving them 60% share in sugar milled, as recommended by Sugar Board, stating he would appreciate answer before October 1 "as I propose to submit matter to Assembly before coming milling season".

University Council, composed of members of University of Philippines from rank of assistant professor, vote to give President B. M. Gonzalez free hand in reorganization of faculty, including elimination by retirement with gratuity.

Sept. 18.—President Quezon sends message to Assembly recommending creation of chartered city to embrace proposed new University site; also message asking authority to reduce expenses of the government if necessary by suspending or discontinuing activities which in his judgment are not indispensable; and another message asking authority to reorganize the immigration division of the Department of Labor.

Assembly adjourns after passing bill providing for submission of amendments to Constitution in two separate plebiscites, one for amendments incorporating new Philippine Economic Act, to be held in October, and another for the general amendments to be held in connection with elections of provincial and municipal officials now scheduled for December, 1940, but expected to be advanced to June so President Roosevelt could still act on them. Assembly also passes primary school aid bill. Other emergency measures were put off for another extra session expected to be called later in month.

Sept. 19.—President Quezon in address to lawyers urges study of trend of international affairs so they may properly lead nation when time for final decision comes. Hestates that given the intelligence and background of his listeners, he leaves it to them to make their own conclusions. He criticizes law's delays and says Philippine bar should see to it that unprincipled lawyers are given their due and also calls attention to changing social conditions and declares courts and lawyers should keep attuned to them.

Judge J. Generoso of Court of Industrial Relations orders increase in piece-wages of cigar and

cigarette makers, meeting their demands half-way, though report of Tobacco Survey Commission declared that with exception of two factories, industry is not in position to increase wages; ruling affects 12 factories and some 12,000 workers.

Sept. 20.—Aquino states a "territorial" government for Philippines is "unthinkable" and expresses doubt that in case of necessity United States would fight for people for whom it "no longer would have respect" because of renouncement of independence.

Dean Conrado Benitez of School of Business Administration resigns to give President Gonzalez free hand in University reorganization.

Sept. 21.—Board of Regents of University declares Juan Arellano winner in architectural design contest for new University buildings. Domes are designed in shape of native *salacot* hat. Board accepts resignation of Benitez also of V. Lontok until recently business manager of University, and that of Mrs. A. Giron-Tupaz, Director of School of Public Health.

Sept. 22.—President Quezon calls other special session of Assembly to open Monday.

Rear-Admiral J. M. Smeallie of 16th Naval District, issues orders distributed and posted by Governor R. Samonte of Cavite, restricting use of Cañacao Bay, prohibiting laying of fishnets and traps, and entering or leaving between sunset and sunrise when all vessels must remain anchored.

Sept. 23.—President Quezon gives C. R. Raval permanent appointment as Governor of Lanao.

Supreme Court reverses ruling of Court of Industrial Relations declaring latter has no authority to order employers to give preferential employment against their will to members of any particular labor union.

Sept. 24.—Aircraft tender *Langley* arrives at Cavite.

Sept. 26.—President Quezon in message to Assembly stresses need of anti-profiteering legislation, amendments to the new Tax Code, and revision of the 8-hour labor law.

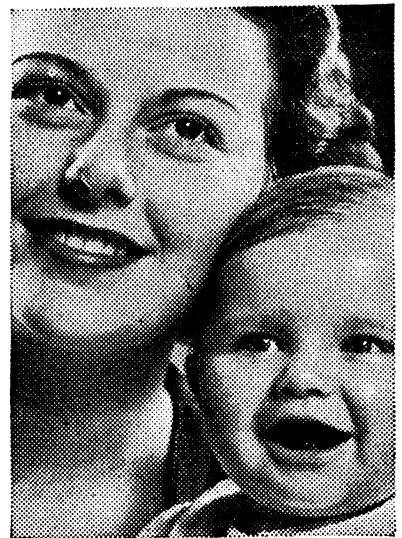
Fourteen high-speed U. S. Navy hydroplane bombers arrive in Manila from Hawaii; a fifteenth plane developed engine trouble and was left at Midway to return to San Diego. Each plane was manned by two officers and 6 or 7 men with Commander Sam LaHache in command. They followed *Clipper* route. Official reason for assignment here is to assist in enforcement of American neutrality in Philippine territory.

Sept. 25.—Assem. José Romero in speech in Assembly, criticizes attitude of Aquino and urges reexamination of independence issue and states it is time for leaders to cease beclouding issue and be candid and fair with the people and "either present an intelligent and concrete program for coping with difficult situation that will arise in 1946 or frankly admit that there will be little short of economic chaos coupled with dangers from foreign aggression, and prepare our people for the sacrifice. It is not being candid and fair with people when we paint before their eyes glowing pictures of great and glorious independence... when hard facts of economics and international relations stare us in face. Paraphrasing William Jennings Bryan, let me say: Let us pause before we press upon brow of labor the crown of thorns or crucify our nation upon cross of an untimely independence".

Sept. 26.—Romero replying to Aquino statement charging him with being a Sancho Panza, states the Secretary makes himself by implication a Don Quixote. Assem. P. Hernandez attacks Romero speech and calls attention to such small independent states as Cuba and Siam and introduces resolution condemning view of Romero as "cowardly desertion of genuine ideals and aspirations of Filipino people". Debate is curtailed by necessity of dealing with emergency legislation. Assembly approves bill granting President authority to regulate transfer of vessels and shipping facilities.

E. I. Vasquez, President, Philippine Labor Union, praises Romero speech. "It is time somebody should open eyes of Filipinos to necessity of re-examination of independence problem", Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, states labor is not interested in independence but in economic problems of working class. He states that though Nacionalista Party is loud for independence, there never will be independence so long as it is in power because it is contrary to the interests of those who support the Party.

Secretary J. B. Vargas issues statement that President was aware Aquino would speak on independence before Rotary Club and was also informed Romero would make speech, but that "though President feels that every one has right to express freely his opinion on such vital question, it is the duty of Commonwealth government to take every step necessary to prepare country for responsibilities of an independent republic".



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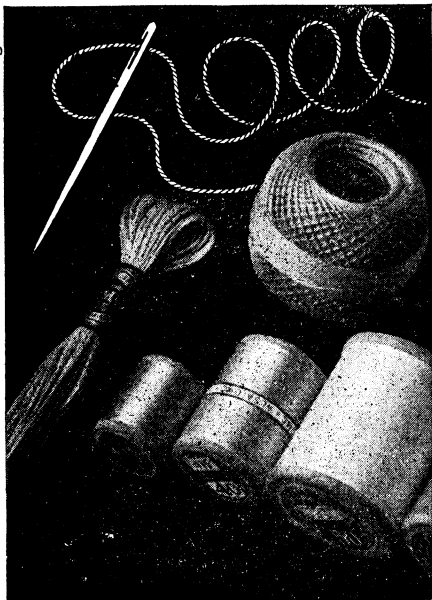
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Sept. 28.—Assembly passes bill authorizing suspension in whole or part of 8-hour labor law; Assem. E. Magalona objects stating Secretary of Labor is sufficiently empowered to make readjustments and blaming enforcement officials for misconstruing and misapplying law.

Sept. 30.—Special session of Assembly adjourns at 1:00 a. m. Four of bills passed declare state of emergency to exist as reason for granting President extraordinary powers until end of next regular session of Assembly to guard stability of national finances, deal with profiteering, regulate transfers of ships of Philippine registry, and take over operation of public utilities. Anti-profiteering bill sets aside ₱10,000,000 revolving fund to control prices of commodities. Public utilities bill sets aside ₱2,000,000 for purpose. Other bills authorize President to decrease expenditures of executive department through suspension or abandonment of services and operations of no immediate necessity; to increase tonnage dues; to reorganize Immigration Office; One bill appropriates ₱2,500,000 additional for primary schools; another create "Quezon City" on Diliman Estate site. Assembly also by vote of 53 to 7 after debate limited to 1 hour, adopts resolution declaring: "It is hereby resolved to reaffirm, as it is hereby reaffirmed, adhesion of National Assembly to independence program provided in Tydings-McDuffie law, which was accepted by Filipino people and government for political independence in 1946"; those voting against resolution were Assemblymen Romero, Ruperto Montinola, Justino Nuyda, Narciso Ramos, Jose Zulueta, and Tomas Buenafra; several others abstained. Ramos brands resolution "brazen attempt to muzzle those who believe in reexamination of Philippine problem".

New Philippine Civic League is launched with plans to conduct campaign of education on problem of independence reportedly headed by Assemblymen Romero, Tomas Oppus, and Carlos Tan, and Salvador Araneta.

Oct. 2.—President Quezon suspends Governor A. Pintang of Isabela pending case of malversation against him and designates Lino Castillejos Acting Governor. President names Board to study anti-profiteering measures and another to study 8-hour law modification. Using new powers, he rejects application of Vicente Madrigal to be allowed to sell freighter *Don Jose* to an Argentine citizen. President Quezon and party leave on S. S. *Don Isidro*, new De la Rama ship, to inspect new cellulose factory of Tabacalera at Bais in connection with plans of National Development Company to go into manufacture of paper, rayon, and explosives.

Oct. 3.—New Japanese broadcast "on beam directed to Netherlands Indies" blankets broadcasts from Treasure Island, San Francisco intended for Orient and also partly blankets Hongkong broadcast.

Oct. 5.—Speaker José Yulo in Rotary Club speech warns against acting as if eventuality of independence in 1946 may not materialize because this would leave country in state of unpreparedness; he expresses faith that United States "will not leave us to

our fate after independence and allow us to be easy prey to any foreign power that may attempt to place us under subjection".

Oct. 6.—S. Araneta in radiocast speaks of "untimely independence" and urges that question of reexamination be presented to people "untangled from all personal and party considerations".

Oct. 7.—To escape threatening typhoon, 14 naval bombers proceed south followed by *Langley* for "somewhere in Mindanao" and *California Clipper* flies to Davao.

Oct. 9.—Malacañan statement issued declaring Secretary Rafael Alunan did not act high-handedly as charged by some of Assembly leaders and that suspension of Mayors of Cavite, Imus, and Tanza was ordered by Governor R. Samonte without knowledge of Interior Department. What threatens to become an Assembly-Cabinet fight was precipitated by Samonte in refusing to recognize replacement of election inspectors in connection with plebiscite registration nominated by faction of J. Montano who recently resigned from Assembly as result of election protest of M. S. Rojas, Samonte standing on Interior Department circular letter stating that present boards of inspectors need not be changed, refusing to recognize new nominations, and suspending Mayors when they refused to carry out his instructions. Mayors appeared to Assembly leaders who were told by Under-Secretary R. Luna and later by Alunan that Department believes Plebiscite Act provides old election boards should continue. The question has been referred by Malacañan to Secretary of Justice José Abad Santos. Dispute said to be ultimately based on larger issue between Yulo and Paredes, on one hand, and all members of Cabinet believed to be on side of Secretary Roxas, "apparent leader of defunct 'pro'-faction in Nacionalista Party".

Oct. 10.—President Quezon orders Secretary of Interior to suspend Samonte for arbitrary acts and abuse of authority and also orders investigation of Vice-Mayor of Tanza who summarily discharged Municipal Secretary as soon as he assumed office after Samonte's suspension of Mayor of town.

Navy bombers return to Manila from flight to Mindanao.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, on way to Philippines and feted in Japan, expresses gratitude "for America's continued generosity to Philippines".

Oct. 11.—President Quezon in radiocast urges people to vote in plebiscite as it is of much greater significance than any election and involves ruin or salvation of millions of Filipinos who depend for living on such borderline industries as coconuts tobacco, abaca, and, to certain extent, sugar; moreover, by voting affirmatively, people will declare themselves in favor of plan to submit matter of further trade relations to round-table conference to be called later by President of United States. He states he expects no negative votes, but that a small vote would give impression Filipinos are not grateful for adjustments made and indifferent to efforts made to adjust country economically.

Cabinet approves in principle organization of Commonwealth Trading Association to go into import and distribution business to combat profiteering.

Paredes issues statement against Alunan and Luna for tolerating illegal action of Samonte, declaring they were prevaricating when they said they were not aware of it as they were advised the day the suspensions were made, and raising question of confidence in entire Cabinet. Samonte states his action is in compliance with provisions of law.

Electoral Commission gives Rojas favorable verdict in election dispute.

Oct. 12.—President Quezon organizes "Quezon City" and names complete staff of city officials minus the Mayor; most of them are government officials, Director of Public Works Vicente Fragante being named Vice-Mayor. Alejandro Rocas, Sr. is named Councillor and Jacob Rosenthal City Assessor.

University of Philippines Board of Regents appoints Prof. Hermenegildo B. Reyes of College of Engineering, Vice-President of University.

The United States

Sept. 13.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt tells press government is determined to oppose any unilateral attempts or moves by force to abrogate American rights and interests in China and Far East and reaffirms declaration he made in Kingston, Ontario, speech that United States would not stand idly by if Canada is attacked, interpreting Monroe Doctrine as meaning that no non-American power will be permitted to expand its possessions in Western Hemisphere and no existing possessions will be permitted to be transferred to other non-American powers. Senators W. E. Borah and G. P. Nye declare opposition to revision of Neutrality Act as "leading inevitably to war". Sen. A. H. Vandenberg states scrapping of arms embargo in name of neutrality would be "in nature of a fake... We can not change situation now without becoming unneutral. We can not become arsenal for one belligerent without ultimately becoming target for other. That is not way to stay our of war".

Head of American Black Diamond Line protests to State Department against British seizure of cargo ships *Black Osprey* and *Black Eagle* on way to Belgium and Holland, stating ships carried "no cargo for Germany whatever".

Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation summoning Congress to special session beginning September 21 to revise Neutrality Act. Secretary of State Cordell Hull notifies belligerents that government "reserves all rights of United States and its nationals under international law and will adopt such measures as may seem most practical and prudent when those rights are violated by any of belligerent nations". He tells press he is closely following developments in Shanghai.

Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt at Baltimore celebration of 125th anniversary of composition of "Star Spangled Banner" vigorously supports administration's foreign policy urging strong effort on behalf of "world order under international amity... We could theoretically build self-sufficient hemisphere and then let rest of world descend to any kind of cataclysm, but general chaos would swiftly involve United States".

Sept. 15.—President Roosevelt tells press all government's plans are on peace-time basis, but referring to neutrality patrol he states nation's territorial waters "can extend as far as its interests require".

Sept. 16.—Francis B. Sayre, new U. S. High Commissioner to Philippines, states European war has presented Philippines with new problems, as also continuing Sino-Japanese conflict but declines to state whether this new approach to independence question. "My chief thought now is that Philippines at present is scheduled to acquire independence in 1946 which means we face immediate necessity of adjusting country's economy to independent status". He states he hopes to cooperate, advise, and assist in transition.

Sept. 17.—Washington officials decline to comment officially on Russo-Japanese armistice but state they are not surprised as Japan is anxious to avoid further trouble in view of huge cost of China campaign; Russia, too, is anxious to eliminate complications in Far East in view of military operations on Polish border. They believe Russo-Japanese conciliation process would be prolonged and would hardly become permanent in view of natural antipathy, politically, economically, and socially.

Foreign Policy Association in report prepared by F. Merrill states, "If Japan seizes opportunity to drive foreign interests from China now that England and France are engaged in European war, national expediency probably will dictate indefinite postponement of Philippine independence. Report states many influential Filipinos are beginning to question advisability of independence in view of Japan's southward expansion, "Philippines already being encircled in a Nippon pincher movement". "In event of test of strength in Pacific, United States holds balance of power".

H. L. Stimson in letter to New York *Times* urges repeal of arms embargo as "perhaps last remaining hope of our avoiding being dragged into European war". N. M. Butler of Columbia University states "Neutrality Act puts us into war on side of aggressor. Repeal it and we will go back to that neutrality which international law defines".

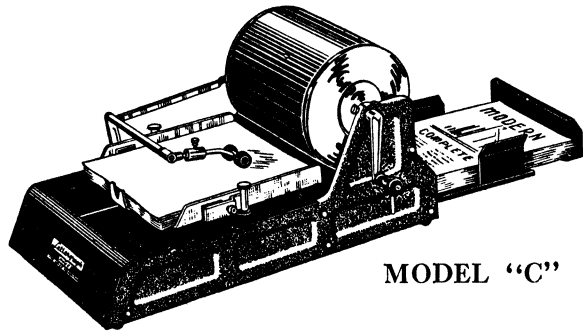
Sept. 18.—President Roosevelt invites Alfred Landon and Frank Knox, 1936 Republican candidates for presidency, and others to conference at White House to discuss neutrality program tomorrow.

Charles M. Schwab, chairman of board of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and outstanding personality in American industry, dies in New York, aged 77.

Washington officials regard Hitler's, Danzig speech as purely negative. They discount possibility of Communist-Nazi alliance.

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Sept. 19.—High Commissioner Sayre leaves Washington for Philippines it is understood with instructions from President Roosevelt to tighten United States supervision over Philippines in matters of defense and foreign policy for duration of war.

Squadron of 25,000 pound navy bombers leave Hawaii for Philippines; exact number not revealed.

Sept. 20.—White House statement issued after conference between President and 16 leaders of both major parties is to effect that there is unanimous thought in keeping United States neutral and at peace and that action should be taken in wholly non-partisan spirit.

Philippine Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states in Washington that in spite of changes in Far East, Philippines still looks forward to complete independence in 1946.

Sept. 21.—President Roosevelt in special message to Congress states he said last January that Neutrality Law "might act to advantage of aggressors and that instinct of self-preservation should warn America not to let that happen any more. Despite fact that America had no part in making the disaster, we find ourselves affected to the core, our currents of commerce are changing, our minds are filled with new problems, and our position in world affairs is already altered". He asks that action be taken in respect to that part of Act "which is wholly inconsistent with ancient precepts of international law and altered historic foreign policy of United States the arms embargo provisions, which impair relations between United States and foreign nations and are vitally dangerous to American neutrality security, and peace... I give it as my deep and unalterable conviction that by repeal of these provisions we will more probably remain at peace than if the law remains as it stands". He states present law is "not neutral and is unworkable in actual operation", and asks for substitution of cash-and-carry principle, authority to fix zones which American merchant ships may not enter, broader authority to prevent Americans from traveling on vessels of belligerent nations or in danger areas, and further provisions requiring that belligerent nations purchasing commodities in United States must take title thereto prior to shipment, and banning war-credits to belligerent nations. Sen. M. LaFollette states his group will fight President's proposals "from hell to breakfast".

Sept. 22.—Reported by United Press from New York that Argentine, Brazil, and Chile representatives, conferring at Buenos Aires on joint program to present at forthcoming conference at Panama City, agreed on cooperation with United States in efforts to preserve neutrality, but will consider declarations of solidarity no longer binding if United States enters war.

Congressmen from Atlantic and Pacific states reported starting movement for two-ocean navy at additional cost of \$3,200,000,000, present fleet to remain in Pacific.

High Commissioner Sayre states in San Francisco he is "ready for any surprise in fast-changing Far Eastern situation". He admits to press he had long secret interview with President Roosevelt and high commands of army and navy or new plans for Philippine defense, but states, "I will not announce my policy until I confer with Filipino leaders". Rep. F. L. Crawford states "prospects of prolonged war and recent shift in balance of power makes new review of Philippine independence inevitable".

Sept. 22.—Landon states he does not oppose Roosevelt's neutrality program but that President should announce categorically he does not want third term and would not accept in case nomination were offered him as third-term issue is so prominent it is not fair to ask Democrats and Republicans to abandon party politics now.

Sept. 24.—Carl Laemmle, noted moving picture producer and one of founders of the industry, dies in Hollywood, aged 72. Floyd Gibbons, noted war correspondent, dies of heart-disease on his Pennsylvania farm, aged 52.

Sept. 25.—Reported Navy Department is planning huge maneuvers at Hawaii.

Sept. 26.—S. S. Cleveland leaves San Francisco, carrying High Commissioner, Sayre and party, after several days' delay, American President Line agreeing to provide \$11,500 war-risk insurance for members of crew, which issue held up ship for nearly a week.

Sept. 27.—United States Fleet reported engaged in secret battle practice off Pacific coast.

Sept. 28.—Hull refuses to comment on press reports of Chinese Foreign Minister's statement with respect to United States as possible mediator in Sino-Japanese conflict, on grounds he has not received official statement and nothing concrete could develop until Japan's position is clear.

Sen. K. Pittman states under present Neutrality Law Russia and Italy can legally import arms from United States and transmit them or their substitutes to Germany.

Sept. 29.—New neutrality bill would prevent American shipping from operating to belligerent ports in Pacific and China Sea, but American planes would be permitted to land mail and passengers. Ninety-day commercial credits would modify Johnson Act prohibiting credit to nations defaulting on World War debts. Pacific coast business interests protest against provisions that would prohibit American ships from visiting Australia, New Zealand, India, Singapore, Hongkong, and Vancouver.

Oct. 1.—Announced that 4th and 6th cruiser divisions, a destroyer flotilla, and aircraft-carrier Enterprise will proceed to Hawaii in near future on training cruise.

Oct. 2.—Hull issues statement: "Poland is now victim of force... Its territory has been taken and its government obliged to seek refuge abroad... Mere seizure of territory, however, does not extinguish the existence of a government and United States therefore continues to regard the government

of Poland as in existence according to the provisions of the Constitution of Poland". He tells press United States will continue diplomatic relations with Polish government organized in France and continue to recognize Polish Ambassador in Washington.

Debate on neutrality issue opens. Pittman states present law is ineffective in insulating United States against war and points out Japanese are able to buy large quantities of raw materials such as cotton and metals which when manufactured in Japan are used against China; Japan buys 80% of its gasoline from United States which is not on embargo list and uses it in airplanes for mass-murder. Borah opposes modification, pleading, "Let's stay out of this war. It's not our war. America imposed arms embargo to put end to trading in instruments of mass-murder".

Reported that movements of American warships will henceforth be kept secret.

Cardinal George Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago, dies, aged 67.

Oct. 3.—State Department receives note from Germany warning against "improper behavior" of American merchant ships in waters near Britain and France, alleging neutral merchant ships have attempted to evade exercise of right of German naval vessels to stop them for search. "United States merchantmen are advised in their own interests against any change of course, use of radio apparatus upon sighting German naval forces, zig-zagging, screening their lights, and failing to obey command to stop, or accepting convoy by naval forces of powers at war with Germany". State Department transmits note to Maritime Commission which has notified merchantmen and port authorities.

Porfirio Sevilla, publisher of *Philippine-American Advocate* (New York) is sentenced to year's imprisonment on charge of mail fraud and conspiracy in connection with attempt to extort money from American business men who handle Philippine prod-

ucts, and Editor Teddy de Nolasco is given a suspended sentence of same length; both pleaded guilty.


Oct. 4.—Hull states United States "does not recognize legality of unrestricted interference with American ships and commerce", but warns Americans merchantmen should not run into special danger in Atlantic waters adjacent to warring countries.

Reported U. S. Navy bombers are daily patrolling Caribbean Sea. Reported that 112 pursuit planes, 60 bombers, 14 observation planes, and 5 auxiliary amphibian planes, as well as transport ships for liaison service will be added to 18th Wing of U. S. air force stationed at Hawaii and that many more planes will be sent later in connection with air corps expansion program. High naval officials in Washington state Navy has "taken no notice of reported Japanese reaction because Navy is primarily concerned with naval tasks rather than diplomatic reactions". Sen. G. M. Gillette states "It has been universally recognized that it is part of our naval strategy to draw frontier line from Aleutians through Hawaii and down to Canal Zone, and any movements of our ships and naval supplies within that area should be of purely domestic concern."

General Electric Company states with regard to Japanese claims that new Japanese radio station JZI in Tokyo has priority in wave-length assignment, states that disputed 9,530 kilocycle frequency has been assigned to General Electric since 1928.

Oct. 5.—White House announces that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder officially advised that S. S. *Iroquois*, carrying American refugees from Europe, would be sunk "through repetition of circumstances marking loss of *Athenia*", believed to imply reference to alleged British plot. Secretary S. Early states White House places no great credence in message but that it has been relayed to captain of ship and naval exco't will be furnished.

Powerful scouting force of U. S. Fleet leaves San



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A

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Diego for Hawaii, centering largest force there ever stationed except during annual war games.

Pittman challenges isolationists to add cotton, oil, and metals to emerge list to prove their sincerity, describing these commodities as "instruments of mass murder".

Stimson in radiocast states embargo made leaders in Germany and elsewhere think Americans feel no responsibility for anything that happens abroad and that it "encouraged present breach of peace between Germany and Poland".

Wayne Coy is again operated on for infected kidney and is reported "very sick".

Oct. 6.—Washington observers express doubt Hitler's Reichstag speech will achieve any results. State Department gives impression that officials feel response and comment should come from British and French, but guardedly express doubt Hitler really paved way for peace. Sen. A. Capper states speech has not changed his opinion Hitler "is greatest menace to world's peace". Sen. C. L. Herring states speech impressed him as "crying of a guilty soul". New York *Herald-Tribune* states "there is nothing in speech but blunt demand to call off the war. It is incredible that truce should be erected upon this foundation." New York Stock Exchange reads "war" into speech and prices of war commodities shoot up.

Oct. 7.—Pittman expresses belief Roosevelt will again offer his services for sake of peace in Europe, but that United States will make no move unless allies first show willingness to accept Hitler's proposals as basis for negotiation; even then United States would probably take no role except that of "friendly intermediary". Borah again emphasizes isolationists' stand and states that in European quarrel "I would not believe either side".

Sen. S. Downey, California Democrat, scores United States-Japan war-talk and states such war would be "idiotic undertaking".

Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt indicates to press he is not ready to respond to intimations that Hitler would accept his mediation.

Oct. 9.—Admiral T. C. Hart, commander-in-chief of U. S. Asiatic Fleet, forbids use of its fleet and shore radio facilities for transmitting press messages, stating no reasons for order. Press has used navy facilities when other forms of communication were unavailable or blocked by censorship, as in Peiping, Tsingtao, Amoy, and Canton.

Oct. 10.—Washington opinion reported to be that Daladier in his speech has left open door to negotiations, but nevertheless long war is expected unless Britain and France decide that Russian advantages from long war involving German defeat would as great menace to them as alleged German menace now.

Administration forces in Senate roll up vote of 65 to 26 against motion aimed at striking out arms embargo-repeal provision in new neutrality bill. Downey demands Monroe Doctrine be extended to Australia and New Zealand, stating these could be defended from Hawaii, but not Philippines. Sen. E. Gibson states he will soon introduce legislation providing for fortification of Guam, declaring Congress at last session acted under mistaken impression and that he hopes present critical world-wide situation will make Congress correct that error. He also urges Congress to study re-examine Philippine independence question on basis of speech of Assemblyman José Romero of the Philippines.

American Federation of Labor in annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, votes down resolution endorsing Roosevelt and the New Deal. J. L. Lewis, head of Congress of Industrial Organization in annual

convention in San Francisco urges support of Roosevelt neutrality program.

Reception at Biltmore Hotel, New York, formally opens McNutt's campaign for Democratic presidential nomination provided Roosevelt does not run for third term.

Oct. 11.—Sen. B. C. Clark charges that motive behind efforts to change Neutrality Act is to permit United States to help Britain and France and declares it would be "suicidal for us to undertake to protect their world-fung colonial empires. He demands a neutrality law with strict embargo on sale of arms, munitions, and implements of war, and strict cash-and-carry provisions as to trade in other commodities. He declares that Under-Secretary of War Louis Johnson is attempting to inflame war-spirit and that he established War Resources Board without legal authority and "stacked the personnel, with Morgan and Du-Pont-controlled members".

Federation of Labor adopts resolution reaffirming trade union boycott of German and Japanese goods and extending it to Russian; also resolution demanding absolute neutrality and aloofness from European war and opposing premature mediation attempts.

Foreign Trade Convention in New York adopts resolution urging further amendment of Tydings-McDuffie Act "with concurrence of Philippine legislature" and establishment of reciprocal trade advantages "for such indefinite period of as may permit continuance of Philippine-American trade".

Oct. 12.—Authoritatively learned in Washington that government is expressing to Russia its "earnest hope" that nothing may occur that might "affect injuriously" the peaceful relations between Russia and Finland.

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, returning from Panama City Inter-American Neutrality Conference, states in New York that enforcement of 300-mile continental safety zone regulation will be by peaceful negotiation rather than by force.

Other Countries

Sept. 12.—Premier Neville Chamberlain and Lord Charfield, British Defense Minister, make secret round-trip to France by plane to confer with Premier Edouard Daladier and Gen. M. G. Gamelin, and announcement declares meeting "completely confirmed France and Britain's firm resolution to devote all their power and resources to conflict imposed on them. The two nations decided to give Poland, which is so bravely resisting brutal invasion, all assistance in their power." Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive in England.

Sept. 13.—Appointment of Gen. Toshizo Nishio as supreme commander of Japan's forces throughout China is believed to indicate imminent large-scale drive. Emperor Hirohito has presented decorations to 7 high Thailan (Siam) officials in connection with conclusion recently of treaty of amity and trade.

Poles report recapture of Warsaw are crumbling and that fighting on western front is still limited to vanguard action. Said that in reply to British blockade, Germany will bomb British harbors. Reported that Germans caught reading propaganda pamphlets dropped by British planes will be punished by death.

Chamberlain states in Commons that Britain's war-aims include liberation of Czech's from Nazi rule; he declares Berlin announcements on methods of warfare in Poland contradict Hitler's statement he had no desire to make war on women and children. He states French advance on western front is "completely successful" but that British troops there have not yet gone into action; several British air squadrons are operating from French soil. Reported that more than 100 ships are held up at Downs waiting to be searched.

Daladier forms national cabinet with himself as Premier, Foreign and Defense Minister; Georges Bonnet becoming Minister of Justice; socialists refused to join cabinet as Daladier offered them only 2 seats.

Virginia Gayda, fascist editor, states Italy's attitude to European war will be "gradually defined."

Sept. 14.—Reported Japanese are increasing pressure on British and French to withdraw from Shanghai while attempting to avoid antagonizing United States; Japanese say present International Settlement defense plan is out of date because it was intended against possible Chinese aggression which danger has now been removed.

Reports of Russian mobilization along entire Polish frontier causes anxiety. Russia accuses Polish warplanes of "frequent violations" of frontier. Pravda alleges oppression of Russian and other minorities in Poland and states Poland's "defeat" proves inefficiency and impotence of government".

Reported Polish armies have reached state of dissolution. Germans claim capture of Gdynia. Lwow with its burning oil refineries said to be giant torch. Reported Germans by wireless and leaflets are demanding quick surrender, otherwise country and entire population will be destroyed. German no hostile intentions against Canada but it is hardly *Diplomatic Correspondence* says Germany has as hardly fair and certainly not neutral to declare (as United States has) that an attack on one party is not permissible while at same time giving that party right to strike against the other".

Polish Ambassador in London urges more effective aid to Poland. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax states in House of Lords that Germany has replied to British inquiry stating it will not use poison gas and bacteriological methods in accordance with League of Nations Protocol of 1925, but that it reserves full liberty of action in event provisions of agreement are violated by enemy.

Paris *Le Journal* states Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, former Austrian Premier, was shot by Nazis because he refused to sign manifesto urging Austrians to fight for German cause.

Sept. 15.—Severe fighting reported resumes along Mongolian-Manchukuoan frontier on September 12 but reported from Moscow that Foreign Commissar I. Molotov and Japanese Ambassador

have agreed to cessation of hostilities. Russia reported rushing "partial mobilization" of 4,000,000 men along western border. Sources close to German government state Russia is expected to invade Poland and that Germany and Russia have agreed to form a Polish buffer state between them comprising 1/3 to 1/2 of present area of Poland.

Germany announces capture of Galician oil fields and claims Poland has already lost its hard-coal mines, most of its important iron, lead, and zinc deposits, oil wells, and smelting plants. Said that Germany is now master of half of Poland with greater portion of 33,000,000 population semi-prisoners in occupied territories; thousands are fleeing toward Rumania, and Latvia. Warsaw population frantically acclaim's Pomorze army which broke through German lines from rear and entered city and nearly in defense. Germany in losing Saar area has been deprived of 1/5 of its steel production and nearly 1/4 of its coal, but these losses are more than made up by seizing of Polish industrial areas. German prisoners taken in Saar tell of difficulties of obtaining food in Germany.

Sept. 16.—Joint Russian-Japanese communique declares agreement has been reached to cease military action on September 16, forces to remain at lines occupied on previous day, and to organize at earliest possible time a commission of 2 Soviet-Mongolian and 2 Japanese-Manchukuoan representatives to clearly establish boundaries. Japanese previously held out for only one Soviet or Mongol representative against one each for Japan and Manchukuo.

Japanese open general offensive in northwest Kiangsi, driving westward, after nearly a year of only desultory operations there.

Russia notifies Polish Ambassador that Red Army will cross Russo-Polish frontier Sunday morning; copies of communication, sent to all foreign diplomatic representatives in Moscow, declares that action is taken because Polish government no longer exists; "Soviet Union will retain neutrality but feels it necessary to protect White Russian and Ukrainian minorities in Poland and will do everything to keep peace and order". Molotov states in radiocast that Russia ordered troops into Poland "to liberate our brothers. Polish state and government are non-existent and because of this all treaties with Poland are non-existent. We have been neutral until last moment, but none can expect us to be indifferent to our brothers, the Ukrainians and White Russians. We consider it our duty to help them now."

Terrific bombardment of Warsaw reported, following dropping of leaflets demanding surrender within 24 hours to which Poles did not reply. Said numerous towns in Poland have been completely destroyed with German planes machine-gunning fleeing civilians to break morale and prevent bringing up of supplies. Reported bulk of gold stock of Polish National Bank was shipped to Constantinople aboard British steamer believed on way to Alexandria. Foreign diplomats leave Poland for Rumania.

Germany warns neutrals not to submit to British blockade of Reich following reports Britain sent notes to neutrals defining "economic neutrality".

French press points to Russian-Polish treaties which Russia can not scrap without plunging it into general eastern European war. Bulgaria officially declares neutrality.

(Continued on page 468)

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Editorials



“Re-examinationists”, so-called, American and Filipino, must have got blessed little satisfaction out of the speech of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre before the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, and the question naturally arises as to who spoke or speaks with the greater authority, Mr. Sayre or his predecessor, Mr. Paul V. McNutt.

Two Mouths— McNutt and Sayre

Mr. McNutt in his advocacy of re-examination of the Philippine problem was generally considered to have the backing of President Roosevelt, but it almost seems from his various pronouncements here to date that Mr. Sayre was expressly commissioned to un-say what Mr. McNutt has been saying and to snuff out what hope Mr. McNutt was able to inspire.

In considering this question, it must be borne in mind that it is Mr. Sayre and not Mr. McNutt who now holds office as the President's representative in the Philippines, although Mr. McNutt who, in his new position has continued his advocacy of re-examining the Philippine question, must still be considered as speaking for the Administration. Is it, possibly, that the Administration is speaking through two mouths, as a suggestion that the Philippine people may still exercise some choice in the matter of the final determination of American policy? Mr. Sayre's position is of course backed by the law as it stands.

It was for this reason that the writer stated in this column last month:

“Though we must do everything we can to retain and increase our total trade, as well as maintain other vital relations with the United States, and must therefore plan our economy with a view to building up unassailably complementary relations, striving always to supply the products which the United States lacks, *we must also accept the probability that in the end we will be compelled to enter into competitive production with other neighboring tropical countries...*”

Probability or only a possibility, it must be faced. But to come to such a conclusion as to the future course of the United States government with regard to the Philippines, is not necessarily to support or favor such a course, and the present writer has, in fact, consistently opposed the announced policy of deliberate destruction of the present trade between the United States and the Philippines, not only as indefensible, not only as evil, but as insane.

Mr. Sayre's attempt in his speech whether inspired or not, to defend this policy, is, of course, wholly unconvincing. The crux of his defense lies in the following statement:

“It is well to remember that Philippine independence does not mean the end or cessation of Philippine-American trade. For forty years Filipinos have been learning to use American commodities and Americans to use Philippine

commodities. Independence will of course mean changed conditions and far-reaching economic adjustments. But it will mean building up a trade on new foundations which will be more permanent and sound than the present highly artificial ones. If the Philippines chooses with the United States

to build its trade on liberal commercial policies, our reciprocal trade can develop far...”

This statement must be taken in connection with the general background of the existing situation furnished by the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie “Independence” Act, which, though recently modified by the “Philippine Economic Adjustment Act”, still schedules eventual abrogation of mutual trade preferences between the two countries. That Mr. Sayre had this in mind is shown by his references to “new conditions”, “grave difficulties”, etc.

The law as it stands contemplates no “liberal commercial policy” on the part of the United States with respect to the Philippines, and the present situation promises the opposite of a “reciprocal trade that can develop far”.

It may be true, in a sense, that the existing trade between the United States and the Philippines is an “artificial” trade in that it was largely built up because the Philippines profited from American tariff protection and the United States from Philippine tariff protection. If that is “artificial”, let those for whom Mr. Sayre is the spokesman make the most of it they can. It is by a similar protection that every state in the Union profits, and happily may continue to profit.

That the Philippines is more Western than Oriental in culture, more democratic than autocratic in political organization, more Christian than pagan in religion, is also due to causes that may be called artificial.

And speaking of “foundations”, Americans and Filipinos have been building for almost half a century on foundations that the Spaniards and the Filipinos were three hundred years in building. Must this centuries-old foundation now be abandoned and the whole “artificial” progress be allowed to fall into reverse?

There are some, indeed, who consider that a less artificial and a more sound and permanent state would exist if the Philippines were a political and economic dependency of Japan, and the people Shintoists and subjects of the Mikado.

Probably, to do those whom Mr. Sayre represents no injustice, nothing so sweeping is intended. Perhaps their attitude results from nothing more than a sort of itch to be logical and to scratch regardless of any damage done; perhaps it results from nothing but a dogged impulse to put the Philippines into a certain pigeon-hole in a Washington desk or a certain file in the State Department. When the Philippines is “independent”—six years from now!—it would never do to treat the country as still “a part of the United States”. An independent Philippines would be

foreign and would have to be treated as such; the fact that the Philippines might not really be so very "independent", couldn't be permitted to affect the State Department's system of classification and cataloging.

Cutting off the existing trade of the Philippines with the United States, gradually or not, may lead to the development of another type of trade between the two, of equal importance, but it might and probably would not. If it didn't, the Philippines would be forced to trade chiefly with Japan, and it is unfortunately true not only that trade follows the flag, but that the flag follows trade.

The people of the Philippines may have learned to use American commodities, but if they no longer have the money to buy them, they would learn to do without them. They have already learned to use Japanese products to a considerable extent. There is talk of Philippine gold and its purchasing power. But the United States is not buying foreign-mined gold, and the Philippines might have to accept *yen* even for its gold.

With Japan taking over the greater part if not all of Philippine trade, Japanese investments, Japanese loans, Japanese influence, Japanese coercion, and Japanese rule—anti-Christian, anti-democratic, anti-everything-American, would inevitably succeed each other as bead succeeds bead in a rosary.

Reading the Philippines a lesson, Mr. Sayre spoke of the difference between economic nationalism and a more liberal government policy with respect to the encouragement of international trade. He pointed out that "only through international trade can national standards of living be maintained and human progress had". He emphasized the seriousness of the consequences of a nation's choice of commercial policy.

Yet "international" trade for the Philippines today means chiefly trade with the United States, and international trade for the United States in the Pacific means to a not inconsiderable extent Philippine trade. In supporting the scheduled destruction of the existing established trade between the United States and the Philippines in exchange, perhaps, for some other form of trade between the two, Mr. Sayre expresses himself in favor of giving up a bird in the hand for a fledgling that may or may not be in the bush.

The writer can hardly believe that Mr. Sayre means all he says, but if he does, he will have to forgive those American business pioneers in the Philippines, to whom he paid so handsome a tribute earlier in his address, a decided skepticism, not to say a downright unbelief. In fact, in regard to the importance of a nation's commercial policy they may well fling his own words back at him, and say: "Let America beware of the most artificial policy of all—wrecking the result of its own labors in the Philippines."

No one is better able than Mr. Sayre to appreciate that vastly more than commerce is involved in any commercial policy, and this is especially true with respect to the American trade policy toward the Philippines. America's position in the entire Pacific, not to say the world, is involved. Mr. McNutt holds that the United States must maintain its position in the Far East, and everything that has happened in the world since he left the Philippines serves only to support him. And be it noted that Mr. Sayre has not yet touched on the larger issues of which the Philippine question is only a part, and that he has not contra-

dicted a single word of Mr. McNutt. Mr. Sayre has merely taken his stand on the letter of the Tydings-McDuffie "Independence" Act plus possible minor adjustments.

In the opening section of this editorial, the writer alluded to the "two mouths" of the Administration as conveying a suggestion that the people of the Philippines may still exercise some choice in the matter of the final determination of American Philippine policy.

This would be well enough if only the Philippines were involved. But to hang, or even only to pretend to hang, the decision of the United States in a matter of vital world importance on a decision of the people of one little country, —on whether or not they will petition the United States to delay independence on pain of having their economic life destroyed—is either absurd or most disingenuous. Yet hours seems to be the position.

The passage of the new Neutrality Act this month, replacing the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, and ending the arms embargo mandatory under the latter, is probably chiefly to be considered as a measure which, in effect, enables the United States to support

indirectly the European democracies (comparatively speaking) by such "methods short of war" as President Roosevelt has referred to at various times in his appeals for the maintenance of peace and his warnings to aggressor nations. The German government, among others, was amply and plainly warned as to where American sympathies lay, and can not complain on that score.

Nevertheless, no great nation has ever before gone to such lengths as the United States to preserve its neutrality and safeguard its peace. Under accepted tenets of international law, a neutral has the right to trade with both belligerents and neutrals, although it is also understood that it has no right to protest if its ships carrying arms, ammunition, and other recognizedly contraband goods are seized on the high seas or detained in belligerent ports. However, this principle of the so-called freedom of the seas has often led to misunderstandings and sometimes to war. The United States fought the War of 1812 largely because of British interference in its trade with France during the Napoleonic wars.

The United States government has now, under the new Neutrality Act, practically speaking waived this right by ordering American citizens and American ships to keep away from zones of conflict, zones which have been so defined as to cut off a great deal of American trade not only with the belligerent, but with a number of neutral nations. It has gone still further by prohibiting all exports of goods destined for belligerent nations except such as they pay for in cash, take immediate title to, and carry away in other than American ships. By these two measures alone, the United States has voluntarily given up what might have been a most lucrative war-time trade.

It is true that the embargo on the export of arms to all belligerents, mandatory under the earlier neutrality laws, has been eliminated. While this has already resulted in the placing of large war-orders, the profits from this business will no doubt be cancelled by the general shipping, trade,

investment, and other losses to the country as a whole. The new Neutrality Law was not prompted by any desire to profit from the shedding of the blood of other people.

The embargo was largely ineffective as an anti-war measure because it did not prevent the shipment of arms to belligerents by way of some neutral intermediary, and also because such raw materials as cotton and scrap-iron, from which war materials can be manufactured, and fuel for warplanes, were not under embargo. The embargo was contrary to America's traditional policy, favored those belligerents which were able to manufacture their own war-equipment and supplies or obtain them elsewhere, and denied the victims of aggression, as well as the aggressors,

access to the American market on which their very existence might depend.

The experiment with the embargo was undertaken with a view to aid in the preservation of peace and to keep the United States out of a war that was threatening. The new Neutrality Act, which eliminated the embargo, was framed with a view to keeping the United States out of the war that has broken out and to discourage its spread. It is probable that the new Law will be far more effective than the old in achieving its objects. Already its portent has fallen with numbing effect on the German war-makers, as they realize it more than offsets the "pact of friendship" with Stalin.

Fascii and Nazi

By Rudolf Schneider

ONE of the most significant developments during the past few weeks was the elimination of Achille Starace as Secretary-General of the Fascist Party. Known as an ardent supporter of friendship with Germany and chief promoter of anti-Semitism in Italy, he was removed by Premier Benito Mussolini from one of the most influential posts in the government and assigned to a secondary position.

The Rome-Berlin axis had been growing more and more brittle for some time. It was not forged from the best metal to begin with but from a cheap material that could not last: a merely "temporary common interest". Germany and Italy formed an alliance to exercise pressure on France and England by threat of war, but as soon as London and Paris called the bluff, the axis broke into pieces. The explanations advanced from both sides are of no significance. That Hitler entered into a pact with the Soviet Union is not the reason for Italy's breaking away. The German-Russian pact is, on the contrary, the direct result of the failing German-Italian alliance. Hitler felt he could not rely on Italian help; first, because of the military weakness of Italy, and, second, because of the doubtfulness of Italian friendship for him. Italy with its vulnerable seacoasts, its most important cities within easy reach of the guns of the British and French navies, can not take the risks involved in a war against the Western powers. The German-Italian alliance was bound to break the moment Hitler decided to defy all warnings and accept the chances of war. Hitler, therefore, had to seek some other ally and had, as a consequence, to permit his deadly enemies, the Bolsheviks, to advance into Poland and the Baltic states and to become a threat to the Balkan countries. This, in turn, drove Italy to the side of Germany's enemies, Britain

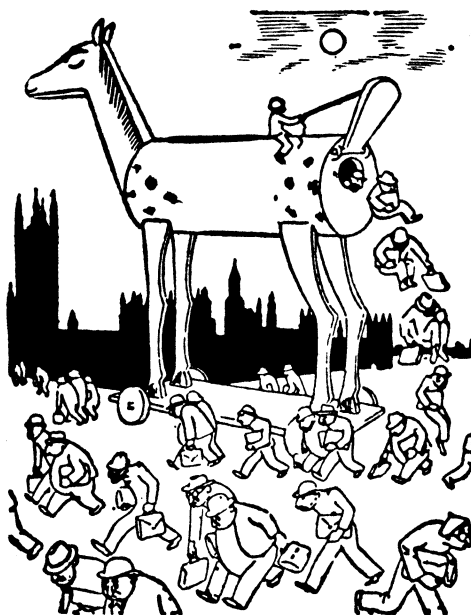
and France, as the Balkan Peninsula is considered in Rome as the most important sphere of Italian influence. Italy, which already had a foothold in Albania, overnight became the protector of the other Balkan states and even, upon British demand, guaranteed the integrity of Greece, which country he had previously menaced.

Italy has for a long time resented the steadily growing influence of Germany in its domestic affairs. German advisers had been placed not alone in the army, but in almost all Italian government offices, and the Gestapo, the German Secret State Police, had a large number of agents scattered throughout Italy. Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo, made an inspection trip through Italy not so long ago as if he were an Italian government official. German influence became very conspicuous when in June of this year Italy adopted the German program of "racial purification" aimed against the Jews. It was in this campaign that Starace played an important part in furthering the spread of German influence in the country.

Mussolini had previously refused to follow the course of German anti-Semitism and had even offered refuge to Hitler's Jewish victims. He once stated:

"Fascism means unity; anti-Semitism means destruction and discord. Fascist anti-Semitism or anti-Semitic Fascism therefore contains a gross absurdity. We in Italy consider it utterly ridiculous when we hear how the anti-Semites in Germany seek to flourish in the midst of Fascism. We protest with all our energy against Fascism being compromised in such a way. Anti-Semitism is a product of barbarism."

In spite of this attitude, however, German pressure became so strong



Simplicissimus

The new Trojan Horse in London. Whoever invites the Soviets, gets the Komintern in his land.



Kladderadatsch

Who leads whom?

Hitler's attack on Czechoslovakia was carried out under the excuse that he wanted to deliver his German brethren from oppression. The same excuse served to justify the destruction of Poland. The result of this is that his "ally", Soviet Russia, is now sending Hitler all his German brethren in the countries over which Russian influence has recently been established, in order to remove any possible excuse of this kind for future attacks. And Mussolini is following the same course. The Germans in the South-Tyrol are being shipped across the German border so the "Liberator" will have no excuse to come and get them, land and all. German minorities everywhere are under present circumstances regarded as menacing the security of all nations which harbor them. The unfortunate victims who thus lose the homesteads which their families may have occupied for generations and are forced to live in a country where they are strangers and where hunger and terror rule, will be conscious of no great gratitude to the man who "delivered" them from their "foreign bondage". Every immigrant from the Baltic states, from Turkey, Russian Poland, and Italy will be a bitter enemy of Germany's Fuehrer and will no doubt help in the task of delivering the German nation itself from this man and his party.

NOTE:—The cartoons reproduced on these pages are German gibes at the British and French for seeking a pact with Russia—before the Nazis themselves signed the pact with Stalin.

that Mussolini had to include anti-Semitism in his program and to deport Jewish refugees from Italy. He remained hesitant as to the German demand that he eliminate Jewish officials and employees in the government and take discriminatory measures against Jewish citizens. That the matter weighed on his conscience is revealed in his declaration: "I want you to know and I want the whole world to know that in racial questions we shall continue to be in the lead. To say that Fascism imitates some one or something, is simply absurd."

But Starace showed no such hesitation or compunction. Instead, he pushed matters, and said in July: "Our racial program must not remain merely theoretical, but must be followed by political action". Very little was done, however, outside of the Secretary-General's own direct sphere of influence.

The question arises, On what was German pressure on Italy based?

The answer is, The South Tyrol.

Ever since Mussolini had to consent to Hitler's taking over of Austria, Italian and German soldiers have faced each other across a common boundary; and Italy, as one of the results of the World War, also possesses a former province of Austria, populated by Germans. The South-Tyrol and the port of Trieste on the Adriatic Sea have played an important part in Hitler's plans for "Greater Germany" and the Italians have not forgotten what the Nazis had to say about them before they made friends with the Fascists. Feder, the Nazi theoretician, wrote:

"In foreign politics we demand the establishment of a unified national state which will include all German peoples. . . . We have renounced no Germans in the Sudetenland, in the South-Tyrol, in Austria."

Fascist Italy, despite all its nationalistic pride, yielded to Germany in many directions as a direct result of fear.



Kladderadatsch

Russia to France: Why were you so stupid as to let me in?

The Strategic Importance of the Philippines

As Seen by a Dutch Observer in 1626

By Dr. Walter K. Frankel

SOME years ago I bought a little book in a second-hand book store printed in the year 1629 "ex officina Elzeviriana", famous Dutch printers of Leyden, Netherlands. Though the little volume—it measures 4-5/16 inches by 2-5/16 inches and is 1-1/8 inch thick—is now over three hundred years old, it is fine condition, the original parchment binding undamaged, the paper still white, the ink unfaded.

The title, translated, reads: "Spain, or an Account of the Kings, Dominions, and Might of Spain."

HISPANIA
SIVE
DE REGIS HISPANIAE
REGNIS
et opibus
Commentarius

LVGD: BATAV.
Ex officina
Elzeviriana.

A° cIs. Ioc. XXIX.
Cum Privilegio

The title-page is bordered with the coats-of-arms of all the former kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula, including Portugal, for this was during the reign of Philip IV (1621-1665) when Portugal was a Spanish province. It was during the eighty-year war of liberation in the Netherlands (1568-1648), and the golden age of the Dutch Republic had set in under Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange, youngest son of William the Silent. In the Philippines, Don Juan Niño de Tabora was the seventeenth Spanish governor-general—the one who brought the image of the Virgin of Antipolo to the country and who organized an expeditionary force against the Dutch and also the Moros.

The book was written by a Hollander, Joannes de Laet, for Sir Edward Powell, Bart., Master of the Rolls to Charles I of England, in the year 1628, and was published the following year by the Elzevirs. For more than two hundred years, theirs was one of the most famous printing houses in Europe. At that time the owners of the press were Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir, and they are named in the "Summa Privilegii" at the end of the volume. This states that by order of the government no one but the Elzevirs were authorized to print the book in whole or in part or to publish or sell it anywhere else during the next ten years on pain of confiscation and a fine of 600 guilders. This was an early form of "copyright".

It is interesting to note that the book took the author over two and a half years to write, for the date of the license is May 15, 1626, and the dedication to Sir Edward Powell is dated "Anno S[alvatoris] 1628 sub finem December." (at the end of December).

In the preface, de Laet explains to Sir Edward Powell that he is giving a description of the Spanish Empire including all of its overseas possessions, and he concludes that though it appears to be very great and rich, its political power is over-estimated. The reason for this, he states, is found in the conglomeration of so many nations under the Spanish government, nations of different races and faiths who are all heavily oppressed by the Spaniards.

On pages 474-477 is given a very accurate report on the Philippines, its discovery, Manila and its fortifications, the abundance of gold and cinnamon in the Visayas and Mindanao, military and ecclesiastical conditions, and so on. Highly interesting is the reference to the strategic and economic importance of the Archipelago, its connection with neighboring countries and colonies, and the detailed explanation of sea and wind conditions with respect to navigation.

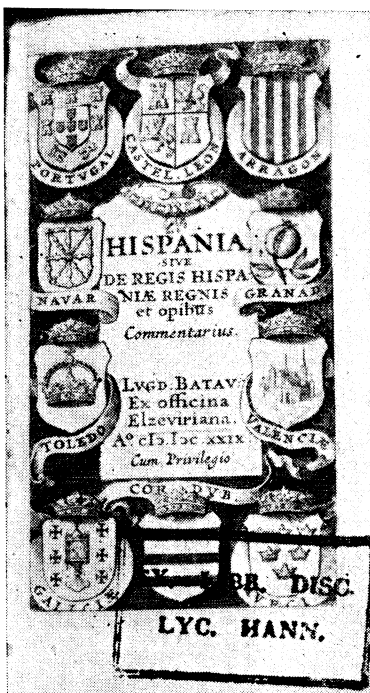
To some extent the author of this three-hundred-year-old book appears to have anticipated the thesis of a recent United States High Commissioner to these Islands!

In view of the fact that the addressee was a person of consequence under the English Crown, the book may be supposed to have been of some political importance.

Following I give a translation in which great care has been taken to follow closely the original Latin text:

"The Philippine Islands belong to Mexico (*Nova Hispania*), not because they lie within the boundaries of the

new world, but because they were occupied in 1564 by Miguel Lopez de Legazpi in pursuance of an order by Luis Velasquez, at that time viceroy of Mexico. They are called the Philippines in honor of Philip, King of Spain, under whose beneficent rule they first began to become known [to the world]. It is supposed that some eleven thousand islands of varying size lie scattered in that vast ocean which stretches from Mexico to Samatra [Sumatra], and, although it may be permissible to call all these the Philippines, nevertheless that name is more properly applied to those in the north, forty of which, with a million inhabitants, have been conquered. The principal island is called Luzon, over 200 leagues in length although somewhat narrow[?]. Here, near the mouth of a big stream, they have built a beautiful town which they call Manilla [sic], girt on two sides by the sea and the river; where the river joins the sea, they are construct-

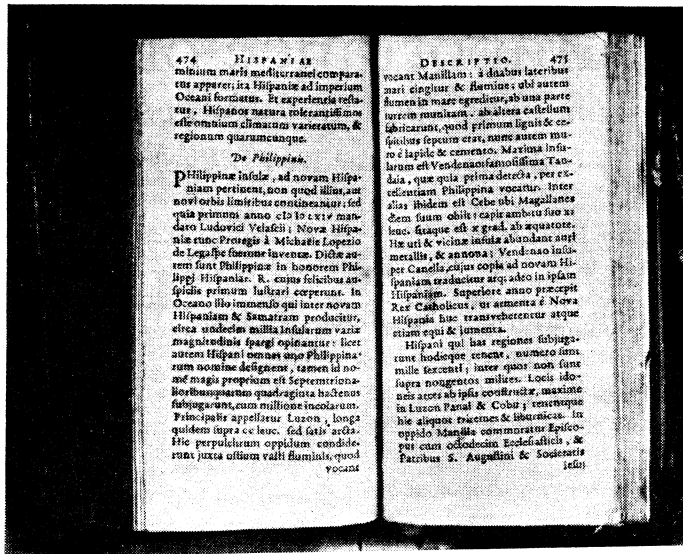


ing on one side a fortified tower and on the other a citadel which was at first enclosed with timber and turf [an earth ramp with wooden revetment] but now by stones and mortar.

“The largest of the islands is Vendenao [Mindanao]; the most famous is Tandaia, [?], which, because it was the first discovered, is above all called Philippina. Among others is Cebe [Cebu, confused with Mactan], where Magallanes met his death; this is eleven leagues in circumference and lies ten degrees from the equator. This and the neighboring islands have an abundance of gold, metals, and food-stuffs; Vendenao above all of cinnamon (canella), of which much is exported to Mexico, and thence to Spain itself. Within the past year His Catholic Majesty has ordained the importation from Mexico of herds of cattle, horses, and beasts of burden.

“The number of Spaniards who have subdued these regions and are holding them today is one thousand six hundred, of whom not more than nine hundred are soldiers. Forts have been built by the latter at strategic points (*locis idoneis*), chiefly in Luzon, Panai, and Cobu [sic]; they also have some galleys and sailing ships [*triremes* and small brigantines]. In the town of Manilla reside the bishop and eighteen priests, as well as the fathers of Saint Augustine and the Society of Jesus, through whose labors and zeal three hundred thousand souls have been led into the Christian fold. The multitude of wives whom, following the common custom of all pagans, these people marry constitutes the greatest hindrance to their conversion.

“But these dominions are of far greater importance than is commonly supposed. Apart indeed from the abundance of food products which is met with in them, they are particularly favorably situated for the conquest of the neighboring groups, for the defence of the Moluccas, and for the building up of trade throughout the archipelago and even



A Book on Spain, containing a Chapter on the Philippines, not mentioned in Blair and Robertson's fifty-five volume work on the Philippines.

between China and Mexico. All these are matters of great moment, but the greatest by far is that here they [the Spanish] have begun to check, as with a bridle, the advance of the Mohammedans who were gradually but systematically engaged in mastering all the islands and the coasts of Asia.

“The approach to these islands is, however, much easier for the Spanish from Mexico and Peru than for the Arabs from their homelands, apart from their superiority in manhood, for a ship can sometimes reach the Philippines in the space of two months (not counting the difference in dis-

tance whether from Acapulco or Xalasco), while from Arabia you will hardly accomplish it in six months. Not because the one is nearer than the other, but because the prevailing winds are more favorable to the Spanish than to the Arabs; the Spaniards travel in a direct line, the Arabs by a roundabout route, moreover the former complete the journey in a single voyage, the latter by stages (*ductu vario*), because at Cape Comorin the summer weather changes to winter [gales], with again almost the same thing near Malacca, where the favorable winds which are commonly called monsoons (*monzones*) have to be awaited.

“The Spanish always sail hither with fair winds in a calm sea; the Arabs are, on the contrary, by reason of the many islands, exposed to a thousand perils of the tides and unforeseen changes of the winds, and to pirates and savages (*facinorosis hominibus*). Thus it occurs that, just as the prestige of the Spanish is, on account of their propinquity, of no small service to the Portuguese [in Malacca], so the exceptional power of the latter in turn aids the Spaniards; to the two powers combined nothing would be impossible in this ocean. Observing which, the Chinese remain carefully watchful, and regard the proximity and armed strength [of these two powers] with suspicion.”

Autumn Fancy

By Harriet Mills McKay

I wonder how a jungle tree
Would take the touch of frost,
And at the summer's ending see
Its wealth of leafage lost....

Far-scattered down an autumn wind,
And then, stark-limbed and bare,
To wait for spring time, disciplined
By winter's icy air.

The Manila Ballet Moderne

By A. V. H. Hartendorp



Detail from Mossolow's "Iron Foundry."

THE two performances of the Manila Ballet Moderne at the Metropolitan Theater on the nights of November 14 and 15, were an unqualified success from the artistic point of view and, as nearly all concerned worked for the love of it rather than for money, no deficit was incurred by the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas, oldest non-profit musical organization in the country, which had the courage to assume responsibility for the never-the-less not inconsequential expenses and undertook to sponsor and manage the enterprise in the same manner it first undertook the sponsorship of the symphony concerts now so definitely a part of Manila cultural life.

It would be too early to say that the Manila Ballet Moderne is definitely established, but the enthusiastic response of the public to its first appearance gives some basis for the hope that Manila eventually may see one or two such performances a year, each presenting different programs and running longer than merely two days.

A Ballet Moderne would, of course, be impossible here were it not for the existence of a first-class symphony orchestra such as now has been built up through ten or twelve years of devoted effort. Given the music, then a dancer is needed who is not only a solo performer of distinction but a creative artist in the realm of the group dance, one who is able to train and inspire enthusiasm in others, and one who, furthermore, is blessed with organizational ability.

All these qualities are happily combined in Trudl Dubskey, a young Viennese dancer who arrived in Manila some two years ago and was formerly one of the Bodenwieser group of dancers which derives from the famous Mary Wigman school of modern expressionistic dancing of Central Europe.

When, after the lamentable death earlier this year of Dr. Alexander Lippay, founder of the Manila Symphony Society Orchestra, the Society brought here to take Dr. Lippay's place as conductor, the fiance of Miss Dubskey, Dr. Herbert Zipper, who himself had considerable ballet experience, their wedding in Manila last month was not only a marriage of two persons, but of music and the dance, and the stage was set for the inauguration of a serious ballet movement here.

Too much should not be made of the personal element in the present situation, however, as the Asociacion Musical's decision to sponsor a modern ballet performance was first made last year when Dr. Lippay was still alive; the first contracts all bear his signature. It was with Dr. Lippay that Miss Dubskey first went over the score of Mossolow's "Iron Foundry" for the purpose of composing the impres-

sive, modernistic dance which proved such a sensation when it was seen on the Metropolitan stage. If the Manila Ballet Moderne is to be a success as a permanent institution, it can not be a "family affair". For the present, however, Manila may well be grateful for having here two people of such varied yet harmonic genius to take the initial steps together.

Ballet, especially modern or concert ballet, is not to be considered merely as a royal luxury, an extravagance of the aristocrats, as was the early ballet of the kings of France and the czars of Russia. Modern ballet is as natural and inevitable a development in the art of the dance as the symphony concert is in music. Both are free expressions of the spirit of all men and women, high or low, rich or poor. Such artistic developments in social life are necessary, fill a want and need all the more imperious as life increases in complexity and becomes ever more difficult. Men must sometimes catch a note and see a glimpse of beauty, lest they die or become like brute beasts. This is well understood in anti-aristocratic, anti-privileged-class Russia, where theaters and concert halls have multiplied as fast if not faster than factories. During the past six years in England, classical and modern ballet has gained general public appreciation, and the two Vick-Wells theaters in London give ballet performances the year around, while the public will not support opera and ballet-Russe performances for more than a short season of from two to six weeks.

In the two performances at the Metropolitan Theater this month of a group of some fifty dancers, men and women, supported by the large Manila Symphony Orchestra, Manilans caught a glimpse of beauty—saw as well as heard it.

The Orchestra's spirited "Overture to 'Orpheus'" by Offenbach was a veritable invitation of the soul to the dance, and when the curtain rose and discovered a peaceful, late-afternoon scene on the banks of the Seine, with a lone figure (Trudl Dubskey) appearing over a grassy bank, moving dreamily, then falling asleep, one was whisked away from the hot streets of Manila to a land of pure delight. The Orchestra was playing Debussy's "Petite Suite—Au Bord de la Seine". Came three girls (Ethel Berger, Emcy Cor-teza, Queenie Schrameck) in colorful peasant costume, dancing, awakening the girl on the bank. As the light faded, there entered a procession of merry country people, carrying colored lanterns, finally breaking into a folkdance-like movement of magical charm. Then, as the scene shifted to an interior of a country chateau and the terrace behind it, came the gay "Menuet" (Ricardo Reyes dancing a duet with Miss Dubskey), and the three ignored, and of course comic suitors, who did not fail to raise a laugh. Then the final "Ballet" in which the entire cast took part, in groups, by twos and threes, in circles breaking up into smaller circles, a rich medley of leaps and dances, an embodiment of joyousness.

The first number was over and the curtain came down. The Orchestra swung into Beethoven's "Turkish March" with its strange and beautiful slurs in the violins and flutes. After a little while, the curtain again rose, this time on a

strikingly impressionistic setting of black factory walls and great cylindrical tanks, bare scaffolding, and a lurid red light of forges in the background. Men wearing blue working pants and otherwise stripped to the waist filled the stage, moving in unison, striking, bending in strong muscular movements as if at labor, to the machine-like beat and din of the music, Mossolow's "Iron Foundry". They moved in groups (led by Lucio Sandoval, Aurelio Amante, Nemesio de Guzman), with locked arms; men on the scaffolding giving elevation to the picture. Five men with arms on each other's shoulders, cable-like, made a tremendously effective, sinuous movement in consonance with an almost hidden melody. The workers leaped up and down, stiff-bodied, like elements in some strange engine. Suddenly they stopped, turned to face the fire in the forge, bowed down; then, as the drums boomed and the cymbals and irons clashed, they raised their arms wide-spread in salute. To many in the audience the music must for the first time have been realized to be a hymn to labor and to human effort and a tribute to the machine, helper of man. The choreography throughout was most original and effective.

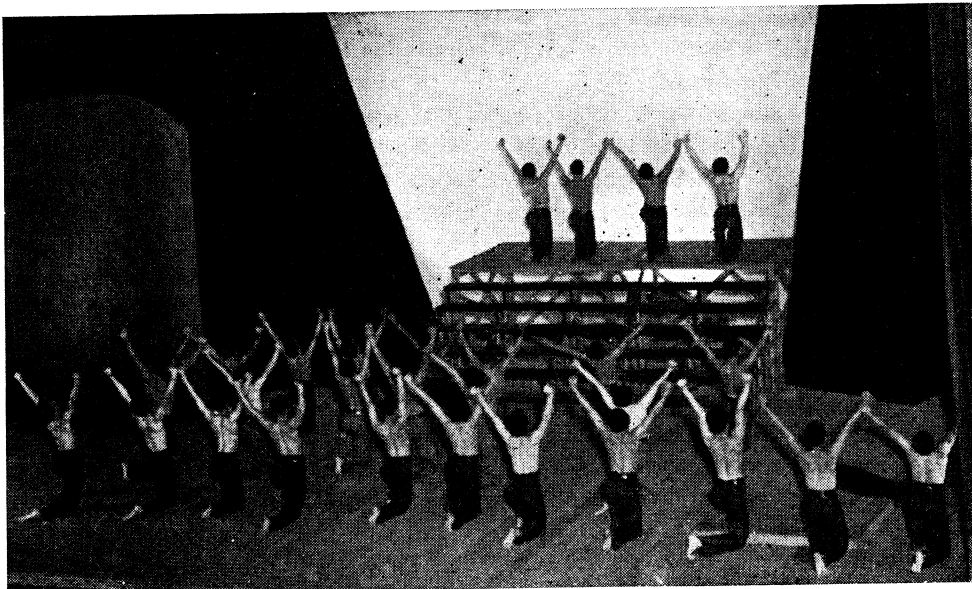
It is not necessary to comment in detail on the whole program. The next number was the ballet composed by Miss Dubsy to Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite", in four movements: opening on a stage lighted in morning-blue; a white column and a low white platform set off against a curtain of deep-blue stuff; filmy costumes of the dancers in fine pastel shades; the movements of the awakening dancers, dreaming, slow, prayerful. The audience caught its breath. Then "Ase's Death", Miss Dubsy as Ase, the dying old woman in a black shawl, longing for her son, imagining that she heard his voice; a dance so slow as to be almost motionless, yet deeply moving the heart. The violins wailed and sobbed. Three maidens (Harriet Antony, Matilda Fernandez, and Queenie Schrameck) moved to support her, led her to her bier. And as the music softened still more, became almost inaudible, another girlish figure (Noa Noland) in flowing garments, appeared with a lighted candle, gliding forward hesitatingly, mysteriously, like the Angel of Death herself. "Anitra's Dance" followed; again Miss Dubsy, this time taking the audience to a distant land where the errant Peer Gynt idled away his time and succumbed to the seductions of the Oriental girl. Then another change of scene to "The Hall of the Mountain

King", cavernlike and weird, the King (Casto Palacio) on his throne, his witch-like daughter (Miss Dubsy) at his feet. To the eerie music, the gnomes entered, dressed in short tunics changing in the half-light from bronze-green to deep browns and reds, their bodies bent low, their shapely legs stepping to the peculiar rhythm of the music. As the wild figure of the King's daughter leapt among them, they rushed frantically around, in complicated circlings, single-file, and in contrasting directions, corresponding to the music's counterpoint. In terror they scurried in a body across the stage as the whole orchestra joined in a tutti, and finally, exhausted, the whole strange company dropped to the ground. The curtain came down, but it had to be raised again and again as the audience demonstrated its wish to see the movement once more—a wish that was gratified on both evenings.

After Schubert's "Ballet Music to 'Rosamunde'," light and tripping, but, in contrast, decidedly "old-style", came the last number on the program, the ballet to Johann Strauss' "Voices of Spring", the dancers, all girls, in flowing silken skirts embroidered with flowers, white ribbons in their flying hair, embodying all the joy of the beginning of the year; utterly lovely.

Throughout, Miss Dubsy, responsible for the entire choreography, showed originality and a rich inventiveness, a wide range of individual steps and bodily movements, of group gyrations and massings that synthesized motion and pattern and color, lighting and stage design, and that made the music of the accompaniment come to life before one's eyes. Nothing so completely satisfying to the esthetic senses has ever before been produced in Manila by our own artists.

Miss Dubsy's success is all the more remarkable in that her cast, almost entirely Filipino, was made up of young people, most of them students of the University of the Philippines, some of them athletes, who had no training in the dance other than that crowded into three months of rehearsals, and no stage experience whatever. It should be remembered, however, that Miss Dubsy belongs to that school of the dance which emphasizes the importance of natural and spontaneous movements as distinct from the old-style ballet of highly conventionalized and formalized movement which gives only the most restricted scope to individual expression or to the imagination of the choreographer.



Finale of "Iron Foundry"

Philippine Iron Mining Industry

By Rizal F. Gatica

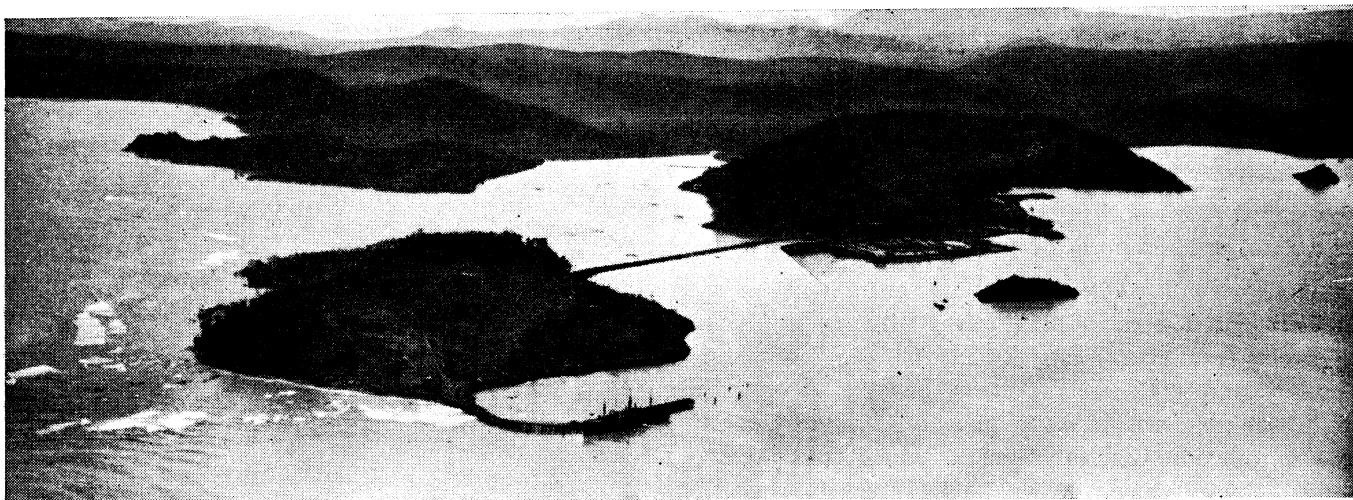
ONE of the most significant developments in the growth of Philippine mining during the past five years is the rise to a position of major importance of iron mining among Philippine industries. Iron ore today occupies an important place in the export trade of the Philippines, whereas five years ago it was only an insignificant item.

In 1938, iron ore ranked tenth among Philippine exports, replacing cordage, with total shipments amounting to a value of ₱4,080,645. For the first eight months of this year, it stood in eighth position, this time displacing copra cake and meal. The present trend of the industry indicates still further increase in exports and increasing importance in Philippine economy.

As an organized industry, iron mining is a new one in the country, although available records point to some exploration and development work done in several areas during the Spanish régime. For many years before the coming of the Americans, iron mines are known to have been worked in the provinces of Bulacan and Camarines Norte, and to this day small operators in the former place continue smelting ore in crude blast furnaces and the resulting melt is cast into plowshares which the native farmers use in the cultivation of their fields.

At present there are only four iron mines in extensive production. Two of these are located in Camarines Norte, the third in Marinduque, and the last one in Samar. Besides Bulacan, the other known iron region is Surigao, and recently discoveries of iron deposits have been reported from Mindoro, Antique, and Cotabato. The Surigao deposits are said to contain 500,000,000 tons of ore but of lower grade than that found in other areas. They were discovered in 1912 by an American, H. K. Cameron, then employed as a district engineer by the government. In 1914, the Philippine government reserved the deposits for its own future use.

In 1919, through an act of the Philippine Legislature, a government corporation, the National Iron Company, was created to exploit and develop iron deposits in the country, particularly the Surigao deposits. However, the company failed and nothing more was heard about these deposits until 1937, when the National Development Company, a government holding company, ordered an extensive survey of the deposits with a view to developing them. Mining experts were hired to make the survey and a representative of the government was sent to Japan to contact Japanese buyers or capitalists. Plans for pos-



Philippine Iron Mines, Inc., at Larap, Camarines Norte

The deposits of Philippine Iron Mines, Inc. have been under observation and development for more than a quarter of a century but it was not until a few years ago that surrounding conditions and circumstances were shaped so as to permit the initiation of active mining.

The Pacific Coast of Luzon is for the most part very rough and the ports where ocean-going vessels can load and discharge could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand. Owing to the low selling price of a ton of ore it is essential that production costs be kept down by loading the ore directly on board ships tied up to a wharf. After several years of study Philippine Iron Mines, Inc., solved this problem by tucking a small wharf in behind Calambayungan Island, upon which a part of its ore deposits are located. The island is so situated that it serves as a breakwater against the fury of the Pacific Ocean which during a part of the year is very dangerous for shipping.

Most of the ore bodies are on the peninsula of Larap from where the product is hauled by railroad over a trestle 800 meters in length to Calambayungan Island and thence to the wharf. Although the methods employed in loading are rather primitive there have at times been loaded nearly 4,000 tons during a period of eighteen working hours.

When the present organization finally decided on active operations there was at the site of the mines but a single bamboo shack which was rarely occupied. The work of installation started in February, 1934, and the first trial shipment of ore was made from the wharf in October of the same year.

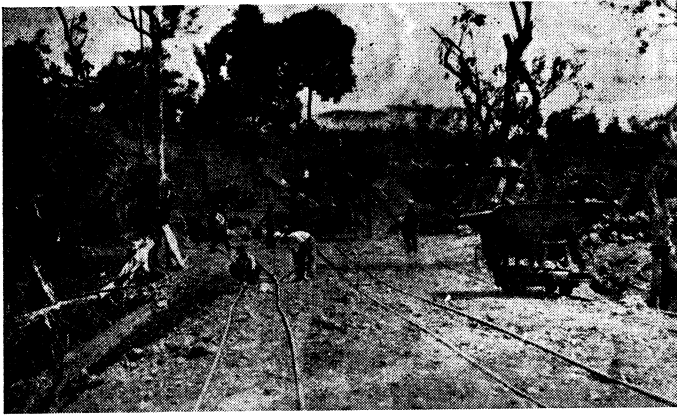
The volume of ore exported has gradually grown from year to year as shown by the following table:

YEAR	TONNAGE
1934 (2 MONTHS).....	13,302
1935.....	310,544
1936.....	596,256
1937.....	593,894
1938.....	760,499
1939 (9 MONTHS).....	551,237
TOTAL.....	2,825,732

Today Larap, where formerly there was but the one bamboo shack, is a busy little city of 10,000 inhabitants. The company carries 3,600 laborers on its pay roll. It has installed for their benefit a modern hospital, a moving picture theatre, a club, an athletic field, a bowling alley, schools, and all the other necessities and conveniences of a modern town.

The official register of the company is as follows:

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ramon Fernandez.
 President, Frank B. Ingersoll.
 Vice-Presidents, Andres Soriano and R. T. Fitzsimmons.



Taking out and loading the ore, Philippine Iron Mines, Inc.

sible joint Philippine-Japanese development, were, however, abandoned, although it was reported that Japanese financiers were willing to undertake the development of the Surigao deposits by furnishing capital, technical men, and the necessary machinery. The deposits consist of a lower grade ore and a special smelting process is required.

The government plan envisaged the establishment of a smelting plant in Surigao, but in view of the absence of coking coal in the Islands, this would entail large expense and the idea was dropped, at least for the time being.

Actual development on a modern and larger scale of iron mines in the Philippines started in 1934, when the Philippine Iron Mines, Inc. took over a group of iron claims in Larap Peninsula and Calambayungan Island, Camarines Norte. The property, which is now under the operating management of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, was worked during the World War by a Japanese company under a lease contract with the owners. Production reportedly reached 150 tons of ore a day. In 1919 operations were stopped as a result of the cessation of the war boom, after a total production of only about 48,000 tons of ore, all of which was shipped to Japan.

In 1923 the Kailan Mining Administration, a British company with mining concessions in China, obtained an option to operate the property. A Swedish expert, Dr. F. R. Tegengren, was hired to make a survey. He estimated at the time that the mine contained an ore reserve of only 3,000,000 tons. From 1934, however, when the Philippine Iron Mines, Inc. took over the property, to the end of September this year, a total of 2,825,732 tons of ore have been mined and shipped to Japan. After thus producing nearly 3,000,000 tons, the ore reserve of the mine is now estimated at around 5,000,000 tons.

The company has successfully employed quarrying methods in extracting the ore from the earth, and its operations are considered the most modern in the Islands. Since 1936 the Philippine Iron Mines, Inc. has continuously paid cash dividends to its stockholders with as much as ₱17.50 per annum on the Company's common stock of ₱50 par value. Its preferred stock bears a cash dividend of eight per cent per annum. The common has sold at as high as ₱150 on the local stock market. The mine produces an average of more than ₱250,000 worth of ore every month, carried in from five to seven ships to Japan. During the

current year the Company is scheduled to supply its Japanese buyer with 770,000 tons, of which 551,237 tons have already been shipped during the first nine months.

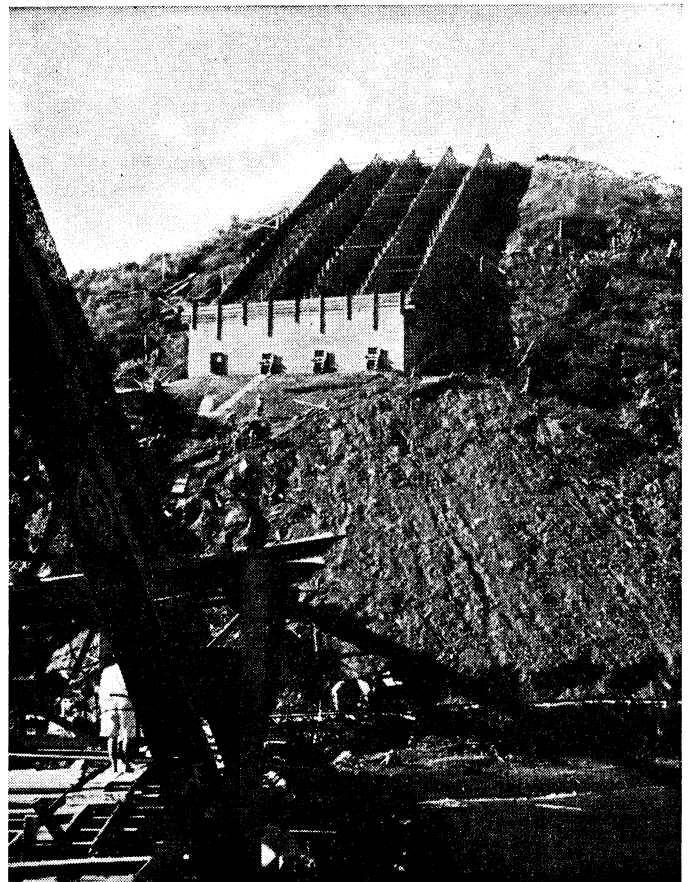
The second largest producer of iron ore today is the Samar Mining Company, which is controlled and operated by the Elizalde interests. Its monthly average output is around ₱90,000. The Company's deposits, discovered in 1934, are located in the town of Hernani, Samar. Mining operations here are also considered highly efficient. Shipment of ore to Japan started in February, 1938.

Because of the recent discovery of Samar as an iron region, very little is as yet known about its geology. The Samar iron is described as "hematite, with a subordinate mixture of gangue matter. The hematite is partly hard and crystalline, partly soft and friable. Magnetite is also common." The ore has reportedly an average content of 60 per cent iron.

The iron deposits in Marinduque were discovered sometime in 1936 by natives of the province, although old workings were also reportedly found there. The deposits which are presently operated by the Gold Star Mining Company lie in the municipality of Mogpog. Shipments of ore, which are also made to Japan, started during the later part of 1938. According to the operators, there are more than 5,000,000 tons of ore in sight. The Gold Star Mining Company now produces about ₱30,000 worth of ore a month.

In Camarines Norte there has recently been opened a new iron mine owned by the Agusan Gold Mines, Inc. The

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Ore-bin at the Gold Star Mining Company, Mogpog, Marinduque.

Patricia of the Green Hills

By Maximo Ramos

WHEN my friend Bernardino Febre lost both his Magindanao wife and his only child in the typhoid epidemic that appeared in Manuangan years ago, he quit his teaching job and left for our native Zambales. His father-in-law had given him a Tirurai orphan for a ward a year after his marriage, and he passed her on to us.



My wife, who can give apt names, called her Patricia, which name suited the girl very well. The unimaginative Febre had named her Colasa, though when she had been baptized in the Protestant chapel, the American missionary there had given her the name Isabel Cruz. The little girl looked her new name: lighter in complexion than the average Filipino girl, she was tall and slender and had a fine sensitive face, pretty hands and feet. She had in fact, those Caucasoid features that characterize the Indonesian racial stock to which the Tirurais belong. There was, too, a wonderful sparkle in her black eyes and a buoyant sprightliness in her gait that would have pleased you.

She was in the fourth grade when we got her, and in March she finished the primary school after but three years' stay there; other natives of the region were spending as many as seven school years in the first four grades.

When Patricia enrolled in the intermediate school the following June, my childless wife, who teaches in the same school with me, further bestowed on her our family name in place of Patricia's former "Cruz". She also told her to call us "Ma" and "Pa" from then on.

Coring, my wife, was planning eventually to send Patricia to the Philippine Normal School, of which she herself is a graduate; then she could teach in the same school with us. Meanwhile, she would train the girl in the ways of a woman in a Christian Filipino home.

She was fourteen now, and it had been four years since she left her native hills far to the east. Her people had long been tillers of small patches of the fertile land at the edges of jungle; and being, not Mohammedans, but just plain pagans, they had been hunters of the wild boar as well as the deer since their early ancestors reached Mindanao. When her young father and mother had been murdered by a robber gang in their clearing, she had escaped by accidentally falling through a hole in the loose flooring of bamboo slats during the encounter. Thus left alone in the world, my friend's father-in-law, who was a deputy governor in those parts, took her to town and gave her to his son.

Febre's Visayan cook had not taught Patricia how to prepare many Christian dishes, especially those in which pork is used: Mrs. Febre had been brought up as a pork-hating Mohammedan, Christianized though she later had been, and she never lived down her table prejudices. But when vacation came, my wife, who knows her cooking very well, taught her all she knew. And Patricia learned so fast

that before school opened again, she was concocting the many foreign dishes my wife prides herself on, almost as expertly as she. But myself being only what Coring calls "of very simple jungle tastes", I still liked best Patricia's way of preparing the wild-boar meat that she dried and then roasted slowly over the coals, its fat dripping and curling up in sweet-smelling smoke.

Every other week except during the planting times of the year, a Tirurai young man used to come to our town to sell raw and salted wild-boar meat and venison. He was hairy of limb and chest, tall, with the various traits that distinguish the Indonesian, the tallest ethnic group in the Philippines. He always had a big knife and a shotgun with him and carried the meat in baskets of woven bamboo strips or rattan. Sun-burned to a dark-brown, he had great muscles that wriggled like snakes beneath his skin when he moved. He was handsome of face and build, but he had a vinegary look and he very seldom smiled. He would appear in town early in the morning and go home the next afternoon, following the hill-paths to the east with the things of the town that he had bought, his big knife at his waist and his trusty gun on his shoulder.

Patricia learned, too, how to sew dresses and such on the sewing machine that my enthusiastic wife bought for her, getting her instruction from a neighbor who is by way of being a modiste—for Coring doesn't know the difference between a baste and a hem: though you mustn't tell her where you learned this or there'll be a bad row. And here again Patricia did very well: before long she herself was making my shirts, even my cravats. She had taste. She helped to keep our place in perfect order. If there had been children in the house, I'm sure she would have learned to be good at caring for them, too.

Yes, Patricia not only looked her name but acted it. The neighbors envied us our pretty and helpful step-daughter.

She graduated from the elementary grades second in a class of forty, and in June she was going to high school. Her new dresses had been made long before the opening of classes. We had borrowed Taning's books for the First Year for her. The three of us had been preparing for a week to go together to the provincial capital where the high school is; then, on the morning we were to start, Patricia burst out crying all of a sudden and when we asked what was the matter, she said she did not want to go to school any more: she would stop schooling.

Naturally, we were astonished at this. She had been a very well-behaved girl. Except perhaps for a habit of hers that we could not break her of, for all we tried to: that of occasionally going truant with some Maguindanao girls. Directly after school, on unexpected afternoons, they would run up the hill-paths to the native villages beyond, and sometimes Patricia would even stay in the house of one of the girls overnight, without permission.

She would always return shamefacedly early the next morning with the girl in whose house she had slept, and when her companion was gone, Coring would reprove her for her misconduct and she would weep silently and make a written promise not to do it again. Then we would file the new promissory slip on top of all those others she had made on like occasions; that was an idea of my wife's. She would stick to her promise perhaps for months and we would sigh with relief and thank God, and then she would do it again.

Finally, with a look of defeat and shame, she approached Coring one night after another surprise escape to the hill villages. "Ma," she said with tears streaming from her eyes, "please give me back all my promise-notes. I am ashamed but I can not keep those promises I made. Not even if I try my best. I do not know why I am like this!"

After that we just made sure that she went with no one on these trips out except the better behaved girls. And whenever we ourselves went for a walk to the hills on the outskirts of the town, we would take her along. She would be immensely pleased and have a grand boyish time in chasing the dog and running after butterflies and gathering wild flowers. She would squirm easily into a thicket or climb up to the highest branch of a tree as far as it could bear her weight and yodel at the top of her voice till Coring would say, "See here, Patricia, you are now a young lady!"

The walks helped some, but as the months passed I noticed her growing more and more moody. We had subscribed for a few girls' journals from the United States for her, she took in some sewing now and then, and there were books in the house for her to read. But in the evenings, after reading a little and doing her sewing, she would lean out the window or go out on the steps and sit there silently, facing the eastern hills.

One evening, seeing her standing over the flower pots on the veranda and looking intently at the rising moon, I went near her.

"Patricia," I asked, "what's the matter? Homesick? Homesick, when this is your home?" In the moonlight the banana leaves flapped heavily in the breeze from the hills.

"Yes, Pa," she answered in the frank manner that was one of her charms. "This is my home, I know it. But in the hills far out there—you see them, Pa?—there, where the moon rises in the evening, there are great forests and wide grasslands and dark unknown jungles. The nights are silent there, Pa, and the odor of the jungle and the moist

rich soil in the clearing is sweet. And there are many birds and wild things there, and the birds' singing is sweet over the dim forest streams."

"But it is not safe in the hills, my Patricia," said my wife, joining in a bit too abruptly. "It is wild there, as you say, with many outlaws and no constabulary to protect you. And there you do not have books and wide streets and bright lights."

"That is it, Ma. We have no town lights there that drive away the moon at night. And the paths up among the hills are narrow and winding and hemmed with trees with thick undergrowth, or tall rich grass that rubs pleasantly against your arms and face as you walk. And you know, Ma, at night the grass-owls and night-hawks and birds whose calls you have never heard, are not afraid to call out, and you should hear how the tree-frogs make a sweet thrilling sound in the dark in the wilds!"

Hearing so eloquent a reply, and understanding her, I cast a side glance at my wife, and we left Patricia there.

She now stayed at home and did all of the cooking and light house work. She liked cooking best of all. Our small house is not far from the bank of a clear stream. On the other bank, rails and snipes skulk in the lush reeds, and you can not tell they live there till you hear their dreamy pipings in the dawn and during showers. Red-combed blue gallinules nest there, too, and you can often see them climb up the stronger reeds, the dragon flies darting about them. The nearer bank of the stream is covered with smooth pebbles, and when her household work was done, Patricia would accompany the servant who washes our clothes there. She would lie down on the graveled bank and feel the river wind brush coolly on her face, or wade or swim across and poke about in the reeds, scaring the marsh birds there.

I liked so much the meat that the Tirurai hunter peddled, that I told Patricia she must always be on the watch for him to pass by and be sure to buy plenty of it. She always got the choicest parts and at a slightly lower price than others paid, and I did not wonder: she could talk to him in their native Tirurai, which is very different from the Magindanao dialect and very difficult to learn.

One noon recess, when we came home for lunch, the washer-woman followed us agitatedly into the room and told us that she had returned from the river earlier than usual that morning, and had seen "that wild man"—that's what she always called the Tirurai hunter—in the yard with

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Tropic Noon

By Harriet Mills McKay

QUIET jungle rivers run
Like yellow amber in the sun...
The bamboo's lancet leafage cuts
Lilac stencils on the nipa huts...
Only stillnesses pervade
The hour when beast and man seek shade,
And claim this time to take of rest
Until the sun dips to the west.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE period under review this month—approximately the second half of last month and the first half of this month—was marked by sporadic fighting on all fronts. This is natural, for it was estimated by General Pai Chung-hsi, one of China's ablest generals, that it would take the Japanese, after the defeat at Changsha, at least two months to reconstitute their troops and move up reinforcements in this sector before they could launch another offensive. On the other hand, it was reported that the Changsha defeat greatly affected the morale of the Japanese soldiers, and so some fighting was necessary to bolster up their courage; but as the Japanese have not had enough soldiers and always have had to withdraw their troops from other sectors to launch an offensive, the heavy losses at Changsha left them so depleted in man power in other sectors that the fighting must necessarily be of sporadic nature.

In Kwangtung province, the Japanese made a futile attempt to push northward from Canton. The push proved so ineffective that weeks after it the city of Canton itself was again raided by Chinese fighters. While the Chinese regained practically all of the Changshan district, at the mouth of the Pearl River, and the Japanese have not been able to free Chaoan, a city north of Swatow, from constant Chinese raids. The Japanese navy concentrated a large number of men-of-war near Pakhoi and landed some marines and troops there to start the much-talked invasion of Kwangsi. In the past the Japanese have always taken some coastal cities or ports when the fortunes of war ebbed low elsewhere in China.

On the Changsha front the Japanese are still on the defensive. While some of their soldiers were able to hold the Chinese north of the Sinchiang River, southeast of their base in Yochow (or Yoyang), the Chinese forces were able to cut off this base of the invaders at Yanglouszu, a railway station to the northeast, and to carry the fight into the neighborhood of Yochow itself. Changteh, an important city in this sector, was also captured by the Chinese.

To the east, the Japanese in Kiangsi province were also on the defensive. The capital of the province, Nanchang, was encircled; so, too, was Wuning, in the north. The Chinese also regained Lofeng and Santu, north Kiangsi, and Wanshih, south of Nanchang.

It was in central Hupeh that the Japanese have taken the offensive, with a large concentration of troops in Chungshiang, and opened a fierce bombardment of the Chinese positions on the west bank of the Han River. For all that, however, real fighting has not yet started in this sector. The Japanese at this front will probably push northward to Fancheng and Siangyang to make their right wing safe, and then swerve southwestward to capture Ichang. For, according to a statement of General Nishio, commander of Japanese troops in China, after the three-day conference among officers from all parts of China in Nanking, a new offensive would be undertaken: a frontal attack on Chang-



sha, to be supported by a right wing based on Ichang, Szechuen, and a left wing based on Kaoan, Kiangsi. As Ichang is still in Chinese hands, the plan will take months to materialize.

A little farther north, the Japanese from Sinyang, south Honan, attacked and captured Chungyi and Pehsiang; the former city, however, was soon retaken by the Chinese. Kaifeng and Lanfeng, both important Japanese bases in east Honan, were several times raided by the Chinese. Poai, an important railway station in the northern part of the province, too, was attacked by the Chinese.

The fighting in the Changchih-Changtzu area continued to be the fiercest in Shansi. Several Japanese pushes from these two cities failed, while in the eastern part of the province, the Chinese forces were able to recapture Yuanpingchen and attack Kukuan. In west Shansi, fighting centered around Chuntu, a military ford, with the Japanese sustaining such great losses that even with reinforcements they could hardly hold their own.

In the far north, Chinese fighters continued to harrass the invaders in Suiyuan. One Japanese train ran into a Chinese ambush at Kaotailiang, suffering great losses, and one motorcade of over ten lorries of men and war supplies, pushing westward from Paotow, struck Chinese mines and was attacked by Chinese guerillas.

Near the coast, Japanese forces pushed northward into south Hopei from north Shangtung, but were driven back to their base. In Shantung the Japanese attack on Chinese positions south of Feih sien, too, proved a failure. Another push toward Chih sui and Mengyin is now being attempted. In north Kiangsu, the Japanese took Kaoyu and Paoying by storm, but both cities were recaptured by the Chinese upon arrival of reinforcements. The Japanese attempt to "mop up" the Chinese in Ishing, south Kiangsu, too, failed to dislodge the Chinese from their positions in this region.

Apart from the fighting on land, the Chinese air force made several raids on Japanese bases, such as Hankow, Canton, and Samshui, those on Hankow being the most successful, accounting for nearly 100 Japanese planes completely destroyed or seriously damaged, killing, besides, a number of aviators and guards in the airdrome.

On the political front, Wang Ching-wei had at one time fallen from the good graces of the Japanese officers and intriguers and found his subsidies stopped. But presently the Japanese Cabinet came to his rescue as it decided to push through the scheme for the establishment of a "central government" in China, in order to make peace with it, ignoring the legitimate Chinese government in Chungking. It was also reported that the Japanese would give Wang power and money to "buy" over Chinese generals, one after another, until finally General Chiang Kai-shek himself would have to come over to the puppet régime. Such a plan is as fantastic as it is naive. With the millions of dollars at his disposal for nearly a year now, Wang Ching-

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Mount Pulog—Heaven of the Ibaloi

By Cecile Cariño

“**T***I chi ay cayo, ima amon phsing kolay Pulog. (I think I must leave for I have to go to Pulog)*”. Such are the last words of resignation a dying Ibaloi may utter. He believes a new existence awaits him in the Hereafter, land of his ancestors. He says again, “*Chi ay cayo (I must take leave).*”



The necessity of equipping the soul of the dead man for the long and difficult journey to the highest peak in Luzon is the reason behind the complicated and expensive burial ceremony called *Chiandes*, one form of *cañao* (feast) that usually lasts from two to three days. It is believed that it takes from two to three days for a soul to make the journey to Pulog. The ceremonies start right after the death with the butchering of a horse and a dog that belonged to the deceased because he will need them for his journey to heaven. The bones of the animals are deposited with his corpse in a cave or burial mound. After that a hog, a carabao, a cow, and some chickens are also killed and offered by the priestess in a sacrificial prayer to the Ibaloi god, *Kabunian*. Entreaties are made in wailing prayers for forgiveness of the sins of the deceased in order to lighten his punishment. The Ibalois fear *Kabunian* for, like the Christian God, he also inflicts punishment on his sinful creatures.

At the beginning of the three-day celebration, pieces of meat and *gabi* (a tuber) wrapped in banana leaves are suspended on the ends of bamboo poles stuck short distances apart all the way from the home of the departed to the end of the path. It is believed that the soul on horseback will reach for this food on his way to Pulog to eat as he goes. “*Samad mola ita sicdope mo (Reach for them; the soul must eat too)*”, so says the priestess to the dead.

At the approach of the third day, the sound of the horse's hoofs will be heard on Pulog by the ever anxious spirits who were sent there by *Kabunian* to meet him. They welcome him at the foot of the mountain, where his horse is turned

loose. Accompanied by these other spirits, he makes the steep ascent to the top, where *Kabunian* awaits. Other spirits now and then stop the newcomer and inquire about their relatives on earth; one about her sister or mother, another lonely spirit about his or her betrothed.

Before his Creator and Supreme Judge the sins of the new spirit are carefully considered with the corresponding sacrifices and prayers offered at the *Chiandes*. If *Kabunian* is displeased, the soul is turned into a rock to be trampled upon by animals and men alike until he has made due penance for his sins. After that he may be changed into a tall tree or a bird. The female spirits are the butterflies and the flowers.

When twilight approaches, the uglier spirits come out of their hiding places and shriek and fly about in the air. When night covers all, strange noises are heard, while now and then the deep forest silence is also pierced by sharp cries of agony, supposed to be those of suffering and restless spirits who are dissatisfied with life as they keep groping in the dark on and on, looking for their lost selves.

The frequent downpour of rain on the mountain is caused by *Kabunian* in order to insure the comfort and life of the spirits. In the crater lake, fish abound, but no Ibaloi will touch them for fear that one might happen to embody the spirit of an ancestor.

Pulog like the famous Mount Makiling has its share of tales about fair women. There is the story about *Chamdia* who was fair and young when she died. Her betrothed promised to go and join her some day, but he broke his vow when he married another maiden, though not half as fair as she. When a kindred soul told *Chamdia* about this, she tore her black hair and her multicolored skirt and left for the deepest parts of the woods on the mountain. Some times she can still be heard bewailing the faithlessness of her lover. The green, yellow and red leaves are *Chamdia's* skirt which she tears away from her in her sad flight. The spirit-birds keep picking them up to take to her, but *Chamdia* no longer loves to adorn her lovely self.

Measures of Length in Aklan Valley

By Dominador I. Ilio

AS in the case of the origin of the standard English foot, primitives of this country express dimensions also in lengths of certain parts of the human body for the units. And despite the introduction of the standard measures commonly employed in commerce, such as the meter, yard, foot, inch, and *vara*, barrio folk even to the present prefer to employ their own adopted units, inaccurate and variable as they are. Some of the most common units of length used in the barrios of the Aklan Valley, Capiz, are here enumerated and explained.

Sangka-tudlo literally means one finger, and it signifies

therefore a measure equal to the length or width of one finger, usually the index finger. In this particular dimension, *tudlo* is the unit and *sang*, meaning one, is the numeric. So that there are quantities like *daytang la tudlo it haba* (a length of two finger-lengths), or *tatlong ka tudlo it lapad* (three fingers in width), as the case may be.

A *dapal* is the width of the four fingers in one hand when laid flat and closely together. Approximately, therefore,

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Tagalog Proverbs

By Abraham R. Laygo

Ang kabayanihan ay bunga nang libolibong kahirapan.

Bravery brings many hardships.



Huwag mong pasukan kung hindi mo malalabasan.

Don't go in, if there is no way out.

Walang malaking palayok na di may kasukat na tungtong.

There is no pot so big, there is no cover for it.

Kapag may pilak ay may galak.

If you have money, you have happiness.

Ang taong paladasal ay maraming kasalanan.

He who prays often has many sins.

Ang mabait na tao ay nagtatakip ng kahihiyangan.

A good man hides his shame.

Hanggang may salapi'y maraming kasama, nguni't pagwala na'y wala na rin sila.

When one has money, he has many friends, but this lost, they also disappear.

Ang lakas ay nasa pagkakaisa.

Strength is in union.

Malakas ang parusa nang budhi kaysa batas.

The punishment of the conscience is heavier than that of the law.

Ang bulong ay malakas kay sa sigaw.

Whispering is louder than shouting.

Ang lahi ay nakikilala sa wika.

The race is known by its speech.

Ang hipong tulog na tulog ay nadadala ng agos.

A sleeping shrimp is carried away by the current.

Mabuti ang bungang bubot, kaysa sa hinog na mayroon laman na uod.

Better green fruit than ripe fruit that is wormy.

Walang matibay na baging sa mabigat na nagbibitin.

No vine is strong to a heavy climber.

Ang bato ay di nalapit sa suso.

The stone did not come to the snail.

Ang kamalian ng mahirap ay napupuna ng lahat.

A poor man's mistake is noted by all.

Pagkatapos ng babagan ay marami ang matapang.

The fight over, there are many brave men.

Huwag kang magtiwala sa guhit hanggang wala ka sa langit.

Don't believe the lines on your palm, until you have reached the gate of heaven.

Ano mang haba ng dasal ay amen ang kata-pusan.

However long the prayer, it ends in amen.

Walang matalim na hasa kapag sa bato tumama.

No bolo is sharp when it strikes the rock.

Ang kita sa bulabula, sa bula rin nawawala.

That which appears in the foam disappears in the foam. (Easy come, easy go)

Pangako nang pangako hanggang napapako.

Too many promises bring compromises.

Walang sumisira sa bakal kung di ang kalawang.

Only rust destroys iron.

Kung ano ang tanong ay siyang sagot.

Whatever the question, there is an answer.

Ang asong matatahulin ay hindi makakagatin.

The dog that always barks never bites.

Kung ibig mong maging banal, mag-asal kang patay.

If you want to be holy play a dead man's part.

Ang ahas ay lumalaki ayon sa nangagsasabi.

The snake grows with the repetition of the story.

Kung sino ang may gulok ay siyang magbunot.

He who has a bolo is the one who draws it.

Bago gayakan ang santa'y gawin muna ang Ermita.

Prepare the chapel before robbing the saint.

Pag wala ang pusa nagkagulo ang daga.

When there is no cat the mouse will make a noise.

Ang naghahanap sa kulang siyang lalong nawawalan.

To one who seeks profit, loss is sure.

Ano mang gawain maldalian ay walang kainaman.

Whatever is done in haste is without benefit.

Bago ka papahid sa ibang uling, ang uling mo muna ang iyong pahirin.

Before you wipe off the soot on others, wipe off your own.

Ang malubay na sagot ay nakapapawi ng poot.

A soft answer can allay anger.

Iyong nakikita ang butas ng karayom ngunit di napapansin ang butas ng palakol.

You can see the eye of the needle, but do not notice the hole of the axe.

Ang taong naglalaro ng apoy ay napapaso.

He who plays with fire is burned.

Lumakad ang kalabasa ay naiwan ang bunga.

A squash plant leaves its fruits behind as it travels.

Holiday Time Is SERVEL Time



November is the beginning of a long list of Holidays, one following the other in rapid succession.

Entertaining will be the order of the day and no item in the equipment of the home lends itself so gracefully to this end than the efficient

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Aklan Measures of Length

(Continued from page 456)

four *tudlo it lapad* is equivalent to a *dapal*.

The span from the tip of the index finger to the tip of the thumb spread farthest apart, is termed the *balangit*. The *dangau* is the length between the thumb and the middle finger when placed in the same manner. The *dangau* is longer than the *balangit* by a *sangka tudlo it lapad*. In measuring short lengths or widths, the usual procedure is to determine the number of *dangau* first, and then the remaining portion is expressed in shorter units like the *balangit*, *dapal*, and *tudlo*.

The length of the forearm is also utilized. A *maniko* extends from the base of the thumb up to the elbow. If one end of a string or cord is held between the thumb and forefinger, then wound about the crook of the arm and back to the held end of the cord, the length of the resulting loop is known as the *lu'on*. It can be seen that two *maniko* roughly make a *lu'on*.

A footlength is one *dang'al*. Were this unit standardized in this country and also termed foot, it would not equal the English unit of the same name, as an average Filipino's foot is certainly much shorter than an Englishman's. There are also the *tikang* and the *lak-ang*. One pace is one *tikang*, and one long stride is a *lak-ang*. They are used mostly for very rough determinations.

The *dupa* is probably the longest unit of all and the most used. It is the distance from tip to tip of the middle fingers when both arms are stretched out horizontally sideways. Dimensions of houses, lengths of bamboo, abaca fiber, ropes, rattan, etc., are expressed generally in the number of *dupas*. Certain other units are derived from it. Examples are the *bulus* and the *bug_ay*. The *bulus* which designates lengths of sinamay is exactly two *dupas*. And a rope to be called a *bug_ay* should be twelve *dupas* in length. Split rattan is sold in bundles of hundred pieces more or less, each piece (*nawi*) being of two *dupas*. And nipa thatch is sewed on to split bamboo measuring a *dupa* and a *danga*.

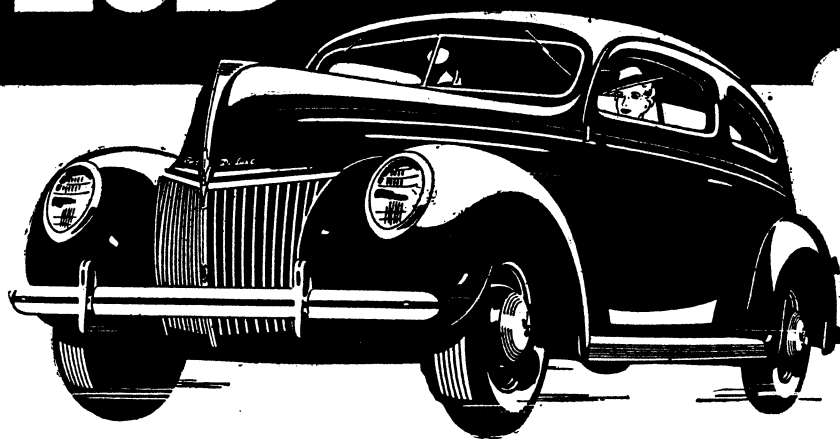
The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 455)

wei has not been able to "buy" even one corporal to his side, let alone generals. The truth is that with the publicity corps working in every detachment of the Chinese army, all the soldiers know what they are fighting for, and no general would dare to play the turncoat even if he were so disposed. The Japanese have yet to find such a general. Many a general who was considered pro-Japanese before the war has run away from the Japanese and joined the army defending the country against the invaders.

As for making peace with the puppet régime, it is hard to see how this would help the Japanese in the present situation. With "peace" already concluded with "China," it would be illogical to keep a large number of troops there, but if Japanese armed forces were withdrawn, the extent of the puppet's influence would shrink correspondingly; and when the last Japanese soldier and gunboat left China, Wang Ching-wei would not be able to remain in power for twenty-four hours. If the Japanese army and navy should

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remain in China on a fighting bases, the drain on the Japanese national coffers would not be lightened in the least. Though the Japanese military may tax their ingenuity to the limit to explain the situation to the public, yet their national economy will not improve for all the explanations.

On the diplomatic front, though the British and the French, occupied by the European war, may give in more to the Japanese (the withdrawal of their legation guards from Peiping is an outstanding example, the official denial to the contrary notwithstanding), America is likely to remain adamant in its Far Eastern policy. Following the American Ambassador's plain talk to the Japanese Foreign Minister to the effect that unless the situation in China improve, the American Congress in regular session might decide on an embargo against Japan, several cases concerning damaged American property caused by Japanese bombing in China were speedily settled, and a promise to open the Yangtze to foreign trade was also made. Japan knows it cannot carry on the war without the indirect help of America, as it needs American scrap-iron, scrap-steel, machine tools, cotton, etc. and above all gasoline for airplanes, tanks, and military trucks. But is America to be so easily hookwinked by a few cash indemnities and mere promises? Will it not demand concrete proof of Japanese sincerity? For the Japanese to comply with America's wishes would be equivalent to foregoing a goodly part of their spoil. Little wonder then that the Japanese "statesmen" have begun to flirt with their traditional enemy, Russia, though but last month they loudly proclaimed that too many issues were still pending to insure amicable relations with the Soviets. Is such opportunism part of Japanese *bushido*?

In appreciation of the liberal and democratic policy of the Philippine Magazine, and particularly of the article by Marc T. Greene, which appears in this edition, this space is donated by . . .

A Friend of China

Patricia of the Green Hills

(Continued from page 454)

Patricia looking down on him from the back-porch. They were talking animatedly and intimately, so the woman said she believed, and neither of the two noticed her. Fearing that the "wild man" might think she was spying on him and might "tear her into parts and eat her up", she went around to the front gate, and as she approached, the man turned to her with his old sour face and fierce eyes that always frightened her, and Patricia quickly walked into the house. Then the man left without saying a word.

We called Patricia into the room that evening after supper and tried to reason with her. Child, was this friendship with the wild hunter serious? Had she gone crazy? What would become of her talents and fine ways and looks? What was the use of her having been brought up in a civilized town and finishing in the town school? What would become of her? What would she do in those wild hills?

Patricia gave no answer. She kept her eyes on the floor without once raising them and sat still. Then she fell suddenly on Coring's shoulders and wept in silence there.

Her eyes were swollen when she came out of her room next morning.

HE DID not come for some months after that because it was the second rainy time of the year and the seeds had to be sown into the waiting black soil of his clearing. But when the August rains were over, and the *kaiñgins* were waving with fine growing rice again, the Tirurai hunter was in town once more. This time he had grown yet more

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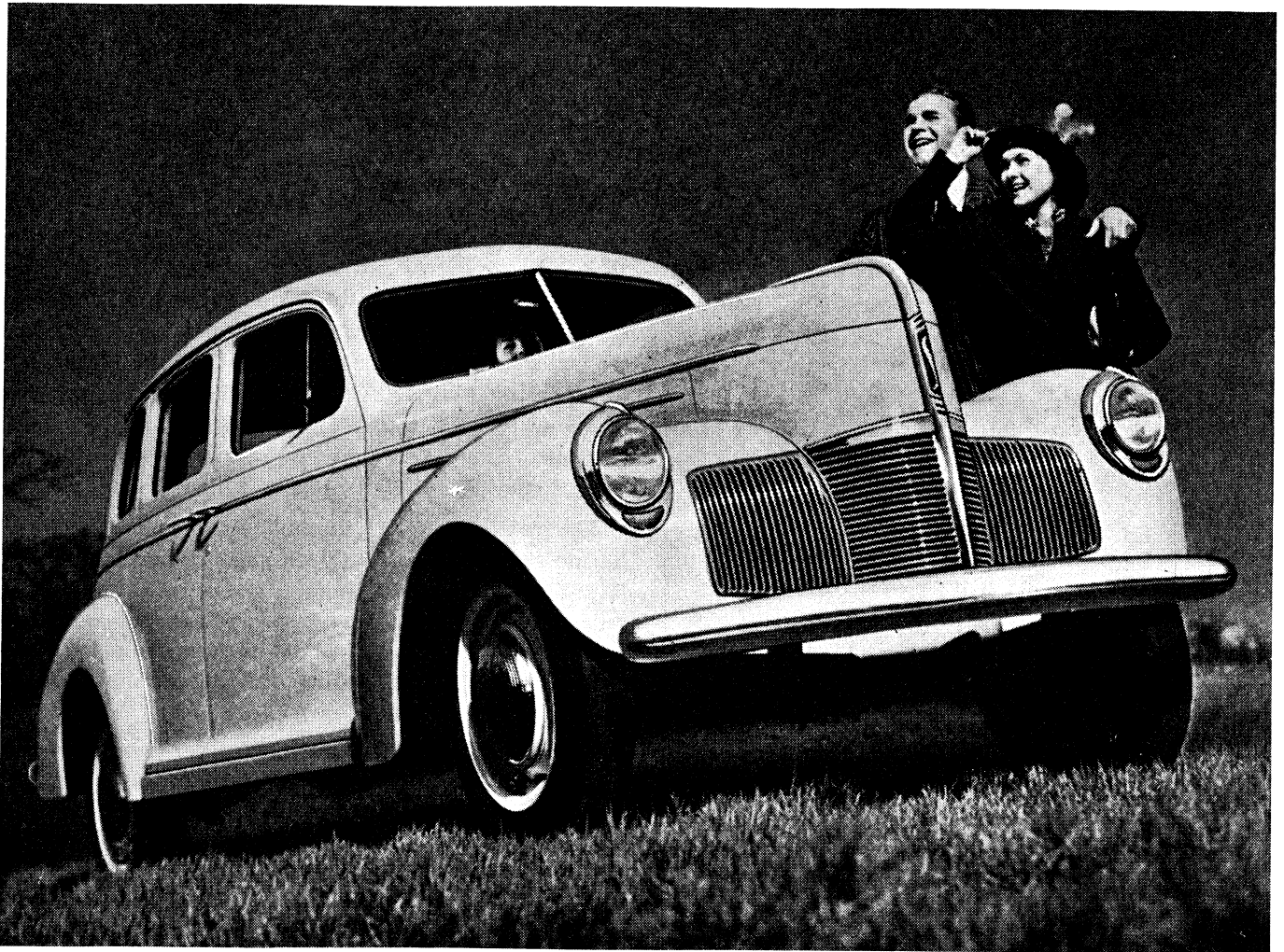
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bronzed and muscular, as if he had been working harder than usual, and his clothes were somewhat neater. He sold his meat easily, for the town-people's fear of outlaws was so great that none of them dared go out and hunt in the forests. He made two trips to town, and he sold his meat quickly both times.

Then, at the end of the semester, when we were busiest at school with all the mechanical paper work that is the death of us teachers, we woke up late one Saturday morning to find that Patricia was gone. She had been reading my copy of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" when we retired the evening before. We waited all day for her to come back as she had always done before when she went away for a night.

But she never came back again.

Philippine Iron Mining

(Continued from page 452)

deposits are located in the Municipality of Paracale and are operated by the Insular Mine Operators, Inc., a Japanese-managed corporation. Since it started shipping ore to Japan last May, the Company has already nearly trebled its monthly output to ₱87,000. It is said that the iron content of the ore is quite high and compares favorably with that of the Philippine Iron Mines, Inc.

The iron deposits in Bulacan are said to be of high grade, but no attempt has so far been made to develop them on a large scale, due to the distance of the deposits from the nearest port, which is Manila. According to experienced mining men it is the cost of transporting the ore which has retarded the exploitation of these deposits and not the quality of the ore.

The Philippines may yet disclose other rich iron deposits, but until an extensive geological survey of the country's mineral resources is made by the government, these deposits will lie idle and unproductive.

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Correspondents in All Important Cities of the World

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



One of the most interesting articles in this issue of the Philippine Magazine and of many issues past, is that contributed by Dr. Walter K. Frankel, presenting a translation of a short chapter on the Philippines contained in a small 526-page book printed by the Elzevirs in Leyden and published in 1628, entitled "Spain, or an Account of the Kings, Dominions, and Might of Spain". The book was dedicated to Sir Ed-

ward Powell, Bart., Master of the Rolls under Charles I of England—and necessarily a member of the anti-Spanish party headed by the famous favorite, the Duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by a disgruntled Catholic officer at Portsmouth in August of that year. Movie-goers will associate this statesman with the necklace of the Queen of France (Anne of Austria) and the Three Musketeers. Dr. Frankel, who came to the Philippines recently from Germany, is a medical historiographer and is at the present time giving a course in the history of medicine at the University of the Philippines. He came across the little three-hundred-year old volume on Spain in a second-hand book shop in Germany. My friend, Major G. M. Goodall, agriculturist, but also something of a classical scholar, smoothed out Dr. Frankel's translation from the medieval "dog-Latin" in which the work is written, as Dr. Frankel's English is still not so good. There is no mention of the book in Blair and Robertson's 55-volume work, "The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898", and this issue of the Philippine Magazine carries probably the first English translation of a part of it.

Rudolf Schneider is the pen-name of an exiled German editor. He sent me with his article, which he euphoniously entitled "Fascii and Nazi", a page torn from a Swiss review reproducing a number of German cartoons gibing at the British and French for seeking a pact with Russia—before the Nazis, themselves, signed the Russo-German pact. We may be sure that the editors concerned now wish they had not been so dangerously facetious.

Maximo Ramos is a teacher in the Lanao High School, Dansalan. His story of "Patricia of the Green Hills" will, I am sure, delight many readers. Who, after all, could blame her for preferring—in spite of his education—the wild hunter to even such a man of as H. G. Wells? Women will be women.

Miss Cecile Cariño, author of "Mount Pulog—Heaven of the Ibaloi", is herself part Ibaloi. She is a graduate of the University of the Philippines.

The Berlin review, *Die Auslese*, reprinted in its September issue a translation in full of "It was Cholera" by W. S. Boston in the December, 1938, issue of the Philippine Magazine.

During the month I received a letter from Mr. George H. Fairchild, reading: "I want to compliment you upon one of the best editorials I have read, entitled 'Trade, Foreign and Domestic', which appears in your October issue." I appreciate this comment highly because Mr. Fairchild of Welch-Fairchild, Ltd., sugar factors, importers and exporters, is one of the best informed men in the Philippines on the subject of the editorial.

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Francisco A. Dizon, who gives his address as 617 Surf, Chicago, wrote me in part as follows: "It is always a great source of pleasure for me to read your Philippine Magazine because of its news and air of home. . . Mrs. Ireland's articles on the Spanish fortifications of Manila took me back to the year 1902, when as a boy of eleven, I started to earn my own living by selling the now defunct Manila *Cablenews* and the Manila *Times* to the American soldiers at the spots she mentions—Puerta Santiago, Puerta Real, Postigo, Santa Lucia and the Parian. I remember how some of those soldiers used to chase me away from their premises. . . ."

Turning from the letter of an ex-newsboy, here is one recently received from the Hon. Frank W. Carpenter, now in Washington, former Executive Secretary and former Governor of Mindanao and Sulu. . . . "You have done and are doing a great work. I hope that adequate material returns—at least complete relief from financial worries, may soon be yours. With all good wishes—*salud y pesetas*, Sincerely, Frank W. Carpenter".

I had a post card from Miss Victoria Abelardo, of the Mapa High School, now doing post-graduate work in the United States. She wrote "You will be surprised to know that Professor Malabanan was here in International House with me for two weeks. Last week-end I went to Boston and made a visit to Little, Brown and Company on Beacon Street. Their office is like a home also, only it is not so artistically set as yours—I mean as to the garden around your roof penthouse. Mr. Putney was not in town, but I met Mr. Sherman who received me very gra-

ciously. We are leaving soon—in fact, I was scheduled to sail today on the *Normandie*, but my trip to Europe has been cancelled by the Philippine government because of this 'war of the nerves'. This Netherlands Pavilion (picture on the post card) is one of the best pavilions in the World's Fair. We enjoyed our visit.

Here is a letter from a young admirer and a pretty terrible case of mistaken identity! "Dear Sir,—I came to your office today, but lacking the courage to speak to you, I merely stood at the door and then left. It was the first time I got a glimpse of you and I was rather appalled at the sight of that graying hair. I had always thought you were still middle-aged! Reading the Magazine month after month, makes one believe that—the life in it, the vigor and strength. But now I am wondering: When Mr. Hartendorp shall have gone, who is to carry on our Philippine Magazine? Some time I'll take that elevator up to your office again and really come to see you. I hope I may ride up in it many, many times yet and will be able to find you there, happy and contented and always full of enthusiasm over your work, as you seemed to be this morning. . . . Very sincerely yours, etc." My young friend has made a mistake. He couldn't have seen any gray hair on me if for no other reason that that I have very little hair and keep it closely clipped. I think he must have had a glimpse of my dear old friend, Major Turnbull, who comes often to the office, and who is, it is true, around seventy.

Federico Mangahas, in an article entitled "Current Political Journalism in the Philippines", in the September issue of *Amerasia* (New York) gives the Philippine Magazine what I consider a clean bill of health, while practically all other Manila publications suffer animadversions. He writes: "At this point, notice must be given to the Philippine Magazine, an American-owned and American-edited monthly, which has experienced a transition from calm conservatism to a militant liberalism

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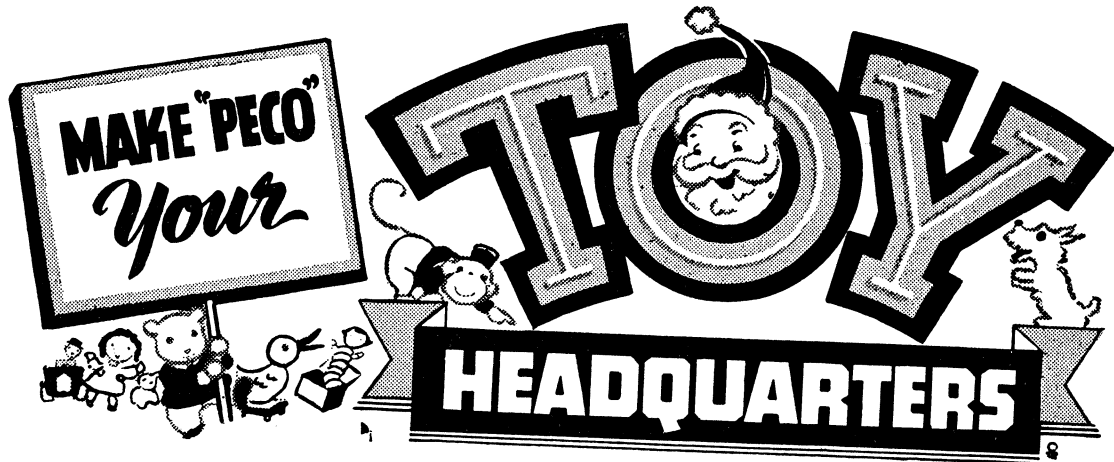


8M-14

TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

in its attitude on world and domestic issues. It realizes clearly the crisis of democracy as menaced by fascism, never confusing the latter with communism. It sees much hope in the progressive turn taken by the government and in the capacity of the people to rise to their democratic opportunities." Friend Mangahas is a little off on my "calm conservatism" in the past. I was never what is known as a conservative; neither was the Magazine ever "conservative" since I have edited it. I suppose, however, I have become more "militant", but that is because of the growing threat to democracy and liberty, the two things I most firmly believe in,—and could not hesitate to sacrifice even "ad-

vertising" for, as the columns of the Magazine will show to the reader who compares say the present issue to issues of some years ago before Japanese aggression in China, before Italian aggression in Africa, before the civil war in Spain, before the Munich sell-out, and before German aggression in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. A series of Japanese militarist ministers, Mussolini, Franco, Hitler, and even Chamberlain—and my determination to say what I think of them, have all cost the Philippine Magazine advertising. A list of the advertisers the Magazine has lost would make interesting reading, but its publication here would look too much like blackmail, a very ugly thing indeed.



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Manila

News Summary

(Continued from page 440)

Mahatma Gandhi states support of Indian National Congress would mean great moral asset to Britain and France and appeals to British government to implement its declarations of faith in democracy.

Sept. 17.—Polish Embassy in Moscow states it refused to accept Russian note but will remain in contact with Russian government; it claims Polish armies are still fighting and holding big areas and that government therefore still exists. Russian troops advance as far as 60 miles into Poland, meeting with no resistance and being met cordially, according to Russian reports. Polish government archives are removed to Rumania and President I. Moscicki and other high officials reported to have sought refuge there, expecting to leave tonight for France to establish Polish government in that country. German Propaganda Ministry states that Polish troops marched into Poland will knowledge and full approval of German government. German press welcomes move and states it must be "unpleasant" for Britain.

Polish Embassy in London repudiates "pretext" advanced by Russia to justify "act of flagrant and direct aggression, violation of Polish-Russian non-aggression pact and contradicting all moral principles on which Russia has pretended to base its foreign policy since its admittance into League of Nations". Polish Embassy in Paris states Polish troops are resisting Russian invasion. Pointed out in Paris that despite efforts of German propagandists, there is nothing to prove that Russian move was made in agreement with Germany or to indicate Russia entered war on side of Germany.

Sept. 18.—Tokyo *Kokumin* states it foresees United States may stiffen its "acts of pressure" and become ruler of old order in East Asia now Britain is occupied with war in Europe; should United States strengthen its present policy, it can be supposed Japan would be compelled to assert its right to existence". Japanese increase pressure for local puppet government to take over control of roads outside of Shanghai International Settlement by increasing number of gendarmes, thus creating dangerous conflict of authority as area lies in British and Italian defense sector; many foreign and Chinese residents moving out of district. Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states "Japan is not contemplating non-aggression pact with Russia at present time and that armistice was not prompted by Germany-Russo-Japanese peace negotiations open at Nomonhan, on frontier. Reported I. V. Soong, brother-in-law of Chiang Kai-shek and former Minister of Finance, has gone to Moscow.

Joint Russian-German radiocast states aim of two governments is to establish order and aid in reconstruction of Polish state and that Russian move into Poland does not contradict letter or spirit of German-Soviet non-aggression pact. Russia reported to have invited Turkish Foreign Minister to

visit Moscow. Germans claim capture of Brest-Litovsk and Lwow. Large units of Polish army reported pouring across Rumanian border; over 200 Polish planes have also landed there. Germans claim to have sunk 30 British steamers, aggregate tonnage 190,000. Nazi Party police said to have recently arrested Julius Streicher, notorious leader of anti-Jew movement, on order of Field Marshal Hermann Goering.

Lithuania declares partial mobilization. British Admiralty announces loss of aircraft carrier *Courageous* "through submarine action". London *Daily Telegraph* interprets Russian move into Poland as one of self-protection against Germany. London *Times* states "public opinion is revolted, though not dismayed by these cynical exercises in lower diplomacy. . . Germany was to do the murder and Russia share in the estate."

French communique states "all sectors on front were quiet throughout night; aerial activity curtailed because of atmospheric conditions". French press is indignant and states Soviet declaration of neutrality is "diplomatic fiction" and henceforth allies will regard Russia as potential enemy.

Indian Muslim League working committee adopts resolution expressing sympathy for Poland and condemning unprovoked aggression.

Sept. 19.—Reported that Russian drive into Poland is swift and that Russian and German commanders are expected to meet at Brest-Litovsk. Reported Russian navy is taking measures against "alien submarines" hiding in Baltic ports. *Tass* dispatch accuses Estonian authorities of permitting disappearance of Polish submarines interned at Tallin. Warsaw radiocast states city was bombed all day and that many famous old buildings have been destroyed but that defenders have no intention to cease fighting and will resist to last man and last cartridge. Polish staff officers fled to Rumania state that in 18 days of bitter fighting Poles suffered 50,000 to 100,000 casualties, with German casualties estimated at 35,000 to 50,000.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler states in speech in Danzig: "We have no war intention against either England or France, but if they want war they will get it. Germany is only seeking lasting peace. Poland tried to make German inhabitants of Polish territory into Poles; Nazis had to suffer at hands of an inferior state. . . Eighteen days have passed and Poland has been beaten. Statesmen have been shown what Germany can do; now they ought to have proper point of view. Day is past when anyone can send ultimatum to German Reich. . . If it is said in England we must reckon on war lasting 3, 4, or 8 years, then we will give suitable answer. . . It is bottomless villainy that millions of men should be hounded to death. England has already begun war on women and children by means of naval blockade. Germany is determined to see this war through to victorious end. Germany only wishes God will enlighten other nations and make them consider many things. I ordered air force to be humane in

Poland, but 5 bombs will land in England and France for every bomb dropped on German towns. . . Moment may come when we shall use a weapon not yet known and with which we could not ourselves be attacked. We hope Germany will not be forced to use it, but if so no one should complain in name of humanity. . ."

Official German sources say "question naturally arises as to whether western powers are now ready to reconsider situation in view of disappearance of Poland as a state". German press asks, "Why should England and France continue war? With liquidation of Polish state, all treaties between Poland and other states become null and void. England and France did not come to Poland's assistance. Senseless to continue fighting now."

British Information Ministry states Hitler's speech is full of misstatements and reviews Hitler's declaration of February, 1938, to effect that "relations of Reich with Poland were of utmost cordiality". Ministry states also: "Russian attack can not be justified by Soviet argument. . . Full implication is not yet apparent, but nothing has occurred to make any difference in determination of British government to fulfill obligations to Poland and to prosecute war with all energy until its objects have been achieved". Reported that *Courageous* was torpedoed off southwest coast of Ireland and sank within 30 minutes; 681 men rescued, 568 missing; carried 24 planes. Reported total of 24 German merchant ships have so far been sunk.

French communique states there was little activity on western front past 48 hours. Intense diplomatic activity noted in Paris. Government issues note accusing Hitler of lying and declares his aim was to crush Poland, not merely to take Danzig.

Sept. 20.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states "nothing is further from truth than suspicion Japan wants to oust third powers from China; Japan respects their interests in so far as they represent peaceful and legitimate commerce". Astostrengthening of U. S. Asiatic Fleet, he says: "We do not know America's motives, but we want peace in East Asia and do not want involvement in European war". *Koker* reports Municipal Council of Amoy International Settlement has accepted Japanese proposals for revision of government set-up; believed changes will not be extensive.

Russia reported to have called more army reserves and Russian communique states forces have occupied Vilna, Lwow, and Wilno. Reported that Russian officers in Ukraine and White Russia sectors of Poland are instructing peasants to take land for the people and turn their cattle into pastures of big landlords. Russian troops reach Polish-Rumanian frontier, thus apparently frustrating German desire for common frontier with Rumania. Mayor of Warsaw radiocasts anguished appeal for help and reports brutal bombardment and destruction of churches, hospitals, schools, and murder of thousands of women and children. "When will effective help from Britain and France reach us?" Two

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SURIGAO

Lithuanian naval officers resign as aftermath of escape of interned Polish submarine. Hitler receives Japanese delegation to cancel Nuremberg-Nazi rally. Reported Streicher was saved from execution by Hitler's personal intervention. Reported from authoritative sources in London they have received details of wide spread revolutionary movement in Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain tells Commons Hitler's Danzig speech "does not change situation with which we are confronted. Britain's general purpose in war is to redeem Europe from perpetually recurring fear of German aggression and to enable people of Europe to preserve independence and liberties. Despite fact Britain and France were unable to save Poland from defeat, Poland has been assured they have not forgotten their obligations and have not weakened in determination to carry on struggle. We will, however, not rush into adventures offering little prospect of success." He calls attention to Hitler's "many misstatements", including declaration that France had agreed to Italian mediation when Britain allegedly refused. He states Hitler said much about humane methods, but accounts of German bombing of open towns and machine-gunning of refugees shocked world. "It is still too early to pronounce final verdict on Russia's cynical attack, but for Poland, the unhappy victim, result has been tragedy of a grimest character." Stated in London that "Russians have recovered most of territory they were obliged to cede to Germany during World War by Brest-Litovsk Treaty and apparently mean to have whole of East Galicia; if so, Germany is in no position to object".

French Council of Ministers states France will fight until final victory and that Poland will receive rightful reparation when that comes; British-French solidarity is reaffirmed.

Sept. 21.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesmen states guardedly that "certain sections of public opinion that can not be ignored consider strengthening of United States navy an unfriendly act".

German troops said to have withdrawn from Bialystok and Brest-Litovsk, allowing Russians to occupy these cities and also Lwow. Germans in Poland reported to be executing Polish leaders as "traitors". Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels appears before foreign newsmen in Berlin to deny announcement of secret "German Freedom" radio station that he was arrested by Goering. He denies reports of uprising in Czechoslovakia and any German intention to violate Belgian or Dutch frontiers. German government reported to have confiscated fortune of Julius de Rothschild. Berlin commentators, though approving of stand "to keep America out of war", state that lifting of arms embargo, as urged by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress, would be to exclusive advantage of Britain and France and therefore not a neutral but highly prejudiced act.

Rumanian government reports assassination of Premier A. Calinescu who suppressed Nazi "Iron Guard" there; rumored that crime was directed from Berlin. He was friendly to Russia, and favored Black Sea pact between Rumania, Russia, Turkey, and, eventually, Bulgaria.

Roosevelt message to Congress is listened to over radio by thousands in England and warmly received. Reported Britain is quietly seeking to improve relations with Italy. Among disclosures in British white paper published today is that Hitler in interview with British Ambassador N. Henderson on August 28 asked whether England would be willing to accept alliance with Germany as he wanted British friendship more than anything in world but would not sacrifice Germany's vital interests. Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop asked whether Chamberlain could carry country with him in policy of friendship with Germany and Henderson answered there was no possible doubt that he could and would provided Germany cooperated. In earlier inter-

view, Hitler stated it was England which forced him into agreement with Russia and that he was not enthusiastic about it. British press protests against strict censorship of news in London especially as operating against neutral foreign journalists; American newsmen have already threatened to "go on strike". Daily Express says: "Tell American republic everything provided no military secrets are revealed; it is of greatest importance America should have fullest picture of our war".

Daladier in radiocast states Poland was crushed because of Russian-German deal concluded in advance and charges Germany with preparing to dismember France and seeking to incite treason in Alsace and Brittany; he declares Hitler broke pledges made to him personally at Munich and that France is determined to crush Hitlerism. Duke of Windsor reported to be back in France to assume military post.

Gayda again urges peace "now that war in eastern Europe has ended".

Sept. 22.—Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui denies peace rumors and states "China is not disposed to accept peace overtures not based on fair terms for all countries concerned in Far East. We shall continue resistance until just and durable peace is possible. Such peace could be achieved through conference of signatories of Nine-Power Treaty. China will not conclude peace with Japan even if all foreign help is cut off". He refers to increasing strength of Chinese army, deteriorating morale of Japanese army, and inability of Japanese to penetrate deeply into China because of their un-pacified rear.

Joint Russo-German communique announces demarcation line agreed on which would give Germany mining and manufacturing area, and Russia Galician oil fields rich central plains, Polish Ukraine, and whole Polish-Rumanian border region; city of Warsaw would be divided into two parts. German high command announces Polish armies have been destroyed except those at Warsaw and Lemberg. Belgium floods northeastern frontier as protective measure.

Some 6,000,000 Frenchmen said to be at posts on western front as large-scale German troop movements are reported. French army said to be using thousands of pigs daily in Moselle area to set off German ground mines there. French Information Department states Germany lost 150,000 men killed and wounded, 1000 planes, and 600 pilots in 3 weeks of war in Poland.

Turkish Foreign Minister and other high officials leave for Moscow with Soviet Ambassador reportedly to negotiate pact with Russia.

Eight assassins of Calinescu are executed in street on spot of crime and left for crowds to see and hundreds more connected with outlawed "Iron Guard" reported being executed throughout Rumania.

Sept. 23.—Admiral K. Nomura is appointed Japanese Foreign Minister.

Reported Russia and Germany have jointly warned Rumania that Polish officials fleeing to country must be interned there as failure to do so would be contravention of neutrality. Gen. W. von Fritsch, creator of German army and considered one of nation's best soldiers, is reported killed in action yesterday; he was retired following disagreement with Hitler on Austrian question, maintaining Germany was not ready for war which annexation might bring; at beginning of war he was assigned to regiment of East Prussian army. German government orders more rigid rationing of food. French reported to have repulsed 3 separate Nazi attacks in Saarbrucken area. French claim superiority in the air.

Premier Benito Mussolini states at Bologna that Polish question is liquidated and moment has come to end hostilities, stating he has maintained policy of non-belligerence in hope war could be localized. "Europe has not really entered war. The armies have not yet met. Clash may be avoided by real-

izing it is vain to attempt to maintain or reconstruct that which history and natural dynamism of peoples already have condemned".

Dr. Sigmund Freud, famous Jewish student of the subconscious and founder of psychoanalysis, dies in London, aged 83.

Sept. 24.—Scope of fighting in Kiangsi rapidly widening and big operations are started in Honan where Japanese claim they are battling 60 Chinese divisions.

Said Russia and Germany will make agreement for mutual exploitation of oil in Poland despite Russia's present control over Galician oil fields; announced division gives Russia nearly 2/3 of Poland. German submarine torpedoes Swedish steamer carrying woodpulp to England; in past 3 days submarines have sunk 4 such ships, including a Finnish ships carrying cellulose. German press barely mentions death of von Fritsch, but Gen. W. von Brauchitsch issues death notice stating he received mortal wound while on "emergency patrol"; notice did not disclose why officer of his rank was on patrol and why he had been appointed chief of only an artillery regiment.

British planes again reported to have dropped propaganda leaflets over Germany and to have met with no "serious opposition".

British and French comment on Mussolini speech us that they have decided once for all on position they have taken in conformity with their agreements with Poland.

Report Italy is withdrawing surplus troops from Dodecan islands makes favorable impression in Turkey, and, following Greek-Italian agreement to withdraw troops from Albanian frontier, is thought to mean Mussolini is taking initiative in appeasement of Balkan powers.

Sept. 25.—Warsaw still holding out although half of city is reported in flames and explosions are incessant; ammunitions in running low; thousands of civilians lying wounded in streets uncared for. French reports say Friederichshaven, where factories are working night and day to produce motors for German air force, was bombed by French and British planes. German reports confirm fact, but claim in damage was done. French reception of German counter-sallies in Saar area said to have discouraged Germans from further of such activity. Stated in Berlin that "if another effort to establish peace proves unsuccessful, Germany will begin big-scale operations against England and France.

Halifax summons Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky and asks statement as to Russia's future policy.

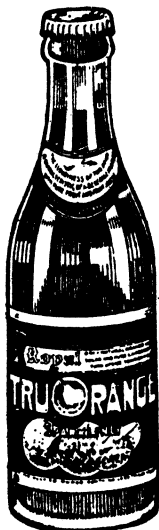
A. J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to Poland, arrives in Paris and tells how Germans used 5000 planes to obliterate Polish production centers and communications within few days; he states he personally observed air-bombings without any military objective, and that he himself was 3 times under fire from German planes.

Osservatore Romano (Vatican) appeals to Hitler to cease bombing and shelling of Warsaw as fate of Poland can no longer be doubted and valor of city should not be repaid with useless destruction of lives and property. Pope Pius XII reported preparing appeal to nations of Europe to make stand against possible spread of atheism following Russian intervention in Poland.

Sept. 26.—Japanese reported driving on Changsha with many killed on both sides; bombings of more than 20 cities in Fukien do much damage.

Russian army said not to be participating in siege of Warsaw and to be avoiding whenever possible any fighting with Polish troops. Von Fritsch is given state funeral in Berlin; rumored that he was assassinated by Gestapo agents. Norwegian reports tell of heavy firing west of Norway's southern extremity.

Chamberlain in Commons warns against over optimism in choking off Germany's supplies an-



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states quick results can not be expected in economic warfare.

French Council of Ministers orders dissolving of Communist Party and suppresses *L'Humanite*, *Ce Soir*, and other newspapers; decided not to take action against 72 communist deputies and 2 communist senators. Party, estimated to have more than 500,000 members, polled 1,250,000 votes in 1936 general elections.

Inter-American Neutrality Conference opens in Panama City and Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles message of yesterday, proposing a hemispherical safety plan based on extending territorial limits 300 miles from coasts of both continents in which no belligerent would be allowed, this to be enforced by joint naval patrol, is regarded as sensational development in international law. Welles also proposed that Americans jointly "clearly and in no uncertain terms assert their neutrality rights and insist their legitimate commercial rights and interests be not jeopardized by belligerent nations of Europe." He pledged United States assistance in comprehensive economic program to cushion effects of war on western hemisphere through loans and exchange of surplus commodities. Mexican Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay states Mexico stands squarely with United States on all problems.

Sept. 27.—*Domei* reports that according to well-informed sources in Chungking a group of Russian volunteers arrived there recently to help fight Japanese.

Sinking of Russian freighter in Baltic by Polish submarine further complicates situation as Estonian Foreign Minister arrives in Moscow at Russian invitation. Russia reported demanding naval bases from country. *Tass* states Russia is not satisfied with Estonia's explanation of disappearance of Polish submarine from Estonian waters. Von Ribbentrop arrives in Moscow, according to *Tass*, to "discuss problems connected with developments in Poland" on invitation of Russian government. Turkish Ambassador is also in Moscow. *Reuter's* Moscow correspondent states Ribbentrop was summoned to Kremlin, not to make proposals but to receive them.

Warsaw radio announces city's surrender, after which station plays "Deutschland Ueber Alles" and "Horst Wessel." All public buildings and monuments reported destroyed; city said to be without water. German high command reports "only little activity" on western front. Germans claim successful air attack on several British warships in North Sea yesterday, saying one aircraft carrier was sunk and several hits scored on a battleship without German losses. Hitler receives new Ambassador from Turkey; reported to have received warm welcome. French reports from Berlin state Goebbels is in disgrace due to quarrels with Hitler and Goering, "he being only one to advice against war". German Ambassador at the Hague expresses regret at pursuit and machine-gunning of Dutch KLM airliner near Heligoland yesterday which killed one person and

badly damaged plane, saying shooting was due to "unfortunate circumstances".

Russian Ambassador said to have delivered reply to British questions as to Russian policy; understood he indicated Russian readiness to open trade negotiations following British press suggestions that Britain buy Russian surpluses which otherwise might reach Germany. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states German planes attacked British naval ships in North Sea yesterday but that there were no casualties and that one German plane was shot down. Chancellor of Exchequer Sir John Simon presents drastic budget proposing to raise £1,933,000,000 for current year (£15,464,000,000) of which £938,000,000 is to be met by borrowing; income tax is increased to 35% for remainder of year and to 37-1/2% beginning January; also increases on tobacco, sugar, beer, and wine consumption. Profits are limited to 60%, and there is some criticism that profits on war materials should be allowed at all.

Pan-American Conference reported discussing United States suggestion that belligerent submarines be prohibited from entering American ports or territorial waters under penalty of internment.

Sept. 28.—Six armed Japanese raid office of United Press and radio station of American Radio Service in Tientsin which operates under British Concession license in cooperation with American Chamber of Commerce and transmits uncensored commercial and press messages. Foreign Minister Wang Chung hui states in press interview United States if willing to act as mediator might be in favorable position to bring Sino-Japanese war to early issue. He stated: "Japanese realize how completely they are encircled by countries pledged to enforcement of treaties, including Nine-power Treaty; though Russia is not signatory to this particular treaty, it is at least equally interested and has also signed non-aggression pact with China almost immediately after Sino-Japanese war began. Japan had only anti-Comintern pact with Italy and Germany, which Germany has now cut. Japan has no chance of executing its program and is already very weary. It would be to Japan's interest to terminate this unprofitable war and place itself in position as neutral to profit from supplying European belligerents and their former customers instead of making shells to waste in futile attempt to subjugate China. China on basis of treaties is willing to cooperate with all friendly countries and this would apply to Japanese as soon as they are willing to cooperate on basis of complete equality".

Moscow radio reports states Russia and Germany have decided to call "peace conference to which a great neutral power will be invited". The power is not mentioned but is believed to be either United States or Italy. No other nation would be allowed to interfere.

German press warns that if fight begins in earnest, France will bear brunt of attack and make principal sacrifices. German statement claims that though

Saarbrucken has been evacuated, it is still completely in German possession. Sinking of other British aircraft-carrier in North Sea is claimed; also damage to British warship.

Understood in Rumania that Turkish Foreign Minister S. Saracoglu is negotiating in Moscow not only on behalf of his government but is to certain extent spokesman for other Balkan countries; believed Turkey will maintain neutral relations with both Russia and Germany and this might mean closing of Dardanelles to British and French warships so that Russian oil and grain could be shipped to Germany across Black Sea.

Sept. 29.—Japanese spokesman in Shanghai states China's inability to get European supplies and increasing popularity of Wang Ching-wei's effort to establish central government is weakening Chinese national government, that Chinese armies have been routed, that most of Chinese cities are in Japanese possession, and that Japan considers "China Incident" a matter for the two countries to settle without third-party mediation. Raid on United Press office in Tientsin said to have been part of raid on anti-Japanese elements authorized by British authorities who did not realize building housed American firms.

Moscow communique states mutual assistance pact and trade agreement has been signed with Estonia assuring Soviet Union right to maintain naval bases and airdromes; parties will render each other military assistance in case of direct aggression or menace arising from any European power; pact does not affect sovereign rights of parties or their economic organizations; sites allotted for bases and airdromes remain territory of Estonia. Russia and Germany sign new agreement fixing Russian-German frontier and making no provision for a Polish rump or buffer state. Molotov and Ribbentrop issue joint statement warning that if peace efforts prove fruitless, "Britain and France will be responsible for continuation of war. . . In that case Germany and Russia will consult about necessary measures. . . Two governments will make mutual efforts and if necessary enlist aid of other friendly powers to attain peace as soon as possible." Russian planes fly over Polish White Russia and drop leaflets containing text of agreement on partition of country and stating this ends "Polish nobility's exploitation and oppression of people who are now safe in custody of Soviet Union and face future full of justice and happiness". German official news service states agreement with Russia "establishes secure foundation for permanent peace in eastern Europe". German reports claim British air attack on German warships near Heligoland yesterday resulted in shooting down of 5 of planes. Nazi members of Hungarian Parliament walk out following defeat of resolution of non-confidence in government introduced because government had allegedly broken promise to allow full freedom to Party. Reported squadron of German planes tried to reach Scottish coast but were driven off.

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French emphasize thus far there is no military alliance between Germany and Russia and that Moscow communique speaks only of consultation and not automatic assistance if war continues; that Russia's agreement with Estonia is directed exclusively against Germany, and that Germany has renounced large part of booty. French radiocast states that acceptance of German peace offer "giving aggressors time to digest prey would be tantamount to complicity and mortal weakness. French government rejects any peace plan that does not provide for resuscitation of Poland with its pre-war frontiers." Paris press states Goebbels has been interned in "sanitarium", his disgrace being attributed to trafficking in currency.

Rumania renews trade agreement with Germany providing for slight increases in quantity of goods exchanged. Reported Rumania has received, through third party, assurances Russia does not intend to seize Bessarabia; landowners there have been disposing of their property. Polish officials in Rumania charge government with bad faith in bowing to German pressure and practically interning them after they had been assured of free passage through country.

Sept. 30.—Berlin radiocast declares German submarines have been attacked by British merchant ships in past few days and that while hitherto submarines have observed international law by always warning before attack, Germany will now have to regard every British vessel as warship. Netherlands restricts traffic on German border.

British officials state German-Russian agreement "looks more terrific than it is" and that Stalin wishes to avoid involvement in military alliance and is unwilling to grant immense credits to Germany which would be only a gift. Russia's internal requirements absorb its output, particularly of oil. London

Times hints British war aims do not necessarily include restoration to Poland of Russian-occupied areas which, it states, are restricted to those of White Russians and Ukrainians.

Following resignation of President Moscicki, interned in Rumania, new Polish government is official established on French soil at Polish Embassy in Paris with installation of W. Raczkiewicz as President. Moscicki, who choose him as his successor, is said now to be en route to France.

Mussolini said to be deeply disappointed by German-Russian agreement and elimination of possibility of Polish buffer state. Pope tells members of Rome's Polish community that Poland "is not going to die; Poles won't be deprived of comforts of religion by enemies of God."

Reliable quarters in Ankara state Turkish government has notified Britain and France is mutual assistance obligations to them will be annulled if they become involved in war with Russia.

Argentina reported insisting at Panama City that American nations be permitted to extend credit to belligerents for non-war materials and to continue to receive imports from them.

Oct. 1.—Changsha reported bombed severely in past 72 hours with furious fighting in area.

First German troops enter Warsaw. Reported from Copenhagen Hitler will release Communist leader Thaelmann and thousands other communists in concentration camps, having promised Russia to stop extreme forms of anti-communist measures. Germany reported to have charged Rumania with violation of neutrality in permitting Moscicki to resign thus enabling formation of new government of Poland in Paris. Announced in Berlin and Rome that on Hitler's invitation Foreign Minister G. Ciano will go to Berlin tomorrow.

London reports state Britain and Turkey have

completed draft of mutual assistance pact stated to contain clause Turkey would never be required to take hostile action against Russia. Archbishop of Canterbury states in sermon that rightful indignation should not degenerate into hate and that people should keep in mind even under stress of war, ideals of international order in which German nation will have rightful place. Delivery of American newspapers and magazines in England reported ceased since middle of last month; denied there is censorship, but customs officials are holding material until proof is given that no money would be sent out of country to pay for it.

Pope prays for peace.

Oct. 2.—Gen. K. Uyeda's replacement of Gen. Y. Umezo as commander of Japan's forces in Manchukuo as Japanese Ambassador there, said to mark rebuff of truculent Kwantung army and effort to establish better relations with Russia. Said that Russian troops are coming into Sinkiang, northwestern China province. British naval officials in Shanghai announce 5 of Britain's 10 gun-boats on Yangtze river patrol will be withdrawn "in view of urgent military requirements elsewhere"; believed they will be used as patrol boats and mine-sweepers at Singapore. Italian cruiser *Bartolomeo Colleoni*, only big Italian warship in Far East, leaves Shanghai, reportedly for Italy. Air strength at Singapore reported more than doubled in past few weeks.

Saracoglu said to have had 4-hour interview with high Russian officials after which Turkish mission continued to be inaccessible; believed negotiations will be continued several more days, thus altering plans of Foreign Minister who had expected to depart last night. Russian government summoned Foreign Minister of Latvia to Moscow, reportedly to negotiate agreement similar to that of Estonia. Ciano leaves Berlin for Rome, briefness of visit

NEW BOOKS

FICTION

All the Tomorrows; A Novel of China, by Babson...	₱5.50
American Nabob, by Alexander	5.50
A Book of Miracles, by Hecht	6.05
The Case of the Rolling Bones, by Gardner	4.40
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Fifty Best American Short Stories, 1915-1939, by O'Brien (Ed.).....	6.60
Folly Island, by Deeping.....	5.50
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The Torguts: A Novel of Asia, by River.....	5.50
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Valley of Thunder, by Beach.....	4.40

NON-FICTION

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Bombs Bursting in Air: The Influence of Air Power on International Relations, by Eliot.....	3.85
"Calling America": The Challenge to Democracy Reaches Over Here, by Swing.....	2.20
The Chinese Are Like That, by Crow.....	6.60
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The Face of a Nation: Poetical Passages from the writings of Thomas Wolfe, by Wolfe.....	6.05
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The Story of Surgery, by Graham.....	8.25
A Treasury of Art Masterpieces: From the Renaissance to the Present Day, by Craven (Ed.).....	22.00
The United States in World Affairs in 1938, by Shepardson & Scroggs.....	6.60
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Wind, Sand and Stars, by Saint Exupery.....	6.05

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believed to indicate complete German-Italian agreement; said Hitler told him proposals he expects to make in Reichstag speech and asked that Italy present them to Britain and France before he makes speech. German press hints Italy as well as Russia would lend military aid to Germany if allies refuse to make peace. Reported German raider is operating in South Atlantic and sank British freighter *Clemente*.

First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states in radiocast that heroic defense of Warsaw showed soul of Poland is indestructible and that it will rise again. He states Russia pursued policy of self-interest and that though Britain could wish Russian armies were in present position as friends and allies of Poland, "the Russian armies should stand in this line was clearly necessary for safety of Russia against Nazi menace; at any rate, line is there and an eastern front has been created which Germany does not dare assail". He states Russia's action in Baltic furnishes key to Russian national interest. "It can not be in accordance with interest and safety of Russia that Germany should over-run Baltic states and subjugate Slavonic people of southeast Europe. Here these interests of Russia fall into same channel as interests of Britain and France. None of these 3 powers can afford to see Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and above all Turkey put to heel under Germany. Through fog and confusion, we may plainly discern community of interests which exists between England, France, and Russia to prevent Nazis from carrying flames of war into Balkans and Turkey". He states submarine attacks on life of British Isles have proved unsuccessful and that large British army has already gone to France. "Government has given directions to prepare for

war lasting 3 years; that does not mean victory many not be gained in short time. How soon it will be gained depends on how long Hitler and his group of wicked men whose hands are stained with blood and sticky with corruption, can keep their grip on the docile and unhappy German people". London press report belief Hitler is preparing his last card by offering to resign. Western front fighting is marked by only small French raids and almost complete inactivity by Germans.

Panama City Conference approves resolution to be known as "Declaration of Panama", establishing 300-mile belt around North and South America in which no belligerent activity by any non-American state will be permitted.

Oct. 3.—Tokyo press decries projected dispatch of 45 American warships to Hawaii as "demonstration against Japan". Rear-Adm. G. Sekine states in magazine article that there is not enough at stake for American to risk war with Japan and that he would like to see United States abandon its suspicious attitude and make effort to clarify Japanese-American relations in connection with which sale of Guam to Japan would be in interest of friendship.

Chinese reports state Japanese advance on Chang-sha has been repulsed. Chinese bomb Japanese airfield at Hankow, blasting storehouses and firing quantities of gasoline.

Foreign Minister of Lithuania arrives in Moscow. Russian mission arrives in Estonia to work out details of mutual assistance pact.

States in Berlin that Ciano's conversations here "were brought to completely satisfactory conclusion". Eight steamers, 5 of Finnish, 2 of Estonian, and 1 of Norwegian registry, were captured yesterday by German warships in Baltic. Skipper of Norwegian

ship sunk by German submarine few days ago states commander refused to look at ship's papers, stating he had orders to sink all ships with cargo for Britain. Survivors of *Clemente* state ship was sunk by German "pocket"-battleship *Admiral Scheer*.

Chamberlain states on Commons, "No threat will ever induce this country or France to abandon purpose for which we have entered upon struggle. . . I see nothing in what has happened that should lead this country to modify attitude which it has felt it right to take. . . If Poland was a direct occasion for war, it was not fundamental cause. That cause was overwhelming sense in this country and France of intolerable nature of state of affairs in which nations of Europe were faced with alternative of jeopardizing their freedom or of mobilizing their forces at regular intervals. . . No mere assurances from present German government could be accepted by us for that government has too often proved in past that its undertakings are worthless. . . Nobody desires war to continue for one unnecessary day, but overwhelming mass of opinion in this country and I am satisfied also in France is determined to secure that rule of violence shall cease and that word of governments once pledged shall be kept. . . If therefore proposals are made, we shall certainly examine them and we shall test them in light of what I have just said." D. Lloyd George states: "I think it very important that we should not come to too hurried conclusion. It needs very careful consideration, but if Britain accepts peace on basis of conquest of Poland, it will be dishonored. Alfred Duff Cooper states Lloyd George's speech will be misinterpreted as suggestion of surrender, whereupon he denies he gave any hint of disposition to succumb to Nazism. Laborite C.R. Atlee states Britain must carefully examine every kind of peace proposal, but must deal with realities. Archibald Sinclair, Liberal opposition leader, states Britain earnestly wants peace but is not prepared to buy it at sacrifice of freedom and moral values of our civilization". G. Buchanan and J. Barr (labor pacifist) and W. Gallacher (communist member) favor opening of negotiations on ground that issue at stake is not worth millions of lives.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco states in press interview "Russia's incursion into Europe is matter of deepest gravity and agreement must quickly be found how to avoid greater damage".

Inter-American Neutrality Conference at Panama City adjourns, all speakers in final session emphasizing American harmony and solidarity.

Oct. 4.—Japanese staff officer in Shanghai states that "American interests in China are material and sentimental and that Japan intends to respect those interests, but that Japan's own interests in China involve its whole national destiny. If reinforcement of American fleet is prelude to embargo of essential supplies or blockade of Japan, Japan must act to obtain vital materials elsewhere and would drive southward and seize oil fields in Netherlands Indies and Borneo. Two countries have no real reason to fight as their material interests do not conflict, but danger is that public sentiment in both countries will be stirred into provoking an unnecessary clash in which case Britain would be only winner. American moves in Hawaii and Manila are bound to have bad effect on Japanese public at time when Japan is making sincere effort to eliminate mis understanding".

Norwegian steamer *Hoegh Transporter* is sunk by protective mines while entering Singapore harbor despite efforts of patrol ships to stop her; no lives lost.

Berlin sources say Chamberlain's speech does not give clear reply to German-Russia peace declarations. American traveler reaching Paris from Germany states food shortage there is already becoming acute. Both German and French reports state western front is "calm", but reports from Switzerland tell of strengthening of German forces opposite Alsace-Burgundy gateway.

Foreign Minister Lord Halifax states in House of Lords that allies will neither submit to German threats or accept peace based on Nazi assurances, but "if and when we receive proposals, we certainly will examine them carefully and measure them against principles for which we have taken up arms. . . Britain should always be glad to see friendly relations between Russia and Turkey". Lord Snell, Laborite, states he hopes "government will never refuse to listen to real proposal for peace".

French government intensifies measures against "defeatist propagandists" and Daladier states in Chamber France will continue war side by side with Britain "to destroy not only Nazism but German spirit of domination. France no longer desires to live in state of insecurity which has prevailed for past few years and refuses now to bow before violence and fait accompli."

Stefani news agency states that report Mussolini is studying plans for peace conference is not true and that "under present circumstances Italy will not take initiative of this sort".

Oct. 5.—*Domei* denies German and Italian reports it has denounced anti-Comintern pact, stating rumor is apparently based on statement of Nomura that "negotiations for strengthening pact have been discontinued owing to new developments". British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr sails from Shanghai for Hongkong, whence he will proceed to Chungking. *Tass* describes reports of alleged concentration of Russian troops in Sinkiang as "malicious invention".

Germany and Russia sign additional protocol formally fixing new frontier and dividing Poland in nearly equal shares. Hitler reviews parade of German troops in Warsaw, accompanied by Heinrich Himmler, head of Gestapo, and Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command. W. Sikorski, Polish Premier, states in Paris that his government is a war cabinet whose essential function is to form Polish army to fight side by side with allies. British freighters reported detained at Russian port Nurmark in connection with recent order forbidding export of goods not paid for in advance.

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FOODS

Oct. 6.—Russian-Latvian pact, similar to that with Estonian, is signed making Latvia virtual military protectorate of Soviet Union; runs for 10 years and gives Russia number of naval bases, but stresses political and administrative independence.

Hitler in address to Reichstag proposes arms be laid down and conference be called with view to bringing about general disarmament and new economic treaties, stating such questions can not be considered while cannons are thundering. If war goes on national wealth of Europe will be scattered in form of shells and vigor of every nation will be sapped. He reviews Germany's military success in Poland, stating that what was accomplished in few weeks would, 25 years ago, have taken 14 months. This "practical revision of Versailles Treaty should be considered happy event for all humanity". Germany and Russia together will relieve one of most acute danger spots in Europe and will each in own way contribute to welfare of people there. German border will be demarcated so as to do justice to historical, ethnological, and economic facts, and re-settlement of nationalities will be effected not only in this area but in east and south of Europe which is to large extent filled with splinters of German nationality whose existence can not be maintained. Germany and Russia support each other and will never allow the residual Polish state of the future to become a disturbing factor. He states it is clear certain Jewish capitalists of journalism are trying to bring about a war and he can only regret these war-mongers are not where war is being fought. He states he has no further claims to territory with exception of former German colonies to which claim is being made not in form of ultimatum by force but in name of political justice. "We have no demands on Denmark. I have tried to maintain friendly relations with Belgium. Holland has a treaty with us. I respect the sovereignty of Yugoslavia. Bond which bind us to Hungary is old and traditional one of close and sincere friendship; in this instance, too, our frontiers are unalterable. Slovakia appealed to Germany on its own accord for assistance and its independence is recognized. I have brought about friendly understanding with Italy. Our relations with Balkan states are exclusively economic in nature. The Saar, which was returned, was the only obstacle to friendly understanding with France. Germany never has had slightest trouble with Switzerland. I have constantly tried to improve our relations with England I do not believe peace can ever come to Europe until Germans and English come to understanding". Foreign statesmen call me guilty of having broken my word. On contrary I pledged my sacred word to German people to do away with Versailles Treaty and have carried this through. Revision has not caused chaos but produced prerequisites for clear, stable, and bearable conditions. Modesty of all my demands has been looked upon as weakness, but if I can not obtain them by negotiation, I will obtain them by force. This will be my last declaration. Alternative to peace is war to finish which would become triumph of destruction. Nazism can not be crushed. Germany is urging peace because it is strong, not because it is weak. I do not doubt Germany will be victorious, and one thing is certain—never in History have there been two victors" Count J. H. von Bernstorff, Ambassador to United States from 1908 to 1917, dies at Genova, aged 77; he remained active in German politics until Hitler came to power.

British Ministry of Information states speech "abounds in perversions of truth and proposals are vague and obscure and contain no suggestion of reparation for wrongs done by Germany to other peoples. Nevertheless, they will be subjected to careful examination in consultation with dominion governments and France. But no proposals are likely to be found acceptable that do not effectively free Europe from menace of aggression and something more than words is required to establish confidence

which must be base for peace." British Admiralty states *Athenia* was sunk by German submarine which was plainly seen by responsible survivors and that suggestion made by German government that ship was sunk on orders from Churchill "shows once again criminal mentality of Nazi leaders". Representative of Admiralty states "it is obvious Britain can not accept Pan-American safety zone" pointing out it would bar Britain's access to its own colonies in Americas.

Daladier tells Foreign Relations Committee 2 hours after Hitler's speech that only British-French victory would assure régime of justice and lasting peace in Europe. He reiterates France will not yield to fait accompli, violence, or dictation, but adds speech will be examined for anything reasonable and be submitted to Parliament for discussion.

Rome's first reaction to Hitler speech said to be that it does not offer basis for peace. Turkish political circles believe allies have no alternative but to continue war.

Oct. 7.—Tokyo press states allies not likely to seriously consider Hitler's proposals. Gen. H. Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, is recalled.

Chinese claim "victory in north Hunan dealt crushing blow which frustrated Japanese attempt to penetrate western China".

Goering's newspaper, *Essen National Zeitung*, states United States is expected to support Hitler's peace suggestions and that Russia will also probably take active part. Peace move by Mussolini, possible in collaboration with Pope and General Franco is also possible, Berlin Nazis state. Hitler said to be willing to expand his proposals if none of British and French reaction justifies this, but Hitler reported disappointed by reaction so far; he is represented willing to wait 10 days for world opinion to consolidate. Paris press says speech is other attempt at self-justification and self-glorification. *Le Journal* states "We can not give in; if we should yield in regard to Poland, we should condemn to death Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and ourselves. Only defeat will dissolve Hitler's bloody prestige". *Cape Times*, South Africa, states speech was "worthless, characterized by impudent proposals, and monstrous insincerities; Hitlerism must be destroyed". Netherlands' press states it gives no hope Britain and France can consider it starting point for understanding.

Rumania and Hungary reported to have agreed to demobilize troops on their common frontier which have been there since spring.

Oct. 8.—Berlin circles say they expect fortnight might be required to receive world reactions to Hitler speech and continue to express desire Roosevelt "assume role of leader of mankind toward peace". One spokesman states that "contents of allies' answer would be more important than the form and need not necessarily be made public". British and French governments reported exchanging viewpoints; stated in London that "period of deliberation may be protracted". Mussolini speaks to Nazi leaders for 20 minutes but does not mention Hitler speech. Spanish press (Reuter's) generally regards speech as conciliatory and as providing basis for peace settlement.

Oct. 9.—Japanese spokesman admits forces have returned to positions occupied earlier in so-called Changsha offensive but that objective was brilliantly achieved—to deal crushing blow to Chinese concentrations there, Chinese losing 60,000 men.

Molotov announces agreement with German economic delegation whereby Russia will "immediately begin supplying Germany with materials and Germany begin filling orders from Russia". Finland's Foreign Minister J. E. Erkkö reported to have refused Russian invitation to Moscow but to have delegated J. Paasikivi, Minister to Sweden, as special envoy. Finns reported adding 100,000 territorial army troops to regular standing army of

40,000. Understood Russian demands include right to build naval and aerial bases on Aaland Islands at mouth of bay leading to Leningrad which both Sweden and Finland have been preparing to fortify. Reported Russia has agreed to return Vilna district of Poland to Lithuania. Soviet propagandists in Poland have launched electoral campaign in Poland for establishment of local soviets. German ships begin repatriation of 70,000 Germans from Latvia, 15,000 for Estonia, and 35,000 from Lithuania, according to agreement with Russia. Reported from Estonia that evacuation was decided during visit to Berlin of lawyer named Lutz who recently assumed leadership of German party in Estonia and who is said to have explained to Berlin officials that Germans might suffer reprisals in consequence of present political changes. Said some old German noble families who have lived in country for centuries are refusing to leave. German officials emphasize property of evacuated Germans will be safeguarded. Understood they will be settled in former Polish Corridor. German press is filled with accounts of "deep favorable impression" created by Hitler speech throughout world.

Chamberlain tells Commons that Britain and France are in complete accord as to purposes for which they have entered war and that "there is no doubt as time goes on both governments will consider whether their aims should be stated in more specific terms". Reuter's states that well-informed quarters in London say that Russia till now has not supported Hitler's peace proposals and point out that situation between Russia and Germany is somewhat obscure, especially in view of surprising haste in which all Germans, some of whom are wealthy merchants and landowners, are being moved out of Baltic countries on 48 hours notice; believed this portends rapid bolshevization of Baltic states.

Officially announced in Paris Daladier will reply to Hitler in radiocast Tuesday. French reported to have repulsed light German raids in Moselle and Saarbrücken sectors during past 48 hours. War Council announces arrest of 26 communist members of Chamber of Deputies charged with violation of decree dissolving party and forbidding propaganda.

Il Courier Padano, newspaper of Gen. Italo Balbo, governor of Libya, states fascists "were born anti-communists and are determined so to remain"; comment is interpreted as rebuke to sections of press which have printed articles favorable to Russia.

Oct. 10.—Russia reported massing troops at Kronstadt, naval base close to Finland territorial waters.

Germany reported to have extended trade agreement with Bulgaria. Archduke Otto, pretender to Austrian throne, asks allies to include restoration of Austria among their war aims and asks permission to form Austrian Legion to fight with their troops.

Chamberlain postpones his next statement on international situation from Wednesday to Thursday "in order to consult dominions more fully". Atlee states in radiocast that if Hitler wants peace, he must show this by deeds; "British people ask for some action that will show his sincerity".

Daladier discribes Hitler's offer as "peace of ruse and violence", accuses him of repeatedly breaking his promises, and states that to bring about lasting peace "we must fight against abuse of force". He states neither Britain nor France have embarked on war of conquest. "We accepted war because Germany wanted to impose domination of Europe". He points out allies are on German territory and control the seas, and that history teaches that those who control seas are victors in war. He refers to absorption of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and asks where guarantees are that there would not be preparation for other invasions. "Europe must be liberated from aggression; France can not rise to protect itself every 6 months".

Oct. 11.—American Ambassador J. C. Grew

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gives luncheon in Tokyo in honor of U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines Francis B. Sayre and Philippine Vice-President Sergio Osmeña. Sayre tells press that reinforcement of fleet in Manila and Hawaii is not aimed at Japan, that he considers Philippine-Japanese relations normal, and that he will exert his efforts to promote commercial relations between Philippines and Japan.

Russo-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact is concluded, granting Russia right to establish land and airbases in country; Vilna area will be returned to Lithuania. Estonian Premier K. Eenpalu resigns and Prof. J. Ulvots, former President of Chamber of Deputies, organizes new Cabinet. Reported from Moscow that northern European countries, especially Sweden and Finland, are urging Britain and France to end war with Germany so as to be in better position to aid their efforts to halt Russia's diplomatic and military expansion in Baltic.

Hitler in radiocast emphasizes his desire for peace, reiterates he has no claims against democracies, declares allies are warring for "ridiculous reasons", and warns that if his proposals are rejected, Germany will start fighting and will fight to finish; "no power on earth can ever defeat Germany". Berlin circles say there is nothing in Daladier's speech that contradicts Hitler's Reichstag declaration; "Germany wants peace and security—same things as France". Rumors in Germany that British government had resigned and new government declared armistice bring jubilation, but radiocasts denying them result in general psychologic let-down; Nazi's claim it was British hoax to demoralize German people.

London reports state German-Bulgarian trade agreement provides Germany is to pay in gold or foreign credits for goods imported from Bulgaria. British Board of Trade officials state that to economize on shipping space, bulk importation of American newspapers and magazines must be curtailed but that this will not affect copies mailed to subscribers; principal import firms will be asked to submit small list of publications they believe accurately reflect American public opinion to serve as guide to export licensing department.

Oct. 12.—Japanese naval spokesman announces Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Chungshan district "out of respect for late Dr. Sun Yatsen" and because "mopping-up measures" have been completed there.

Finland reported to have mobilized 250,000 men and to be barricading roads against tanks.

German naval observers in Berlin assert Germany has gained control of North Sea, both on surface and in the air. Himmler consults with head of Italian police in Rome reportedly in connection with exodus of Germans from Tyrol region in northern Italy.

Chamberlain states in Commons that Hitler can have peace if he wants it but it must be "real, settled peace" and not that outlined by him in Reichstag speech which was "vague and uncertain and contained no suggestion of righting wrong done to Czechoslo-

vakia and Poland." "German government alone stands in way of peace which we are determined to secure.... After our past experience it is no longer possible to rely upon unsupported word of present German government. Act and not words alone must be forthcoming before we and France would be justified in ceasing to wage war to utmost of our strength. Issue is plain—either German government must give convincing proof of sincerity of desire for peace by definite acts and by provision for effective guarantees, or we must persevere in our duty to the end. It is for Germany to make choice. We are not aiming only toward victory but rather looking beyond to laying of foundation for better international system which will mean war is not to be lot of every succeeding generation. It is not part of our policy to exclude from its rightful place a Germany which will live in amity and confidence with other nations; on contrary, we believe that no effective remedy will be found for world's ills that does not take into account the just needs and claims of all countries".

December 14.....	8:41 a.m.	8:21 p.m.
December 15.....	9:25 a.m.	9:21 p.m.
December 16.....	10:06 a.m.	10:08 p.m.
December 17.....	10:45 a.m.	10:56 p.m.
December 18.....	11:23 a.m.	11:41 p.m.
December 19.....	12:01 p.m.	.....
December 20.....	12:40 p.m.	12:28 a.m.
December 21.....	1:20 p.m.	1:16 a.m.
December 22.....	2:03 p.m.	2:06 a.m.
December 23.....	2:50 p.m.	2:57 a.m.
December 24.....	3:40 p.m.	3:51 a.m.
December 25.....	4:34 p.m.	4:46 a.m.
December 26.....	5:32 p.m.	5:44 a.m.
December 27.....	6:31 p.m.	6:41 a.m.
December 28.....	7:32 p.m.	7:36 a.m.
December 29.....	8:32 p.m.	8:29 a.m.
December 30.....	9:31 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
December 31.....	10:29 p.m.	10:08 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter	on the 4th at.....	4:40 a.m.
New Moon	on the 11th at.....	5:45 a.m.
First Quarter	on the 19th at.....	5:04 a.m.
Full Moon	on the 26th at.....	7:28 p.m.
Perigee	on the 3rd at.....	3:00 p.m.
Apogee	on the 17th at.....	midnight
Perigee	on the 29th at.....	7:00 p.m.

The Planets for the 15th.

MERCURY rises at 4:45 a.m. and sets at 4:07 p.m. Immediately before sunrise the planet will be found near the eastern horizon in the constellation of Libra.

VENUS rises at 8:12 a.m. and sets at 7:18 p.m. After sunset the planet will be found in the west in the constellation of Sagittarius.

MARS rises at 11:46 a.m. and sets at 11:34 p.m. During the early hours of the evening the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Aquarius.

JUPITER rises at 12:30 p.m. and sets at 12:26 a.m. on the 16th. From sunset until midnight the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

SATURN rises at 1:55 p.m. and sets at 2:09 a.m. on the 16th. From sunset until 1:00 a.m. the planet will be found in the western sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p.m.

<i>North of the Zenith</i>	<i>South of the Zenith</i>
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Sirius in Canis Major
Capella in Auriga	Canopus in Argo
Aldebaran in Taurus	Procyon in Canis Minor
Deneb in Cygnus	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion
	Achernar in Eridanus
	Formalhaut in Pisces Australis

Astronomical Data For December, 1939 By the Weather Bureau



Sunrise and Sunset

	Rises	Sets
Dec. 1.....	6:06 a.m.	5:24 p.m.
Dec. 6.....	6:08 a.m.	5:26 p.m.
Dec. 12.....	6:11 a.m.	5:28 p.m.
Dec. 18.....	6:15 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Dec. 24.....	6:18 a.m.	5:33 p.m.
Dec. 31.....	6:21 a.m.	5:37 p.m.

Winter's Solstice on the 23rd. at 2:00 a.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

	Rises	Sets
December 1.....	9:42 p.m.	9:44 a.m.
December 2.....	10:40 p.m.	10:35 a.m.
December 3.....	11:37 p.m.	11:23 a.m.
December 4.....	.....	12:10 p.m.
December 5.....	12:33 a.m.	12:56 p.m.
December 6.....	1:30 a.m.	1:42 p.m.
December 7.....	2:26 a.m.	2:29 p.m.
December 8.....	3:23 a.m.	3:18 p.m.
December 9.....	4:21 a.m.	4:09 p.m.
December 10.....	5:17 a.m.	5:02 p.m.
December 11.....	6:12 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
December 12.....	7:05 a.m.	6:48 p.m.
December 13.....	7:55 a.m.	7:41 p.m.

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf

American Trade Commissioner



OCTOBER witnessed a sharp recession from the feverish war speculation noted in September. It became evident that the European war would have very little immediate effect on local business and in consequence, tension relaxed and business returned to normal. Although war reports have had little outward effect on

local market, a general atmosphere of caution and uncertainty has prevailed. An example of this feeling is the reluctance of importers to make commitments pending clarification of world conditions and stabilization of prices. As a result, import orders for practically all major commodities during October were practically dormant, with the aggregate volume of sales probably the smallest for any month in a number of years. There is little doubt that uncertainty was enhanced by announcement of various anti-profiteering measures by the Government, including fixing of prices and Government purchases and sales of basic commodities.

Retail business showed the usual seasonal improvement, but reports from various districts indicate that the aggregate volume was somewhat disappointing. Although average price of the principal Philippine commodities for October were considerably above those of the previous month, the trend was sharply downward with prices at the end of the month considerably below the high point attained in September. Comparison on this basis shows declines of eight percent in domestic consumption sugar; 25 percent in copra; 18 percent in coconut oil; and nine percent in hemp. This has blasted hopes of an immediate war boom in these commodities and probably accounts for the unsatisfactory retail business during October.

It appears that the aggregate volume of both imports and exports during October declined substantially from the corresponding month of 1938. The principal causes were curtailment in shipping and dislocation of trade with European countries.

Government finance was featured by a sharp increase in internal revenue collections. Collections



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by the Bureau of Customs also were substantial, with the result that total revenue during the month reached the highest point in more than a year, while the cumulative total for the first ten months shows a satisfactory increase over the same period of 1938.

The banking situation was featured by heavy import financing as a result of the large amount of maturing obligations resulting from the speculative buying during September. Banking statistics show a substantial increase in loans and a drop in deposits, this being attributed to import financing and to withdrawal of investment funds for operations in the American market.

The exchange market was more stable during the month, the most important development being an increase in the strength of the United States dollar against the peso, the principal cause being the delay in offering of sugar bills.

Corporate investments during October showed a moderate improvement over September, but investments in partnerships fell to a new low.

Ocean shipping improved as a result of the gradual restoration of normal shipping facilities. However, sailings during the month were somewhat below normal, while freight rates continued to be high. Railway tonnage declined somewhat from the previous month, but equalled the corresponding period of 1938.

Building construction recovered from the dislocation noted in September and in general was fairly active, although some projects continued to be deferred owing to uncertainty concerning prices of imported building materials.

The local market for export sugar was practically stagnant throughout the month, since the 1938-39 crop had been sold and the decline in New York prices prevented sales of new crop sugar. Speculation in domestic consumption sugar ceased and prices showed a downward tendency.

The coconut products market was influenced by uncertainty concerning the European war, with prices fluctuating sharply. Despite the absence of European demand, exports were very well maintained, with the exception of coconut oil which declined materially.

The abaca market showed a sharp recession from the speculative activity of the previous month. The market was generally weak, with sales limited and with prices showing a steady downward tendency.

The rice market was steady throughout the month, with adequate supplies to meet market requirements and with prices stationary.

The tobacco market was featured by extremely heavy shipments of leaf tobacco to the United States, in anticipation of the establishment of an export quota during the coming year. As a result of war conditions, there were almost no exports to Europe.

The lumber market showed the usual seasonal improvement in domestic consumption, while exports increased materially. Prices, however, continued to be rather low.

Gold production for October reached a new all-time high. Production of base metals also was active, being stimulated by potential war demand.

The local textile market was extremely quiet, with import orders sharply curtailed and with wholesale business dormant, in reaction to the heavy speculative purchases made during the previous month. Retail business also was somewhat disappointing. Sales of both passenger cars and trucks during October were very satisfactory, with indications of continued good business during the remainder of this year.

The foodstuffs market showed a somewhat erratic tendency during October. The flour market was extremely dull, while both imports and retail sales of canned fish showed the usual seasonal recession. The market for canned milk was moderately active, while the demand for fresh fruits and vegetables was very strong.

Electric power production during October reached a new high, gaining four percent over September and six percent over the same month of 1938.

Net radio registrations during October again established an all-time high, gaining six percent over September and 94 percent over the corresponding month of 1938. The total for the first ten months shows a gain of 85 percent.

News Summary

The Philippines



Oct. 13.—Malacañan announces appointment of Mayor M. Valderosa of Zamboanga as Mayor of Baguio, former Representative P. Lorenzo to take his place in Zamboanga; also appointment of Mayor S. Artiaga of Davao as Governor of Bukidnon, A. Alvarez, former governor of province, being named Mayor of Davao.

Secretary of Justice J. A. Santos reverses decision of Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan, declaring that "a member of a board of election inspectors at time of passage of Act 492 may be relieved from office and substituted with another. . . in accordance with provisions of Sec. 74 of Election Code."

Oct. 14.—President Manuel L. Quezon in speech at Dagupan urges people to vote affirmatively in plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Philippine Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. He states Secretary Alunan still has his full confidence and announces he is recalling Justice Teofilo Sison from Court of Appeals to appoint him Secretary of Department of National Defense, recently created. Speech is translated from English into Pangasinan by Assemblyman E. Perez of province who had led in movement for recall of Alunan. Justice Sison has served as Governor of Pangasinan, member of Senate, and Secretary of Interior.

Representatives of various bus transportation companies protest to President Quezon against competition offered by bus lines of Manila Railroad Company as unfair and harmful to private investors.

Oct. 15.—U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai he will make intensive first-hand study of Philippine problems and that re-examination of independence question is one problem requiring his close attention. He states extension of reciprocal United States trade relations with Far Eastern nations will depend on outcome of Sino-Japanese hostilities and expresses hope American shipping will be able to continue to operate in Pacific despite new neutrality law being framed. He says people of United States are profoundly interested in Orient. He states commercial agreement with Japan is obsolete and that more up-to-date agreement is wanted which will protect American rights in Far East more adequately. Regarding European war, he states "some of most precious things of our civilization are at stake", adding it is impossible to predict what America's future attitude will be expressing personal hope America may avoid involvement, he states "only time will tell".

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña, on way to Philippines, states in Shanghai, "I consider political aspects of Philippine problem definitely settled".

Oct. 18.—President Quezon after visiting new ₱2,000,000 City Hall (Manila) issues instructions to Public Works officials to exercise economy in construction and not use materials more expensive than necessary; reported he objected to colored marble columns and elaborately carved hardwood doors.

Philippine-American Trade Association, American Chamber of Commerce, Philippine Chamber of Commerce, and Philippine Sugar Association reported to have joined in protest against ban in neutrality measure on shipping and air service between American and belligerent ports in Pacific.

High Commissioner Sayre is tendered reception by American Consul-General in Hongkong and dinner by Governor Sir Geoffry Northcote.

Vice-President Osmeña tells Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce it would be illogical to ask for reversal of independence program and that there can be no backing out; he states Philippines will follow in full United States foreign policy.

Oct. 19.—Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez is formally installed as President of University of Philippines. President Quezon declaring in speech he was selected on sheer merit and tested ability and that he has not only confidence of Board of Regents but of

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Administration. Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña is awarded honorary LL.D. degree.

Gen. Teodoro Sandiko, revolutionary leader and one of founders of Nacionalista Party, although he later helped organize the Democrata Party, one-time Governor of Bulacan, member of Senate, and Vice-President of Constitutional Convention, dies, aged 79.

Oct. 20.—President Quezon renders decision finding Governor R. Samonte guilty of abuse of authority and acting arbitrarily in Cavite election inspectors case, but orders his reinstatement as period of suspension is deemed sufficient punishment.

Insular Collector of Customs approves report of Board of Marine Inquiry holding Captain W. Gilray responsible for grounding of S. S. Mayon on May 5 and recommending suspension of his certificate for one year; Milray has 30 days within which to appeal.

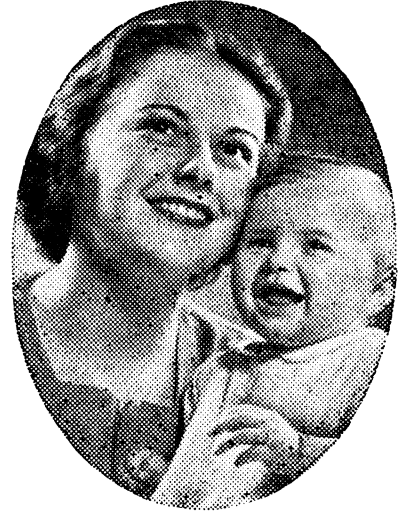
Oct. 21.—High Commissioner Sayre arrives in Manila. In impromptu speech of welcome, President Quezon praises him for his keen mind and humanitarian heart, and for his part in securing needed help for this country from United States, and expresses hope "he may be the man to turn over to first President of Philippine Republic the authority and sovereignty of the United States over these Islands". Mr. Sayre states he is happy "to throw in lot with people of Philippines to help work out problems that lie before us." Seldom if ever has a great nation in height of its power, because of its profound faith in liberty and democracy, helped to create out of its own territory, a new nation seeking to work out its independent destiny based upon those same principles. Particularly in these tragic days, when world is torn with bitter struggle, when rulers of certain nations are throwing restraints of morality to winds and would commit world to rule of brute force and international anarchy, when very fundamentals of our hard-won civilization are at stake—in these dark days it is good to have part in this concrete manifestation of our unshakable faith in great principles on which our common nation was built and to which it is consecrated. The happy thing is that relationships between our two peoples do not rest upon contest or upon struggle

and hostility, but upon community of purpose and ideals. Do you remember President Quezon's ringing words to National Assembly last month? 'Our loyalty to America', he said, 'is built on faith in the great principles and ideals for which Stars and Stripes proudly wave over a free and happy people'. That, I believe, is the truth. Our objectives and fundamental interests are the same. Both peoples alike believe in freedom and in democracy based upon law. Both peoples have contributed richly to these ideals. The achievements of Filipino people within single generation have been outstanding and remarkable. Sharing common objectives, surely I need not tell you that people of United States genuinely and sincerely desire to further best interests of Filipino people so they may continue their forward march as outstanding exponents in Asia of these great ideals. Until their independence is consummated, Filipino people are integral part of American nation. We are fellow-Americans. As High Commissioner to Philippine Islands, I shall not lose sight of this central fact. I shall continue as in past to devote myself wholeheartedly and unreservedly to promoting best interests of our nation—and this means interests of both peoples. Whatever future holds, I know that in our common ideals of liberty and democracy, in our unyielding determination to uphold a civilization based upon law, upon moral restraints, upon Christian ethics, we along with all free peoples of world who prize democracy and human liberty, will stand united and ultimately triumphant."

Oct. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in a press conference that political independence is compatible with trade agreement extending over period of years providing for gradual elimination of preferences. "Question of independence is beset with innumerable difficulties and complications, but fundamentals of the problem seem clear. During 40 years that United States has exercised sovereignty over Islands, Filipino people have been repeatedly assured by both Democrats and Republicans of intention of our government to grant them independence. . . Tydings-McDuffie Act as modified. . . is law of land which only Congress can change. Unless and until Congress does alter this Act, it is duty of American and Philippine officials faithfully to carry out its provisions. To my mind passage by Congress of this Act and acceptance by Philippine people of Constitution based upon its provisions, constitute moral obligation not to withdraw independence program or to alter fundamental provisions except by wish of both peoples. If ever day should come when Filipino people should decide to change their minds and alter policy to which they have unyieldingly adhered for over 40 years and should bring such a request before Congress, it would be for Congress and for Congress alone to decide upon what course of action United States should pursue. Such decision, I need hardly add, would have to be made in light of such conditions as may then exist in world and in Philippines; and what these will be no one can foretell".

Vice-President Osmeña receives rousing reception and declares in statement, later repeated in radio-cast, that though many observers felt task of averting major disaster to Philippine trade within next few years was hopeless, danger has been dispelled, many factors contributing to this happy outcome—sympathy and friendship of President Roosevelt, able and unremitting efforts of High Commissioner Sayre, sense of fairness and justice of Congress and American people, and encouragement, support, and guiding hand of President Quezon. He states new Economic Adjustment Act "saves four of our industries and extends new concessions to another (cordage), which employ thousands of people and are source of livelihood of thousands more. Law has deeper significance. It constitutes in sense a ratification of confidence of American government in administration of President Quezon. . . implies American government believes in our ability to carry out program of preparation for complete independence in 1946. New legislation which means so much to our welfare is other evidence of soundness of policy of goodwill and friendship we have pursued to American people. . . In chaotic world, rent by strife and disturbance, violence and lawlessness. . . states and nations can not stand by themselves alone. Each one, including most powerful, seeks friendship and understanding with others. A small nation such as ours can not be exception. From whatever angle we may examine record of past 40 years, we must conclude that Philippines can not find better friend than United States." Opposition elements meet in Manila Opera House and adopt resolution opposing proposed amendments

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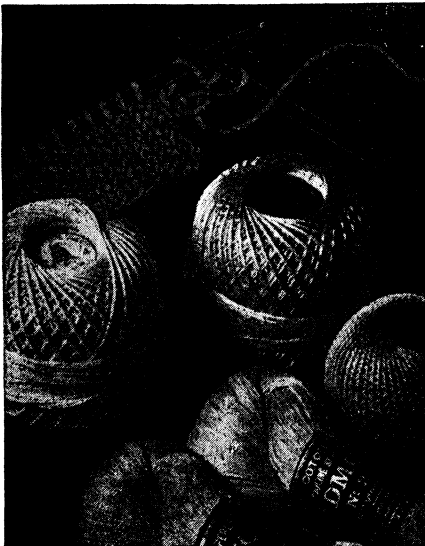
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to Constitution regarding reelection of President of Philippines, restoration of Senate, creation of Electoral Commission, and increase in salaries of legislators.

Oct. 24.—Country holds plebiscite on incorporation of terms of new Economic Adjustment Act into Ordinance appended to Constitution. President Quezon calls extra session of Assembly on November 2 to canvass returns. By executive order he also invests Emergency Control (anti-profiteering) Board with power to issue subpoenas, examine books, etc., and directs it to inquire into supply, distribution, and prices of "foods, clothing, fuel, fertilizers, chemicals, building materials, implements, machinery, equipment, and other articles of prime necessity, both imported and locally manufactured".

Oct. 25.—Malacañan announces that though Vice-President Osmeña resigned as Secretary of Public Instruction, he did not cease to be member of Cabinet and as Vice-President is its Vice-Chairman, presiding at its sessions in absence of the President.

Oct. 26.—President Quezon at state dinner in honor of High Commissioner states that if he knows views of High Commissioner on Philippine independence, they are one and united in intention to see Tydings-McDuffie program through not only because they personally believe in it but because they think it their duty to execute it. Nevertheless, he states, he would "not discourage, much less prevent Filipinos who see dangers in independence, from stating their views, as question of independence in light of new world events has not been discussed. Turn in world events which has made small nations victims of stronger ones has created doubt in minds of some as to whether Philippines might not go through same experience". He gives High Commissioner high praise and states he is not one of those Americans who favor scuttling Philippines to get rid of American responsibility and that he lent strong support to Economic Readjustment Act against apparently unarmountable odds. High Commissioner responds, offering cooperation in common task of faithfully carrying out independence program and solving mutual problems. He states he was able to work shoulder to shoulder with President Quezon and later with Vice-President Osmeña in Washington and that he believes same team-work will not be hard to duplicate here. He praises Quezon as a true, beloved, and enlightened leader of his people and states the program of Quezon's administration has been upheld by Congress.

President Quezon orders increase of domestic sugar quota from 95,000 to 150,000 tons with view to lowering price and increasing domestic consumption; move has been long advocated by planters but opposed by centrals; rice has risen from ₱6.00 to ₱7.50 a picul since European war began.

Supreme Court denies petition of Levy Hermanos, Inc., French-controlled corporation, seeking to

compel Sheriff of Occidental Negros to issue deed of sale of 7 parcels of agricultural land purchased at public auction after foreclosure of mortgage on ground that Philippines is neither a state nor organized territory of United States and that commercial treaty of 1853 between United States and France is not applicable to Philippines. Corporation held that its right to own land in Philippines is recognized by this treaty.

Six new planes reported delivered to Philippine Army last week, bringing total to 29; 12 more are due for delivery next month.

Empress of Japan, British liner, arrives in Manila armed with 4 and 6-inch guns and with port-holes shrouded; purser refuses to give out usual passenger list.

Oct. 27.—High Commissioner Sayre in press conference reaffirms his stand for extension but gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence and states this would not violate any treaties or trade agreements but does run counter to present trade policy of United States to encourage elimination of trade barriers throughout world. He states preferential treatment of Cuba was based on historical factors and geographical propinquity and that some members of Congress had brought up the point of granting similar permanent concessions to Philippines; he declines, however, to make statement as to probable attitude of majority of Congress as to this.

Reported Philippines has held fifth position among customer countries of United States for first 6 months of year.

Oct. 31.—President Quezon issues executive order creating National Defense Department with offices in Malacañan charged with duty of supervising national defense program and with executive supervision over Philippine Army, Bureau of Aeronautics, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Philippine Nautical School, and over establishment and operation of all radio stations other than those maintained by Bureau of Posts. He also orders consolidation of harbor police agencies under authority of Collector of Customs.

Nov. 1.—President Quezon administers oath of office to Secretary Sison and states that creation of Department shows "we are going ahead with our preparations for independent existence". He says Philippines, however, can not overlook lessons of the present and that there is "no assurance that Philippines may not become victim of aggression even if we arm every man in our country. But we are going ahead with preparation within limitations of our resources, for if we are to be independent, we must assume responsibility of defending ourselves against external aggression. . . . Under Independence Act, President of United States is authorized and requested to open negotiations with foreign powers with view to securing neutralization of Philippines. . . . Four years have now elapsed since inauguration of government of Commonwealth, and it seems to me that time is ripe for taking steps toward neutralization of Philippines. Let me not give impression I place full reliance on agreement of neutralization. . . . International treaties during last few years have been violated again and again, and it is not inconceivable that neutrality of Philippines if achieved, will be violated. Nevertheless, it may prove important factor in preserving integrity of our country. We shall have obligation to perform if our country is neutralized and that is obligation to defend that neutrality. The powers called upon to sign treaty of neutralization would be more willing to enter such pact if they know that we will not depend exclusively on their strength, ability, or willingness to defend us because we have our own forces to maintain our neutrality. . . ."

High Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre, on occasion of All Saints' Day observance, lay wreath on grave of child of President and Mrs. Quezon.

Nov. 3.—At dinner in honor of Vice-President Osmeña, President Quezon traces briefly history of Philippine politics, emphasizing disastrous effect of two-party government and again pleading for amity. President Quezon appoints joint executive and legislative committee to survey school system. In addition to regular appropriation of ₱17,000,000, additional outlays of ₱1,700,000 and later of ₱2,500,000 were authorized, and this not being enough a further appropriation of ₱1,600,000 is under consideration.

Assembly passes resolution certifying result of plebiscite and adjourns. With only Cagayancillo, Palawan, unheard from, total number of "yes" votes was 1,393,452 and of "no" votes, 49,633.

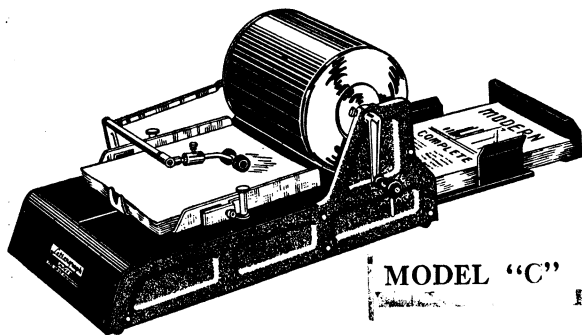
Assem. Pedro Sabido resigns seat in Assembly to assume position of President and General Manager of new Government Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation, objects of which are to improve products, lower costs of production, encourage cooperative selling, and if necessary buy hemp directly from farmers for export.

Nov. 6.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press government is willing to furnish carromata drivers with auto-calesas to get horses off Manila streets; estimated outlay would be returned in taxes within a few years.

Nov. 8.—"Philippine Committee for Japanese Embargo", composed of representatives of Friends of China, Youth League of Philippines, League for Defense of Democracy and Collective Security, and Chinese Y.M.C.A., submits petition to High Commissioner Sayre, accompanied by albums containing pictures of Sino-Japanese conflict, signed by more than 48,000 people who viewed pictures at exhibition held in Manila last August, asking Congress to declare embargo on "shipment of war commodities to Japanese aggressors in Far East", the petition also citing Japanese threat against Philippines. Organizers claim millions of signatures could have

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been obtained if systematic effort had been made. Sayre indicates to press he will transmit petition, but refuses to express opinion.

Charles Summer Banks, well known entomologist formerly with Bureau of Science and University of Philippines, dies of asthma complications, aged 64; he came to Philippines in 1901 on the transport *Thomas* and never left the Islands even for vacation.

Nov. 10.—President Quezon issues executive order listing maximum prices permitted to be charged for prime necessities, effective after 48 hours; allowance is made for transportation costs in areas outside Manila.

At request of Speaker Jose Yulo, President Quezon recommends appropriation of ₱1,371,150 to Assembly, newly called into special session, balance necessary to open 3,599 extension classes, President stating he makes recommendation because people has been led to understand government would provide money for schools if they provide site and building, but that after this he will not recommend such appropriation unless people in a locality have previous consent of Bureau of Education to establishment of such schools. He states that because of rapid increase in number of schools and teachers since inauguration of Commonwealth, Bureau of Education has been forced to employ teachers of lower academic and professional qualifications and that as this is unfair to children and wasteful of public funds, he has instructed authorities that teachers must have at least high school education and that vacations be used for normal instruction. Since Commonwealth, 11,836 new teachers have been appointed and total new teachers under present appropriations will reach 5,835. Assembly puts through bill in record time: session opened at 6:45 P.M. with reading of message and measure was put to final (third) vote about 7:00; President signed bill in presence of his children at 8:30.

Nov. 11.—President Quezon caught in traffic jam in Manila, for 30 minutes directs traffic himself.

Nov. 12.—High Commissioner Sayre at Armistice Day observance of American Legion, says United States stands ready today as in 1917 to defend with force of arms if necessary integrity not only of own territories but also of fundamental principles of international law and respect for pledged word on which civilization must be based.

Nov. 13.—In speech before American Chamber of Commerce High Commissioner Sayre contrasts policy of economic nationalism with policy of furthering international trade, stating latter seeks more abundant lives for individual personalities and not governmental power. He states independence for Philippines necessitates far-reaching economic readjustments but that new foundations to be laid will be more sound and permanent than present highly artificial situation. Independence will not mean end of Philippine-American trade, nor end cooper-

ation between Filipinos and Americans. Philippines "will need again and again the resourcefulness and energy and vision which Americans since days of 1898 have freely contributed. In face of such need I feel confident that new nation will not fail to extend its friendly protection, encouragements, and support to such a group of dauntless builders as have gathered here under American flag". (See editorial in November Philippine Magazine)

Nov. 14.—Assembly adjourns after adopting 2 bills implementing Economic Readjustment Act—one providing President may allocate export quotas to United States and other instituting export tax on exports to United States; also another bill submitting Reserve Bank Act to President of United States for approval, High Commissioner Sayre having advised Commonwealth government this would be necessary.

Nov. 15.—President Quezon in extemporaneous Commonwealth Day speech on Luneta states he will aim during remainder of his term at placing Philippine retail trade, now largely in hands of Chinese, in hands of Filipinos and at organizing Philippine agriculture and industry into cooperatives to eliminate unnecessary middle-men.

United States

Oct. 15.—Reiterated in high Washington quarters that no German request to mediate has been received and that government will ignore informal invitations.

Sen. E. Lundeen urges that government demand British and French surrender their possessions in western hemisphere to United States in payment for their defaulted war debts, and Sen. R. R. Reynolds suggests Britain cede Newfoundland and parts of Canada as well; proposals arouse sharp protest. Sen. C. Pepper states American republics should sink or intern any foreign submarines violating Panama Declaration.

Roger Babson, returning from Far East, states in San Francisco that European war is over-emphasized in United States and that what is happening in Orient is of vastly more importance to America.

Oct. 16.—Sen. D. W. Clark accuses Britain of selling out Poland to inflame United States against Germany and calls Britain "most outstanding example of aggression world has ever known. Trail of British empire is built on blood and treachery. British word of honor is worth no more than Hitler's. . . It ill behooves Britain and France to refuse at least to treat for peace." Sen. A. Capper states lifting arms embargo would be "almost equivalent to declaration of war". Sen. K. Pittman agrees to amend neutrality law to eliminate 90-day credit to belligerent nations to ease path for approval of measure.

Governor C. L. Olson of California commutes sentence of W. K. Billings, codefendant with T. J.

Mooney, granted pardon earlier this year.

Oct. 17.—Sen. G. M. Gillette states cash and carry provisions in proposed new neutrality bill would be direct blow to China; states United States is vitally concerned in Orient and should consider possible effect there of any legislation. Sen. W. R. Austin tells press loopholes in proposed legislation would prevent discrimination against China.

Executive group of inter-governmental committee reports in Washington that plans have been perfected for starting almost immediate settlement of European political refugees in Philippines, Dominican Republic, and Haiti; other sites in Rhodesia and British Guiana are still being studied.

Oct. 18.—President Roosevelt sends message to Stockholm Conference stating United States joined with other governments of American republics in expressing support of principles of neutrality and order under law "for which nations represented at Stockholm Conference throughout their history have taken consistent stand".

Senate Foreign Relations Committee accepts in principle plan to modify American shipping restrictions in neutrality bill permitting traffic between American and belligerent ports in other than combat areas.

Oct. 20.—Sen. A. W. Barkley, majority Floor Leader, states cash-and-carry provision in neutrality bill "involves greatest sacrifice a nation ever made in history of mankind in order to avoid war". Sen. Austin states, "It is necessary for purpose of promoting peace and security of United States that allies win European war"; statement precipitates furious debate, drawing criticism especially from isolationists.

Former President Herbert Hoover proposes that United States prohibit sale of bombing planes and submarines but permit sale of light pursuit planes to be used in defending civilian population. He states dictatorship would immediately follow in United States after a declaration of war, which would continue for a generation, if not forever.

Oct. 19.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation banning belligerent submarines from United States waters unless they have suffered some accident, in which case they must proceed on surface; flying their national flags, and depart in same manner; proclamation does not define United States territorial waters.

Associated Press reports that "officials" in Washington say Amb. J. Grew's speech in Tokyo faithfully represented view of American government.

Oct. 22.—Sen. W. E. Borah in radiocast attacks Marquis of Lothian, new British Ambassador, for his bold denouncement of existing Neutrality Act and states powerful British influences are trying to draw United States into war; he declares "issue in Europe is territory and political power and not

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Nazism which had no better friend since coming into power than the government of Britain".

Col. Theodore Roosevelt states in Pittsburgh that United States can not retain responsibility without authority in Philippines and that Islands should be given up. "We have already given country internal autonomy and can not unscramble scrambled eggs."

Oct. 23.—Earl Browder, head of Communist Party, is indicted in New York on charges of filing false passport applications in 1937 and 1938.

U. S. District Court of Seattle approves sale of S. S. *Madison* of American Mail Line to Filipino capitalists headed by Assem. Jose Cojuangco for \$700,000 cash; ship has been idle for past few years. Zane Grey, novelist, dies of heart-attack at Pasadena, California, aged 64.

Oct. 24.—Senate approves amendment to neutrality bill permitting American merchant ships to sail to practically all belligerent ports except those in European war zone; Senate also agrees to exempt all goods carried to certain designated areas, including Canada, from provisions of bill which would require transfer of title on exported goods; the controversial 90-day credit provision is removed.

Oct. 24.—American freighter *City of Flint* reported captured by German warship *Emden* in North Atlantic and brought to Murmansk, Russia, American Ambass. L. Steinhardt asks Foreign Commissariat in Moscow for particulars as it is still unknown what happened to crew. Ship was on way from New York to Manchester with cargo of tractors, leather, grain, and fruit. Russians reported to have detained ship and interned 18 German seamen aboard.

Oct. 25.—State Department discloses that European belligerents have detained 21 American ships since September 1, most of them being held for only a few days.

Russian Ambassador in Washington informs State Department crew of *Flint* is safe aboard vessel and Germany informs Department that it is discussing question with Russia. Russian spokesman states German prize crew has been released from internment but that ship is being held for time being for "verification of nature of cargo".

Oct. 26.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull says he will demand that Russia release *Flint* and its cargo to its American crew.

Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states in New York speech that "if it is considered judgment of majority of American people that we should get out of Far East, then let us get out, lock, stock and barrel . . . but such exit would mean abandonment of 3 principles—Open Door to China, territorial integrity of China, and freedom of seas and air; America also would lose voice in Oriental diplomacy. If decision be to remain, it would be proper and logical to stay in Philippines where we have perfect right to be by conquest, by purchase, and I have every reason to believe, by invitation if and when we give any indication that such invitation would be accepted". He repeats Philippines should be allowed all autonomy absorbable, United States retaining control of foreign affairs, immigration, tariff, currency, and public debt.

Oct. 27.—Senate after 4 weeks' debate passes bill revising Neutrality Act by vote of 63 to 30; bill repeals arms embargo, forbids American ships from trading with or carrying passengers to belligerent ports except those distant from war zone, allows cash-and-carry sales of munitions to belligerents, prohibits American merchant ships from carrying anything but small arms, forbids Americans to solicit subscriptions or receive contributions for belligerent nations except for purposes of relieving suffering, and authorizes President to regulate use of American ports by belligerents.

American Ambassador in Moscow informs State Department *Flint* has been "assigned" to Germany and ordered to leave Murmansk "in same status that it entered the port".

Oct. 28.—State Department reported irritated by conflicting Russian and German statements and inability of American Ambassador to communicate with American crew of *Flint*.

Oct. 29.—German Foreign Office informs American Ambassador it has no information about *Flint* but believes ship is running British blockade on way to some German port.

Oct. 31.—President Roosevelt in Thanksgiving Day proclamation asks people to offer thanks "for hope that lives within us of coming of eventual world peace".

Norwegian report states *Flint*, convoyed by armed German merchantmen, sailed from Tromsøe yesterday. American government reported to have asked British and German governments to avoid exposing American crew to unnecessary danger.

Nov. 1.—President Roosevelt evidently in reply to Foreign Commissar V. Molotov's charge of American "meddling", releases text of message to him from Premier M. Kalinin of April 16 sent at time Roosevelt urged Hitler to preserve peace for 10 years: "May I express profound sympathy for your noble appeal? You may rest assured your initiative finds most ardent response in hearts of people of Soviet Union." He discloses to press plans for expansion of Pacific Coast navy yards and proposal to build up steel industry there through use of clean water-power.

Rep. J. W. McCormack demands recall of American Ambassador to Moscow as protest against Molotov's charge that repeal of arms embargo is "violation of international law".

State Department spokesman, commenting on President Quezon's statement, says no steps have yet been taken toward negotiation of treaty of neutralization of Philippines and declines to say whether present is considered propitious time. He states such proposal has not been formally presented to Washington and that under Tydings-McDuffie Law, President of United States has broad discretion as to when to initiate such negotiations. However, such pact has not been seriously considered here in recent years because of unstable Far Eastern situation and world-wide break-down of treaty structures.

Nov. 3.—Congress adjourns after House passes new neutrality measure, 243 to 181, the margin being 3 times what had been expected, interpreted as dramatic endorsement of Roosevelt foreign policy. President tells press he is "very glad" and that measure "restores historic position of neutrality of United States". He states Declaration of Panama creating neutral zone around western hemisphere is now in force. Understood United States will patrol north Atlantic and north Pacific; Brazil Uruguay, and Argentine east coast of South America; Chile and Ecuador west coast. State Department spokesman says this does not imply force will be used.

Rep. L. Kocialkowski, Chairman of Insular Affairs Committee, states he is sure President Quezon's views represent attempt to make secure the long-range welfare of Philippines, but that it is "obvious fantasy at present moment to consider neutralization pact when shells are exploding in every direction and that Philippines would certainly not feel safe in assurances of powers whose armies are on the march".

Reported Norwegian government interned German prize crew of *Flint* for twice violating Norwegian neutrality and set ship free. Berlin spokesman states this is "exceptionally unfriendly act."

Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt signs Neutrality Act.

Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt issues proclamations revoking September arms embargo proclamations and declaring state of war to exist between Germany on one hand and France, Poland, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, and India on other; defining combat zones which American merchant ships may not enter; establishing priority commission to prevent British and French war-orders from interfering with American defense program; reiterating "moral embargo" on shipments of planes and bombs to nations making practice of bombing civilian centers; and forbidding use of United States ports and territorial waters by belligerent submarines. One proclamation reiterates non-recognition of conquest of Poland. American ships may not proceed to any port in United Kingdom, France, or Germany, or to Ireland, Norway south of Bergen, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and Baltic ports; neutral ports in Mediterranean and Black Seas as well as belligerent and neutral ports in Pacific and Indian Oceans, and all ports south of Canaries in Africa, are open.

Nov. 6.—State Department announces that Ambassador Grew, denying press reports, has informed Department by telegraph he made no threats of economic sanctions either in substance or tone in his conversation with Foreign Minister Nomura. Pittman states "Japan's entire attitude in China has been in total disregard of rights of United States and other countries. It must be remembered that governments can retaliate against wrongs without going to war; economic retaliation by a great power like United States may be more effective than battles." Unless American-Japanese relations improve before expiration of trade treaty in January, Congress will undoubtedly enact his resolution empowering President to embargo all exports to Japan, he states.

Norwegian Admiralty rejects German protest against seizure of *Flint* stating it declined Germany's request ship be held pending negotiations as contrary to its neutrality and revealing that commander of prize-crew disregarded Norwegian orders to proceed because he had received orders from Germany to remain at Haugesund; claim that sick American crew member needed sanctuary was proved untrue by Norwegian physician's inspection. Reported *Flint* will return to United States with full cargo in compliance with Neutrality Law.

Nov. 7.—Hull objects to proposed transfer of 8 United States Line ships to Panamanian registry as contrary to spirit if not letter of Neutrality Act.

Nov. 8.—U. S. Maritime Commission reports to President that transfer of American ships to Panamanian registry would not violate Neutrality Act. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey states that 6 of its tank-ships were transferred to Panamanian registry during past 6 weeks.

A. J. Dimond, Alaska delegate to Congress, urges increasing Alaskan fortifications. "If Russia and Japan ever move, they won't try to cross 4000 miles of ocean and crack strong Hawaii defenses, but pick Alaska to get foothold in western hemisphere".

Washington *Post* states President Quezon's remarks on neutralization of Philippines constitute "trial balloon for something else, namely continuation of link between United States and Philippines after 1946" and advocates re-examination. New York *Times* comments similarly but adds that "having proposed unqualified freedom, United States government can scarcely propose something less complete".

State Department official with reference to Philippine petition for arms embargo of Japan states American government does not give legal sponsorship to boycott movements but that there is nothing to prevent private groups from organizing them.

(Continued on page 515)

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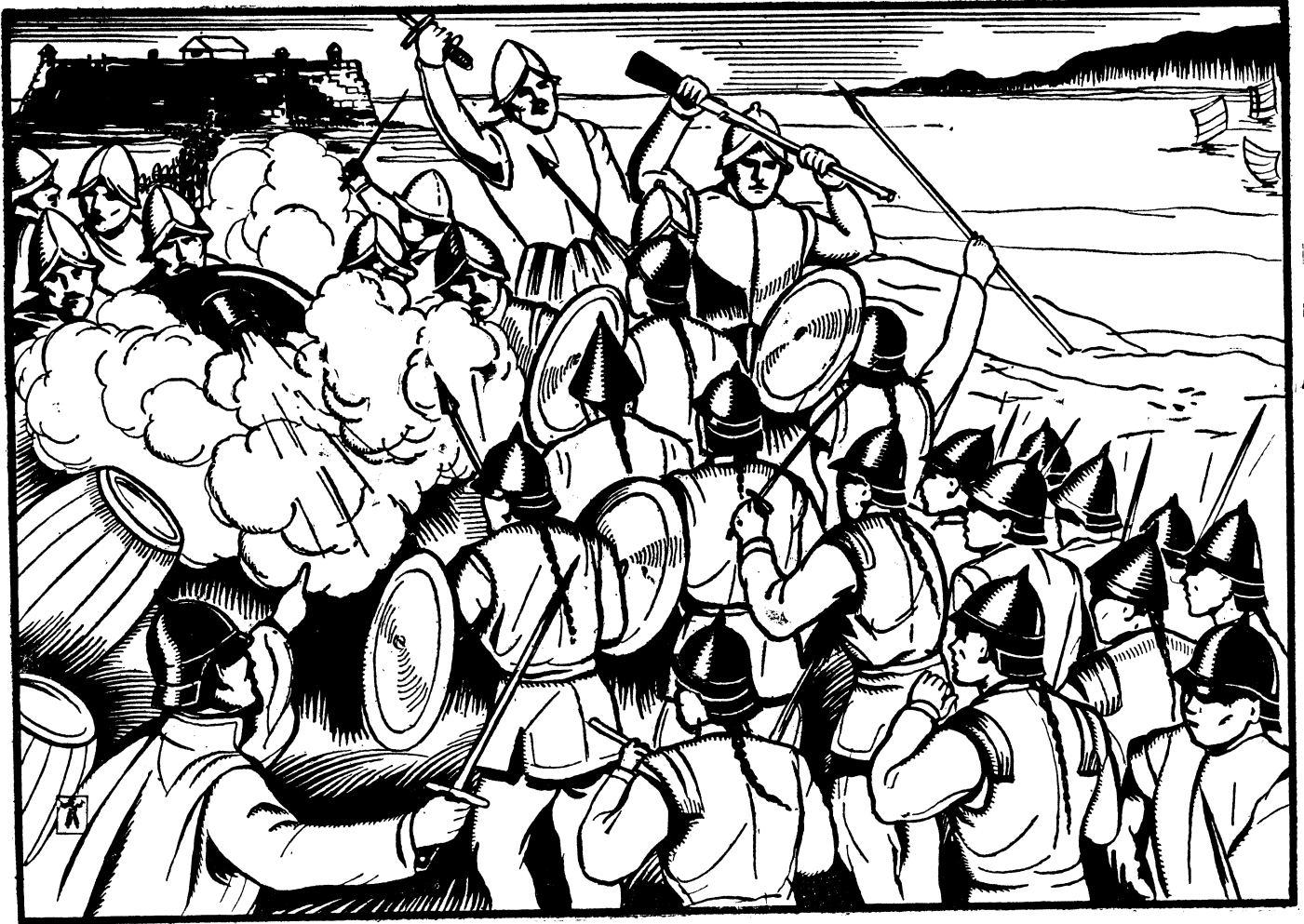
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THE BUILDING OF THE PHILIPPINE NATION

The Invasion of Limahong

HARDLY had the Spaniards established themselves in Manila, when on November, 1574 a large fleet of 62 Chinese warships entered the Bay. This fleet was under the command of Limahong, the corsair. Next in command was Sioco, a Japanese captain. In this expedition were 3,000 men and a large number of women who were to form the nucleus of a new Chinese settlement in the country.

In 1574 Sioco led the first attack of the invaders with 700 men during which encounter Goiti was killed. The invaders were driven back and Manila was saved. Failing in an attempt to stir up a Filipino revolution against the Spanish government, Limahong settled at Lingayen. Here he was surprised by 2,500 Filipinos and 250 Spaniards under the leadership of Salcedo. The

Chinese fortifications were captured and Limahong's fleet destroyed. This broke the pirate's power.

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Editorials



It may be taken for granted that the Commonwealth Government, in what has been called its program of "nationalizing the retail trade" of the country, would not wish to take any steps that would contravene treaties which the United States has entered into with foreign nations. Yet that the Government should begin an effort to put an end to the anomalous situation in which it is said as much as eighty per cent of the retail trade is in the hands of aliens, mostly Chinese, and, latterly, Japanese, is nothing less than a duty of those who have been entrusted with the management of governmental functions.

Such a move is not at all to be interpreted as one hostile to respected foreign merchants here who have for so long—as indeed their predecessors have for centuries—played an important part in the economy of the country.

In considering the questions that arise in connection with this problem, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the Chinese have been for hundreds of years in virtual control of retail trade throughout the whole of Malaysia and the Pacific islands. The Chinese are admittedly superlative traders, enterprising and fearless, often going to undeveloped and even savage regions where no other trader would dare to go, self-denying and thrifty, content with the smallest profit. As such they have been valuable agents of civilization and social progress.

But this is not the whole story. The region of the world referred to has long been a colonial area in which the native peoples themselves exercised no or very little control over their own affairs. And despite oppressive regulations at times enforced against the Chinese and the perpetration even of occasional massacres of these ubiquitous traders, the various colonial governments always found it advantageous in the long run to cooperate with them. As one writer put it (A. Vandenbosch: "The Dutch East Indies", 1933):

"They [the Chinese] asked only for the opportunity of improving their economic position, and in this they met with no opposition from the Dutch, for the Dutch found their presence necessary for the exploitation of the islands. Their interests complemented each other as the Chinese served as the trade intermediaries between the natives and the Dutch."

In the Philippines, after the various decrees of banishment, the Chinese were always invited to return again "as the private interests of the officials did not happen to coincide with those of the creole traders; the consequence was that the Chinese soon streamed back again in incredible numbers". So wrote Feodor Jagor in his "Travels in the Philippines" (1873). He went on:

"The [Spanish] colony certainly could not maintain its position with out the 'Sangleys', who came annually in great numbers in the junks from China, and spread all over the country and in the towns as shop-

keepers, artisans, gardeners, and fishermen: besides which they were the only skillful and industrious workers, as the Filipinos under the priestly domination had forgotten altogether many trades in which they had engaged in former times."

The activities of the natives were everywhere restricted to working the soil. They were purposely kept in a stage of practical peonage. In the Philippines, wrote Regidor and Mason ("Commercial Progress in the Philippine Islands", 1905):

"In the early period of Spanish sovereignty, the authorities at Madrid had decreed that no Filipino could be held liable for the repayment of any loan above twenty-five dollars, which restriction was evaded later on by securing the loans by mortgage. The original intention of the law was to protect the natives from falling into the hands of rapacious money-lenders, but in practice the system became tyrannous."

It is obvious that the native peoples everywhere in Malaysia had very little chance in trade against the virtual monopolies, at least semi-organized, which were established by the Chinese and more or less overtly backed by the various imperialist governments.

It may be true, as has often been stated, that the genius of the Malays does not run to what is called "business", that they are too "indolent, pleasure-loving, and improvident", but such subjective judgments are worth very little. Racial psychologies, if such there be, are not easily analyzed and such broad generalizations are usually as inaccurate and misleading as they are easy to make. The psychology of a people must in the end be determined largely by the conditions of their lives, and environmental circumstances usually bring out the necessary aptitudes and qualities. While a people naturally would be indolent and improvident on some "Eden Isle", if life became more difficult for them, hardier qualities would certainly develop. Also, as Rizal pointed out, if the "Indios" were "indolent" it was because industriousness benefited only their masters, and not themselves.

And even if the Filipinos as a people could never become the "natural" traders the Chinese, or some of the Chinese, are; if they have, let us say, characteristics that lead the generality to other pursuits than the penny-splitting of the shopkeeper, it would be enough if only some of them, a few thousand of them, were given an opportunity gradually to get a foothold in the retail business. In any case, it would still appear self-evident that the least the now practically autonomous Philippine Government is in duty bound to do, is to see to it that the people whom it represents get the encouragement and the protection in business in their own country to which they are entitled by natural right.

Who would have said a few score years ago that the hermit Japanese were "natural" traders? It is well known that it is the Japanese Government which has sent Japanese merchants abroad in the Pacific, trained in special schools even to the point of how to arrange their show-cases and

display their goods, backed by aggressive banking houses, supported and defended everywhere by their Government.

No autonomous people could tolerate a situation in which almost the entire retail trade is in the hands of foreigners, especially foreigners who are not to be assimilated; traders who their lives long continue to maintain their homes in the country they came from; who maintain their own communities, associations, and schools; who obey their own local officials, in many cases not even known to the local authorities; traders who through the power of their home government, if not in sheer numbers and organizations are in a position to bring dangerous pressure to bear on the people among whom they live.

A distinction should here be made between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese are not the subjects of an imperialistic and aggressive State, at least at the present time. They have performed and still perform a most important function. They have intermarried with the local population to a large extent; a considerable proportion of Filipinos, in fact, have Chinese blood and bear Chinese names, or names of Chinese derivation, pointing to a long and fruitful association that has been of definite benefit to the country.

Yet the Chinese as Chinese should realize that changes are taking place in this country that are wholly natural under the circumstances. They will have to reconcile themselves to a trend which will reduce the importance of their position in the retail trade at least relatively; not necessarily absolutely. They would do well to take this in good grace and to adopt only such attitudes as conform to the general rightful policy of the Government.

The Government, on the other hand, should recognize that a situation that has existed for centuries can not be abruptly altered. It would make a serious mistake in attempting to change the existing economy too rapidly. The general aim should never be lost sight of, but progress toward it should be through a general policy rather than through a set program. There should be no attempt at dispossession, no injustice, no discrimination even. All the people of a country are entitled to the equal protection of the law. A negative policy could only do harm, seriously disrupting the country's economic and social life and disturbing relations with neighboring countries.

The policy must be the positive one of encouraging native enterprise rather than discouraging foreign enterprise. This can be done through the organization of cooperatives, extension of credits, and, most important, through education, preparation, training. The matter is not simply one of organization and credit, but involves aptitudes, training, and experience. Millions of pesos might easily be wasted in an unsuccessful attempt to establish unsuitable people in the retail business. The whole movement might easily degenerate into what is often contemptuously characterized as "politics", for the aggrandizement and profit of a few at the cost of all.

Furthermore, the movement should be pushed forward persistently but cautiously, and without undue advertisement, taking care not to arouse bitter resentment and resistance on the one side and prejudice and antagonism and the spirit of injustice on the other. The whole matter should be looked upon as a major problem of statesmanship

not to be lightly undertaken and completely solved in a few years' time.

The informing spirit should be the determination to provide opportunity for the native, not to discriminate against the alien. The foreigners among us of this generation, particularly the Chinese, are in no wise personally responsible for the existing situation, are only intent on making an honest living like any good citizen, and constitute together one of the most useful elements in the population.

If the trouble between Russia and Finland is the result of a calculated effort on the part of Britain and France to create a diversion, directing world attention from the



half-hearted "European War"—which no one wants to fight—and centering it upon the "Russian Bolshevik menace", with the further aim of enlisting American sympathy in a possible moral if not military offensive against the Soviet Union, the effort, to judge by the world press, seems to be succeeding. Washington officials, however, have, after the first few days, begun to show a little more caution.

What should lead to earnest thought, is the fact that those who are now among the loudest condemners of Russia, besides Britain and France, of course, are such powers as Italy and Japan—Italy, which besides destroying Ethiopia, only a few months ago ravaged Albania; and Japan, whose armed forces have made large sections of China their war-ground and killed Chinese, non-combatants as well as combatants, by the hundreds of thousands.

Russia's air raids of Helsingfors and a few other points along the Finland border by groups of five or six warplanes, when it could have sent great air fleets, and all its other measures so far, are indicative of a restraint hardly to be expected from a power engaged in warfare without a limited objective.

Though the Finns are giving a brave account of themselves in the resistance to their powerful antagonist, the Finnish Government, reconstituted only a day or two after the onset of the Russian attack, has already attempted to open peace negotiations. Why, then, that stubborn opposition to the Russian demands, which from so small a country, faced by such overwhelming odds, was, on the face of it, so hopeless, not to say foolhardy?

The answer can only be that advanced in the first paragraph of this editorial. The Finnish Government served as a cat's-paw. The Government of the Soviet Union must have been well aware of the situation and of the effect that the action it finally took after weeks of unsuccessful negotiation, was likely to have on world opinion and the shaping of world forces, and must also have had reason to relegate these considerations to secondary position.

It is easy enough to condemn the course of Russia outright, despite the fact that one thus finds himself joining in a chorus in which the voices of other and far more confirmed aggressors ring high and shrill. It is, in fact, difficult not to join in the general chorus, whether sincere or not, raised against this new act of aggression by a great power against a small nation.

Yet those who oppose aggression on principle, need not

by any compulsion of logic or fairmindedness, condemn every and all resort to force by one nation against another. Even aggression itself is, by definition, "a first or unprovoked attack", "the first act of injury or first act leading to war or controversy", and there is always room for argument, valid or specious, as to whether an act of supposed aggression is actually the first, or an unprovoked, act. But there is no need, and the writer has indeed no desire, to fall back on what might be considered quibbling. There never was a time when frank and unequivocal expression of opinion was more necessary.

With far greater justice than in the case of Japan in Manchuria, for one example, may the Russian action against Finland be looked upon as a strategically necessary preventive measure. The chief concessions Russia asked were that Finland cede, in exchange for certain Russian territory, a Finnish area lying in closest proximity to the important Russian port city, Leningrad, which alone contains a population almost half as large as the population of the whole of Finland; and that it agree to the lease or purchase by Russia of a number of strategically situated islands in the Gulf of Finland as naval bases, this Gulf being virtually an inland Russian sea. Russia also asked for certain concessions in the Far North for the safe-guarding of the important Russian Arctic port, Murmansk, and the highly strategic railroad that runs south from there. Russia made demands of a similar nature on Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in recent months, which were accepted without great delay or protest.

It should be remembered that all these present-day nominally independent states were before the World War parts of Czarist Russia, constituting important sections of its coastline in the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

It is also important to recall that during the World War, the Allies maintained a military front in northern Russia through 1918 and 1919 (the year after the armistice), the Archangel sector protecting Finland's flank and this enabling the Finnish armies to hold the Bolshevik troops based on Petrograd (now Leningrad) in check. Recognition and assistance from the Allies started Finland on its national career. Invaded earlier in the War by a German force, the Russo-German Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, signed on March 3, 1918, had confirmed Finland's "independence", though four days later, on March 7, Finland signed a treaty with Germany making it Germany's ally and vassal. The Germans pursued the ulterior aim of securing Finnish military cooperation against the Murmansk Railway which was guarded by a British expeditionary force, and, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica:

"The claim of the [German] liberators upon the gratitude of the Finns was assuming the most peremptory forms known to diplomacy when, on July 18, the Allied offensive on the West diverted Germany's forces. Thus valuable time was gained until the Armistice of November 11, 1918, orientated Finland towards the democratic regime associated with England and America. Scinhufoad was succeeded on December 12 by Mannerheim as regent, who formed a coalition government. . . . The German troops, in part mutinous, were conveyed back to Germany. . . . When, at the end of May, 1919, the British 237th Brigade. . . reached Lake Onega, Mannerheim offered cooperation in return for Petrozavodsk. The offer being declined, a Finnish volunteer force nevertheless assaulted the town, but without success. Again, at the close of the year, when the White Russian General Yudenitsch marched on Petrograd, Mannerheim sounded the Allies on Finnish intervention. He received no encouragement from Paris or London. . . ."

When the supposedly so clever Joachim von Ribbentrop signed away Germany's regained interests in the Baltic

area, in exchange for what seems to have been nothing in particular, it was a foregone conclusion that Russia would make an effort to nullify in so far as possible the forced break-up of its former territories. The first step was to regain military control of the western continental coastal areas on the Baltic; the present effort is made with the aim of securing better protection of Leningrad and preventing the possible bottling up of the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland.

A matter that undoubtedly helped to bring the situation to a head was the announced intention of Finland, with the cooperation of Sweden, to fortify the formerly Russian and highly strategic Aaland Islands, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, to which plan Germany, some months ago, "withdrew its objections"!

But Finland, even if its intentions were Simon-pure, unfortunately occupies a dangerous flanking position with respect to Russia. The Soviet Government undoubtedly visualizes the possibility of the little country being used again, with or without its consent, as a base of attack. Finnish assurances in this regard were, of course, of little practical value.

The menace of the Finnish position was clearly illustrated by the reported sinking of a number of Russian warships by Finnish coast defenses during the first few days of the fighting; also the report that Russian troops met with "unexpected difficulties" in the Karelian Isthmus, just north of Leningrad, leads to speculation.

Who can say that Russia could afford to disregard the menace, not of course, of little Finland itself, but of the geographical position it unfortunately occupies?

The whole situation brings up the problem of the rights of great nations versus the rights of small nations. It may well be said that a great nation represents not only a great political power, but a correspondingly large section of the whole of mankind, whose interests naturally have priority over those of smaller groups of people on the principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. It is a corollary, however, that the greater power of some nations carries with it a greater responsibility to the whole of mankind.

Certain great powers, such as Britain, France, and the United States, have through centuries of history demonstrated more or less satisfactorily their worthiness to exercise great power in the world; they have developed some sense of responsibility to others as well as to themselves, exercised at least within the limits set by the competitive system. It is for this reason that it rarely occurs to any one to object to, say, the control of the Panama Canal by the United States, or of the Suez Canal by Britain, or even to British possession of such bases as Gibraltar and Singapore. American and British control of the two great ocean canals of the world has not resulted in discrimination against the shipping and trade interests of other nations. Control of the Mediterranean by Britain has not meant the end of Spain or of Italy and many smaller nations.

The Soviet Union, like Japan, is a new power in the world. Japan, favored by some success in recent decades, has shown no realization of the responsibility of a great power to the world at large. It has misused its power and brought death and destruction and suffering to millions of people. Therefore, even those who would not question

the right of Russia to establish itself and consolidate its position, must lock with some anxiety upon its present course.

Will Stalin show himself to be the great leader of a great people, or will he prove to be just another despot, dreaming of world-conquest? Are his actions of the past few months justifiable measures of high strategy or do they but mark the beginning of an effort to impose his will upon the world by violence, as Hitler, who acted as if small nations have no rights at all, essayed to do?

That this is not the spirit of communism, is not entirely reassuring, for as far as the outside world can judge, Stalin appears to be a practically absolute ruler.

Note—The foregoing was written within the first few days after the outbreak of the fighting. Since then, the munitions and other help sent to Finland, the tricky expulsion of the Soviet Union from the League of Nations (Japan and Italy were never expelled; they only resigned in disgruntlement because the League slapped them on the wrist), the increasing anti-Soviet propaganda all over the world—all would seem to prove Russia's justification for taking defensive measures.

At this Christmas season, like so many in the past, war on earth, hatred among men, is the sad factual antithesis to the glad cry, **Christ-mass** "Peace on earth, good-will to men".

"So hallow'd and so gracious is the time—that season wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated", wrote Shakespeare, "that the bird of dawning singeth all night long: and then, they say, no spirit can walk abroad: the nights are wholesome: then no planets strike, no fairies take, nor witch has power to charm."

Alas, foul spirits are abroad, the days are full of terror as



armies strike, and there is weeping instead of song in many parts of the world.

"Christmas", as a word, is derived from *Christ* and *Mass*—"the sequence of prayers and ceremonies constituting the commemorative sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ under the appearances of bread and wine". But while priests and the pious generally break the sacred bread and drink the wine, the great human sacrifice goes on and men's bodies are broken and their blood is shed on the battlefields as for thousands of years past.

Perhaps not until the last syllable of "Christmas" comes to connote Christ's spirit inspiring and guiding the masses of the people, the great body of mankind, and their leaders as well, shall we be able to commemorate a great individual sacrifice while not ourselves despairingly in the midst of a world holocaust.

And that time will never come so long as the masses allow themselves to be ruled and brought to slaughter through the prevailing system of competitive greed that makes all wars, and that is yet upheld and extolled by too many who profess the name of Christ but serve the Antichrist that has the world in its serpent's coils.

As Christ, who was born in a stable and who lived with nowhere to lay his head, died a criminal's death because his enemies said he wanted to be king, so the masses, disinherited and betrayed, are crucified by the millions today, though the fear still lives that one day they will establish their kingship. Under their democratic sovereignty, the world at last would have peace, and hallowed and gracious would be that time.

Manila from the 16th to the 18th Century

From "*Voyage dans les Mers de L'Inde*" (Paris, 1781)

By M. Le Gentil

Translated from the original French

By Fred C. Fisher

Of the Political Status of Manila from 1565 to 1775 (Continued)

THE Royal Audience, in turn, made itself feared in Manila. This tribunal was vested with the right of appointing one of its members to govern *ad interim* when the office of Governor was left vacant. This prerogative emboldened the Royal Audience to such a point that it laid hands on the person of the Archbishop of Manila. This prelate was imprisoned by the Royal Audience and at the same time deprived of his archbishopric. The affair, which caused a great stir, occurred during the term of office of the Governor of whom I have spoken. I do not know whether the Governor took part in the affair or not, or what the outcome was.

I find nothing remarkable in the actions of the governors who followed. They all more or less upheld the name which Manila had acquired under the preceding governors. Their most important action was to reconquer the provinces of Luzon, which rebelled a number of times, and which they succeeded in doing without much bloodshed.

This brings us down to the year 1663. By this time Manila had suffered a considerable decline. The Governor who was appointed in 1663 held office only until 1668. In this year he was arrested and imprisoned by order of the Inquisition, the Commissioner Resident in Manila having brought a number of charges against him concerning his methods of government. In 1669 that unfortunate Governor was sent to Mexico, as a prisoner. He died on the way across. The Holy Tribunal of Mexico decided that the judgment of the Commissioner of the Holy Office in Manila against the Governor was void, unjust, and unwarranted.

Man, wherever he may be, always endeavors to dominate and oppress his fellow. I have just shown how the Royal Audience imprisoned the Archbishop of Manila and deprived him of his office. Now it was a mere Commissioner of the Inquisition, an empty-headed Jacobin, who dared to lay hands on the Governor, and concoct false charges against his enemy to destroy him; for it appears that it was by reason of personal hatred against the Governor that this Jacobin was led to become his accuser. This affair made

such a stir in Manila that the people were still talking about it in my time. The military men were particularly indignant about it; and so were the members of the Royal Audience, whom I heard say more than once that such an outrage was no longer possible. It is important to note that the Governor was not arrested for any matter connected with religion. The result was that the Commissioner of the Inquisition was driven away, and the office of Commissioner of the Holy Office was held for several years by Agustinian friars.



By an ordinance of the Court of Spain of April 2, 1664, confirmed by another of October 22, 1669, whenever there was a vacancy in the office of the Governor of Manila the government was to be carried on by the Royal Audience with respect to civil and political matters and by the Senior Justice of that Court with respect to military affairs. Thus it was that the Royal Audience, which was by no means loath to extend its power, very willingly assumed the powers left vacant by the Governor. During this period I perceive that Manila was going downhill day by day, until this city, which had formerly dominated the whole of the Philippine Archipelago and the Moluccas, which had repulsed one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and had even humiliated it on more than one occasion in this part of the world, now lies prostrate, without strength and without vigour.

In 1715 the Royal Audience still enjoyed the right of carrying on the government whenever the Governor's position was left vacant. This power was exercised by it for the last time in this year and it was a truly tragic event which appears to have been the cause of the change in this system—an event which could only have occurred at the end of the world,—that is to say, in a place too far from the capital to be kept constantly under the eye of the monarch.

The Governor who came to Manila on August 9, 1717, to assume the command of the government had been here less than three years when he was murdered in his palace on October 11, 1719, together with his son, who was the commander of the citadel. I have been unable to ascertain what was the cause of this horrible occurrence. All that I have been able to learn was that the principal citizens of Manila took refuge in the convents. It is not known whether the Archbishop was one of the instigators of the conspiracy, but it is a singular coincidence that the Governor had arrested that prelate on October 11, the very day of the murder. The Governor had foreseen everything. As he suspected that something might happen, he had supplied himself with loaded pistols and muskets. He had doubled his guards, but they were corrupted as well as the halberdiers whose special duty it is to guard the person of the governors, for the murderers met no opposition when they arrived. The conspirators left the Agustinian convent in a procession and went directly to the palace. On entering they found the unfortunate Governor without guards. One of them struck him a blow which stretched him on the ground. On hearing him make outcry some people came to his assistance; the conspirators were driven back and the Governor was raised from the ground so that his wound might be dressed. One of his abominable assailants, having mingled with the crowd under the pretext of assisting those who were carrying the unhappy victim away, plunged a dagger into his back, inflicting a mortal wound. During all this time a priest was exhorting him

to prepare for death. The Governor's son was at that time in the citadel. Having heard the disturbance and having seen a great crowd in the street, he mounted his horse and came to the assistance of his father; but he arrived too late. He was arrested and killed by the first of the traitors he met.

This zealous son made a mistake; his first impulse carried him away—he thought of nothing but going to the assistance of his father, without reflection as to the best course to pursue. If, instead of mounting his horse he had made use of the cannon of the citadel he would soon have scattered that cowardly band, for the guns of the citadel directly command the two streets which connect the Agustinian convent with the Governor's palace, and also command the Governor's palace itself. This would have been the only means of overcoming the effect of the conspiracy.

From the Governor's palace the conspirators went to the citadel. The populace joined them and released all the people whom the deceased Governor had caused to be imprisoned. They proclaimed the Archbishop as the new Governor. The latter pretended to be unwilling, but made a show of yielding to insistence. He took the reins of power in hand. The dead were buried, and peace was restored in Manila. His government continued for about two years; but no mention is made during this period of the Royal Audience which, nevertheless, as we have observed, was legally entitled to assume the powers of government during the period of vacancy. So here we find Manila in a state of revolt, with an ecclesiastic at the head of its civil and political affairs. This rebellion caused a great sensation in Madrid. The King sent Don Toribio Jose de Cosio y Campa, Marquis of Torre Campo, to Manila, where he arrived in 1721. The Archbishop turned the government over to him on August 6. Never before had Manila received a Governor provided with such a number of names! Perhaps his selection was due to this nomenclature, as tending to overawe the rebel city. He was vested with great authority and sent out with express orders to avenge the death of his predecessor; but he found so many difficulties and obstacles in his way that he did not dare to attempt to carry out his instructions. Nevertheless, it was necessary to make a report to the King; and in order to avoid the necessity of taking action against the murderers, whom he feared, he reported that they were dead. This was very easy to do in such a distant country, which no one could leave without the permission of the Governor and from which it was no less difficult to transmit information to Europe without his consent. It must be confessed that Manila had indeed fallen from her high estate. There were no longer any regular troops to support an enterprise of that kind which, so to speak, involved the subjection of the whole city—a city which had at its head a prodigious number of friars. Thus it was that the Governor decided to follow the path of prudence, and so succeeded in holding his office until 1729.

The History of the Franciscans highly praises his administration, saying that he governed with all requisite sagacity and prudence. If he had acted in any other manner, he would certainly have been in danger of losing his life; or at the very least, he would have been excommunicated. I have recounted this occurrence just as it was narrated to me in Manila by several persons; for the History of the

Franciscans is silent concerning its details. I have been told that not long ago one of the descendants of the principal murderers was still living in Manila, but in great poverty.

The Governor who came out to Manila in 1729 was the bearer of some instructions concerning this affair; but nothing came of them.

The History of the Franciscans terminates with this period, the year 1729.

The Marquis of Obando was the Governor in 1750. It is said in Manila that he was an energetic man, and that he ruled the city firmly. He re-organized the service of the Acapulco galleons. Before his time the Manilans used to carry water on the ships in jars or in leather water bags which they hung in the rigging. The vessels often ran out of water and were obliged to depend on the rains. The Marquis of Obando had water tanks made and gave orders that a sufficient number should be carried for the whole voyage. He organized the crews of the vessels and limited each one to his ration. In short the Acapulco trade was brought up to the European standard.

Nevertheless, this Governor, an educated man of excellent judgment, was of the opinion that the Acapulco trade should be abolished as being contrary to the formation of a strong colony in the Philippines, and I believe that he was right; but he should have included in his plan a reformation of the Inquisition and the elimination of the prodigious number of friars of the different orders, who have always appeared to me to be the greatest obstacle to the success of a solid establishment in the Philippines. Señor Arandia was the Governor of Manila from 1754 to 1755. He was one of the most energetic governors that had ever come to Manila, and was still so spoken of in my time. He was a man singularly zealous in the service of the King and greatly attached to His Majesty's person. It was he who organized the military force better than it had ever been before. Before his time there was no sort of regimental organization in Manila. The soldiers went about barefooted, badly dressed, and poorly paid. Señor Arandia proposed to the Court of Spain that two thousand soldiers should always be kept in Manila, organized and equipped as well as European troops are. To this the King consented. This wise and astute Governor, observing what had happened to two of his predecessors, of whom one had been imprisoned by the Inquisition and another murdered, was mild and ingratiating as long as he saw that he was not in a position to oppose the Manilans successfully. He organized his regiment without ostentation and gave the military organization the importance it deserved. The soldiers were well paid and well cared for. He maintained friendly relations with the officers, associated with them exclusively, and entertained them frequently as guests at his table. In short, as soon as he considered that he was in a position to offer resistance to the schemes of his opponents, he changed his policy, became firm, and insisted upon the execution of his orders. He soon dominated that rebel city. To all this must be added the statement that he was an honest and incorruptible man. He was the sworn enemy of the friars and was soon hated by them; but he could not be accused of any act of injustice. He was hated only because he was an honest and faithful servant of the King, because he could not be bribed, and because he was the enemy of

the friars who had on their side the support of all the city. I have been informed of these facts by disinterested persons who have always spoken with impartiality. What happened to him? He was not murdered; but his death is not regarded in Manila as having been a natural one. He died in 1759. He was a very vigorous man, but was carried off almost suddenly. A post mortem examination was held and the surgeon charged with this operation subjected his person to indignities. I should not dare to say or even to think what I was told, however, which was that a Franciscan friar boasted of having poisoned him.

Governor Arandia was succeeded by the Archbishop of Manila, Manuel de Roxo. It was during his incumbency that the city was taken by the English. He died of a broken heart in 1763. The English restored the city to Don Simon de Anda y Salazar, the Señor Justice of the Royal Audience, who had taken a leading part during the war—holding the provinces in subjection to the King, as I shall relate further on.

The Court of Spain changed its ancient practises, and about this time sent a Lieutenant-Governor to Manila, to whom Justice Anda transmitted the wand of office; but shortly after that Don Jose Raon was sent to Manila to be the Governor there, and Justice Anda returned to Europe with the title of Counselor of Castile, which the King conferred upon him in recognition of his services. I was acquainted with Justice Anda. He was a most zealous servitor of the King and a very honest man. He constantly threatened the Manilans that he would tell the King what was going on here. He embarked on the *Buen Consejo* in 1767.

In the art of enriching himself without causing an outcry, Don Jose Raon was one of the most astute governors Manila ever had. In 1768 Manila was in the same condition in which the English had left it in 1763—without artillery and without powder, her soldiers badly fed and poorly paid. I shall have occasion to say more about the Governor in the following chapters.

The King decided to send Justice Anda back to Manila, which was accordingly done. Upon his arrival Governor Jose Raon was put in prison, together with his son and his Secretary. The new Governor, who had arrived full of energy, made Raon endure an extremely severe "residence". Those who had been most distinguished as the recipients of his favors were the first to make complaints against him. He died of chagrin. His Secretary was sentenced to banishment in Africa. That is all I know about the matter.

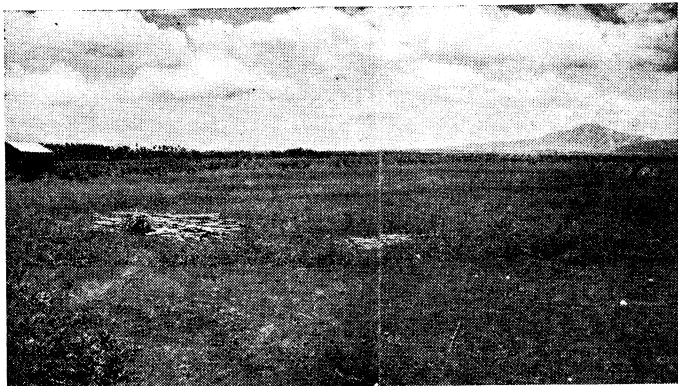
Governor Anda devoted himself to the re-establishment of order and justice. According to letters I have received from Manila, he conducted an inquiry into the conduct of persons whom I thought, while I was living in Manila, he was inclined to favor. However, this man, although endowed with vigorous health and inured to work and to the climate, did not govern for more than three or four years. The news of his death, published about a year ago, indicates that he died in 1775 or 1776.

There seems to be a fatality attached to the Governors of Manila, as I have said. It is morally certain, when they go there, that they will never leave the country alive.

(To be continued)

The Koronadal Valley, Cotabato

By Dominador Z. Rosell



The South Koronadal at Dadiangas. Mount Matutum rises to the right.

MINDANAO, next to Luzon, is the largest island in the Philippine Archipelago. It has vast natural resources, many of them practically untouched by civilized hands, although haphazard exploitation of a few easily accessible areas has been going on for generations. The Koronadal Valley, chosen by the National Land Settlement Administration for colonization, is one of the most promising of the undeveloped regions.

The word "Koronadal" is a corruption of two Maguin-danao words, namely, *koron* (kalon) which means cogon grass and *nadal* (dalal) which means plain. Generally, the valley is an extensive plain which was formed by deposition and emergence. It is not really a valley at all but a raised plain that was once a sea-bed. The dominant vegetation is made up of grasses, mostly cogon, talahib, aguigay, and salibon, and some *parang* type of trees. Forests are found in patches while second-growth forests are common along the creeks and on the hillsides. Buri palms grow in the southern, while bamboos are very common in the middle and northern areas of the Koronadal.

The valley is situated in southern Mindanao, reaching from the northern shore of Sarangani Bay at Dadiangas in a northwesterly direction to Lutayan barrio on Buluan Lake, approximately eighty kilometers in a straight line. There are two mountain ranges, for which the names Quezon Range and Roxas Range have been suggested. The most important landmark on the east side of the valley is Mount Matutum in the Quezon Range. This is a volcano, probably of Pleistocene origin, which rises majestically to an altitude of 7,376 feet above sea level. Viewed from the sitio of Polomuloc on a cloudless day, it rivals Mayon Volcano in symmetry and beauty.

During my travels in the twenty-seven leading agricultural provinces of the Philippines, I have seen no other such extensive region distinguished by practically a single soil formation, good climate, easy accessibility, and freedom from malaria. The soil of this valley is even better than that of the famous Davao Penal Colony Farm, as is admitted by the Superintendent of the Colony himself.

Three distinct areas in the valley are spoken of, namely, South Koronadal, Middle Koronadal, and North Koronadal, though the soil is all of the same formation. It

consists of a recent alluvial deposition of sandy materials probably derived from the disintegration and weathering of the volcanic rocks in the Quezon and Roxas Ranges and Matutum Volcano. Except for the differences in altitude, vegetative cover, amount of moisture, and temperature, the soil of the valley is practically the same in texture, structure, and constitution throughout the valley.

The South Koronadal comprises part of the Buayan Plain and part of the Makar Plain, with the Buayan River on the east and the Makar River on the west. The Siluay and its tributary, the Klinan River bisects the middle portion of the South Koronadal. The soil of this part of the valley consist of sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, and coarse silt loam. These soils belong to the same group of soils as the Angeles, La Paz, and Luisita soils of Pampanga and Tarlac provinces, where the best sugar cane in Luzon is grown. For intensive farming this group of soils need only sulphate of ammonia for commercial fertilizer.

Before the settlers of the National Land Settlement Administration arrived in this part of the valley in February, 1939, the South Koronadal was populated by only a few Filipino Christians and Spanish overseers of cattle ranches in the area. There are, however, many Moro residents at Makar and Buayan as well as a number of Bila-an groups throughout these two Municipal Districts. Most of the Filipino Christians are from Luzon and are settlers of less than ten years standing. Mr. Francisco Natividad, Mr. Julio Hilado, Mr. Gregorio Limjap, and Mr. Salvador Natividad are among the outstanding figures in this part of the valley. Cattle-raising is their mainstay. However, coconuts, abaca, coffee, cacao, and citrus trees have also been planted. Goats, hogs, and poultry are raised. A number of coconut plantation are already in full bearing and producing copra. The plantations at Buluan, Abdalal, and Konal sitios are owned by Moro residents, while those at Makar and Buayan are owned by the Filipino Christians. Corn and palay are also planted by the Moro and Bila-an groups in this part of the valley. The establishment of the barrio site of the Settlement Administration at Lagao has encouraged the people, Moro and Bila-an as well as Christian, to plant many kinds of crops. Before

the establishment of the settlement in this place, interisland boats called only once a month at Dadiangas, or even more rarely. Today, from two to three interisland boats call at Dadiangas every week. They come from Davao, Manila, Cebu, or Zamboanga.

About twenty-six kilometers northwest



Liguasan Marsh

(Continued on page 507)

A Mandaya is Born

By Jose Mañgune

THE stork is hourly expected to visit a Mandaya's hut. Loyal kin, solicitous friends, and well-meaning neighbors, each of them bearing a brand of firewood with a glowing tip, silently make their way to the house of the expectant mother. They all quietly and solemnly deposit their firebrands under the house, as usual built on stilts, so that their incandescent points, like sharp and fiery eyes, will keep careful vigil, far into the night if necessary, until the child has been born. The lighted brand gives license to the bearer to climb the notched, one-post ladder and to squat on the bamboo flooring, as he awaits the consummation of the blessed event. The glowing stick of firewood is a token of good-will and a sign of friendship; and, carefully tended by loyal kin, it will drive away the *tagbanuas* (witches) and the *busaus* (ghosts and evil spirits) from the immediate vicinity.

Comes the final birth-throe. The *magsikad*, who is almost always an old hag of the tribe, mumbles an invocation, supplicating her god to steady and guide her hands and conjuring the good spirits to make her present offices a success. Without making even a pretense at cleansing her dark and gnarled hands, she assists at the birth, then, with water freshly taken from the nearby river, she bathes the new-born babe. With a sneer of studied nonchalance playing on her wrinkled face, she unfeelingly cuts the umbilical cord with a sharp-edged piece of bamboo and dabs the coarsely pulverized powder of the burned coconut husk on the uneven edges of the wound. Finally, muttering fervent thanks to her god and to the good spirits for not having failed her, she slowly and ceremoniously traces with her bloody index finger the lips of the little one, in order to make them red, full, and beautiful (so the tribe believes).

Then arises the problem of giving the infant a name. There is originality and plenty of native color in the Mandayan system of giving a name to the new-born. Liberty in the choice of names, guided only by the rules of euphony and the aesthetic sense, is absolutely unknown to the Mandayas. Chance, alone, rigorously controls the Mandayan naming of a babe.

Peals of healthy cries coming from new and virile little lungs fill the hut. No sooner has this wave of delightful music blended with the hushed stillness of the sylvan surrounding, than triumphant shouts, shrill shrieks, discordant laughter, rend the air. And, forthwith, the exultant father rushes out of doors; runs as fast as he can and as far as his wind will take him, until his pounding heart, heaving breast, and leaden legs, altogether resist the inertia of continued motion, and he falls exhausted to the ground, unconscious of the world. After a time he comes to his senses with a sudden start. And the *kabog* (bat), whose coveted solitude he has so unceremoniously trespassed, indignantly flaps its wings to seek a more secluded spot. But the Mandaya father is satisfied. Thorn-scarred and weary, but with a flushed and exulting countenance, he slowly retraces his steps to his home; and gleefully and proudly names



his new-born child—Kabog. Or was it a *bato* (stone) he first saw as he recovered his senses? Then with a sardonic grin on his sweaty visage, he rejoicingly calls his little one Bato. In fine, the name of the first object (be it animal, bird, tree, or some inanimate thing) that catches the father's eyes as he comes to himself, becomes the infant's name.

If, when the happy event occurs, the father is ill, or a storm makes it impossible to go out of doors, or the night is pitch-dark and objects can not be seen, then the task of obtaining a name for the new-born becomes less strenuous, though quite expensive for the poor Mandaya. Under any of the circumstances mentioned, *tuba* and *basi* flows aplenty. These native beverages go "round and 'round" until the erstwhile strutting father drops ingloriously into a drunken stupor. When he comes out of his daze and perchance thinks of cleaning his dirty self, he goes with unsteady and wobbling legs to the nearby river and gives himself the luxury of a long over-due and much needed, bath. Returning, then, to his house, he sheepishly names his child Limpieza. (May he always be clean). Or did he resolve to help in digging up the daily meal of camotes? Then, more blatantly he calls his new-born Tumabang (meaning Helpful). What a heaven-sent! Another slave is added to the family. Thus, the first notion of anything that comes into the father's foggy brain as he rallies from his drunken stupor, invariably becomes the infant's name.

These primitive ways of naming the new-born child indiscriminately after objects, actions, and even ideas, render it impossible for a stranger to determine from the name alone the sex of a Mandaya. Only a Mandaya can correctly determine, from the intonation and behavior of the speaker, the sex of a mentioned individual.

In the primitive manner of naming an infant after natural objects, can be explained, in a way, the close affinity between a Mandaya and nature. Unconsciously, the child as he grows up, strives to emulate or live out the characteristics of what he is named for. Kabog, for instance, will eventually develop the difficult feat of unerringly finding his way through thick forests and in the darkest night with nothing to guide him other than his *kabog* instinct. And Bato, through unconscious efforts, will grow into a strong and hardy man.

Logically, a Mandaya has no surname other than the name of his tribe. For the tribe, and never the individual, is the primary and paramount consideration in the primitive jungle life of the Mandayas. The adoption of the name of the tribe as a common surname develops a strong sense of unity and tribal consciousness which makes their assimilation with other population groups exceedingly difficult. The common surname weaves them into one large and loyal family, ever aloof from their Christian neighbors and extremely suspicious of them.

¹The Mandayas are a group of non-Christians constituting one of the tribes in the Province of Davao and living mostly in the municipal districts of Tagum, Kapalong, Saug, and Kamansa. They still live a primitive life.

Three Wives

A Lanao Folk Tale

By Mangoda Magiringa

ONCE upon a time in the Sultanate of Todiomboro, there was an aged man who, when he was about to die, called his only son and gave him this last advice:

"My son!" he said in a failing voice, "I am leaving you no precious treasure, but accept my last advice. For a wife do not take a *balu* (widow), nor a *bituanen* (divorcee), but marry a *raga* (virgin).

Some time after the old man's death, the son married a raga, but not until later, when a child was born to his wife, did he remember the advice of his father.

"My father did not tell me why I should not marry a balu or a bituanen! Suppose I try to discover what reasons he had", he mused.

He talked pleasantly to his wife, asking her consent for him to marry two more women.¹ The wife consented; so, he married two more—one a balu, the other a bituanen. They all lived together in one house.

Years passed but the man found no difference in his wives. All were beautiful, kind, faithful. He felt as if he was the happiest man on earth.

"What my father told me is not true" he thought. "All my three wives are good. I love them all."

It happened that about this time a new Sultan came to the throne in Todiomboro who was very hard on his people and issued strange decrees. He had, for instance, a beautiful rooster which he let loose, at the same time announcing that anybody who should steal or kill the fowl would be put to death.

The man heard of this. He knew how cruel the Sultan was, and it struck him that here was an opportunity to test his wives.

He stole the rooster and brought it home.

"Now," he said to his wives, "I stole the rooster of the Sultan. We shall have it for supper tonight!"

The women were alarmed. "We shall lose our lives", cried the three. "The Sultan will kill us all!"

"Wait," whispered the man. "In the meantime, I'll hide it."

To observe his wives, he crept under the house unnoticed by them. They were all trembling with fear. "What shall we do?" the raga asked the others.

"Well, *Aki* (friend)," replied the balu falteringly, "I will leave you here, for I don't want to die with a husband whose blood is as the blood of a swine!² My blood, too, would be like that of a swine if I die with him!"

"So with me, *Aki*," said the bituanen. "I am going away. I, too, will not sacrifice my life for a husband who is a sinner—a thief!"

But the raga spoke courageously:

"As for me, I will not leave my husband, even if it means death for me. I will die with him!"

The two other wives began packing up their things. When the man saw them ready to leave, he came up saying to himself, "This must be what my father told me. I am glad I learned the truth". Turning to the raga, he said,



"Oki,³ you are a faithful one. I know now that your love for me is true."

While the family was thus in a state of confusion, the *sakop* (slaves) of the Sultan happened by, and looking into the house they saw in the arm of the man the Sultan's rooster.

Without giving him a chance to speak, they took him before the Sultan.

"So you are the man who dared to steal my rooster!" thundered the Sultan.

"Yes, Datu," was the man's meek reply.

"He is a thief. Put him to death!" pronounced the Sultan.

The man pleaded to be allowed to tell his story. "The *kitab* (book of laws or the Koran)", he pleaded, "provides that an accused may not be punished without first giving him permission to speak in his own defense. If I turn out not to be a thief, you, O Sultan, will have committed a sin before Allah in taking my life. I beg that you base your judgment upon my story."

"Go ahead, tell your story," the Sultan exclaimed impatiently.

"When my father was dying," said the man, "he gave me this last advice: 'My son take neither a balu nor a bituanen for a wife. Marry a raga.' Before he could utter another word, he died. Although I did not understand the reason for this advice, I married a raga. Soon after my wife had given birth to a child, I married two women of the kind my father had told me not to marry. For many years, I found no difference among them. They were each as good and as beautiful as the others. When you gave an order about your beautiful rooster, and I caught it, I did not really intend to steal it. I only wanted to use it as a means to test my wives."

"How is that?" the Sultan inquired, evidently interested.

"When I arrived home with your rooster," the man continued, "my wives were alarmed. The last two rebuked me and showed they despised me. They feared that I would be the cause of their death if you found me out, and decided to leave the house without my consent, nay, even against my will. On the other hand, the raga firmly declared that if you killed me she would die with me. And so through your rooster, I discovered what my father wanted me to understand—that a woman who has passed from one man to another..."

"My good man!" the Sultan exclaimed, not waiting for the man to finish, "You have taught me a useful lesson. For a long time now I have been unable to tell the difference among my wives. Tomorrow I shall expell all the balu and bituanen from my household. You are a wise man. You shall not die!"

And the man and his faithful raga went home and lived a happy life ever after.

¹ Though plural marriage is practiced in Lanao, a man may not marry another woman without the consent of his first wife. If the man disregards this law, the wife has the right to a divorce.

² The Maranaos compare the blood of a sinner to that of a swine.

³ Used in addressing one's beloved.

Sunday in Tulinda

By Luis B. Ladonga

TULINDA is a somnolent little barrio, situated between two bald hills, eight kilometers to the south of Carcar, a town of southern Cebu. It is a beautiful little world, of fifty or so farmer-families; linked in legend with the olden days, and now famous for its fruits and vegetables.



This is early Sunday morning, only a little past three. But it is time for Maria to wake and put the family pot on the fire. There is, in fact, already a bustle in the kitchen—the clink of china, the throaty gurgle of the nutshell dipper hastily sunk into an earthen jar full of water, and the squeaky screech of a clam shell scraping the cooking pot. Soon the fire in the stove crackles, and Maria lifts the cover of the pot to pour in the corn meal. Then she shifts some of the firebrands to another place on the hearth and soon the appetizing odor of roasted dried fish flows into your nostrils.

Andoy sits up and rubs his eyes with the back of his hand. It's time to feed the beasts. The boy goes down, grabs two armfuls of grass from the stock behind an improvised rack and throws them before the cows. Another armful is for the carabao under the *ipil* tree. Then he goes down the spring for the water, taking a long bamboo tube on his shoulder, and he looks a lean little fellow as he descends to the spring against the background of the early morning.

Yo Basyo knows, too, that the time for sleep is over. He is now sitting up and yawning. He takes his clay pipe from a hook on the wall and fills it with tobacco, lights it and puffs out a cloud of smoke with a grunt of satisfaction.

It's daybreak and breakfast is past and done. Clucking hens run about in the yard, waiting for their feed. There are voices of children laughing and shouting; of women, admonishing and scolding, lest the children soil their clothes before reaching the church. Yo Basyo tells his household it is about time to dress. There is a rumpus in the little room, next to the living room, where Maria is dressing the younger brothers and Andoy is noisily searching for his underwear. For Yo Basyo, it's enough that the children go to church. He stays to take care of the beasts, and the young corn in the *caingin* has to be protected against the monkeys which otherwise would ravage the fields.

But most of Tulinda goes to town.

Here are swains dressed in their Sunday's best. The sun-blached hair on their heads covers half their ears and is long overdue for a cutting, but every head is well annointed with coconut oil or with a centavo's worth of Chinese hair grease. No face powder, please. Mountain gentlemen see femininity in talc. And besides, what powder in the world could beautify such coarse and sun-hued faces? Shoes, yes. Rubber-soled canvas shoes will do. Those who can afford them wear Chinese tan-leather shoes—flat and exceedingly generous to the spread of the feet. A suit, of course, and a loud tie.

Buxom lassies in their sweet sixteens and generous twenties—neat and prim in their holiday garb. No curls in the hair except those of kind Nature. Only wenches who are none too good curl their hair, the old folks say. Usually the hair is just a bundle of fine blackness skewered in a conservative knot at the back of the head.

Face talc, yes, but no lipstick, and no penciled eyebrows!

Old women of the nineties—flapping in voluminous skirts and drooping *piña* sleeves. Hoary headed elders, who prefer to go bare foot the rest of their lives, in starched maguey *camisas* and tight-fitting pantaloons.

There is a truck waiting for them at the road in the lowland. Some take it, others, to save five centavos, go afoot. They walk in groups along the edge of the road, because it is safer there and easier on the feet.

Comes the more enterprising group of the community—women and girls from ten up, sturdy men and bent old men, each woman with a basket on her head, each man with either a bundle or a *kaing* on his back. It's Tulinda's contribution to the local trade. Bananas, oranges, papayas, mangoes, guavas, jackfruit, breadfruit, pomegranates; green vegetables yams, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants, squashes, and the like; chickens and little pigs, and even lizards for the town *chinos* (a kind of lizard which Chinese consider a delicacy abounds in Tulinda); and such cooked and baked stuff, as rice and yam cakes, prepared in coconut oil, cooked sweet potatoes and yams, and fried bananas.

Lowlanders wait for them by the wayside. They buy their stuff by the centavos' worth. Usually, by the time the villagers reach the town, they have nothing left in their baskets.

In the afternoon, when they return, they will be bringing salted and dried fish, salt, sugar, one or two undershirts or pants, if sales were good, and many other things. Kerosene for the lamps are carried in bottles tucked somewhere inside the basket; soap, in bars and in thin square cakes; all bought at the Chinese stores. Five or ten cents' worth of soap is enough for the whole week.

An eight-kilometer walk with a load on the head or on the back, and but a meagre number of centavos to show for it! Yet, they are happy in their humble hearts!

In the afternoon, an open field on a shady lane is the gathering place. There are a number of impromptu and unlicensed cockfights and other forms of gambling are indulged in. There is also a foot race. Young men in shorts vie for the honor and the small money-prize that has been collected. Children run around and climb into the trees to get an eye on the race. A man counts "One, two three," and the youths dash off. There are yells and shouts from the onlookers; lassies wave their handkerchiefs.

Here is the winner. Tall, slim, and beaming with a smile of pride. People flock around him. Hail the champ!

(Continued on page 504)

Cabesang Andang and Pepay

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

EVEN if kindly Cabesang Andang is a very minor character in Rizal's "Filibusterismo", still the reader is happy to know her, and for much the same reason as one enjoys the acquaintance of the sweet-faced old grandmother of the noisy children across the street: the simplicity of her life, its honesty and practicalness, render her more interesting than her more complicated, more self-important neighbors. Cabesang Andang, Placido Penitente's mother, was of no personal distinction; she was nothing more nor less than a good old woman who loved her son. And Rizal loved her and painted her as sympathetically as he painted other women in his story who loved their children. Of her he wrote in almost tender accents, describing Placido's thoughts of his mother:

"He recalled the struggles and privations his mother was suffering in order to keep him in Manila, (Placido was a student) while she went without even the necessities of life."¹¹

When the son wrote her again of his desire to abandon his studies,

"his mother answered that he should have patience, that, at the least, he must be graduated as a bachelor of arts, since it would be unwise to desert his books after four years of expense and sacrifice on both their parts."¹²

Cabesang Andang was a mother one would recognize in any epoch and at any place. She lived in her son, and for her son. She was ignorant and pious, and appealed to him with touching though humorous simplicity:

"Ay! I promised your father that I would care for you, educate you, and make a lawyer of you! I've deprived myself of everything so that you might go to school! Instead of joining the *panguingui* where the stake is a half peso, I've gone only where it's a half *real*, enduring the bad smells and the dirty cards. Look at my patched camisa; for instead of buying new ones I've spent the money in masses and presents to St. Sebastian, even though I don't have great confidence in his power, because the curate recites the masses fast and hurriedly. . . Ay! what will your father say to me when I die and see him again!"¹³

Rizal's inclusion of the most irrelevant things in her reproachful speech showed his keen knowledge of her character, or of the character such as women of her type possess. It is a speech one might hear even now from a Filipina mother enumerating her sacrifices for her son or daughter in accents which make one wonder if she is merely enjoying her recital or actually begrudges her child the unselfish things she has done for him.

As to Cabesang Andang, however, the reader need have no doubts. She was doing everything she could for her poor, bewildered son, and went through the recital of her sacrifices more in the manner of a preachment than as counting them against him.

With what joy she must have set out for Manila to visit Placido and bring him the things he liked best—"jerked venison and silk handkerchiefs"¹⁴ and, of course, a little money. And when he began to tell her of his troubles in school, didn't she fence and ward off the blows to her plans for him, didn't she smile at him and soothe him and remind him again of "their sacrifices and privations?"¹⁵ She was



clearly afraid, afraid of displeasing the friars, yet proud that Placido would not submit to them. She tried not to listen to him, to pass off his story lightly; she talked of Capitana Simona's son, "who, having entered the seminary, now carried himself in the town like a bishop, and Capitana Simona already considered herself a Mother of God, clearly so for her son was going to be another Christ",¹⁶ adding, as she watched Placido's serious and gloomy mien: "If the son becomes a priest, the mother won't have to pay us what she owes us. Who will collect from her then?"¹⁷

She realized soon enough, however, that she could not make light of Placido's troubles; so, woman-like, she changed her tactics. She wept, she pleaded,—and counseled patience. Patience, which was the undoing of the Filipino then, and which is still supposed to be a panacea for all earthly troubles. No matter what the abuse, the counsel that one received from all sides was to have *patience*, to wait, to bide one's time, until of her own sweet accord Fate righted the wrong.

Cabesang Andang was such a defeatist, yet she showed she was not without a sense of humor as she lamented over her son's misfortune, which augured such ill for herself as well as her son:

"What will become of you? They'll call you a filibuster and garrote you. I've told you that you must have patience, that you must be humble. I don't tell you that you must kiss the hands of the curates, for I know that you have a delicate sense of smell, like your father, who couldn't endure European cheese. But we have to suffer, to be silent, to say yes to everything. What are we going to do? The friars own everything, and if they are unwilling, no one will become a lawyer or a doctor. Have patience, my son, have patience!"¹⁸

Cabesang Andang herself must have possessed much of this desirable virtue she was seeking to inculcate in her son, for she fought off his arguments with it. Placido complained that he had suffered for months and months the tyrannical treatment of the friars in the University. Cabesang Andang countered that she was not asking him to be a partisan of the friars, for she herself was not one—and here she showed a surprising independence of opinion: "it was enough to know that for one good friar there were ten bad, who took the money from the poor and deported the rich. But one must be silent, suffer and endure—there was no other course."¹⁹

The line of action she was advocating had, one has to admit, its excellent points. It was, in modern parlance, the course of passive resistance. Placido was to wait, study, be humble, even though he hated his masters, for that was the only way to get on. One can not but sympathize with her in her desperate attempt to assure her boy's future for him. As she said, there was the servant who rose to a responsible position, who hated the friars as much as they did, and that other—

"who was rich and could commit abuses, secure of having patrons who would protect him from the law, yet who had been nothing more than a poor sacristan, humble and obedient, and who had married a pretty girl whose son had the curate for a godfather."²⁰

Yet all her counsel availed nothing. The old woman racked her brains for a solution to her problem, using her panguingue hours to think out a plan to restore Placido to the good graces of the Dominicans. Ah, at last she had it—she would interest the Agustinian procurator in her son's case, and then she would have peace again, as she skimped and saved for the completion of her son's education.

She did not know that her boy had in the meantime found the way to avenge the insults he had received from the hated priests: he had entered into the violent plot being prepared by Simoun. But women of Cablesang Andang's timbre know how to fight back no matter what blows are in store for them and their rebellious sons.

Pepay

PEPAY was a dancing-girl. Her rather dubious rôle in the story is that of a political instrument for the effecting of the Filipino students' petition for the establishment of an academy of Castilian. Politics worked then in pretty

much the same way as now, and one had to go through channels, official or otherwise, to get anything, however worthwhile, undertaken by the government. The Captain-General had the final say in this matter of a Castilian academy, but it had been referred to Don Custodio, a high government official. There were two ways to get to Don Custodio, through Señor Pasta, his attorney, "the oracle before whom Don Custodio bows",¹¹ and through Pepay, the *bailarina*, Don Custodio's special friend. Isagani, serious and earnest, thought delicately that it would not be the best of taste for the students to avail themselves of Pepay's aid and decided to "work on" Señor Pasta first; if they failed there, the students convinced the high-principled Isagani that the only way would be to turn to Pepay.

What was Pepay like? "This Pepay was a showy girl,"¹² to whom everyone who wanted to get anything out of the influential Don Custodio went for help. She was good-natured and easy-going, and rather proud of her questionable relationship with the famed adviser. When the stu-

(Continued on page 504)

Basi

By Jose Resurreccion Calip

FOR centuries, no one knows how long, the Ilocano has been making *basi* wine from sugar-cane,—and has always been careful not to make it too strong.

He is as proud of his *basi* as the Japanese is of his *sake*. He intrudes into the forests to get the *samak* plant which gives the drink a reddish color and the addition of burnt rice gives it further flavor. He believes that by using the *dañgla* plant for fuel when boiling the sugar cane juice, the quality is insured, and it is also thought that putting a piece of charcoal into the pocket of the manufacturer without his notice, gives him the ability to mix his ingredients with greater skill.

Although generally sweet, there are three kinds of *basi*, *basi ti babai* (woman's wine), *basi ti lalaki* (man's wine), which is a little stronger; and *kirog* made with the burnt rice, which is considered the strongest.

The Ilocano keeps the *basi* in earthen jars called *burnay*, buried in the ground under the house, where it may stay for scores of years. He has a bamboo instrument which he uses to take out some, on occasion, for visitors. He knows that the longer it stays in the ground, the better it becomes; only really old *basi* will he call *basi a baak*, or old *basi*. Carelessness in keeping the *basi* often changes it into a vinegar which the Ilocano calls *simmuka*. He thinks this a good medicine for headache, and may even sprinkle it on the posts of the house during the rainy season to drive away the lightning.

Two hundred fifty-two years ago, in 1687, William Dampier mentioned *basi* in his book, "New Voyage around the World". The English navigator describes the *basi* drinkers of the two northernmost islands of the Philippines and was amazed at the quality of the drink he quaffed there, comparing it to English beer. He named the two little



islands the Bashi Islands and the body of water separating them from the islands of Formosa the Bashi Strait. Some historians refer to the whole Batanes group as the *Isla de Basi* or Basi Isles.

The wine monopoly declared by the Spanish government in 1787, stopped open manufacture of *basi*, but as this was an important source of the people's livelihood, illicit manufacture became a common thing in the hinterlands. Heavy penalties were imposed and as a consequence the mountain people of Ilocos Norte rose up in the so-called Basi-Revolt in 1806 or 1807. Municipal documents of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, give August, 1806, as the time of the revolt in that province. A number of government officials were killed and houses of revenue collectors were burned down, after which the people retreated to the mountains. Some of the leaders were later caught, tried in Manila, and hanged.

Even to this day, whenever people gather in the hills under the moonlight, the story of the revolt is recalled and listened to with unflinching interest. And though this all happened almost a century and a half ago, there are people who say that the odor of *basi* may still be detected in the mountain retreats of the moonshiners, and there are even some who say they smell human blood, not *basi*.

The right to make *basi* was eventually restored to the Ilocanos and today, whenever occasion offers, bowls of *basi* are generously passed about, especially at baptismal or marriage celebrations, just as centuries ago. And then, as the drink fires the imagination, tall stories are told of old deeds of bravery in the mountains of Ilocos Norte, and tax collectors and the Spanish friars are cursed again.

¹¹ See F. T. Adriano: "Basi", *Philippine Magazine*, November, 1933, for a more scientific account of the making of *basi*.

Holy Wedlock In Lepanto

By Dalmacio Maliaman

IN a little town up in the wilds of Lepanto, Equing and I slept in the same bed and rubbed elbows together in our fifth-grade classroom. He was a model boy, in a way. He had a perfect twice-daily mission church attendance record, but like most human beings, he had his weaknesses. He used to be out of bed several nights a week to make love to a girl in a village *eb-gan*. He would come fumbling into our bed along about midnight, waking me up. As if I didn't know, I'd always ask him where he had been and what he had been doing. He always said: "You wouldn't understand. You are too young." Being only a fifth-grader at eighteen, a head taller, and at least four years older than the next oldest boy in the class, irked him, and despite our attempts at persuading him to stay, he left school without finishing the term. When I saw him again, three years later, I asked where he had been keeping himself and other personal questions, and he confided his story to me.

As soon as he left school, he defied all the village conventions by starting to housekeep with the village girl who had been the object of his frequent evening visits. One day, while he and his "wife" were in their hut eating their meagre supper of boiled camotes and green beans, two old men, bent and almost toothless, entered their hut.

Equing invited them to eat, as is the custom.

"We finished," the men said.

Equing set a jar of *tapo* and a coconut-bowl in front of them. One filled the bowl, drank half of its contents, then handed it to his companion who emptied it.

"You know what we came here for?" one man asked.

"I know! I know!" Equing said.

Again the men took a drink. Then they proceeded to admonish him. "Do you not know that according to *Lumawig*, before you live together as man and wife, you must have gone through a year's courtship and then marry ceremonially? Do you not know that your union must be sanctioned by *Kabunyan* if you want to have children, prosper, and live a long, happy life? Do you not know that if you do not comply with the customs, you will be sorry?"

Neither Equing nor his wife said a word.



"Better have your *pasya* tomorrow or the next day before you go on living together, otherwise . . .," one of them warned. For the third time they filled the bowl with *tapoi* and downed the liquid, having by now quaffed almost half the jar.

As they got up to go, the other man said finally: "If you know what is good for you, better have your *pasya* soon. We shall be back for your answer tomorrow."

Before daylight came, Equing and his girl secretly left the house and the village. They went to *Baguio*, got jobs, and stayed there three years.

What was it that Equing was dodging? The ceremonies; nothing else. Of course, they both knew that marriage is holy; so did everybody in their community old enough to think. A man and a woman living together without having gone through the ritual are committing a gravely impious deed. And such people become outcasts. Unconsecrated matings, therefore, are few. A man and a woman may sin secretly, but the violators of *Lumawig's* decree are eventually apprehended and exposed, and the people then take action to end the scandal.

There are three ceremonies which a couple must have performed if they want to maintain an approved standing in the community. The first is the *pasya*, a sort of a preliminary marriage. This is the culmination of the twelve-month, or longer, courtship period. Both the boy and girl arrive at the conclusion that each is meant for the other, that he will not cast amorous glances at any other girl, and vice-versa. The *pasya* is theoretically a betrothal; practically, it is much more than a pledge to marriage, for they are as good as married from the time that the girl, dressed in all her finery and carrying a bowl of cooked meat or a basket of cooked rice, solemnly walks from her house to the house of the bridegroom. As she reaches her objective, she finds all her relatives, friends, and some old men gathered before and inside the hut. She goes in, puts down the basket or bowl and seats herself beside her intended husband. The little of food that she brings symbolizes that they are now united. The old men utter a short entreaty to *Lumawig* that the young couple who are now being joined together

(Continued on next page)

O Land of Volcan

Albert W. C. T. Herre

IN Tagal land old Banahao
Leaps high toward the sky;
The rising mist clings to its peak
With clouds of glory sailing by.

In Bikol land great Mount Mayon
Adds beauty to the land—
But on it sulphur ever burns—
Oft Mayon groans and shakes the strand.

In far Davao huge Apo vast
Looms far o'er land and sea;
It broods upon its mighty past
And guards a people free.

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be not put asunder. After this the gathering takes part in an already prepared and sumptuous feast.

The pasya, held any day of the year, literally joins the boy and girl together, except for one thing—they do not start housekeeping just yet. The boy continues to live with his folk. The girl goes on living with her parents and sleeping in the eb-gan. In the eb-gan, however, in consideration of her having gone through the pasya, she is allotted one corner of the room, a few feet away from the rest of the girls so she may have her man sleep with her. They possess all the connubial prerogatives except that of keeping house together. He helps her parents in the fields, and cuts fuel for them. She reciprocates by helping his parents in the fields and fetching water from the *sac-dowan*, community well.

In such a manner the couple live a few weeks or months, depending on when the pasya was held. If it was performed in June, they only have to wait about a month before they can live in a house all by themselves, for the *babayas*, day of wedding, falls about the last of July, the month after the mid-year rice-harvest.

The *babayas* is the day of days. Everybody puts on his holiday costume and has his choice of a dozen centers of festivity to go to, and usually attends every one in part before the twenty-four hour celebration is over.

At each home-to-be of the *bomayas*, the couple being married, the middle-aged and old men, for twenty-four hours, sing the *liw-liwa*, a prayer to the spirits in behalf of the young couple. The men come and go, but the *liw-liwa* goes on uninterruptedly all day and all night. One

man sings it; the others sing the refrain. With its ramifications here eliminated, a typical entreaty of this sort runs essentially: "May you (referring to young couple) bear thirty children." In unison the others sing "*Agay*", the refrain which means "Amen". The men take turns in singing the *liw-liwa*, and each endeavors to out-*liw-liwa* the other. I mean they strive after the cleverest and subtlest rhymes. Regardless of the sanctity of the occasion, it is not unusual for some of the men to drink to excess and then exchange profane words which may lead to fisticuffs.

Outside the house, the young men and women dance to the beat of a couple of drums and a half dozen *gangsas*, gongs, of varying overtones. The dancers are encircled by some two hundred or more interested spectators, some of whom come to participate actively in the dancing and are waiting for their turn, some to feast their eyes on the beautiful girls and handsome men, some to see famous dancers perform. At one side of the hut, away from the throng, are several big jars and pots of rice, camotes, meat, and vegetables of various kinds cooked in readiness for everybody to eat when mealtime comes. Somewhere near the door of the hut are the young couple themselves, sitting side by side, keeping a twenty-four hour vigil, watching the people come and go, taking in *sopon*, presents of money, palay, chickens, etc., and in return giving out small chunks of cooked meat which the bridegroom takes with his hand from a large jar by his side. The couple themselves must refrain from eating while the twenty-four hour ceremony is in progress, nor may they sleep. When it is all over, then they may surfeit themselves, if they wish, with food



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and drink, for from now on they may start housekeeping. They are now a full-fledged married couple—though one more ceremony is yet impending. This is a repetition of the one just past. It is to be held in another half-year, or at any time in the future while they are still young. This will be the confirmation, a finale.

Perhaps Equing and his girl were fools to evade these ceremonies which would seem to spell nothing but happiness for all concerned, including the whole community, at the cost of twenty-four hours of self-denial on their part. But when the cost of the three marriage ceremonies is considered, the matter takes on a somewhat different aspect. The few dissenters generally come from among the poorer classes. Equing and his girl come from that class. The average pasya requires the slaughter of at least one carabao, a pig, and several chickens. To go with the meat, several gantas of rice, and loads of vegetables are required. For the babayas, the expense to the parents of the young man and woman are also considerable, involving the cost of at least two carabaos, three or four pigs, numerous chickens, several cavanos of rice, baskets of camotes and vegetables, not to mention several jars of tapoi, all to be served to the kin, invited guests, and the general public. The sapon makes up for only a fraction of the expenses.

In spite of the fact that every head of a family keeps

one or two head of carabaos in the pasture and at least one female pig in the large, circular five-foot deep excavation, called *lomeng*, adjacent to the door of the hut, as well as two or three coopfuls of chickens, poor families, are hard pressed to meet marriage expenses, and it may take years of hard labor to recover from such a blow-out. When one or both of the marrying parties come from well-to-do families, however, it is common to hear people mumble, "This is a good chance for them to have some of their palay and animals eaten instead of idly stored in their overflowing granaries and crowding the pastures."

There is also, of course, the "vested interest" of the patriarchs of the village who call themselves old priests on account of their seniority, and zealously enforce the marriage ceremonies, for they mean much free meat and tapoi. While the young people dance outside, the old men inside the huts not only sing the *liw-liwa*, but also satiate themselves with the very best food and drink.

The rest of the intelligence which Equing imparted to me was his desire to marry according to the tribal way, thus restoring himself to good social standing. He said he could now afford it with plenty to spare after three years in the mines of Benguet, to which he would return after the three ceremonies had been performed. Yes, we former classmates of his, turned out en masse.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

LAST month's most sanguinary fighting took place in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, while there was a lull in Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Kiangsu. In spite of the popular belief that the Japanese had the situation in North China well under control, Shantung was the scene of severe fighting, with the Chinese taking the initiative. A Japanese attack on Laiyuan, northwestern part of Hopei, by one especially augmented brigade, failed when the invading troops were trapped in the mountains. The Chinese in Shantung taking the initiative attacked Jihchao, Hsiatsin, Poping, and Yihsien, and also trapped a detachment of Japanese troops in the mountains near Taierschwang, while the Japanese offensive launched from Taian on Shan-kowchen was beaten back.

In the far north, over ten miles of rail was removed from the Peiping-Paotow Railway in Suiyuan by the Chinese, and the Japanese troops sent out from Paotow failed to capture their objective, Hatamenkow.

Despite the Japanese rumor that the 8th Route (former Red) Army had, owing to friction between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, evacuated Shansi and gone back to Shensi, the invaders still found Shansi quite "hot" for them. Their garrisons in Hungtung, southern Shansi, were nearly wiped out. Their push from Changtse westward was repulsed, while the Chinese successfully attacked and raided Taikuo. Later their renewed attempts to mop up the Chinese guerillas in Houma, Wenhsi, Fengning, and Yungchi ended, like their previous efforts, in failure, and they found their garrisons besieged at Fencheng.

The railways in the Lanfeng-Kaifeng sector, Honan,

were so thoroughly destroyed by the Chinese that communications by rail were paralyzed for a considerable period of time. After this a Japanese munition train was wrecked by Chinese mines at Sinhsiang, with the Chinese fighters capturing nearly all of the war supplies. The Japanese organized an attack on Tungming from Kaifeng, but it failed; failed, too, their attempts to attack Wulikow from Hweiyang, to take Hatamenkow, and to push eastward from Chusianchen. The Chinese, on the other hand, were able to beat the Japanese back to Taikang and to raid the city with a large loot of Japanese arms and ammunition, and also successfully to raid Wahsien. With the Chinese getting the upper hand in Honan, came the news that they, too, were victorious over the Japanese in southern Hupeh, in the Tungcheng region.

The Japanese landing at Pakhoi was coordinated by their landings at Fancheng and Yamchow, two ports to its northwest. It was, however, from the latter city that the Japanese energetically pushed northwestward to Nanning. Timed to be captured at the same time with Nanning was Wuchow, the gateway to Kwangsi from the east. This port on the West River was to be captured by an attack from Samsui, but in this the Japanese did not succeed. Their pushes from Samsui to Hwangtang failed repeatedly, while on the southern bank of the river their offensive, based on Sinwei and Kongmoon, likewise ended not only in failure, but in the Chinese successfully attacking Sinwei, after regaining Lientang and Mayong. In the East River valley the Japanese base at Sheklong was

(Continued on page 507)

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Cabesang Andang and Pepay

(Continued from page 498)

dents finally had recourse to her, for Isagani was not successful with Señor Pasta, she was more than willing to give her aid, not so much because of sympathy for their cause, as of a desire to display her influence on the man upon whose favorable word the fate of their enterprise hung. She took the matter seriously, had written to the "illustrious arbiter", and had encouraged the students to hope for success.

"So Makaraig was exchanging looks of intelligence with Pepay who was giving him to understand that she had something to tell him. As the dancing-girl's face wore a happy expression, the students augured that a favorable outcome was assured."¹³

Rizal's characterization of Pepay is unfortunately meager, yet whatever there is of it is rather well-done. Pepay the light-hearted bailarina was as flighty and undependable as she was bright and full of fun. In the presence of Don Custodio, who was so extremely jealous and watchful that she dared play him no tricks, she appeared as proper and demure as you please. Here, for instance, was what people were saying of her as they gossiped, watching her every move in the box the students had reserved for her at the theater,

"that lady who is followed by a duenna is the celebrated Pepay, the dancing girl, but she doesn't dance any more now that a very Catholic gentleman and a great friend of mine—has forbidden it."¹⁴

Yet everyone knew that she had other friends, numbering among them the frivolous Juanito Pelaez, and that "death's head Z, who's surely following her to get her to dance again".⁵

But Don Custodio was, for the moment, her prize and he indeed treated her with great indulgence. She was confident in the hold she had on him, and demanded all sorts of favors and gifts. She hardly bothered to conceal the cheapness of her methods, and seized upon every opportunity to extract money from her doting admirer. Once, sensing that he was harassed with big problems and fatigued of mind, she took immediate advantage:

"executed a pirouette and asked him for twenty-five pesos to bury an aunt of hers who had suddenly died for the fifth time, or the fifth aunt who had suddenly died, according to fuller explanations, at the same time requesting that he get a cousin of hers who could read, write, and play the violin, a job as assistant on the public works."¹⁶

A few more graceful pirouettes aided to assure Pepay of the favorable consideration of her various and rather colorful, if questionable, "petitions".

She had bright hopes with respect to the granting of the students' request. Not fully understanding what it was all about, she did not see through Don Custodio's honeyed words in the reply he had sent her. So that when she displayed it to the students watching her box from one side of the theater, they began to congratulate each other, taking heart from her bright looks and smiles. They did not know then that this was what the letter contained:

"My dove: Your letter has reached me late, for I have already handed in my decision, and it has been approved. However, as if I had guessed your wish, I have decided the matter according to the desires of your proteges. I'll be at the theater and wait for you after the performance.

"Your duckling,

"Custodining..."¹⁷

They did not know that what this meant was a simple suppression of their aims to have a lay-academy in Castilian, for the "decision" referred to was nothing more nor less than the placing of the school under one of the other religious corporations in case the Dominicans did not wish to incorporate it in their University.

The students could not know that, this time, Pepay had overestimated her influence, and how could they fear that possibility when Pepay herself looked so pleased?

- (1) Charles B. Derbyshire's "Reign of Greed," translation of Rizal's "El Filibusterismo," Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 107.
(2) *Op. cit.*, p. 104. (10) *Id.*
(3) *Op. cit.*, p. 177. (11) *Op. cit.*, p. 138.
(4) *Op. cit.*, p. 176. (12) *Id.*
(5) *Id.* (13) *Op. cit.*, p. 212.
(6) *Op. cit.*, pp. 176-177. (14) *Op. cit.*, p. 206.
(7) *Op. cit.*, p. 177. (15) *Id.*
(8) *Op. cit.*, pp. 177-178. (16) *Op. cit.*, p. 187.
(9) *Op. cit.* p. 178. (17) *Op. cit.*, p. 223.

Sunday in Tulinda

(Continued from page 496)

There is an "indoor" baseball game going on. A contest between huskies of two neighboring barrios and there is more shouting and hollering. Men, shoeless and bared to the waist, sweating freely, play seriously. It is for honor and for money. Oop! there's a three-bagger from that fellow with a *putong* on his head. He bends forward ready to sprint as the pitcher throws the next ball. See the man at the bat, and the bulging muscles of his arm. There goes the ball, and the mountain Fox takes it with a fast swing. It's a home run and the bases are full!

Sayao beats Mangyan in one of the most thrilling, hair-raising ball games in the history of Tulinda sports.

A volley-ball game draws less of a crowd. It is usually played by the lowlanders who go up there to see the *tabo*.

The afternoon is drawing to a close. There is nobody at my house to feed the pigs and bring the cows home, so I must be going. Like to come along with me? I think you city folks don't care much about spending an evening in the hills. You don't care much about music—yes, our music. We in the hills live in music of evenings. We sing, we play the guitar and the bamboo flute. We dance, but not the "rhumba" or the "big apple".

Come with us for one evening. This is Sunday evening and there is plenty in the kitchen. Hear the whispering of the trees and the night birds calling to their mates. Hear the murmur of the brook, and the splash of the distant waterfall. That's our evening, and if you are a poet you can write about it. Come, there will be moonlight tonight, and there will be young women who dance, too, like your sisters do.

Oh, I almost forgot! I'll have to buy something extra for us this evening. Fresh fish, no. Nowadays fresh fish is dear, and ten centavos in the mountains is like one peso by your way of counting. Salted fish will do to go with the stewed pullet. Like it? It's a feast in this neck of the woods!

This is Sunday evening in Tulinda. The moon is a huge golden disk set against a bank of fleecy clouds. The trees,

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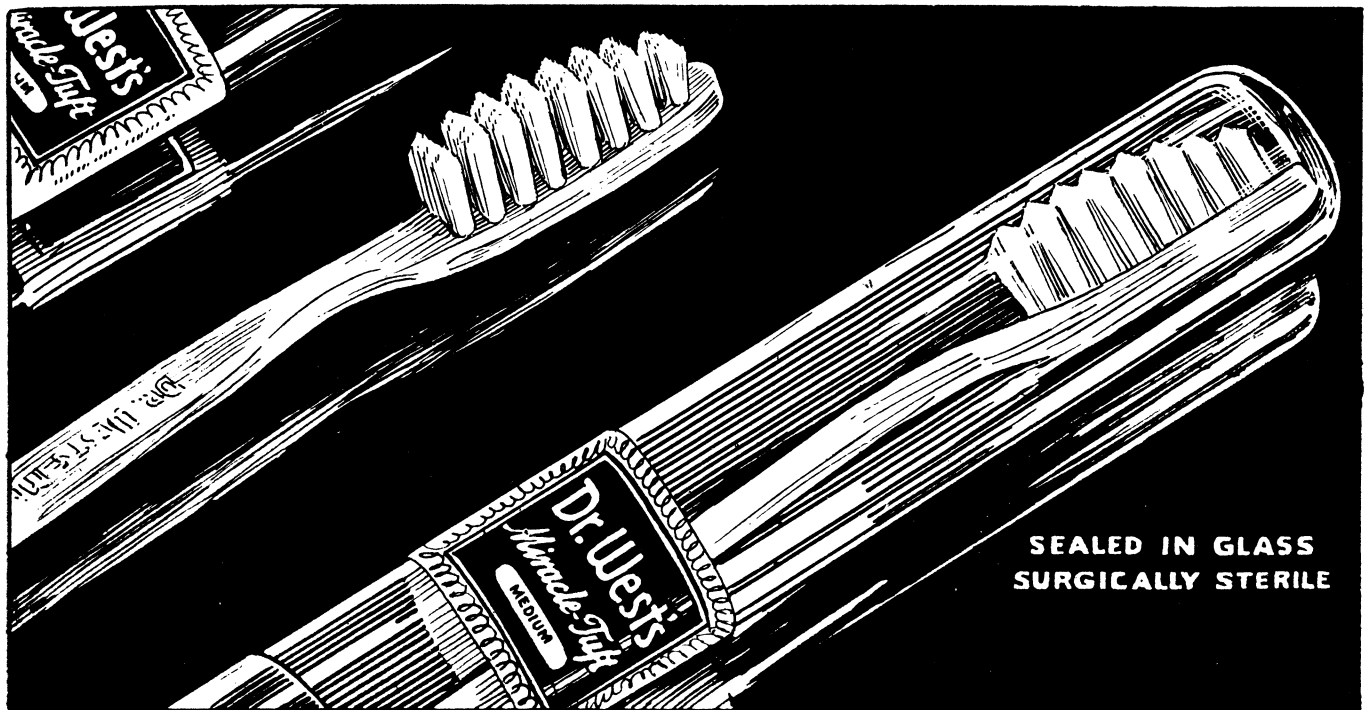
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drooping in silver green, are like ghosts huddling together. It's after supper, and we are in the yard of this little farmer's hut in the middle of a clearing. Here are neighbors each trying to butt into the conversation, some with a story or legend handed down from father to son for ages past. They tell of lovers, of princes and princesses, of heroes who fought for and won their lady love.

Comes a gay little man with an old guitar. He is singing a beautiful ballad and his fingers are little doves, dipping and tripping, as he breaks a note on the chords. He is Siso, the blind troubador of the hills. As you listen to him, you will be reminded of tales of the wandering bards in Europe who sung for the love of it and for the little allowances that the innkeepers and the other people would give them. Siso is a different man. Though he is blind he has not given up. He is married and has children, and works in his home. He weaves baskets and the people in the lowland ask for them whenever they need baskets.

The company is getting livelier. More of the neighbors arrive. Yonder, in that little clearing quite a distance away, the children are playing hide-and-seek. Big brothers and big sisters are doing their part in the pounding of the rice or husking of the corn. There seems to be no courting, though there really is; but no "necking." That would be considered shameful. Courting must be quiet, and implied rather than expressed. The parents arrange everything and all the young people have to do is to go to the church for the nuptials!

But it is getting late and the country man never forgets he has work to do in the morning, especially now, as it is weeding time.

Should you care to remain under the moon for a while longer or wander through the clearing or along the rivulet, you may go alone in safety. There is peace in these hills and every man knows the laws of God.

You may see a lover talking at a window; see the daring Romeo gazing up at his Juliet, as they talk below their breaths. That is already a crime, say the old folks, though they themselves no doubt so erred in their younger days.

Tomorrow, the sun will come early to wake you.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 502)

raided and Chaoan was regained by the Chinese after repeated attacks.

Nanning did fall into the hands of the Japanese, but their advance from that point was brought to a standstill about 30 kilometers north of the city.

The fall of Nanning had more a psychological than a strategic effect. In fact, it was very bad strategy. It is involving Japan more and more in the quagmire from which she has already found it hard to extricate herself. Psychologically the Japanese army could treat the Japanese people at home to another intoxicating "victory" drink, and assure for itself the lion's share in the next year's budget. It also had a good effect on the average newspaper reader abroad; the Japanese hope it tends to show, convincingly perhaps, that the Japanese army is still strong enough to smash the Chinese army wherever and

whenever it pleases. To a certain extent, this is true. But when all is told, the victory will have a rather devastating effect on the Japanese fighting machine, for the Japanese have used that portion of their army to attack Nanning which was intended for another Russo-Japanese war. In other words, they have definitely used up all the troops that they could spare to "punish the outrageous Chinese". But the Chinese are still as "outrageous", if indeed not more so, than before the Lukouchiao incident. The Chiang Kai-shek regime is still far from being "beaten to its knees". Viewed in this light, the Japanese weakness is exposed to a degree never known before. The Japanese are in a more precarious position than ever. Their weakness, however, shows up in yet another way. Mutinies of their "allied" troops (i.e., Chinese forcibly drafted into the Japanese fighting services) continued, and during last month at least one case was reported. In Changtai, Honan, over 1,000 such "allied" troops revolted against their Japanese masters and killed several hundred Japanese men and officers. The disaffection however, is not limited only to such "allied" troops but has also spread to the Imperial Army itself. Tired of war, several hundred Japanese soldiers sent to Tawenkow in Taian district from Tsinan, Shantung, mutinied while on their way to their destination. Later, the Japanese army headquarters in Tsangchow, Hopei, was searched for anti-war literature, which was found in great quantities, and 27 officers were found to have "erred" to such a degree that they were executed, also 37 soldiers were sentenced to imprisonment in a small island in North Riukiu. The disaffection in the Japanese army, whatever the cause, may one day become so serious that the whole war machine of the Japanese Empire will bog down, though that day is admittedly still very far.

Wang Ching-wei, the ex-Kuomintang leader in whom the Japanese had placed very high hopes, disappointed his Japanese masters last month by demanding the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil. This ought to show the world how united the Chinese people are in their demand of non-interference in their affairs by the invading Japanese; even the Japanese puppet found it necessary to have such a platform in order to gain some following. To do so would be for the Japanese to admit their defeat, but, believe it or not, Japanese financiers and industrialists

(Continued on page 522)

The Koronadal Valley

(Continued from page 493)

of Dadianga is the sitio of Polomulok, the residing place of Mr. Francisco Natividad. It is reached over a road passable for motor truck or automobile. The elevation is about 1080 feet above sea level. It is cool there most of the time, the climate resembling that of Tagaytay Ridge, Cavite, during the months from November to January. During the month of July, this year, there were sixteen rainy days with a total rainfall of 154.4 millimeters, while most of the provinces of Luzon were practically dry.

There are several Christians in this sitio, mostly home-steaders and laborers on the abaca plantations. Some Bilauan people are scattered in the area. These pagan people grow rice, corn, ubi, gabi, and other root-crops. Their produce is brought to the nearest Christian store and ex-

changed for clothing, canned goods, and salt. I had the opportunity of exchanging a handful of table-salt for a basketful of green sweet-corn. This amount of sweet-corn in Batangas province would have cost me twenty-five centavos and the salt cost less than a centavo. The barter system is the general method of commerce in this region.

About sixteen kilometers north of Polomulok is the sitio of Tupi, which is situated almost in the center of the Middle Koronadal. Between Polomulok and Tupi lies the Municipal District proper of Koronadal. This place, up to 1932, was the stronghold of the Sultan of Koronadal, who with several thousand followers, ruled the valley. After his death, his leaderless people scattered. Tall coconut and acacia trees, and some abaca and banana plantations are silent witnesses to the past enterprise of the Sultan.

The sitio of Tupi is the second barrio site of the Settlement Administration. Situated in the middle of the valley it is in a strategic position with respect to the South and the North Koronadal. To the south will lie the future cotton fields, and also Sarangani Bay, rich in fish resources, and the site of the future port of the region. To the north lies more rich land, and also Buluan Lake and the Liguasan Marsh, the best game sanctuaries in the Philippines. Tupi in ten years will no doubt become an important town.

The Tupi Settlement Project will be devoted purely to plantation agriculture, with cacao and coffee as the major crops. Upland rice, corn, root-crops, bananas and other fruits, and vegetables will be grown for home consumption. Feeds for poultry and swine will be also obtained from this farm produce. The native population of the Middle Koronadal are mostly Bila-ans. There are also some Moros

but their number is small.

North of Tupi, to Buluan Lake, stretches North Koronadal. The boundary of the settlement reservation is about twenty-one kilometers from Tupi. At the camp at Abdul's Place, where the best land of the reservation for lowland rice lies, the soils range from a very fine sandy loam to a light clay loam, with a clay loam substratum. The barrio of Lutayan on the southeastern shore of the Lake is about fifteen kilometers from Abdul's. The soils in this area make rich rice-land. The region has natural irrigation water throughout the year. The people in this place are mostly Moros, but recently there has been an influx of Visayans and Ilocanos. At Lutayan there are two Chinese *sari-sari* stores.

Until the national highway from Lomupog to Makar will be passable, the only way to get to the Cotabato-Davao national highway from Lutayan is to take a motor boat or *vinta* across the Buluan Lake and Liguasan Marsh to Pedu Pulangi barrio. From here the Cotabato Valley Transportation Company, now owned by the Manila Railroad Company, can bring the traveler anywhere in Mindanao where there are motor roads. The Cotabato-Davao national highway is another interesting long stretch of road passing through the two richest provinces of Mindanao.

The foregoing notes were made by me during the month of October, 1939. Ten years from now there will be another Koronadal Valley, inhabited by a largely self-sufficient Filipino population, living in well organized communities. In ten years the "Social Justice Program" of President Quezon will be seen in full flower here.



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writing. May this first attempt of mine meet with your favorable consideration." He was born in of 1914 in a little barrio not far from the setting of the sketch, and is a student in the College of Law of the Colegio de San Carlos, Cebu City.

Jose R. Calip is a member of the staff of the National Library.

Dalmacio Maliaman, author of "Holy Wedlock in Lepanto," is a native of Bontoc who has now lived in the United States for many years. He lives in Seattle, Washington.

In connection with the editorial in the November issue of the Magazine and the general problem of "readjustment" which the Philippines appears to face, the following letter from a young writer, half Filipino, half Japanese, is of interest: "... Young men of my generation now suffer from a perplexing doubt, or vague fear, having gone through a stage of our country's development which now seems doomed to be turned back upon itself. If we could go on in the way we have been taught in the public schools, we would brave the future with more confidence, but patriots and nationalists insist we have been trained on a wrong pattern and inspired with unsuitable ideals. We are not ourselves, they say. We must go back to our own. This generation constitutes nothing more than a gap between the period of the Katipunan Revolution and the future Philippine Republic which must be bridged over. We do feel crushed and are sad that the day will come when we will have to return to America that which we apparently only temporarily borrowed". One wonders, reading this, what influences have been brought to bear on the young writer. I have always held that the schools have not trained our young people here away from themselves, have not attempted specifically to make Americans of Filipinos, but have sought and largely succeeded in training them for life in a modern Philippines in the world of today. Critics, especially foreign critics, have inveighed against the American ideas of education introduced here exactly because this has tended to bring the Filipinos up-to-date—something they did not welcome for various reasons of their own that could not stand examination. My young correspondent's generation does not constitute a "gap", but is itself a bridge between the Philippines of the past and the Philippines of the future, a vitally necessary link. This generation has not borrowed, but has assimilated, and should not allow any one to talk any other false notion into them, whether he is a patriot, nationalist, or foreign propagandist—these are sometimes hard to tell apart. Young Philippines should treat



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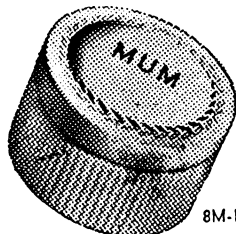


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with contempt any ideas of turning back, any return even in thought to the days of peonage and ignorantism, for that, exactly, is what this kind of talk means. In the days to come, the generation of today will need more than ever what they learned from America.

A letter from an ex-superintendent of schools challenges the Laubach system of teaching in Lanao (Philippine Magazine, August 1939, and June, 1932), but has a good word to say for the government's adult education work: "Dear A. V. H.—Two men in our bodega are teaching classes of adults and the results they are getting bear out my opinion that there isn't anything remarkable or miraculous about the so-called Laubach system. I have felt all along that a fundamental fault in the Laubach system is precisely what he claims is distinctive and vital: the combination of vowels with the consonants, since a pupil has to recognize a hundred or more symbols which is far more difficult than learning to recognize about twenty. Even for learning English where the idea is more suited because of the greater number of vowel sounds, I did not find the phonetic system of teaching practical; and I never strongly felt that it made a bit of difference if Filipinos did not pronounce English perfectly—our main objective was to give them a common secondary language and incidentally they'd learn to read and write their own home languages... In the case of teaching Maranaos to read and write Maranao, there is no sense in phonetics; it is merely a matter of learning to recognize and duplicate symbols—and only about twenty at that. It seems nonsense to teach a hundred or more and burden adult minds with silly illustrations for association. Now to return to adult education here: The two teachers are volunteers, both have been working for us for ten years, but some time prior to that, one had a year's teaching experience and the other 6 or 7 years, the former a high school graduate, the other 7th grade. One is from Samar and the other from Cebu. They have classes of 50 each, mostly men from our own bodega, ranging in age from 16 to 55 years, most of whom are Visayans of all kinds, but some Tagalogs and others. They hold classes for two hours on Friday and Saturday nights, and not every Friday and Saturday is attendance a hundred per cent, yet in two months they can teach the majority to read and write whatever dialect the individual knows, and which are not the same for all. They teach in Cebuano supplemented by Tagalog, but they don't teach the dialect; they teach English. They start with the alphabet—teach them to read and write it and then go at once into teaching simple sentences in English. At the end of two months they may not know how to read or write anything except the simplest English, but they read their dialect quite readily and write it a little. There is no particular method or system, just what these two ex-maestros happen to remember of the public school method. They say the pupils insist on being taught English, which is not according to the original intention and which takes longer, but serves as a good medium here where the classes have members who speak different dialects. The teachers say that if they were teaching their own dialect to adults speaking their own dialect, they could teach such

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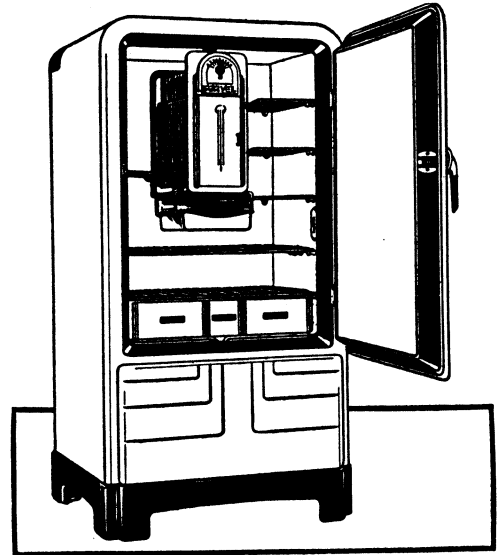
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groups to read the newspapers and write simple letters in a month, say 8 to 10 lessons of two hours to classes of 50. That is approaching Laubach's claims. Since the classes started, I had noticed that some of our laborers who didn't know any English were trying to use a little on me and I also saw them obviously practicing to read newspapers at odd times. It was in this way that my curiosity was aroused and I was led to inquire what it was all about. Some of our other men, who know English, drop in on the classes and they say the classes are making good progress. A few of these pupils had learned to read a little and to write their names, but generally they were to be classified as illiterates. A smart-aleck student now and then pretends he is illiterate, but the teachers discover this quickly and he is kicked out. I haven't attended any of the classes as the time is inconvenient and I'd probably want to make tests and otherwise butt in. . . Furthermore, I have seen thousands of Filipino kids, 6, 7, or 8 years old, learn to read and write a little English—a foreign language—in a few weeks; so I'd expect adults to learn to read and write much quicker. To read and write their own dialect it would take only so long as necessary to drill recognition of the alphabet and imitate it in writing. In Moro writing, the symbols are more complicated and would be harder for a Moro to learn to read and write, but there is nothing unique about Laubach's use of Latin script in place of Arabic. The Spaniards did it and the Americans after them. But the exact sounds can not be rendered by the Latin alphabet anymore than the English or French. I'm certain that for a phonetic language, Laubach's method is slower and more difficult, particularly for anyone to whom the language is native. Here in the Philippines, if the demand for English instruction in this province is a criterion, I'd work up a vocabulary of Basic English to teach reading and writing to illiterate adults. It is easy to understand the desirability of using English as a medium if one considers that many of these adults have children who not only have learned to read and write—but read and write English. They'd be rather ashamed to openly study their own language, but be proud of studying English. I'd have them learn the alphabet of the dialect and work in the English gradually—just enough to keep them interested—and avoid all words that are not spelled somewhere nearly phonetically. Under no circumstances would I try to teach them phonetics—it is completely confusing and of no use to anyone but a very advanced student. 'Can' would be 'can' and 'cane', 'cane' and no tommy-rot about short a's and long a's and why one is this and the other that. Some of my pedagogical friends would hold up their hands in holy horror at teaching the alphabet—they say it slows up reading speed because the pupil reads by spelling, or something of that sort. I doubt it. Too many of the older generation who learned the alphabet first are rapid readers. Slow readers are slow for other causes. Time I ceased ranting. I hope I haven't bored you to death. I wonder if I've missed favorable comments on your 'News Summary' in the Magazine. You must know it is appreciated or you wouldn't keep it up. I have always forgotten to mention how highly I think of it. I still read 'Four o'Clock' first and may or may not finish by at least glancing through the 'News Summary'. I may have had most of it from other sources but, since I always have the Philippine Magazine bound, I know I have a permanent source of information, well written and well selected. . . Sincerely yours, etc."

A very gratifying letter came from Mr. Samuel F. Gaches, President and General Manager of H. E. Heacock Company, and also President



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of the American Chamber of Commerce, during the month. Mr. Gaches wrote: "I have just received a copy of your November issue and wish to congratulate you on the editorial with reference to re-examination [of the Philippine problem]. Your analysis of Mr. Sayre' introductory talk before the American Chamber of Commerce is very excellent. The artificialities of which Mr. Sayre speaks are not today, nor have they ever been, any more than such artificialities of trade as were based on freedom of transport, communications and trade with the United States. You bring out this point excellently. I have not had an opportunity to talk this matter over with Mr. Sayre, but I expect to do so. Another article on which I wish to congratulate you is the article by Dr. Walter K. Frankel on 'The Strategic Importance of the Philippines—as Seen by a Dutch Observer in 1626'. I am greatly interested in this article as I have maintained for thirty years that the Philippines is the gateway to the north and south Pacific and that whoever holds this gateway can prohibit the fulfillment of the Japanese ambition to control Asia from the extreme north to the extreme south. I am pleased to see that the strategic importance of the Philippines was recognized three hundred years ago. I again congratulate you on your most interesting November number."

The News Summary of the Philippine Magazine made the editorial page of the great Baltimore *Evening Sun* last month. The editorial was headed, "A Belated Nightmare", and read, in part: "The August issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, to which we have a subscription, arrived yesterday. [Note that the editor lost no time glancing at it.] This is a strange publication, containing poems in unusual English by poets with Filipino names, proverbs in the Tagalog dialect, articles on buri flour, etc., and a great deal about the activities of the Japs. It publishes in horribly fine print, a news summary—this issue covers the news from June 17 to July 15. Doubtless this day-by-day chronicle is useful, but we find it rather terrifying to get a month's bad news all at once and in small type, instead of having had it spread out over a whole month with the familiar black headlines to guide and reassure the eye. The latest news about Europe we were able to glean from the *Philippine Magazine* is to the effect that Hitler's "battle of nerves" over the Danzig question has been called off for the time being and that Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop advised Hitler that Britain is only bluffing. So much has happened since the August issue of the *Philippine Magazine* was printed, that we cringe at the very thought of what it will contain when the September issue arrives in its leisurely fashion—on or about November 19." Now that last crack, I say, is a libel. The mails can't be that slow, even if we don't send the Magazine to America by the Pan-American Clippers. And am I responsible for what von Ribbentrop told Hitler? Am I responsible for all the bad news that happens and the dailies dish out in such a scrappy fashion from day to day? As for the fine print, that I must sadly admit. Time was when so little happened in the world that we could print the News Summary in 8-point type and get it all into three or four columns. But ever since the Manchurian incident, there has been so much hell popping everywhere that the Summary began of necessity to spread out and out until we were simply forced to use smaller type (6-point) to keep it from filling the whole Magazine. Anyway, it is something to make the *Sun* editorial page again; also, for the *Sun* to make this page.

Well, a merry Christmas and a happy and a prosperous New Year (as the banks always say) to us all!

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News Summary

(Continued from page 484)

Other Countries

Oct. 12.—Reported from London that meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Adm. K. Nomura and British Amb. Sir Robert Craigie Wednesday foreshadowed important Anglo-Japanese development involving certain concessions to Japan.

Reported Gen. W. von Fritsch was shot in back by aide-de-camp who was Gestapo agent on orders from Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself and that 30 officers of lesser rank were executed for high treason.

Oct. 13.—Chinese claim victory in Changsha area is greater than that at Taierchwang.

Nazi press chief Dr. Otto Dietrich states "only United States can now still intervene to prevent most horrible shambles in history". German patrol attacks on Western front have stopped. Allied command states they are fully prepared for any German offensive but are not themselves contemplating big-scale offensive because of bad weather conditions. "Hitler can not wait until spring; we can and will be stronger then and Germany weaker".

Oct. 14.—British Admiralty announces sinking early Saturday morning of battleship *Royal Oak*; only some 400 of 1200 officers and men aboard are known to have been saved. Announced that 3 German submarines were sunk during day. German press headlines sinking of battleship and one paper states "This represents further bitter lesson to English who believe they can wage war of starvation against Germany without great risk". British Institute of Public Opinion reports test-ballot vote showing 314 of voters favor continuation of war. British Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, headed by D. Lloyd George, begins campaign for "durable peace" and approves resolution describing Premier Neville Chamberlain's speech as "quite inadequate." Lloyd George states peace conference should be called "before passions are further aroused" and that British should refrain from laying down conditions but merely state their aims.

Oct. 15.—London reports state 4 additional allied ships have been sunk. Paris *L'Oeuvre* states Field Marshal von Blomberg, former German commander-in-chief, and 5 other high officers have been arrested.

Oct. 16.—Premier N. Abe states in interview with Japanese press that "it may not be possible temporarily to extend 1911 trade treaty with United States but it may be possible to negotiate new treaty as provisional measure".

Premier H. H. Kung tells United Press it is not so much question today of China making peace with Japan as of Japan giving up its policy of aggression against China. He appeals to United States for material assistance as well as sympathy, stating Japanese conquest of China would be followed by attempt to invade America.

Scandinavian countries consider German eva-

cuation of Baltic states as big blow to Germany. Germans reportedly allowed to take out only a bicycle, 50 Reichsmarks, and 2 days' food; German banks and newspapers are closing.

Germans claim submarine that sank *Royal Oak* also put British cruiser *Repulse* out of commission. Claim also that in raid on Firth of Forth, 2 British cruisers were hit and 2 British planes shot down; they admit loss of 2 German planes. London reports that German attempt to bomb east coast of Scotland was repulsed. Admiralty announces 15 officers and men were killed in raid of 12 German planes on Firth of Forth naval base but that 5 of planes were shot down. French reports state German automobiles are racing along Western front with loudspeakers blaring peace-talk, including parts of Hitler's speech to effect Germany has no quarrel with France.

Oct. 17.—*Izvestia* reports Russia is remaining neutral but will supply Germany with raw materials. Premier M. Kalinin advises President Roosevelt that Russian-Finnish negotiations are conducted in conformity with recognition of Finland's independence and with sole aim of strengthening friendly co-operation between them and guaranteeing their mutual security.

German air raiders strike twice at Scapa Flow naval base, first with 4 and later with 6 bombers; Admiralty claims no damage was done. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax reported to have told Russian Ambassador Britain is prepared to send trade mission to Russia and possibly political mission later. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states *Royal Oak* was torpedoed at night while at anchor in Scapa Flow and that it is still matter of conjecture how enemy submarine was able to penetrate harbor defenses "which must be considered remarkable exploit of professional skill and daring". As ship was lying at extreme end of harbor some 600 officers and men were drowned. Churchill states that of 21,000,000 tons of British mercantile shipping, 156,000 tons have been lost to German submarines and 18,000 through mines and accidents; British captured 29,000 tons of enemy shipping, and in mean time 104,000 tons of new shipping has been acquired, while also Britain has destroyed from 1/4 to 1/3 of Germany's original 60 submarines. Severe damage to *Repulse* is denied. British White Paper published today contains former Amb. Sir Neville Henderson's report on negotiations during last weeks of August; it describes Hitler as megalomaniac surrounded by "yes-men" but alludes to his "friendly, reasonable demeanor during negotiations up to August 29" and to "his admiration for British aristocracy as most successful of Nordic races". Paper describes Hitler, however, as no more bluffing in September 1938 than in August 1939, but that he was "disagreeably astonished" at reaction to German policy produced in Britain and elsewhere as Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop is "consistently giving him false counsel". Henderson expresses conviction also that Field Marshal H. von

Goering would have preferred peaceful solution but that Hitler's decision alone counted.

French outposts reported driven back by Germans, but French claim this was "on a line foreseen".

Oct. 18.—United States naval officials announce withdrawal of American forces from Kulangu, Amoy's international settlement, following agreement reached yesterday with Japanese; British and French withdrew their landing parties at outbreak of European hostilities.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, "White Rajah of Sarawak", offers British government \$1,000,000 in securities as "token of his subjects' desire to contribute to prosecution of the war."

Premier R. Saydam, after return of Foreign Minister S. Saracogin from Moscow yesterday, states Turkish-Russian talks have failed, as proposals made were different from those scheduled. German Amb. F. von Papen leaves Ankara hurriedly for Berlin.

Stockholm Conference opens. King Gustav president K. Kallio of Finland sends message of thanks to President Roosevelt for his "valuable personal assistance and interest in Finland's fate and its difficult problem".

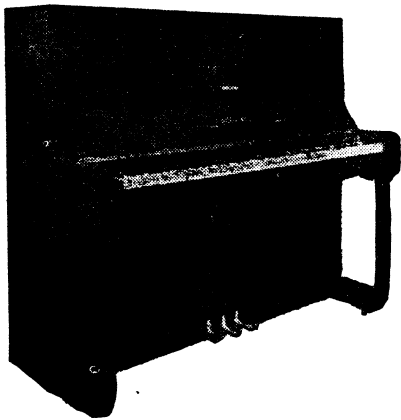
Some 150,000 German troops reported engaged in attacks on French in Saar area; German losses estimated at over 6,000, according to French reports. Berlin spokesman states Germany's move to repatriate Germans in Baltic countries "shows Hitler's earnest will to peace." He states repatriation is "voluntary" but that no one has refused to go, though "speed was necessary, for if we debated each minor difficulty, we never could make progress toward large-scale resettlement".

A. Anderson, travel bureau operator, one of passengers on board of torpedoed British line *Athens*, files affidavit with U. S. State Department declaring officers of ship told him it has been re-enclosed with gun mountings and had plenty of guns in hold, and could have been used as raider on return trip to England.

Oct. 19.—J. C. Grew, recently returned from leave in United States, tells American-Japanese Society in Tokyo that public opinion in United States strongly resents some of things Japan's forces are doing in China—bombing indignities and manifold interferences with American rights, wholly needless. American people regard with growing seriousness violation and interference with American rights by Japanese armed forces in China in disregard of treaties and agreements. They feel that present trend in Far East if continued will be destructive. They believe real security and stability in Far East could be attained without running counter to any American rights whatever. "I am making plea for sympathetic understanding in interest of old and enduring friendship between our two great nations."

Domei reports that group of Russian advisers including 2 generals and numerous technical experts reached Chungking yesterday; also that Gen. Ho

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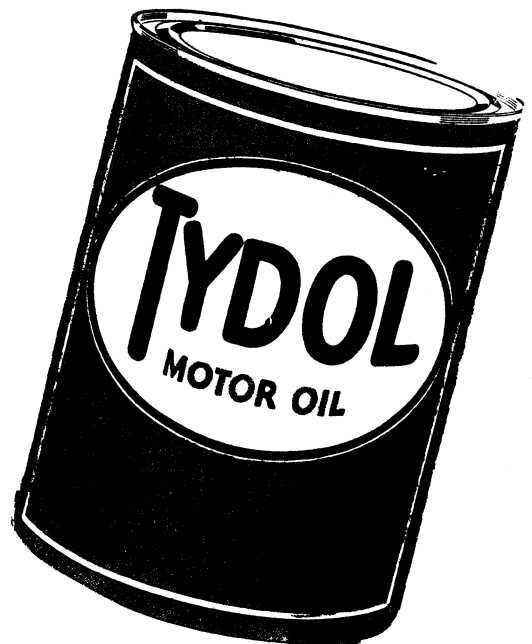
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Yao-tsu arrived in Moscow yesterday for negotiation of readjustment of Russo-Chinese relations. British authorities reported alarmed by rumored arrival of Russian motorized force in Sinkiang.

Military censorship and disruption of telegraph and telephone services in Estonia in connection with Russian military occupation of parts of country, causes alarm. Germany starts move to repatriate some 4000 Germans living in Finland, causing distress as some have large investments there. Stockholm Conference adjourns after deciding not to attempt to mediate in present European war though stressing countries represented would "greet with deepest satisfaction any signs of possibility of understanding among belligerents or any conditions enabling neutral nations to work for peace and security". King Gustav in speech stresses importance of common neutrality among Nordic nations and value of solidarity among them; "in maintenance of our neutral rights we rely on mutual assistance and cooperation of all states which have same policy of neutrality as our own."

Hitler ratifies Russo-German friendship pact dated September 28 and protocol dated October 4 delineating Russian and German interests in Poland and establishing boundaries about same as before World War and surrendering most of conquered territory to Russia. He announces formal annexation of Pomorze, Pommerellen, and Polish Upper Silesia, and decrees formation of provinces of West Prussia with Danzig as capital, and of Posen with city of Posen as capital. United Press correspondent with British army on Western Front states that from all appearances big-scale offensive not likely before spring and that present status will continue throughout winter unless Germans decide to strike blow. Heavy firing again heard in North Sea northeast of Kiel. German aircraft again raid Scotland coast but are repulsed.

Britain and France announce formal pact with Turkey for mutual assistance in Mediterranean area, Chamberlain stating pact was signed at Ankara today, delayed 3 weeks to enable Turkey to consult Russia because of Turkish hopes this might result in a parallel Turko-Russian treaty, but that these talks were suspended "because Russian demands conflicted with the tripartite pact". He states treaty is "no temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, but solid testimony to determination of governments concerned to pursue long-term policy of collaboration". Treaty consists of 9 articles providing that Britain and France are to assist Turkey in event it suffers aggression; mutual assistance if Turkey, on one hand, and Britain and France on other, are involved in war in Mediterranean as result of aggression; Turkey to assist Britain and France if hostilities arise as result of their guarantees to Greece and Rumania; consultation and benevolent neutrality toward Britain and France by Turkey if former are involved in any other European war; similar consultation with view to common action in event of aggression toward another European state which any of contracting parties have agreed to assist or in event of indirect aggression which menaces the security of any of contracting powers. It is affirmed that treaty is not directed against any country; that signatories, if engaged in hostilities as consequence of the treaty, will not conclude separate peace; and that treaty is to be valid for 15 years and is automatically renewable for further 5 years unless denounced at expiration of 15 years. A protocol exempts Turkey from obligations of treaty which would compel it to enter into armed conflict with Russia. French spokesman states treaty gives allies control of Germany's "back-door" through Dardanelles if war should spread to Balkans, and terms pact an outstanding diplomatic victory. Italian circles express satisfaction over alleged Turkish refusal to modify status of Dardanelles in

favor of Russia, Italy being adverse to seeing Russian navy become factor in Mediterranean; Italy also pleased over Turkey's maintenance of its pledges to Rumania.

Oct. 20.—Japanese officials say they consider Grew's speech unofficial and indicate Japan will not reply. Part of press expresses antagonistic reaction.

Chungking press reports deny rumor of possible Sino-Russian military pact and arrival of Russian mission to negotiate such pact. Six Chinese gunmen, believed agents of Ta Tao (Japanese Shanghai puppet regime), attack and kill two policemen on traffic duty; two of attackers also believed killed. Incident part of conflict over control of extra-Settlement roadways.

Oct. 20.—Reported Germany is pressing Russia for positive action in view of allies' rejection of peace offer and Turkey's definite alignment with them. Reported that Russian and Turkish governments have exchanged assurances of "unvarying friendship" despite suspension of negotiations between them. Berlin officials remark that Turkey must not forget its real interests are linked with Russia and declare that its pact with Britain and France endangers its neutrality. United Press reports from London that it is understood when allied war aims are achieved Poland would not reclaim portion of its territory seized by Russia, this being said to be agreement reached among Chamberlain, Halifax, and A. Zaleski, representing Polish government temporarily established in France. Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs R. Butler announces in written statement in Commons that Anglo-Polish pact covered only aggression by Germany and not by Russia or any other power.

Oct. 21.—Nomura states Japan is "too strong to be changed or affected by interference from a third power. . . . We are aiming at creating in East Asia that which will contribute effectively to peace and progress of world. America and Japan should

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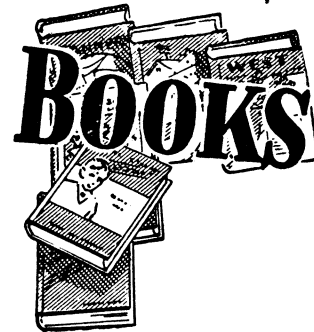
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cooperate in defending peace in Pacific while striving at same time to maintain peace in their respective territories'.

Shanghai Municipal Council protests to Japan against yesterday's "dastardly attack", stating roads in western area of Shanghai were built with Shanghai Municipal Council funds and have been controlled and policed by Council for years, no previous Chinese administration ever interfering in this well-ordered district.

Izvestia states British-French-Turkish treaty creates new balance of power in Mediterranean and that Russian interests are affected, Britain and France having drawn Turkey "into orbit of war" Press prominently displays telegram from Turkish Foreign Minister to Foreign Commissar V. Molotov stressing Turko-Russian friendship. Russian government releases 3000 Germans from Russian prisons.

Germany and Italy sign agreement for repatriation of Germans in Tyrol within 3 months. German press states Turkey made big mistake and that it will be betrayed as allies betrayed Czechoslovakia and Poland; Turkish desertion from ranks of neutrals menaces Italian interests also, it points out. DNB (German press service) states responsibility for sinking of *Athenia* rests "solely on Churchill" and that if ship had really been torpedoed, it would not have remained afloat for 14 hours and "have had finally to be shelled and sunk by a British destroyer".

Reported from Ankara that British, French, and Turkish military chiefs will cooperate closely and that Britain has granted credits to Turkey and promised large quantities of army and navy equipment. Paris press states Italy sees resurrection of hope for neutral Balkan bloc to resist Russian pressure.

Oct. 22.—Nomura tells press he will seek full understanding with Grew regarding Japanese determination to establish new order in East Asia. It will be necessary for third powers, he hints, to fully understand Japan's side of question before any adjustments in Japan's foreign relations could be arranged. He states he will attempt to normalize relations with Russia and will continue to adhere to anti-Comintern pact in manner which would maintain friendly relations with Italy and Germany.

Pravda denies *Domei* report that Russia has demanded of China right to keep troops in Mongolia and Sinkiang and sovietization of Northwest China under leadership of Chinese Communist Party. Announced in Moscow that trade relations with Germany have been extended, but French reports say Russia is demanding payment in gold for all materials delivered to Germany.

DNB states operations by German warships against all shipping carrying contraband will be intensified and "extended to all oceans". Hitler reported to have informed Slovak Minister in Berlin that part of Poland will be granted to Slovakia. Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels states in radiocast that Churchill criminally ordered sinking of *Athenia* with hope of dragging United States into war. United

Press reports from London that neutral diplomatic observers believe Hitler is delaying "gigantic offensive" pending outcome of visit to United States by former Premier P. van Zeeland of Belgium who arrived in America recently to attend meeting of International Relief Committee but is believed to be unofficial emissary of neutral Oslo powers.

Italian press praises Tyrol repatriation agreement as model one, stating it shows how such difficulties can be solved without violence.

Working Committee of all India National Congress asks native members of government to resign in protest against British refusal to pledge self-rule for India in return for India's aid in war against Germany.

Oct. 23.—Reported from Paris that Joseph Stalin has consented to participate in joint German-Russian declaration of present political situation, but refused to commit himself to anything of a military nature, this being one of reasons for his consent to Turkey's signing the pact with Britain and France; Stalin also reserved right to continue trade with Britain and United States to which Russia is shipping manganese which Germany needs.

Reported from Switzerland that number of high German army officers have been removed from their commands accused of supporting restoration of monarchy. Continued small raids by German planes on British east coast believed to indicate test raids preparatory to possible large-scale attack. Reported from Ankara that Britain and France have agreed to loan Turkey £53,500,000 in credits.

Oct. 24.—Japan Cabinet announces yen will be stabilized on dollar instead of pound sterling, and Manchukuo follows suit. Japanese military spokesman in Peiping states military can and will attempt to avoid personal incidents involving Americans, but that Japan can not allow America or other nations to engage in unrestricted commercial competition with Japanese nationals in China; Japan's policy in East Asia is "matter of life and death" to Japan.

Some 4000 Germans leave Tallinn, capital of Estonia; 6000 more will leave tomorrow Von Ribbentrop in address in Danzig states: "Germany for years sought Anglo-German understanding and only ceased its efforts when compelled to recognize Britain did not desire this. War against Germany has been secretly but systematically prepared and Chamberlain did not come to Munich to prevent war but only to postpone it. Poland spurned Hitler's unbelievably generous offers, intended to serve as basis for permanent peace, at British instigation as Britain needed pretext. Hitler never touched vital interests of western democracies. There is not single doubt that French people were opposed to war, but Britain prevented settlement. Traditional German-Russian friendship has been restored and peace in eastern Europe is now guaranteed for all future by Germany and Russia. Quarrel between Germany and United States is impossible: Germany has absolutely no interest in American continent except for largest possible trade. Ger-

many has always respected Monroe Doctrine while there are in existence many British colonies in western hemisphere serving as naval bases and coaling stations. By slandering Hitler, British want to alienate German people from their leader. Fully conscious that right is on our side we have done our best to avoid this war, but since it has been forced upon us, we shall see it through with all our energy and strength and in end there can be only great German victory. This is pledged by power of our nation and by our faith in man who is to us the greatest—our Fuehrer." British officials state speech was clumsy attempt to divide Britain and France and introduced no new element in situation.

Canadian Ministry of External Affairs announces *Athenia* carried no war material either as cargo or stores. Mahatma Gandhi states attitude of Britain to establishment of dominion status in India after European war is "deplorable but not hopeless".

Heavy rains on Western Front promise to eliminate possibility of big-scale German effort to break through allied lines.

Giornale d'Italia expresses doubts as to whether British-French-Turkish pact is "instrument of peace" and recalls that its origin was based on "Franco-British policy of encirclement. . . Italy will continue to watch sequence of events with sharp eyes".

Oct. 25.—Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, veteran Chinese strategist and Deputy Chief of Staff, says best way United States can uphold Open Door policy and Nine-Power Treaty is by embargoing sale of war material to Japan.

Russo-Finnish conversations again suspended; stated Russian demands are heavier than Finland expected.

German high command claims last French troops have been driven from German soil on Western Front. Signing of German-Swiss trade agreement is announced. Dr. Arthur Sayss-Inquart, Nazi Governor of former Austria, is appointed Deputy Governor of German-occupied Poland. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Dominions, states "patchwork peace and armed truce must be utterly unacceptable to us. War has progressed 2 months and already Hitler has lost the initiative. The aggressor's early advantage had been spent. . . Russia and Turkey have cut off Germany's road to the East. Britain's war aims are for international order that will be respected, for religious toleration for denial and not worship of aggressive nationalism, and for liberty, security, and peace".

Oct. 26.—Russia informs Britain it considers British war contraband list violation of international law as it includes such articles as foodstuffs, fuel, and clothing; "the blockade gravely impairs interests of neutral nations and destroys international trade in basic commodities for mass consumption, creating possibility of unlimited arbitrariness and endangering health and lives of peaceful populations"; note concludes that Russia considers blockade invalid and reserves right to claim compensation for any losses resulting from it.

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Chamberlain states in Commons that "if war to finish is indeed Germany's decision, there can be but one reply and we are prepared to give it. It isn't England that has challenged Germany in this war; it is German government which by its persistent acts of aggression pursued in face of our repeated warnings, that has forced us at last reluctantly to take up arms; it is German government which by reckless disregard of its pledged word and rights and liberties of other peoples that must bear responsibility for this war and all its consequences". British Air Ministry lists casualties in Royal Air Force since beginning of war at total of 32 men, including 11 missing.

Dutch ship owners express extreme dissatisfaction with way British contraband control has been operating; ships are held up as long as 6 weeks and an average of 30 Dutch ships are always waiting investigation.

Oct. 27.—Adm. K. Oikawa, Commander of Japanese navy in China, announces Japanese authorities in China are considering relaxation of trade restrictions when these would not interfere with military operations.

Reported from Moscow that breaking up of landed estates in Poland has been completed and total of 1,790,000 acres divided among 178,000 peasant families; much live-stock has also been distributed.

Pope Pius XII in first encyclical pleads for return to God and points out error of considering state above everything else. Though letter is attack on totalitarianism, he specifically mentions good relations between Italy and Vatican. He also refers to "resurrection of Poland".

Oct. 28.—Hochi Shimbun states Japanese government is ready to enter negotiations with United States for revision and renewal of trade treaty.

Stated in Berlin that embargo repeal by United States may cause Germany to hasten its warfare. Extensive aircraft movements are reported from behind German lines on Western Front and German big-gun batteries are used for first time against French positions. Berlin officials express optimism with respect to trade relations with Russia, stating exchange of goods will reach annual figure of 2,000,000,000 marks and Russia will supply Germany with "thousands and even millions of tons of oil, cotton, ores, wood, and flax, and has also agreed to transport 1,000,000 tons of soya beans from Manchukuo in exchange for German machinery, chemicals, etc. Germans claim that between October 12 and 25 they sank 22 ships, totalling 121,976 tons, bringing total since war began to 115 ships or 475,321 tons; they admit loss of 3 submarines.

After American Senate action on arms embargo repeal, French radiocast states this is "second great victory of war, first being conclusion of alliance with Turkey. British and French officials refrain from comment.

Oct. 29.—Russian troops establish garrison in Latvia, one of them at Libau, close to Memel which Germany acquired from Lithuania last March. Moscow officially announces that National Assembly of Belyorussia (in former Poland) has unanimously resolved to request admittance into Soviet Union.

Hundreds of persons arrested in Prague and elsewhere in Czechoslovakia during "Independence Day" celebration. First snow falls in Saar Valley, promising further delay in military operations. Paris press states France will in few months possess three times number of planes Germany has; men employed in airplane factories will soon reach 300,000. German Ambassador to Rome leaves for Berlin "for an extraordinary reason".

Oct. 30.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states new "Central Government" will be established in China within a month; he claims Wang Ching-wei has been obtaining vigorous support from various Chinese quarters recently.

Russian Ambas. I. Maisky at London in his capacity as acting President of League of Nations Council, summons meeting of Council's 13 members in Geneva on December 3. Archbishop of Canterbury states "world is confronted with spirit of armed and ruthless force which is truly satanic and that Christian citizens are fully justified in supporting allies in present conflict. In determining final settlement, victors must submit their case to conference in which neutral nations and German people, set free as we hope from the misrule of their present leaders, will have their place".

Paris reports tell of grim purge of Nazi prisons and camps by H. Himmler to make room for new arrests.

Oct. 31.—Molotov, speaking before Supreme Soviet, attended by delegates from former Polish territories, asserts Soviet foreign policy calls for free hand in international affairs, continuation of neutrality, and determination not to help spread but to try halt war. He states "nothing is left of this ugly offspring of Versailles Treaty—Poland—which existed by oppressing non-Polish nationalities and that continuation of war on ground that Poland must be restored is senseless. He states roles are changing and that Germany is now striving for peace while Britain and France, who yesterday disclaimed aggression, are now seeking excuses to continue war. Motives of Britain and France do not lie in any ideology but in their national interests as mighty colonial powers; "destruction of Hitlerism" and "fighting for democracy" are slogans that serve only as camouflage. "Imperialist character of war is obvious to any one who wants to face realities. This was for world supremacy promises nothing for working class but hardship and bloody sacrifice. We have always held that a strong Germany is indispensable for durable peace in Europe. It is ridiculous to think Germany can simply be put out of commission; powers that cherish this foolish and dangerous dream have ignored deplorable experience of Versailles." Referring to recent armistice with Japan, he states this was result of Japanese initiative and adds that trade negotiations with Japan will be undertaken shortly. "It is not yet clear how soon and to what degree Japan is ready for vital improvement in our

relations, but we are ready". He warns Turkey it has moved into orbit of war, but does not hint at any Russian aims in Balkans. With reference to negotiations with Finland, he states it is not true that Russia is demanding Aaland, but that it has merely asked Finland to move back some kilometers from the frontier in the Leningrad area and to lease some islands for creation of air bases in Gulf of Finland, taking part of Karelia in exchange. He states Finland was prepared to agree only in part and that if Fins continue to fail in meeting Russian requirements it would be harmful to cause of peace. He accuses President Roosevelt of meddling contrary to United States policy, and states Philippines and Cuba which have long demanded freedom, have not yet obtained it, while Russia granted Finland's independence in 1917. He also asserts lifting of American embargo on arms may prolong and complicate the war.

Reported from Paris that Gen. W. von Brauschitsch has resigned and that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht has fled from Germany.

Premier Benito Mussolini changes 8 ministers and 4 under-secretaries, removing also Gen. A. Starace as Secretary of Fascist Party and making him Minister of Propaganda, a lesser job. Shift of these, all pro-German officials, is interpreted as indicating partial lessening of German influence in Rome.

Government of Gen. Francisco Franco announces it will take over control of basic supplies in Spain to ensure even distribution; food shortage reported due to effects of civil war and restrictions in connection with European war.

Nov. 1.—Japanese cut dykes in central and south Hopei, rendering 5,000,000 homeless, allegedly in effort to suppress guerrillas hiding in kaoling fields.

Soviet Parliament passes bill incorporating Western Ukraine into Soviet Union. Finnish Foreign Minister declares Finland has already declared its willingness to assist Russia in strengthening Leningrad but will resist any territorial penetration; Finland would never allow a third power to use its territory for purposes inimical to Russia.

Reported from London that Italy and Greece have concluded a non-aggression pact. Rumanian press urges formation of neutral Balkan bloc under leadership of Mussolini.

Swiss government issues instructions informing population of its rights and obligations in case of foreign occupation of parts of Swiss territory.

Nov. 2.—Japanese press comments sceptically on Molotov speech. Hochi Shimbun states he made gesture of shaking hands, but expresses doubt whether he was extending his left or right hand.

Berlin Nazis admit Molotov speech makes it clear Russia will not intervene in war militarily except in event of allied threat in Black Sea. Chamberlain states speech "occasioned some disappointment in Berlin" but that he refuses to disturb himself over "flights of fancy in which Molotov indulged himself when he describes aims of allies". British press stresses Molotov's emphasis on maintenance of Russian neutrality.

Netherlands declares state of siege along parts of German frontier which may be flooded in case of invasion.

Nov. 3.—Tokyo Institute of Pacific issues statement declaring United States wants kind of peace which is "not only undesirable but impossible to obtain". Grew "omits the word 'justice' from his plea for peace and ignores desire of all peoples to share fairly in fruits and opportunities offered by Mother Earth". Nine Japanese war planes dropped 11 bombs over Putien Fukien, scoring 4 direct hits on American-operated hospital of British St. Luke's Mission; 2 patients were killed and others severely wounded. American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin cables State Department urging it make new commercial pact with Japan until it "stops oppressing American business interests in North China".

Pravda warns Finnish Foreign Minister against making provocative speeches. "We shall go direct to our aim, assuring our safety, crushing anything that stands in way. Look at map will convince any one of Soviet's right to take measures for protection of Leningrad whose population is half as large as all of Finland's. Finnish press is distorting Soviet aims. Finland has adopted measures only taken by a country preparing for war, evacuating cities, sending special troops, and so on. Finland is instigated by powers that urged Poland into war and are trying to involve us, too."

British Air-Raid Precaution Commission warns that bombing of industrial areas may cost many lives and that whole official shelter scheme is "terribly inadequate".

Nov. 4.—Nomura and Grew hold 1-1/2 hour interview. Understood latter spoke with entire frankness, stating situation is serious and might lead to worse.

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Lord Linlithgow, Vice-roy and Governor-General of India, reported holding series of separate conferences with Mahatma Gandhi and President Ma Jinnah of Muslim League. Five Indian National Congress ministries have resigned in protest against Britain's refusal to consider constitutional reforms until after war ends.

Nov. 5.—Reuter's reports from London that according to information received, Hitler would accept every condition imposed by Stalin rather than yield to Western powers.

With reference to United States action in lifting arms embargo, German press states "Money is still stronger than principles in America. As in last war, America buys profits with blood of other people".

Nov. 6.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman emphatically denies press reports that Grew threatened economic pressure and states talk was conducted in extremely friendly atmosphere. He states Japanese government is not desirous of having formal talk with United States at present as "we expect new central government of China will be organized before long and that will certainly clarify situation."

Molotov states at Communist rally in Moscow that "no efforts to draw Russia into the war can succeed". Communist Internationale issues manifesto urging British and French workers to "go against those who favor continuation of this imperialistic war" and attacking United States, Japan, and Italy as "bourgeois, so-called neutral countries which warm their hands near fire of war." Finn sources say Finland has shown willingness to meet Russian demands as to strengthening Leningrad, but that acceptance of demand for naval base on Hangeo peninsula would lead to creation of Russian Gibraltar there.

International News Service reports Germany sent Belgium note Saturday asking for definite

assurances regarding Belgium's neutrality. Paris L'Ordre reports grave dissatisfaction within upper Nazi circles where charge has been made Hitler is capitulating to Moscow. Also reports Himmler has created "Super-Gestapo" of 120 members charged with watching regular Gestapo and granted extraordinary powers, including right to assassinate.

Gen. Quipeo de Llana, former Spanish commander, states in Rome that Germany's aviation is twice as good as combined aviation of Britain and France and that Germany will win war.

Punjab Legislative Council adopts resolution, 104 to 39, supporting Britain in war effort but urging re-examination of Constitution of India after conclusion of war. Premier Sir S. Hyat Khan stated he felt Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Commons last week was clear enough and meant India would receive after the war same dominion status as that enjoyed by other dominions of Empire.

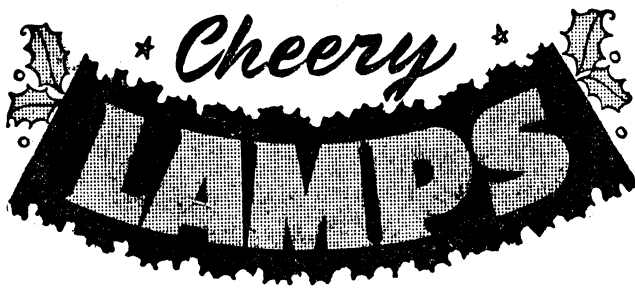
Nov. 7.—Japanese release 7 Shanghai-owned ships of Portuguese registry after 5-months detention; believed to indicate relaxing of severe policy against third-power shipping.

German Foreign Office spokesman states it is "up to smaller powers to do something more than paper protests against British blockade. They should have forced test case long ago, but they let Britain hold their ships for weeks without doing anything about it. In our view, such attitude is scarcely consistent with neutrality". German workers reported laboring at top-speed at extending fortifications north of Luxembourg. Shock-troops and tanks reported massing on Dutch border, King Leopold of Belgium reported to have arrived unexpectedly at the Hague last night, conferred with Queen Wilhelmina until 1:30 a. m., afterward returning to Brussels immediately.

Nov. 8.—Japanese press opens apparently officially inspired attack on United States, one paper stating it "conceitedly considers itself greatest power on earth, an arrogant nation that now proposes to deal with Japan through expanding naval power and economic pressure". Imperial Airways liner *Dardanus* is fired on and struck by Japanese anti-aircraft guns and forced down at Weichow island near Hongkong on flight to Bangkok allegedly for ignoring Japanese instructions to keep within certain lane during flight.

Moscow Comintern appeals to world's communists to organize new front with left-wing elements to fight against war, manifesto stating old united front which tried to prevent capitalist offenses and fascist reaction is now obsolete; communists must adjust themselves to war conditions, purge doubtful elements from their ranks, and establish discipline.

Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold send joint telegrams to powers stating that "in this hour of anxious tension for entire world and before war in western Europe breaks out in full terror, we are convinced it is our duty to raise voice once again in warning. Warring nations already declared some time ago that they were not opposed entirely to an investigation to find reasonable and sound basis for honorable peace. As heads of state in two neutral nations, both having excellent relations with all their neighbors, we are ready to offer our good offices. If it should be agreeable to both parties concerned, we are ready to facilitate with all means at our disposal proposals they would suggest to us to do and with utmost spirit of friendly understanding to try to find basis for agreement. This appears to be task we have to fulfill for wellbeing of our nations and in interest of entire world, and we hope our offer will be accepted and thus first stride be made on road to foundation of lasting peace" Well-informed Lon-



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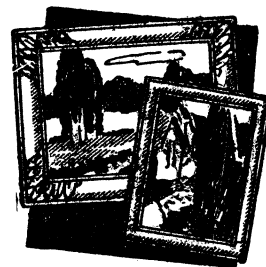
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don quarters state appeal is assured of sympathetic reception but that it is not expected to provide basis for peace. French circles assume reserved attitude. German quarters describe offer as "nice gesture" but state they see scant possibility of success through Germany's "desire for peace remains unchanged". London *Times* states "proposals will be examined with respect due no less to the high-minded sincerity than to the exalted rank of the authors". *Daily Telegraph* states "at present there is no sort of evidence that conditions to an honorable peace are obtainable". American press regards appeal with respectful and sympathetic interest but with scepticism regarding outcome. Belgium and Netherlands issue new war-time regulations and Leopold calls up reserves and requisitions automobiles and taxis.

C. R. Atlee in London speech defines Labor Party war aims, stating there must be a government in Germany that abandoned Hitlerism and "reinstatement of democratic governments of Czechoslovakia and Poland". Ideas of revenge and punishment must be excluded. All nations, great and small, must have right to live and develop their own characteristics, and Germany must recognize that Pole, Czech, and Jew have same rights as German. War must be outlawed, disputes submitted to arbitrators, and international authority as superior to individual states must be recognized. Europe must federate or perish. Imperialism must be abandoned and in colonies where self-government can not yet be granted, interests of natives must be paramount. Redistribution of colonies is not solution, but all nations must be given equal access to markets and raw materials. National armed forces must be reduced to size necessary to preserve internal order, private manufacture of arms must be abolished, and there must be an international force strong enough to deter the aggressor. Small nations should take full share with large ones in international authority which will also deal with frontier problems and engage in economic planning on world scale to meet recurrent economic crises.

Nov. 9.—Japanese tighten blockade around Tientsin and again start interfering with movements of foreigners. *Kokumin* predicts "conflict to acquire territories and resources in South Seas will be fought in Pacific during or following European war which will probably result in expulsion of United States from East Asia".

The 77th direct descendant of Confucius, great Chinese philosopher, is born in Shanghai, son of Duke Kung Teh-chen.

Time-bomb, hidden in ceiling of Buergerbrau beer house in Munich kills 7 and wounds 60 Nazis, 27 minutes after Hitler finished speech there and was on train for Berlin, program having been unexpectedly advanced. Meeting was in commemoration of *putsch* which started from there in 1923. Hitler speaking in fatigued and hesitating voice, declared Germany would never capitulate and that as for charge that allies could not trust word of present German government, he could say exactly same thing of those who make charge. "We have developed all German resources to last detail and they shall never lay us low economically or militarily. There can be but one victor—we". He spoke derisively of British war aims and asked whether their much-vaunted freedom exists in India and their high civilization in the mining districts of England. British failure to protest against Russian occupation of large part of Poland shows how little Britain is really interested in Poland's fate". He did not refer to Dutch and Belgian mediation offer and ended by saying Germany will reply to Britain in language it will understand. Propaganda Ministry issues statement declaring attempted assassination "seems traceable to foreign instigation and aroused fanatical indignation in Munich". Reward of 600,000 marks is offered for arrest of criminals, and several hundred suspects are said to have been arrested. Himm-

ler states trail of perpetrators "leads to a foreign country" and offers 300,000 mark reward payable in foreign currency in addition to the 600,000. German press states Britain's declarations about elimination of Hitler "prepared atmosphere" for plot.

Simon, speaking for Chamberlain who is suffering of gout, states "stiff-necked men" who run Germany "do not speak any language but that of force" and that therefore he is "not very hopeful of satisfactory response from Hitler to Dutch and Belgian offer. We do not want continue war day longer than necessary if satisfactory settlement can be obtained in other way, but the war may at any moment turn into violent conflict".

Dutch press reports German troops are massed on border not to invade Holland but to be used in case allies break through Siegfried line. Dutch arrest 4 Germans near border following discovery of attempts to smuggle out Dutch uniforms; a German airplane was found in a garage.

Gandhi rejects British contention that Indians should achieve unity before acquiring dominion status, stating that "only when it is free from bondage will India be able to solve its internal problems. If time has not yet come for acceptance of fundamental truth, than I suggest that further efforts to reach solution be suspended".

Nov. 10.—Ambassador Kerr returns from Chungking state in Honkong that discussions with Chinese government at no time touched on peace terms with Japan.

Foreign Minister of Finland states no common basis for agreement was found in latest conference with Russia and that present status of negotiations in worst since their inception. Rumania reported to have withdrawn almost all troops from Bessarabia which once belonged to Russia, to avoid appearance of challenge.

Large plate-glass window in Berlin shop of Hitler's personal photographer is smashed by missile apparently aimed at large portrait of Fuehrer. Netherlands cancels all soldiers' leave and begins flooding main water defense line of country, waters spreading through Utrecht province and also over area between Maas and Waal rivers, these sections protecting Amsterdam, Rotterdam, the Hague, and industrial areas from invasion.

Nov. 11.—Hitler attends funeral of Nazis killed in bomb explosion. Rudolf Hess, Nazi leader, states "terrible crime has taught German people to hate". German Ambassador informs Dutch government Netherlands and Belgian proposal will be "carefully examined" by Hitler. Brussels correspondent of London *Daily Mirror* reports Germany has sent virtual ultimatum to Holland demanding free port in Amsterdam and airbases in Friesland and Groningen for attack on England; demands said to have been revealed to Belgian parliament members Friday and King Leopold is said to have informed Queen Wilhelmina that if Holland agreed he would be forced to occupy southern provinces of Holland. American, British, and French consuls reported to be quietly urging their nationals to leave Holland. General attitude of Hollanders reported to be calm. December meeting of League of Nations is cancelled.

Nov. 12.—Moscow radiocast charges Finland with maintaining irreconcilable attitude and *Trud* denounces Finnish leaders and blames impasse on "machinations of British and French imperialists".

Berlin spokesman states, "I can not go beyond what already has been said that German respect for neutrality is based on absolute reciprocity". Dutch government states talk of German ultimatum is "absolute nonsense". Dutch and Belgian Foreign Ministers confer at Brada, near Belgian frontier. British and French embassies have notified their nationals it is necessary to leave Belgium and Holland immediately.

King George replies to Wilhelmina and Leopold recalling Britain's earlier favorable replies to similar appeals on August 23 and 28, and stating that a few days later Germany launched its unprovoked attack on Poland. The King expresses appreciation of the offer and states further, "It is and always has been my desire that war should not last a day longer than necessary. The essential conditions on which we are determined that an honorable peace must be assured already have been plainly stated. We are fighting that Europe may be redeemed, in the words of my Prime Minister, 'from the perpetually recurring fear of German aggression, enabling people of Europe to preserve their independence and liberties'. Should Your Majesty be able to communicate any proposals from Germany of such a character my government would give them most earnest consideration". Churchill bitterly attacks Hitler as a "cornered maniac" and expresses concern over Holland and Belgium stating "either all that Britain and France stand for in modern world will go down, or Hitler and Nazi regime and recurring Prussian menace in Europe will be broken and destroyed. . . If we are conquered, all will be enslaved, and United States will be left single-handed to guard rights of men".

President Albert Lebrun, replying to Dutch and Belgian offer, reported to have said that permanent peace could only be established by repairing injustice to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and that there must be effective guarantees of liberties of all nations. "It is up to Germany, no longer to France, today to pronounce for or against such peace".

Nov. 13.—Britain and France notify Japan they intend to reduce their troops in China, leaving only sufficient number to "maintain peace and order" and "protect property".

British steamer *Sirdhana* sinks off Singapore water-front within 15 minutes as result of blast attributed to a mine.

German planes raid British Shetland islands but are driven off.


Nov. 14.—Reported from London and Paris that decision to withdraw troops from China does not imply any sacrifice of their rights. Japanese military refuse to permit coal supplies to enter Tientsin, leading to great hardship of population because of the cold.

Said in Berlin that Anglo-French conditions for restoration of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, are "stupid". Spokesman states "Germany will respect Dutch and Belgian neutrality so long as Britain and France respect it and so long as Holland and Belgium show themselves capable of preserving strict neutrality". *National Zeitung* lists 26 British ships "known to be armed", and states they will be treated as "pirate ships" and sunk without warning. British destroyer reported sunk by mine; 11 ships sunk this week indicate renewed intensive warfare.

Nov. 15.—Japanese take Pakhoi, last seaport connecting Chinese government with outside world, landing without resistance; Chinese claim they are putting up strong resistance behind city. Viscount Okabe, head of Philippine Society of Japan, states in radiocast from Tokyo to Philippines in connection with Commonwealth Day that "Japan has no designs against Philippines, now or after independence. . . Any sensible person would realize that talk of Japanese designs on Islands is pure poppycock and sheer nonsense".

Stockholm dispatch states monarchist campaign for restoration of Hohenzollern family is growing in Germany; also that in Bavaria there is separatist movement in favor of Prince Rupprecht. Germany claims 2 British flying-boats were destroyed and a cruiser damaged in raid on Shetlands.

Franco government restores state payments to clergy which Spanish Republic suspended in 1931.



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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 507)

are in favor of Wang's proposal, and it is the Japanese army that is opposing it. Thereon hangs a tale. For it is an open secret that in the Chinese seaports and big cities every Japanese soldier, officer, or ronin is pretty much an "emperor" and a law unto himself, in so far as his dealing with the Chinese is concerned. Human nature being what it is, he would be a superman indeed, if he did not "squeeze" the Chinese and bleed them white in order to fatten himself. Surely there is a "good" reason for him to oppose any proposal to send him back to Japan where no such opportunity exists. At this rate of deterioration, it is doubtful that the Japanese fighting services in China could hold out for ten more years, the time now admitted by the Japanese Premier to be necessary for the solution of the "China Incident". This might be a mortal wound for the would-be conquerors of East Asia.

Internationally, it may be remarked that the Japanese invasion of Kwangsi has brought France into closer cooperation with China. For with the Japanese fighting forces aiming at complete domination of the Far East,

closer to the Indo-China territory, France has no choice but to become more active in her cooperation with China, and this cooperation found expression in free passage of China's war supplies through Indo-China.

With the expiration of the American-Japanese commercial treaty drawing near, the Japanese have been making frantic efforts to pacify American public opinion in order to prepare the way for negotiating a new trade treaty. However, of the over 600 cases of Japanese infringement upon the rights of the Americans in China, mentioned by Ambassador Grew, the Japanese admitted only some 300 cases. True, some cash payments were speedily made in indemnification for some damaged American properties, but only six or seven cases were thus settled.

Meanwhile, experts at the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting at Virginia Beach concurred in the view that an American embargo on her Japanese trade would force Japan to sue for peace. There seems, then, to be some hope for peace in China in the immediate future. America holds the key, but will she act?

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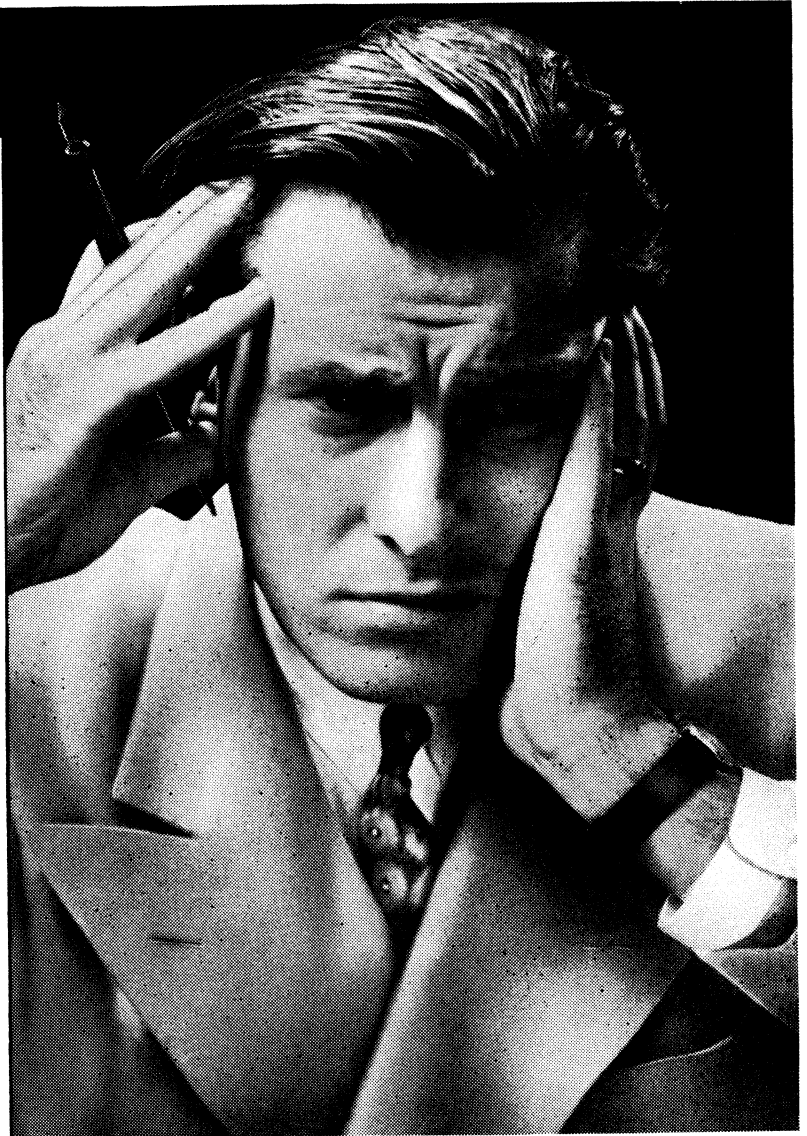
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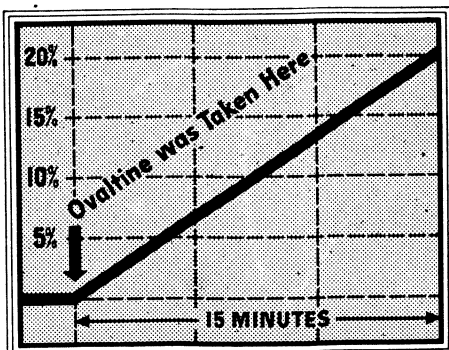
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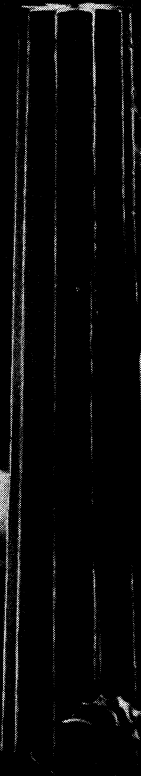
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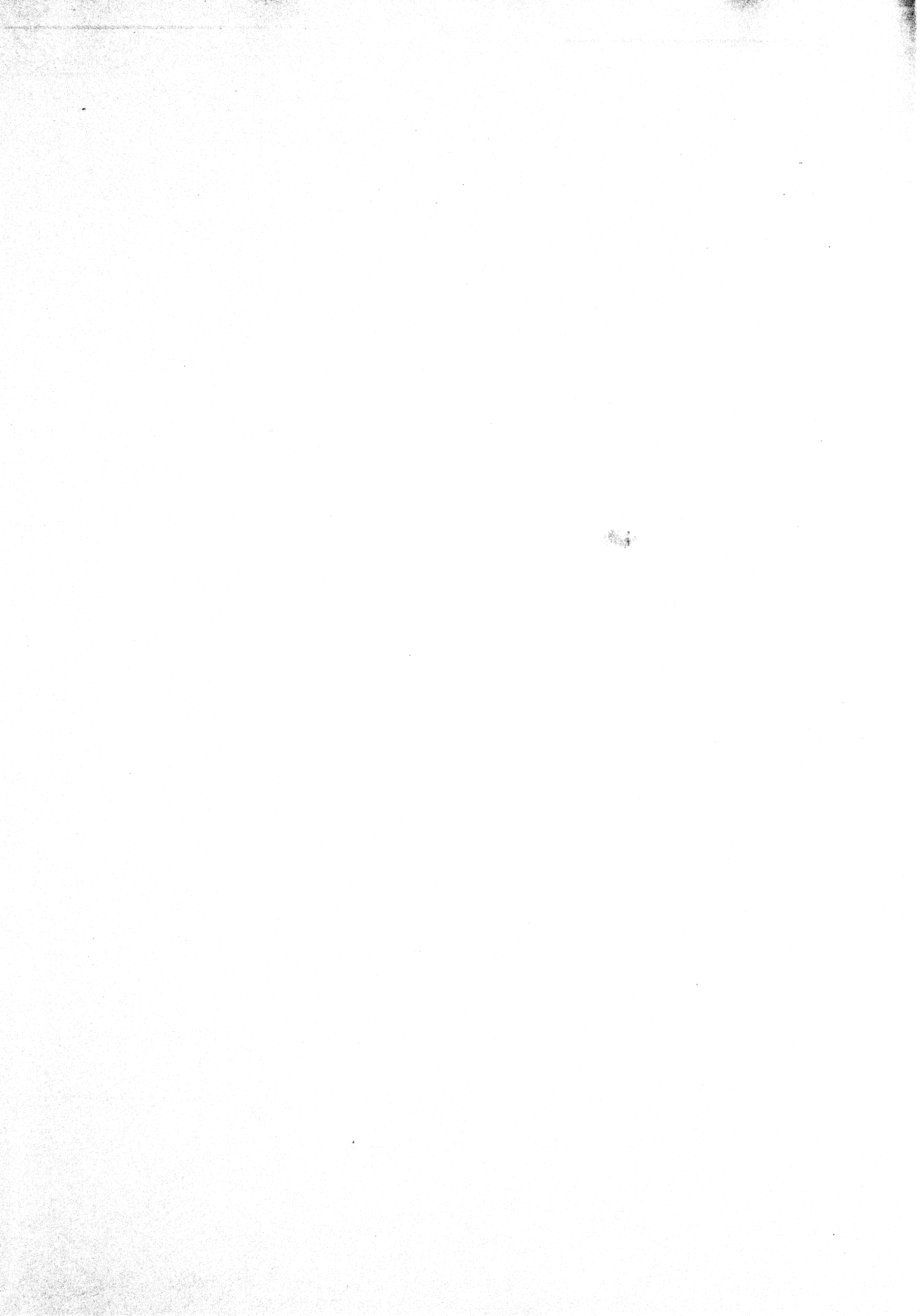
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